



2019 Annual Report

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VISION, MISSION, & CORE VALUES

Our Vision

Sterling Bank of Asia, the Bank with a Heart, is the new standard for future generations of bankers, driven by integrity and a deliberate will for excellence — a legacy!

Our Mission

We are committed to exceed customer service expectations. We will actively identify and innovatively respond to their evolving needs.

We are propelled by competent and team-oriented professionals in a respectful, caring, and nurturing environment where everyone can maximize his potential.

We will be responsible stewards of the resources entrusted to us, and we will share the resulting benefits with society.

Our Core Values

We will manifest the Sterling Bank of Asia Philosophy through consistently demonstrating and living the following core values:

Service Excellence

The commitment to continuously challenge ourselves to exceed expectations of our customers by having the genuine concern and interest in their needs and circumstances, and serving them with a deep sense of responsibility.

Professionalism

The dedication to treat all people with respect, fairness, and compassion while continually pursuing the highest levels of knowledge, skills, and expertise.

Social Consciousness

The resolve to ensure optimum value on the resources entrusted to us and to share this value with those we serve.

ABOUT THE BANK

A Bank That's Focused On You

Sincere, committed, and dependable — that's our brand of banking. We look beyond deposits, balance sheets, and assets to help you achieve your financial and personal goals.

The Way We Bank

Sterling Bank of Asia is a savings bank that was established to provide accessible financial solutions and banking services to both commercial and retail market segments.

Since it opened its first branch in March 2007, through the leadership of a core group of successful businessmen and entrepreneurs, and management of seasoned professional bankers, Sterling Bank of Asia's network has grown to 47 branches located in key areas and cities nationwide.

The Bank offers an array of deposits, loans, investment, asset management and other financial products to service large corporations, small and medium enterprises, as well as retail customers. Products and services are delivered via the Bank's five business groups namely Retail Banking, Commercial Lending, Consumer Lending, Treasury and Trust.

Guided by the philosophy of putting clients' needs first by banking to a different beat, the Bank partners with each client, whether individual or corporate, to increase and manage their wealth and resources that will eventually help them achieve their financial goals.

With its extensive portfolio products and services, Sterling Bank of Asia creates more opportunities for clients to take hold of their financial future.





MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Sterling Bank of Asia continued its upward trajectory in 2019. Guided by our philosophy to prioritize client needs and complemented by our efforts to expand customer base and improve operational efficiency, we were able to sustain our growth in 2019, achieving a net income of Php167.460 million. This is an increase of 59.10% over the previous year, a noteworthy feat given the challenging market condition.

The Bank is committed to providing innovative investment options to its clients. It is in this regard that we introduced Sterling Bank Philequity Feeder Fund in June. This product will help our clients maximize their earning potential while giving them the opportunity to be more aggressive in their investments.

We positioned ourselves to provide convenience and accessibility to our customers by maximizing the use of digital technology. The Bank launched several initiatives in 2019 towards the achievement of these objectives, among which are the availability of two secure and reliable electronic funds transfer services, PESONet and InstaPay, the delivery of the new corporate website and the migration to the new Trust System. PESONet and InstaPay enable customers to perform fund transfers between accounts of participating banks and non-bank e-money issuers in the Philippines.

The continuous upgrade of our information technology infrastructure and enhancement of our electronic channels have proven to be critical in managing the increasing volume of transactions and ensuring strict compliance to industry and regulatory standards. These initiatives will allow us to offer products in digital platform and will enhance the customer experience.

These milestones would not have been possible without the tireless dedication of our managers and staff as well as the unwavering support of our stakeholders and stockholders. To them, we are forever grateful. Our success would not have been possible without this unceasing effort to work for the common good.

We are confident that the strong financial foundation we have built alongside the lasting relationships we have nurtured over the years will lead us to new opportunities amidst the many challenges. Our sincerity and commitment to our stakeholders and stockholders remain strong as we continue to respond to the changing market environment while looking forward to sustained growth and excellence.



RUBEN C. TIU
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

REPORT TO STOCKHOLDERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

Sterling Bank of Asia has firmly remained on track in its growth despite facing numerous headwinds in 2019. We have continued to be resilient amidst these challenging times.

While the Philippine economy was plagued by a difficult external environment and a number of domestic challenges, Sterling Bank of Asia managed to keep its foundation on steady ground, registering growth in significant areas.

Total Loans remained steady at Php33.095 billion in 2019 with the Commercial Lending Group contributing Php17.503 billion and the Consumer Lending Group Php15.593 billion.

Deposit Liabilities grew by 6.12% from Php36.704 billion in 2018 to Php38.951 billion in 2019. Stockholders' Equity went up 10%, from Php2.801 billion to Php3.081 billion due to the net income of Php167.460 million alongside the Php112.668 million increase in other equity reserves.

The continuing growth and development of Sterling Bank of Asia could be attributed to our commitment in not only introducing innovative products responsive to our clients' needs but also to our dedication in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of our operating systems.

The Philequity Feeder Fund is one example. With a minimum initial investment of Php5,000, it gave clients an opportunity to invest their hard-earned savings, enabling them to begin accumulating wealth through building a diverse asset portfolio. To further support the client service delivery, the Trust Group migrated to a new system in the first half of 2019 which enhanced its operational efficiency.

The strategic plan to move towards digitalization was a very timely one. Realizing the importance of electronic payment facilities, the launch of InstaPay and PESONet served as the springboard for our digital transformation journey. To support this strategy, upcoming projects in 2020 include the implementation of QR code that will allow convenient person-to-person payments using the Bank's mobile application, upgrade of our Corporate Internet Banking, and online customer onboarding to give our clients access to the Bank's products from the comfort and safety of their homes.

All these we have done as a team, and we will continue to do so with a renewed commitment to strive for banking excellence and service with a heart. Our deepest gratitude goes out to the men and women who continue to work with us and support us: Sterling Bank of Asia employees, our Board of Directors, shareholders and clients alike. I am confident that together we will be able to forge ahead and carve a path to growth despite these challenging times.



CECILIO D. SAN PEDRO
PRESIDENT & CEO





FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

2019 vs 2018

Financial Position

Sterling Bank of Asia's total resources by end of 2019 stood at Php44.743 billion, posting an increase of Php2.973 billion or 7.12% from Php41.770 billion as of December 31, 2018. The increase was primarily brought about by the growth in loans and receivables by 3.42% or Php1.082 billion. Investment Securities likewise increased by 38.28% or Php726 million, while Cash, Due from Banks, and Interbank Loans Receivable went up by Php847 million.

Total liabilities went up by Php2.692 billion or 6.91% from Php38.969 billion in 2018 to Php41.662 billion as of December 31, 2019. The bulk of the increase came from Deposit Liabilities which grew by 6.12% or Php2.247 billion from Php36.704 billion in 2018 to Php38.951 billion in 2019. About 99% of the Php2.247 billion increase was accounted for by low-cost deposits, which favorably improved the deposit mix from 36% low-cost and 64% high-cost in 2018 to 39% low-cost and 61% high-cost by end of 2019. The better deposit mix was the result of the Bank's initiative for a managed weighted cost of funds and better interest spreads.

Stockholders' equity increased by Php280.128 million or 10%, from Php2.801 billion to Php3.081 billion due to the net income of Php167.460 million as well as the Php112.668 million increase in other equity reserves in 2019.

The return on average equity went up from 3.68% in 2018 to 5.69% in 2019. The Bank's Basel 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio stood at 11.32% in 2019 compared to 11.40% in 2018, which were both notably higher than the 10% regulatory requirement of the BSP.

Results of Operations

Sterling Bank of Asia posted a Net Income of Php167.460 million in 2019, an increase of 59.10% or Php62.204 million compared to Php105.255 million in 2018. Net revenue from funds increased by Php115.840 million or 6.71% to Php1.843 billion in 2019, basically due to increase in the interest income on loans and receivables by Php491.370 million.

Interest expense increased by Php465.966 million or 54.43% due to higher volume of Deposit Liabilities.

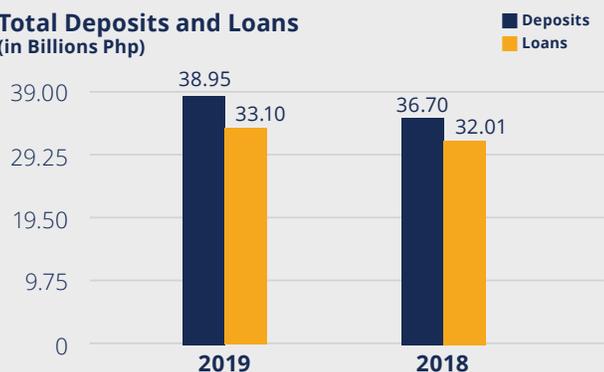
Fee-based income in 2019 was Php215.059 million, which was higher by Php89.118 million than the Php125.941 million in 2018, as the net trading loss of Php40.257 million in 2018 improved to a net trading gain of Php68.698 million in 2019 and the net losses from assets sold or acquired increased from Php70.464 million in 2018 to Php97.808 million in 2019.

With the continuous growth of the organization, total operating expenses increased by 10.05% or Php157.998 million from Php1.572 billion in 2018 to Php1.730 billion in 2019 mainly due to Compensation and Fringe Benefits, Taxes and Licenses and Depreciation and Amortization.

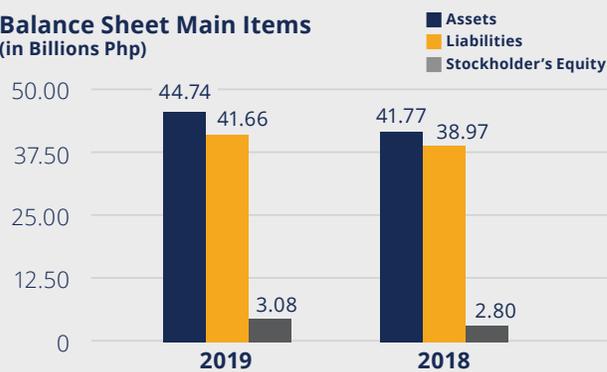
Net Income (in Millions Php)



Total Deposits and Loans (in Billions Php)



Balance Sheet Main Items (in Billions Php)



	2019	2018
Profitability		
Total Net Interest Income	1,843,103,365	1,727,263,538
Total Non-Interest Income	215,059,136	125,940,777
Total Non-Interest Expenses	1,729,931,785	1,571,933,671
Pre-provision profit	328,230,716	281,270,644
Provision for Credit and Impairment Losses	57,709,549	103,101,227
Net Income	167,459,736	105,255,298
Selected Balance Sheet Data		
Liquid Assets	8,696,005,006	7,261,136,856
Gross Loans	33,372,392,397	32,247,619,407
Total Assets	44,742,726,000	41,770,114,954
Deposits	38,951,135,847	36,704,417,712
Total Equity	3,081,007,605	2,800,879,213
Selected Ratios		
Return on equity	5.69%	3.68%
Return on assets	0.39%	0.26%
Net interest margin on average earning assets	4.44%	0.40%
Tier 1 capital ratio	7.11%	7.14%
Capital Adequacy Ratio	11.32%	11.40%



RETAIL BANKING GROUP

RALPH B. CADIZ
Executive Vice President
Retail Banking Group Head

Propelled by the Retail Banking Group's (RBG) campaign of branch-based marketing, the portfolio on low-cost deposits grew by 17.10% ending 2019 at Php15.274 billion. Focusing on being more directly involved in the communities where our branches have presence, mutually beneficial partnerships were forged resulting to sustaining the Bank's deposit and customer growth.

To complement their on-ground efforts, the Group has set its sight on digital transformation. As a way to expand customer reach and enhance the customer experience, a digital facility to open accounts through smartphones, laptops, and other gadgets will be available alongside the implementation of Quick Response (QR) code through the Bank's Retail Internet Banking facility. With the evolution in digital financial services, the Retail Banking Group is committed in further innovating the Bank's products, services, and processes to make banking more convenient for its customers.

A professional portrait of Benson J. Hari-Ong, a middle-aged man with short dark hair, wearing a dark suit, light blue shirt, and light blue tie. He is smiling slightly and has his arms crossed. The background is a solid dark grey.

COMMERCIAL LENDING GROUP

BENSON J. HARI-ONG

*Executive Vice President
Commercial Lending Group Head*

The Commercial Lending Group's loan portfolio reached Php17.50 billion coming mostly from new accounts. Gross interest income improved by 40.00% brought about by the declining interest rates that started in the second half of the year. This resulted to a record-high in the Group's total net income of Php227.808 million or 208.00% increase versus 2018 bottom line.

The Commercial Lending Group aims to continue this upward course by acquiring new accounts, pursuing a higher loan utilization rate, maintaining its loan interest spread, and building stronger relationships with clients.



CONSUMER LENDING GROUP

ISABEL Y. SAN PABLO
Senior Vice President
Consumer Lending Group Head

The Consumer Lending Group maintained a portfolio level of Php15.59 billion in 2019 despite high interest rates in the first half of the year.

Through its presence across the country, the Consumer Lending Group continue to enable clients in building their asset base by providing loans for purchasing their own cars, getting a new house and support their other financing requirements. It has ten (10) Lending Desks and three (3) Lending Centers that provide Sterling Bank of Asia's complete suite of consumer lending services.

At the core of Sterling Bank of Asia's Consumer Lending activities is the Auto Loan Segment which provides financing for new vehicle acquisition as well as second hand car and truck acquisitions.

Contract-to-Sell (CTS) and developmental loans fueled the growth of Real Estate Loans and is complemented by end-user financing activities.

Personal and Salary Loans, on the other hand, provide for multi-purpose loans for personal financing needs as well as working capital requirements for small business enterprises.

As we brace for the 4th industrial revolution which places emphasis on digital platforms for delivering banking services, the Group seeks to expand its presence in the consumer loan market online, forging partnerships with Fintech companies and enhancing existing electronic channels.



TREASURY GROUP

CLAYTON T. LEE

*Executive Vice President
Treasurer and Treasury Group Head*

Liquidity was the main challenge in the first half of 2019 as money supply remained tight. Government front-loaded its funding, but a delay in the passing of the budget plus a ban on government spending during the elections kept the funds from flowing back to the economy. Funding cost remained above BSP's RRP rates as banks were chasing the limited liquidity in the market.

The second half of the year told a different story. With the 2019 budget approved and election spending ban over, government spending went into full gear and money supply flowed back into the system. In addition, with the improving inflation outlook, BSP cut rates three times bringing down overnight rates from 4.75% to 4% by the end of the year. BSP also injected the needed liquidity into the system by cutting reserve requirements by 4%, pumping in more than Php400 billion into the system. Funding cost dropped to normal levels while local bond prices rallied.

In the international front, President Donald Trump's trade war was the main theme. The US Federal Reserve was on a rate hiking mode until the end of 2018 due to the strengthening US economy. However, 2019 saw the opposite as market braced for a slowing global economy due to the trade war. The US Fed cut interest rates three times from a range of 2.25/2.50% to 1.50/1.75%. 10-year US treasury yields came down from the near 2.8% levels to as low as 1.43%.

The favorable environment for capital markets in the second half of the year led to Treasury's contribution of Php284.317 million in both interest and realized trading income to the Bank's bottom line, while FX income added Php33.978 million in profits. Treasury also added Php2.905 billion to the Bank's total Time Deposits of Php38.951 billion.

While inflation improved in 2019 to an average of 2.5% from 2018's 5.2%, 2020 will see an uptick in inflation towards 3.0% due to base factors. While BSP's thrust is to lower intermediation cost via reserve requirement cuts and spur the economy via interest rate cuts, the rise in inflation might limit the extent of such cuts. Any cut should give positive opportunities in the fixed income market for both the Bank and its clients. On the other hand, continued funding requirements by corporates via debt papers will allow Treasury to provide fixed income investments to clients at a higher yield. On the foreign exchange side, the country's continued growth in trade and services will allow Treasury to service more client requirements. Other factors that will affect the market are the US elections and the trade war.

A professional portrait of Hazel M. Navarro, a woman with long dark hair, wearing a dark blazer over a purple top. She is smiling and looking towards the camera. The background is a solid dark grey color.

TRUST GROUP

HAZEL M. NAVARRO

*Vice President
Trust Officer*

The Trust Group posted a growth in Assets Under Management (AUM) of Php105 million for 2019, closing with a total of Php7.048 billion in AUM.

In its commitment to provide innovative investment options to valued clients, the Trust Group introduced the Sterling Bank Philequity Feeder Fund in June. It gave retail investors an opportunity to undertake more aggressive and long-term investments.

Correspondingly, the third open-ended pooled fund of the Trust Group effectively doubled the asset size of its UITF by year end.

As part of the Group's thrust to improve its service to its clients, the migration to a new Trust System was completed in the first half of 2019, enhancing operational efficiency and customer experience.

Fund management requirements are serviced with an open-architecture approach achieved through strategic alliances with investment counterparts.



Sterling Bank of Asia closed 2019 with 433 officers and 430 associates. One hundred forty-eight new hires joined its ranks bringing in a diverse mix of backgrounds and qualifications. Human Resources continued to strengthen its partnerships with different institutions and improve its sourcing channels to effectively address the hiring requirements of business units.

Active participation with schools and universities for in-campus recruitment fairs and online avenues contributed to the increase in the Bank's talent pool. Internal job applications were likewise encouraged to support the career development plans of employees. Human Resources remained committed to the Bank's core values of service excellence and professionalism by ensuring that candidates have the best possible recruitment touchpoint experience.

Recognizing the value of a highly motivated workforce, the Bank has been implementing the annual performance review system and compensation review with deliverables and key result areas as the basis for salary increase and promotion. The Bank continues to benchmark with industry standards in terms of salaries and benefits.

The Human Resources Group has combined various preventive healthcare and wellness programs such as annual checkups, routine physical examinations, and vaccinations to maintain good health of employees. Taking into consideration the employees' physical and mental health, the Group has conducted various health and wellness talks throughout the year.

Exercising its corporate citizenship, the Bank partnered with My Shelter Foundation to facilitate the production of solar lamps for communities without access to electricity. The group of employees trained by consultants from My Shelter Foundation were able to assemble 120 solar lamps for indigent families living in Norzagaray, Bulacan.



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY GROUP

The Information Technology Group introduced several initiatives with customer convenience and banking compliance in mind.

In April, it made available two secure and reliable electronic funds transfer services, PESONet and InstaPay, to its retail clients. Initiated by the BSP, both facilities allow Sterling Bank of Asia account holders to transfer funds to account holders of other participating banks.

Additionally, it completed the migration of its Trust System in May and introduced new functionalities which improved the efficiency of the business' internal operations while putting the client's best interests at the same time.

In December, the new corporate website was completed. Scheduled to launch in 2020, it aims to provide an up-to-date public information access about the Bank, announcements, and other related information and features that will be useful not only to the existing clients but also to future clients as well. Aside from providing a visual representation of the Bank, the corporate website will also be a digital channel that will allow clients and potential customers to interact with the Bank through the following facilities – loan application, job application, and account opening, among others.

Compliance with the reportorial requirements of BSP was guaranteed with the implementation of the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards, Philippine Accounting Standards,

and Financial Reporting Package. The Bank is also currently working on the execution of a new and more robust Anti-Money Laundering system to provide better monitoring and reporting tools related to the financial transactions processed by the Bank.

The Group also started working on the use of the Quick Response (QR) Code technology. The facility is expected to simplify clients' fund transfers as well as purchases with BancNet accredited merchants.

The corporate internet banking facility, Sterling Bank Online – Corporate, will also offer new features to the Bank's business clients. Facilities such as business-to-business fund transfer from a Sterling Bank of Asia account to accounts maintained in other banks and payroll uploading will be made available to help improve the cash management capabilities of the Bank's corporate clients.

In addition, the Bank is working on upgrading its transaction authentication system to better protect its customers using the e-commerce platform. Aside from sending the One-Time Password (OTP), an enhanced security parameter will be applied to online transactions done in high risk e-commerce sites.

Upgrading the information technology infrastructure of the Bank is a continuous process to support the Bank's growing business. Along with this thrust, technology's role in data privacy and security remain the primary considerations in every initiative.



OPERATIONS GROUP

Anchored on the Bank's core value of service excellence, the Operations Group in 2019 focused on enhancing customer experience, improve operational efficiency, and regulatory compliance.

The strategic set-up of Operations Center in key areas provided the infrastructure to support our lending units and enable the delivery of services to our customers.

The launch of InstaPay and PESONet in May 2019 allowed our customers to access their funds and transfer money through their mobile phones, laptops, or similar gadgets without going to the branch.

Digitization and enhancement of the Bank's electronic channels continue to be the primary focus of the bank. Included in this initiative is the effort to digitize physical records and incorporate it to our existing document management services (DMS) to allow efficient, secure and easy access to information and records.

In coordination with Compliance, the Group aligns its processes to ensure that regulatory requirements are met and followed at all times as we aim to provide excellent service to our clients.

In partnership with Center for Learning, we continue to provide the necessary training and seminar to keep our employees abreast with the latest development in their field of expertise and provide them all the necessary tools to effectively perform their respective task.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY



Build the light. Be the light.

Sterling Bank of Asia, in partnership with Liter of Light, engages in a Corporate Social Responsibility program with the objective of giving access to sustainable energy to underprivileged communities.

Making this world brighter, one bottle at a time.

Sterling Bank of Asia signed a memorandum of agreement with My Shelter Foundation's *Isang Litrong Liwanag* (Liter of Light), a global movement that provides sustainable solar bottle bulbs to underprivileged communities. This initiative falls under the bank's Kind Heart Gives Campaign, an annual CSR activity that provides employees the opportunity to share and give back to the community.

"We've been looking for a partner which promotes renewable energy that extends to the grassroots level since last year," said Sterling Bank of Asia First Vice President and HR Group Head Ma. Dulce Edillor. She added, "*Isang Litrong Liwanag* provides affordable, sustainable solar lights to people with limited or no access to electricity."

This year's Kind Heart Gives tagged as 'Give Light on Christmas Day' is divided into two phases. The first phase is where Sterling Bank of Asia volunteers built solar lamps through a workshop conducted by Liter of Light Founder Illac Diaz. The second phase will take place in 2020 when employees of Sterling Bank of Asia will turn over the solar lamps to 120 families living in Norzagaray, Bulacan.

During the workshop, Diaz emphasized how the campaign, following a simple and sustainable technology, successfully provides clean energy to the beneficiaries. He mentioned how brands like Sterling Bank of Asia play a big role in reaching a wider market through their CSR programs.

Isang Litrong Liwanag

"This type of endeavor promotes awareness among Sterling Bank of Asia employees about how an ounce of their time can go a long way towards helping the lives of the less privileged," said Sterling Bank of Asia Vice President and Center for Learning Head Dan Guevarra.

Sterling Bank of Asia Vice President and Compensation and Benefits Head Arlene Siongco is ecstatic about the immediate sense of accomplishment in building the solar bottle. She added, "It's rewarding when you get to see the solar bottle light up and to know that it will help brighten someone's home for five years."

Since its foundation in 2011, Liter of Light has already installed more than 350,000 bottle lights in more than 15 countries. It has been recognized by the United Nations and adopted for use in a number of UNHCR camps. It is a proud recipient of the 2016 St. Andrew Prize for the Environment, the 2015 Zayed Future Energy Prize, and the 2014 - 2015 World Habitat Award.





CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Sterling Bank of Asia continues to pursue the goal of upholding good corporate governance. The values of integrity, transparency, excellence, accountability, and fairness are carefully cultivated in each Sterling Banker in order to facilitate sustainable and ethical growth. The Bank's corporate governance framework is guided by compliance to regulatory requirements as provided by Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) Circular No. 969 "Enhanced Corporate Governance Guidelines for BSP-Supervised Financial Institutions," and SEC Memorandum Circular No.6 (Series of 2009) "Revised Code of Corporate Governance", as amended by SEC Memorandum Circular No. 9 (Series of 2014). Sterling Bank of Asia balances compliance to these regulatory requirements while promoting the best interest of its clients and stakeholders.

The Bank is guided in the pursuit of this goal by its governance structure, which is comprised of the Board of Directors, senior management, organizational and procedural controls, and independent self-assessment functions.

Board of Directors

The members of Sterling Bank of Asia's Board of Directors are selected based on their expertise, leadership, and management styles. Using these skills and their years of experience, the Board fulfills their primary duty of providing governance and strategic direction to the Bank. Aside from this, the Board is responsible for the approval and effective oversight of the Bank's corporate

governance and risk framework, corporate culture and values, and the overall performance of the management.

In view of these responsibilities, the Bank ensures that members of the Board continuously remain fit and proper for the position to carry out their respective functions.

Chairman of the Board

As the leader of the Board, the Chairman is responsible for ensuring effective set-up and implementation of the Bank's strategies. Acting as a link between the Board and the management, the Chairman oversees proper enforcement of the Board's directives and fulfillment of the Bank's duties to its shareholders.

Sterling Bank of Asia ensures that its Chairman possesses the necessary competencies and qualifications to lead the Board of Directors.

Corporate Secretary

The Corporate Secretary assists the Board in the conduct of their respective meetings. She is mainly responsible for preserving the integrity of the minutes as she ensures that actions and exercise of duties of the Board are duly recorded. Additionally, the Corporate Secretary serves as resource to the Board by providing advice on the overall responsibilities.

The Bank's Corporate Secretary is Atty. Anna Francesca C. Respicio.

Board Composition and Qualification

The Board of Directors is composed of fifteen (15) directors. Five (5) of which are independent directors.

Annually, the stockholders elect directors based on their integrity, relevant education, training, competencies, physical and mental fitness, and sufficient time to carry out duties.

Name of Director	Position / Type of Directorship	Number of years of service	Number of direct and indirect shares held	Percentage of shares held to total outstanding shares of the Bank
Ruben C. Tiu	Chairman of the Board	13	21,031,347	8.14%
Gregorio T. Yu	Vice Chairman of the Board	13	50,000	0.02%
Cecilio D. San Pedro	Member, President & CEO	4	1	0.00%
Bansan C. Choa	Member	13	41,696,491	16.14%
William L. Chua	Member – Independent	13	50,000	0.02%
Harris D. Jacildo	Member	13	1	0.00%
Vicente C. Macasaet, Jr.	Member – Independent	2	1	0.00%
Nilo L. Pacheco, Jr.	Member – Independent	9	1	0.00%
Antonio R. Samson	Member – Independent	1	1	0.00%
Maribel B. Sarino-Lazo	Member – Independent	2	1	0.00%
Atty. A. Bayani K. Tan	Member	13	50,000	0.02%
Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu	Member	6	1	0.00%
John Y. Tiu, Jr.	Member	13	21,031,347	8.14%
Atty. Lamberto R. Villena	Member	13	50,000	0.02%
Ignatius F. Yenko	Member	13	1	0.00%

Number of Meetings Attended										
Name of Director	Board Meetings		Audit Committee Meetings		Corporate Governance Committee Meetings		Executive Committee Meetings		Information Technology Committee Meetings	
	Attended	%	Attended	%	Attended	%	Attended	%	Attended	%
Ruben C. Tiu	12	92%	-	-	12	100%	-	-	-	-
Gregorio T. Yu	11	85%	-	-	-	-	10	83%	9	75%
Cecilio D. San Pedro	13	100%	-	-	-	-	12	100%	11	92%
Bansan C. Choa	9	69%	-	-	-	-	8	67%	11	92%
William L. Chua	11	85%	12	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harris D. Jacildo	10	77%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicente C. Macasaet, Jr.	12	92%	12	100%	12	100%	-	-	-	-
Nilo L. Pacheco, Jr.	12	92%	-	-	11	92%	-	-	-	-
Antonio R. Samson	9	82%**	-	-	8	100%**	-	-	-	-
Maribel B. Sarino-Lazo	12	92%	12	100%	12	100%	-	-	-	-
Atty. A. Bayani K. Tan	12	92%	-	-	8	67%	-	-	-	-
Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu	8	62%	7	58%	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Y. Tiu, Jr.	13	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	92%
Atty. Lamberto R. Villena	12	92%	-	-	-	-	11	92%	-	-
Ignatius F. Yenko	12	92%	-	-	-	-	11	92%	12	100%

*Director Antonio Samson joined the Bank on February 19, 2019

**Based on when Director Antonio Samson joined the committee.

Number of Meetings Attended										
Name of Director	Loan Committee Meetings		Pre-qualification, Bidding and Awards Committee Meetings		Related Party Committee Meetings		Risk Management Committee Meetings		Trust Committee Meetings	
	Attended	%	Attended	%	Attended	%	Attended	%	Attended	%
Ruben C. Tiu	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	92%	12	100%
Gregorio T. Yu	20	87%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cecilio D. San Pedro	23	100%	11	100%	-	-	-	-	10	83%
Bansan C. Choa	18	78%	10	91%	-	-	-	-	-	-
William L. Chua	-	-	-	-	8	89%	12	100%	-	-
Harris D. Jacildo	-	-	-	-	9	100%	11	92%	10	83%
Vicente C. Macasaet, Jr.	-	-	-	-	9	100%	-	-	-	-
Nilo L. Pacheco, Jr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	83%	11	92%
Antonio R. Samson	-	-	-	-	7	100%**	6	75%**	-	-
Maribel B. Sarino-Lazo	-	-	-	-	9	100%	12	100%	-	-
Atty. A. Bayani K. Tan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu	-	-	-	-	6	67%	-	-	-	-
John Y. Tiu, Jr.	22	96%	10	91%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atty. Lamberto R. Villena	22	96%	11	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ignatius F. Yenko	22	96%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Director Antonio Samson joined the Bank on February 19, 2019

**Based on when Director Antonio Samson joined the committee.

As of December 31, 2019, the following stockholders are those that own more than 20% of Sterling Bank of Asia's shares.

Name and Nationality	Shares Subscribed				
	Type	Number	Amount (in PhP)	% of Ownership	Voting Status
1. JTKC Equities, Inc. (Filipino)	Common	83,899,993	838,999,930.00	32.47%	Voting
	Preferred	14,000,000	140,000,000.00	5.42%	
	Total	97,899,993	978,999,930.00	37.89%	
2. Star Equities, Inc. (Filipino)	Common	63,112,500	631,125,000.00	24.43%	Voting
	Preferred	-	-	-	
	Total	63,112,500	631,125,000.00	24.43%	
3. Surewell Equities, Inc. (Filipino)	Common	63,112,499	631,124,990.00	24.43%	Voting
	Preferred	9,000,000	90,000,000.00	3.48%	
	Total	72,112,499	721,124,990.00	27.91%	

BOARD LEVEL COMMITTEES

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee assists the board in the general supervision, administration, and management of the Bank's affairs. The committee is actively engaged in overseeing the development and execution of the Bank's business strategies.

Chairperson: Gregorio T. Yu

Members: Bansan C. Choa, Cecilio D. San Pedro, Ignatius F. Yenke, Atty. Lamberto R. Villena

Alternate Member: John Y. Tiu, Jr.

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee is responsible for developing and overseeing the Risk Management Program of the Bank and the Trust Unit. The Committee approves the risk strategy and the supporting risk management policies and procedures, ensuring the soundness of risk management practices, while fully considering the Bank's risk exposures.

Chairperson: Maribel B. Sarino-Lazo

Members: William L. Chua, Nilo L. Pacheco, Jr., Harris D. Jacildo, Ruben C. Tiu, Antonio R. Samson

Alternate Member: Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu

Related Party Transactions Committee

The Related Party Transactions Committee is responsible for screening related party transactions to ensure arms-length dealing with related parties of the Bank.

Chairperson: Vicente C. Macasaet, Jr.

Members: William L. Chua, Harris D. Jacildo, Maribel B. Sarino-Lazo, Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu, Antonio R. Samson

Trust Committee

The Trust Committee is responsible for overseeing the investment activities of the Bank's Trust unit.

Chairperson: Nilo L. Pacheco, Jr.

Members: Ruben C. Tiu, Cecilio D. San Pedro, Harris D. Jacildo, Hazel M. Navarro

Pre-qualification, Bidding and Awards Committee

The Pre-qualification, Bidding and Awards Committee oversees the Bank's procurement processes and the implementation of procurement contracts as part of the Bank's operational risk management, while also ensuring transparency and good governance in the process.

Chairperson: John Y. Tiu, Jr.

Members: Bansan C. Choa, Cecilio D. San Pedro, Atty. Lamberto R. Villena

Information Technology Committee

The IT Committee oversees the development of the Bank's Information Technology Systems and Infrastructure. It ensures that systems are embedded with multi-layered controls in order to protect the Bank's information and technical infrastructure.

Chairperson: Ignatius F. Yenke

Members: Bansan C. Choa, John Y. Tiu, Jr., Cecilio D. San Pedro, Gregorio T. Yu

Loan Committee

The Loan Committee manages credit risk within the lending portfolio and monitors lending units' activities to ensure that they are carried out in a manner consistent with Board-approved strategic plans and objectives. The committee reviews the effectiveness of credit management systems, policies, and processes for measuring, monitoring, and controlling risk exposures.

Chairperson: Gregorio T. Yu

Members: John Y. Tiu, Jr., Cecilio D. San Pedro, Ignatius F. Yenke, Atty. Lamberto R. Villena, Bansan C. Choa

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing and reviewing the effectiveness of the Bank's system of controls, including financial and operational controls, compliance and risk management.

Chairperson: William L. Chua

Members: Maribel B. Sarino-Lazo, Vicente C. Macasaet, Jr., Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu

Alternate Member: Atty. A. Bayani K. Tan

Corporate Governance Committee

The Corporate Governance Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its corporate governance responsibilities and oversees periodic assessment of Board performance, as well as the various Board Committees and Senior Management.

Chairperson: Nilo L. Pacheco, Jr.

Members: Maribel B. Sarino-Lazo, Vicente C. Macasaet, Jr., Atty. A. Bayani K. Tan, Ruben C. Tiu, Antonio R. Samson

Alternate Member: Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu



Performance Assessment Program

To help the Board determine areas for improvement and resolve any issues related to critical governance structures, an annual performance appraisal is conducted by the Bank. The regular review enables the Board and the management to execute their roles and responsibilities in accordance to the Bank's corporate guidelines and principles.

Orientation, Education, Succession and Retirement Programs

The management ensures that employees are given the right learning tools upon hiring. On-boarding process include an intensive 8-day Orientation program which includes topics related to corporate history and its mission and values, Products, Risk Management, AMLA, etc. A module on Code of Conduct/Discipline is also thoroughly discussed to guide employees on the bank's internal policies. Every year, continuous upgrading of competencies are also provided to employees in the areas of leadership, technical know-how and finance to name a few.

Succession Plan is continuously updated and monitored to ensure that high-potential employees are well-trained to assume next level position.

Remuneration Policy

Remuneration packages are regularly reviewed and aligned to attract and retain the services of qualified directors and employees.

To determine the appropriate compensation, the following items are taken into consideration: (1) the level of remuneration is commensurate to the responsibilities of the role; (2) a director cannot participate in deciding his remuneration; and (3) remuneration pay-out schedules should be sensitive to risk outcomes over a multi-year horizon.

The top five highest paid officers of the Bank are the President and CEO, three EVPs, and one SVP.

Policies and Procedures on Related Party Transactions (RPT)

Related Party Transactions pose potential conflicts of interest that may be detrimental to the Bank. In recognition of such, the Bank has established policies and procedures governing RPTs to ensure that such transactions are conducted on an arm's length basis and with integrity and transparency. This includes guidelines on the proper vetting and endorsement of material RPTs to the Board by the RPT Committee, and prohibition of concerned related parties to participate in discussions, decisions or approval of the relevant transactions.

Self-Assessment Function

Internal Audit and Compliance functions serve as fundamental part of the Bank's check and balance process. These functions assist in the identification of the Bank's strengths and weaknesses for improvement, and ensure the effectiveness, soundness, and adequacy of the governance processes and controls, as well as its compliance with laws, rules and regulations.

Internal Audit

The Internal Audit function provides objective assurance based on their independent review of the quality and effectiveness of the Bank's internal control, risk management, and governance systems and processes.

The Internal Audit Group reports to the Audit Committee.

Compliance Function

The Compliance function facilitates management of compliance risk by keeping the Bank's personnel, senior management, and the Board informed on the recent laws, rules, and regulations. As a liaison between the Bank and regulators, compliance function endeavors to maintain balance on compliance cost against regulatory benefits.

The Compliance Office reports to the Corporate Governance Committee.

Corporate Social Responsibility

As an affirmation of the Bank's commitment to make a positive impact on society and towards environmental sustainability, Sterling Bank of Asia has partnered with My Shelter Foundation's *Isang Litrong Liwanag* (Liter of Light) – a global movement that provides sustainable solar bottle bulb to underprivileged communities nationwide.

Through the Bank's Kind Heart Gives Campaign, the Bank distributed 120 solar lamps to the community of Sitio Inasik in Norzagaray, Bulacan.

The Bank continues to look for ways to inspire and engage its employees in making a difference especially to communities that need support.

Consumer Protection

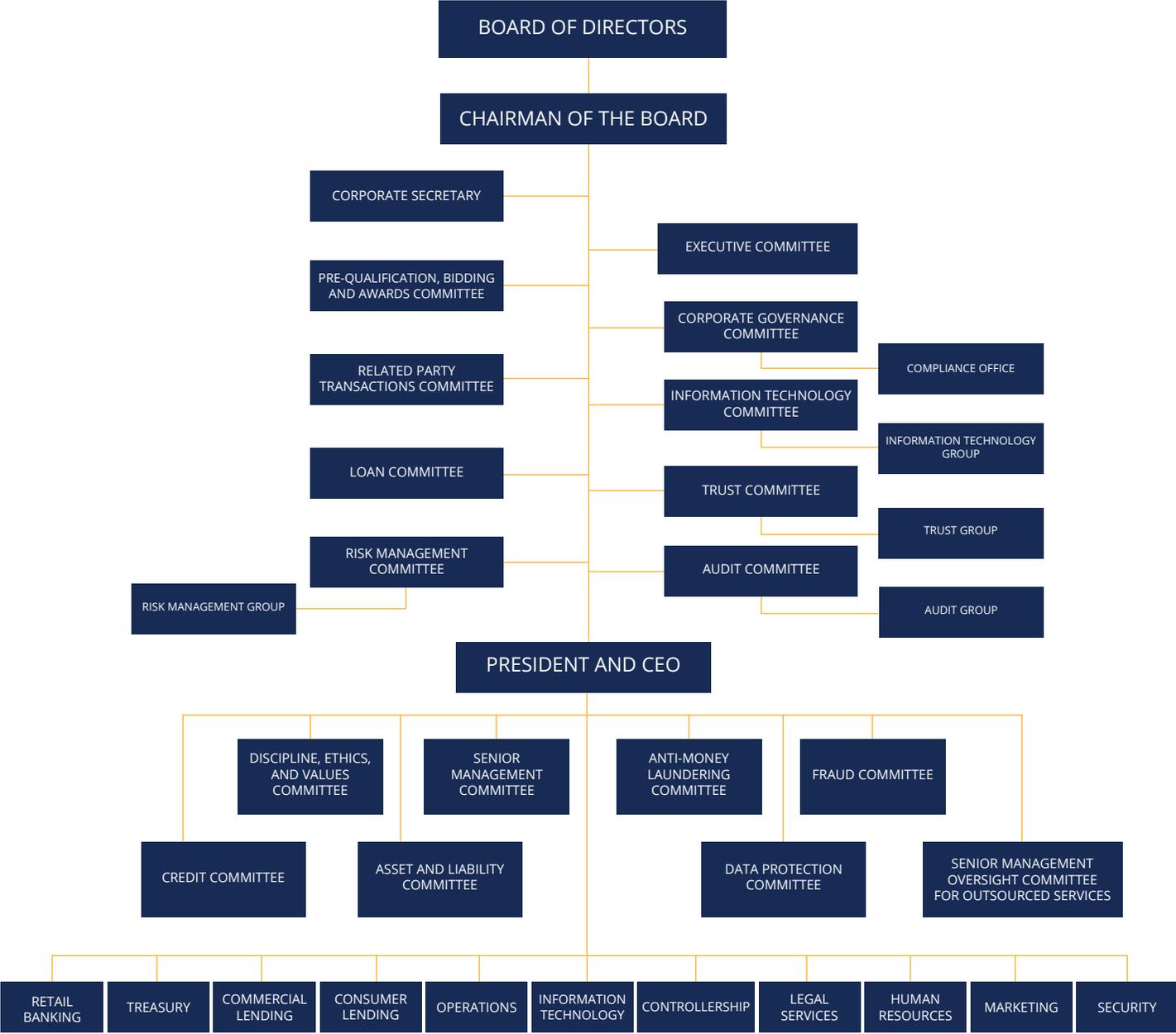
In our commitment and dedication of upholding a corporate culture that advocates the principle of fair treatment, the Bank adheres on the requirement of Financial Consumer Protection regulation which includes the implementation of the Board-approved Consumer Protection Risk Management System (CPRMS). In light of the changing regulatory development, the Bank continuously enhances its related policies and procedures on the protection of client information and efficient means of resolving complaints, among others.

As customer service and consumer protection are of utmost importance for the Bank, the Board and senior management take the lead in managing controls to safeguard consumer rights.

	2019	2018	2017
Complaints	1,499	1,609	1,615



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE





RISK MANAGEMENT

The risk landscape has been constantly evolving and the trend as observed is that risk is increasing in intensity and complexity. The advent of what is referred to as the fourth industrial revolution have led to technological convergence and blurring boundaries between physical and digital spheres with data being the new oil. It has ushered in an era of hyper availability where mobile devices, internet of things, and various technological platforms keep everything connected. With this landscape comes increased exposure to cyber risks.

The emergence of fintech platforms have disrupted traditional banking industry norms and have led to adoption of new business models and innovation shift. Banks are on guard to defend market share amidst shifting business and competitive landscape that goes beyond the boundaries of the banking system. Banks have embraced the digital transformation journey, have forged partnerships with third parties and engaged more external stakeholders to leverage on new technologies and create synergies to deliver digital banking products and services. Sterling Bank of Asia has likewise embraced this collaborative model as it aims to create value for its clients and have embarked on various IT initiatives to enhance technology infrastructure to support electronic banking channels and improve security

posture. Online banking experience has been given a boost with the Bank's adoption of InstaPay and PESONet that provide seamless and secure fund transfer capabilities among participating financial institutions. The Bank has also launched its new and improved website that provide the public with the suite of products and services that Sterling Bank of Asia has to offer and a new channel to connect with its dedicated bankers committed to deliver financial services with a personal touch, banking to a different beat.

The shift to online banking and digital channels were made more prominent amidst the global pandemic which began to unfold in the latter part of 2019. While the impact and extent of this emerging risk event is still to be determined as the situation is still evolving, we know that it has caused workplace disruption, have changed the way of the doing things from what we have been accustomed to and have required all to be vigilant and resilient in the midst of the complex and dynamic nature of the global threat. It has fostered social consciousness and collaboration across the ecosystem to expand risk visibility and find ways to overcome this difficult situation, knowing that its global impact is both wide and deep. How wide and how deep is still unknown. One thing is for sure the risk is very high.

Risk Management Framework

Sterling Bank of Asia's risk infrastructure is anchored on people, process, and technology, which serves as pillars of the Bank's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) System. The Bank's ERM provides for an integrated approach to identifying and assessing risk across the various business lines and bank activities and provides the mechanism by which Senior Management and the Board define the parameters for risk taking activities across the organization.

The ERM has four (4) key components namely: Strategy, Organization and Governance, Infrastructure, and Models and Measures.

Strategy

The Bank underscores the importance of integrating risk into strategy setting with the objective of striking a balance between business and risk considerations. Mindful that the risk profile of the bank is a function of strategic choices made to drive the business forward, risk assessment is embedded in the strategic planning process. This is to ensure that the bank's overall risk exposure is kept within Board-set risk tolerance and capacity.

Sterling Bank of Asia utilizes environmental scanning in its annual strategic management exercise. To ensure that strategic decisions to drive attainment of organization objectives are anchored on risk-informed direction setting, the planning process involves a comprehensive assessment of risks internal to the organization combined with the evaluation of the socio-political, environmental, technological, legal, and economic landscape.

Risk Organization and Governance

The Bank's ERM framework adopts a multiple stakeholder approach to managing risk and business, with accountability for risk shared by all across the organization. The Bank espouses close collaboration between the business lines and the various support and control units. Each Sterling Banker is made to understand their respective roles in the risk management process and employees at every level are empowered to take informed risks.

Sterling Bank of Asia strictly adheres to the principle of separation between front, middle, and back office functions with its four lines of defense structure. While most structures identify three (3) lines of defense, the Bank provides for a more granular perspective of the unique roles of the back office in ensuring controls in transaction processing, the risk advisory roles of the Risk Management and Compliance units and the special role of Internal Audit in ensuring the effectiveness of the implementation of the risk management system at the grassroots.

Its first line of defense is business line management. As the front line units enter into business transactions and carry on creating value for both the customers and the Bank, they take ownership and accountability of risks associated with it. Front line units are responsible for assessing, managing and controlling risk within each product and service they deliver.

The second line of defense are back office units that extend support functions and facilitate transaction processing. They ensure that controls are in place and policies are adhered to in the implementation and execution of deals.

The third line of defense involves the independent middle office function that sets risk management and control standards, including compliance with applicable laws and regulatory requirements. The combined efforts of the Risk Management Group and Compliance Office to promote risk awareness and foster a culture of compliance and control by providing advisory services to business units, ensure that the Bank's risk taking activities are kept within acceptable boundaries. Through the work of these units, the organization is kept abreast of methodologies and tools that can be employed for risk mitigation and control and the regulatory guidance to ensure that the bank contributes to the growth and strength of the financial industry.

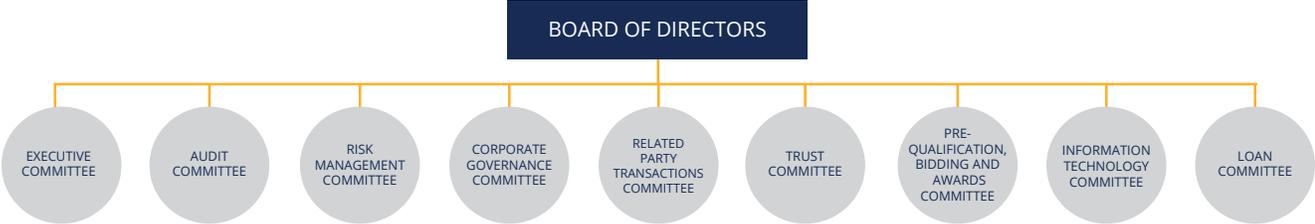
Internal Audit on the other hand, serves as the fourth line of defense. It provides the assurance and validation needed to determine the effectiveness of instituted control mechanisms as they conduct their audits and review the risk management practices embedded in the operations and processes of the various bank units.





The Board of Directors and Senior Management have an enterprise view of the organization and as such sets the tone for risk taking and are ultimately responsible for overseeing and managing the significant risks that the Bank is exposed to. The Board of Directors sets the risk boundaries by which the strategic and business plans are designed. Senior management, meanwhile, is responsible for designing and implementing the enterprise risk management process across the institution.

The Board is supported by various Board and management level committees in its risk oversight functions. These committees are in charge of managing and monitoring specific risks in the conduct of its banking activities and at various levels in the organization and by the Risk Management Group who perform monitoring activities and transparent risk reporting to facilitate the Board’s risk oversight function.





PRESIDENT AND CEO



DISCIPLINE, ETHICS, AND VALUES COMMITTEE (DEVCOM)

Ensures the strict adherence to the Bank's standards and code of conduct and exercises disciplinary powers on infringement of the rules governing banking activities. In conjunction to its operational and reputational risk management, the Bank requires all personnel to abide by the code of conduct and perform their fiduciary duties consistent with the Bank's vision and core values.



SENIOR MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (SMC)

In charge of the Bank's general supervision, administration, and operations while overseeing operational and strategic risk management.



CREDIT COMMITTEE (CRECOM)

Screens and appraises all credit proposals that require the approval of the President, LoanCom or Board. It also monitors credit underwriting activities executed at the management level, checks if the credit risk is within the Board-set risk tolerance levels, and that proposals comply with the Bank's credit underwriting standards, policies and procedures.



ASSET-LIABILITY COMMITTEE (ALCO)

Tasked to ensure that the Bank and all its legal vehicles maintain adequate liquidity, sufficient capital, and the appropriate funding to meet both business and regulatory requirements. It is also responsible for building a stable funding structure by managing the long-term profiles of the Bank's asset and liability maturities; manage the statement of financial position, and guarantee that strategies are in accordance with adequate liquidity, capital and diversified funding. It also establishes asset liability pricing policies that are consistent with the Bank's strategies.



FRAUD COMMITTEE

Mitigates fraud risk by serving as a recommending body to policy and procedural improvements to prevent the occurrence of fraud.



ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING COMMITTEE (AML)

Ensures compliance to Anti-Money Laundering laws and its corresponding implementing rules and regulations (IRR), BSP guidelines and regulations.



DATA PROTECTION COMMITTEE

Oversees the implementation of the Data Privacy Act (DPA). The Bank utilized a committee approach to DPA compliance by assigning Data Protection Officers in different key areas namely, Compliance, Risk, Legal, Information Technology and Security.



SENIOR MANAGEMENT OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE FOR OUTSOURCED SERVICES

Tasked with monitoring and evaluating performance of outsourced partners and service providers.

Operational Risk Department

- Operational loss data tracking and reporting
- Operational risk identification, quantification and assessment
- Methodologies in the Conduct of Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) across the institution
- Comprehensive Business Continuity Program
- Analysis of operational risk management processes
- Monitoring of Risk Treatment Action Plans (RTAP)

Credit Risk and Control Department

- Credit portfolio risk management and analytics
- Bank's Internal Credit Risk Rating System
- Credit risk identification, quantification, and assessment
- Detection of credit concentrations and problem accounts
- Establishment of credit limits and credit underwriting standards
- Credit policy development

Market and Liquidity Department

- Analytics on the Bank's market, liquidity, and interest rate risk
- Risk identification and assessment affecting the Bank's trust, treasury operations, and financial market activities
- Market risk quantification and assessment
- Contingency measures to address the impact of market shocks and liquidity stress scenarios

Information Security (IS) and Information Technology (IT) Risk

- Technology risk management
- Information security program management
- IT and IS risk identification, quantification, and assessment
- Access control reviews
- IS incident management

Infrastructure

People, processes, and technology comprise Sterling Bank of Asia's risk infrastructure and serves as the backbone of the Bank's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) System.

Front line units are tasked to address risks specific in their organizational area and ensure that business-related risks are well managed and risk controls are embedded in their respective processes. Nonetheless, while there are individual management of risk by the risk owners, the bank's ERM provides an integrated framework overarching the entire organization and establishes the critical linkages between the various business activities across the enterprise. It provides for a paradigm shift from a silo perspective to an integrated view that allows for the identification of interdependencies of risks to enable the Senior Management and the Board to drive a consistent treatment of risk across the enterprise.

The responsibility and accountability for risk is shared across the organization with each Sterling Banker made to understand their role in the risk management process. This is underscored emphasized during the onboarding process when employees undergo the New Hires Orientation (NHO) Program and are introduced to the Bank's Enterprise Risk Management framework, the corporate and risk culture as well as the business and operating principles behind key program implementations. This is supplemented with role-based risk management education designed to address training needs of people outside the formal risk management function as part of the Bank's continuing education program spearheaded by the Bank's Center for Learning (CFL). Credit risk trainings are provided to Lending groups and those involved in the Bank's credit management process. Operational risk and regulatory risk seminars are also administered, especially to front line and control units, including fraud risk and AML trainings integrated into programs for branch personnel and key bank units.

The Bank's business processes are established via a multiple stakeholder approach to improve efficiencies and facilitate shared understanding of risk across the process value chain. These processes are supported by the Bank's policies and procedures that have integrated risk considerations and provide guidance to ensure that business activities are aligned with the Board-mandated risk appetite and

tolerance levels. Existing policies are periodically reviewed and updated to ensure their responsiveness to evolving risk and business environments.

Lastly, Information Technology (IT) is a crucial component of a financial institution's risk management system especially since the financial sector has been moving towards digitization. The Sterling Bank of Asia's IT Group acts as a core enabler for the entire organization by providing the infrastructure to automate critical business activities with embedded control protocols to support a common risk architecture across the organization. To facilitate data-driven and risk-informed decision making, ITG provides for the data management facility for risk reporting and MIS purposes.

Risk Models and Measurements

Risk cannot be effectively managed unless it can be measured and quantified. Thus the Bank employs a variety of risk management methodologies using a combination of industry-accepted quantitative and qualitative techniques to determine the extent of the Bank's risk exposures. These include Value at Risk and Earnings at Risk measures, loan loss estimation methodologies utilizing probabilities of defaults and loss rates for credit risk, internal credit rating systems, gap analyses, and monitoring of various key risk indicators and metrics within an established risk dashboard. As risks arise from the models themselves, the Bank has a model risk management framework in place that provides for a mechanism to check the accuracy and predictive power of these models through a process of regular back-testing, review and continuous refinements and enhancements.

Tracking and regular monitoring of the level of Bank's risk exposures help Sterling Bank of Asia in steering the bank in the right strategic direction and allow for risk informed decision-making, by providing the trigger mechanisms for strategic inflection points. This lets the Bank recalibrate its moves and strategic initiatives amidst the changing regulatory and risk landscape that may challenge key strategic assumptions from which business plans were based. Results of risk monitoring are reported on a periodic basis to the Bank's Senior Management and the Risk Management Committee.

RISK MANAGEMENT MECHANISMS

RISK CONTROL AND MONITORING TOOLS

RISK REPORTING AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

CREDIT

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 10-tiered Credit Risk Rating System b. Classification of Credits c. Concentration by industry with risk classification, large exposures, loan tenor, collateral cover and investment counterparty exposures d. Impairment Loss Estimation e. Stress Testing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Central Liability System b. Limits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single Borrowers' Limit • Group Exposures • Industry Exposures • Counterparty Limits • Country Limits c. Loan Provisioning d. Herfindahl Hirschman Index (HHI) e. PD & ITL impact on CAR | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Annual updates on account risk rating b. Monthly credit risk profiling/management reporting to the RMC c. PD & ITL status reporting |
|--|--|--|

MARKET AND INTEREST RATE

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Concentration by type of investment, tenor and currency denomination b. Stress Testing c. Sensitivity Analysis d. Gap Analysis e. Review of new and existing investments and products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Limits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position Limit • Value at Risk (VaR) Limit • Alert levels (1 & 2) • Stop Loss Limit • Traders Limit • Earning at Risk (EaR) Limit b. Value at Risk (VaR) estimates c. Marked to market valuations d. Interest rate gap e. Exposure/position limits and duration limits on investment types/ products, countries, and issuer f. Monitoring of Off-Market transactions g. Back testing to manage model risk | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Automated daily risk management, reporting of limits, and P&L to the President and other concerned parties b. Monthly Market Risk management reporting to risk-taking units, the President, ALCo and RMC |
|--|--|--|

LIQUIDITY

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Concentration by type of investment, tenor, and currency denomination b. Stress Testing c. Sensitivity Analysis d. Gap Analysis e. Contingency Funding Plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maximum Cumulative Outflow (MCO) b. Determining funding requirements c. Monitoring of financial liquidity ratios | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Weekly reporting of balance sheet profile to ALCo b. Monthly Liquidity Risk management reporting to RMC |
|--|---|---|

RISK MANAGEMENT MECHANISMS**RISK CONTROL AND MONITORING TOOLS****RISK REPORTING AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT****OPERATIONAL**

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| a. Four lines of defense | a. Regular Risk Control and Self-Assessment | a. Incident Reports |
| b. Operational Loss Database maintenance | b. Loss Event Reporting | b. Corrective Action Tracking |
| c. Operational Risk and Control Self-assessment | c. Risk Mapping | c. ORM reports to the RMC |
| d. Product risk assessments | d. Business Continuity Planning | d. Close Coordination with Internal Audit and IT |
| e. Business Continuity Management | e. Key Risk Indicator (KRI) Monitoring | |

COMPLIANCE

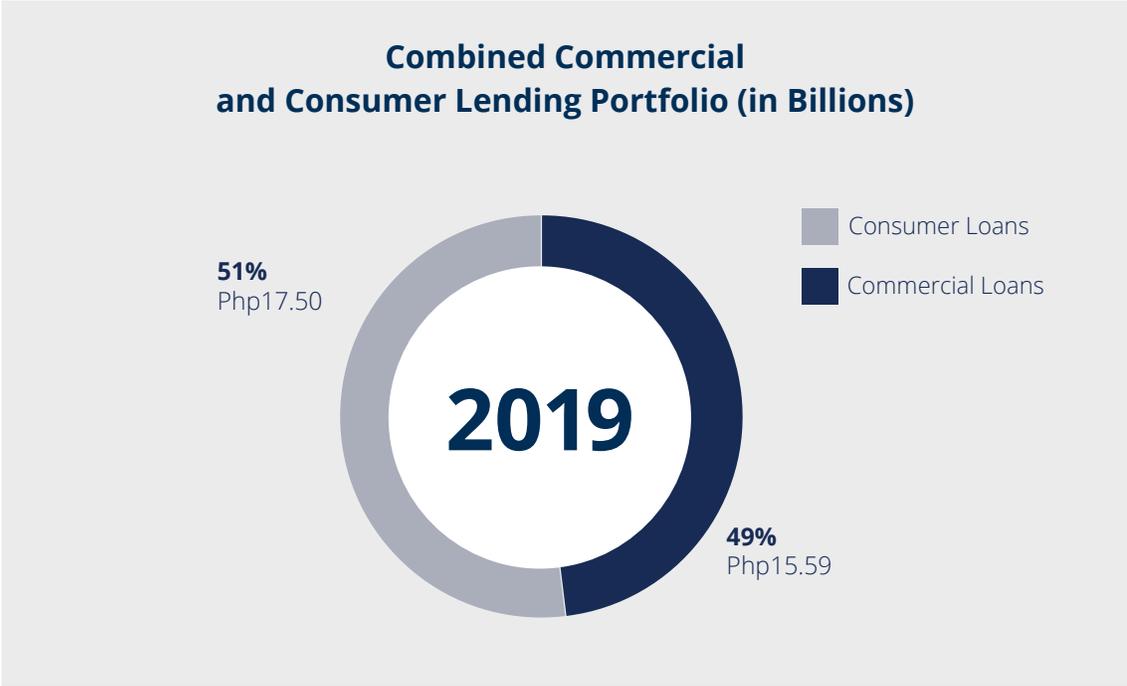
- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. Compliance Program | a. Compliance testing | a. Regular reporting and updating of regulatory concerns to SMC and Board/ExCom |
| b. Review of bank contracts and transactions | b. Information dissemination (e.g. BSP circulars, manual of regulations for banks, BIR and AMLC regulations) to concerned units | |
| c. Know Your Customer (KYC) | c. Training and seminars | |
| d. Know Your Employees (KYE) | d. Regular assessment of Compliance Program | |
| | e. Monitoring of fines and penalties (actual and probable) | |

STRATEGIC

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| a. Internal and external environment scanning | a. Impact assessment based on internal and external environmental scanning | a. Regular reporting and updating of performance vs. objectives to SMC and Board/ExCom |
| b. Strategic and Capital Planning | b. Performance Management System – Business Segment Management Performance Review | |
| c. Performance Management | | |
| d. Commitment to good corporate governance as an integral part of strategic thrusts | | |

REPUTATIONAL

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. Code of Conduct | a. Media scanning | a. SLA Reporting |
| b. Know Your Customer (KYC) Program | b. Proactive solicitation of customer feedback | b. Management Reporting of significant issues |
| c. Media relations | c. Customer service management for complaints and client concerns | c. Internal and external communication |
| d. Customer feedback and complaints management | d. Service Level Agreements (SLA) | |
| e. Strengthened operational controls | e. Client Survey Forms | |



Types of Risks

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss due to debtor's default and/or counterparty's failure to meet its contractual obligations to the bank. Credit risk arise from the bank's lending, trade finance, and investment activities.

Credit risk is the Bank's largest risk exposure contributing 91% of the Bank's risk weighted assets for 2019. Capital charge for credit risk is calculated using the standardized approach.

Credit Risk Weighted Assets				
	2019 Amount (in Millions Php)		2018 Amount (in Millions Php)	
0% Risk Weight				
Cash on hand	675.290		690.70	
Due from BSP	3,185.750		2,660.23	
Available for sale financial assets	696.320		572.35	
Loans and Receivables Arising from RA/CA/PR/SLB	460.185		-	
Loans to the extent covered by hold-out	1,476.554		1,125.41	
Loans to the extent covered by Marginal Deposits	5.118		4.65	
Loans to the extent guaranteed by HGC	1,097.692		1,052.27	
Total Subject to 0% RISK WEIGHT	7,596.909	-	6,105.624	-
20% Risk Weight				
Claims guaranteed by foreign Incorporated banks	1,171.353		567.786	
Interbank call loans	72.747		77.655	
Claims on Philippine Incorporated private enterprise	202.820		194.338	
Claims guaranteed by foreign Incorporated private enterprise			184.036	
Total Subject to 20% RISK WEIGHT	1,446.921	289.384	1,023.815	204.763
50% Risk Weight				
Loans to individual for housing purposes	1,020.698		1,365.600	
Foreign currency denominated claims on or portions of claims guaranteed by or collateralized by foreign currency denominated securities issued by the Philippine National Government & the BSP.	52.694		107.938	
Total Subject to 50% RISK WEIGHT	1,073.392	536.696	1,473.539	736.769
75% Risk Weight				
Qualified MSME loans	2,668.496		2,796.870	
Total Subject to 75% RISK WEIGHT	2,668.496	2,001.372	2,796.870	2,097.653
100% Risk Weight				
NPL to individuals for housing purposes	122.712		1,380.666	
Other assets	31,677.741		439.846	
Total Subject to 100% RISK WEIGHT	31,800.453	31,800.453	1,820.511	2,730.767
150% Risk Weight				
All NPL except NPL individual for housing purposes	1,642.647		1,380.666	
Real and other properties acquired and NCAHS	496.627		439.846	
Total Subject to 150% RISK WEIGHT	2,139.275	3,208.912	1,820.511	2,730.767
Risk-weighted On Balance Sheet		37,836.817		34,102.050
Risk-weighted Off Balance Sheet		15.186		15.911
Counterparty (Trading/Banking)		-		7.982
TOTAL CREDIT RISK		37,852.003		34,125.943

The Bank's credit risk exposure is largely accounted for by the Commercial and Consumer Lending business lines with combined loan portfolio of Php33.05 billion for 2019. The loan mix is 53% and 47%, in favor of Commercial Lending.

Commercial Lending portfolio for 2019 ended at Php17.42 billion. These are comprised largely of short term business loans to finance working capital requirements. Financing packages are in the form of loan lines, international and domestic trade finance facilities, factoring and receivables financing. Credit terms are matched to address the funding gap of the borrowers. The Bank also offers medium term loans for capital expenditures and floor stock financing for automotive dealers.

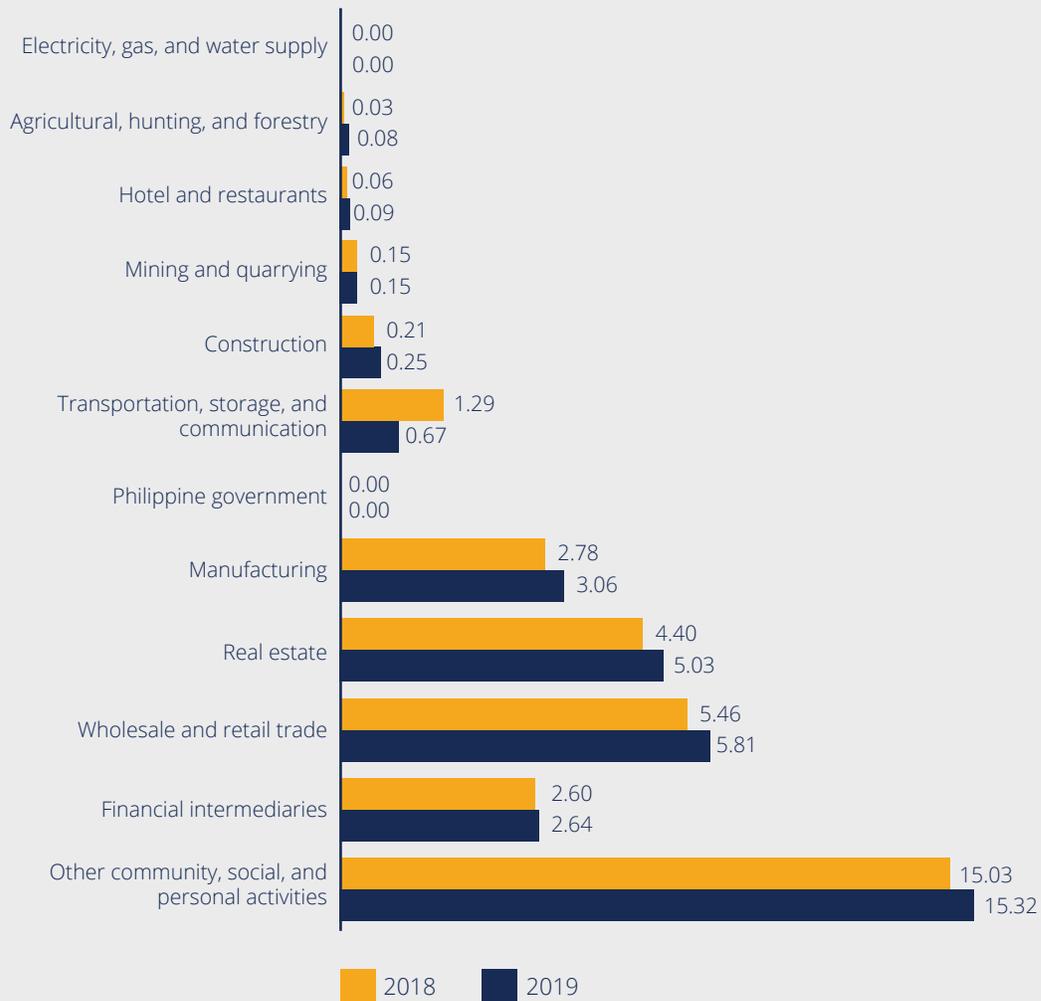
The credit underwriting for the commercial loan segment is anchored on the assessment of borrower's repayment capacity established through cash flow assessments, management capability and industry prospects. The acceptance of collateral is a secondary consideration as a risk mitigation technique as the Bank implements risk-based lending standards over collateral-based lending.

The Bank employs a 10-scale Internal Credit Risk Rating System (ICRRS) to profile borrowers into High Grade, Standard Grade or Impaired categories. Credit ratings are given during the time of loan approval and is factored in the credit decision making. The ratings are re-evaluated and updated at least annually or when there are material changes and events that may impact the borrower's creditworthiness.

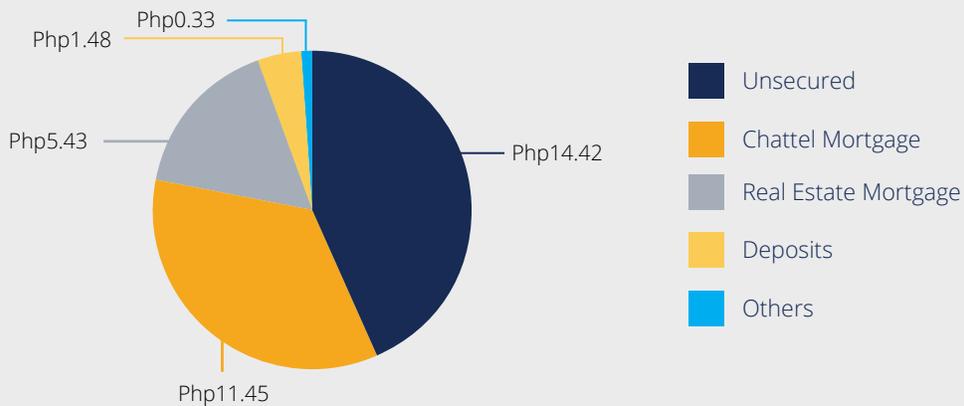
This rating system is subdivided into: the borrower's risk rating (BRR), and the facility risk rating (FRR). The BRR make use a variety of financial indicators, management assessments and industry features which combine both quantitative and qualitative analyses to measure credit risk. While FRR considers the credit enhancements derived from the credit structure as well as risk mitigation mechanisms.

RISK RATING	CLASSIFICATION	CREDIT QUALITY
1	Excellent	High Grade
2	Strong	High Grade
3	Good	High Grade
4	Satisfactory	Standard Grade
5	Acceptable	Standard Grade
6	Weak	Standard Grade
7	Poor	Impaired
8	Substandard	Impaired
9	Doubtful	Impaired
10	Loss	Impaired

Industry Sector Distribution of Loans and Receivables (%) (in Billions Php)



Portfolio Breakdown by Security (Amount in Billions)



Meanwhile, Consumer Lending underwriting is based on the Bank's credit acceptance criteria which are built on a set of borrower attributes and integrated in credit scorecards for each product offering. Consumer Lending portfolio is divided into secured and unsecured product lines. Secured retail products include auto and real estate loans while unsecured retail products cover personal and salary loans. These loans are designed to finance the personal needs of the Bank's customers as an alternative to credit card obligation, and to finance Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs).

Consumer Loan portfolio for 2019 stood at Php 15.6 billion, with Auto Loans comprising 73% of the portfolio. Meantime, real estate financing comprised 22% and the rest accounted for by the personal and salary loans.

The Bank has an established credit limit structure which provides for mechanism to manage credit concentration risk brought about by significant exposures to single name/group borrowers, industry sectors, DOSRI, and country risk exposures.

In terms of the approvals, the Bank adhere to the "Four Eyes Principle" and follow a system of delegated authorities as approved by the board.

The Loan Committee (LoanCom) is the governing body overseeing the Bank's credit risk management system. It directs the implementation of credit risk strategies employed by the business units, as they deliver financing to their respective target markets. The LoanCom is also the body in-charge of approving credit policies and the corresponding risk control

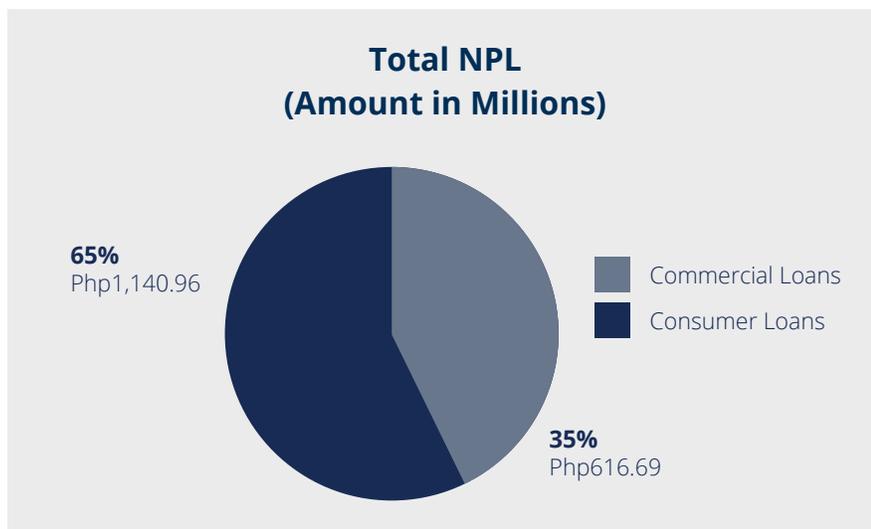
framework which sets out the parameters for lending and credit risk-taking.

The Credit Committee (CreCom) on the other hand, supervises the implementation of the instituted credit risk management systems. It ascertains that the Bank's credit risk-taking activities is aligned with the board-approved strategies and that credit underwriting is within established limits and thresholds.

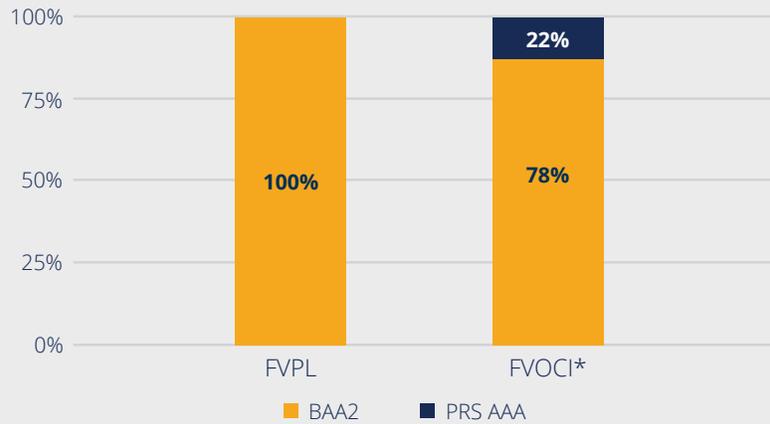
Credit risk exposures are monitored and reported regularly to the Credit, Loan, and Risk Management Committees. The Credit Risk and Control Department of the Risk Management Group provides the support structure to these committees in terms of risk monitoring and reporting, development of the credit policies, risk measurements and other credit risk management mechanisms.

Sterling Bank of Asia has consistently maintained better than industry asset quality with the Bank's NPL ratio favorably below industry for several years now. For 2019 gross NPL ratio stood at 5.23% as against industry of 6.01%.

Meanwhile, credit exposures given the Bank's treasury trading and investment activities are actively managed by monitoring the prices of securities which are indicative of the credit risk premium priced by the market. Credit limit structures such as position limits, counterparty limits, and country limits are likewise in place to ensure that investment activities are carried out within Board-set boundaries. Counterparty risk is generally reduced by netting arrangements which provide for single net settlement for exposures.



RBU (Portfolio Concentration Risk by Issuer Rating)



RBU	FVPL	FVOCI*	TOTAL	%	FVPL	FVOCI
PRS AAA		199,575,952	199,575,952	13%	0%	22%
BAA2	698,848,639	695,737,766	1,394,586,405	87%	100%	78%
TOTAL	698,848,639	895,313,718	1,594,162,357	100%	100%	100%

*Exclusive of unquoted equity investments worth Php16,073,463

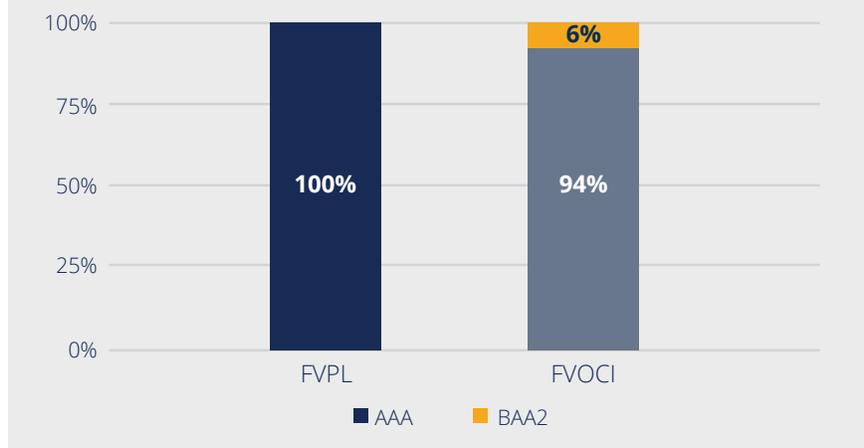
Concentration Risk by Countries



COUNTRIES	FVPL	FVOCI*	TOTAL	%	FVPL	FVOCI
Indonesia	92,060,000		92,060,000	4%	10%	0%
Philippines	807,578,694	947,073,827	1,754,652,521	67%	90%	56%
United States		757,978,101	757,978,101	29%	0%	44%
Total	899,638,693	1,705,051,928	2,604,690,622	100%	100%	100%

*Exclusive of unquoted equity investments worth Php16,073,463
Foreign currency denominated converted @ PHP/USD 50.635

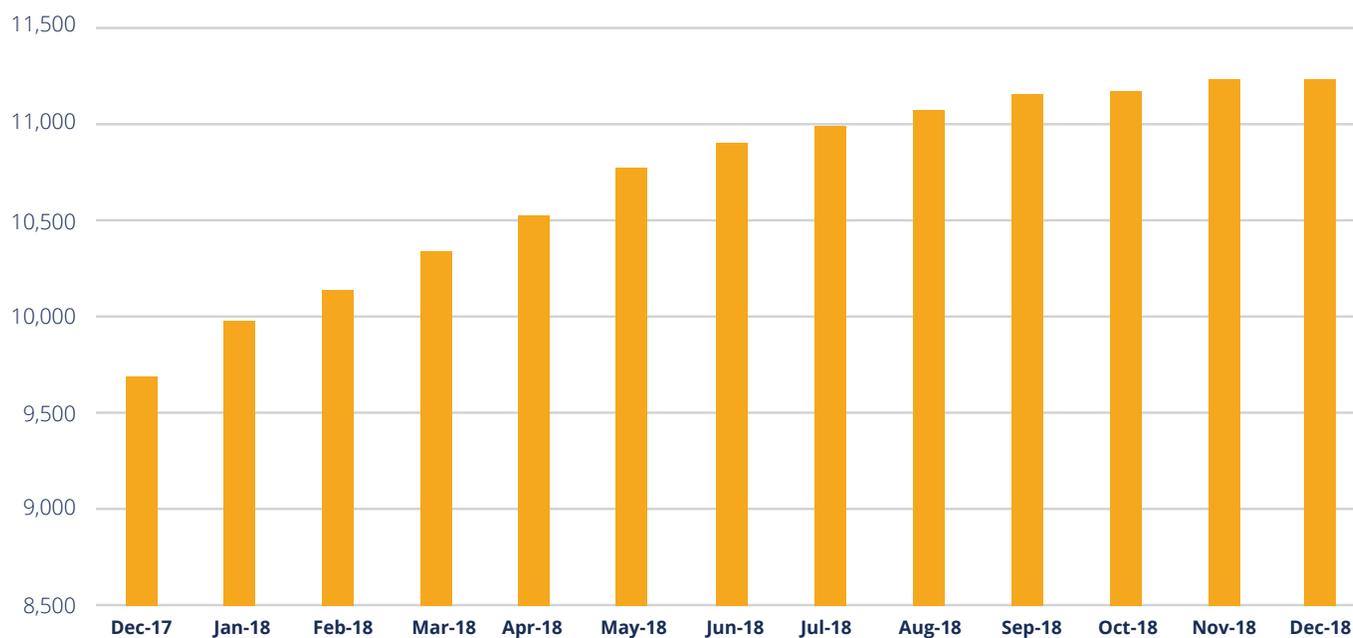
FCDU (Portfolio Concentration Risk by Issuer Rating)



FCDU	FVPL	FVOCI	TOTAL	%	FVPL	FVOCI
AAA		757,978,101	757,978,101	75%	0%	94%
BAA2	200,790,054	51,760,110	252,550,164	25%	100%	6%
TOTAL	200,790,054	809,738,210	1,010,528,265	100%	100%	100%

Foreign currency denominated converted @ Php/USD 50.635

Auto Loan Portfolio (Amount in Millions)





Market Risk

Market risk is the risk to a financial portfolio from movement in market prices. The Bank's market risk originates from its holdings of domestic and foreign-denominated debt securities and financial instruments.

The Market and Liquidity Risk Department under the Risk Management Group (RMG) is the bank unit responsible for identifying, managing, measuring, and controlling market risk in coordination with the Bank's Treasury Group which originates these risk exposures. It performs the daily monitoring of compliance to the Bank's framework of policies, procedures, and market risk limits. This framework is annually reviewed by the Risk Management Group (RMG) and Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO) and approved by the Risk Management Committee (RMC). The ALCO is responsible for managing the Bank's over-all market risk exposures. The RMG regularly reports to ALCO and to the RMC, which is a sub-committee of the Board of Directors.

Market Risk in the Trading Book

The Bank is exposed to the potential loss in its trading portfolio because the value of its trading positions is sensitive to changes in market prices and rate. The trading activities of the Bank include investments to fixed income securities and foreign exchange securities, which exposes the Bank to interest rate and foreign exchange risks. In the trading book, market risk is controlled by a daily analysis of the Value-at-Risk (VaR) of financial instruments under normal market conditions.

Objectives and Limitations of the VaR Methodology

Value-at-Risk (VaR) is a statistical estimate of the maximum potential loss in the trading portfolio given a specific period of time within a pre-determined degree of probability. The Bank has chosen to adopt the Historical VaR model in calculating the VaR. This model approximates VaR by using historical returns and behavior. Past data is used as a guide to what will happen in the future. As any model, the use of historical VaR has limitations. While it captures irregularities present in the historical database, it fails to capture probabilities that have not yet occurred.

Backtesting is being done to validate the acceptability of the VaR model. The Bank performs both hypothetical and actual backtesting procedures for FX and Fixed income securities (RBU and FCDU) securities.

Regular stress testing is likewise performed to complement VaR measurements in order to assess the Banks' vulnerabilities and ability to absorb shocks under extreme market conditions.

VaR Assumptions/Parameters

The Bank makes use of the historical VaR model which makes use of actual historical rates and revalues positions for each change in the market. It involves the day-to-day changes in the values of market variables that have been observed in the past in a direct way to estimate the probability of the change in the value of the current portfolio. It is appropriate for all types of instruments, linear and non-linear, with stable risk factors for which there is a rich historical database. VaR is an integral part of the Bank's market risk management. VaR limits have been established annually for all financial trading activities and utilization are monitored on a daily basis. Limits are based on the tolerable risk appetite of the Bank which covers Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVPL) securities. Fixed income VaR includes value-at-risk for investment securities denominated in currencies other than Philippine Peso. VaR being a measure of risk in the trading book only includes held for trading portfolio.

Results of the daily VaR monitoring which includes calculated VaR numbers, limit utilization and limit breaches if any are reported to the Treasury Group, Chief Risk Officer and the President. The reports guide the Treasury Group in their risk taking activities. VaR results are likewise reported on a monthly basis to the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and Risk Management Committee (RMC).

The Bank's market risk exposure is at low levels accounting for only 1.8% of the Bank's risk weighted assets for 2019. Capital charge for market risk exposure follow the standardized approach.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk to the Bank's capital and earnings arising from adverse movements in interest rates that affect the banking book positions.

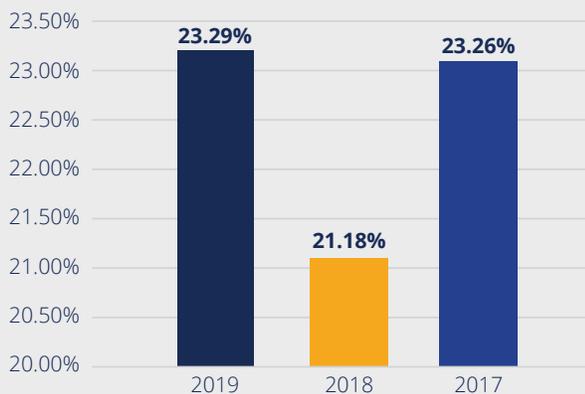
The Bank performs asset-liability gap analysis of interest rate risk sensitive accounts or by way of Earnings-at-Risk (EaR) model to measure the sensitivity of its balance sheet accounts to interest rate fluctuations. EaR is an estimate of the maximum loss the balance sheet could incur in the event of unfavorable interest rate movements.

The Bank calculates the EaR by factoring in interest rate volatilities using 99% confidence level. The repricing gap is calculated by first classifying the assets and liabilities into tenor buckets according to the remaining term to next repricing date or to contractual maturity (if there is no repricing). Then, the difference between the sum of repricing (interest rate sensitive) assets and repricing (interest rate sensitive) liabilities is derived. This indicates the potential changes in the Bank's net interest income over the next 12 months.

From a low interest rate regime since 2016, we've seen rising interest rates beginning 2018 which persisted until 2019 and gradually tapered off towards the end of the year. This put pressure on liability sensitive balance sheet structures.

The Bank follows a prudent policy on managing its assets and liabilities so as to ensure that exposure to fluctuations in interest rates are kept within acceptable limits and within existing regulatory guidelines.

Liquid Assets to Total Assets Ratio



	2019	2018	2017
Liquid Assets*	8,696,005,006	7,261,136,856	8,095,556,612
Total Assets	44,742,726,000	41,770,114,954	39,845,392,952

*Sum of Cash, COCI, DF BSP, DF Other Banks, Interbank Loans and Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Loans to Deposit Ratio



	2019	2018	2017
Loans and Receivables (net)	32,689,858,426	31,608,206,084	29,443,021,339
Total Deposits	38,951,135,847	36,704,417,712	34,622,708,800

Liquidity Ratio



	2019	2018	2017
Liquid Assets*	8,696,005,006	7,261,136,856	8,095,556,612
Total Deposits	38,951,135,847	36,704,417,712	34,622,708,800

*Sum of Cash, COCI, DF BSP, DF Other Banks, Interbank Loans and Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Loans to Assets Ratio



	2019	2018	2017
Loans and Receivables (net)	32,689,858,426	31,608,206,084	29,443,021,339
Total Assets	44,742,726,000	41,770,114,954	39,845,392,952

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the probability of loss to capital or earnings due to an adverse movement in currency exchange rates. It arises due to a mismatch in the foreign currency assets and liabilities of the Bank.

The Bank manages its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates by maintaining foreign currency exposure within acceptable limits and within existing regulatory guidelines.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is generally 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 without incurring unacceptable losses or costs. Liquidity risk factors in both funding risk and cash flow concerns as well as inability to convert financial assets to cash without loss to capital or earnings.

The Bank makes use of the Maximum Cumulative Outflow (MCO) model to measure the risk arising from the liquidity gaps between assets and liabilities. The RMG prepares the Maximum Cumulative Outflow (MCO) report on a monthly

basis and is reported to the Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO) and Risk Management Committee (RMC).

ALCO is the management committee responsible balance sheet management and capital allocation. The committee ensures optimization of existing resources and the cost-effective generation and maintenance of available funds at levels needed to meet expected and unexpected changes in operating conditions and funding requirements of the bank. It likewise serves as the Funding Crisis Committee in case the contingency plan is activated. The Bank has a well-established Liquidity Contingency Funding Plan (LCFP) that includes an analysis of net funding requirements under alternative scenarios and the corresponding risk response to address liquidity shocks. The Bank utilizes a diverse range of sources of funds, although short-term deposits made with the Bank's network of domestic branches comprise the majority of such funding. Deposits with banks are made on a short-term basis with almost all being available on demand or within three (3) months.

The importance of liquidity risk management is underscored with the issuance of BSP Circular 981 (Guidelines on Liquidity Risk Management) that requires thrift banks to maintain a minimum liquidity ratio (MLR) of 20%. The Bank has endeavored to maintain a good level of liquid assets and have consistently maintained MLR above the regulatory threshold.





Operational Risk

Operational Risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes; or external events. This includes: internal and external fraud; weaknesses in products and business practices; business disruption and systems failure; employment practices and workplace safety; damage to physical assets; as well as execution, delivery, and process management failures.

The bank recognizes four (4) lines of defense as a fundamental principle in the Bank's risk management framework. The business units acts as the first line of defense where the embedded controls in the processes are used to manage risks that they are exposed to. The back office units serve as the second line of defense who perform additional controls integrated in their operations. The third line of defense is the Risk Management Group and Compliance Office which assists in determining the risk strategies and structures to manage risks and provide advisory services. Internal Audit, meanwhile, functions as the fourth line of defense. They independently review the efficiency of risk management systems and controls in the bank.

The Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA), the tracking of Operational Losses and Key Risk Indicators (KRI) are just some of the tools that the Bank employs to evaluate and monitor its operational risk profile. The RCSA enables business units to assess the risk exposures and controls in place with regards to their existing processes. The RCSA framework was enhanced in 2019 to expand the Risk Universe to cover a broader scope. The risks are classified largely into eight (8) major categories namely: Credit, Market, Interest Rate, Liquidity, Operational, Compliance, Strategic, and Reputational Risks. Other impact factors were also included to widen the aspects that should be considered when assessing the effect of a risk event to a specific bank process. Identification of risks related to the bank processes facilitates the alignment of actual risk levels with tolerance levels in relation to the current landscape, and ensure the effectiveness of the existing control measures. The bank's RCSA considers seven (7) impact factors: Financial Impact, Operational Efficiency, Legal & Regulatory Impact, Reputational Implications, and Effects on Customer Service and Employee Welfare. These impact factors are part of the considerations in assessing the inherent risk exposure of the various bank processes. The regular conduct of RCSA is

pivotal in a forward-looking risk evaluation that makes way for regular checks on the gaps between risk exposure and risk appetite by means of thresholds used in the profiling of risk. This activity also enables the bank to have valuable insights on its risk and control environment, enhances risk treatment action plans, and enable risk informed decision making.

Key Risk Indicators (KRI) is mapped into the RCSA to determine high risk areas and assess trigger levels. KRI report is a post-RCSA tool and exercise used to facilitate the monitoring and control of risks. KRI trends provide an increasing or decreasing indication of the organization's vulnerability to a particular risk.

The Operational Loss Database, on the other hand, reflects the loss experience of the bank in terms of the different Basel categories. These losses are regularly reported to the Risk Management Committee.

Incident Management is another key operational risk management activity. All units are expected to escalate all the reportable incidents as defined in the Bank's framework thus, this tool aids in the implementation of appropriate response not only to address concerns but also to strengthen existing processes.

The Bank is also committed to protecting the right of clients to the privacy of their personal information, while optimizing available information to support progress and advancement. Policies are in place to adhere to the Data Privacy Act of 2012 as identified in the bank's privacy manual. Implementation plans are strengthened to improve bank-wide awareness and compliance to the act including risk

awareness sessions, video presentations promoting data protection and issuance information bulletins. The Bank's Data Protection Committee is the management committee overseeing the compliance to this key regulation. It is a cross functional group with the Data Protection Officers comprising the Heads of the Legal Group, Compliance Office, Information Technology Group, Risk Management and Security Group. They are supported by designated Compliance Officers for Privacy (COPs) who are senior leaders from the said stakeholder groups.

Business resiliency is an important component of any enterprise. As such, the bank has established a Business Continuity Management Program (BCMP) that aims to ensure continued service delivery in the event of any disaster scenario. Specific processes and procedures are ready for the restoration of the bank's core business activities, responding to varying levels of disruption, while factoring different scenarios including but not limited to loss of personnel, inability to access bank premises, and system interruption.

Periodical testing is part of the BCP cycle as an avenue for plan development to keep strategies up-to-date and fully functional to address different operational risks. The bank implements different types of exercises to cover diverse learning and training methods. Critical business units are identified and prepared to guarantee performance of critical banking activities and functions to safeguard public interest and SBA's franchise in case of a disaster or crisis scenario.

Capital charge for operational risk follows the basic indicator approach. For 2019, operational risk accounts for 6.9% of the Bank's risk weighted assets.

Compliance Risk

Compliance Risk is the possible occurrence of adverse effects on the bank's financial and capital position as a consequence of the bank's failure to comply with the law and other regulations, standards of operations, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing regulations, and other rules governing the bank's operations. Compliance risk encompasses the risk of sanctions by the regulatory authorities, risk of financial losses and possible reputational risk.

The Bank's Compliance Program is the backbone of the Compliance Risk Management System. The program includes identification of relevant laws and regulations, monitoring of regulatory changes and the assessment of its operational and balance sheet implications. The Compliance Program ascertains that relevant stakeholders are continuously equipped in compliance risk management and also involve risk testing of business units. Capital charges arising from compliance risk is incorporated in the operational risk capital charge.

One pillar of the Compliance Program is the Bank's Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Preventive Program (MTPP). It protects the organization from being used as a money laundering vehicle and conduit for proceeds of unlawful activities, and protect the integrity and confidentiality of banking transactions. The Bank's Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Committee is the governance structure at the management level and oversees the implementation of various AML related programs.

Meanwhile, the Corporate Governance Committee exercises oversight functions to ensure compliance to AML regulations.

Key components of the Bank's MTPP include the customer identification and acceptance process, a mechanism for due diligence, Know-Your-Customer (KYC), and proper vetting during client on-boarding. A monitoring system to track transactions, significant movements including covered and suspicious transaction monitoring that provides for triggers, and control mechanisms to validate whether client's financial transactions are within assessed capacities have also been set in place. In partnership with the Bank's Center for Learning, Sterling Bankers are provided with continuous training and updates to promote a culture of AML compliance.

The Bank's Compliance Office (CO) reports to the Corporate Governance Committee, and supplies the Board with pertinent data on the status of compliance risks and controls. The CO also ensures that the relevant stakeholders are well-versed on new regulations. Under its wing is a dedicated team for AML monitoring and compliance testing.

The Legal Department, meanwhile, manages Legal Risk. This is implemented via control structures such as Legal Office sign-off procedures, issuance of legal opinions and continuous training and awareness campaigns. This is to ensure that losses caused by penalties and sanctions originating from court disputes due to breach of contractual and legal obligations, and penalties and sanctions by regulatory bodies are minimized if not totally avoided.



Strategic Risk

Strategic Risk is the risk of potential losses arising from unsuccessful business plans and inability to properly respond to changes in the business environment. This type of risk is attributable to the effects of adverse business decisions, improper process implementations, and failure to adapt to the changes in the industry.

The direction of the Bank in terms of strategic plans is led by the Board of Directors (BOD) together with the Senior Management Committee (SMC). These Committees ensure the alignment of the Bank's goals with the business strategies, resources, and implementation plans. New products and services go through deliberation prior to implementation. Assessment of risks is also part of the process improvement of services as well as product enhancements.

Senior Management Committee and the Executive Committee/ BOD regularly monitor and assess the Group performances vis-à-vis the set objectives.

Reputational Risk

Reputational Risk is the risk of loss arising from negative publicity. This type of risk is managed by correct process implementations and proper handling of complaints to avoid the negative impact that may cause the Bank such as: decrease in customer base/ public's trust, operational disruptions, and/ or legal suits.

The changing risk environment now includes the rise of social media as a platform for both positive and negative feedback. While the Bank doesn't have a strong social media presence, client concerns are addressed through its 24/7 customer management hotline. For 2019, a total of 1,499 complaints, inquiries, and requests were received by Customer Management Department. These concerns were handled in accordance with the Bank's policies and regulatory expectations in terms of customer complaints handling.

Capital Management Framework

Risk and Capital Management optimizes the level and mix of Bank resources to increase shareholder value and ensure capital sufficiency to support the Bank's asset growth and expansion.

Capital Management Objectives

The Bank's risk-taking activities are determined largely by its level of capital. Given this, risk and capital management adhere to the following objectives:

- Maintaining capital ratios above the minimum regulatory capital with sufficient buffer to absorb shocks in periods of stress
- Ensuring capital availability to support asset growth and business activities
- Balancing risk and reward with the aim of achieving RWA optimization

Governance

The Board of Directors (BOD) through the Bank's Risk Management Committee (RMC) is in charge of strategic allocation of risk capital. The BOD's key focus on risk and capital management is to oversee alignment of corporate strategies and risk-taking activities with capital planning to ensure best use of capital and optimize level and mix of resources. The RMC is supported by the Risk Management Group (RMG), a unit independent of the business lines, in the exercise of its oversight functions. RMG is in charge of providing the RMC with an aggregated and broad perspective of capital adequacy.

The heads of the business units, as the risk taking units of the Bank, are accountable for capital risk. Activities of the business units are guided by the Bank's capacity to absorb risks and the capital utilization for such activities.

As the bank committee in charge of balance sheet management, the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCo) handles recommendations related to capital utilization. It actively assesses the business portfolio, rationalizes the business mix, reallocates capital as necessary, and aligns activities with funding capacity.

Capital Adequacy Ratio

December 31 (in Millions Php)

	2019	2018
Tier 1 Capital	2,709,554	2,636,151
Tier 2 Capital	1,591,633	1,565,351
Gross Qualifying Capital	4,301,187	4,201,503
Less: Regulatory Deductions	16,691	13,755
TOTAL QUALIFYING CAPITAL	4,284,496	4,187,747
Credit Risk Weighted Assets	34,557,063	34,125,943
Market Risk Weighted Assets	693,154	275,636
Operational Risk Weighted Assets	2,601,786	2,325,196
TOTAL RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS (RWA)	37,852,003	36,726,775
Tier 1 Capital Ratio-Net	7.11%	7.14%
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	11.32%	11.40%

Total Tier 1 Capital

	2019	2018
Paid-up common stock	2,070,000	2,070,000
Retained earnings	491,726	412,570
Undivided profits	145,067	145,117
Cumulative foreign currency translation	2,761	8,464
GROSS AMOUNT	2,709,554	2,636,151
Deductions:		
Deferred tax assets	16,664	13,755
Unbooked Valuation		
Total unsecured DOSRI	0,027	
Total deductions	16,691	13,755
NET TIER 1 CAPITAL	2,692,863	2,622,396

Total Tier 2 Capital

	2019	2018
Preferred Stock	300,000	300,000
General Loan Loss Provision	296,633	270,351
Unsecured subordinated debt	995,000	995,000
NET TIER 2 CAPITAL	1,591,633	1,565,351

The Credit Committee (CreCom), conducts thorough assessments of all big-ticket credit items and requires the approval of the President, Loan Committee and the Board, and the Loan Committee (LoanCom), the highest approving body for credit exposures, and factors in risk and capital utilization considerations in its credit decision-making process.

	Credit Risk		Market Risk		Operational Risk	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
On-Balance Sheet (net of deductions)	34,541.877	34,102.050				
Off-Balance Sheet	15.186	15.911				
Counterparty (Trading/Banking)	-	7.982				
Interest Rate Exposure			601.052	111.948		
Foreign Exchange			92.102	163.688		
Operational Risk - Weighted Assets					2,601.786	2,325.196
TOTAL RISK WEIGHT	34,557.063	34,125.943	693.154	275.636	2,601.786	2,325.196
CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS	3,455.706	3,412.594	69.315	27.564	260.179	232.520

Capital Management Mechanism

The Board of Directors sets the direction for target capital ranges. These target capital ranges act as an Early Warning System and trigger mechanism for any required bank action. Target capital ratios take into consideration the Bank's strategic directions and business objectives, including growth and expansion plans, and a financial buffer for shocks under stressed scenarios.

Capital ratios are calculated on a monthly basis to monitor capital adequacy and trigger action plans, should capital ratios fall below acceptable levels. Risk exposures are periodically tracked to assess capital utilization as part of the Bank's risk and reward trade-off. The results of these monitoring activities are submitted monthly to the SMC and RMC. It is also used in escalation protocols to address instances of near breach and/or breaches in Board-set limits, hence initiating timely and appropriate bank response.

The Bank's system of risk limits affords diversification across risk exposures and risk capital utilization. These limits and thresholds reflect the Bank's risk tolerance and capacity as set by the Board. Stress testing is also integral in the Bank's risk and capital management system. It is employed to determine the impact on the Bank's capital position of pre-defined scenarios reflecting various degrees of severity. Stress testing exercises cover both internal stress scenarios developed on the Bank's portfolio and sub-portfolio, and regulatory stress scenarios required by the BSP as part of its oversight of the Philippine banking sector.

Simulations measure and test the impact on capital levels of various business and economic scenarios. Further simulations on the impact of proposed significant investments and loan exposures are conducted to serve as a feedback mechanism on capital utilization to balance risk reward trade-off.

THE MANAGEMENT

Board of Directors



RUBEN C. TIU

Chairman of the Board

Mr. Ruben C. Tiu, 64, Filipino, is the Chairman of the Board of Sterling Bank of Asia. He concurrently holds the position of Chairman of the Board and President of eight other companies among which include Aldex Realty Corporation, Pan-Asean Multi Resources Corporation, Demmik Holdings, Inc., Demmik Realty, Inc., Oakridge Properties, Inc., JTKC Land, Inc., Star Equities, Inc., and JSD Solutions, Inc.

He likewise serves as the Chairman of the Board of The Discovery Leisure Co., Inc. and Discovery Country Suites, Inc. Mr. Tiu also has a leadership position as Director and President of JTKC Leisure Holdings Corporation, Chairman and President of Hotel Systems Asia, Inc., Director and Executive Vice President of JTKC Equities, Inc., Director and Vice President of Goodyear Steel Pipe and President of Club Asia, Inc. He is also a Director of Tera Investments, Inc.

Mr. Tiu is a Bachelor of Science degree holder in Business Administration at De La Salle University.

GREGORIO T. YU

Vice Chairman of the Board

Mr. Gregorio T. Yu, 61, Filipino, serves as the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sterling Bank of Asia. Simultaneously, he acts as Chairman of the Board of Auto Nation Group, Inc., CATS Automobile Corporation, and American Motorcycles, Inc., and Chairman of Nexus Technologies, Inc. He is also Director of CATS Asian Cars, Inc., Philippine Bank of Communications, PhilEquity Management, Inc., Vantage Financial Corporation (formerly E-business Services, Inc.), Vantage Equities, Inc., Prople BPO, Inc., Glyph Studios, Inc., Jupiter Systems Inc., and Wordtext Systems, Inc. Mr. Yu is also an Independent Director of Philippine Airlines, Inc., PAL Holdings, Inc., Unistar Credit and Finance Corporation, Alphaland Corporation, ISM Corporation, and APO Agua Infraestructura, Inc. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Ballet Philippines and the Manila Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Yu was formerly President and CEO of Belle Corporation, Tagaytay Highlands International Golf Club, Inc., Tagaytay Midlands Golf Club, and the Country Club at Tagaytay Highlands. He is likewise Vice Chairman of APC Group and Philippine Global Communication. He was also formerly a Director of CATS Motors Inc., Philippine National Reinsurance Corporation, International Exchange Bank, I-Remit, Inc., Philequity Fund Inc., and Filcredit Finance. He was also a Director of Yehey Corporation, and iRipple, Director for Corporate Finance of Chase Manhattan Bank Asia in Hong Kong, and Vice President for Area Credit of the Chase Manhattan Bank Regional Office in Hong Kong.

Mr. Yu was a Trustee of Xavier School Inc. from 1998 to 2018. He was also formerly a Trustee of the Government Services Insurance System from 2010 to 2016.

He received his MBA from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1983 and graduated Summa Cum Laude with a degree of Bachelor of Arts in Economics (Honors Program) from De La Salle University in 1978.



CECILIO D. SAN PEDRO

Director, President and CEO

Mr. San Pedro, 59, Filipino, joined the Bank in November 2011. Prior to joining the Bank, he was the Executive Director of Global/Local Markets and Country Treasurer of The Royal Bank of Scotland (formerly ABN AMRO) for eight years. He also worked with Bank of America NT & SA for more than 20 years where his last post was Principal – Global Markets Head and Country Treasurer.

Mr. San Pedro holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration, major in Accounting, from the University of the East and has completed degrees/courses in Corporate Finance Management and Strategic Business Economics from the University of Michigan Business School and the Center for Research and Communication (now University of Asia and the Pacific), respectively.

BANSAN C. CHOA

Director



Mr. Bansan C. Choa, 65, Filipino, is a Director of Sterling Bank of Asia. He is also the current Director of I-Remit Inc., as well as Chairman of the Board of Confed Properties, Sure Fortune Properties, Inc., Ferris Sobell Properties, Inc., Surewell Equities, Inc., Bleaushea Properties, Inc., and Merrytown Properties Corporation. Mr. Choa acts as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Kassel Condominium Corporation. He is the Treasurer of Banwood Construction Center, Inc. and Six Alps Corporation. He is also President of Philippine Retirement, Inc. and Comvest Investment, Inc.

Mr. Choa simultaneously acts as a Board Adviser for the Subdivision and Housing Developers, Inc., National Real Estate Association, and Organization of Socialized Housing Developers of the Philippines after serving as their past President and Chairman. In addition, he has been the Official Representative of Subdivision and Housing Developers, Inc. in the Interagency Committee on Consumer Price Statistics. He is also a Technical Working Group (TWG) member of the Interagency Committee on Price Statistics (ACPS) and DHSUD on Policy Review.

A certified public accountant as well as a member of the Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants, he was previously connected with SGV & Co. He is also a licensed professional real estate broker, appraiser, and real estate consultant (with Registration No. 0000002). He is one of the first board members of the Professional Regulation Commission on Real Estate Service professions as appointed by the President of the Republic of the Philippines in 2010.

Mr. Choa holds a Bachelor's Degree in Commerce from De La Salle University, a Master's Degree in Business Administration from the Ateneo Graduate School of Business, and has completed a course in housing finance at The Wharton Real Estate Center of the University of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM L. CHUA

Independent Director

Mr. William L. Chua, 68, Filipino, is an Independent Director of Sterling Bank of Asia. He is concurrently Chairman of the Board of Wordtext Systems, Inc., LSI Leading Technologies, Inc., WSI Philippines, Inc., WS Pacific Publications, Inc., Philmont Academic Solutions Inc., and is a member of the Board of Directors of Nexus Technologies, Inc., Jupiter Systems, Inc., Information Technology Security Distributors, Inc., Aikontech Corporation, Extra Low Voltage Distributions Inc., and WSI Technologies Corporation. He also serves as an Independent Director of Discovery World Corporation and a Trustee of the Adolfo S. Suzara Foundation, Inc.

Mr. Chua has a Master's Degree in Business Administration from Santa Clara University, California and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Industrial Engineering from California State University in San Jose, California.



HARRIS D. JACILDO

Director

Mr. Harris D. Jacildo, 58, Filipino, is a Director of Sterling Bank of Asia. He holds office as the Director and President of I-Remit, Inc. and is concurrently a member of the Board of Directors of I-Remit Global Remittance Ltd. (GBR), I-Remittance Singapore Pte. Ltd. (SGP), Lucky Star Management Ltd. (HKG), Worldwide Exchange Pty. Ltd. (AUS), I-Remit New Zealand Limited (NZL), and a member of the Board of Trustees of Kabalikang Migrang Pilipino.

Mr. Jacildo holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Applied Economics from De La Salle University and has completed a Basic Management Program at the Asian Institute of Management.

ANTONIO R. SAMSON

Independent Director

Mr. Antonio R. Samson, 73, Filipino, is an Independent Director of the Bank. He is concurrently an Independent Director at PhilEquity Management Inc., Vantage Equities, Inc., and Vantage Financial Corporation. He is also Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Touch XDA, and President of the Manila Chamber Orchestra Foundation.

Prior to joining Sterling Bank of Asia, Mr. Samson used to be the Group Chairman/Chief Business Strategist at DDB Philippines until 2017 and a Director at Filcredit Finance and Capital Development Corporation until 2019. He was a Chairman of Optimum Media Philippines (under DDB Philippines), an Executive Vice President at Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co. (PLDT), and First Vice President - Branch Marketing at Philippine Commercial International (PCI) Bank.

He graduated from Ateneo de Manila University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics. He holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration from Asian Institute of Management and a Master's Degree in Business Economics from Center for Research and Communication.





VICENTE C. MACASAET, JR.

Independent Director

Mr. Vicente C. Macasaet, Jr., 83, Filipino, is an Independent Director of Sterling Bank of Asia. He teaches the French language privately and practices addiction counseling.

Prior to joining the bank he was the Manager of the French National Airline, Air France, for 17 years. He was the Executive Sales Director of the Regent Hotel of Manila. He also served in the same capacity for nine years with Northwest and American Airlines in the Middle East, based in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

He holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration, Major in Banking and Minor In Finance from Colegio de San Juan de Letran and completed a five-year course in French Language and Culture at the Alliance Française de Manille.

MARIBEL B. SARINO-LAZO

Independent Director

Mr. Maribel B. Sarino-Lazo, 58, Filipino, is an Independent Director of Sterling Bank of Asia. Prior to joining the Bank, she worked as Consultant for Treasury, International Treasury and Controls, and Credit and Collections for Adobe Systems, Silicon Graphics, Inc. and Hewlett-Packard Co., respectively in San Jose, California. She was also a Second Vice President and Assistant Treasurer of The Chase Manhattan Bank, North America. She has also managed the overseas office of PCIBank in France and worked in corporate banking for the Insular Bank of Asia and America.

Ms. Sarino-Lazo graduated with a Bachelor's Degree in Economics from Haverford College, Pennsylvania.



NILO L. PACHECO, JR.

Independent Director

Mr. Nilo L. Pacheco, Jr., 64, Filipino, is an Independent Director of Sterling Bank of Asia. With over 27 years of commercial banking experience holding senior positions in several banks under his belt, he currently serves as a consultant at the De La Salle College of St. Benilde functioning as its Vice President for Finance, and is also a part-time professor in the school.

Mr. Pacheco simultaneously holds committee positions in some De La Salle schools, that included being a member of its Investment Committee. He was also a member of the Retirement Commission of the Catholic Educational Association of the Philippines and Chairman of its Investment Committee.

He graduated with a Bachelor of Arts Degree major in Mathematics from De La Salle University, where he graduated magna cum laude and has also attended the Advanced Management Program at Harvard Business School.

ATTY. A. BAYANI K. TAN

Director

Atty. A. Bayani K. Tan, 64, Filipino, is a Director of Sterling Bank of Asia. He also acts as Director or Corporate Secretary, or both, of the Belle Corporation, Coal Asia Holdings, Inc., Discovery World Corporation, I-Remit, Inc., Pacific Online Systems Corporation, Philequity Group of Mutual Fund Companies, Premium Leisure Corporation, TKC Metals Corporation, Tagaytay Highlands International Golf Club, Inc., Tagaytay Midlands Golf Club, Inc., The Country Club at Tagaytay Highlands, Inc., The Spa and Lodge at Tagaytay Highlands, Inc., and Vantage Equities, Inc.

He is concurrently the Managing Partner of the law offices of Tan Venturanza Valdez, Managing Director and President of Shamrock Development Corporation, President of Catarman Chamber Elementary School Foundation, Inc., Managing Trustee of SCTan Foundation, Inc., Trustee and Treasurer of Rebisco Foundation, Inc., Trustee and Corporate Secretary of St. Scholastica's Hospital, Inc., and Trustee of St. Scholastica's College. In addition, Atty. Tan is the Director of Destiny LendFund, Inc., Pascual Laboratories, Inc., and Pure Energy Holdings Corporation.

Atty. Tan holds a Master of Laws Degree from New York University and a Bachelor of Laws Degree from the University of the Philippines where he was a member of the Order of the Purple Feather, the official honor society of the U.P. College of Law, and ranked ninth in his class. Atty. Tan passed the bar examinations in 1981 where he placed sixth. He has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science from San Beda College where he graduated class valedictorian and was awarded the medal for Academic Excellence.





BERNADETTE CINDY C. TIU
Director

Ms. Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu, 40, Filipino, is a Director of Sterling Bank of Asia. She is concurrently the Chief Financial Officer and Head of Finance of I-Remit, Inc. She also holds office as the Vice President of Fidelity Securities, Inc.

Ms. Tiu holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration, major in Accounting and Finance, from Boston University School of Management.

JOHN Y. TIU, JR.
Director

Mr. John Y. Tiu, Jr., 43, Filipino, is a Director of Sterling Bank of Asia. He has concurrent positions as Chairman and CEO of Discovery World Corporation and a Chairman in its subsidiaries – Palawan Cove Corporation, Cay Islands Corporation, Sonoran Corporation, Long Beach Property Holdings, Inc., Balay Holdings Inc., Lucky Cloud 9 Resort Inc., and Discovery Hospitality Corporation.

He is a Director of Discovery Fleet Corp., I-Remit, Inc., Oakridge Properties, Inc., Sagesoft Solutions, Inc., Lunch Bucks Gourmet Inc., and Evergreen Manufacturing Corporation. He is the Chairman/President of Tera Investments, Inc., JT Perle Corporation, Ninety Nine Urdaneta Holdings Corporation, One Cerrada Corporation, One Legaspi Corporation, One Luscarra Corporation, and One Urdaneta Corporation.

He is President of The Discovery Leisure Company, Inc. and Discovery Country Suites, Inc. He is the Director and Executive Vice-President of Aldex Realty Corporation.

Mr. Tiu also serves as Treasurer and Director of Star Equities, Inc., JTKC Equities Inc., and JTKC Land Inc. He is a First Vice President and Director at JTKC Leisure Holdings Corporation (formerly JTKC Realty Corporation).

Mr. Tiu is a Bachelor of Science Degree holder in Electrical Engineering with a minor degree in Mathematics from the University of Washington in Seattle, Washington.



ATTY. LAMBERTO R. VILLENA
Director

Atty. Lamberto R. Villena, 73, Filipino, was the former President and CEO of Sterling Bank of Asia. He concurrently sits as a member of the Board of Directors of Discovery World Corporation. Prior to joining Sterling Bank of Asia, Atty. Villena was a former Executive Vice President for Commercial Banking at RCBC where he gained 30 years of banking experience holding various senior positions in Credit, Corporate Banking, Remedial Management, Treasury, and Consumer Banking.

Atty. Villena holds a Bachelor of Laws Degree from the University of the Philippines and is a member of the Philippine Bar. He has a Master's Degree in Business Administration from the same university and is also an alumnus of the Ateneo de Manila University.

IGNATIUS F. YENKO
Director

Mr. Ignatius F. Yenke, 67, Filipino, is a Director of Sterling Bank of Asia. He holds concurrent positions as Director and Vice Chairman of TKC Metals Corporation, Chief Finance Adviser and Director of Global Integrated Contact Facilities Inc., Chief Finance Adviser and Director of SlashdotPh Corporation, and member of the Board of Directors of Leisure Resorts World Corporation.

Prior to joining Sterling Bank of Asia, Mr. Yenke was a former Vice President at The Chase Manhattan Bank. He also held various senior positions at Citytrust Banking Corporation, Metro Pacific Group, Media Quest Holdings, Filcredit Finance, and Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company (PLDT).

Mr. Yenke holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration from the Asian Institute of Management and a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Economics from the Ateneo de Manila University.



President and Business Line Group Heads



CECILIO D. SAN PEDRO

President and CEO

Mr. San Pedro, 59, Filipino, joined the Bank in November 2011. Prior to joining the Bank, he was the Executive Director of Global/Local Markets and Country Treasurer of The Royal Bank of Scotland (formerly ABN AMRO) for eight years. He also worked with Bank of America NT & SA for more than 20 years where his last post was Principal – Global Markets Head and Country Treasurer.

Mr. San Pedro holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration, major in Accounting, from the University of the East and has completed degrees/courses in Corporate Finance Management and Strategic Business Economics from the University of Michigan Business School and the Center for Research and Communication (now University of Asia and the Pacific), respectively.

RALPH B. CADIZ

Executive Vice President and Head - Retail Banking Group

Mr. Cadiz, 52, Filipino, held various positions in retail banking, consumer lending and remittance at UCPB, Solid Bank, International Exchange Bank, Union Bank, Security Bank and Export Bank. His last position was Head of Branch Banking and Consumer Lending with a rank of Senior Vice President at Export Bank before joining Sterling Bank of Asia in September 2010. He has served as Head of the Bank's Retail Banking Group from 2010 up to present.

Mr. Cadiz obtained a Bachelor of Science Degree in Commerce, major in Business Administration from the University of Santo Tomas.



BENSON J. HARI-ONG

Executive Vice President and Head – Commercial Lending Group

Mr. Hari-Ong, 54, Filipino, brings to the Bank his expertise on Corporate Banking holding senior positions at Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation prior to joining in March 2008.

He holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Industrial Management minor in Mechanical Engineering from De La Salle University and earned his postgraduate master's degree in Business Administration from the same university in 1990.





CLAYTON T. LEE

Executive Vice President, Treasurer and Head - Treasury Group

Mr. Lee, 51, Filipino, has a banking career which includes years of Treasury experience at various local and foreign banks in the Philippines, namely Allied Bank, Bank of America and The Royal Bank of Scotland (formerly ABN AMRO). His last position was Vice President - Global/Local Markets and Foreign Exchange head. He joined Sterling Bank of Asia in November 2011.

Mr. Lee graduated from the Ateneo de Manila University with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Economics.

ISABEL Y. SAN PABLO

Senior Vice President and Head - Consumer Lending Group

Ms. San Pablo, 59, Filipino, handled key positions for the Consumer Lending business of Maybank and RCBC Savings prior to starting her career with Sterling Bank of Asia as Head of Consumer Marketing in January 2013. She then became the Consumer Lending Group Head the same year.

Ms. San Pablo graduated from the University of the Philippines with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Economics.



HAZEL M. NAVARRO

Vice President and Trust Officer

Ms. Navarro, 45, Filipino, started her banking career in Traders Royal Bank. She has worked as Trust Investment officer for RCBC Savings Bank and continued her expertise when she joined Sterling Bank of Asia in September 2016. Ms. Navarro studied at Assumption College and holds a Bachelor of Science Degree, major in International Business.



Senior Officers



LUISITO S. MAYOR
Senior Vice President,
Operations Group Head



MICHELLE OHRELLA G. OIRA
Senior Vice President,
Risk Management Head/
Chief Risk Officer



DALISAY N. RUBIO
Senior Vice President,
Controllership Group Head



RUTH M. ANIÑON
First Vice President,
Internal Audit Head



CHERIE C. BALLESTEROS
First Vice President, Retail
Banking Group Area 1 Head



MA. DULCE Y. EDILLOR
First Vice President,
Human Resources Group Head



GIRLIE C. GALANG
First Vice President,
Chief Compliance Officer



JOSE S. ISON, JR.
First Vice President,
Commercial Lending 3 Head



CANDICE P. QUIANZON
First Vice President, Consumer Lending Group - Real Estate Loans Head



HONESTO M. ROQUE, JR.
First Vice President, Consumer Lending Group - Auto Loans Head/Concurrent Acquired Assets Head



MARIFE N. RUDIO
First Vice President, Consumer Lending Group - Credit Evaluation and Approval Secured/Unsecured Loans Head



LILIA P. SANTOS
First Vice President, Commercial Lending 1 Head



RONALD C. SANTOS
First Vice President, Treasury Marketing Head



ENRIQUE D. TAN
First Vice President, Commercial Lending 2 Head



MARILOU B. VILLANUEVA
First Vice President, Foreign Exchange Head



JOSE EDUARDO G. ACAYAN
Vice President, Treasury Marketing Trader



MARC CHRISTOPHER U. CARLOS

Vice President,
Peso Fixed Income Head



GREGO S. CERVANTES, JR.

Vice President, Retail Banking
Group Area 2 Head



MARY JOAN T. GARCIA

Vice President, Controllership
Group - Management Information
System and Budget Head



MARVIN BRYAN S. FRANCISCO

Vice President,
Commercial Lending 2 -
Relationship Manager



RINALDI O. GONZALES

Vice President, Information
Technology Group - Acting Head



DAN C. GUEVARA

Vice President,
Human Resources Group -
Center for Learning Head



CELIA A. GUTIERREZ

Vice President, Retail Banking
Group Area 5 Head



MARIE ANGELA M. HING

Vice President,
International Markets Head



HENRY G. HUNG
Vice President,
Information Technology Group -
Application Systems Head



MARILOU B. LABAY
Vice President,
Financial Market Sales Head



ETHEL L. PERALTA
Vice President, Operations
Group - Management Support
Services Head



JOSEFINA S. RIVERA
Vice President, Retail Banking
Group - Branch Head



JOSE ANTONIO C. SALVACION
Vice President, Chief Security
Officer



MA. RUBY N. SAMSON
Vice President,
Information Technology Group
- Application Testing and User
Support Head



ARLENE N. SIONGCO
Vice President,
Human Resources Group -
Compensation & Benefits Head



ATTY. ALMA VALERIE C. SORIANO
Vice President,
Legal Services Head



JOSEPH T. SULIT
Vice President,
Operations Group -
Credit Services Head



JOSELITO V. TY
Vice President,
Operations Group -
RBG Support Head

•not pictured

FELISA B. ALCALA
Vice President, Business Support
Services Head

ARIEL F. YANG
Vice President, Controllership Group -
Regulatory Reports and Reconciliation Head

STERLING BANK OF ASIA INC.
(A Savings Bank)

Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018

With independent auditors' report provided by



REYES TACANDONG & CO.

FIRM PRINCIPLES. WISE SOLUTIONS.

COVER SHEET

for AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

A 1 9 9 8 6 3 5

COMPANY NAME

S	t	e	r	l	i	n	g	B	a	n	k	o	f	A	s	i	a	I	n	c	.	(A	S	a	v	i	n	g	s	
B	a	n	k)																											

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

S	t	e	r	l	i	n	g	B	a	n	k	C	o	r	p	o	r	a	t	e	C	e	n	t	e	r	,						
8	0	0	4	O	r	t	i	g	a	s	A	v	e	n	u	e	,	G	r	e	e	n	h	i	l	l	s	,					
1	5	0	0	,	S	a	n	J	u	a	n	,	M	e	t	r	o	M	a	n	i	l	a										

Form Type

A A F S

Department requiring the report

C R M D

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

N / A

COMPANY INFORMATION

Bank's Email Address	Bank's Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
www.sterlingbankasia.com	(02) 8535-6168	-
No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Calendar Year (Month / Day)
20	April 28	December 31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATIONThe designated contact person **MUST** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
Ms. Dalisay N. Rubio	dnrubio@sterlingbankasia.com	(02) 8535-6122	-

CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS

Sterling Bank Corporate Center, 8004 Ortigas Avenue, Greenhills, 1500, San Juan, Metro Manila
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NOTE 1: In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

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



STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		December 31	
	Note	2019	2018
ASSETS			
Cash and other cash items		₱675,319,948	₱673,088,622
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	13	3,174,324,418	2,654,024,133
Due from other banks		3,413,981,051	3,538,958,509
Interbank loans receivable	6	532,740,895	83,115,070
Investment securities	7	2,622,904,058	1,896,830,728
Loans and receivables	8	32,689,858,426	31,608,206,084
Assets held for sale	9	488,968,117	445,743,668
Property and equipment	10	671,187,614	434,435,516
Intangible assets	11	326,946,303	315,085,543
Net deferred tax assets	21	28,539,985	16,663,522
Other assets	12	117,955,185	103,963,559
		₱44,742,726,000	₱41,770,114,954
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Deposit liabilities	13	₱38,951,135,847	₱36,704,417,712
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses	14	246,973,922	179,847,292
Manager's checks		173,777,188	128,070,287
Unsecured subordinated debt	15	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Income tax payable		23,150,047	2,275,290
Lease liabilities	18	277,062,586	-
Retirement liability	19	62,271,457	72,439,948
Other liabilities	16	927,347,348	882,185,212
Total Liabilities		41,661,718,395	38,969,235,741
Equity			
Common stock	22	2,070,000,000	2,070,000,000
Perpetual preferred stock	22	300,000,000	300,000,000
Other equity reserves		(47,600,357)	(160,269,013)
Retained earnings		758,607,962	591,148,226
Total Equity		3,081,007,605	2,800,879,213
		₱44,742,726,000	₱41,770,114,954

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

STERLING BANK OF ASIA INC. (A Savings Bank)

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

		Years Ended December 31	
	Note	2019	2018
INTEREST INCOME ON:			
Loans and receivables	8	P2,949,469,158	P2,458,099,376
Investment securities	7	107,491,382	75,956,913
Interbank loans receivable	6	78,691,422	33,378,432
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and other banks		29,436,567	15,847,813
		3,165,088,529	2,583,282,534
INTEREST EXPENSE ON DEPOSIT AND OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			
	13	1,321,985,164	856,018,996
NET INTEREST INCOME		1,843,103,365	1,727,263,538
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES)			
Service charges, fees and commissions		203,819,559	201,012,017
Net losses from assets sold or acquired	9	(97,807,708)	(70,464,456)
Net trading and securities gains (losses) from investment securities	7	68,698,143	(40,257,221)
Net foreign exchange gains		33,977,922	19,842,700
Others - net		6,371,220	15,807,737
		215,059,136	125,940,777
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Compensation and fringe benefits		641,854,650	592,640,073
Taxes and licenses		328,972,691	283,064,175
Depreciation and amortization	10	150,791,921	72,138,954
Representation and entertainment		92,489,362	82,996,808
Insurance		75,167,759	71,197,798
Security, messengerial and janitorial		68,733,426	66,016,309
Occupancy		50,016,558	126,246,868
Others	20	321,905,418	277,632,686
		1,729,931,785	1,571,933,671
PROVISION FOR CREDIT AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES			
Loans and receivable	8	43,120,648	103,101,227
Assets held for sale	9	12,681,009	-
Investment securities	7	1,907,892	-
		57,709,549	103,101,227
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		270,521,167	178,169,417
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)			
Current	21	113,374,261	78,470,700
Deferred		(10,312,830)	(5,556,581)
		103,061,431	72,914,119
NET INCOME		P167,459,736	P105,255,298

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

STERLING BANK OF ASIA INC. (A Savings Bank)**STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

		Years Ended December 31	
	Note	2019	2018
NET INCOME		₱167,459,736	₱105,255,298
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
<i>Items to be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
Net unrealized gains (losses) on fair value changes			
of investment securities	7	122,020,013	(105,005,023)
Translation adjustment		(5,702,879)	(702,581)
<i>Item not to be reclassified to profit or loss -</i>			
Remeasurement losses on retirement liability, net of deferred tax	19	(3,648,478)	(821,611)
		112,668,656	(106,529,215)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		₱280,128,392	(₱1,273,917)

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

STERLING BANK OF ASIA INC. (A Savings Bank)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Note	Years Ended December 31	
		2019	2018
COMMON STOCK	22	₱2,070,000,000	₱2,070,000,000
PERPETUAL PREFERRED STOCK	22	300,000,000	300,000,000
OTHER EQUITY RESERVES			
Cumulative Unrealized Losses on Fair Value Changes			
of Investment Securities			
	7		
Balance at beginning of year		(184,339,694)	(79,334,671)
Net unrealized gains (losses)		120,112,121	(105,005,023)
Provision for impairment losses		1,907,892	–
Balance at end of year		(62,319,681)	(184,339,694)
Cumulative Remeasurement Gains			
on Retirement Liability			
	19		
Balance at beginning of year		15,606,506	16,428,117
Remeasurement losses, net of deferred tax		(3,648,478)	(821,611)
Balance at end of year		11,958,028	15,606,506
Cumulative Translation Adjustment			
Balance at beginning of year		8,464,175	9,166,756
Translation adjustment		(5,702,879)	(702,581)
Balance at end of year		2,761,296	8,464,175
		(47,600,357)	(160,269,013)
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Balance at beginning of year		591,148,226	485,892,928
Net income		167,459,736	105,255,298
Balance at end of year		758,607,962	591,148,226
		₱3,081,007,605	₱2,800,879,213

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

STERLING BANK OF ASIA INC. (A Savings Bank)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

		Years Ended December 31	
	Note	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax		₱270,521,167	₱178,169,417
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	10	150,791,921	72,138,954
Net losses from assets sold or acquired	9	97,807,708	70,464,456
Provision for credit and impairment losses on:			
Loans and receivable	8	43,120,648	103,101,227
Assets held for sale	9	12,681,009	-
Investment securities	7	1,907,892	-
Amortization of discount (premium) of investment securities		(23,990,232)	15,465,422
Interest expense on lease liabilities	18	19,630,669	-
Retirement benefits	19	15,916,162	19,953,097
Unrealized losses (gains) on fair value changes of investment securities	7	(12,653,194)	4,360,768
Net gain on sale of investment securities	7	(2,166,517)	-
Operating income before working capital changes		573,567,233	463,653,341
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in the amounts of:			
Loans and receivables		(1,538,847,900)	(2,795,800,329)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(575,034,978)	(157,626,075)
Other assets		(13,991,626)	2,902,600
Increase (decrease) in the amounts of:			
Deposit liabilities		2,246,718,135	2,081,708,912
Manager's checks		45,706,901	(57,311,200)
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses		76,217,728	44,647,586
Other liabilities		45,162,136	(10,546,718)
Net cash generated from (used in) operations		859,497,629	(428,371,883)
Income tax paid		(92,499,504)	(101,198,987)
Retirement contributions	19	(30,000,000)	(16,000,000)
Retirement benefits paid	19	(1,296,764)	-
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities		735,701,361	(545,570,870)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to:			
Investment securities	7	(4,139,882,805)	(1,138,600,000)
Property and equipment	10	(38,886,184)	(43,502,660)
Computer software	11	(30,356,486)	(28,745,901)
Maturity of investment securities	7	3,935,260,000	607,500,000
Proceeds from sale of:			
Assets held for sale	9	259,605,652	159,575,274
Investment securities	7	212,506,517	-
Property and equipment	10	2,550,508	2,361,675
Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities		200,797,202	(441,411,612)

(Forward)

		Years Ended December 31	
	Note	2019	2018
CASH FLOW FROM A FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Payment of lease liabilities	18	(P83,615,706)	P-
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
		(5,702,879)	(702,581)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		847,179,978	(987,685,063)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			
Cash and other cash items		673,088,622	629,416,734
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas		2,654,024,133	2,519,965,700
Due from other banks		3,538,958,509	4,333,505,485
Interbank loans receivable	6	83,115,070	453,983,478
		6,949,186,334	7,936,871,397
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR			
Cash and other cash items		675,319,948	673,088,622
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas		3,174,324,418	2,654,024,133
Due from other banks		3,413,981,051	3,538,958,509
Interbank loans receivable	6	532,740,895	83,115,070
		P7,796,366,312	P6,949,186,334
OPERATING CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST			
Interest received		P2,904,891,343	P2,458,099,376
Interest paid		1,272,059,682	856,018,996
NONCASH INFORMATION			
Foreclosure of assets held for sale	9	P414,074,911	P412,613,156
Recognition of:			
Lease liabilities	18	341,047,623	-
Right-of-use assets	18	331,956,524	-

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

STERLING BANK OF ASIA INC. (A Savings Bank)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General Information

Sterling Bank of Asia Inc. (A Savings Bank) (the Bank) was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP). The Bank is primarily engaged in the general business of savings and mortgage banking. The Bank offers a wide range of products and services such as deposit products, loans, treasury and trust functions.

The Bank was granted authority to engage in trust operations in 2008 and to issue foreign letters of credit in 2010.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank operates a total of 47 branches.

The Bank was formerly known as Far East Savings Bank (FESB) and was originally issued with a Certificate of Incorporation by the SEC on January 20, 1998.

In 2006, JTKC Equities, Inc. (JEI), Surewell Equities, Inc. (SEI) and Star Equities, Inc. acquired all the outstanding shares of stock of FESB from the Bank of the Philippine Islands. In 2007, the Bank changed its corporate name from FESB to Sterling Bank of Asia Inc. (A Savings Bank) as approved by the BSP and the SEC.

In 2009, the BSP approved the Bank's application to acquire 100% of the shares of stock of Centennial Savings Bank (CSB). In 2010, as approved by the BSP and the SEC, the Bank, as the surviving entity, merged with CSB.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the ultimate parent company of the Bank is JEI, through a direct equity interest of 40% and indirect equity interest of 30%, through Star Equities, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of JEI.

The registered office address of the Bank is Sterling Bank Corporate Center, 8004 Ortigas Avenue, Greenhills, 1500, San Juan, Metro Manila.

The financial statements of the Bank as at and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 have been approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (BOD) on March 31, 2020 as recommended for approval by the Audit Committee on March 17, 2020.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation and Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council and adopted by the SEC. This financial reporting framework includes PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS), Philippine Interpretations from International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), and the SEC provisions.

Measurement Bases

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- assets held for sale that are measured at the lower of carrying amount of loans and receivables and fair value of foreclosed properties, less cost-to-sell;
- retirement liability that is carried at the present value of defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets; and
- lease liabilities that are carried at the present value of remaining lease payments, discounted using an appropriate discount rate.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for an asset and the fair value of consideration received in exchange for incurring a liability. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the transaction date.

The Bank uses market observable data as far as possible when measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorized in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Bank recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting year during which the change has occurred.

Information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in Note 5, *Fair Value Measurement*.

Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements of the Bank include the accounts maintained in the Regular Banking Unit (RBU) and Foreign Currency Deposit Unit (FCDU). The functional currency of the RBU and FCDU is the Philippine Peso and United States Dollar (USD), respectively. For financial reporting purposes, the FCDU accounts and foreign currency-denominated accounts in the RBU are translated into their equivalent amounts in Philippine Peso, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Bank. The financial statements of RBU and FCDU are combined after eliminating inter-unit accounts.

Adoption of New and Amended PFRS

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following new and amended PFRS which the Bank adopted effective January 1, 2019.

- PFRS 16, *Leases* – PFRS 16 replaced PAS 17, *Leases*, IFRIC 4, *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, SIC-15, *Operating Leases-Incentives*, and SIC-27, *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. PFRS 16 requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under PAS 17 and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The new standard provides two recognition exemptions for lessees - leases of low-value assets and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less).

The lessor’s accounting under PFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from accounting under PAS 17. The lessor should continue to classify leases using the same classification principle as in PAS 17 to distinguish the two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

The Bank adopted PFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach with no effect on the beginning retained earnings. Accordingly, 2018 comparative information have not been restated.

The Bank elected to use the following practical expedients in transitioning to recognition of leases from PAS 17:

- Applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) 17 and Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 4 at the date of initial application.
- Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use (ROU) assets and liabilities for leases with lease term that ends within 12 months from the date of initial adoption.

As a lessee, the Bank recognized ROU assets and lease liabilities for leases classified as operating leases under PAS 17. The ROU assets are measured at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by prepayments or accrued lease payments at the date of initial application. Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate of 6.88% to 7.78%, depending on the remaining lease term, as at January 1, 2019.

The Bank elected to use the practical expedient transitioning to allow the standard to be applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under PAS 17 and Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 4 at the date of initial application.

The impact on transition as at January 1, 2019 is summarized below:

	Note	Increase (Decrease)
Lease liabilities	18	₱242,768,377
ROU assets	18	233,677,278
Accrued rent		(9,091,099)

The reconciliation of operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018 discounted using the incremental borrowing rates and the lease liabilities recognized as at January 1, 2019 follows.

Operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018 under PAS 17	₱296,603,832
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at January 1, 2019	(44,284,555)
Recognition exemption for leases with less than remaining term of less than 12 months at transition	(9,550,900)
<u>Lease liabilities recognized as at January 1, 2019</u>	<u>₱242,768,377</u>

- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 23, *Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments* – The interpretation provides guidance on how to reflect the effects of uncertainty in accounting for income taxes under PAS 12, *Income Taxes*, in particular (i) matters to be considered in accounting for uncertain tax treatments separately, (ii) assumptions for taxation authorities’ examinations, (iii) determinants of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, and (iv) effect of changes in facts and circumstances.
- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation* – The amendments clarify that a financial asset passes the “solely payments of principal and interest” criterion regardless of an event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract. Consequently, financial assets with termination provisions can now be measured at amortized cost (or, depending on the business model, at fair value through other comprehensive income).
- Amendments to PAS 19, *Employee Benefits - Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement* – The amendments specify how companies remeasure a defined benefit plan when a change - an amendment, curtailment or settlement - to a plan takes place during a reporting period. It requires entities to use the updated assumptions from this remeasurement to determine current service cost and net interest cost for the remainder of the reporting period after the change to the plan.
- Annual Improvements to PFRS 2015 to 2017 Cycle –
 - Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Taxes - Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity* – The amendments require entities to recognize the income tax consequences of dividends as defined in PFRS 9 when the liability to pay dividends are recognized. The income tax consequences of dividends are recognized either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity, consistently with the transactions that generated the distributable profits. This requirement applies to all income tax consequences of dividends, such as withholding taxes.

Under prevailing circumstances, the adoption of the foregoing, except for PFRS 16, did not have any material effect on the financial statements of the Bank. Additional disclosures were included in the financial statements, as applicable.

New and Amended PFRS Issued But Not Yet Effective

Relevant new and amended PFRS, which are not yet effective as at December 31, 2019 and have not been applied in preparing the financial statements, are summarized below.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020:

- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in PFRS – The amendments include a new chapter on measurement; guidance on reporting financial performance; improved definitions and guidance-in particular the definition of a liability; and clarifications in important areas, such as the roles of stewardship, prudence and measurements uncertainty in financial reporting. The amendments should be applied retrospectively unless retrospective application would be impracticable or would involve undue cost or effort.
- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Material* – The amendments clarify the definition of “material” and how it should be applied by companies in making materiality judgments. The amendments ensure that the new definition is consistent across all PFRS standards. Based on the new definition, an information is “material” if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

Under prevailing circumstances, the adoption of the foregoing new and amended PFRS is not expected to have any material effect on the financial statements of the Bank. Additional disclosures will be included in the financial statements, as applicable.

Financial Instruments

Date of Recognition. The Bank recognizes a financial asset or liability in the statements of financial position when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument. In the case of a regular way purchase or sale of financial assets, recognition and derecognition, as applicable, is done using settlement date accounting.

Initial Recognition and Measurement. Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value, which is the fair value of the consideration given (in case of an asset) or received (in case of a liability). The initial measurement of financial instruments, except for those designated at FVPL, includes transaction cost.

“Day 1” Difference. Where the transaction in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Bank recognizes the difference between the transaction price and the fair value (a “Day 1” difference) in profit or loss. In cases where there is no observable data on inception, the Bank deems the transaction price as the best estimate of fair value and recognizes “Day 1” difference in profit or loss when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Bank determines the appropriate method of recognizing the “Day 1” difference.

Financial Assets

Classification. The Bank classifies its financial assets at initial recognition under the following categories: (a) financial assets at FVPL, (b) financial assets at FVOCI and (c) financial assets at amortized cost. The classification of a financial instrument largely depends on the Bank's business model and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

Financial Assets at FVPL. Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are classified under this category. Specifically, financial assets at FVPL include financial assets that are (a) held for trading, (b) designated upon initial recognition at FVPL, or (c) mandatorily required to be measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if these are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless these are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at FVPL, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at FVOCI, debt instruments may be designated as FVPL on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at FVPL are measured at fair value at each reporting year, with any fair value gains or losses, including foreign exchange gains or losses, recognized in profit or loss to the extent that these are not part of a designated hedging relationship. Interest income (calculated using the effective interest rate method) is recognized directly in profit or loss.

Certain investments in government securities and private bonds are included in this category (presented under "Investment Securities" account).

Financial Assets at FVOCI. For debt instruments that are not designated at FVPL under the fair value option, the financial assets should be measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income (calculated using the effective interest rate method), foreign currency gains or losses and impairment losses on debt instruments measured at FVOCI are recognized directly in profit or loss. After initial recognition, debt instruments are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses from changes in fair values are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the equity section of the statements of financial position. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative unrealized gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

Equity instruments that are not held for trading may be irrevocably designated as a financial asset to be measured at FVOCI on initial recognition. Dividends from equity instruments held at FVOCI are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. After initial recognition, equity instruments are carried at fair value. Foreign currency gains or losses and unrealized gains or losses from changes in fair values are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the equity section of the statements of financial position. These fair value changes are recognized in equity and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years.

In limited circumstances, cost may be an appropriate estimate of fair value of equity securities designated as financial asset measured at FVOCI, such as if insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there is a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range.

Certain investments in government securities, private bonds and unquoted equity securities are included in this category (presented under “Investment Securities” account).

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. Financial assets should be measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for impairment. 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. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial assets are derecognized and through amortization process. Financial assets at amortized cost are included under current assets if realizability or collectability is within 12 months after the reporting year. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

Cash and other cash items, due from BSP and other banks, interbank loans receivable, loans and receivables, government securities at amortized cost (presented under “Investment securities” account), refundable deposits, and returned checks and other cash items (RCOCI) (included under “Other assets” account) are classified under this category.

Reclassification. The Bank reclassifies its financial assets when, and only when, the Bank changes its business model for managing those financial assets. The reclassification is applied prospectively from the first day of the first reporting year following the change in the business model (reclassification date).

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at amortized cost category to financial assets at FVPL, any gain or loss arising from the difference between the previous amortized cost of the financial asset and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at amortized cost category to financial assets at FVOCI, any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost of the financial asset and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at FVPL category to financial assets at amortized cost, its fair value at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at FVOCI category to financial assets at amortized cost, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date, and the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date.

In the case of a financial asset that does not have a fixed maturity, the gain or loss should be recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is sold or disposed. If the financial asset is subsequently impaired, any previous gain or loss that has been recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at FVPL category to financial assets at FVOCI, its fair value at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. Meanwhile, for a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at FVOCI category to financial assets at FVPL, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Impairment. The Bank recognizes impairment losses based on expected credit loss (ECL) which is the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive. The difference is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate and adjusted for forward-looking estimates, as appropriate.

The Bank recognizes impairment loss based on either the 12-month or lifetime ECL. The 12-month ECL is the portion of ECL that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting year. The Bank measures impairment loss at an amount equivalent to the 12-month ECL for financial assets that are determined to have low credit risk and those financial assets for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. Financial instruments for which a 12-month ECL is recognized are referred to as "Stage 1 financial assets."

However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the allowance for credit and impairment losses will be based on the lifetime ECL. The lifetime ECL is the ECL that results from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial asset. A financial asset for which a lifetime ECL are recognized but which are not credit-impaired are referred to as "Stage 2 financial assets". When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the reporting year with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether the financial assets at amortised cost are credit-impaired (referred to as “Stage 3 financial assets”). A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Financial assets at amortized cost are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

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

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

When the Bank has transferred its right to receive cash flows from a financial asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset nor transferred control of the financial asset, the financial asset is recognized to the extent of the Bank’s continuing involvement in the financial asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred financial asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the financial asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Bank could be required to repay.

Financial Liabilities

Classification. The Bank classifies its financial liabilities at initial recognition under the following categories: (a) financial liabilities at amortized cost and (b) financial liabilities at FVPL.

The Bank has not designated any financial liabilities at FVPL.

Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost. Financial liabilities are categorized as financial liabilities at amortized cost when the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Bank having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to settle the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

These financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized or through the amortization process.

Deposit liabilities, accrued interest and other expenses, manager's checks, unsecured subordinated debt, lease liabilities, and other liabilities (excluding due to Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation - PDIC, withholding taxes and statutory obligations) are included under this category.

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

Classification of Financial Instrument between Liability and Equity. A financial instrument is classified as liability if it provides for a contractual obligation to:

- Deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity;
- Exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Bank; or
- Satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

If the Bank does not have an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset to settle its contractual obligation, the obligation meets the definition of a financial liability.

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

Assets Held for Sale

Foreclosed assets are classified as held for sale if the carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than continuing use. Assets held for sale are accounted for at the lower of cost and fair value less cost to sell. The cost of foreclosed assets includes the carrying amount of the related loan, less any allowance for credit and impairment losses, at the time of foreclosure. Impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for any subsequent write-down of the asset to fair value less cost to sell. Gain on any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell of an asset is recognized in profit or loss to the extent of the cumulative impairment loss.

Assets held for sale that cease to be classified as such is measured at the lower of (a) carrying amount before the assets were classified as held for sale, adjusted for any depreciation, amortization or revaluations that would have been recognized had the assets not been classified as held for sale, and (b) recoverable amount at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell. Any adjustment on the carrying amount of assets held for sale that cease to be classified as held for sale is recognized in profit or loss.

Property and Equipment

Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value. Depreciable property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and any impairment.

The initial cost of property and equipment consists of its purchase price, including import duties, nonrefundable taxes and any directly attributable costs in bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to profit or loss in the year when the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of property and equipment.

The cost of replacing a part of the property and equipment is capitalized when that cost is incurred and all the relevant asset recognition criteria are met. The carrying amount of a part of an item of property and equipment that has been replaced is derecognized.

Depreciation and amortization are computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives of the property and equipment are as follows:

<u>Asset Category</u>	<u>Number of Years</u>
Building and condominium units	30
ROU assets	3 to 10 or the related lease term, whichever is shorter
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5
Leasehold rights and improvements	10 or the related lease term, whichever is shorter

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

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

Fully depreciated items are retained as property and equipment until these are no longer being used in the operations.

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation, amortization and any impairment loss are removed from the accounts, any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Intangible Assets

Branch Licenses. Branch licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and of bringing the asset to its use in the operations. Branch licenses are not amortized and deemed to have an indefinite economic life as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which these are expected to generate net cash inflows for the Bank.

Branch licenses are reviewed annually to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite economic life assessment. Any change in assessment from indefinite to finite life will be accounted prospectively.

Computer Software. Computer software is measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequently, computer software is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any impairment losses. Internally-generated computer software, excluding capitalized development costs, is not capitalized and expenditures are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which the related expenditures are incurred.

Computer software is amortized using straight-line method over the estimated useful life of five years and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the computer software may be impaired. The amortization period and method used for computer software are reviewed annually. Changes in the estimated useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimate. The amortization on computer software is recognized in profit or loss.

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

Other Assets

Other assets include prepaid expenses, refundable deposits, creditable withholding taxes (CWT), RCOCI, other investments and others.

Prepaid Expenses. Prepaid expenses are expenses paid in advance and recorded as asset before these are utilized. Prepaid expenses are apportioned over the period covered by the payment and charged to appropriate accounts in profit or loss when incurred. Prepaid expenses that are expected to be realized for no more than 12 months after the financial reporting year are classified as current assets.

CWT. CWT represents the amount withheld by the Bank's customers in relation to its income. CWT can be utilized as payment for income taxes provided that these are properly supported by certificates of creditable tax withheld at source subject to the rules on Philippine income taxation.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Property and equipment and computer software are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Branch licenses are assessed for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash generating unit (CGU) level, as appropriate. The Bank assesses at the end of the reporting year whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's

recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal 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 group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed 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 profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such reversal, the depreciation and amortization are adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Equity

Common Stock. Common stock is classified as equity and is measured at par value per share issued. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are recognized as deduction from equity, net of tax. Otherwise, these are recognized as expense in profit or loss.

Perpetual Preferred Stock. Perpetual preferred stock is classified as equity if it is non-redeemable, or redeemable only at the Bank's option, and any dividends thereon are discretionary. Perpetual preferred stock is classified as a liability if this is redeemable on a specific date or at the option of the stockholders, or if dividend payments are not discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognized as interest expense in profit or loss as accrued.

Retained Earnings. Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of net income or loss, effects of the changes in accounting policy and other capital adjustments.

Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Other comprehensive income (loss) comprises items of income and expenses (including items previously presented under equity) that are not recognized in profit or loss for the year. Other comprehensive income (loss), which is presented as "Other Equity Reserves", pertains to cumulative unrealized gains (losses) on fair value changes of investment securities classified as financial assets at FVOCI, cumulative remeasurement gains (losses) on retirement liability, and cumulative translation adjustment.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when the customer obtains control of the services at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Bank expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be measured reliably.

The Bank also assesses its revenue arrangements to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent. The Bank has assessed that it acts as a principal in all of its revenue sources, except for fees and commissions.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Interest Income. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss as the interest accrues, taking into account the effective yield of the asset.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

For Stage 3 financial assets, interest income continues to be recognized using the original effective interest rate applied to the new carrying amount, provided that the Bank determines that the collection of interest income is reasonably assured.

Service Charges and Penalties. Service charges and penalties, which are presented under “Service charges, fees and commissions” in profit or loss, are recognized upon collection or being accrued when there is reasonable degree of certainty as to its collectability.

Fees and Commissions. Fees and commissions arising from providing transaction services, which are presented under “Service charges, fees and commissions” in profit or loss, are recognized upon completion of the transaction. Fees or components of the fees that are linked to a certain performance of a service or a condition are recognized after performing the service or fulfilling the condition.

Gains (Losses) from Assets Sold or Acquired. Income or loss from sale of properties acquired is recognized upon completion of the earning process and the collectability of the sales price is reasonably assured. Gain or loss on foreclosure of properties is determined as the difference between the fair value upon foreclosure and the carrying amount of the loan. Gain or loss on foreclosure of properties is recognized when the risks and rewards of the property have been transferred to the Bank.

Trading and Securities Gains (Losses). Trading and securities gains or losses represent gains and losses from changes in fair value of financial assets at FVPL, and sale of investment securities classified as financial assets at FVPL, financial assets at FVOCI and financial assets at amortized cost.

Foreign Exchange Gains (Losses). Foreign exchange gains (losses) arising from the settlement of such transactions or from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized when earned.

Costs and Expense Recognition

Costs and expenses are recognized in profit or loss when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Costs and expenses are recognized upon receipt of goods, utilization of services or when the costs and expenses are incurred.

Interest Expense. Interest expense is recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest rate of the financial liabilities to which these relate.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses constitute costs which arise in the normal business operations, are recognized when incurred.

Employee Benefits

Short-term Benefits. Short-term employee benefits given by the Bank to its employees include salaries and wages, social security contributions, short-term compensated absences, bonuses and non-monetary benefits. The Bank recognizes a liability, net of amounts already paid, and an expense for services rendered by employees during the year.

Short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

Retirement Benefits. Retirement benefit costs are actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method, which reflects services rendered by employees to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries.

The Bank recognizes service costs, comprising of current service costs, past service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements, and net interest expense or income in profit or loss. Net interest expense or income is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net retirement liability or asset.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment and the date that the Bank recognizes restructuring-related costs.

Remeasurements comprising of actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit obligation) are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income in the year in which these arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years.

The retirement liability is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. The present value of the retirement liability is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rate on government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement liability.

Actuarial valuations are made with sufficient regularity so that the amounts recognized in the financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at the reporting year.

The Bank contributes to the retirement fund based on the actuarial valuation report. The contributions to the retirement plan consist of annual normal cost and amortization of any unfunded past service liability. The Bank is not required to contribute when the fair value of plan assets exceeds the present value of retirement liability.

Leases

The Bank considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease at the inception of a contract. 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.

The Bank as a Lessee. At commencement date of the lease, the Bank recognizes ROU assets and corresponding lease liabilities on the statements of financial position, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). 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 asset are consumed.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease (if readily available) or the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. Incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Bank would have to pay to borrow over a similar term and with a similar security the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the ROU assets in a similar economic environment.

The Bank recognizes ROU assets and lease liabilities at the commencement date of the lease agreement.

ROU assets are measured at cost, which consist of the initial measurement of the lease liabilities, any initial direct costs incurred, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date.

The Bank amortizes ROU assets on a straight-line basis using the expected useful life of three to 10 years or the lease term, whichever is shorter. The Bank also assesses the ROU assets for impairment when such indicators exist.

ROU assets are presented as part of property and equipment.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liabilities consists of fixed payments and, if any, variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, lease liabilities will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in the fixed payments. When the lease liabilities are remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the ROU assets, or profit and loss if the ROU assets are already reduced to zero.

Prior to January 1, 2019, the determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

A reassessment is made after inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:

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

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

Leases where the lessor or lessee retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense or income in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Income Taxes

Current Tax. Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rate and the tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting year.

Deferred Tax. Deferred tax is provided on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting year between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefits of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. Deferred tax, however, is not recognized when it arises 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 profit or loss nor taxable profit or loss.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rate (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting year.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Fiduciary Activities

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

Foreign Currency Transactions

RBU. Transactions in currencies other than Philippine Peso are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing on the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which these are incurred.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

FCDU. As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of the FCDU are translated into the Bank's functional and presentation currency at the Banking Association of the Philippines (BAP) closing rate, and its income and expenses are translated at the BAP) weighted average rate for the year. Exchange differences arising from translation to foreign currency are recognized as other comprehensive income under "Cumulative translation adjustment." Upon disposal of the FCDU or actual remittance of FCDU profits to RBU, the deferred cumulative amount recognized as "Cumulative translation adjustment" in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

Related Party Relationship and Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. This includes: (a) individuals who, by owning directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by, or under common control with the Bank; (b) associates; and, (c) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Bank that gives them significant influence over the Bank and close members of the family of such individual.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely the legal form.

Related party transactions consist of transfer of resources, services or obligations between the Bank and its related parties.

Provisions

Provisions, if any, are 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 economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the end of the reporting year, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. When time value of money is material, long-term provisions are discounted to their present values using a pretax rate that reflects market assessment and the risks specific to the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting year and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. These are disclosed in the notes to 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 in the notes to financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Events after the Reporting Year

Subsequent events that provide additional information about the Bank's financial position at the reporting year are reflected in the financial statements when material. Subsequent events that are non-adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to financial statements when material.

3. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to exercise judgment, make estimates, and use assumptions that affect amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses reported in the financial statements and related disclosures. The judgments, estimates and assumptions used in preparing the financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the financial statements. While management believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the estimated amounts. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Judgments

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

Determining the Classification of Financial Assets. Classification of financial assets depends on the results of the business model test and sole payment of principal and interest (SPPI) test performed by the Bank.

The Bank exercises judgment in determining the business model to be used in managing its financial instruments to achieve their business objectives. The following are the factors considered by the Bank in its business model assessment:

- Specific business objectives in holding the financial assets,
- Whether income that can be generated from the financial assets can cover the cost of deposits,
- Policies in managing the risks of the financial assets,
- Expected frequency, value and timing of sales, and
- Key performance indicators of the financial assets.

The Bank also determines whether the contractual terms of debt instruments classified and measured as financial assets at amortized cost give rise to specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments for principal and interest, with interest representing time value of money and credit risk associated with the outstanding principal amount. Any other contractual term that changes the timing or amount of cash flows does not meet the SPPI test.

Determining the Functional Currency. The Bank uses its judgment to determine the functional currency such that it most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions that are relevant to the entity. In making this judgment, the Bank considers the following:

- the currency that mainly influences sales price for financial instruments and services or 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.

Based on the foregoing and the economic substance of the underlying circumstances relevant to the Bank, the functional currency of the Bank has been determined to be the Philippine Peso, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates.

Determining the Classification of Lease Arrangements and Appropriate Lease Term and Discount Rates. The Bank, as a lessee, has existing lease agreements with related parties and third parties for its branches. Until December 31, 2018, the Bank accounts for these lease agreements as operating leases. Rent expense amounted to ₱98.9 million in 2018 (see Note 18).

Under PFRS 16, the Bank recognizes ROU assets and lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term using the Bank's incremental borrowing rate, except for its short-term leases.

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

Significant management judgment was likewise exercised by the Bank in determining the discount rate, whether implicit rate, if readily available or incremental rate, to be used in calculating the present value of ROU assets and lease liabilities. The discount rate ranges from 4.84% to 7.78% are incremental borrowing rates based on the Bloomberg Valuation Service (BVAL) rates adjusted by credit spread of the Bank.

Reassessments are made on a continuing basis whether changes should be reflected in the amount of lease liabilities due to circumstances affecting lease payments and discount rates.

Interest expense on lease liabilities and amortization on ROU assets amounted to ₱19.6 million and ₱73.1 million, respectively, in 2019 (see Note 18). As at December 31, 2019, ROU assets and lease liabilities amounted to ₱258.9 million and ₱277.1 million, respectively (see Note 18).

Evaluating Contingencies. The Bank is currently involved in various legal proceedings mainly pertaining to collectability of its loans and receivables. The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims has been developed in consultation with outside counsels handling the Bank's defense in these matters and is based on an analysis of potential results. Based on the opinion of its legal counsels, the Bank is in a good position to secure a favorable judgment in most of these cases. Management therefore believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Bank's financial position and performance (see Note 25).

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the financial reporting year, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Determining the Fair Values of Financial Instruments. Certain financial assets and liabilities are carried at fair value and whose fair values are disclosed, which requires extensive use of accounting estimates. While significant components of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidence, the amount of changes in fair value would differ if the Bank utilized different valuation methodologies. Any changes in fair value of these financial assets and liabilities would affect profit and loss and equity.

When the fair values of financial assets and liabilities recognized or disclosed in the financial statements cannot be derived from the active market, the fair values are determined using internal valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable market where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

The fair values of the Bank's financial instruments are disclosed in Note 5.

Estimating the Credit and Impairment Losses on Financial Assets. Credit and impairment losses on financial assets are based on ECL. In assessing the ECL, the Bank uses historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward-looking factors, as appropriate.

The Bank measures impairment loss based on the 12-month ECL for the following:

- Debt instruments that are determined to have credit risk rating equivalent to "investment grade", and thus, a low credit risk at the reporting date.
- Receivables from customers and other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Bank measures impairment loss based on the lifetime ECL for receivables from customers for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, or when:

- The account is considered as loans especially mentioned based on the BSP guidelines.
- The account has missed payment for more than 30 days or seven days for consumer and commercial loans; respectively.
- The Internal Credit Risk Ratings (ICRR) is downgraded by two risk ratings.

In estimating impairment loss of debt instruments measured at FVOCI and amortized cost, the Bank estimates the amounts and timing of future cash flows, collateral values and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. Below are the components considered in the calculation of ECL.

- Net flow and default rates of receivables from customers based on historical experience of the Bank.
- ICRR and certain qualitative factors in determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk to determine when to measure lifetime credit losses.
- Latest fair values of collaterals and historical recovery rates of foreclosed assets for loss given default calculations.
- Segmentation of financial assets for collective assessment of ECL.
- Use of regression analysis in determining macroeconomic factors that affect non-performing status of loan accounts.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired include observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower.
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event.
- The lenders of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower concessions that the lenders would not otherwise consider.
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.
- The purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event – instead, the combined effect of several events may have caused financial assets to become credit-impaired.

Financial Assets at FVOCI

Impairment loss on debt instruments at FVOCI amounted to ₱1.9 million in 2019. No impairment loss on debt instruments at FVOCI was recognized in 2018. The carrying amount of debt instruments at FVOCI amounted to ₱1,721.1 million and ₱1,584.9 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 7).

Other Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

No impairment loss on the Bank's cash and other cash items, due from BSP and other banks, interbank loans and receivables, government securities at amortized cost, refundable deposits, and RCOCI because these are placements with reputable counterparties that possess good ratings. The carrying amount of these financial assets at amortized cost (excluding loans and receivables) aggregated to ₱7,823.9 million and ₱6,981.2 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Notes 6, 7 and 12).

Loans and Receivables

Provision for credit and impairment losses on loans and receivables amounted to ₱43.1 million and ₱103.1 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively. Loans and receivables written-off amounted to ₱97.7 million in 2018 (see Note 8).

Details of loans and receivables as at December 31 are as follows:

	Note	2019	2018
Gross amount		₱33,372,392,397	₱32,247,619,407
Allowance for credit and impairment losses		(682,533,971)	(639,413,323)
Carrying amount	8	₱32,689,858,426	₱31,608,206,084

Determining the Valuation and Classification of Foreclosed Assets. The Bank classifies foreclosed assets, which will be recovered principally through sale, as assets held for sale. The Bank is committed to sell and actively markets the foreclosed assets at a price that is reasonable in relation to their current fair values. In determining the fair value of assets held for sale, sales price are analyzed by applying appropriate units of comparison, adjusted by differences between the subject property and related market data. Any subsequent write-down of the asset to fair value less cost to sell is recognized as impairment loss in profit or loss.

Allowance for impairment losses on assets held for sale amounted to ₱26.4 million and ₱13.7 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Carrying amount of assets held for sale amounted to ₱489.0 million and ₱445.7 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 9).

Assessing the Impairment of Branch Licenses. Branch license is determined to be an intangible asset with an indefinite economic life because there is no foreseeable limit to the period on which the branch license is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Bank. The branch license is required to be assessed for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount, irrespective of whether there is any indication that it may be impaired.

The branches have been identified as the CGU for purposes of impairment assessment of branch licenses.

When the branch license's fair value less cost of disposal is lower than its carrying amount, the recoverable amount is based on value in use calculations that use a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the projection for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Bank is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset base of the branch being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

No impairment losses were recognized in 2019 and 2018. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the carrying amount of the branch licenses amounted to ₱225.4 million (see Note 11).

Assessing the Impairment of Assets Held for Sale, Property and Equipment and Computer Software. The Bank assesses impairment on property and equipment, computer software and assets held for sale whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of these assets may not be recoverable.

The relevant factors that the Bank consider whether to perform an asset impairment review include, among others, the following:

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

There is no indication that property and equipment and computer software may be impaired. Accordingly, no impairment losses on property and equipment and computer software were recognized in 2019 and 2018.

Impairment losses on assets held for sale amounted to ₱12.7 million in 2019. No impairment losses on assets held for sale was recognized in 2018. Allowance for impairment losses on assets held for sale amounted to ₱26.4 million and ₱13.7 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 9).

The carrying amounts of assets held for sale, property and equipment and computer software are as follows:

	Note	2019	2018
Assets held for sale	9	₱488,968,117	₱445,743,668
Property and equipment	10	671,187,614	434,435,516
Computer software	11	101,556,303	89,695,543
		₱1,261,712,034	₱969,874,727

Estimating the Useful Lives of Property and Equipment and Computer Software. The Bank estimates the useful lives of property and equipment and computer software based on the year over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives are reviewed annually and changed if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of property and equipment and computer software. However, it is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in factors mentioned in the foregoing. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any year would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment and computer software would increase the recorded expenses and decrease assets.

There was no change in the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment (excluding ROU assets) and computer software in 2019 and 2018.

The carrying amounts of depreciable property and equipment and computer software are as follows:

	Note	2019	2018
Property and equipment	10	₱506,843,114	₱270,091,016
Computer software	11	101,556,303	89,695,543
		₱608,399,417	₱359,786,559

Determining the Retirement Liability. The determination of the obligation and cost of retirement benefits is dependent on selection of certain assumptions determined by management and used by the actuary in calculating such amounts. These assumptions include, among others, discount rate and salary increase rate. Actual results that differ from the assumptions are accumulated and amortized over future periods and therefore, generally affect the recognized expense and recorded obligations in such future years.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rate of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. Further details about the assumptions used are provided in Note 19 to financial statements.

Retirement liability amounted to ₱62.3 million and ₱72.4 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 19).

Assessing the Realizability of Deferred Tax Assets. The Bank reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at each reporting year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits 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 year and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

The estimates of future taxable income indicate that deferred tax assets on certain temporary differences may be utilized in the future.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, deferred tax assets recognized by the Bank amounted to ₱72.3 million and ₱62.0 million, respectively (see Note 21).

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, deferred tax assets on certain temporary differences aggregating ₱632.0 million and ₱589.0 million, respectively, were not recognized (see Note 21). Management assessed that it is not probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available to allow the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

4. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Bank has exposure to the following major risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market and interest rate risk

Risk Governance

The Bank's BOD has overall responsibility for the oversight of the Bank's risk management process. The established risk governance framework together with the supporting structure provides for the mechanism to ensure oversight and accountability for risk at various levels in the organization. Various board and management committees, which are responsible for developing, managing and monitoring specific risks that the Bank is exposed to, are as follows.

Board Level:

1. Risk Management Committee (RMC)
2. Audit Committee (AC)
3. Corporate Governance Committee(CorGov)
4. Related Party Transaction (RPT)
5. Loan Committee (LOANCOM)
6. Bids & Awards Committee (BAC)
7. IT Committee (ITCOM)
8. Trust Committee (TRUSTCOM)
9. Executive Committee (EXCOM)

Management Level:

1. Senior Management Committee (SMC)
2. Credit Committee (CRECOM)
3. Fraud Committee (FRAUDCOM)
4. Anti-Money Laundering Committee (AMLCOM)
5. Data Protection Committee (DPC)
6. Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO)
7. Senior Management Oversight Committee for Outsourced Services (SMOC)

RMC is responsible for developing the Bank's risk strategy and the supporting risk management policies, ensuring the soundness of risk management practices in relation to the risks faced by the Bank.

RMC is supported by the Risk Management Group (RMG) in the exercise of its risk oversight functions. RMG, which is independent of the business units and is directly reporting to the RMC, performs daily market risk analyses to measure market risk exposures and ensure compliance with the Bank's policies, procedures and limit structures, and makes recommendations based on such analyses. RMG, likewise, monitors credit risk exposures and portfolio movements. They also take the lead in the development of the Bank's credit acceptance policies, risk classification and profiling through the administration of the internal credit rating system and the determination of appropriate levels of allowances for credit losses.

AC is responsible for monitoring the Bank's compliance with the risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of risk management framework in relation to the risks being faced by the Bank. AC is assisted by the Internal Audit (IA) Department. IA undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the AC.

CorGov assists the board in fulfilling its corporate governance responsibilities and oversees periodic assessment of board performance, as well as the various Board Committees and Executive Management.

RPT is responsible for screening related party accounts for board approval.

LOANCOM is a Board Committee that acts as the highest approving body for loan and other credit related matters, except for directors, officers, stockholders and related interest (DOSRI) loans. It ensures that the credit approval or endorsement of credit facilities is based on a diligent, sound and prudent evaluation of the risks involved and is aligned with the Bank's strategic objectives in terms of asset quality.

BAC oversees the Bank's procurement processes and the implementation of procurement contracts as part of the Bank's operational risk management, while also ensuring transparency and good governance in the process.

ITCOM oversees the development of the Bank's information Technology System and Infrastructure. It ensures that systems are embedded with multi-layered controls in order to protect bank information and technical infrastructure.

TRUSTCOM is responsible for overseeing the investment activities of the Bank's Trust unit.

EXCOM assists the board in the general supervision, administration and management of the Bank's affairs, and is actively engaged in overseeing the development and execution of the Bank's business strategies.

SMC exercises general supervision, administration and management of the bank's operations, and as such oversees the operational and strategic risk management.

CRECOM is the management level committee that evaluates and screens all credit proposals that requires the approval of the President, LOANCOM or the BOD, and likewise monitors credit underwriting activities performed at management level. It ensures that credit risk is within the BOD established risk tolerance levels and that proposals comply with the credit underwriting standards as established in the Bank's policies and procedures.

FRAUDCOM addresses the increasing threat landscape for fraud incidents committed against the Bank and its clients. The primary responsibility of the FRAUDCOM is to determine actions to be taken when a fraud incident is reported and recommend changes in the processes, procedures and policies of the Bank whenever applicable.

AMLCOM was established assists the BOD in fulfilling its oversight responsibility over AML activities to ensure that the Bank complies with the provisions of the Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA), as amended, its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR), and BSP regulations.

DPC task is to oversee the implementation of the Data Privacy Act (DPA). The Bank adopted a committee approach to DPA compliance with Data Protection officers representing the different areas namely, Compliance Risk, Legal, Information Technology and Security.

ALCO is responsible for ensuring that the Bank maintains adequate liquidity, sufficient capital and the appropriate funding to meet business requirements and comply with regulatory requisites. It is also responsible for building a stable funding structure by managing the Bank's asset and liability profile. Moreover, it manages the Bank's financial position and ensures that the Bank's liquidity, capital and funding structure support the business strategies. It likewise establishes the Bank's asset-liability pricing policies.

SMOC is tasked to oversee the outsourcing arrangements with third party business partners.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank when a customer or counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Bank's credit risk exposure arises largely from the lending, trade finance and investment activities. The Bank manages credit risk through an established risk control framework that provides for policies and guidelines to the business units together with a system of limits reflective of the Bank's risk tolerance and capacity. A monitoring mechanism is also in place to ensure that exposures to individual counterparties, related accounts, countries and industries are within BOD established and approved limits and that any credit concentration is within acceptable levels.

While the Credit Risk Control Department of RMG (CRC-RMG) provides for an independent risk monitoring and control of credit exposures, each business unit is responsible for the quality and performance of its credit portfolio. As the first line of defense, business units are responsible for monitoring and controlling the credit risks in its portfolio. The CRC-RMG, meanwhile, provides an independent evaluation of the Bank's credit risk exposure through review of loan proposals and credit processes, borrower risk assessments and credit administration. This is complemented by regular audits of business units and credit processes undertaken by IA that provide for assurance and feedback mechanisms to determine sufficiency and effectiveness of established risk controls.

The Bank extends various types of loans, several on clean/unsecured basis, and others against hard collaterals and other form of securities. Personal and salary loans are generally granted on a clean/unsecured basis. Other consumer lending products are largely asset-backed financing with auto loans secured by chattel mortgage on the vehicles and real estate loans secured by first real estate mortgage on residential or commercial properties. The Bank's commercial/small-medium enterprise loans cover a mix of clean/unsecured (which includes those under personal guarantees) as well as secured credit facilities (i.e., those supported by real estate and chattel mortgages, guarantees and other registered securities). Estimates of fair value are based on the value of the collateral assessed at the time of the borrowing.

All loan applications, covering the different types of loans, undergo strict credit evaluation in accordance with established risk acceptance criteria. The essential elements that the Bank considers for all its credit dealings and account relationships are: favorable credit checking; good credit standing and track record with other counterparties, banks and trade partners alike; financial strength and cash generating capabilities (fund sourcing), which translate into determination of paying capacity that establishes repayment expectations; and acceptable collateral/security, if applicable. Furthermore, credit underwriting is performed within a framework of delegated credit authorities that take into account facility risks and magnitudes of potential exposures.

Management of Credit Risk

The BOD, through RMC and LOANCOM, is assisted in the monitoring and management of credit risk by the CRC-RMG, which continuously implements its risk control programs, in line with its oversight function over the Bank's lending activities. CRC-RMG is principally tasked with identifying, monitoring, reporting and controlling the Bank's credit risk. The specific functions of CRC-RMG are as follows:

- Takes charge of administering the Bank's lending policies, ensuring compliance by those concerned with continuous issuance of updates on policies and process guidelines for bank-wide implementation and compliance.

- Facilitates the activities of the CRECOM, whose main objective is to evaluate and screen loan proposals requiring approvals beyond line management levels.
- Classifies borrowing accounts according to several levels of risk, based on the ICRR system and loan portfolio assessments, to regularly determine loan impairments for the purpose of determining the appropriate loan loss reserves.
- Conducts credit stress testing and regularly evaluates and monitors the quality of the Bank's loan portfolio via the Portfolio Profile Report, as part of the scheme of controlling large concentration and Bank exposures.

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

The Bank's maximum exposure to the credit risk is equal to the carrying amount of the financial assets, except for the following loans and receivables:

	2019			
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value of Collaterals or Credit Enhancements	Financial Effects of Collaterals or Credit Enhancements	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk
Loans and receivables:				
Receivables from customers:				
Consumer loans ¹	₱15,148,679,337	₱14,754,258,066	₱13,880,203,762	₱1,268,475,575
Corporate loans ²	17,257,076,506	5,968,717,796	3,581,230,678	13,675,845,828
	32,405,755,843	20,722,975,862	17,461,434,440	14,944,321,403
Sales contracts receivable ³	17,756,977	30,718,181	17,756,977	-
	₱32,423,512,820	₱20,753,694,043	₱17,479,191,417	₱14,944,321,403

¹Net of allowance for credit and impairment losses amounting to ₱444.0 million.

²Net of allowance for credit and impairment losses and unearned discounts and capitalized interest amounting to ₱237.5 million and ₱8.0 million, respectively.

³Net of allowance for credit and impairment losses amounting to ₱1.0 million.

	2018			
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value of Collaterals or Credit Enhancements	Financial Effects of Collaterals or Credit Enhancements	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk
Loans and receivables:				
Receivables from customers:				
Corporate loans ¹	₱16,016,411,554	₱16,124,686,430	₱15,146,272,018	₱206,788,951
Consumer loans ²	15,353,060,559	4,554,858,557	2,732,915,134	13,951,731,595
	31,369,472,113	20,679,544,987	17,879,187,152	14,158,520,546
Sales contracts receivable ³	17,650,563	28,570,600	17,650,563	-
	₱31,387,122,676	₱20,708,115,587	₱17,896,837,715	₱14,158,520,546

¹Net of allowance for credit and impairment losses amounting to ₱393.4 million.

²Net of allowance for credit and impairment losses and unearned discounts and capitalized interest amounting to ₱245.0 million and ₱5.6 million, respectively.

³Net of allowance for credit and impairment losses amounting to ₱1.0 million.

Concentration of Credit Risk Exposure of Financial Assets

The Bank monitors concentration of credit risk by industry. The distribution of the Bank's financial assets and off-balance sheet items by industry sector, before taking into account collaterals held or other credit enhancements (maximum exposure) are as follows:

	2019				
	Loans and Receivables ¹	Loans and Advances to Banks ²	Investment Securities ³	Others ⁴	Total
Other community, social and personal activities	₱15,324,459,834	₱-	₱-	₱13,037,643	₱15,337,497,477
Financial intermediaries	2,636,207,756	7,121,046,364	226,164,391	-	9,983,418,511
Wholesale and retail trade	5,810,298,243	-	-	31,208,390	5,841,506,633
Real estate	5,029,230,938	-	-	27,172,248	5,056,403,186
Manufacturing	3,056,184,330	-	-	-	3,056,184,330

(Forward)

2019					
	Loans and Receivables ¹	Loans and Advances to Banks ²	Investment Securities ³	Others ⁴	Total
Philippine government	₱-	₱-	₱2,380,666,204	₱-	₱2,380,666,204
Transportation, storage and communication	671,682,237	-	-	-	671,682,237
Construction	249,275,886	-	-	-	249,275,886
Mining and quarrying	154,074,400	-	-	-	154,074,400
Hotel and restaurant	90,482,208	-	-	-	90,482,208
Agricultural, hunting and forestry	82,156,082	-	-	-	82,156,082
Electricity, gas and water supply	4,246,401	-	-	-	4,246,401
	33,108,298,315	7,121,046,364	2,606,830,595	71,418,281	42,907,593,555
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	681,502,335	-	-	-	681,502,335
	₱32,426,795,980	₱7,121,046,364	₱2,606,830,595	₱71,418,281	₱42,226,091,220

¹Comprised of receivables from customers, gross of unearned discounts and capitalized interests.

²Comprised of due from BSP, due from other banks, interbank loans receivable.

³Comprised of financial assets at FVPL and FVOCI (excluding unquoted equity security).

⁴Comprised of RCOCI, refundable deposits and contingencies relating to outstanding guarantees and domestic LC.

2018					
	Loans and Receivables ¹	Loans and Advances to Banks ²	Investment Securities ³	Others ⁴	Total
Other community, social and personal activities	₱15,027,629,717	₱-	₱-	₱31,412,431	₱15,059,042,148
Financial intermediaries	2,600,149,285	6,276,097,712	401,986,255	-	9,278,233,252
Wholesale and retail trade	5,456,012,560	-	-	33,551,416	5,489,563,976
Real estate	4,403,658,169	-	-	27,429,884	4,431,088,053
Manufacturing	2,778,695,493	-	-	-	2,778,695,493
Philippine government	-	-	1,478,771,010	-	1,478,771,010
Transportation, storage and communication	1,288,721,641	-	-	60,000	1,288,781,641
Construction	210,219,754	-	-	-	210,219,754
Mining and quarrying	154,409,736	-	-	-	154,409,736
Hotel and restaurant	59,220,355	-	-	-	59,220,355
Agricultural, hunting and forestry	32,249,248	-	-	-	32,249,248
Electricity, gas and water supply	2,447,716	-	-	1,950,178	4,397,894
	32,013,413,674	6,276,097,712	1,880,757,265	94,403,909	40,264,672,560
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	638,381,687	-	-	-	638,381,687
	₱31,375,031,987	₱6,276,097,712	₱1,880,757,265	₱94,403,909	₱39,626,290,873

¹Comprised of receivables from customers, gross of unearned discounts and capitalized interests.

²Comprised of due from BSP, due from other banks, interbank loans receivable.

³Comprised of financial assets at FVPL and FVOCI (excluding unquoted equity security).

⁴Comprised of RCOCI, refundable deposits and contingencies relating to outstanding guarantees and domestic LC.

The Bank regularly assesses impairment losses on its financial assets (except those held for trading) based on historical loss experience and adjusted for appropriate forward-looking estimates. The Bank addresses impairment assessment in two areas: individual or specific assessment and collective assessment.

Individual or Specific Assessment. The Bank determines the credit and impairment loss appropriate for each individually significant loan or receivable on an individual account basis. Factors considered in determining the appropriate amounts of impairment loss include an account's age, payment and collection history, short and medium-term prospects in the industry, timing of expected cash flows, realizable value of collateral and forward looking factors such as inflation and interest rates, and consumer price index.

The Bank establishes criteria for specific loan impairment testing and uses the discounted cash flow method to compute for impairment loss. Accounts subjected to specific assessment and are found to be impaired are excluded from the collective impairment assessment.

Collective Assessment. Collective assessment for loan impairment losses are performed on loans and receivables that are not individually significant and those significant loans and receivables, which were individually assessed for impairment but were found not to be impaired. Generally, the Bank applies the probability of loss method in determining the collective impairment loss, where such probability is derived from the product of default rate and loss rate. For personal and salary loans, the added dimension of net flow rate method is considered. This method utilizes the historical data on movements of arrearages (flow-over and flow-back) across the different delinquency age buckets, as a means of determining default and loss rate and forward looking factors such as interest rates, and consumer price index.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk. When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Bank's historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forward-looking information. A significant increase in credit risk can be measured by comparing the probability of default of the borrower from the initial recognition and the result of the current probability of default.

Other indications may include, among others, indications that a borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in principal and/or interest payments, probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization/restructuring, and other observable data indicating measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in business or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Definition of Default. The Bank considers a financial asset to be in default when a borrower fails to pay the loan in full within 90 days after contractual due date.

Credit Quality per Class of Financial Assets

The Bank has developed and continually reviews and calibrates its internal risk rating system for large exposures aimed at uniformly assessing its credit portfolio in terms of risk profile. The following table provides the analysis of credit quality of the of the Bank's financial assets (gross of allowance for credit and impairment losses) classified as Stage 1, 2 or 3 financial assets as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, based on the requirements of PFRS 9.

<i>Amounts in Thousands</i>	2019			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Financial assets at FVOCI				
Government securities				
High grade	₱1,505,476	₱-	₱-	₱1,505,476
Private bonds				
High grade	199,576	-	-	199,576
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Due from BSP				
High grade	3,174,324	-	-	3,174,324
Due from other banks				
High grade	3,413,981	-	-	3,413,981
Interbank loans receivables				
High grade	532,741	-	-	532,741
Government securities				
High grade	2,140	-	-	2,140
Consumer loans				
High grade	12,232,539	-	-	12,232,539
Standard grade	1,830,350	238,208	-	2,068,558

(Forward)

<i>Amounts in Thousands</i>	2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Past due but not individually impaired	₱–	₱437,491	₱407,320	₱844,811
Individually impaired	–	–	446,822	446,822
Corporate loans				
High grade	4,004,294	–	–	4,004,294
Standard grade	12,888,535	–	–	12,888,535
Individually impaired	–	–	609,714	609,714
Bills purchased				
High grade	13,025	–	–	13,025
Accrued interest income				
High grade	99,439	–	–	99,439
Standard grade	68,548	1,796	–	70,344
Past due but not individually impaired	–	4,977	8,498	13,475
Individually impaired	–	–	20,165	20,165
Accounts receivable				
High grade	49,898	–	–	49,898
Sales contracts receivables				
High grade	6,654	–	–	6,654
Past due but not individually impaired	–	12,135	–	12,135
Other assets*				
High grade	27,561	–	–	27,561
	₱40,049,081	₱694,607	₱1,492,519	₱42,236,207

*Includes refundable deposits and RCOCI.

<i>Amounts in Thousands</i>	2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial assets at FVOCI				
Government securities				
High grade	₱1,192,770	₱–	₱–	₱1,192,770
Private bonds				
High grade	376,036	–	–	376,036
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Due from BSP				
High grade	2,654,024	–	–	2,654,024
Due from other banks				
High grade	3,538,959	–	–	3,538,959
Interbank loans receivables				
High grade	83,115	–	–	83,115
Consumer loans				
High grade	15,143,562	–	–	15,143,562
Standard grade	–	263,225	–	263,225
Past due but not individually impaired	–	507,214	187,754	694,968
Individually impaired	–	–	308,076	308,076
Corporate loans				
High grade	3,212,660	–	–	3,212,660
Standard grade	11,909,570	–	–	11,909,570
Individually impaired	–	–	476,468	476,468
Unquoted debt securities				
High grade	7,736	–	–	7,736
Bills purchased				
High grade	4,884	–	–	4,884
Accrued interest income				
High grade	74,257	–	–	74,257
Standard grade	52,474	1,728	–	54,202
Past due but not individually impaired	–	10,678	4,241	14,919
Individually impaired	–	–	15,467	15,467
Accounts receivable				
High grade	54,502	–	–	54,502
Sales contracts receivables				
High grade	6,700	–	–	6,700

(Forward)

Amounts in Thousands	2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Past due but not individually impaired	₱-	₱11,982	₱-	₱11,982
Other assets*				
High grade	32,042	-	-	32,042
	₱38,343,291	₱794,827	₱992,006	₱40,130,124

*Includes refundable deposits and RCOCI.

The Bank classifies its neither past due nor impaired financial assets subject to credit risk into the following credit grades:

- High Grade – This pertains to accounts with very low probability of default because of the borrower’s/counterparty’s established ability to tap its liquid resources to fully service its obligations as they become due. The borrower/counterparty has no history of default and uses leverage sparingly.
- Standard Grade – This pertains to accounts with an acceptable probability of default. Nevertheless, the borrower/counterparty has a strong debt service record and has demonstrated the ability to readily service its debts. Collateral cover, if applicable, should be adequate.
- Substandard Grade – Risk of default is higher than normal. The borrower/counterparty is expected to be able to service its debt under normal economic and business conditions. Any prolonged economic or business downturn would however ostensibly create liquidity issues for the borrower/counterparty. The borrower/counterparty may have a history of default but have regularized its debt service performance as at reporting year.

The credit quality of trading and investment securities is generally monitored through the external ratings of eligible external credit rating institutions.

Presented below is the mapping of the credit risk rating from external rating agencies with the Bank’s internal risk rating for investment securities:

A. Moody’s Rating

Credit Quality	Rating				
	Long-term				Short-term
High Grade	Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Prime
Standard Grade	Ba	B			Not Prime
Substandard Grade	Caa	Ca			
Impaired	C				

B. S&P Rating

Credit Quality	Rating				
	Long-term				Short-term
High Grade	AAA	AA	A	BBB	A
Standard Grade	BB	B			B
Substandard Grade	CCC	CC	C		C
Impaired	D				

C. Fitch Rating

Credit Quality	Rating				
	Long-term				Short-term
High Grade	AAA	AA	A	BBB	A
Standard Grade	BB	B			B
Substandard Grade	CCC				C
Impaired	DDD	DD	D		

D. Philratings

Credit Quality	Rating				
	Long-term				Short-term
High Grade	PRS Aaa	PRS Aa	PRS A	PRS Baa	PRS 1
					PRS 2
					PRS 3
Standard Grade	PRS Ba	PRS B			PRS 4
Substandard Grade	PRS Caa	PRS Ca			PRS 5
Impaired	PRS C				PRS 6

For debt securities not rated by any rating agency, the Bank performs the credit rating review for the issuers of the debt securities based on quantitative and qualitative analyses, the data of which are provided by the Treasury/Trust Group. Below is the guidance in evaluation if the investment is impaired or not.

Credit Quality	Rating	Assessment
High Grade	1 and 2	Not Impaired
Standard Grade	3	Not Impaired
Substandard Grade	4	Impaired
Impaired	5	Impaired

For loans, the credit quality is generally monitored using the Bank's internal rating system. It is the Bank's policy to maintain accurate and consistent risk ratings across the credit portfolio. This facilitates management to focus on major potential risk and the comparison of credit exposures across all lines of business, demographics and products. The rating system has two parts, namely: the borrower's risk rating and the facility risk rating. It is supported by a variety of financial analytics, combined with an assessment of management and market information to provide the main inputs for the measurement of credit risk.

The Bank uses ICRR to classify the credit quality of its receivables portfolio. This is being upgraded, as needed, to enhance credit evaluation parameters across different market segments and achieve a more sound and robust credit risk assessment.

Descriptions of the loan grades used by the Bank for receivables from customers are as follows:

Risk Rating	Classification	Credit Quality
1	Excellent	High Grade
2	Strong	High Grade
3	Good	High Grade
4	Satisfactory	Standard Grade
5	Acceptable	Standard Grade
6	Weak	Standard Grade
7	Poor	Impaired
8	Substandard	Impaired
9	Doubtful	Impaired
10	Loss	Impaired

Risk Rating 1 – Excellent. The borrower’s ability to meet its financial commitments is extremely strong and there is a very low probability that it will default on payments due in the coming year. The borrower has a high degree of stability, substance and diversity.

A borrower in this category has access to substantial amounts of funds through the public capital market at any time. It has a strong debt service capacity and has conservative balance sheet leverage (the industry in which the borrower operates). The track record in profit terms is very good. The borrower is of the highest quality, operating reliably under virtually any and all economic conditions.

Risk Rating 2 – Strong. The borrower’s ability to meet its financial commitments is very strong and there is a low probability that it will default on payments due in the coming year. The borrower normally has a comfortable degree of stability, substance and diversity. Under normal market conditions, borrowers in this category have good access to public capital market to raise funds.

Borrower has a strong market and financial position with a history of successful performance. The overall debt service capacity as measured by cash flow to total debt service is very strong; the critical balance sheet ratios (vis-à-vis applicable industry) are conservative.

These borrowers herein categorized are described as quality corporations or enterprises, which are adequately capitalized and operating profitably.

Risk Rating 3 – Good. The borrower’s ability to meet its financial commitments is strong. It may be described as a big or small corporation whose access to public capital market or to alternative financial market is easy, may be limited to periods of favorable economic and/or market conditions.

A borrower in this category usually exhibits characteristics of some degree of stability and substance and the probability of default is still quite low. However, it may still be susceptible to the negative effects of cyclical business changes.

Typical traits include a combination of comfortable asset protection and an acceptable balance sheet structure (vis-à-vis that industry). The debt service capacity as measured by cash flow analysis is strong.

Risk Rating 4 – Satisfactory. The borrower has adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments. Borrower operates in an environment where clear risk elements exist and the probability of default is somewhat greater. This probability is reflected in volatility of earnings and overall performance. A borrower in this category normally has limited access to public financial market. It should be able to withstand normal business cycles, but any prolonged unfavorable economic climate may create gradual deterioration in its financial health.

Typical for this kind of borrower is the combination of reasonably sound asset and cash flow protection. The debt service capacity as measured by cash flow is deemed adequate. The borrower has reported profit for the past fiscal year and is expected to report a profit in the current year.

Risk Rating 5 – Acceptable. The borrower is less vulnerable but faces major ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions that could lead to its inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

This category represents borrowers who may still be able to withstand normal business cycles. However, any prolonged unfavorable economic and/or market condition would create an immediate deterioration beyond acceptable level.

This category will apply where the risk is still acceptable for the following reasons:

- There is sufficient cash flow either historically or expected for the future, in spite of an economic downturn combined with asset protection; or
- There is a new business or project finance transaction.

Risk Rating 6 – Weak. The borrower is more vulnerable but currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the borrower's capacity or willingness to meet its financial requirements.

This category represents the type of borrower for which unfavorable industry or Bank-specific risk factors represent a concern. Operating performance and financial strength may be marginal and it is uncertain whether the borrower can attract alternative sources of financing. Typically, the borrower will find it very hard to cope with any significant economic downturn and a default in such a case is more than a possibility.

Generally, a borrower in this category incurs net losses for one or more years. Normally, there is an expectation that conditions will improve and the rating may be upgraded. Any deterioration, however, will almost certainly result in an automatic downgrade.

In summary, this category includes those borrowers where the credit exposure is not at risk of loss at the moment, but wherein performance has weakened, and unless present trends are reversed, could lead to losses.

Risk Rating 7 – Poor. The borrower is currently vulnerable and is dependent on favorable business, financial and economic conditions to meet its financial obligations.

A borrower in this category is characterized by some probability of default, manifested by some or all of the following:

- Evidence of weakness in the borrower's financial condition or creditworthiness.
- Unacceptable risk generated by potential or emerging weaknesses as far as asset protection and/or cash flow is concerned. Concerns center on the potential for a continuation of unfavorable economic, market, or borrower specific conditions or trends, which may affect future debt service capacity.
- Indications that the borrower's ability or willingness to service debt are in doubt.
- Necessity or strong likelihood for rescheduling of the loan.
- Decline in values of, or adverse developments on, collaterals securing the loan.

Risk Rating 8 – Substandard. The borrower is currently highly vulnerable and is in a state of default. Substandard loans are loans or portions thereof which appear to involve a substantial and unreasonable degree of risk to the Bank because of unfavorable or unsatisfactory characteristics. These well-defined adverse elements exist in such loans where there is a possibility of future loss to the institution unless given closer supervision. Such may include adverse trends or development of a financial, managerial, economic or political nature or significant weakness in collateral.

Basic characteristics are:

- Past due loan for which there is an imminent possibility of foreclosure or acquisition of the collateral because of failure of all collection efforts;
- Past due loans to borrowers whose properties securing the loan have declined in value materially or have been found with defects as to ownership or other adverse information;
- Current loans to borrowers whose financial statements audited by the SEC-accredited external auditors show impaired/negative net worth, except for startup firms which should be evaluated on a case-to-case basis;
- Renewed loans of borrowers with declining trend in operations, illiquidity, or increasing leverage trend in the borrower's financial statements without at least 20.0% repayment of the principal before renewal or extension;
- Current loans of borrowers with unfavorable results of operations for two consecutive years or with impaired/negative net worth, except for startup firms which should be evaluated on a case-to-case basis;
- Loans under litigation; and
- Past due loans for more than 90 days.

Risk Rating 9 – Doubtful. Borrower is in a state of default, where any of the following factors are present:

- Account is already in "non-performing loan" (NPL) status;
- Any portion of any principal and/or interest repayment is in arrears for more than 90 days;
- The borrower is unable or unwilling to service debt over an extended period of time and near future prospects of orderly debt service is doubtful; and

- Overdue loans wherein the prospects of fully applying the collaterals are impaired due to material declines in market value, or subject of adverse claim.

The extent of probability of loss cannot be exactly quantified at this time. Although the possibility of loss is significant, there may be certain important and reasonably specific pending factors that can work to the advantage of the Bank and result in a strengthening of assets of the borrower. Pending factors include merger, acquisition, capital injection and additional cover.

Risk Rating 10 – Loss. Borrower is in a state of default and the prospect for re-establishment of creditworthiness and debt service is remote.

This category also applies where the Bank will take or has taken title to the assets of the borrower and is preparing a foreclosure and/or liquidation of the Bank.

These are loans, or portions thereof, which are considered uncollectible or worthless and of such little value that their continuance as bankable assets is not warranted although the loans may have some recovery or salvage value. The amount of loss is difficult to measure and it is neither practical nor desirable to defer writing off these basically worthless assets even though partial recovery may be obtained in the future.

Basic characteristics are:

- Past due clean loans, the interest of which has remained unpaid for a period of six months;
- Loans payable in installments where amortization applicable to interest is past due for a period of six months, unless the loan is fully secured;
- When the borrower's whereabouts are unknown, or he is insolvent, or his earning power is permanently impaired and his co-makers or guarantors are insolvent or that their guarantee is not financially supported;
- Where the collaterals securing the loans are considered worthless and the borrower and/or his co-makers are insolvent; and
- Loan considered as absolutely uncollectible.

Collateral and Other Credit Risk Mitigation

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the obligor. The Bank implements certain requirements regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation.

Collateral comes in the form of financial or non-financial assets. The main types of collateral obtained include cash or securities, charges over real estate or chattel properties, inventory and trade receivables and mortgages over residential properties. The Bank also obtains guarantees from parent companies for loans of borrowing entities belonging to a group of companies.

The Bank monitors the market value of collateral, and request for additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement.

The following table shows the fair value of collaterals held against the loans and receivables that are neither past due nor impaired:

	2019	2018
Properties	₱18,652,924,829	₱18,001,267,511
Deposits	1,500,254,148	1,297,989,944
	₱20,153,178,977	₱19,299,257,455

It is the Bank's policy to sell foreclosed assets through public bidding (only after the assets are appraised anew to determine current market value, and duly bid based on the approved minimum bid price).

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is generally defined as the current and prospective risk to earnings or capital arising from the Bank's inability to meet its obligations when these become due, without incurring unacceptable losses or costs. Specifically, this pertains to events that may necessitate the Bank to enter into transactions that would realize significant losses or costs in order to meet its obligations when these fall due.

ALCO is responsible for formulating the Bank's liquidity risk management policies, whereas the RMG is responsible for monitoring such risks. Liquidity management is among the most important activities conducted within the Bank. The Bank manages its liquidity risk through analyzing net funding requirements under alternative scenarios, diversification of funding sources and contingency planning. The Bank utilizes a diverse range of sources of funds, although short-term deposits made with the Bank's network of domestic branches comprise the majority of such funding.

The Bank's liquidity risk is managed by holding sufficient liquid assets of appropriate quality to ensure short-term funding requirements are met with minimum sacrifice to market price and by maintaining a balanced loan portfolio, which is re-priced on a regular basis. Deposits with banks are made on a short-term basis with almost all being available on demand within three months.

The Bank's Treasury Department uses liquidity forecast models that estimate the Bank's cash flow requirements based on the Bank's actual contractual obligations under normal circumstances and extraordinary circumstances. RMG prepares a monthly maximum cumulative outflow report, which is an analysis of maturity gaps of the Bank's assets and liabilities.

Aging of Financial Assets and Liabilities by Remaining Contractual Maturities

The tables below summarize the maturity profile of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities used for liquidity management based on contractual undiscounted payments and receipts as at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019						Total
	On Demand	Within 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days	
Financial Assets							
Financial assets at FVPL	₱899,638,694	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱899,638,694
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	757,978,101	85,908,080	-	877,239,210	1,721,125,391
Financial assets at amortized cost:							
Cash and other cash items	675,319,948	-	-	-	-	-	675,319,948
Due from BSP	-	3,174,324,418	-	-	-	-	3,174,324,418
Due from other banks	-	3,413,981,051	-	-	-	-	3,413,981,051
Interbank loans receivable	-	532,740,895	-	-	-	-	532,740,895
Government securities	-	76,830	326,432	396,646	923,934	416,131	2,139,973

(Forward)

	2019						Total
	On Demand	Within 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days	
Loans and receivables:							
Receivables from customers	P-	P12,506,247,186	P1,414,453,635	P3,453,585,189	P1,209,230,458	P14,516,766,762	P33,100,283,230
Accrued interest income	-	29,263,061	7,926,261	23,391,430	20,243,883	122,598,313	203,422,948
Accounts receivable	-	24,896,523	541,688	2,681,415	3,677,907	18,100,073	49,897,606
Sales contracts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	18,788,613	18,788,613
Other assets*	483,813	-	-	-	-	27,077,407	27,561,220
	P1,575,442,455	P19,681,529,964	P2,181,226,117	P3,565,962,760	P1,234,076,182	P15,580,986,509	P43,819,223,987
Financial Liabilities							
Deposit liabilities:							
Demand	P9,968,986,302	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P9,968,986,302
Savings	-	1,146,983,284	2,240,080	3,158,332	4,152,915,178	-	5,305,296,874
Time	-	17,165,936,855	2,777,596,089	2,383,460,303	714,522,767	635,336,657	23,676,852,671
	9,968,986,302	18,312,920,139	2,779,836,169	2,386,618,635	4,867,437,945	635,336,657	38,951,135,847
Manager's checks	-	173,777,188	-	-	-	-	173,777,188
Accrued interest and other expenses**	83,906,845	8,874,571	1,451,707	1,184,933	139,139,315	-	234,557,371
Unsecured subordinated debt	-	14,250,000	-	14,250,000	28,500,000	1,000,000,000	1,057,000,000
Lease liabilities	-	7,825,146	7,831,961	28,179,190	42,037,614	154,538,634	240,412,545
Other liabilities***	-	864,453,272	-	-	-	-	864,453,272
	P10,052,893,147	P19,382,100,316	P2,789,119,837	P2,430,232,758	P5,077,114,874	P1,789,875,291	P41,521,336,223

*Comprised of refundable deposits and RCOCI.

**Excluding accrued gross receipts tax

***Comprised of accounts payable, payment orders, bills purchased-contra and marginal deposit and other liabilities.

	2018						Total
	On Demand	Within 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days	
Financial Assets							
Financial assets at FVPL	P311,950,522	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P311,950,522
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	627,771,648	33,818,340	923,290,218	1,584,880,206
Financial assets at amortized cost:							
Cash and other cash items	673,088,622	-	-	-	-	-	673,088,622
Due from BSP	2,654,024,133	-	-	-	-	-	2,654,024,133
Due from other banks	3,538,958,509	-	-	-	-	-	3,538,958,509
Interbank loans receivable	83,115,070	-	-	-	-	-	83,115,070
Loans and receivables:							
Receivables from customers	-	10,007,660,869	2,020,896,916	3,633,978,100	732,332,293	15,612,985,622	32,007,853,800
Accrued interest income	-	19,809,378	7,112,917	19,083,819	13,827,861	99,011,158	158,845,133
Accounts receivable	-	29,081,289	650,536	2,755,384	3,134,697	18,880,097	54,502,003
Sales contracts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	18,682,199	18,682,199
Unquoted debt securities	-	974,843	453,706	1,763,652	429,473	4,114,598	7,736,272
Other assets*	4,612,431	-	-	-	-	27,429,884	32,042,315
	P7,265,749,287	P10,057,526,379	P2,029,114,075	P4,285,352,603	P783,542,664	P16,704,393,776	P41,125,678,784
Financial Liabilities							
Deposit liabilities:							
Demand	P7,957,158,157	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P7,957,158,157
Savings	-	1,351,987,478	2,157,871	7,130,440	-	3,725,869,853	5,087,145,642
Time	-	16,182,820,264	3,222,239,285	2,708,739,930	460,742,218	1,085,572,216	23,660,113,913
	7,957,158,157	17,534,807,742	3,224,397,156	2,715,870,370	460,742,218	4,811,442,069	36,704,417,712
Manager's checks	-	128,070,287	-	-	-	-	128,070,287
Accrued interest and other expenses**	66,372,856	6,866,197	1,410,324	1,211,541	189,884	91,047,188	167,097,990
Unsecured subordinated debt	-	14,250,000	-	14,250,000	28,500,000	1,000,000,000	1,057,000,000
Other liabilities**	-	814,847,702	-	-	-	-	814,847,702
	P8,023,531,013	P18,498,841,928	P3,225,807,480	P2,731,331,911	P489,432,102	P5,902,489,257	P38,871,433,691

*Comprised of refundable deposits and RCOCI.

**Excluding accrued gross receipts tax

***Comprised of accounts payable, payment orders, bills purchased-contra and marginal deposit and other liabilities.

Minimum Liquidity Ratio (MLR)

The Bank is subject to a Minimum Liquidity Ratio (MLR) of 20% beginning January 2019. MLR is expressed as a percentage of eligible stock of liquid assets to its total qualifying liabilities. The stock of liquid assets is required to be unencumbered and readily liquefiable, while the qualifying liabilities include both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet commitments.

The Bank is in compliance with the requirement with MLR at 24.54% as at December 31, 2019.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows as a result of changes in interest rate, foreign exchange rate, commodity prices, equity prices and other market changes. The Bank's market risk originates from its holdings of debt securities.

ALCO, chaired by the Head of Treasury, is the management level committee responsible for review and management of market risk. In managing market risk, the Bank uses a framework of policies and procedures, measurement tools, controls and limits. The Bank's Treasury Group manages asset/liability risks arising from both normal banking operations and from trading operations in financial market. Daily monitoring of compliance with the policies, procedures and limits is performed by the Market Risk Department under RMG. The limits are annually reviewed by the ALCO and RMG and approved by RMC. RMG performs regular reporting to ALCO and to the RMC, which is a sub-committee of the BOD.

Interest Rate Risk

The Bank follows a prudent policy on managing its assets and liabilities so as to ensure that exposure to fluctuations in interest rate is kept within acceptable limits.

The Bank measures the sensitivity of its assets and liabilities to interest rate fluctuations by way of Earnings-at-Risk (EaR). EaR is a measure of likely earnings volatility for accrual portfolios. It is calculated as the change in income over the next 12 months, given current exposures that will result from one-year standard deviation change in interest rate, updated monthly. EaR is calculated based on 99.00% confidence level. It is accomplished monthly, with quarterly stress test.

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rate of the Bank's net interest income and equity with all other variables held constant:

<i>Amounts in Millions</i>	2019				2018			
	Increase (Decrease) in Basis Points				Increase (Decrease) in Basis Points			
	50	100	(50)	(100)	50	100	(50)	(100)
Changes in net interest income:								
Loans and receivables	₱7.88	₱15.75	(₱7.88)	(₱15.75)	₱7.01	₱14.02	(₱7.01)	(₱14.02)
Deposit liabilities	(16.05)	(32.11)	16.05	32.11	(15.54)	(31.07)	15.54	31.07
As a percentage of the net interest income for the year	-0.4%	-0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	(0.5%)	(1%)	0.5%	1%
Changes in equity* - Financial assets at FVOCI	(30.68)	(60.14)	34.06	69.65	(27.31)	(53.20)	28.97	59.60

*The impact on the Bank's equity already excludes the impact of transactions affecting the profit or loss.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk of an investment's value erosion due to an adverse movement in foreign exchange rate. It arises due to a mismatch in the Bank's foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities.

Foreign currency-denominated deposits are generally used to fund the Bank's foreign currency-denominated loan and investment portfolio in the FCDU. Banks are required by the BSP to match the foreign currency-denominated liabilities with the foreign currency-denominated assets held under the FCDU books. In addition, the BSP requires 100% asset coverage for its FCDU liabilities, 30% of which should be in the form of liquid assets. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank is in compliance with the said regulation.

The Bank's policy is to maintain foreign currency exposure within acceptable limits and within existing regulatory guidelines.

The following table summarizes the Bank's foreign currency-denominated financial assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2019 and 2018. Included in the table are assets and liabilities at carrying amounts in Philippine Peso equivalent, categorized by currency.

	2019			2018		
	USD	Others*	Total	USD	Others*	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱58,387,945	₱724	₱58,388,669	₱77,774,604	₱-	₱77,774,604
Due from other banks	2,832,123,168	43,696,984	2,875,820,152	2,995,099,180	47,273,134	3,042,372,314
Interbank loans receivable	-	72,747,246	72,747,246	5,459,894	77,655,176	83,115,070
Investment securities	1,010,528,265	-	1,010,528,265	629,942,577	-	629,942,577
Loans and receivables	506,350,000	-	506,350,000	536,820,768	-	536,820,768
	4,407,389,378	116,444,954	4,523,834,332	4,245,097,023	124,928,310	4,370,025,333
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	4,393,815,369	9,736,605	4,403,551,974	4,179,945,550	5,994,505	4,185,940,055
Net Exposure	₱13,574,009	₱106,708,349	₱120,282,358	₱65,151,473	₱118,933,805	₱184,085,278

*Consist of Euro, United Kingdom Pound, Canadian Dollar, Australian Dollar, Hong Kong Dollar, New Zealand Dollar, Singapore Dollar, Japanese Yen, Swiss Franc and Chinese Yuan.

The following table sets forth the impact of reasonably possible changes in the USD exchange rate on the Bank's net income:

Amounts in Millions	Increase (Decrease) in Currency			
	5.0%	10.0%	(5.0%)	(10.0%)
USD				
2019	₱0.45	₱0.89	(₱0.45)	(₱0.89)
2018	0.61	1.22	(0.61)	(1.22)

The increase in USD exchange rate represents depreciation of Philippine Peso while the decrease in USD exchange rate represents an appreciation of Philippine Peso. The increase or decrease in exchange rate of other currencies is not significant.

There is no other impact in the Bank's equity other than those already affecting the net income.

Market Risk in the Trading Book

The Bank is exposed to the potential loss in its trading portfolio because the value of its trading positions is sensitive to changes in market prices and rate. The trading activities of the Bank include investments in fixed income securities and foreign exchange trading, which exposes the Bank to interest rate and foreign exchange risks. In the trading book, market risk is controlled by a daily analysis of the Value-at-Risk (VaR) of financial instruments under normal market conditions.

Objectives and Limitations of the VaR Methodology

The Bank uses the VaR approach in assessing possible changes in the market value of the trading portfolio based on historical data for a rolling one year period. The Bank employs the use of historical methodology in calculating the VaR. This model assumes that the exact distribution of past returns does not apply during sudden changes in market condition. The use of historical VaR model has limitations and requires a significant amount of risk factor history. It does not capture probabilities that have not yet occurred while it captures irregularities present in the historical database.

The VaR figures are backtested to validate the robustness of the VaR model. The Bank performs the hypothetical and actual backtesting procedures for both RBU and FCDU securities. Likewise, to complement VaR measurement, the Bank performs stress tests wherein the trading portfolios are valued under extreme market scenarios.

VaR Assumptions/Parameters

The VaR that the Bank measures is an estimate which uses actual historical rates and revalues positions for each change in the market. It is appropriate for all types of instruments, linear and non-linear, with stable risk factors for which there is a rich historical database. Since VaR is an integral part of the Bank's market risk management, VaR limits have been established annually for all financial trading activities and exposures against the limits are monitored on a daily basis. Limits are based on the tolerable risk appetite of the Bank.

The Market Risk Officer of the Bank prepares a daily VaR report containing details on the VaR amount, VaR limit utilization, and VaR limit breaches, if any. This report is submitted to the traders concerned, the Treasury Head, Chief Risk Officer, Treasury Operations Head, and the President. Moreover, the VaR results are discussed and reported in the monthly Risk Management Committee meetings.

The following table provides the VaR summary of the Bank for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

<i>Amounts in Thousands</i>	2019		2018	
	Foreign Exchange	Fixed Income	Foreign Exchange	Fixed Income
December 28	₱839	₱9,101	₱1,429	₱1,633
Average Daily	1,087	9,719	853	2,146
Highest	2,872	18,470	1,677	5,909
Lowest	793	25	1	9

Fixed income VaR includes value-at-risk for investment securities denominated in currencies other than Philippine Peso. VaR, being a measure of risk in the trading book, only includes held for trading portfolio.

The Bank's trading in fixed income securities is exposed to movements in interest rate. The high and low of the total portfolio may not equal to the sum of the individual components as the high and low of the individual portfolios may have occurred on different trading days. The VaR of foreign exchange is the foreign exchange risk throughout the Bank. The Bank, when aggregating the foreign exchange VaR and interest VaR, does not consider the correlation effects between the two risks.

Capital Management

The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management are to ensure that it complies with externally-imposed capital requirements and maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximize shareholders' value.

The Bank manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it where there are 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, or issue capital securities. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous year.

Regulatory Qualifying Capital

Under the existing BSP regulations, the determination of compliance with regulatory requirements and ratios is based on the amount of the “qualifying capital” (regulatory net worth) as reported to the BSP, which is determined on the basis of regulatory accounting policies that differ from PFRS in some respects.

The risk-based capital ratio of a bank, expressed as a percentage of qualifying capital to risk-weighted assets, should not be less than 10.00%. Qualifying capital and risk-weighted assets (RWA) are computed based on the BSP regulations. RWA consist of total assets less cash on hand, due from BSP, loans covered by hold-out on or assignment of deposits, loans or acceptances under letter of credit to the extent covered by margin deposits and other non-risk items determined by the Monetary Board (MB) of the BSP.

The details of CAR as at December 31, as reported to the BSP are as follows:

<i>Amounts in Thousands</i>	2019	2018
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	₱2,709,554	₱2,636,151
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	–	–
Tier 1 capital	2,709,554	2,636,151
Required deductions	16,691	13,755
	2,692,863	2,622,396
Excess from Tier 2 deducted from Tier 1 Capital*	–	–
Net Tier 1 Capital	2,692,863	2,622,396
Tier 2 capital	1,591,633	1,565,351
Required deductions	–	–
	1,591,633	1,565,351
Excess of Tier 2 deducted from Tier 1 Capital*	–	–
Net Tier 2 Capital	1,591,633	1,565,351
Total Qualifying Capital	₱4,284,496	₱4,187,747

*Deductions to Tier 2 Capital are capped at its total gross amount and any excess shall be deducted from Tier 1 Capital.

	2019	2018
Credit RWA	₱34,557,063	₱34,125,943
Market RWA	693,154	275,636
Operational RWA	2,601,786	2,325,196
Total RWA	₱37,852,003	₱36,726,775
CET1/Tier 1 capital ratio	7.11%	7.14%
Total capital ratio	11.32%	11.40%

The Bank’s regulatory qualifying capital consists of Tier 1 (core) capital, which comprises paid-up common stock, surplus including current year profit, and cumulative foreign currency translation less required deductions such as unsecured credit accommodations to DOSRI and deferred income tax. Certain adjustments are made to results and reserves based on PFRS, as prescribed by the BSP. The other component of regulatory capital is Tier 2 (supplementary) capital, which includes paid-up preferred stock, unsecured subordinated debt and general loan loss provision (GLLP).

Under the existing BSP regulations, the Bank set up GLLP equivalent to 1% of all current loans (after excluding accounts considered as credit risk-free under existing regulations). In cases when the computed allowance for ECL on current loans is less than the 1% GLLP required by the BSP, the difference should be appropriated from the retained earnings using the account “Retained earnings - general provision” for prudential reporting.

Appropriation of retained earnings for the excess of 1% GLLP over ECL amounted to ₱123.6 million and ₱90.7 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Standardized credit risk weights were used in the credit assessment of asset exposures. Third party credit assessments were based on the ratings by Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch and PhilRatings on exposures to Sovereigns, MDBs, Banks, LGUs, Government Corporations and Corporates.

The Bank has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements in 2019 and 2018.

5. Fair Value Measurement

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair values of the Bank's assets measured at fair value and for which fair values are disclosed, and the corresponding hierarchy.

	2019			
	Carrying Amount	Quoted Prices in Active Market (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets Measured at Fair Value				
Financial assets at FVPL -				
Government securities	₱873,050,255	₱873,050,255	₱-	₱-
Private bonds	26,588,439	26,588,439	-	-
	899,638,694	899,638,694	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI:				
Government securities	1,505,475,976	1,505,475,976	-	-
Private bonds	199,575,952	-	199,575,952	-
	1,705,051,928	1,505,475,976	199,575,952	-
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed				
Loans and receivables:				
Receivable from customers:				
Consumer loans	15,148,679,337	-	-	17,267,934,150
Corporate loans	17,257,076,506	-	-	17,328,988,550
Sales contracts receivable	17,756,977	-	-	36,130,571
	32,423,512,820	-	-	34,633,053,271
Assets held for sale	488,968,117	-	522,977,193	-
Refundable deposits	27,077,407	-	27,077,407	-
Total Assets	₱35,544,248,966	₱2,405,114,670	₱749,630,552	₱34,633,053,271
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed				
Time deposits	₱23,676,852,671	₱-	₱23,676,852,671	₱-
Unsecured subordinated debt	1,000,000,000	-	1,000,000,000	-
Lease liabilities	277,062,586	-	-	277,062,586
Total Liabilities	₱24,953,915,257	₱-	₱24,676,852,671	₱277,062,586

	2018			
	Carrying Amount	Quoted Prices in Active Market (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets Measured at Fair Value				
Financial assets at FVPL:				
Government securities	₱286,000,562	₱286,000,562	₱-	₱-
Private bonds	25,949,960	25,949,960	-	-
	311,950,522	311,950,522	-	-

(Forward)

	2018			
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value		
		Quoted Prices in Active Market (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at FVOCI:				
Government securities	₱1,192,770,448	₱1,192,770,448	₱-	₱-
Private bonds	376,036,295	-	376,036,295	-
	1,568,806,743	1,192,770,448	376,036,295	-
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed				
Loans and receivables:				
Receivable from customers:				
Consumer loans	16,016,411,554	-	-	17,916,012,821
Corporate loans	15,348,176,379	-	-	15,454,153,771
Sales contracts receivable	17,650,563	-	-	17,650,563
	31,382,238,496	-	-	33,387,817,155
Assets held for sale	54,189,758	-	461,903,232	-
Refundable deposits	27,429,884	-	27,429,884	-
Total Assets	₱33,344,615,403	₱1,504,720,970	₱865,369,411	₱33,387,817,155
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed				
Time deposits	₱23,660,113,913	₱-	₱23,660,113,913	₱-
Unsecured subordinated debt	1,000,000,000	-	1,000,000,000	-
Total Liabilities	₱24,660,113,913	₱-	₱24,660,113,913	₱-

There were no transfers between levels/hierarchies of fair value measurements in 2019 and 2018.

The methods and assumptions used by the Bank in estimating the fair value of the assets and liabilities of the Bank that are carried at fair value and those whose fair values are disclosed are as follows.

Investments in Debt Securities. Fair values are generally based upon quoted market prices, if available. If the market prices are not readily available, fair values are estimated by either using values obtained from adjusted quoted market prices of comparable investments.

Loans and Receivables. Fair values are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology, using the Bank's current incremental lending rate for similar types of loans.

Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range (weighted average)	
	2019	2018
TPR	5.20% - 8.79%	4.53% - 8.63%
Credit spread	0.53% - 4.85%	0.94% - 3.80%

Certain loans are subject to quarterly repricing. Hence, the carrying amounts of these loans approximate fair values.

Sensitivity Analysis. Generally, significant increases (decreases) in rate would result in a significantly (lower) higher fair value measurement. Significant increases (decreases) in effective interest rate would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

Assets Held for Sale. Fair value is based on valuation using the market data approach, as determined by an independent and/or in-house appraiser.

Refundable Deposits. Fair value is based on discounted cash flows using the prevailing credit-adjusted interest rate.

Time Deposits and Unquoted Debt Obligations. Fair values of these instruments are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology using the Bank's current incremental borrowing rates for similar borrowings with maturities consistent with the remaining liabilities being valued.

Lease Liabilities. Fair values are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology, using the Bank's incremental borrowing rates upon commencement of leases.

Sensitivity Analysis. Generally, significant increases (decreases) in rate would result in a significantly (lower) higher fair value measurement. Significant increases (decreases) in effective interest rate would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

Other Financial Liabilities. For financial liabilities other than time deposits, the carrying amounts approximate fair values considering that these are due and demandable or payable within 30 days.

The table below presents the financial assets and liabilities of the Bank, whose carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short-term nature of the transactions:

	2019		2018	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Cash and other cash items	₱675,319,948	₱675,319,948	₱673,088,622	₱673,088,622
Due from BSP	3,174,324,418	3,174,324,418	2,654,024,133	2,654,024,133
Due from other banks	3,413,981,051	3,413,981,051	3,538,958,509	3,538,958,509
Interbank loans receivable	532,740,895	532,740,895	83,115,070	83,115,070
Loans and receivables:				
Bills purchased	13,025,052	13,025,052	4,884,180	4,884,180
Accrued interest income	203,422,948	203,422,948	158,845,133	158,845,133
Accounts receivable	49,897,606	49,897,606	54,502,003	54,502,003
Unquoted debt securities	—	—	7,736,272	7,736,272
	₱8,062,711,918	₱8,062,711,918	₱7,175,153,922	₱7,175,153,922
Financial Liabilities				
Deposit liabilities				
Demand	₱9,968,986,302	₱9,968,986,302	₱7,957,158,157	₱7,957,158,157
Savings	5,305,296,874	5,305,296,874	5,087,145,642	5,087,145,642
	15,274,283,176	15,274,283,176	13,044,303,799	13,044,303,799
Accrued interest expense	143,143,659	143,143,659	100,725,134	100,725,134
Other liabilities*	803,750,508	803,750,508	791,258,403	791,258,403
	₱16,221,177,343	₱16,221,177,343	₱13,936,287,336	₱13,936,287,336

*Comprised of accounts payable, payment orders, bills payable, bills purchased-contra and marginal deposits.

6. Interbank Loans Receivable

This account pertains to short-term loans to local and foreign banks maturing up to three months. Interbank loans receivable amounted to ₱532.7 million and ₱83.1 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Interbank loans receivables bear interest rates as follows:

	2019	2018
Local banks	3.50% to 4.25%	3.00% to 4.97%
Foreign banks	1.52% to 2.50%	1.10% to 2.38%

Interest income on interbank loans receivable amounted to ₱78.7 million and ₱33.4 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

7. Investment Securities

This account consists of:

	2019			
	Financial assets at			Total
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortized cost	
Balances at beginning of year	₱311,950,522	₱1,584,880,206	₱-	₱1,896,830,728
Additions	48,091,628,505	4,137,800,000	2,082,805	52,231,511,310
Disposals	(47,515,301,527)	(210,340,000)	-	(47,725,641,527)
Matured investments	(1,292,000)	(3,935,260,000)	-	(3,936,552,000)
Net unrealized fair value gain	12,653,194	120,112,121	-	132,765,315
Amortization of premium and discount	-	23,933,064	57,168	23,990,232
	₱899,638,694	₱1,721,125,391	₱2,139,973	₱2,622,904,058

	2018		
	Financial assets at		Total
	FVPL	FVOCI	
Balances at beginning of year	₱158,685,215	₱1,174,250,651	₱1,332,935,866
Additions	38,407,101,820	1,138,600,000	39,545,701,820
Disposals	(38,249,475,745)	-	(38,249,475,745)
Matured investments	-	(607,500,000)	(607,500,000)
Net unrealized fair value loss	(4,360,768)	(105,005,023)	(109,365,791)
Amortization of premium and discount	-	(15,465,422)	(15,465,422)
Balances at end of year	₱311,950,522	₱1,584,880,206	₱1,896,830,728

Financial Assets at FVPL

Financial assets at FVPL are comprised of the following:

	2019	2018
Government securities	₱873,050,255	₱286,000,562
Private bonds	26,588,439	25,949,960
	₱899,638,694	₱311,950,522

Financial assets at FVPL bear effective interest rates as follows:

	2019	2018
Philippine Peso-denominated	4.38% to 5.09%	5.22% to 6.93%
Foreign currency-denominated	2.43% to 3.70%	-

In 2019 and 2018, total consideration for the sale of financial assets at FVPL amounted to ₱47,569.2 million and ₱38,213.6 million resulting to gain on disposal amounting to ₱53.9 million and loss on disposal amounting to ₱35.9 million, respectively.

Financial Assets at FVOCI

Financial assets at FVOCI assets are comprised of the following:

	2019	2018
Government securities	₱1,505,475,976	₱1,192,770,448
Private bonds	199,575,952	376,036,295
Unquoted equity security	16,073,463	16,073,463
	₱1,721,125,391	₱1,584,880,206

Financial assets at FVOCI bear effective interest rates as follows:

	2019	2018
Philippine Peso-denominated	3.18% to 5.01%	5.61% to 8.12%
Foreign currency-denominated	1.53% to 1.85%	2.36% to 3.49%

In 2019, total consideration for the sale of financial assets at FVOCI amounted to ₱212.5 million resulting to gain on disposal amounting to ₱2.2 million.

Movements in cumulative unrealized losses on fair value changes are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	(₱184,339,694)	(₱79,334,671)
Net unrealized gain (loss)	120,112,121	(105,005,023)
Provision for impairment losses	1,907,892	-
Balance at end of year	(₱62,319,681)	(₱184,339,694)

The unquoted equity security pertains to the Bank's investment in shares of stock of Bancnet, Inc. (Bancnet), which the Bank intends to hold for long-term. Dividend income amounted to ₱1.3 million in 2019 and 2018.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

Financial assets at amortized cost consist of ₱2.1 million government securities, bearing effective interest rate of 3.25% as at December 31, 2019.

Interest income on investment securities are as follows:

	2019	2018
Financial assets at:		
FVOCI	₱65,050,056	₱11,811,340
FVPL	42,421,577	64,145,573
Amortized cost	19,749	-
	₱107,491,382	₱75,956,913

Net trading and securities gains (losses) from investment securities are as follows:

	2019	2018
Financial assets at FVPL:		
Realized trading gains (losses)	₱53,878,432	(₱35,896,453)
Unrealized fair value gains (losses)	12,653,194	(4,360,768)
	66,531,626	(40,257,221)
Financial assets at FVOCI -		
Realized trading gains	2,166,517	-
	₱68,698,143	(₱40,257,221)

8. Loans and Receivables

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Receivables from customers	₱33,100,283,230	₱32,007,853,800
Accrued interest	203,422,948	158,845,133
Accounts receivable	49,897,606	54,502,003
Sales contracts receivable	18,788,613	18,682,199
Unquoted debt securities	-	7,736,272
	33,372,392,397	32,247,619,407
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	(682,533,971)	(639,413,323)
	₱32,689,858,426	₱31,608,206,084

Receivables from customers consist of:

	Note	2019	2018
Loans and discounts:			
Corporate loans		₱17,502,542,995	₱15,598,698,470
Consumer loans		15,592,730,268	16,409,831,024
Bills purchased	16	13,025,052	4,884,180
		33,108,298,315	32,013,413,674
Unearned discounts and capitalized interest		(8,015,085)	(5,559,874)
		₱33,100,283,230	₱32,007,853,800

The following table shows information relating to receivables from customers, gross of unearned discounts and capitalized interests, by collateral.

	2019		2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Secured by:				
Chattel mortgage	₱11,452,726,652	34.59%	₱12,504,235,384	39.06%
Real estate mortgage	5,433,220,351	16.41%	5,447,015,687	17.01%
Deposits	1,476,554,153	4.46%	1,125,412,501	3.52%
Others	330,562,729	1.00%	180,108,167	0.56%
	18,693,063,885	56.46%	19,256,771,739	60.15%
Unsecured	14,415,234,430	43.54%	12,756,641,935	39.85%
	₱33,108,298,315	100.00%	₱32,013,413,674	100.00%

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, information on the concentration of credit, gross of unearned discounts and capitalized interests, as to industry follows.

	2019		2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Other community, social and personal activities	₱15,324,459,834	46.29%	₱15,027,629,717	46.94%
Wholesale and retail trade	5,810,298,243	17.55%	5,456,012,560	17.04%
Real estate	5,029,230,938	15.19%	4,403,658,169	13.76%
Manufacturing	3,056,184,330	9.23%	2,778,695,493	8.68%
Financial intermediaries	2,636,207,756	7.96%	2,600,149,285	8.12%

(Forward)

	2019		2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Transportation, storage and communication	₱671,682,237	2.03%	₱1,288,721,641	4.03%
Construction	249,275,886	0.75%	210,219,754	0.66%
Mining and quarrying	154,074,400	0.47%	154,409,736	0.48%
Hotel and restaurants	90,482,208	0.27%	59,220,355	0.18%
Agricultural, hunting and forestry	82,156,082	0.25%	32,249,248	0.10%
Electricity, gas and water supply	4,246,401	0.01%	2,447,716	0.01%
	₱33,108,298,315	100.00%	₱32,013,413,674	100.00%

Exposures under the community, social and personal activities which exceeded the 30% concentration limit, as prescribed by the BSP, are mostly retail loan exposures which do not cover a specific industry. Hence, the Bank does not have a concentration of credit risk to particular industries as at December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Non-performing Loan (NPL) pertains to loan accounts even without any missed contractual payments, that are (a) deemed impaired under existing applicable accounting standards, (b) classified as doubtful or loss, (c) in litigation, and/or (d) there is evidence that full repayment of principal and interest is unlikely without foreclosure of collateral, in the case of secured accounts.

All other loan accounts, even if not considered impaired, should be considered non-performing if any contractual principal and/or interest are not paid for more than 90 days after contractual due date, or accrued interests for more than 90 days have been capitalized, refinanced, or delayed by agreement.

Details of the Bank's gross and net NPL follow:

	2019		2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Gross	₱1,757,654,168	5.23%	₱1,479,597,308	4.61%
Net	1,291,117,324	3.84%	1,116,253,546	3.48%

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, breakdown of the secured and unsecured NPL follows.

	2019	2018
Secured	₱849,131,563	₱835,493,277
Unsecured	908,522,605	644,104,031
	₱1,757,654,168	₱1,479,597,308

Restructured loans, which do not meet the requirements to be treated as performing receivables, are also considered as NPL. Restructured loans amounted to ₱162.4 million and ₱50.4 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Interest income on restructured receivables amounted to ₱1.3 million and ₱2.1 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Accounts receivable include receivables from officers relating to the car lease amounting to ₱36.7 million and ₱33.2 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and withdrawals made by depositors of other banks to the Bank's ATM machines (see Note 23).

Sales contracts receivable pertain to receivables from buyers of real properties classified as assets held for sale, bearing 10% nominal interest, with terms of 10 or 15 years.

The details of interest income on loans and receivables are as follows:

	2019	2018
Consumer loans	P1,475,773,299	P1,417,441,690
Corporate loans	1,424,492,574	1,000,538,494
Bills discounted	38,114,511	34,612,610
Sales contracts receivable	11,088,774	1,114,068
Unquoted debt securities	-	4,392,514
	P2,949,469,158	P2,458,099,376

Of the total loans and receivables as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, 61.82% and 58.60%, respectively, are subject to periodic interest repricing. The remaining peso-denominated loans have annual fixed interest ranging from 3.00% to 24.00% in 2019 and 3.00% to 15.75% in 2018.

The movements in the allowance for credit and impairment losses on loans and receivables in 2019 and 2018 follow:

	2019			Total
	Consumer Loans	Corporate Loans	Sales Contract Receivable	
Balances at beginning of year	P393,419,470	P244,962,217	P1,031,636	P639,413,323
Provision (reversal)	50,631,461	(7,510,813)	-	43,120,648
Balances at end of year	P444,050,931	P237,451,404	P1,031,636	P682,533,971

	2018			Total
	Consumer Loans	Corporate Loans	Sales Contract Receivable	
Balances at beginning of year:	P483,079,769	P149,903,158	P1,031,636	P634,014,563
Provision	8,042,168	95,059,059	-	103,101,227
Write-offs	(97,702,467)	-	-	(97,702,467)
Balances at end of year	P393,419,470	P244,962,217	P1,031,636	P639,413,323

Below is the analysis of movements of consumer loans.

	2019			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross Amount				
Balances at beginning of year	P15,143,562,486	P770,438,702	P495,829,836	P16,409,831,024
Loan releases	4,334,028,580	-	-	4,334,028,580
Payments or reclassifications upon foreclosure	(4,780,157,219)	(304,291,460)	(66,680,657)	(5,151,129,336)
Transfers to stage 1	83,864,700	(83,018,341)	(846,359)	-
Transfers to stage 2	(501,164,990)	504,201,961	(3,036,971)	-
Transfers to stage 3	(217,243,647)	(211,631,988)	428,875,635	-
Balances at end of year	14,062,889,910	675,698,874	854,141,484	15,592,730,268
Allowance for Credit and Impairment Losses				
Balances at beginning of year	155,849,742	48,726,271	188,843,457	393,419,470
Provisions (reversals)	(48,796,186)	42,527,022	56,900,625	50,631,461
Transfers to stage 1	107,605	(103,004)	(4,601)	-
Transfers to stage 2	(1,699,228)	1,704,036	(4,808)	-
Transfers to stage 3	(36,413,838)	(85,866,921)	122,280,759	-
Balances at end of year	69,048,095	6,987,404	368,015,432	444,050,931
Carrying Amount	P13,993,841,815	P668,711,470	P486,126,052	P15,148,679,337

	2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross Amount				
Balances at beginning of year	₱14,291,255,715	₱286,286,091	₱459,687,319	₱15,037,229,125
Loan releases	6,032,074,723	5,095,529	–	6,037,170,252
Payments or reclassifications upon foreclosure (excluding write-offs)	(4,446,962,434)	(77,922,185)	(41,981,267)	(4,566,865,886)
Transfers to stage 1	12,540,354	(11,861,725)	(678,629)	–
Transfers to stage 2	(651,736,047)	687,335,858	(35,599,811)	–
Transfers to stage 3	(93,609,825)	(104,404,094)	198,013,919	–
Write-offs	–	(14,090,772)	(83,611,695)	(97,702,467)
Balances at end of year	15,143,562,486	770,438,702	495,829,836	16,409,831,024
Allowance for Credit and Impairment Losses				
Balances at beginning of year	238,781,889	23,732,612	220,565,268	483,079,769
Provisions (reversals)	(45,891,200)	55,019,844	(1,086,476)	8,042,168
Transfers to stage 1	143,388	(133,793)	(9,595)	–
Transfers to stage 2	(25,732,307)	34,834,581	(9,102,274)	–
Transfers to stage 3	(11,452,028)	(50,636,201)	62,088,229	–
Write-offs	–	(14,090,772)	(83,611,695)	(97,702,467)
Balances at end of year	155,849,742	48,726,271	188,843,457	393,419,470
Carrying Amount	₱14,987,712,744	₱721,712,431	₱306,986,379	₱16,016,411,554

Below is the analysis of corporate loans and bills purchased.

	2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross Amount				
Balances at beginning of year	₱15,127,114,330	₱–	₱476,468,320	₱15,603,582,650
Loan releases	31,101,257,527	–	–	31,101,257,527
Payments or reclassifications upon foreclosure	(29,196,697,486)	–	(5,599,696)	(29,202,297,182)
Transfers to stage 3	(138,844,992)	–	138,844,992	–
Balances at end of year	16,892,829,379	–	609,713,616	17,502,542,995
Allowance for Credit and Impairment Losses				
Balances at beginning of year	67,517,601	–	177,444,616	244,962,217
Provisions (reversals)	22,270,933	–	(29,781,746)	(7,510,813)
Transfers to stage 3	(18,912,730)	–	18,912,730	–
Balances at end of year	70,875,804	–	166,575,600	237,451,404
Carrying Amount	₱16,821,953,575	₱–	₱443,138,016	₱17,265,091,591

	2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross Amount				
Balances at beginning of year	₱13,735,305,686	₱–	₱411,354,007	₱14,146,659,693
Loan releases	3,285,804,208	–	–	3,285,804,208
Payments or reclassifications upon foreclosure	(1,763,640,156)	–	(65,241,095)	(1,828,881,251)
Transfers to stage 3	(130,355,408)	–	130,355,408	–
Balances at end of year	15,127,114,330	–	476,468,320	15,603,582,650
Allowance for Credit and Impairment Losses				
Balances at beginning of year	₱31,171,155	₱–	₱118,732,003	₱149,903,158
Provisions (reversals)	53,983,912	–	41,075,147	95,059,059
Transfers to stage 3	(17,637,466)	–	17,637,466	–
Balances at end of year	67,517,601	–	177,444,616	244,962,217
Carrying Amount	₱15,059,596,729	₱–	₱299,023,704	₱15,358,620,433

Below is the analysis of sales contract receivable.

	2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross Amount				
Balances at beginning of year	₱6,699,788	₱11,982,411	₱-	₱18,682,199
Additions	4,940,687	-	-	4,940,687
Payments	(1,266,290)	(3,567,983)	-	(4,834,273)
Transfers to stage 2	(3,719,948)	3,719,948	-	-
Balances at end of year	6,654,237	12,134,376	-	18,788,613
Allowance for Credit and Impairment Losses				
Balances at beginning and end of year	-	1,031,636	-	1,031,636
Carrying Amount	₱6,654,237	₱11,102,740	₱-	₱17,756,977

	2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross Amount				
Balances at beginning of year	₱4,816,793	₱18,078,555	₱-	₱22,895,348
Payments	(672,264)	(3,540,885)	-	(4,213,149)
Transfers to stage 1	2,555,259	(2,555,259)	-	-
Balances at end of year	6,699,788	11,982,411	-	18,682,199
Allowance for Credit and Impairment Losses				
Balances at beginning and end of year	-	1,031,636	-	1,031,636
Carrying Amount	₱6,699,788	₱10,950,775	₱-	₱17,650,563

In 2018, there are no transfers of allowance for credit and impairment losses on accrued sales contract receivables between stages.

9. Assets Held for Sale

This account consists of properties foreclosed in settlement of loans and receivables aggregating ₱489.0 million and ₱445.7 million, net of allowance for impairment losses, as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

In 2019 and 2018, loans with an aggregate carrying amount of ₱414.1 million and ₱412.6 million, respectively, were derecognized in exchange for foreclosed properties.

Details of net losses from assets sold or acquired are as follows:

	Note	2019	2018
Assets held for sale:			
Loss on foreclosure		(₱66,231,606)	(₱53,580,273)
Loss on sale		(32,332,195)	(17,401,794)
Gain on sale of property and equipment	10	756,093	517,611
		(₱97,807,708)	(₱70,464,456)

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, cumulative unrealized loss on foreclosure amounted to ₱44.9 million and ₱32.5 million, respectively.

Proceeds from sale amounted to ₱259.6 million and ₱159.6 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Movements of allowance for impairment losses of assets held for sale is as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	P13,681,893	P13,681,893
Provisions	12,681,009	–
	P26,362,902	P13,681,893

10. Property and Equipment

Movements in this account are as follows:

	2019					Total
	Land	Building and Condominium Units	ROU Assets (see Note 18)	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Rights and Improvements	
Cost						
Balances at beginning of year	P164,344,500	P249,201,548	P233,677,278	P375,309,286	P297,356,630	P1,319,889,242
Additions	–	814,000	98,279,246	37,235,174	837,010	137,165,430
Disposals	–	(629,688)	–	(10,659,549)	(19,287,612)	(30,576,849)
Balances at end of year	164,344,500	249,385,860	331,956,524	401,884,911	278,906,028	1,426,477,823
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization						
Balances at beginning of year	–	106,791,579	–	282,076,949	262,907,920	651,776,448
Depreciation and amortization	–	6,747,605	73,103,837	37,428,959	15,015,794	132,296,195
Disposals	–	(214,130)	–	(9,285,359)	(19,282,945)	(28,782,434)
Balances at end of year	–	113,325,054	73,103,837	310,220,549	258,640,769	755,290,209
Carrying Amount	P164,344,500	P136,060,806	P258,852,687	P91,664,362	P20,265,259	P671,187,614

	Note	2018				Total
		Land	Building and Condominium Units	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Rights and Improvements	
Cost						
Balances at beginning of year		P164,344,500	P249,307,316	P378,537,159	P291,135,637	P1,083,324,612
Additions		–	–	36,780,544	6,722,116	43,502,660
Reclassification	11	–	–	(23,040,971)	–	(23,040,971)
Disposals		–	(105,768)	(16,967,446)	(501,123)	(17,574,337)
Balances at end of year		164,344,500	249,201,548	375,309,286	297,356,630	1,086,211,964
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization						
Balances at beginning of year		P–	P99,931,609	P286,675,763	P244,253,841	P630,861,213
Depreciation and amortization		–	6,883,087	32,959,420	19,138,772	58,981,279
Reclassification	11	–	–	(22,335,771)	–	(22,335,771)
Disposals		–	(23,117)	(15,222,463)	(484,693)	(15,730,273)
Balances at end of year		–	106,791,579	282,076,949	262,907,920	651,776,448
Carrying Amount		P164,344,500	P142,409,969	P93,232,337	P34,448,710	P434,435,516

Gain on sale of property and equipment included under “Net losses from assets sold or acquired” in the statements of income amounted to P756,093 and P517,611 in 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 9). Proceeds from sale amounted to P2.6 million and P2.4 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the cost of fully depreciated assets, which are still being used in the operations amounted to P439.9 million and P356.2 million, respectively.

Details of depreciation and amortization are as follows:

	Note	2019	2018
Property and equipment		₱132,296,195	₱58,981,279
Computer software	11	18,495,726	13,157,675
		₱150,791,921	₱72,138,954

11. Intangible Assets

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Branch licenses	₱225,390,000	₱225,390,000
Computer software	101,556,303	89,695,543
	₱326,946,303	₱315,085,543

Branch licenses, recognized from business combination, include branch licenses from CSB amounting to ₱128.0 million, and licensing fees incurred in opening additional branches.

Of the total 47 branches of the Bank, 18 branches are in restricted areas.

The impairment test on branch licenses is based on value-in-use calculations determined using a discounted cash flow model. The recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined based on cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a five-year period. The discount rates applied to cash flow projections are 4.06% and 7.04% in 2019 and 2018, respectively, and cash flows beyond the five year-period are extrapolated using a steady growth rate of 20% in 2019 and 2018, which does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the industry.

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

- Discount rate;
- Steady growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the projection period; and
- Local inflation rate.

The key assumptions are consistent with information from external sources. With regard to the assessment of value-in-use of the CGU, management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the foregoing key assumptions would cause the carrying amount of the branch licenses to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

Movements of computer software are as follows:

	Note	2019	2018
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year		₱336,704,508	₱284,917,636
Additions		30,356,486	28,745,901
Reclassification	10	–	23,040,971
Balance at end of year		367,060,994	336,704,508

(Forward)

	Note	2019	2018
Accumulated Amortization			
Balance at beginning of year		₱247,008,965	₱211,515,519
Amortization	10	18,495,726	13,157,675
Reclassification	10	-	22,335,771
Balance at end of year		265,504,691	247,008,965
Carrying Amount		₱101,556,303	₱89,695,543

12. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	Note	2019	2018
Prepaid expenses		₱55,489,207	₱48,343,197
Refundable deposits	18	27,077,407	27,429,884
Documentary stamp taxes		12,586,288	1,736,607
Other investments		3,663,333	3,663,333
Deferred lease	18	2,140,611	1,752,489
Stationary and supplies		1,899,901	1,773,230
RCOCI		483,813	4,612,431
CWT		-	9,335,123
Others		14,614,625	5,317,265
		₱117,955,185	₱103,963,559

Prepaid expenses include prepaid rentals, group life insurance and employee benefits related to the car plan for the officers of the Bank (see Note 23).

Other investments represent membership fees in Bancnet and Credit Management Association of the Philippines.

Others mainly consist of deposit with a health care agency for the Bank's employee health plan.

13. Deposit Liabilities

This account is consists of:

	2019	2018
Time	₱23,676,852,671	₱23,660,113,913
Demand	9,968,986,302	7,957,158,157
Savings	5,305,296,874	5,087,145,642
	₱38,951,135,847	₱36,704,417,712

In accordance with the BSP requirements, the reserve requirement for peso deposit liabilities and deposit substitutes as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are 4% and 8%, respectively.

As mandated by the BSP, only demand deposit accounts maintained by banks with the BSP are eligible for compliance with reserve requirements, thereby excluding government securities and cash in vault as eligible reserves. Further, deposits maintained with the BSP in compliance with the reserve requirements do not earn interest.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank is compliant with the foregoing BSP regulations. The available reserves, which form part of “Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas”, as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to ₱3,199.4 million and ₱2,654.0 million, respectively.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, 57.69% and 61.65% of the total deposit liabilities, respectively, are subject to periodic interest repricing. The remaining deposit liabilities bear annual fixed interest rates as follows:

	2019	2018
Philippine Peso-denominated	0.25% to 6.50%	0.25% to 7.20%
Foreign currency-denominated	0.25% to 2.25%	0.25% to 2.25%

Interest expense is as follows:

	Note	2019	2018
Deposit liabilities:			
Time		₱1,202,777,924	₱761,013,523
Demand		19,935,865	19,885,342
Savings		16,919,037	16,792,882
		1,239,632,826	797,691,747
Unsecured subordinated debt	15	57,000,000	57,000,000
Lease liabilities	18	19,630,669	–
Others		5,721,669	1,327,249
		₱1,321,985,164	₱856,018,996

14. Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Accrued expenses:		
Interest	₱150,650,616	₱100,725,134
Compensation and other benefits	32,257,542	27,006,657
Security, messengerial and janitorial	9,334,060	7,447,338
Utilities and leased line	4,057,987	1,755,994
Automated teller machine related expenses	2,356,227	1,124,768
Rent	–	8,905,107
Others	35,900,939	20,132,992
	234,557,371	167,097,990
Accrued gross receipts tax (GRT)	12,416,551	12,749,302
	₱246,973,922	₱179,847,292

Accrual for other expenses pertains to expenses for insurance, publications, repairs and maintenance.

15. Unsecured Subordinated Debt

On June 1, 2017, the MB of the BSP, in its Resolution No. 900, approved the Bank's issuance of unsecured subordinated debt with principal amount aggregating ₱1.0 billion, which was issued on July 18, 2017 and bears 5.70% interest per annum, payable quarterly.

The unsecured subordinated debt will mature after 10 years from issuance date but may be called by the Bank on any interest payment date after the 5th year of issuance at principal amount plus accrued interest.

Interest expense on unsecured subordinated debt amounted to ₱57.0 million in 2019 and 2018 (see Note 13).

16. Other Liabilities

This account consists of:

	Note	2019	2018
Accounts payable		₱766,699,288	₱774,437,686
Due to PDIC		37,561,915	35,758,369
Withholding taxes		21,973,523	28,652,413
Payment orders		18,908,638	7,282,134
Bills purchased - contra	8	13,025,052	4,884,180
Marginal deposits		5,117,530	4,654,403
Statutory obligations		3,358,638	2,926,728
Others		60,702,764	23,589,299
		₱927,347,348	₱882,185,212

Accounts payable pertain to payables for cash cards, chattel mortgage, insurance and loan service fees, Bancnet and VISA, stale checks, incoming dollar remittances to the Bank for payment to various payees as part of its intermediary services, and remaining balances on purchases of property and equipment. Accounts payable are noninterest-bearing and normally settled within one year.

Due to PDIC pertains to the Bank's insurance premium on deposit liabilities payable one month after reporting year.

Payment orders refer to inward and outward remittances of funds by telegraphic transfers, demand drafts, or mail transfer orders received by the Bank pending payment/disposition to designated beneficiaries or application/disposition to appropriate accounts.

Marginal deposits are noninterest-bearing deposits made by borrowers upon opening letters of credit.

Others mainly consist of dormant deposit accounts.

17. Maturity Profile of Assets and Liabilities

The following tables present the assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 analyzed according to whether these are expected to be recovered or settled within or over 12 months from the reporting year.

	Note	2019			2018		
		Within One Year	Over One Year	Total	Within One Year	Over One Year	Total
Financial Assets							
Financial assets at FVPL	7	₱899,638,694	₱-	₱899,638,694	₱311,950,522	₱-	₱311,950,522
Financial assets at FVOCI	7	843,886,181	877,239,210	1,721,125,391	661,589,988	923,290,218	1,584,880,206
Financial assets at amortized cost:							
Cash and other cash items		675,319,948	-	675,319,948	673,088,622	-	673,088,622
Due from BSP		3,174,324,418	-	3,174,324,418	2,654,024,133	-	2,654,024,133
Due from other banks		3,413,981,051	-	3,413,981,051	3,538,958,509	-	3,538,958,509
Interbank loans receivable	6	532,740,895	-	532,740,895	83,115,070	-	83,115,070
Government securities	7	1,732,842	407,131	2,139,973	-	-	-
Loans and receivables - gross	8	18,696,138,636	14,684,268,846	33,380,407,482	17,385,367,162	14,867,812,119	32,253,179,281
Other assets ¹	12	483,813	27,077,407	27,561,220	32,042,315	-	32,042,315
		28,238,246,478	15,588,992,594	43,827,239,072	25,340,136,321	15,791,102,337	41,131,238,658
Nonfinancial Assets							
Assets held for sale	9	515,331,019	-	515,331,019	459,425,561	-	459,425,561
Property and equipment	10	-	1,426,477,823	1,426,477,823	-	1,086,211,964	1,086,211,964
Intangible assets	11	-	592,450,994	592,450,994	-	562,094,508	562,094,508
Deferred tax assets	21	28,539,985	-	28,539,985	-	16,663,522	16,663,522
Other assets	12	4,408,912	85,985,053	90,393,965	-	71,921,244	71,921,244
		548,279,916	2,104,913,870	2,653,193,786	459,425,561	1,736,891,238	2,196,316,799
		28,786,526,394	17,693,906,464	46,480,432,858	25,799,561,882	17,527,993,575	43,327,555,457
Less:							
Allowance for credit and impairment losses on:							
Loans and receivables	8	-	682,533,971	682,533,971	-	639,413,323	639,413,323
Assets held for sale	9	26,362,902	-	26,362,902	13,681,893	-	13,681,893
Accumulated depreciation and amortization of:							
Property and equipment	10	-	755,290,209	755,290,209	-	651,776,448	651,776,448
Computer software	11	-	265,504,691	265,504,691	-	247,008,965	247,008,965
Unearned discounts and capitalized interest	8	-	8,015,085	8,015,085	-	5,559,874	5,559,874
		26,362,902	1,711,343,956	1,737,706,858	13,681,893	1,543,758,610	1,557,440,503
		₱28,760,163,492	₱15,982,562,508	₱44,742,726,000	₱25,785,879,989	₱15,984,234,965	₱41,770,114,954
¹ Other financial assets pertain to refundable deposits and RCOI (see Note 12).							
Financial Liabilities							
Deposit liabilities	13	₱38,315,799,190	635,336,657	₱38,951,135,847	₱36,704,417,712	₱-	₱36,704,417,712
Manager's checks		173,777,188	-	173,777,188	128,070,287	-	128,070,287
Accrued interest and other expenses	14	234,557,371	-	234,557,371	167,097,990	-	167,097,990
Unsecured subordinated debt	15	-	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	-	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Lease liabilities		68,840,363	208,222,223	277,062,586	-	-	-
Other liabilities	16	864,453,272	-	864,453,272	850,606,071	-	850,606,071
		39,657,427,384	1,843,558,880	41,500,986,264	37,850,192,060	1,000,000,000	38,850,192,060
Nonfinancial Liabilities							
Accrued GRT	14	12,416,551	-	12,416,551	12,749,302	-	12,749,302
Retirement liability		-	62,271,457	62,271,457	-	72,439,948	72,439,948
Income tax payable		23,150,047	-	23,150,047	2,275,290	-	2,275,290
Other liabilities ²	16	25,332,161	37,561,915	62,894,076	31,579,141	-	31,579,141
		60,898,759	99,833,372	160,732,131	46,603,733	72,439,948	119,043,681
		₱39,718,326,143	₱1,943,392,252	₱41,661,718,395	₱37,896,795,793	₱1,072,439,948	₱38,969,235,741
² Other non-financial liabilities pertain to due to PDIC, withholding taxes and statutory obligations (see Note 16).							

18. Lease Commitments

The Bank has existing non-cancellable lease agreements for the lease of its branch premises for a period of one to 10 years, renewable upon mutual agreement of both parties. The rentals are subject to annual escalation rates ranging from 2.5% to 8.0%.

Outstanding rental and security deposits on lease commitments, which are refundable in cash upon termination of lease agreements, amounted to ₱27.1 million and ₱27.4 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 12).

Deferred lease, which pertains to the difference between the nominal value of the refundable deposit and its fair value at inception of the lease that is amortized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, amounted to ₱2.1 million and ₱1.8 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 12).

ROU assets pertain to leased branch premises. Movements in the ROU assets in 2019 are presented below (see Note 10):

	Note	
Balance as at January 1, 2019 upon adoption of PFRS 16	2	₱233,677,278
Additions		98,279,246
Amortization		(73,103,837)
Balance at end of year		₱258,852,687

Movements in the lease liabilities in 2019 are presented below.

	Note	
Balance as at January 1, 2019 upon adoption of PFRS 16	2	₱242,768,377
Additions		98,279,246
Payments		(83,615,706)
Interest expense	13	19,630,669
		277,062,586
Current portion		68,840,363
Noncurrent portion		₱208,222,223

Additions to ROU assets and lease liabilities pertain to lease agreements that are renewed in 2019.

Lease-related expenses are presented below.

	2019	2018
Amortization of ROU assets	₱73,103,837	₱-
Rent expense	25,893,457	98,904,408
Interest expense on lease liabilities	19,630,669	-
	₱118,627,963	₱98,904,408

Rent expense, which pertains to short-term leases of branch premises in 2019, is presented under "Occupancy" in the statements of income.

Lease commitments are as follows:

	2019	2018
Not later than one year	₱85,873,912	₱84,526,167
Later than one year but not later than five years	180,288,353	193,054,451
Later than five years	59,582,333	19,023,214
	₱325,744,598	₱296,603,832

19. Retirement Benefits

The Bank has a funded, noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan covering all of its officers and regular employees. Under the retirement plan, all covered officers and employees are entitled to cash benefits after satisfying certain age and service requirements. An independent actuary, using the projected credit method, conducted an actuarial valuation of the retirement liability as at December 31, 2019.

The retirement fund of the Bank is placed under the management of the Bank's Trust Group with oversight from the Bank's Retirement Fund Committee, as appointed by the BOD. The Retirement Plan Trustee, as appointed by the Bank, in the Trust Agreement, is responsible for the general administration of the Retirement Plan and the management of the Retirement Fund.

The retirement benefits recognized in the statements of income follow:

	2019	2018
Current service cost	₱13,471,621	₱16,767,061
Net interest cost	2,444,541	3,186,036
	₱15,916,162	₱19,953,097

Details of cumulative remeasurement gains follow:

	2019		
	Cumulative Remeasurement Gains (Losses)	Deferred Tax (see Note 21)	Net
Balance at beginning of year	₱22,295,008	₱6,688,502	₱15,606,506
Remeasurement loss	(5,212,111)	(1,563,633)	(3,648,478)
Balance at end of year	₱17,082,897	₱5,124,869	₱11,958,028

	2018		
	Cumulative Remeasurement Gains	Deferred Tax (see Note 21)	Net
Balance at beginning of year	₱23,468,738	₱7,040,621	₱16,428,117
Remeasurement loss	(1,173,730)	(352,119)	(821,611)
Balance at end of year	₱22,295,008	₱6,688,502	₱15,606,506

Retirement liability is as follows:

	2019	2018
Present value of retirement obligation	₱123,203,304	₱102,040,894
Fair value of plan assets	(60,931,847)	(29,600,946)
	₱62,271,457	₱72,439,948

Movements in the present value of retirement obligation follow:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	₱102,040,894	₱80,629,570
Current service cost	13,471,621	16,767,061
Interest cost	5,877,556	4,644,263
Remeasurement gain (loss):		
Changes in financial assumptions	8,614,118	-
Changes in demographic assumptions	(4,482,130)	-
Experience adjustment	(1,021,991)	-
Benefits paid	(1,296,764)	-
Balance at end of year	₱123,203,304	₱102,040,894

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets follow:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year	₱29,600,946	₱13,316,449
Contributions made	30,000,000	16,000,000
Interest income	3,433,014	1,458,227
Remeasurement loss (excluding amount included in net interest)	(2,102,113)	(1,173,730)
Balance at end of year	₱60,931,847	₱29,600,946

The plan assets are carried at fair value. All equity, debt instruments and investments of the pooled funds held have quoted prices in active market. The fair value of other assets and liabilities, which include deposits in banks, BSP's special deposit account, accrued interest and other receivables and trust fee payables, approximate carrying amount due to the short-term nature of these accounts.

The plan assets are diversified investments. Those in short-term placements will be further invested depending on the market direction.

The composition of plan assets by class as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 follows:

	2019	2018
Time certificates	56%	19%
Debt instruments:		
Private bonds	27%	6%
Government securities	7%	71%
	34%	77%
Equity instruments	2%	1%
Investments in Unit Investment Trust Funds (UITF)	-	2%
Receivables	8%	1%
Fair value of plan assets	100%	100%

The principal actuarial assumptions used in determining the retirement liability as at December 31, 2019 are shown below:

Discount rate	4.94%
Salary increase	3.00%

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined benefit obligation as at December 31, 2019, assuming all other assumptions were held constant:

	Basis Points	Amount
Discount rate	+100 bps	₱112,472,979
	-100 bps	134,880,272
Salary increase rate	+100 bps	135,513,535
	-100 bps	111,776,140

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting year is 17.18 years.

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted benefit payments as at December 31, 2019:

Less than one year	₱29,366,448
One to less than five years	20,823,360
Five to less than 10 years	85,479,135
10 to less than 15 years	122,010,565
15 to less than 20 years	104,878,029
20 years and beyond	254,568,459
	<u>₱617,125,996</u>

20. Other Operating Expenses

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Repairs and maintenance	₱63,265,914	₱53,916,883
Postage	49,527,839	45,505,240
Litigation cost	45,471,831	30,698,558
Fees and commissions	43,934,833	45,191,595
Fines and penalties	29,794,144	323,352
Appraisal fees	25,423,152	33,386,485
Transportation and travel	14,683,672	15,805,006
Supervision fees	14,369,020	13,201,544
Management and other professional fees	11,523,908	7,994,763
Promotions and advertising	3,227,344	4,379,943
Others	20,683,761	27,229,317
	<u>₱321,905,418</u>	<u>₱277,632,686</u>

Others include office supplies and membership fees and dues.

21. Income and Other Taxes

Current income tax expense consists of:

	2019	2018
Regular corporate income tax (RCIT)	₱80,034,178	₱65,210,570
Final tax	33,340,083	13,260,130
	₱113,374,261	₱78,470,700

Under Philippine tax laws, the Bank is subject to percentage and other taxes, presented as “Taxes and licenses” in the statements of income, as well as income taxes. Percentage and other taxes paid consist principally of GRT and documentary stamp tax.

Republic Act (RA) No. 9337, *An Act Amending National Internal Revenue Code*, provides that the RCIT rate is 30% and interest expense allowed as deductible expense is reduced by 33% of interest income subjected to final tax.

RA No. 9294, *An Act Restoring the Tax Exemption of Offshore Banking Units (OBUs) and Foreign Currency Deposit Units*, which became effective in May 2004, provides that the income derived by the FCDU from foreign currency transactions with non-residents, offshore banking units (OBUs), and local commercial banks, including branches of foreign banks, is tax-exempt while interest income on foreign currency denominated loans from residents other than OBUs or other depository banks under the expanded system is subject to 10% onshore income tax.

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

	2019	2018
Statutory income tax	₱81,156,350	₱53,450,825
Tax effects of:		
Nondeductible expenses	73,684,282	61,684,829
Nontaxable income	(52,352,759)	(22,755,513)
Interest income subject to final tax	(45,662,393)	(35,531,709)
Final taxes	33,340,083	13,260,130
Changes in unrecognized deferred tax assets	12,895,868	2,805,557
	₱103,061,431	₱72,914,119

Net deferred tax benefit (expense) is recognized as follows:

	Note	2019	2018
Through:			
Profit or loss		₱33,878,776	₱23,565,946
Other comprehensive income	19	(5,338,791)	(6,902,424)
		₱28,539,985	₱16,663,522

Movements of net deferred tax benefit (expense) are recognized as follows:

	Note	2019	2018
Through:			
Profit or loss		₱10,312,830	₱5,556,581
Other comprehensive income	19	1,563,633	352,119
		₱11,876,463	₱5,908,700

Deferred tax assets and liabilities consist of:

	2019	2018
Deferred tax assets on:		
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	₱45,425,325	₱45,425,325
Cumulative unrealized losses on foreclosure of acquired assets	13,481,610	9,764,521
Allowance for impairment losses on assets held for sale	7,908,871	4,104,568
Excess of amortization of ROU assets and interest expense on lease liabilities over lease payments	5,462,970	–
Accrued rent	–	2,671,532
	72,278,776	61,965,946
Deferred tax liabilities on:		
Fair value adjustment on branch licenses acquired in business combination	(38,400,000)	(38,400,000)
Cumulative rereasurement gains on retirement liability	(5,338,791)	(6,902,424)
	(43,738,791)	(45,302,424)
Net deferred tax assets	₱28,539,985	₱16,663,522

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank has not recognized deferred tax assets relating to the following deductible temporary differences:

	2019	2018
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	₱531,116,221	₱487,995,573
Retirement liability	80,067,426	95,412,497
Unamortized past service cost	20,810,650	5,600,000
	₱631,994,297	₱589,008,070

Management assessed that it is not probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available to allow the unrecognized deferred tax assets to be utilized.

22. Capital Stock

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, this account consists of:

	Number of Shares	Amount
Authorized - ₱10 par value		
Common stock	300,000,000	₱3,000,000,000
Perpetual preferred stock	100,000,000	1,000,000,000
Issued and outstanding:		
Common stock	207,000,000	₱2,070,000,000
Perpetual preferred stock	30,000,000	300,000,000

The perpetual preferred stock, which has an annual dividend rate of 4.375%, is cumulative and has no voting rights. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, cumulative preference dividends amounted to ₱73.0 million and ₱59.9 million, respectively.

23. Related Party Transactions and Balances

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank enters into loan and other transactions with its related parties and with certain DOSRI. Under the Bank's policy, these loans and other transactions are made substantially on the same terms as with other individuals and businesses of comparable risks. The amount of individual loans to DOSRI, of which 70% must be secured, should not exceed the amount of their respective deposits and book value of their respective investments in the Bank. These limits do not apply to loans secured by assets considered as non-risk as defined in the regulations.

The significant transactions and account balances with respect to related parties that are included in the financial statements follow:

Nature of Transactions	2019		2018	
	Transactions during the Year	Outstanding Balances	Transactions during the Year	Outstanding Balances
Key Management Personnel				
Loans and receivables	₱4,700,000	₱8,872,182	₱3,943,448	₱7,298,671
Interest income	604,298	–	506,307	–
Deposit liabilities	145,744,532	18,959,844	210,140,448	35,473,921
Interest expense	815,022	30,018	573,892	77,868
Accounts receivable	14,809,386	36,747,860	12,740,697	33,218,777
Subsidiaries of the Parent Company				
Loans and receivables	377,856,000	241,211,187	211,879,500	149,303,036
Accrued interest income	19,261,740	1,322,882	10,793,744	915,393
Deposit liabilities	2,927,406,698	4,783,318	4,242,872,852	34,490,038
Accrued interest expense	53,563	–	424,437	29,018
Unsecured subordinated debt	–	1,000,000,000	–	1,000,000,000
Interest expense	57,000,000	–	57,000,000	–
Trust fee	1,792,333	–	1,649,598	–
Lease liabilities	38,728,995	35,177,951	–	–
Interest expense	1,161,607	–	–	–
ROU assets	38,589,812	34,072,602	–	–
Amortization	4,517,210	–	–	–
Rent expense	–	–	6,740,413	–
Parent Company				
Deposit liabilities	56,915,127	1,298	61,466,038	1,294
Interest expense	3,811	–	5,486	–
Stockholders				
Loans and receivables	380,000	–	–	–
Interest income	892	–	–	–
Deposit liabilities	238,628,701	18,397,754	122,221,986	19,382,708
Accrued interest expense	806,870	38,478	268,524	48,696

Terms and Conditions

Loans and receivables are secured by chattel mortgages, deposits and real estate properties, having terms ranging from one to 18 years, and bearing interests from 3% to 12% in 2019 and 2018. Allowance for credit and impairment losses on receivables from related parties amounted to ₱1.3 million and ₱1.5 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Accounts receivable include receivables from officers relating to the car lease amounting to ₱36.7 million and ₱33.2 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 8). Prepaid expenses relating to the employee car lease amounted to ₱25.5 million and ₱25.0 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Deposits have interest ranging from 0.25% to 1.50% for 2019 and 2018.

Unsecured subordinated debt is a transaction with the the trust unit of the Bank, under the supervision of the Trust Committee (see Note 15).

Trust fees pertain to fees charged for trust operations. These are included under “Other expenses” in the statements of income.

Lease liabilities, ROU assets and rent expense pertain to leases of branch premises and automated teller machines.

Compensation of key management personnel included under “Compensation and fringe benefits” in the statements of income follows:

	2019	2018
Short-term employee benefits	₱97,656,396	₱85,567,718
Post-employment retirement benefits	1,435,460	2,199,035
	₱99,091,856	₱87,766,753

Transactions with Retirement Plan

The retirement plan of the Bank is considered as a related party. The retirement plan is in the form of a trust administered by the Trust Unit under the supervision of the Retirement Fund Committee.

The values of the assets of the fund are as follows (see Note 19):

	2019	2018
Investments in:		
Time deposit	₱34,073,018	₱5,559,488
UITF	555,638	519,942
Debt instruments	20,699,307	23,009,669
Equity instruments	1,330,400	267,000
Others	4,273,484	244,847
	₱60,931,847	₱29,600,946

24. Trust Operations

On May 21, 2008, the Bank was granted a license by the BSP to conduct its trust operations. The Bank started its trust operations on June 2, 2008.

Securities and other resources held by the Bank in fiduciary or agency capacity for its customers are not included in the accompanying statements of financial position since these are not assets of the Bank. Total assets held by the Bank’s Trust Group amounted to ₱7,048.7 million and ₱6,943.3 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

In compliance with current banking regulations relative to the Bank's trust operations, government securities included under financial assets at FVOCI with a total face value of ₱87.0 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, are deposited with the BSP. In addition, 10% of the Bank's net income realized from its trust operations is appropriated to surplus reserve until such reserve for trust operations amounts to 20% of the Bank's regulatory capital.

25. Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of the Bank's operations, there are various outstanding commitments and contingencies such as guarantees and commitments to extend credit, which are not reflected in the financial statements. The Bank does not anticipate significant losses as a result of these transactions.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank is involved in various legal proceedings relating to uncollected loans and acquired properties. Based on the opinion of its legal counsels, the Bank is in a good position to secure favorable judgment in most of these cases. Management therefore believes that the outcome of these proceedings will not have material adverse effect on the financial position and performance of the Bank.

The following is a summary of the commitments and contingencies at their equivalent contractual amounts:

	2019	2018
Investment management account	₱6,845,163,664	₱6,778,942,936
Spot exchange	381,392,878	985,698,646
Trust Bank accounts	197,015,082	166,748,825
Domestic letters of credit (LC)	32,000,000	26,800,000
Inward bills for collection	22,314,028	13,576,897
Sight/usance foreign LC	22,209,063	30,723,506
Late payment deposit/payment received	11,648,907	1,595,801
Outstanding guarantees issued - others	8,519,491	12,874,234
Sight/usance domestic LC	3,337,570	22,687,360
Items held for safekeeping	94,505	97,388
Items held as collateral	20,640	13,583

26. Events after the Reporting Period

The country is currently experiencing a pandemic virus crisis resulting in a slowdown in the Philippine economy because of mandated lockdowns all over the country. While the financial impact is considered a non-adjusting subsequent event as at December 31, 2019, the effect on Bank operations, financial performance and compliances with the requirements of the BSP, however, cannot be reasonably determined as at our report date.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Personal Banking

Savings and Checking Accounts

Solo Savings Account

A Peso Savings Account that's easy to maintain, it takes the complication out of banking.

Solo Dollar Savings Account

Opening a dollar savings account is simple and convenient with our Solo Dollar Savings Account.

Solo Yuan Savings Account

With an opening balance requirement of CNY2,500 and a minimum ADB requirement of CNY2,500, you can start seeing your money grow.

Neo Savings Account

The Neo Savings Account is a special savings deposit account for kids aged 19 and below. Through this account, your children can learn about managing their money at an early age.

Bayani OFW Savings Account

Saving for the future is important for OFWs, which makes the Bayani OFW Savings Account even more significant as it helps OFWs and their families grow their money.

Solo Basic Savings Account

Enjoy the convenience and security of growing hard-earned savings in the bank. By presenting one valid ID and depositing a minimum of Php100, anybody can now have their own Solo Basic Savings Account.

Duo Checking Account

Apart from giving you the earning potential of a savings account, this unique checking account also provides the convenience of a Visa Debit Card. This hassle-free service allows you to encash your checks at any Sterling Bank of Asia branch without additional charges as well.

Time Deposit

Prima Time Deposit

The Prima Time Deposit allows you to maximize your short-term deposit and earn substantial gains at variable terms.

Prima Dollar Time Deposit

This account gives your dollars room to gain maximum potential by earning prima interest.

Maxima 3

This is a fixed-term three-year time deposit that allows your money to achieve its maximum earning potential.

Maxima 5

The Maxima 5 rewards you with tax-free earnings on a five-year investment of as low as Php25,000.

Optima Business Banking Solutions

A one-of-a-kind business account, Optima Business Banking Solutions offers free cash management facilities to help minimize overhead expenses, streamline operations, and improve the bottom line.

Optimize the management of cash and liquid funds, and oversee the disbursements, collections, and investments of financial resources.

This includes:

- Payroll System
- Payroll Crediting System
- Financial System
- Check Writing System
- Check Warehousing
- Point-Of-Sale (POS) System
- Online Banking

Consumer Loans

Ultima Auto Loan

Ultima Auto Loans offer attractive rates, a long repayment term, and convenient loan processing, making it easy for you to purchase a vehicle, whether brand new or second hand.

Persona Personal Loan

Money emergencies are part and parcel of life, and Persona Personal Loans give you room to finance tuition fees, home improvements, business ventures, and other unexpected spending.

Discovery Home Loan

We will help you own your dream home every step of the way.

Avance Salary Loan

If you are a tenured employee with at least Php9,000 salary, you may avail of our Avance Salary Loan.

Layag Seafarer's Loan

We will cover your needs, scheduled or unexpected, with Layag Seafarer's Loan.

Truck Loan

Expanding your transportation fleet is not going to be an issue with our loans for four- to six-wheeler trucks.

Commercial Loans

We have a wide range of loan products to address the changing requirements of your business.

- Trade Check Discounting
- Factoring of Receivables
- Import / Domestic Letter of Credit (LC)
- Trust Receipt (TR)
- Standby Letter of Credit or Bank Guarantee
- Short Term and Long Term Loans
- Domestic Bills Purchase

Treasury

We will help you manage your investments in a prudent manner through our diverse range of treasury products and services, from fixed-income securities to more sophisticated instruments to address your evolving needs.

- Government Securities
 - Treasury Bills
 - Treasury Bonds
 - Retail Treasury Bonds (RTB)
 - Fixed Rate Treasury Notes (FXTNs)
- Peso Corporate Bonds
- USD Sovereign Bonds
- USD Corporate Bonds
- Foreign Exchange

Trust

We offer customized wealth management services to address different investment needs.

Unit Investment Trust Funds (UITFs)

- Sterling Money Market Fund (Peso)
- Sterling Balanced Fund (Peso)
- Sterling Bank Philequity Feeder Fund

Personal Wealth Management

- Personal Management Trust
- Investment Management Accounts (IMA)

Corporate Trust

- Employee Benefit Plan
- Investment Management Accounts (IMA)

Auxiliary Trust

- Escrow
- Safekeeping

Sterling Bank Visa Cards



Enjoy the convenience of shopping and dining without having to worry about your monthly bills by using our debit and prepaid cards. Powered by Visa and BancNet, experience secure, cashless convenience by accessing your funds online, through an ATM or at the checkout counter. Plus, our debit and prepaid cards are the country's first Visa cards to have an embedded EMV chip.

Verified by Visa



Online shopping made easier and more secure through Verified by Visa!

Verified by Visa is a password-protected authentication system designed to protect your Sterling Bank Visa Debit & Prepaid Card against unauthorized use when shopping online.

Visa payWave



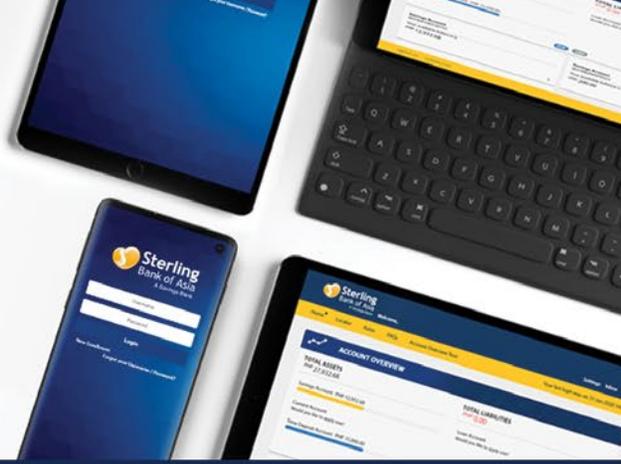
Shop and Pay the Easy Way!

Visa payWave is a contactless payment system that provides a fast, safe and hassle-free way to pay for small purchases. It eliminates the signature requirement for transactions worth Php2,000 or less, thus, speeding cashier check-out.

PayWave-enabled cards have several layers of security and all transactions are based on the international EMV chip standards, which provide the most advanced and widely accepted encryption technology for payments today.



24/7 BANK SERVICES AVAILABLE THROUGH STERLING BANK ONLINE!



Experience the convenience of banking anytime, anywhere.

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With Sterling Bank Online – Personal you can:

- ✓ Monitor your account balances
- ✓ View transaction history for the last six (6) months
- ✓ Pay bills anytime, anywhere
- ✓ Transfer funds to any Sterling Bank of Asia savings or checking account
- ✓ Transfer funds to other local banks via InstaPay and PESONet
- ✓ Open a new savings account
- ✓ Place your time deposit
- ✓ Reorder check book
- ✓ Request for Manager's Check
- ✓ Inquire the status of your deposited and issued checks
- ✓ Issue a stop payment order to your issued check/s
- ✓ Apply for an auto loan, personal loan and/or home loan
- ✓ Schedule bills payment and/or fund transfer transactions
- ✓ Find and locate any Sterling Bank branches



Bank on-the-go!

Create an account online via www.sterlingbankasia.com

Upon enrollment, you can access your account by downloading the Sterling Bank of Asia mobile app from the App Store for iOS or Google Play for android.



BRANCH NETWORK AND BUSINESS OFFICES

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Rizal Ave. Extension, Between 7th and 8th Ave., Grace Park, 1403 Caloocan City
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Caloocan – MacArthur Highway
624 MacArthur Highway, Calaanan, 1403 Caloocan City
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F: +632 8288-4865

Las Piñas
Alabang-Zapote Road, Pamplona II, 1740 Las Piñas City
T: +632 8846-4473; 8846-4474
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Makati – Amorsolo
G/F Amorsolo Mansion, Amorsolo cor. Herrera Sts., Legaspi Village, 1229 Makati City
T: +632 8553-0033 to 34; 8519-5764; 8519-5772; 8519-8158
F: +632 8553-0034

Makati – Ayala Ave.
Tower 3, Alphaland Makati Place, Ayala Ave. Ext. cor. Malugay St. 1209 Makati City
T: +632 8892-1263; 8864-0428; 8864-0429
F: +632 8864-0427

Makati – Gil Puyat
G/F Morning Star Bldg., Sen. Gil Puyat Ave., 1220 Makati City
T: +632 8895-5573; 8899-2838
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Makati – Leviste
G/F Liroville Condominium, Leviste cor. Sedeño Sts., Salcedo Village, 1227 Makati City
T: +632 8846-4168; 8555-0942
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Francis Market, Gov. Pascual Ave. cor. M.H. del Pilar St., Tinajeros, 1470 Malabon City
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Mandaluyong – Shaw Blvd.
G/F Shaw Residenza, 429 Shaw Boulevard, 1550 Mandaluyong City
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Manila – Divisoria
630 New Divisoria Center Condominium, Sta. Elena St., San Nicolas, Divisoria, 1006 Manila
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Manila – Masangkay
Unit 963-965, G/F Masagana Bldg., G. Masangkay St., Binondo, 1006 Manila
T: +632 8243-1342; 8243-1832
F: +632 8243-1446

Manila – Ongpin
Unit-C, G/F 888 Neo Plaza, Sabino Padilla cor. Ongpin Sts., Binondo, 1006 Manila
T: +632 8736-3113; 8736-3208
F: +632 8735-8321

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550 Quintin Paredes St., Binondo, 1006 Manila
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Unit 493-495, G/F VISCO Bldg., San Fernando St., Binondo, 1006 Manila
T: +632 8242-7849; 8242-8697
F: +632 8243-4144

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G/F Royal Bay Terrace Condominium, 465 U.N. Ave. cor. Cortado St., Ermita, 1000 Manila
T: +632 8523-6881; 8523-8572
F: +632 8523-7656

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G/F WRC Bldg., 47 Gil Fernando Ave., Midtown Subd. II, San Roque, 1801 Marikina City
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F: +632 8681-4327

Muntinlupa – Alabang
G/F Autocentrum BMW Center, Commerce Ave. Madrigal Business Park, Alabang, 1780 Muntinlupa City
T: +632 8556-3180; 8556-3493
F: +632 8556-3492

Parañaque – BF Homes
President's Ave. cor. Monserrat St., BF Homes Subd., 1700 Parañaque City
T: +632 8850-9184; 8850-3468
F: +632 8850-8959

Parañaque – Ninoy Aquino Ave. (NAIA)
Unit 707-4, G/F Columbia Complex, P 2B Ninoy Aquino Ave., Sto. Niño, 1704 Parañaque City
T: +632 8852-0168; 8853-9485
F: +632 8853-9484

Pasig – Ortigas
G/F Prestige Tower, F. Ortigas Jr. Road, Ortigas Center, 1605 Pasig City
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Quezon City – Congressional
Unit 31, G/F Barrington Place Bldg., Congressional Ave., 1106 Quezon City
T: +632 8928-5168; 8929-8748
F: +632 8929-9506

Quezon City – Quezon Ave.
G/F Ave Maria Bldg., 1517 Quezon Ave. (near cor. Examiner St.), West Triangle, 1104 Quezon City
T: +632 8376-6792; 8376-6793
F: +632 8376-6794

Quezon City – Timog
G/F SCT Bldg., 25 Timog Ave., 1103 Quezon City
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F: +632 8441-8156

San Juan – Greenhills
G/F Sterling Bank Corporate Center, Ortigas Ave., Greenhills, 1500 San Juan City
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F: +632 8727-8752

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Unit-J, G/F Kensington Plaza, 1st Ave. cor. 29th St., Crescent Parkwest, Bonifacio Global City, 1634 Taguig City
T: +632 8586-5042; 8856-5072
F: +632 8856-5036

Taguig – the Fort BGC, 31st St.
McKinley Park Residences, 31st St. cor. 3rd Ave., Bonifacio Global City, 1634 Taguig City
T: +632 8801-6168, 6172, 6170

Valenzuela
JLB Enterprises Inc. Bldg, 54 Km.12, MacArthur Highway, Marulas, 1440 Valenzuela City
T: +632 8294-8301; 8294-8379
F: +632 8294-8466

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31 Lacson St., 6100 Bacolod City
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Bicol – Legazpi
First CQ Building, B. Imperial St., 4500 Legazpi City
T: +6352 284-3906; 284-3910; 284-3904

Bicol – Naga
Centro Square, #70 Penafrancia Ave. cor. Colgante Bridge, San Francisco, 4400 Naga City
T: +6354 871-6168; 871-3770; 880-0545

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Boracay Tropics, Balabag, Boracay Island, Malay, 5608 Aklan
T: +6336 390-2577; 390-2583
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G/F The VIP Hotel, A. Velez cor. JR Borja Sts., 9000 Cagayan de Oro City
T: +6388 852-8168 to 72
F: +6388 852-8172

Cavite – Imus
A&M Ramos Bldg., Emilio Aguinaldo Highway, Bayan Luma IV, Imus, 4103 Cavite
T: +6346 472-3168; 471-0644 to 45
F: +6346 474-0081

Cebu – Fuente Osmeña
Gen. Maxilom Ave. cor. F. Ramos St., 6000 Cebu City
T: +6332 255-3198; 255-6157
F: +6332 254-0087

Cebu – Magallanes

Magallanes cor. Manalili Sts.,
6000 Cebu City
T: +6332 255-1203; 255-7935
F: +6332 256-2659

Dagupan

G/F Lenox Hotel, Rizal St.,
Dagupan City, 2400 Pangasinan
T: +6375 523-1168; 522-0491
F: +6375 522-3168

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222-0357, 58, 09
F: +6382 222-0196

Davao – Monteverde

Unit 72-74, G/F Sequoia Inn
Bldg., Monteverde St.,
8000 Davao City
T: +6382 222-4140; 224-0542
F: +6382 224-1924

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9500 General Santos City
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G/F GST Iloilo, Corporate Center
Quezon St., 5000 Iloilo City
T: +6333 338-3795; 338-3797
F: +6333 338-3796

Laguna – Biñan

National Highway, Brgy. Canlalay,
Biñan, 4024 Laguna
T: +6349 307-7595 to 97
F: +6349 307-7594

Laguna – Calamba

National Highway, Brgy. Uno,
Crossing, Calamba, 4027 Laguna
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2500 La Union
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National Highway, Brgy. San
Pedro, 5300 Puerto Princesa City
T: +6348 244-1476; 244-1497;
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Trust

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Consumer Lending Offices

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1500 San Juan City

Auto Loans

T: +632 8535-6168 locs
2605, 2671, 2674,
2675, 2678, 4022
F: +632 8982-9399

Ortigas Lending Center

2/F Prestige Tower,
F. Ortigas Jr. Road, Ortigas
Center, 1605 Pasig City
F: +632 8914-7038; 8470-9130

Personal Loan

T: +632 8470-8168 locals
2509, 2511, 2522, 2523,
4002

Salary Loan

T: +632 8470-8168 locals
2506, 2551, 2553, 2557,
4003

Real Estate Loan

T: +632 8470-8168 locals
2498, 2501, 2507, 2512,
2517, 2533, 2593, 4004

Calamba Lending Desk

National Highway
Brgy. Uno, Crossing
4027 Calamba, Laguna
T: +6349 547-7164;
+632 535-6168
local 4546

Cavite Lending Desk

A&M Ramos Bldg. Aguinaldo
Highway (Bayan Luma IV)
Imus, Cavite
T: +6346 472-3168;
+6346 535-6168
local 4542

Pampanga Lending Center

2/F Queensland Commercial
Plaza, MacArthur Highway,
Dolores, San Fernando City,
2000 Pampanga
T: +6345 280-1561;
280-1554; 280-1564

Dagupan Lending Desk

G/F Lenox Hotel
Rizal St., Dagupan City
2400 Pangasinan
T: +6375 523-1168;
+632 535-6168
local 4545

Naga Lending Desk

Centro Square, #70
Penafrancia Ave.
cor. Colgante Bridge,
San Francisco
4400 Naga City
T: +6354 871-6168;
+632 535-6168
local 4549

Cebu Lending Center

2/F Coast Pacific Bldg.
Gen. Maxilom Ave. cor.
F. Ramos St., 6000 Cebu City
T: (+6332) 239-0025 to 28,
239-0039, 254-7295
F: (+6332) 254-8291

Bacolod Lending Desk

31 Lacson St.
6100 Bacolod City
T: +6334 432-1641;
+632 535-6168
local 4561

Iloilo Lending Desk

G/F GST Iloilo
Corporate Center Quezon St.
5000 Iloilo City
T: +6333 338-3796;
+632 535-6168
local 4560

Cagayan De Oro

Lending Desk
G/F The VIP Hotel
A. Velez cor. JR Borja Sts.
9000 Cagayan de Oro City
T: +6388 852-8171;
+632 535-6168
local 4581

Palawan Lending Desk

National Highway,
Brgy. San Pedro,
5300 Puerto Princesa City
T: +6348 244-0660

General Santos Lending Desk

J. Catolico Sr. Ave.
9500 General Santos City
T: +6383 553-5172;
+632 535-6168
local 4583

Davao Lending Center

J.P. Laurel Ave., Bajada
8000 Davao City
T: +6382 222-0357;
+632 535-6168
local 4582

Banking to a different beat

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Sterling Bank Corporate Center
Ortigas Avenue, Greenhills
1500, San Juan City, Philippines

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