



Sterling
Bank of Asia
A Savings Bank



2022 Annual Report

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Banking to a different beat

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, investments, 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.

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:

1

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.

2

PROFESSIONALISM

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

3

SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS

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

“The ultimate goal for the Bank is to achieve sustained progress and excellence while establishing a strong business foundation supported by technology.”



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

The year 2022 marks a significant milestone for the Bank as it celebrates its 15th anniversary. As we commemorate this milestone, it is truly inspiring to see how the Bank has managed to thrive despite the intense competition, ever-changing conditions of the economy, and the rapid shifts in technology. The year 2022 is no exception. Despite the difficulties faced in recent years and the lingering impact of the pandemic, we have remained dedicated to serving our clients – putting our customers at the heart of everything we do.

The Bank's unwavering ability to perform during these times serves as evidence that we are moving in the right direction. Sterling Bank of Asia's net income managed to surpass the pre-pandemic levels and remains strong. It is also worthwhile to note that despite the pressures of inflation and the unpredictable economy, its net income exceeded the plan, resulting in a favorable variance in net income versus budget. Moreover, we continue to be cautious while expanding our consumer loans business after facing headwinds in recent years. For 2022, we focused on real estate loans and gradually opened up generating business from dealers for our auto loans business.

Sterling Bank of Asia acknowledges the widespread implementation of digital technology in transforming various aspects of our lives.

We are optimistic that our digital initiatives, coupled with determination, will enable our bank to effectively cater to the needs of future customers.

Sterling Bank of Asia recognizes its role in environmental and social responsibility, which is why the Bank strives to achieve sustainable financing in all of our business activities and provide the best service for our customers. We are dedicated to developing and implementing policies and procedures to ensure we do our part in promoting sustainability.

The ultimate goal for the Bank is to achieve sustained progress and excellence while establishing a strong business foundation supported by technology. Furthermore, the Bank remains firmly committed to optimizing risk management, governance, and controls since it is our belief that we should deliver the highest standards of integrity and reliability to our customers.

Looking ahead, there will be opportunities to be seized and challenges to face. As we continue to build a solid groundwork for future success, we have confidence that the Bank will take advantage of every opportunity to learn and grow.

RUBEN C. TIU
Chairman of the Board



REPORT TO STOCKHOLDERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

As we navigate the post-pandemic world, the year 2022 has posed a period of transition. With a hopeful outlook for the economy, expectations of improved conditions, easing restrictions, and a boost in credit activity, the year was still laden with challenges and uncertainties. Geopolitical tensions and rising inflation rates have impacted the global financial situation.

Despite this, the Bank successfully sustained a net income that exceeded its pre-pandemic levels and its projected net income for 2022. Sterling Bank of Asia posted a net income of Php201.111 million in 2022, a contraction of 26.66% or Php73.099 million compared to the Php274.210 million net income in 2021. On the other hand, this is Php74.324 million, higher than the Bank's projected net income of Php126.727 million.

By the end of 2022, the total deposits of the Bank stood at Php33.636 billion, while the Consumer Loan portfolio amounted to Php7.90 billion. Real estate financing makes up the majority of the portfolio, accounting for 59.31%, while auto loans come in second at 34.06%. The remaining portion of the portfolio comprises personal and salary loans. Meanwhile, Commercial Lending's portfolio was recorded at Php23.47 billion by the end of the year. Alongside prudently expanding our lending activities, the Bank also focused on recovering nonperforming loans.

Sterling Bank of Asia's performance in 2022 reflects the Bank's steadfast resolve to overcome obstacles. A validation of a job well done, the Bank was recognized by the Banko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) as one of BSP's Outstanding Stakeholders in 2022 during the "2022 Outstanding BSP Stakeholders Appreciation Ceremonies" held last November 29, 2022, at the BSP Assembly Hall. This award is an affirmation of hard work and dedication to improving the financial well-being of our clients. SBA was the only savings bank among the nine award recipients cited by BSP for their outstanding participation in BSP's Cash Service Alliance (CSA).

The Bank's efforts to accelerate its digital transformation at the start of the pandemic

continued in 2022. The Bank has been making progress in supporting this strategy through the upgrade of key application systems and the implementation of digital transformation initiatives. The ATM Switch and Card Management System have been upgraded, setting the stage for the deployment of new ATMs in 2023. A pilot implementation of an upgraded Digital Corporate Banking system with advanced digital banking features and cash management services has been introduced to eventually replace the current Corporate Internet Banking. The Bank has also initiated a major project to replace its existing legacy core banking system. This is envisioned to improve customer experience, modernize banking operations, and support future capabilities and business growth.

These are only a few initiatives we have launched, and we are highly optimistic that this momentum will be sustained in 2023.

Sterling Bank of Asia has achieved a significant milestone in 2022 as we complete 15 years in the banking industry. I am honored to be a part of this highly challenging but undoubtedly rewarding and fulfilling journey. The Bank has established a culture that fosters initiative, perseverance, and collaboration. Thanks to the unwavering resilience, determination, and passion of our fellow Sterling Bankers, the Bank strongly performed over the years, as it continues to grow even during the most trying and difficult of times.

I want to express my sincere appreciation to the Board of Directors for always providing the Bank with its strong support, expert guidance, and diligent oversight. I also want to thank the management team for their discipline, dedication, and commitment. Furthermore, I extend my gratitude to all Sterling Bankers for upholding our core values of service excellence, professionalism, and social consciousness. These values unite us all, and I am thankful for everyone's contribution.


CECILIO D. SAN PEDRO
President and CEO

“ I look back and witnessed the unwavering resilience, determination, and passion of our fellow Sterling Bankers especially during these changing times. ”

Financial HIGHLIGHTS

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

As of December 31

	2022	2021
PROFITABILITY (in Php)		
Total Net Interest Income	1,677,560,954	1,912,689,565
Total Non-Interest Income	187,403,060	57,560,521
Total Non-Interest Expenses	1,568,806,734	1,509,304,427
Pre-provision Profit	296,157,280	460,945,659
Provision for Credit and Impairment Losses	42,137,524	64,221,698
Net Income	201,110,698	274,209,619
SELECTED BALANCE SHEET DATA (in Php)		
Liquid Assets	5,757,113,269	9,572,976,284
Gross Loans	31,944,112,963	31,886,301,650
Total Assets	40,500,853,179	45,269,854,924
Deposits	33,636,398,724	38,242,950,951
Total Equity	3,805,604,897	3,623,940,081
SELECTED RATIOS		
Return on average equity	5.41%	7.85%
Return on average assets	0.47%	0.64%
Net interest margin on average earning assets	4.11%	4.67%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	8.60%	8.79%
Capital Adequacy Ratio	13.89%	14.05%

2022 vs 2021

FINANCIAL POSITION

Total Resources of the bank at year-end stood at Php40.501 billion, posting a decrease of Php4.769 billion or 10.53% compared to 2021 of Php45.270 billion. Cash and Due from Banks brought about the decline amounting to Php4.286 billion or 44.77%. Investment securities also went down by Php1.176 billion or 35.03%, while Interbank and loans receivable from customer net of allowance for credit losses recorded an increase of Php486 million or 1.57% to Php31.446 billion.

Total Liabilities went down by Php4.951 billion or 11.89% from Php41.646 billion as of the end of 2021 to Php36.695 billion as of the end of 2022. The bulk of the decrease came from deposit liabilities which declined by 12.05% or Php4.607 billion from Php38.243 billion in 2021 to Php33.636 billion in 2022. The decrease in deposit liabilities brought the deposit mix to 76% low-cost and 24% high-cost from 75% low-cost and 25% high-cost in 2021. As a result, the Bank was able to manage its net interest margin effectively.

Stockholders' Equity increased by Php181.665 million or 5.01% from Php3.624 billion as of 2021 to Php3.806 billion by the end of 2022. The growth was attributable to the bank's net income after tax of Php201.111 million. The return on average equity went down from 7.85% in 2021 to 4.78% in 2022. Nevertheless, because of the more robust financial position, the Bank's Basel 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio stood at 13.89% in 2022 compared to 14.05% in 2021, notably higher than the 10% regulatory requirement of BSP.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Sterling Bank of Asia posted a Net Income of Php201.111 million in 2022, a decrease of 26.66% or Php73.099 million compared to the Php274.210 million net income in 2021. This is due to lower interest income on loans and receivables by Php213.186 million. Net revenue from funds decreased by Php235.129 million or 12.29% to Php1.678 billion in 2022 from Php1.913 billion in 2021.

Non-Interest income was higher by 44.77% or P57.951 million as the net trading loss of Php30.951 million in 2021 improved to a net trading gain of Php18.511 million in 2022; net losses from assets sold or acquired decreased from Php84.528 million in 2021 to Php25.874 million in 2022; while fees and commission decreased by Php48.135 million. On the Operating expenses, there was a decrease of P12.389 million or 0.78% to Php1.569 billion in 2022. Provision for loan losses was also lower by P22.084 million or 34.39%.

Net Income

Php Mil

201.110

2021: Php274,209,619

Total Resources

Php Bil

40.501

2021: Php45,269,854,924

Total Liabilities

Php Bil

36.695

2021: Php41,645,914,843

Deposit Liabilities

Php Bil

33.636

2021: Php38,242,950,951

Stockholder's Equity

Php Bil

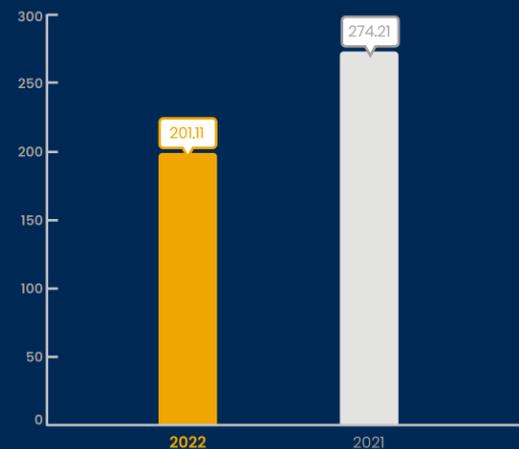
3.805

2021: Php3,623,940,081

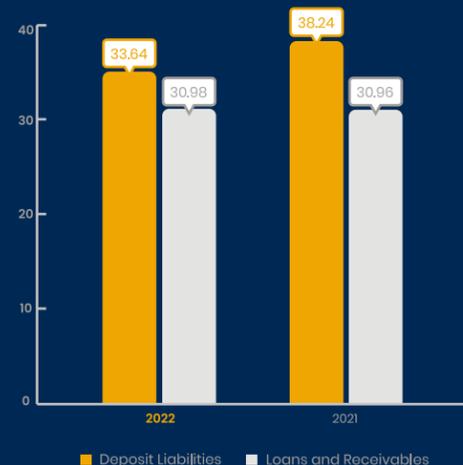
Net interest margin

4.11%

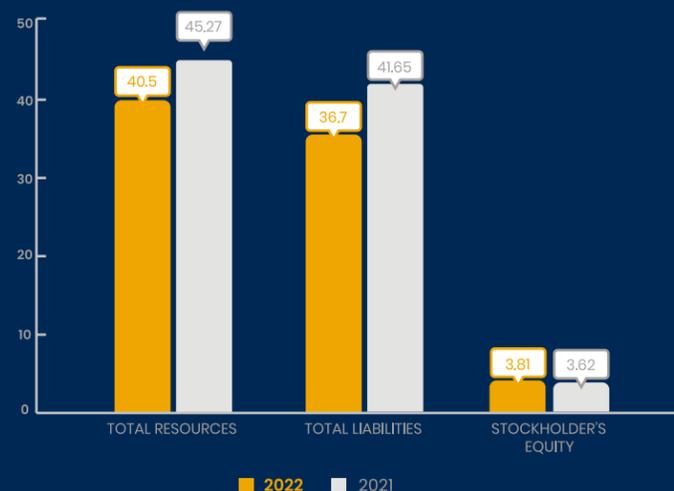
NET INCOME (in Millions Php)



TOTAL DEPOSITS AND LOANS (in Billions Php)



BALANCE SHEET MAIN ITEMS (in Billions Php)





Operational HIGHLIGHTS

RETAIL BANKING GROUP

In 2022, total deposit liabilities stood at Php33.636 billion. The Bank's deposit mix improved to 76% low-cost to 24% high-cost from the 75% low-cost to 25% high-cost ratio in 2021.

The group recognizes its vital role in the Bank to boost deposit growth. Thus, digital developments have been consistently integrated to support this primary responsibility. The group has achieved substantial growth in its Optima Business Banking Solutions with the successful implementation of Optima eGOV. The Bank's commercial customers can now conveniently settle SSS, PhilHealth, and Pag-Ibig contributions or loans electronically using BancNet Online. The partnership with Paynatics and PayMango has enhanced the collection capabilities of Optima POS through a referral program. This feature enables clients to seamlessly receive payments from their online customers. The Optima Business Banking Solutions is a unique account that offers cash management as a value-added service to

help minimize overhead expenses, streamline operations, and improve the profitability of the Bank's business clients.

In addition, the Bank has recently introduced its Digital Corporate Internet Banking (DCB) platform, which boasts upgraded features and products aimed at enhancing customer experience. This effort has resulted in a significant increase in enrollment, with 1,124 accounts now enrolled – a 38% rise from the 812 accounts in 2021.

As part of the Bank's commitment to providing safe and convenient banking to its retail customers, Sterling Bank Online–Personal was further improved to include additional security features such as Device Linking and Forced Change Password. The group continues to support the BSP's directive on digitalization and will capitalize on emerging technologies to further improve its retail internet banking facility's features and functions to deliver improved customer experience and satisfaction.





CONSUMER LENDING GROUP

2022 was projected to be the year of recovery for Consumer Loans. The expected growth spurt, however, was hindered by external conditions, such as the Ukraine War, which triggered an increase in fuel prices and the price of goods, particularly those which rely on fuel for production, higher interest rates, and supply constraints of automobiles. These developments had a significant impact on consumer spending and preference.

Given this backdrop, the Bank assessed its position and continued to prudently grow its Consumer Loans business by focusing on Real Estate Loans (REL). With this direction, the team worked on building its roster of accredited developers and projects. It likewise strengthened its relationship with licensed brokers to capture the financing requirements of end-users. The efforts yielded favorable results and the group achieved a year-on-year increase in bookings of 95% and a portfolio growth of 31% for REL.

In the second half of 2022, the Bank started slowly opening up its dealer-generated business as consumer demand for new car models steadily increased. However, during this period, the car supply dwindled, and the waiting time for orders

became protracted. The lack of available supply of cars set back the team's forecasted sales trajectory for the auto loans business. Programs to enhance branch referrals were rolled out to augment the effort of coverage of dealerships. These are the Hero Program, an incentive scheme for internal referrers; the Free Gas Campaign; the No Cash Out Program; and the Prequalified Depositors' Program. As a result of these initiatives, booking volume for Auto Loans increased by 123% year on year, while the product's portfolio dipped by 46%.

The conservative stance of the Bank, with regard to its Unsecured Loans, resulted in moderate gains in the acquisition of new businesses. The improvement in the quality of assets was the primary objective. Given this thrust, the Bank relied heavily on referrals from accredited companies for the Salary Loan Program and the Repeat Borrowers' Program for Personal Loans.

For 2023, the group will continue to pursue the growth of its secured loan business, namely the Real Estate Loans and Auto Loans, through expanding partnerships with dealers, developers, and brokers. Implementing this strategy will expand the Bank's reach across the entire nation. The group will also cultivate the digital channel in onboarding new clients for all Consumer Loan products to augment the reach of the Bank.

COMMERCIAL LENDING GROUP

At the end of 2022, the Commercial Lending Group's portfolio stood at Php23.46 billion, representing a 7% increase or a Php1.67 billion rise from 2021. Gross interest income moderately increased by 3% from Php1.28 billion in 2021 to Php1.31 billion in 2022.

It has been nearly three years since the Covid-19 pandemic began, and the group has been steadily increasing its loan portfolio from the combination of both existing accounts and the acquisition of new clients. The portfolio is mainly comprised of short-term business loans, specifically in that aid in fulfilling working capital requirements, both international and domestic trade finance credit facilities, factoring, and

receivables financing. The Bank's loan terms are carefully crafted to help borrowers bridge the financial gap they are facing and meet their specific needs.

The previous year was a difficult year as the global economy faced a surge in inflation, resulting in higher interest rates. While lending activities experienced growth, credit parameters were more stringent.

For this year, the group will again focus on soliciting new clients in order to achieve the 2023 budget while maintaining quality assets.

The Group is highly optimistic that a better business environment will support their momentum in the year ahead.





TREASURY

The year 2022 proved to be challenging for the fixed-income markets. Inflation soared across the world. At first, demand-driven inflation due to the reopening of economies and excess liquidity fueled at the height of the pandemic. Next came the invasion of Ukraine by Russia, which resulted in supply-side inflation. Grain, fertilizer, and sunflower supply from Ukraine was halted. Sanctions against Russia limited oil supply. It was observed that most central banks raise rates. The US Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) raised rates seven times. From 0/0.25% at the start of the year, the US FOMC raised rates to 4.25/4.50% by the end of the year as US unemployment fell to 3.7% and US inflation managed to hit a high of 9.1% in June.

On the local front, while the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) at first tried to avoid following the US rate hikes, the falling Philippine Peso, which depreciated from 50.97 to as high as 59.00, changed the BSP stance as it saw the need to

maintain at least a 1% interest rate differential versus US interest rates. At the same time, the rate hikes would address the persistent inflation, which rose from 3% at the start of the year to 8.1% by December. Supply-side inflation was brought about by high oil prices and a shortage of sugar, onions, and rice. However, inflation was not purely driven by supply factors; demand-driven inflation was also visible, as seen in core inflation numbers, which reached a high of 6.9%. BSP raised rates seven times, including an off-cycle 75 bps hike. From 2% at the start of the year, the policy rate was raised to 5.5% by the end of the year. Treasury maintained its view throughout the year that interest rates were poised to rise. Treasury limited its holdings to short-term instruments to minimize mark-to-market and actual losses in both trading and investment portfolios. Treasury made the most out of BSP's Monetary Operations System (MOS) facilities which provided ample yield to the Bank's excess liquidity. This allowed Treasury to generate Php218.247 million in trading and interest income. On the other hand, the increased foreign exchange volatility provided opportunities for the FX desk. The FX desk was able to book Php34.157 million in realized trading gains out of Treasury's Php18.511 million trading income.

The battle against inflation is expected to continue next year with the FOMC's dot plot projecting US interest rates to go up to 5.1% in 2023 before coming down to 4.1% in 2024 and 3.1% in 2025. The projection shows interest rates peaking next year; however, US Fed Chairman Jerome Powell has repeatedly reminded the market that high interest rates will stay longer and doesn't expect rate cuts in 2023. On the fiscal side, the Philippines' maturing debts and projected Php1.470 trillion budget deficit will support higher interest rates. Just the same, the possible peak in interest rates in 2023 should provide ample trading and investment opportunities in the fixed-income markets for the Bank and its clients. The high inflation towards the end of 2022 will translate to lower inflation in the last quarter of 2023 due to base factors. For the FX side, as US interest rates reach their peak, a possible reversal in the USD's strength might be seen and create trading opportunities. The further normalization away from Covid life will see more FX flows for Treasury to service.

TRUST

Sterling Bank of Asia's Trust Group provides a diverse product line to fulfill its retail and corporate clients' unique investment requirements. As part of the Bank's dedication to providing exceptional service, the group offers investment and wealth management options to cater to their needs. By the end of 2022, the group's total Asset Under Management (AUM) is Php6.280 billion.

Looking ahead, the group aims to continuously offer its affordable UITF products: the Money Market Fund, Balanced Fund, and Philequity Feeder Fund. Additionally, the group will utilize digital platforms to expand its reach to clients.



Risk MANAGEMENT

RISK MANAGEMENT CULTURE AND PHILOSOPHY

Sterling Bank of Asia promotes an inclusive risk management culture that recognizes the contribution of each employee, officer, director, and other stakeholders in its enterprise risk management framework. Sterling Bank of Asia's business activities are risk-based, from product development, sales, customer management, strategic planning, and audit, to everything in between.

The Bank's Risk Philosophy underscores risk as a shared responsibility and obligation across the firm. Thus, every Sterling Banker is made to understand their specific role in risk management. This philosophy is emphasized during onboarding when the Bank's Enterprise Risk Management framework is extensively discussed during the New Hires Orientation Program. To reinforce and promote a culture of risk awareness, specifically designed risk training is conducted as part of the Bank's continuing education program led by the Center for Learning. This training equips employees with tools and technical competencies to understand better the risks embedded in their functions and business processes and see the significance of making risk-informed business decisions.

ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Sterling Bank of Asia's four pillars for Risk Management are (i) Strategy and Risk Appetite; (ii) Organization and Governance; (iii) Infrastructure; and (iv) Models and Measures.

STRATEGY AND RISK APPETITE

The organization's efficiency is significantly reliant on the success of its risk management processes. As such, the Bank's daily operations are carried out using an integrated risk

management approach. The Bank's Risk Appetite is incorporated in the strategic planning to ensure that goals and objectives are met, and the risks to achieving them are calculated and acceptable.

A. General Risk Appetite Statements

- The Bank has no appetite for breaches in regulatory limits, thresholds, or requirements and will always ensure compliance.
- The Bank has no appetite for risk exposures caused by negligence or willful violation of internal and regulatory policies.
- The Bank has no appetite for any fraud (internal and external) and will provide adequate resources to avoid, detect, handle, and remedy fraud incidents.
- The Bank has a low to moderate appetite for strategic risk to support business growth while optimizing capital.

B. Credit Risk Appetite Statements

- The Bank has a moderate appetite for credit risk and will not lend to companies with a Credit Risk Rating of 6 - Weak and below.
- The Bank has no appetite for any breach of the regulatory Single Borrower's Limit (SBL) and will closely monitor the accounts using over 75% of internal SBL.
- The Bank has a moderate appetite for non-performing assets and will manage NPA to gross assets by continuously improving collection and remedial efforts, including loan restructuring programs to its borrowers, as well as doing promotional offers to sell its acquired assets.
- The Bank has a low appetite for credit concentration risk. It will avoid unnecessary credit concentrations and large exposures to any single or group of accounts. It will continuously monitor the new availments to ensure adequate diversification of the credit portfolio.

C. Market & Liquidity Risk Appetite Statements

- The Bank has no appetite for any breach of the regulatory thresholds/limits. It ensures that the Bank holds robust capital buffers on top of the minimum capital requirement through regular monitoring of exposure against limits wherein the internal limits are set as early warning triggers.
- The Bank has a moderate appetite for trading activities. It will ensure that exposures are within the internal and regulatory thresholds through regular and timely monitoring and early warning indicators.
- The Bank has a moderate appetite for market risk. It will ensure that risk measurements and limits are aligned with assumptions, including Treasury’s strategic investment/trading plans, while ensuring that the resulting CAR will remain above BSP’s threshold of 10%.
- The Bank has a moderate appetite for liquidity risk. It will ensure cost-effective funding from diversified sources to maintain a strong liquidity position and enable and support the Bank’s lending operations even under stressed market conditions through regular monitoring of exposures against limits and stress testing activities.

D. Operational Risk Appetite Statements

- The Bank has a low appetite for actual loss with the threshold set at P100T.
- The Bank has a medium appetite for key risk indicators and residual risk scores of the units’ identified critical processes (Key Risk Indicator Monitoring and Risk and Control Self-Assessment)
- The Bank has a low appetite for business disruptions and ensures that Recovery Time Objectives and Recovery Point Objectives are met.
- The Bank has zero appetite for reputation events that can potentially create a

negative perception of the Bank and its customers, shareholders, investors, employees, market analysts, the media, and other stakeholders such as regulators and other government agencies.

E. IT & Information Security Risk Appetite Statements

- The Bank’s priority is to provide highly reliable data and system protection to its information assets. The following expectations for mission-critical data and systems have been established to achieve that goal.
- The Bank has no appetite for any data breach and will ensure that existing controls are always adequate.
- The Bank has a very low appetite for system unavailability. It will ensure 99.9% availability of its systems at any point unless previously scheduled for maintenance or other pre-defined and approved purposes.
- The Bank has a low appetite for system disruptions and will ensure rapid recovery and resumption of the Bank’s systems in adherence to the Bank’s business continuity management.
- The Bank has a low appetite for information security risk. It will ensure rapid response to information security or cybersecurity-related incidents in adherence to the Bank’s cybersecurity incident management framework.

F. Environmental and Social Risk Appetite Statements

- The Bank will not lend to, invest, or partner with persons and entities engaged in activities listed under the exclusion list.
- The Bank will limit its exposure to industries and entities with High E&S risk only after carefully assessing mitigating circumstances.
- The Bank will not tolerate any violation of environmental and social issues in

engaging with clients, counterparties, and third-party service providers.

- The Bank will avoid activities and practices that will compromise the health and safety of its employees within its office premises and outside during official business conduct.
- The Bank will ensure the resiliency of all its offices and branches to withstand natural disasters and other environmental risks.

RISK ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNANCE

The Bank adopts a multiple stakeholder approach to managing risk and business. Close collaboration with the various groups enables the Bank to achieve its corporate objectives and strategic goals. Thus, accountability for risk is a shared responsibility across the organization. Together with the support teams, the Bank’s business units are mindful of their respective roles in the risk management process, following a multiple layered defense model that ensures observance of the board-set risk tolerance levels.

Sterling Bank of Asia strictly adheres to the principle of separation between front, middle, and back-office functions, as reflected in its four lines of defense structure. Business management is the first line of defense. Line groups, as risk-taking units, enter into business transactions and manage risks embedded in their products and services, both financial and non-financial.

The front-line offices are in charge of assessing and managing risks across business lines and

developing and implementing procedures to limit risks associated with bank products and services.

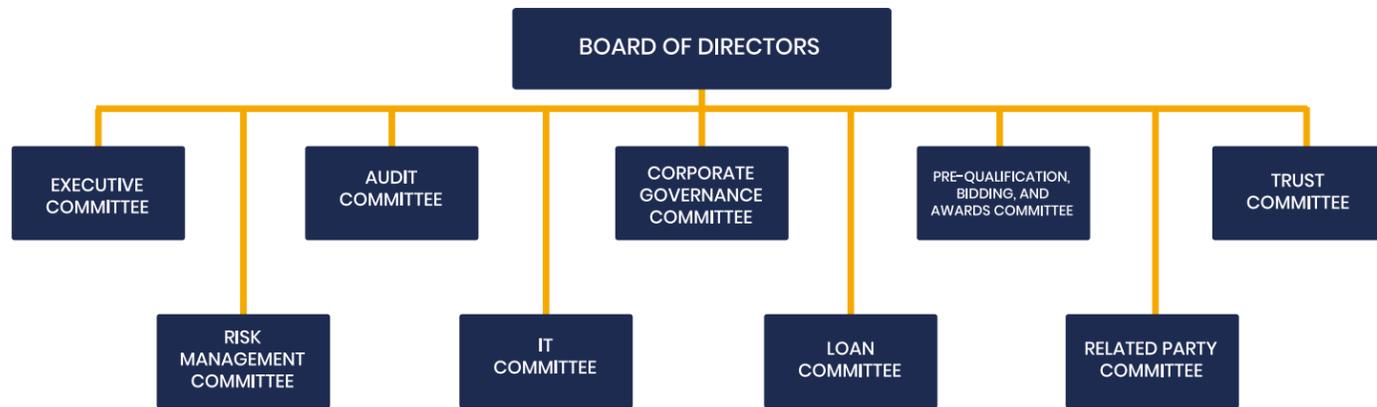
The second line of defense is comprised of the back office units and the Legal Services Group. The back office units support and facilitate transaction processing while ensuring controls and policies are followed during deal implementation and execution. The Legal Services Group provides the necessary guidance and support to ensure that all of the Bank’s dealings and transactions adhere to applicable provisions of the law, agreements remain enforceable, and legal actions are properly managed.

The middle office functions represented by Risk Management and Compliance Office comprise the third line of defense. These groups establish risk management and control standards and ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The independent units are in charge of overseeing and challenging the front-line units’ risk-taking operations while also evaluating the effectiveness of back-office controls and functions. These independent units also guide bank units on techniques, tools, and processes that can be utilized to raise risk awareness and foster a culture of compliance and control.

Internal Audit is the fourth line of defense. The unit provides validation mechanisms to determine the implementation of established risk management systems.

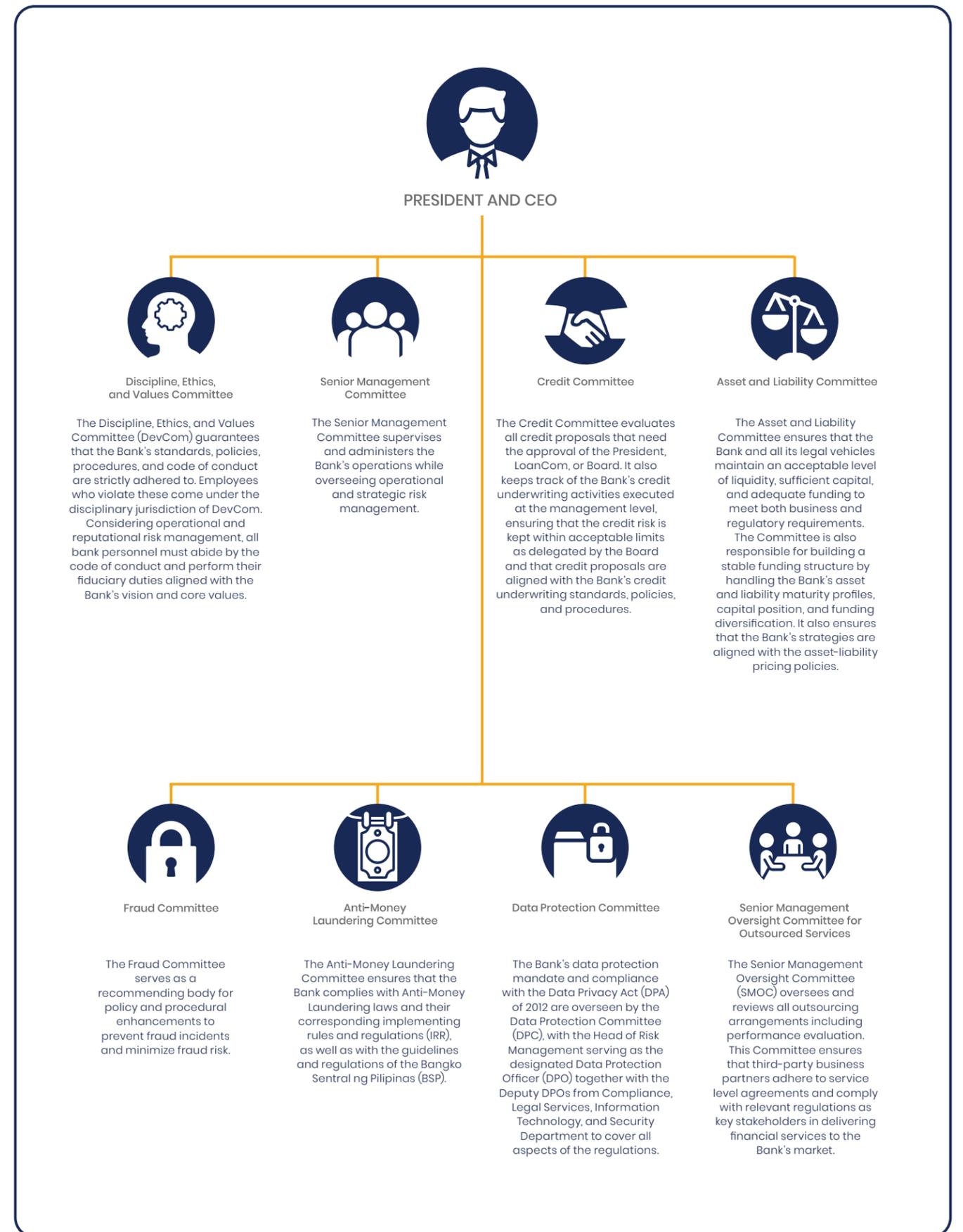




The Board of Directors (BOD) is responsible for risk in general and sets the tone for the Bank, therefore, shaping its corporate culture and values. The direction given by the Board guides the Bank's business plans and strategies. The BOD, through various committees, oversees their implementation, monitors performance to assess accomplishments against targets, and ensures that activities are kept within acceptable risk thresholds.

The BOD also oversees the implementation of the Bank's Enterprise Risk Management System, which provides a framework for identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling the Bank's risk exposures.

The BOD is backed by several Board and management level committees in its oversight function. These committees are in charge of developing, supervising, and monitoring risks across the organization, as well as providing the necessary governance structure to support its fiduciary duty.



Discipline, Ethics, and Values Committee

The Discipline, Ethics, and Values Committee (DevCom) guarantees that the Bank's standards, policies, procedures, and code of conduct are strictly adhered to. Employees who violate these come under the disciplinary jurisdiction of DevCom. Considering operational and reputational risk management, all bank personnel must abide by the code of conduct and perform their fiduciary duties aligned with the Bank's vision and core values.



Senior Management Committee

The Senior Management Committee supervises and administers the Bank's operations while overseeing operational and strategic risk management.



Credit Committee

The Credit Committee evaluates all credit proposals that need the approval of the President, LoanCom, or Board. It also keeps track of the Bank's credit underwriting activities executed at the management level, ensuring that the credit risk is kept within acceptable limits as delegated by the Board and that credit proposals are aligned with the Bank's credit underwriting standards, policies, and procedures.



Asset and Liability Committee

The Asset and Liability Committee ensures that the Bank and all its legal vehicles maintain an acceptable level of liquidity, sufficient capital, and adequate funding to meet both business and regulatory requirements. The Committee is also responsible for building a stable funding structure by handling the Bank's asset and liability maturity profiles, capital position, and funding diversification. It also ensures that the Bank's strategies are aligned with the asset-liability pricing policies.



Fraud Committee

The Fraud Committee serves as a recommending body for policy and procedural enhancements to prevent fraud incidents and minimize fraud risk.



Anti-Money Laundering Committee

The Anti-Money Laundering Committee ensures that the Bank complies with Anti-Money Laundering laws and their corresponding implementing rules and regulations (IRR), as well as with the guidelines and regulations of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP).



Data Protection Committee

The Bank's data protection mandate and compliance with the Data Privacy Act (DPA) of 2012 are overseen by the Data Protection Committee (DPC), with the Head of Risk Management serving as the designated Data Protection Officer (DPO) together with the Deputy DPOs from Compliance, Legal Services, Information Technology, and Security Department to cover all aspects of the regulations.



Senior Management Oversight Committee for Outsourced Services

The Senior Management Oversight Committee (SMOC) oversees and reviews all outsourcing arrangements including performance evaluation. This Committee ensures that third-party business partners adhere to service level agreements and comply with relevant regulations as key stakeholders in delivering financial services to the Bank's market.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Risk Management Group (RMG), led by the Bank's Chief Risk Officer, supports the Risk Management Committee in exercising its oversight function. The group develops and implements the risk control and monitoring mechanisms under the Bank's Enterprise

Risk Management framework. It reviews risk policies and brings various risk aspects to the management and the Board's attention. It also acts as a watchdog and monitors the different units' risk-taking activities to ensure they are within the Board's set thresholds.

Operational Risk Department	Credit Risk and Control Department
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational loss data tracking and reporting Operational risk identification, quantification, and assessment Methodologies in the conduct of risk and control assessment across the institution Comprehensive Business Continuity Program Analysis of operational risk management processes within the Bank Monitoring of Risk Treatment Action Plans Incident response management DPA implementation Pandemic risk response Model validation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Credit portfolio risk management and analytics Implementation of an Internal Credit Risk Rating System Credit risk identification, quantification, and assessment Detection of credit concentration and problem accounts Monitoring of adherence to credit limits and credit underwriting standards Credit policy development Model validation

Market and Liquidity Department	Information Security (IS) and Information Technology (IT) Risk
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytics of the Bank's market, liquidity, and interest rate risks Risk identification and assessment affecting the Bank's Treasury, Trust operations, and financial market activities Market risk quantification and assessment Contingency measures to address the impact of market shocks and liquidity crunch Model validation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Technology (IT) risk management system Information security program management IT and IS risk identification, quantification, and assessment Access control reviews IS incident management Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing Model validation

INFRASTRUCTURE

People, processes, and technology make up the Bank's risk infrastructure. These elements are the foundation of Sterling Bank of Asia's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) System. Each business unit is responsible for business-related risks, ensuring that the controls embedded in the different processes adequately mitigate and manage the specific risk within a particular unit.

The ERM is a comprehensive framework that encompasses all aspects of risk management. It cuts across the entire organization and allows for a paradigm shift from a silo mentality to a holistic perspective of the business and risk integration. The framework recognizes the inherent risk in business undertakings and associated risk indicators.

The business processes are also established through a multiple-stakeholder approach to ensure efficiency and remove redundancies. This system initiates a shared understanding of risk across the process value chain. The processes are reinforced by the policies and procedures that reflect the Bank's key risks: credit, market, liquidity, and operational risks. Each business unit is further guided by policies on risk and risk-taking activities to keep them aligned with the risk appetite and tolerance levels mandated by the BOD. The policies are periodically reviewed and updated as necessary to keep them responsive to evolving risk and business environments.

Information Technology (IT) is vital to the Bank's risk management system. The IT Group ensures the necessary infrastructure is in place to automate critical processes to support business activities with adequate controls and safeguards. IT is responsible for designing the Bank's risk architecture and data management tools for risk reporting and Management Information System (MIS) to monitor business performance and guide decision-making.

RISK MODELS AND MEASURES

Risk measures and monitoring tools help the Bank identify its vulnerabilities. Sterling Bank of Asia uses these to plan how to recalibrate and address potential weaknesses. These

also help make essential business decisions and provide trigger mechanisms for strategic actions in the face of changing regulatory and risk environments that could challenge crucial assumptions from which business plans are anchored. Risk reports showing the results of the monitoring and measurement tools are submitted periodically to the Bank's various concerned Management Level Committees and the Risk Management Committee. RMG performs a detailed analysis of the Bank's risk exposures and provides the Board and Management with a comprehensive assessment of the Bank's overall risk profile. It employs various tools and methodologies to measure risk and set up a comprehensive limit structure that is regularly subject to continuous improvements.

The Bank employs various risk management methodologies through industry-accepted quantitative and qualitative techniques to estimate and monitor risk exposures. These include Value at Risk and Earnings at Risk measures, loan loss estimation methodologies applying probabilities of default and loss rates for credit risk, internal credit rating systems, gap analysis, and identifying key risk indicators within established risk metrics. To ensure the models' predictive power in estimating risk levels, these are subject to periodic back-testing and evaluation and undergo a recalibration process as necessary.

TYPES OF RISKS

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the possibility of a loss resulting from a debtor's default and/or counterparty's failure to meet its contractual obligations to the Bank. The Bank's credit risk arises from lending, trade finance, and investment activities.

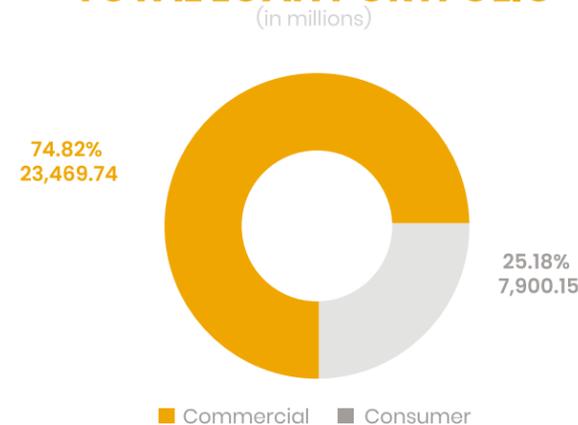
Credit risk is the Bank's most significant risk exposure. As of 2022, it contributes 90.94% of the Bank's risk-weighted assets. The Capital charge for credit risk is calculated through the standardized approach.

CREDIT RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS				
	2022 Amount (in Millions)		2021 Amount (in Millions)	
0% Risk Weight				
Cash on hand	510.071		627.796	
Due from BSP	2,814.430		6,346.745	
Available for sale financial assets	869.925		2,671.345	
Loans and Receivables Arising from RA/CA/PR/SLB	470.547		-	
Claims guaranteed by central governments and central banks of foreign countries with highest credit quality	166.000		-	
Loans to the extent covered by hold-out	1,119.616		1,078.797	
Loans to the extent guaranteed by HGC	1,499.644		1,781.750	
Total Subject to 0% Risk Weight	7,450.233	-	12,506.434	-
20% Risk Weight				
Claims guaranteed by foreign incorporated banks	200.832		1,086.750	
Total Subject to 20% Risk Weight	200.832	40.166	1,086.750	217.350
50% Risk Weight				
Loans to individual for housing purposes	1,901.781		994.995	
Qualified MSME loans	1,567.502		1,833.144	
Foreign currency denominated claims on or portions of claims guaranteed by or collateralized by foreign currency denominated securities issued by Philippine National Government and the BSP	123.866		117.761	
Total Subject to 50% Risk Weight	3,593.148	1,796.574	2,945.900	1,472.950
100% Risk Weight				
NPL to individuals for housing purposes	127.797		172.124	
Net Other assets	26,374.233		26,594.660	
Total Subject to 100% Risk Weight	26,502.031	26,502.031	26,766.784	26,766.784
150% Risk Weight				
All NPL except NPL individual for housing purposes	1,957.918		1,560.687	
Real Estate and other acquired properties and NCAHS	616.977		467.166	
Total Subject to 150% Risk Weight	2,574.894	3,862.341	2,027.853	3,041.780
Risk-weighted On Balance Sheet		32,201.112		31,498.864
Risk-weighted Off Balance Sheet		5.518		16.121
Counterparty (Trading/Banking)		0.934		1.785
TOTAL CREDIT RISK		32,207.564		31,516.770

The Bank's credit risk exposure is mainly from the Commercial and Consumer Lending business lines, with a combined loan portfolio of Php31.37 billion as of 2022. In terms of loan mix, 74.82% is from Commercial Lending, while 25.18% is from Consumer Lending. The shift in portfolio mix year-on-year accounts for the pandemic's impact on consumer spending as customer behavior shifted to essential spending, given economic uncertainties brought about by lockdowns and operational disruptions.

Commercial Lending's portfolio was recorded at Php23.47 billion at the close of 2022. The portfolio consists mainly of short-term business loans, primarily in loan lines to support working capital requirements, international and domestic trade finance facilities, factoring, and receivables financing. The borrowing terms are tailored to fill the financial gap for the borrowers. The Bank also offers medium-term loans for capital expenditures and floor stock financing for automotive dealers.

TOTAL LOAN PORTFOLIO



Commercial loan credit underwriting is based on assessing the borrower's repayment capacity determined by cash flow and industry analyses, assessment of management capability, and financial prospects. The Bank institutes risk and cash flow-based lending standards over collateral-based lending. Collateral, if any, serves only as one of the risk mitigation techniques and provides a second way out rather than a primary consideration for lending.

To classify borrowers into High Grade, Standard Grade, or Impaired categories, the Bank uses a 10-scale Internal Credit Risk Rating System (ICRRS). Credit ratings are one of the variables considered in credit underwriting and are part of the conditions for loan approval. Borrower ratings are re-evaluated and updated at least once a year or as needed, depending on material changes and significant events that may impact the borrower's creditworthiness. The rating system is subdivided into the borrower's risk rating (BRR) and the facility risk rating (FRR). The BRR considers quantitative and qualitative evaluations to estimate credit risk and uses a combination of financial indicators and management and industry assessments. On the other hand, FRR reflects the credit enhancements resulting from the credit structure, including risk mitigation mechanisms. Credit ratings are assigned at the time of loan approval. They are re-assessed and updated at least annually or when the

borrower's creditworthiness may be significantly affected by certain events and factors. Given the extraordinary impact of the pandemic on borrowers' ability to repay their debts, assessments are being made. The evaluation includes whether the financial difficulty is only temporary, given setbacks on government restrictions and pandemic responses, or if it is more severe and would necessitate credit rating downgrades and more aggressive remedial management measures.

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

Underwriting for Consumer Lending is based on the credit acceptance criteria built on borrower characteristics and integrated into credit scorecards for each product offering. Secured and unsecured loans are available in the Consumer Lending space. Secured retail products include vehicle and home loans, while unsecured retail products comprise personal, salary, and employee loans. These loans help fund the clients' personal and lifestyle requirements. The Consumer Lending group enables borrowers to build their asset portfolio by helping finance their dream homes, cars, and business undertakings.

The Consumer Loan portfolio was recorded at Php7.90 billion by 2022. Around 59.31% of the portfolio is from real estate financing, while

34.06% is from auto loans, and personal and salary loans account for the rest.

The Bank follows a credit limit structure in its credit risk management. This structure is a mechanism to manage credit concentration risk from significant exposures to single name/group borrowers, industry sectors, DOSRI/RPT, and country risk exposures. As part of the steps adopted by the BSP to assist the financial industry during the pandemic, the regulatory Single Borrower's Limit (SBL) was adjusted from 25.00% to 30.00% of the Bank's unimpaired capital until December 31, 2022.

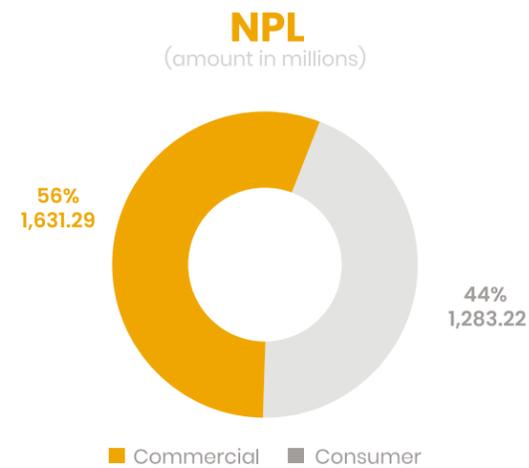
In approving loan transactions, the Bank uses a system of delegated authorities approved by the Board. One of the techniques by the Bank to ensure adequate credit assessment is the "Four Eyes Principle," where dual approval is observed.

The Loan Committee (LoanCom) is the governing body that oversees the Bank's credit risk management system. LoanCom leads and ensures that the business units implement credit risk strategies as they deliver financing to their target markets. The Committee also approves credit policies and risk control frameworks that specify lending and credit risk-taking parameters.

On the other hand, the Credit Committee (CreCom) ensures the implementation of the instituted credit risk management systems. CreCom oversees the Bank's credit risk-taking activities, ensuring that they align with Board-approved strategies and that credit underwriting is carried out within set limits and thresholds.

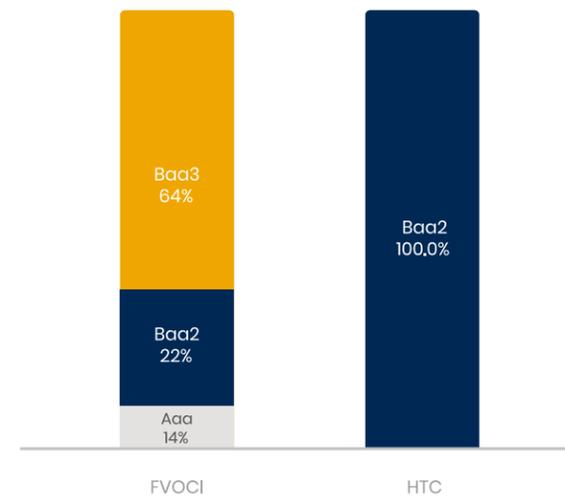
Credit risk exposures are monitored and regularly reported to the Credit, Loan, and Risk Management Committees. Under the Risk Management Group, the Credit Risk and Control Department assists these committees in risk monitoring and reporting, credit policy creation, risk measurements, and other credit risk management mechanisms.

As with any other Financial Institution, the Bank's loan portfolio was affected by government moratoria, and voluntary deferrals of borrowers were impacted due to reduced earnings brought about by the pandemic. This has resulted in lower loan collections, disbursement levels, and rising non-performing loans.



Credit exposures arising from the Bank's treasury trading and investment activities are effectively managed by closely monitoring security prices, which indicate the credit risk premium offered by the market. Credit limit mechanisms such as position limits, counterparty limits, and country limits are also in place to ensure that investing operations are carried out within Board-set bounds. Meanwhile, netting arrangements, which provide a single net settlement for exposures, significantly minimize counterparty risk.

FCDU
(Portfolio Concentration Risk by Issuer Rating)



FCDU	FVOCI	HTC	Total
AAA	166.00		166.00
Baa2	254.87	121.10	375.97
Baa3	752.78		752.78
	1,173.65	121.10	1,294.75

*Fcy denominated converted @USD/PHP55.755
*Amount in PHP millions

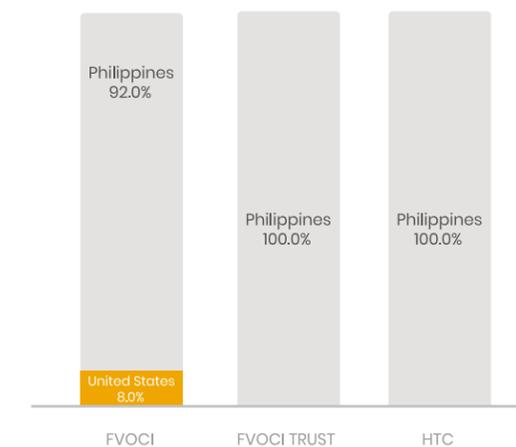
RBU
(Portfolio Concentration Risk by Issuer Rating)



RBU	FVOCI	FVOCI Trust	Total
Baa2	793.66	76.05	869.71
	793.66	76.05	869.71

*Amount in PHP millions

CONCENTRATION RISK BY COUNTRIES



Country	FVOCI	FVOCI Trust	HTC	Total
Philippines	1,801.31	76.05	121.10	1,998.46
US	166.00			166.00
Grand Total	1,967.31	76.05	121.10	2,164.46

*Fcy denominated converted @USD/PHP55.755
*Amount in PHP 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 Bank's Market and Liquidity Risk Management is collectively undertaken by the front office (Treasury Group), the back office (Treasury Operations Department), and the middle office (Market and Liquidity Risk Department of RMG). Together, these create an ecosystem that balances business generation and risk-taking. The Market and Liquidity Risk Department under RMG identifies, manages, measures, and controls market risk through daily and monthly monitoring of trading and investment activities. This ensures these are carried out following the Bank's policies, procedures, and market risk limits. This framework is annually reviewed by both RMG and ALCO and then approved by the Risk Management Committee (RMC). ALCO is the management oversight committee managing the Bank's market risk exposures.

MARKET RISK IN THE TRADING BOOK

A significant source of Market risk for the Bank is its Treasury portfolio, composed mainly of government securities (PHP and USD), corporate bonds, and foreign currencies. This risk is embedded in the Bank's day-to-day trading activities. Thus, as part of the monitoring and control process, the Bank performs daily analysis of Value-of-Risk (VaR), a method for calculating market risk, specifically for exposures subject to foreign exchange, price, and interest rate risks. VaR is a statistical estimate that provides the maximum loss traders, and managers can expect, given a set time horizon and confidence level. It is well known for capturing positions, rates, and market movements and packaging them into an intuitive forward-looking single-risk metric that facilitates decision-making and strategic business choices for Senior Management and the Board.

Objectives and Limitations of the VaR Methodology

The Bank uses the Historical VaR model, which approximates VaR using historical returns and behavior. Under this model, past data is used to predict what can happen to market prices in the future.

VaR estimates are validated through backtesting to determine the acceptability and predictive power of the VaR model. The Bank periodically performs hypothetical and actual backtesting procedures for FX and Fixed income securities (RBU and FCDO), carried out by an independent unit.

In addition, the Bank employs regular stress testing to assess the Bank's vulnerabilities and ability to absorb shocks under extreme market conditions. This guides the Bank's investment strategies and Management's decision-making.

VaR Assumptions/Parameters

The Historical VaR model uses actual historical rates and revalues positions for each change in the market. It considers observed day-to-day changes in the values of market variables historically to estimate probable changes 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 is 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 the Philippine Peso.

The Treasury Group, the Chief Risk Officer, and the President receive daily VaR monitoring results, including calculated VaR numbers, limit utilization, and limit breaches. The VaR results guide the Treasury Group's risk-taking activities. The Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and

Risk Management Committee (RMC) are likewise apprised of the results of the VaR monitoring.

The Bank's market risk exposure was low, comprising 0.05% of the Bank's risk-weighted assets for 2022. The capital charge for market risk exposure follows the standardized approach.

INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk in the banking books (IRRBB) is the risk that adverse interest rate fluctuations may erode the Bank's current and future earnings and economic value. Repricing, basis, and yield curve risks are all present in the Bank's current portfolios. These risks mostly relate to the Bank's positions on interest-rate-sensitive assets and liabilities in the domestic and international markets.

The Bank currently uses the EaR methodology to measure and manage IRRBB. The banking book refers to the Bank's exposures outside the trading book, which is mostly interest-rate-sensitive. The EaR shows the impact of IRRBB on the Bank's accounting income and short-term interest cash flows.

The EaR is a risk management tool that ensures that interest rate exposures are kept within acceptable levels by setting limits on IRRBB from the earnings standpoint. It is a measure of the volatility of earnings for accrual portfolios. This is calculated using a 99.00% confidence level through the change in income over the following 12 months, given current exposures that will result from a one-year standard deviation change in interest rate, updated monthly. It is calculated monthly and subject to quarterly stress testing.

The Bank adheres to prudent assets and liabilities management to ensure that exposure to interest rate movements is kept within acceptable levels, following existing regulatory guidelines.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

Foreign currency risk is the probability of loss of capital or earnings due to an adverse movement in currency exchange rates. This arises when there is a mismatch in the foreign currency assets and liabilities, i.e., when assets

are not equal to liabilities. The Bank manages its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates by maintaining foreign currency exposure within acceptable limits and existing regulatory guidelines.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk to earnings or capital arising from the Bank's inability to meet its obligations when they come due or the failure of the Bank to make payments on time or meet funding requirements and financial obligations. Effective liquidity risk management is crucial in terms of the viability of the Bank and the greater stability of financial markets.

As part of its liquidity risk management, the Bank analyzes its liquidity profile regularly by taking qualitative and quantitative assessments into account. These include looking at the Bank's balance sheet size and structure, available standby liquidity commitments and other off-balance sheet (OBS) commitments, and mismatched maturities of assets, liabilities, and OBS exposures. This is supplemented by the Bank's quantitative assessments through the use of metrics such as liquidity indicator ratios plus the analysis of projected cash inflows and outflows. Scenario analysis and stress testing are also performed to determine the impact of low-probability, high-impact events on the Bank's balance sheet and liquidity profile, triggering management action if necessary.

The Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO) is the management committee managing the balance sheet and allocating capital resources. It ensures that existing resources are optimized and funds are generated and maintained cost-effectively to meet unexpected changes in the Bank's operating conditions and funding requirements. It also serves as the Funding Crisis Committee in the event that the situation warrants the activation of the contingency plan.

The Bank has a well-established Liquidity Contingency Funding Plan (LCFP) that analyzes net funding requirements under various scenarios and the corresponding risk response to deal with these liquidity shocks. The Bank draws on a wide range of fund sources, including short-

term bank deposits, practically all of which are accessible on demand or within three months.

Liquidity measurement entails a comparison between the Bank's cash inflows and outflows to determine the possibility of future net deficits. The Bank uses the Maximum Cumulative Outflow (MCO) model as one of its liquidity risk measurement tools which captures the liquidity gap between maturing assets, liabilities, and OBS commitments and estimates the volume of anticipated financing that the Bank will require at pre-specified future periods under a typical banking environment. The Bank, through the Treasury Group, utilizes liquidity forecast models to estimate the Bank's cash flow requirements under normal and unusual conditions, taking into account the Bank's contractual obligations. A monthly MCO report is prepared to analyze maturity gaps of the Bank's assets and liabilities. This is reported to the ALCO and Risk Management Committee (RMC) on a monthly basis.

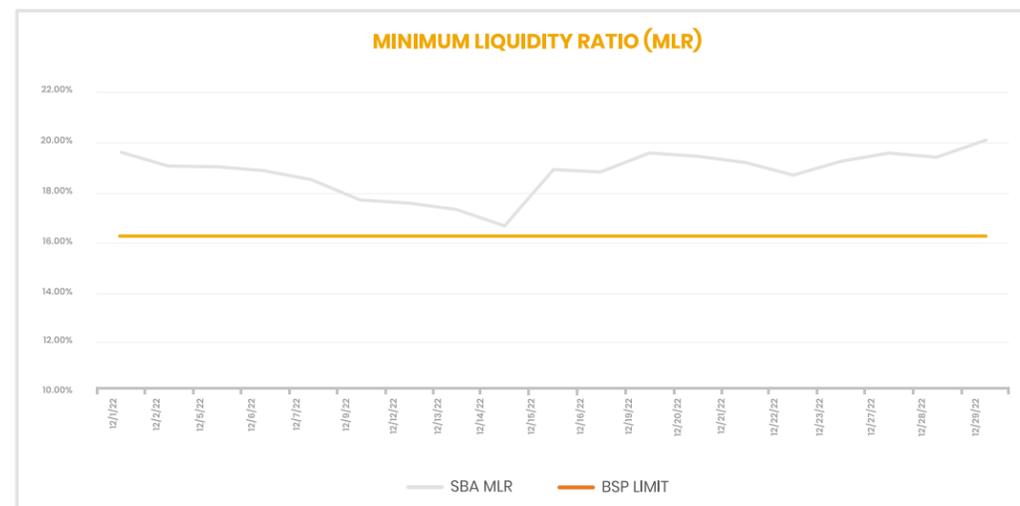
With the Philippine economy impacted by imposed lockdowns and capacity restrictions as part of the pandemic risk response, cash flows, particularly of borrowers from non-essential sectors, were impaired, resulting in their inability to repay debt obligations as they fell due. This resulted in moratoria and voluntary deferrals that lowered loan collection and disbursement levels, which led to rising non-performing assets. Nonetheless, the Bank maintained high liquidity despite challenging times owing to its strong

deposit levels backed by a key funding strategy fueled by low-cost retail deposits.

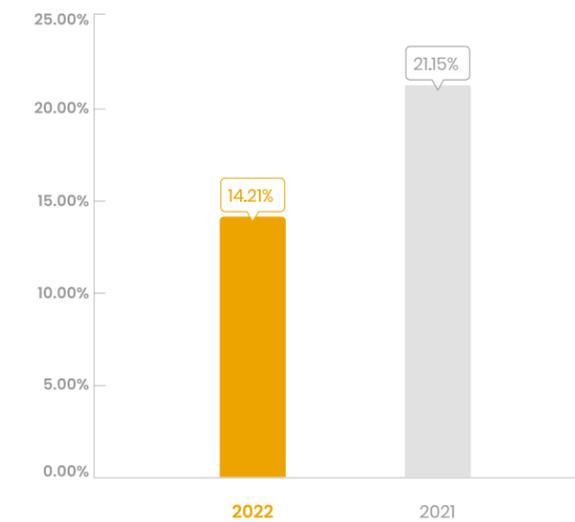
BSP Circular 981 (Guidelines on Liquidity Risk Management), which requires thrift banks to maintain a minimum liquidity ratio (MLR) of 20.00%, emphasizes the importance of liquidity risk management. The Bank continuously worked on maintaining a high level of liquid assets, and its MLR has constantly exceeded regulatory requirements. The regulation was consequently amended by BSP Circular 996 (Amendments to the Liquidity Coverage Ratio Framework and Minimum Prudential Liquidity Requirements), released on February 8, 2018, to promote short-term resilience to liquidity shocks. MLR is calculated as a percentage of eligible stock of liquid assets divided by the total qualifying liabilities. The stock of liquid assets must be unencumbered and readily liquefiable, and the qualifying liabilities must include both on-balance and off-balance sheet commitments.

To assist banks in dealing with the impact of COVID-19, the BSP reduced MLR to 16.00% on April 7, 2020. Its initial effectivity was up to December 31, 2020. With the issuance of BSP Memorandum M-2020-085, this provision was extended until December 31, 2021. This was again extended for an additional year, effective until December 31, 2022, under BSP Memorandum M-2022-004 dated January 17, 2022.

The Bank's MLR at 19.88% and 31.12% as of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, respectively, reflects its strong liquidity position.



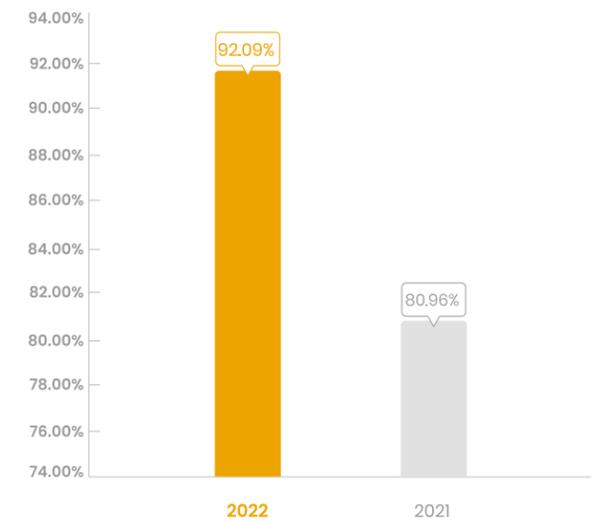
LIQUID ASSETS TO TOTAL ASSETS



	2022	2021
Liquid Assets	5,757,113,269	9,572,976,284
Total Assets	40,500,853,179	45,269,854,924

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

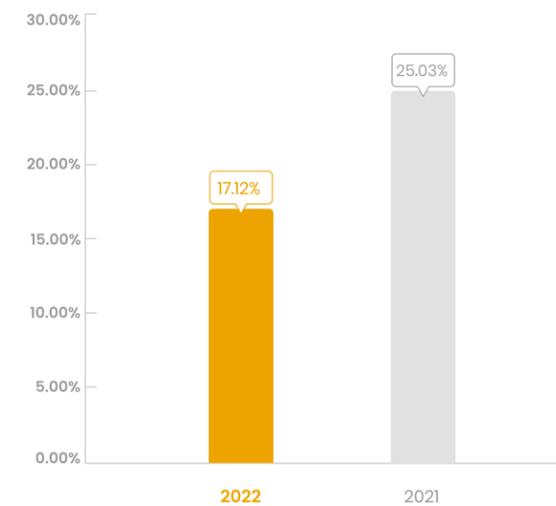
LOANS TO DEPOSIT RATIO



	2022	2021
Loans and Receivables (net)*	30,975,948,092	30,960,274,303
Total Deposits	33,636,398,724	38,242,950,951

*less allowance for credit losses

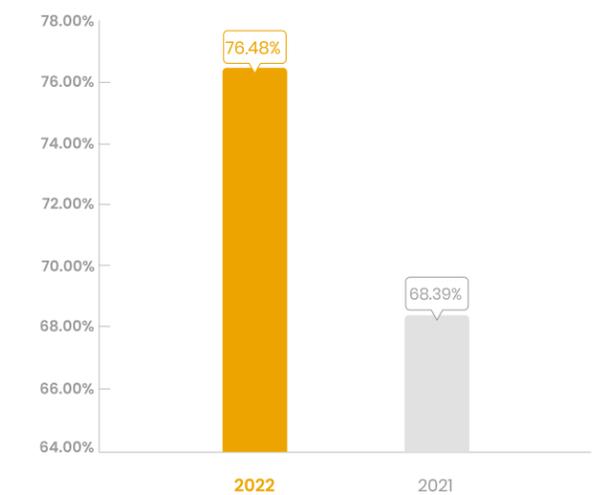
LIQUIDITY RATIO



	2022	2021
Liquid Assets	5,757,113,269	9,572,976,284
Total Deposits	33,636,398,724	38,242,950,951

*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



	2022	2021
Loans and Receivables	30,975,948,092	30,960,272,605
Total Assets	40,500,853,179	45,269,854,924

*less allowance for credit losses

MCO and liquidity ratios are viewed and used on a complementary basis. RMG calculates liquidity ratios every month.

OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational Risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, or external events. This risk category 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; execution; delivery; and process management failures.

A fundamental principle in the Bank's operational risk management system is the four lines of defense. The business units act as the first line of defense by ensuring that controls are embedded in their processes and risk-taking activities. The back office units serve as the second line of defense by performing additional controls in the transaction processing. The Risk Management Group and Compliance Office make up the third line of defense by assisting in the development of risk strategies and structures for managing risks and providing advisory services. The Internal Audit serves as the fourth line of defense by independently assessing the Bank's risk management systems and controls.

Various methods are used by the Bank to assess and manage the Bank's operational risk profile. These include the Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA), Operational Loss Tracking, and Key Risk Indicators (KRI).

The RCSA helps the business units assess the risk exposures and controls specific to their processes. The assessment covers eight major risk categories: Credit, Market, Interest Rate, Liquidity, Operational, Compliance, Strategic, and Reputational Risks. Other factors were also considered to evaluate the impact of a risk event on a specific bank process. Risks related to the bank processes are identified to assist in the alignment of actual risk levels with tolerance levels and to ensure that the existing control measures remain effective against the current landscape. There are seven impact factors considered to assess the inherent risk exposure of the different processes. These impacts

include Financial, Operational Efficiency, Legal and Regulatory, Reputational, Customer Service, Employee Welfare, and Third-Party Relationships.

It is critical to conduct regular RCSA to provide an avenue for regular checks on the gaps between risk exposure and risk appetite.

As a post-RCSA activity, Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) are mapped to monitor high-risk areas and determine trigger levels for appropriate risk responses. The KRI report is a tool and exercise that helps the Bank monitor, control, and reduce risk exposures by identifying trends that indicate the organization's vulnerability to certain risks.

On the other hand, the Operational Loss Database reflects the loss experience of the Bank in terms of the different Basel categories. These losses are consolidated regularly to determine the total loss from failed or poor operational risk management. Loss data are regularly reported to the Risk Management Committee.

One of the key operational risk management activities is Incident Management. As laid down in the framework, all the reportable incidents must be escalated by the units to corresponding bank authorities to facilitate the implementation of appropriate responses in addressing concerns and strengthening existing processes.

The Bank is dedicated to safeguarding clients' right to the privacy of their personal information while optimizing available information to provide insights into how the Bank can further enhance customer experience and improve its delivery of products and services. Adherence to the Data Privacy Act of 2012 is supported by established policies and procedures defined in the Bank's data privacy manual. Implementation of policies is complemented by bank-wide awareness programs such as training and issuance of bulletins. The Bank's Data Protection Committee is the management committee overseeing this. It is a cross-functional group that includes the Data Protection Officers (DPO), who are the Heads of the Legal Services Group, Compliance Office, Information Technology Group, Risk Management Group, and Security Group. Designated Compliance Officers for Privacy (COPs) support the DPOs.

Sterling Bank of Asia has an established Business Continuity Management Program (BCMP) to ensure continued service delivery in any disaster, including a pandemic risk scenario. Specific processes and procedures were in place to restore the Bank's core business activities in case of business disruption. They cover varying levels of disruption and consider different scenarios such as loss of personnel, damages to bank properties, inability to access bank premises, and system interruption.

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, the Bank has been continuously integrating measures specific to the crisis scenario to address the needs of clients and stakeholders. The Bank is constantly recalibrating its pandemic risk response to manage operational risks caused by the outbreak. As a result, business continuity plans were launched, reducing the pandemic's expected high impact on operations. The Bank follows all regulatory requirements for health and safety measures and the manpower deployment criteria of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). This assisted the Bank in managing its exposure risk. Recovery methods were devised and disseminated to employees via awareness bulletins and online bank-wide meetings. Booster vaccinations were provided to the employees at no cost.

Continuous enhancement in digital banking and transformation in front- and back-end operations were made to ensure the Bank's continued service to its customers. With the increasing use and reliance on technology and cyber threat environment, the Bank has invested in a threat-monitoring tool that would provide real-time threat detection and help identify vulnerable exposures associated with the Bank's IT resources and systems. The Bank also recognized the shift in working environment and has allowed hybrid work arrangement for some units provided that sufficient controls are in place.

Periodic testing is part of the Business Continuity Plan (BCP) cycle, as reflected in the Bank's BCMP. The BCP testing is used for plan development to keep strategies updated and fully functional against the current risk landscape. The Bank

employs different types of exercises as part of its learning and training methods. Critical business units are pre-identified to safeguard the public and Sterling Bank of Asia's interests and to ensure the continuous performance of essential banking activities and functions in a disaster or crisis scenario. Each unit maintains an updated Departmental BCP manual that serves as a guide for the employees specific to their processes.

The Bank uses the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) to compute the capital charge for operational risk. For 2022, operational risk accounts for 9.0% of the Bank's risk-weighted assets.

COMPLIANCE RISK

Compliance Risk is the likelihood of adverse effects on the Bank's financial and capital position due to the Bank's failure to comply with laws and regulations governing the Bank's operations which may result in monetary and non-monetary sanctions.

The Compliance Risk Management System (CRMS) is designed to identify and mitigate risks that may erode the Bank's franchise value, such as risks of legal or regulatory sanctions, financial loss, or loss of reputation as a result of its failure to comply with applicable laws, rules and regulations, prescribed practices, and internal policies and procedures. Compliance risk management is an integral part of the culture and risk governance framework of the Bank. This is evident in the organizational structure of the Bank; functions of the Board and Management; and policies and procedures defining the responsibility and shared accountability of all personnel, officers, and the Board of Directors.

Part of the CRMS is the Compliance Program, which is updated annually and outlines the planned activities of the compliance function. It details the activities for the year, which includes monitoring updates on relevant laws and regulations; assessing the impact of regulations on the Bank's operation; coordinating with concerned Groups and Departments for the implementation of regulatory requirements; reviewing policies and procedures to ensure alignment with regulations; conducting compliance testing; educating employees on

compliance matters; monitoring compliance risk exposures; and reporting to the Board of Directors or Board-level committees.

One of the essential sections of the Compliance Program is the Bank's Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention Program (MTPP). It aims to protect the Bank from becoming a channel for evolving money laundering (ML), terrorist financing (TF), and proliferation financing (PF) schemes. The MTPP defines the risk-based policies related to customer due diligence, covered transaction and suspicious transaction reporting procedures, record-keeping requirements, and AML/CTF/CPF training and education in line with relevant banking and AML regulations. The result of Institutional Risk Assessment (IRA) which determines the Bank's net exposure to ML, TF, and PF risks provides inputs to the continuous MTPP enhancements and compliance testing to avoid being a conduit for the proceeds of unlawful activities.

Another important area covered in the Compliance Program is the adherence to financial consumer protection principles through fair and responsible treatment of financial consumers; adequate disclosure and transparency; protection of client information; and effective recourse where clients may seek resolution and redress in case of concerns or complaints related to the financial products and services of the Bank.

Compliance Office (CO) leads the implementation of the Compliance Program and provides relevant information on compliance risk exposures to the Corporate Governance Committee. It continuously identifies and evaluates potential and existing compliance risks to ensure that these are urgently addressed. The CO carries out its function through its Regulatory Team, AML Team, Compliance Testing Team, and a Special Projects Officer.

Meanwhile, the Legal Services Group (LSG) helps manage legal risks. This management is done through control structures such as LSG sign-off and stamping procedures for contracts and the issuance of legal opinions and advisories. There are also continuous training and awareness campaigns tackling common legal problems and various legal issues. These are done to

mitigate the risk of possible losses, costs and expenses, sanctions and penalties, and adverse decisions in lawsuits or proceedings arising from breach of contractual and legal obligations.

STRATEGIC RISK

Strategic Risk is the risk of loss arising from ineffective business plans and failure to respond appropriately to changes in the business environment. This type of risk is attributed to unfavorable business decisions, failed process implementations, and the inability to adapt to the changes in the industry.

The Board of Directors sets the Bank's strategic plans with the Senior Management Committee (SMC). They ensure the Bank's goals align well with the business strategies, resources, and implementation plans. Extensive risk reviews and evaluation are performed before launching new products and services, as well as process and product enhancements.

The Senior Management Committee and the Executive Committee/Board of Directors periodically monitor and review the Bank's group performances versus the set objectives.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE FRAMEWORK

The Bank is committed to fulfilling its role in upholding its environmental and social responsibility to achieve sustainable financing in carrying out all its business activities and serving the needs of its customers. This includes embodying sustainability principles in its corporate governance, risk management system, strategic objectives, and operations.

Sustainability Strategic Objectives:

- A. Credit Sustainability Strategy**
The Bank will build a sustainable portfolio and promote its lending and investing activities by highlighting E&S risk assessment and sustainable initiatives of clients, counterparties, and third parties in the credit review process.
- B. Product Sustainability Strategy**
The Bank will develop products and services supporting sustainability

principles and anticipate our clients' evolving needs, including the underserved market.

- C. People and Culture Sustainability Strategy**
The Bank will develop experts and leaders in the sustainability campaign who will champion the sustainability culture and drive customer-centric initiatives and innovations.
- D. Operations Sustainability Strategy**
The Bank will promote sustainability in its conduct of business by continuously

improving processes and procedures with the aim of reducing our carbon footprint and preserving the health and safety of our employees.

Environmental and Social Risk Management System (ESRMS)

The Bank's environmental and social policy framework focuses on developing an implementing policies and procedures to manage direct and indirect environmental and social impacts arising from clients and engaging with counterparties or third-party service providers.



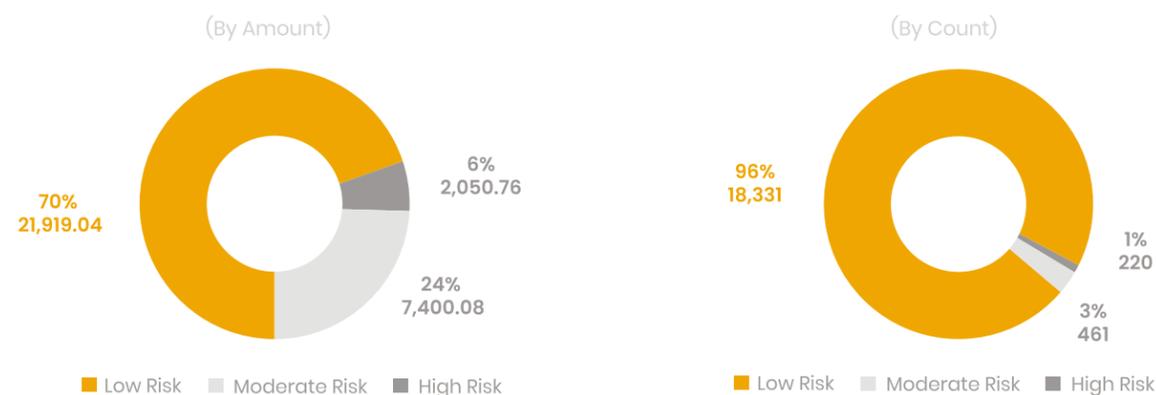
The following categories are to be considered in terms of the client's industry, project, or source of funding:

- **Category A (high risk)** – These are clients or industries with potentially significant adverse or irreversible impact on the environment and society.
- **Category B (medium risk)** – These are clients or industries with potential limited adverse social and environmental impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible, and readily addressed through mitigation measures.
- **Category C (low risk)** – These are clients or industries with minimal to no adverse social or environmental impacts.

Category A	Category B	Category C
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cement • Chemicals, Plastic, and Paints • Electronic Products • Energy Supply • Metal Products and Machinery • Mining and Quarrying • Oil and Gas • Iron, Steel, and Other Metals • Pharmaceuticals • Recycling and Waste Treatment • Wood Products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction • Crops and Gardening • Fishing and Hunting • Food and Beverage • Forestry • Garages and Petrol Stations • Leather and Footwear • Livestock Farming • Pulp and Paper • Glass and Ceramic Products • Health Services • Laundry and Dry Cleaning • Precision Instruments • Printing • Textiles and Apparel • Tourism and Leisure • Transport • Water Supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services • Consulting • Trading • Retails Sales

This refers to borrowing clients of Lending Units and RBG who are subject to credit evaluation.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE INDUSTRY CATEGORY



LOAN PORTFOLIO GROUPED BY SUSTAINABLE FINANCE INDUSTRY CATEGORY

as of December 31, 2022

Sustainable Finance Industry Category	Count	Amount (in Php Millions)	Count (%)	Amount (%)
Category A – High Risk	220	2,050.76	1.2%	6.5%
Chemicals, Plastic, and Paints	106	771.18	0.6%	2.5%
Iron, Steel, and Other Metals	19	739.38	0.1%	2.4%
Metal Products and Machinery	14	229.88	0.1%	0.7%
Mining and Quarrying	5	153.00	0.0%	0.5%
Oil and Gas	36	53.53	0.2%	0.2%
Wood Products	40	103.79	0.2%	0.3%
Category B – Moderate Risk	461	7,400.08	2.4%	23.6%
Construction	108	3,027.14	0.6%	9.6%
Food and Beverage	86	1,283.62	0.5%	4.1%
Garages and Petrol Stations	21	203.96	0.1%	0.7%
Health Services	12	51.18	0.1%	0.2%
Precision Instruments	5	15.00	0.0%	0.0%
Printing	8	26.25	0.0%	0.1%
Pulp and Paper	6	9.17	0.0%	0.0%
Textiles and Apparel	88	517.54	0.5%	1.6%
Tourism and Leisure	21	745.51	0.1%	2.4%
Transport	104	1,514.71	0.5%	4.8%
Water Supply	2	6.00	0.0%	0.0%
Category C – Low Risk	18,331	21,919.04	96.4%	69.9%
Consulting	39	1,469.00	0.2%	4.7%
Retail Sales*	17,489	9,081.08	92.0%	28.9%
Services	229	7,205.84	1.2%	23.0%
Trading	574	4,163.12	3.0%	13.3%
Grand Total	19,012	31,369.88	100.0%	100.0%

* The Php7.90M Consumer Loan (17,217 accounts) is included in the Retail Sales category.

The Bank's Sustainable Finance roadmap has laid down the implementation of several initiatives in transforming its products, services, and business processes to align with the sustainable strategic objectives and risk appetite:

- Inclusion of sustainability component in the internal credit risk rating system

Industry Attractiveness & Strength Profile		Environmental & Social Risk Profile		
		C-Low	B-Medium	A-High
Low	A-Protect Position	Low	Medium	High
	B-Lend To Build	Low	Medium	High
Medium	C-Build Selectively	Medium	Medium	High
High	D-Manage Earnings	Medium	High	High
	E-Divert	High	High	High

- Implementation of the Environmental and Social Screening Checklist for new and renewing clients
- Adopting sustainability in the Bank's Corporate Social Responsibility Program
 - Think Green – SBA Environmental Campaign to support the Single-use Products Regulation Act, which implemented the ban on the use of single-use plastic products in the Bank's canteen
 - Nurture-a-Grove – a tree nurturing activity of Bank employees in the Masungi Georeserve in Rizal Province
 - Waste segregation and energy conservation within Bank premises, contributing to the reduction of the Bank's carbon footprint

REPUTATIONAL RISK

Reputational risk refers to the risk of loss arising from a negative perception of the Bank by its customers, shareholders, investors, employees, market analysts, the media, and other stakeholders, including regulators and other government agencies, that can adversely affect the Bank's ability to maintain existing business relationships, establish new businesses or partnerships, or continuously access varied funding sources.

This risk is mitigated through the proper implementation of processes and the efficient handling of customer complaints to avoid negative impacts such as loss of public trust, decrease in customer base, operational disruptions, and lawsuits.

The continuous rise of social media as a platform for positive and negative feedback constantly changes the risk environment in managing reputational risk. In this regard, Sterling Bank of Asia has added Viber as another customer touchpoint to make the flow of information to clients faster and more efficient. Meanwhile, its 24/7 customer management helpline addresses customer concerns and feedback. Concerns were addressed following the Bank's internal policies and regulatory guidelines regarding customer complaints handling, guided by the financial consumer protection framework.

Moreover, the Bank knows that reputational risk is inherent in all aspects of its undertakings. As the Bank employs an approach appropriate to each type of risk exposure, the reputational risk related to all other risk types is also addressed through the existing associated risk type framework of the Bank.

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 mainly by its level of capital. Thus, risk and capital management adhere to the following objectives:

- Maintain capital ratios above the minimum regulatory capital with sufficient buffer to absorb shocks in periods of stress
- Ensure capital availability to support asset growth and business activities
- Balance risk and reward to achieve Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) optimization

Governance

The Board of Directors (BOD), through the Bank's Risk Management Committee (RMC), is in charge of the strategic allocation of risk capital. The BOD's key focus in risk and capital management is to oversee the alignment of corporate strategies and risk-taking activities with capital planning to ensure the best use of capital and optimize the level and mix of resources. The RMC is assisted by the Risk Management Group (RMG), a unit independent of the business lines, in exercising its oversight functions. RMG is in charge of providing the RMC with an aggregated and firm-wide view 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 should be guided by the Bank's capacity to absorb risks and capital utilization for such activities.

Recommendations relating to capital utilization are submitted to ALCO, the bank committee in charge of balance sheet management. The

objective is to actively manage the business portfolio, rationalize the business mix, reallocate capital as necessary, and align activities with funding capacity.

The Credit Committee (Crecom) screens all big-ticket credit items requiring the President's and the Board's approval. The Loan Committee (LoanCom), the highest approving body for credit exposures, shall factor in risk and capital utilization considerations in its credit decision-making process.

Capital Management Mechanism

The Board of Directors sets the direction for target capital ranges. The Bank takes action based on the target capital ranges that act as an Early Warning System and trigger mechanism. Target capital ratios consider the Bank's strategic directions and business objectives, growth, and expansion plans, including a financial buffer for shocks under stressed scenarios.

Capital ratios are assessed to monitor capital adequacy on a monthly basis. The regular assessment triggers action plans should capital ratios fall below the acceptable level. 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 appropriate committees. They are also used in escalation protocols to address instances of a near breach and/or breaches in Board-set limits, hence, initiating timely and appropriate bank responses.

The Bank's system of risk limits affords diversification across risk exposures and risk capital utilization. These thresholds parallel the Bank's risk tolerance and capacity set by the Board. In addition, stress testing is an integral part of the Bank's risk and capital management system. It calculates the impact of pre-defined scenarios reflecting various degrees of severity on the Bank's capital position. Stress testing

exercises cover internal stress scenarios developed on the Bank's portfolio and sub-portfolio and the regulatory stress scenarios required by the BSP as part of its oversight of the Philippine banking sector.

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

CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO

December 31 (in Millions)

	2022	2021
Tier 1 Capital	3,342.792	3,202.194
Tier 2 Capital	1,872.219	1,826.444
Gross Qualifying Capital	5,215.011	5,028.639
Less: Regulatory Deductions	295.586	153.339
TOTAL QUALIFYING CAPITAL	4,919.425	4,875.300
Credit Risk Weighted Assets	32,207.564	31,516.770
Market Risk Weighted Assets	18.210	10.068
Operational Risk Weighted Assets	3,191.878	3,172.147
TOTAL RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS (RWA)	35,417.652	34,698.985
Tier 1 Capital Ratio Net	8.60%	8.79%
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	13.89%	14.05%

TOTAL TIER 1 CAPITAL

	2022	2021
Paid-up Common Stock	2,170.000	2,170.000
Retained Earnings	997.125	894.159
Undivided Profits	161.801	129.849
Cumulative Foreign Currency Translation	13.866	8.186
Gross Amount	3,342.792	3,202.194
Deductions:		
Deferred tax assets	13.626	14.839
Unsecured DOSRI	281.960	138.500
Total Deductions	295.586	153.339
NET TIER 1 CAPITAL	3,047.206	3,048.855

	CREDIT RISK		MARKET RISK		OPERATIONAL RISK	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
On-Balance Sheet (Net of Deductions)	32,201.112	31,498.864				
Off-Balance Sheet	5.518	16.121				
Counterparty (Trading/Banking)	0.934	1.785				
Interest Rate Exposure			-	-		
Foreign Exchange			18.210	10.068		
Operational Risk Weighted-Assets					3,191.878	3,172.147
Total	32,207.564	31,516.770	18.210	10.068	3,191.878	3,172.147
Capital Requirements	3,220.756	3,151.677	1.821	1.007	319.188	317.215

Corporate GOVERNANCE

Sterling Bank of Asia, in its continued commitment to high standards of good governance and responsible corporate culture, cultivates the values of integrity, disclosure and transparency, accountability, and fairness in each Sterling Banker.

The Board of Directors and its Management, guided by the corporate governance rules of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) under the Manual of Regulations for Banks (MORB), as amended by BSP Circular No. 1129 (Series of 2021); SEC Memorandum Circular No. 6 (Series of 2009), as amended by SEC Memorandum Circular No. 9 (Series of 2014); SEC Memo Circular No. 4 (Series of 2022); and the best corporate governance practices and standards, continues to promote the best interest of its clients and stakeholders.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is entrusted with the primary duty of upholding the Bank's commitment to good governance. This involves providing sound leadership to the Bank's management by giving clear direction and overseeing the implementation of the Bank's approved strategies. To ensure the effective performance of these tasks, the incumbent members of the Board are regularly assessed, while new candidates for membership undergo a selection process that employs a thorough evaluation of their background, expertise, experience, and management style. The Bank's assessment practices are further enhanced with the adoption of BSP Circular No. 1076: Amendments to the Regulations on the Disqualifications and Watchlisting of Directors/Officers and SEC Memo Circular No. 4 (Series of 2022).

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

The Chairman, as the leader of the Board of Directors, guides the Bank in the conduct of its affairs by ensuring strict adherence to a sound decision-making process, overseeing the effective implementation of its strategic plans, and enforcing the Board directives. Additionally, as a link between the Board and the

Management, the Chairman also ensures that a relationship anchored on trust and camaraderie is maintained between both parties to ultimately achieve the Bank's goals and objectives while protecting the interest of its clients and stakeholders.

CORPORATE SECRETARY

The Corporate Secretary assists the Board of Directors by ensuring that all matters discussed in meetings are duly recorded. Additionally, the Corporate Secretary offers advice on the Board's overall responsibilities.

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

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The Senior Management and employees of the Bank support the Board of Directors by effectively carrying out their directives. They are responsible for the implementation of policies, procedures, and projects that help materialize the Bank's overall strategic plans. To ensure the competency and integrity of persons holding such positions in the Bank, the Recruitment and Career Management Unit (Recruitment) under the Human Resources Group follows a comprehensive selection process.

Competency-based interviews, as well as essay, integrity, and psychological tests, are conducted to assess the candidates' basic qualifications. A risk-focused screening process is observed to ensure that the candidates have the appropriate educational background, skills, experience, character, integrity, and competencies to fulfill the duties and responsibilities of the role that they are being considered for. The selection process is also calibrated with the hiring managers to ensure job fit.

Recruitment extends job offers to identified successful candidates who must then comply with pre-employment requirements. The latter includes medical examination and conduct of background check that includes employment verification, character reference, and negative list and file checking as well as validation of school records and reputation in the neighborhood,

among others. Such aims to ensure that the fit and proper standards are adhered to, especially for those who will be holding key and critical positions in the Bank.

BOARD COMPOSITION AND QUALIFICATION

The Board of Directors is composed of fourteen (14) directors, four (4) of which are independent. A fifth independent director, whose membership is

being reviewed by the BSP, will join the Bank once the approval has been secured.

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

Name of Director	Position/ Type of Directorship	Length 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	16 years	18,928,137	7.05%
Cecilio D. San Pedro	Member, President & CEO	8 years	1	0.00%
John Y. Tiu, Jr.	Member, Chairman of the Executive Committee	16 years	18,928,137	7.05%
Bansan C. Choa	Member	16 years	38,399,096	14.31%
William L. Chua	Member	16 years	50,000	0.02%
Harris D. Jacildo	Member	16 years	1	0.00%
A. Bayani K. Tan	Member	16 years	50,000	0.02%
Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu	Member	10 years	1	0.00%
Lamberto R. Villena	Member	16 years	50,000	0.02%
Ignatius F. Yenke	Member	16 years	1	0.00%
Vicente C. Macasaet, Jr.	Member – Independent	5 years	1	0.00%
Antonio R. Samson	Member – Independent	4 years	1	0.00%
Maribel B. Sarino-Lazo	Member – Independent	5 years	1	0.00%
Nestor H. Vasay	Member – Independent	2 years	1	0.00%

Name of Director	Board Meetings	
	Attended	%
Ruben C. Tiu	12	100%
Gregorio T. Yu*	3	100%
Cecilio D. San Pedro	12	100%
John Y. Tiu, Jr.	12	100%
Lamberto R. Villena	12	100%
Bansan C. Choa	12	100%
Harris D. Jacildo	12	100%
Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu	11	92%
Ignatius F. Yenke	11	92%
A. Bayani K. Tan	10	83%
William L. Chua	11	92%
Nestor H. Vasay	12	100%
Maribel B. Sarino-Lazo	12	100%
Vicente C. Macasaet, Jr.	12	100%
Antonio R. Samson	12	100%
Total No. of Meetings	12	

*The membership of Dir. Gregorio T. Yu in the Board of Directors ended on 26 April 2022.

As of December 31, 2022, 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)	Paid-In Capital (in Php)	% of Ownership
JTKC Equities, Inc. (Filipino)	Common	87,899,994	878,999,940.00	878,999,940.00	32.75%
	Preferred	14,000,000	140,000,000.00	140,000,000.00	5.22%
Star Equities, Inc. (Filipino)	Common	66,112,500	661,125,000.00	637,500,000.00	24.63%
Surewell Equities, Inc. (Filipino)	Common	66,112,499	661,124,990.00	650,999,990.00	24.63%
	Preferred	9,000,000	90,000,000.00	90,000,000.00	3.35%

Board Level Committees

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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

Chairperson: John Y. Tiu, Jr.

Members: Bansan C. Choa
Cecilio D. San Pedro
Lamberto R. Villena
Ignatius F. Yenke
Gregorio T. Yu*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

NAME OF DIRECTOR	Attended	%
John Y. Tiu, Jr.	12	100%
Bansan C. Choa	12	100%
Cecilio D. San Pedro	12	100%
Lamberto R. Villena	12	100%
Ignatius F. Yenke	11	92%
Gregorio T. Yu*	3	100%

Total Number of Meetings: 12

*The membership of Dir. Gregorio T. Yu in the Board of Directors ended on 26 April 2022.

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Risk Management Committee develops and oversees the Risk Management Program of the Bank and the Trust Unit. Additionally, 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: Nestor H. Vasay

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

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETINGS

NAME OF DIRECTOR	Attended	%
Nestor H. Vasay	12	100%
William L. Chua	11	92%
Harris D. Jacildo	12	100%
Vicente C. Macasaet, Jr.	12	100%
Antonio R. Samson	12	100%
Maribel B. Sarino-Lazo	12	100%
Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu	11	92%
Ruben C. Tiu	12	100%

Total Number of Meetings: 12

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS COMMITTEE

The Related Party Transactions Committee evaluates related party transactions to ensure the observance of arms-length dealing with the Bank's related parties by observing transparency, accountability, and fairness.

Chairperson: Vicente C. Macasaet, Jr.

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

RELATED PARTY COMMITTEE MEETINGS		
NAME OF DIRECTOR	Attended	%
Vicente C. Macasaet, Jr.	12	100%
William L. Chua	11	92%
Harris D. Jacildo	12	100%
Antonio R. Samson	12	100%
Maribel B. Sarino-Lazo	12	100%
Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu	11	92%
Nestor H. Vasay	12	100%
Total Number of Meetings:	12	

TRUST COMMITTEE

The Trust Committee is responsible for the oversight of the Trust Unit's policies, investment, and fiduciary activities.

Chairperson: Antonio R. Samson

Members: William L. Chua
Harris D. Jacildo
Cecilio D. San Pedro
Ruben C. Tiu
Hazel M. Navarro (*Trust Officer, Non-voting*)

TRUST COMMITTEE MEETINGS		
NAME OF DIRECTOR	Attended	%
Antonio R. Samson	12	100%
William L. Chua	11	92%
Harris D. Jacildo	12	100%
Cecilio D. San Pedro	12	100%
Ruben C. Tiu	12	100%
Total Number of Meetings:	12	

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 ensuring observance of transparency and good governance.

Chairperson: John Y. Tiu, Jr.

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

PRE-QUALIFICATION, BIDDING, AND AWARDS COMMITTEE MEETINGS		
NAME OF DIRECTOR	Attended	%
John Y. Tiu, Jr.	11	100%
Bansan C. Choa	11	100%
Cecilio D. San Pedro	10	91%
Lamberto R. Villena	11	100%
Total Number of Meetings:	12	

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

The Information Technology (IT) Committee oversees the Bank's IT governance framework, ensures the efficiency of the Bank's IT resources in carrying out business objectives, and sets in place an effective IT risk management process that assesses, manages, and mitigates the Bank's IT-related risks.

Chairperson: Bansan C. Choa

Members: Cecilio D. San Pedro
Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu**
John Y. Tiu, Jr.
Ignatius F. Yenke
Ronnie B. Hombre (*IT Group Head, Non-voting*)

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE MEETINGS		
NAME OF DIRECTOR	Attended	%
Cecilio D. San Pedro	11	100%
John Y. Tiu, Jr.	12	100%
Bansan C. Choa	12	100%
Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu**	6	75%
Ignatius F. Yenke	12	100%
Total Number of Meetings:	12	

**Dir. Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu joined the IT Committee in May 2022.

LOAN COMMITTEE

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

Chairperson: Ignatius F. Yenke

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

LOAN COMMITTEE MEETINGS		
NAME OF DIRECTOR	Attended	%
Ignatius F. Yenke	24	100%
Bansan C. Choa	24	100%
Cecilio D. San Pedro	23	96%
John Y. Tiu, Jr.	24	100%
Lamberto R. Villena	24	100%
Gregorio T. Yu*	5	71%
Total Number of Meetings:	24	

*The membership of Dir. Gregorio T. Yu in the Board of Directors ended on 26 April 2022.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee oversees and reviews the effectiveness of the Bank's internal and external audit functions through the assessment of its accounting and financial reporting framework,

risk management, and governance systems and processes, ensuring compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, governance systems, and the Bank's Code of Ethics.

Chairperson: Maribel B. Sarino-Lazo

Members: Vicente C. Macasaet, Jr.
Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu
Nestor H. Vasay

AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETINGS		
NAME OF DIRECTOR	Attended	%
Maribel B. Sarino-Lazo	13	100%
Vicente C. Macasaet, Jr.	13	100%
Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu	12	92%
Nestor H. Vasay	13	100%
Total Number of Meetings:	13	

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

The Corporate Governance Committee ensures compliance with the corporate governance frameworks by providing oversight on the following: nomination processes for Board memberships and Board-appointed positions, continuous education and training programs for the Board, performance evaluation processes, design and operation of remuneration and other incentives policies, and the Bank's Compliance Program.

Chairperson: Vicente C. Macasaet, Jr.

Members: Antonio R. Samson
Maribel B. Sarino-Lazo
A. Bayani K. Tan
Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu
Ruben C. Tiu

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE MEETINGS		
NAME OF DIRECTOR	Attended	%
Vicente C. Macasaet, Jr.	11	100%
Antonio R. Samson	11	100%
Maribel B. Sarino-Lazo	11	100%
A. Bayani K. Tan	8	73%
Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu	10	91%
Ruben C. Tiu	11	100%
Total Number of Meetings:	11	

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

To assist the Board in identifying areas for improvement and resolving issues related to critical governance structures, the Bank conducts an annual performance appraisal in line with the Bank's existing corporate guidelines and principles. The regular assessment enables the Board and the Management to effectively execute their mandated duties and responsibilities.

ORIENTATION, EDUCATION, SUCCESSION, AND RETIREMENT PROGRAMS

ORIENTATION AND EDUCATION

New Directors, upon onboarding, participate in the Orientation Program on the Bank's Mission, Vision, and Values, as well as the various functions and business thrusts of key units. Roles and mandates of various Board and Management Committees are likewise discussed in the program.

As part of the continuing education for the Board of Directors, the Directors attend various seminars and training programs conducted by BSP-accredited training providers. The Corporate Governance training covers various topics that would aid the Members of the Board in navigating current issues related to AML and Sustainability, among others.

Members of the Senior Management Committee also attend training programs that would further enhance their leadership and technical skills conducted by BSP and other external training institutions.

For employees, the Orientation of New Hires remains a pre-requisite onboarding program of the Bank. The program ensures that employees are introduced to the Bank's history, corporate history, code of conduct, mission and values, products, risk management, and anti-money laundering policies, among others. Modules on

customer service, Financial Consumer Protection Program, and Data Privacy are also included in the program.

Other technical-related programs conducted by external training institutions were also afforded to employees in line with their annual training plan.

SUCCESSION PLANNING

The Bank's Board-approved Succession Plan for management positions is continuously monitored, reviewed, and updated. It is an evolving process of identifying high-potential employees, assessing their competencies, and providing an individually-programmed training plan and corresponding learning interventions. The plan ensures the readiness of the employee to assume vacant positions in the Bank as the need arises.

RETIREMENT POLICY – DIRECTORS

There is no age limit as to the determination of the fitness of a Director to be elected as a member of the Board, provided that the Director qualifies in the fit and proper rule that would assess their integrity and probity, physical and mental fitness, relevant education, financial literacy and training, competence, diligence, and independence of mind, and sufficiency of time to fully carry out their responsibilities.

For Independent Directors, they may serve for a maximum cumulative term of nine (9) years. After which, they shall be perpetually barred from serving as an independent director in the Bank but may continue to serve as a regular director.

RETIREMENT POLICY – EMPLOYEES

The Bank has a Retirement Plan that provides funds for the payment of retirement benefits to employees who are eligible for the program. To be eligible for Normal Retirement, an employee must have reached sixty (60) years of age and has completed at least five (5) years of service.

An employee may be allowed to work beyond the Normal Retirement age, provided that this has been approved by the Bank and the employee will not work beyond sixty-five (65) years of age.

REMUNERATION POLICY

The Bank aims to provide compensation and benefits to attract, retain, and motivate its directors, officers, and employees, with the goal of carrying out its vision and mission.

REMUNERATION – DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors received honoraria in recognition of their contribution and attendance during the Board and Board Committee meetings.

PERFORMANCE-BASED REMUNERATION

As part of the Remuneration Policy, the Bank implemented its performance-based annual merit increase to incentivize qualified employees for their contribution to achieving the Bank's goals and targets. The salary increase is directly linked with the employee's contribution to achieving the key result areas (KRA) of their group.

OFFICERS' COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS

The compensation package for officers has both monetary and non-monetary benefits. For monetary compensation, an officer of the Bank is given a monthly salary and guaranteed bonuses equivalent to three (3) months' salary, annual clothing allowance, annual medical allowance, official travel allowance, and presented with an award upon reaching a service milestone of at least five (5) years and every five (5) years thereafter. Non-monetary benefits include a healthcare plan for the officer and for two (2) of their qualified legal dependents, group life insurance, leave privileges, car plan, and loan for transportation, housing, and personal needs.

The five (5) highest-paid officers of the Bank are the President and CEO, three Executive Vice Presidents (EVP), and one Senior Vice President (SVP).

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related Party Transactions (RPT), with their inherent risks, pose potential conflicts of interest that may be disadvantageous to the Bank. To mitigate these risks, policies, and procedures to govern such transactions, guidelines on proper vetting, and endorsement of material RPT to the Board by the RPT Committee are being implemented. Ultimately, the goal is to ensure that the values of integrity and transparency are always upheld in the handling of these transactions on an arm's length basis.

SELF-ASSESSMENT FUNCTION

The Internal Audit and Compliance functions are responsible for the conduct of the Bank's check and balance processes. These functions work together to identify the Bank's strengths and weaknesses, maintain effectiveness, soundness, and adequacy of governance processes and controls, and ensure compliance with laws, rules, and regulations. The regular performance of these processes helps improve the Bank's policies and procedures and thus has become a vital part of the Bank's commitment to good governance.

INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

The Internal Audit function performs an independent and objective examination of the quality and effectiveness of the Bank's internal control, risk management, and governance systems and processes, the results of which help improve the Bank's internal control processes and assist the Board and the Management in protecting the Bank, its clients, and stakeholders. The Internal Audit Group reports to the Audit Committee.

COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

The Compliance function manages the Bank's compliance risk and ensures its adherence to relevant policies by regularly informing the Board and the Management of rules and regulations, apprising Bank personnel on regulatory issuances and serving as an information center for compliance matters, identifying and assessing compliance risks within the Bank's processes and procedures, monitoring the Bank's compliance through testing, and maintaining a constructive working relationship with the BSP and other regulators. The Compliance Office reports to the Corporate Governance Committee.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

The Bank upholds financial consumer standards and recognizes that it is a fundamental part of the Bank's corporate governance and culture.

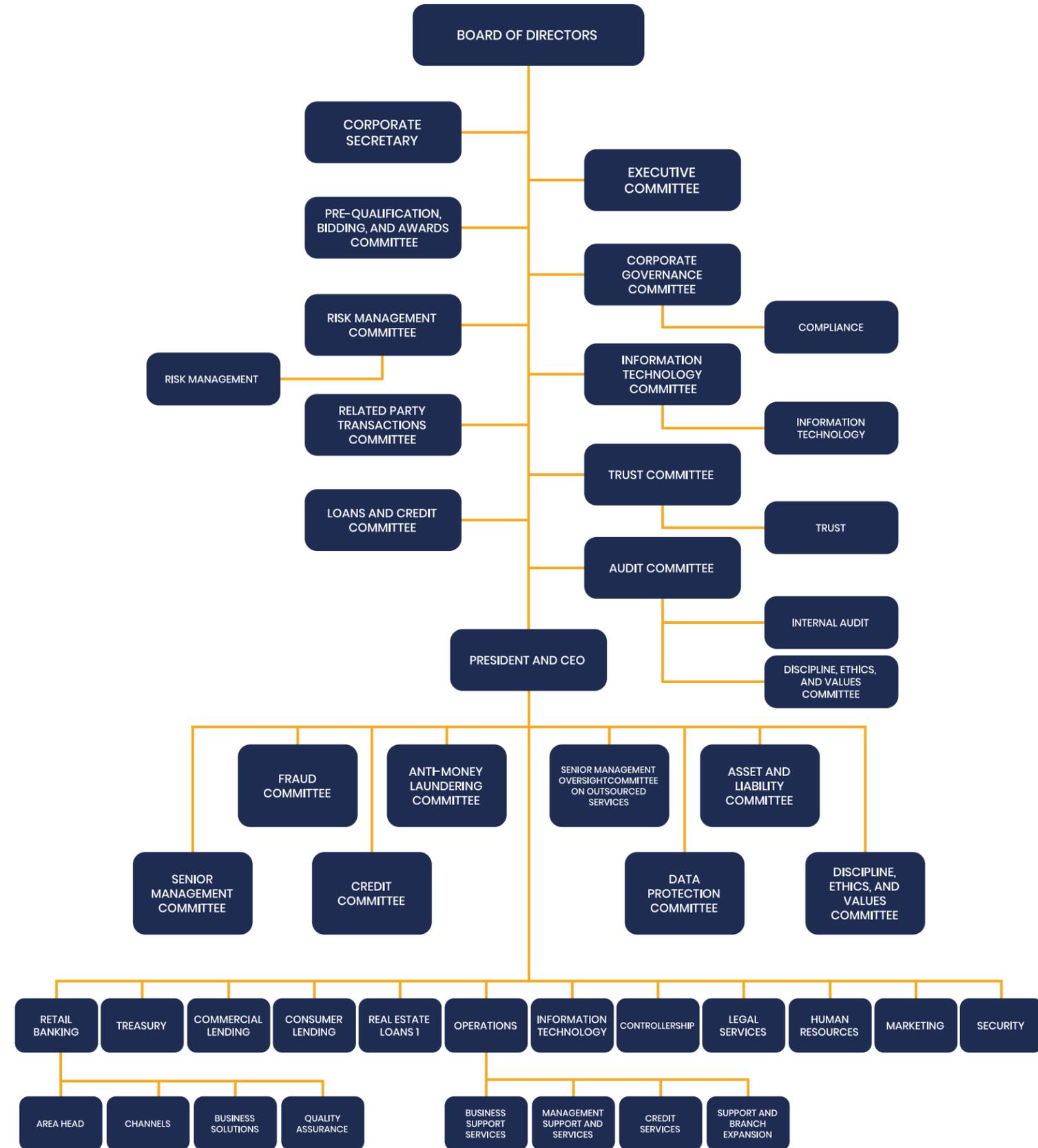
At Sterling Bank of Asia, the policy on financial consumer protection is built on the principles of disclosure and transparency, protection of client information, fair treatment, providing effective recourse, and promoting financial education and awareness. The Board of Directors (BOD) performs its oversight function on the Bank's financial consumer protection policies and programs, while the Senior Management ensures

its implementation and executes other duties and responsibilities delegated by the BOD.

The Board-approved Financial Consumer Protection policy is aligned with the guidelines mandated by the amended BSP Circular 1048 released in 2019. The framework prioritizes consumer protection practices, ensuring they are integrated into the Bank's operations and during the development and implementation of the Bank's products and services.

The Bank has instituted a Consumer Assistance Management System (CAMS), which facilitates the recording and monitoring of received inquiries, requests, and complaints from its customers. In 2022, the Bank received a total of 7,010 customer inquiries, requests, and complaints via its customer assistance channels, with inquiries being the most common, followed by requests and complaints. The Bank registered 1,501 complaints for the year, which is 17% lower compared to the previous year.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



Sterling Bank of Asia Recognized as One of BSP's Outstanding Stakeholders in 2022

Sterling Bank of Asia (SBA), one of the country's leading thrift banks, was recognized by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) during the "2022 Outstanding BSP Stakeholders Appreciation Ceremonies" held last November 29 at the BSP Assembly Hall.

BSP Governor Felipe M. Medalla, in his message, recognized both the public and private sectors for their contribution to the implementation of appropriate, responsive, and well-calibrated policy actions.

SBA was the only savings bank among the nine award recipients cited by BSP for their outstanding participation in BSP's Cash Service Alliance (CSA).

"We are honored to be recognized by the BSP for our strong commitment to the development and protection of the financial services industry," said Cecilio Paul San Pedro, President and CEO of Sterling Bank of Asia. "This award is an affirmation of hard work and dedication in improving the financial well-being of our clients and every Filipino" San Pedro added.

In photo: Sterling Bank of Asia President and CEO, Mr. Cecilio San Pedro during the 2022 Outstanding BSP Stakeholders Appreciation Ceremonies.



Sterling Bank of Asia, one of the country's leading thrift banks, has added another citation to its roster of achievements as it was presented the 2021 Straight-through Processing (STP) Award by the Bank of New York Mellon in December 2022.

This award is a symbol of the Bank's outstanding payment formatting performance in achieving the STP rate for MT103 payments last year.



Corporate Social RESPONSIBILITY



In photo: Sterling Bank of Asia employees during the Nurture-A-Grove activity at Masungi Georeserve.

Sterling Bank of Asia Visits Masungi Georeserve for its Environmental Campaign

Sterling Bank of Asia's (SBA) annual CSR Activity, tagged as Kind Heart Gives, turns green this year as the Bank conducted an environmental initiative at Masungi Georeserve in Baras, Rizal.

Masungi Georeserve is an award-winning conservation project dedicated to conserving the Masungi landscape in Baras, Rizal. Joined by 50 SBA employees, the activity allowed them to participate in the reserve's "Nurture-a-Grove" reforestation campaign.

Sterling Bank of Asia is committed to fulfilling its role in upholding environmental and social responsibility.

"Sterling Bank of Asia takes part in saving the denuded forests around the reserve. It is also one of our ways to strengthen our sustainability efforts and to give back to the environment," said Arlene Siongco, Head of Human Resources Group at Sterling Bank of Asia.

"We'd like to thank Masungi Georeserve for welcoming us. Activities such as these are necessary for the company as it is one of the ways we uphold environmental appreciation and conservation," said Cecilio Paul San Pedro, SBA's President and CEO.

The Masungi Georeserve project has been awarded for protecting the 60-million-year-old limestone formations and more than 400 species of flora and fauna in Baras, Rizal.



The MANAGEMENT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



RUBEN C. TIU
Chairman of the Board



CECILIO D. SAN PEDRO
President and
Chief Executive Officer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



BANSAN C. CHOA
Director



WILLIAM L. CHUA
Director



ANTONIO R. SAMSON
Independent Director



MARIBEL B. SARINO-LAZO
Independent Director



HARRIS D. JACILDO
Director



VICENTE C. MACASAET, JR.
Independent Director



ATTY. A. BAYANI K. TAN
Director



BERNADETTE CINDY C. TIU
Director

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



JOHN KACHO Y. TIU, JR.
Director



NESTOR H. VASAY
Independent Director



ATTY. LAMBERTO R. VILLENA
Director



IGNATIUS F. YENKO
Director

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROFILES

RUBEN C. TIU

Chairman of the Board

Mr. Ruben C. Tiu, 67 years old, Filipino, is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sterling Bank of Asia Inc.

He concurrently serves as a Director and Chairman at Discovery Leisure Company Inc. and JTKC Equities, Inc.

Mr. Tiu is also the Director, Chairman, President, and General Manager at Aldex Realty Corp. He also holds the positions of Director, Chairman, and President of the following companies: Demikk Holdings, Inc.; Demikk Realty, Inc.; JSD Solutions, Inc.; JTKC Land, Inc.; JTKC Leisure Holdings Corp. (formerly JTKC Realty Corp.); Oakridge Properties, Inc.; Pan-Asean Multi Resources Corp.; and Star Equities, Inc. Mr. Tiu serves as a Director and President of Club Asia, Inc. and a Director and Vice President at Goodyear Steel Pipe. He is also a Director at Evergreen Manufacturing Corp. and Tera Investments, Inc.

Mr. Tiu holds a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from De La Salle University.

CECILIO D. SAN PEDRO

Director, President and Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Cecilio D. San Pedro, 62 years old, a Filipino, joined Sterling Bank of Asia Inc. in November 2011. He was appointed as Director, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Bank on July 1, 2015.

Mr. San Pedro's remarkable career in the banking and financial sector comprises significant positions as an Executive Director of Global/Local Markets and Country Treasurer at The Royal Bank of Scotland (formerly ABN AMRO) for eight years. He also worked with Bank of America NT & SA for over 20 years, where his last position was the Principal – Global Markets Head and Country Treasurer.

Prior to being elected as the Bank's President and CEO in 2015, he was a Senior Executive Vice President (SEVP) – Chief Operating Officer (COO), Treasurer, and Head of the Treasury Group.

He is currently a Director and the head of the Audit Committee of Bancnet Inc., a Director at Philippine Payments Management Inc., the President of the Chamber of Thrift Banks, the Banking and Capital Formation Head of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry Inc.; and a Member of Finex Foundation.

Mr. San Pedro graduated from the University of the East with a bachelor's degree in Business Administration, majoring in Accounting. He likewise completed degrees/courses in Corporate Finance Management and Strategic Business Economics at the University of Michigan Business School and the Center for Research and Communication (now the University of Asia and the Pacific), respectively.

BANSAN C. CHOA

Director

Mr. Bansan C. Choa, 68, Filipino, is a Director of the Sterling Bank of Asia Inc. He is also a director at Dragoncircles Phoenixglobe Holdings Corp. and I-Remit, Inc.

He leads Confed Properties, Inc.; Ferris Sobell Properties, Inc.; Merrytown Properties Corp.; Six Alps Corp.; Sure Fortune Properties, Inc.; and Surewell Equities, Inc. as Director and Chairman.

In addition to his responsibilities as Director and President of Banwood Construction Center, Inc.; Bleaushea Properties Corp.; and Comvest Investment Inc., Mr. Choa also serves as President of the Philippine Retirement, Inc.

He is the Chairman and a member of the Board of Trustees at Kassel Condominium Corp. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees at Le Sure Condominium Corp. and Sunny Ridge Condominium Corp.

Concurrently, he is a Board Adviser at the National Real Estate Association; the Organization of Socialized and Economic Housing Developers of the Philippines, Inc.; and the Subdivision and Housing Developers Association.

Mr. Choa is also a member of the Interagency Committee on Price Statistics (IACPS) – Technical Working Group, and a lifetime member of the Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants, De La Salle University Alumni Association, and Xavier Alumni Association.

A Certified Public Accountant with registration no. 0030924, Mr. Choa is also a Registered Real Estate Broker with registration no. 0000002, Registered Real Estate Appraiser with registration no. 0000002, and a Registered Real Estate Consultant with registration no. 0000002.

He graduated from De La Salle University, earning his bachelor's degree in Commerce. He holds 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

Director

Mr. William L. Chua, 72 years old, Filipino, is concurrently a Director of Sterling Bank of Asia Inc.

He is actively involved in the information technology industry as Chairman of Wordtext Systems, Inc.; LSI Leading Technologies, Inc.; and Extra Low Voltage Distribution Inc. He is the Vice Chairman and President of Aikontech (Hearing) Corp.; Vice Chairman of Information Technology Security Distribution, Inc.; and a Director for Nexus Technologies, Inc., and Jupiter Systems, Inc.

He is a member of the Board of Directors of Discovery World Corp.; WS Pacific Publications, Inc.; WSI Philippines, Inc.; Greenhills East Village Association, Inc.; and a Founding Trustee of the Adolfo S. Suzara Foundation, Inc.

Mr. Chua holds a Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering from California State University and a master's degree in Business Administration from Santa Clara University.

HARRIS D. JACILDO
Director

Mr. Harris D. Jacildo, 61 years old, Filipino, is a Director of Sterling Bank of Asia Inc. He is also the Chair of the Board of Directors and President of I-Remit Inc.

Mr. Jacildo is concurrently a Director/Nominee at iFast Innovate PTY Ltd. (formerly Worldwide Exchange Pty Ltd), iRemit Global Remittance Ltd. (UK), I-Remit New Zealand Ltd., I-Remittance Singapore PTE Ltd., and Lucky Star Management Ltd. (HKG). He is a Trustee/Nominee at Kabalikang Migrang Pilipino (KAMPI).

He obtained his bachelor's degree in Applied Economics from De La Salle University and completed a Basic Management Program at the Asian Institute of Management.

VICENTE C. MACASAET, JR.
Independent Director

Mr. Vicente C. Macasaet, Jr., 86 years old, Filipino, is an Independent Director of Sterling Bank of Asia Inc.

He was a Manager at the French National Airline, Air France, for 17 years before joining Sterling Bank of Asia. He was also the Executive Sales Director of the Regent Hotel of Manila for seven years. He worked in the same capacity for nine years with Northwest and American Airlines in the Middle East, based in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

In addition to these roles, he completed a five-year French Language and Culture course at the Alliance Française de Manille. He now teaches the French language at Easter College in Baguio. He practices addiction counseling independently at Kaya Rehabilitation Center in Baguio.

Mr. Macasaet graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Commerce, major in Banking and a minor in Finance from Colegio de San Juan de Letran.

ANTONIO R. SAMSON
Independent Director

Mr. Antonio R. Samson, 75 years old, Filipino, is an Independent Director of Sterling Bank of Asia Inc.

He concurrently serves as an Independent Director at Philequity Fund, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer at Touch XDA, President at the Manila Chamber Orchestra Foundation, and a Chief Growth Officer at DDB Philippines.

He holds a bachelor's degree in Economics from the Ateneo de Manila University, a master's degree in Business Administration from the Asian Institute of Management, and a master's degree in Business Economics from the Center for Research and Communication.

MARIBEL B. SARINO-LAZO
Independent Director

Ms. Maribel B. Sarino-Lazo, 61 years old, Filipino, is an Independent Director of Sterling Bank of Asia Inc.

Ms. Sarino-Lazo served as a Consultant for Treasury, International Treasury, Controls, and Credit and Collections for Adobe Systems; Silicon Graphics, Inc.; and Hewlett-Packard Co. in San Jose, California. She was formerly a Second Vice President and Assistant Treasurer of the Chase Manhattan Bank, North America. Previous to this, she also managed the foreign office of PCI Bank in France and worked in corporate banking for the Insular Bank of Asia and America.

Ms. Sarino-Lazo is a Haverford College, Pennsylvania graduate who holds a bachelor's degree in Economics.

ATTY. A. BAYANI K. TAN
Director

Atty. A. Bayani K. Tan, 67 years old, Filipino, is a Director of Sterling Bank of Asia Inc.

Concurrently, he is the Chairman and President at Trifels, Inc.; Director and Chairman of Destiny Lend Fund, Inc.; and Managing Director of Shamrock Development Corp.

He is also a Director and Corporate Secretary at Citycane Corp.; Club Asia, Inc.; Mandalore Manila Bay Development Corp.; S.C. Tan Export Corp.; SCT Electro Component Corp.; SCT Furnishings Corp.; and Yoshita Corp. He holds directorships at Discovery World Corp.; Pascual Laboratories, Inc.; Pure Energy Holdings Corp.; Jin Navitas Electric Corp.; Bluepanel Equities and Development, Inc.; Northpond Holdings and Development Corp.; and T&V Realty Holdings, Inc.

A Senior Partner of Tan Venturanza Valdez, Atty. Tan concurrently serves as corporate secretary of the following corporations: Aldex Realty Corp.; Coal Asia Holdings, Inc.; Dakota Residences Condominium Corp.; Demikk Holdings, Inc.; Demikk Realty, Inc.; Discovery Country Suites, Inc.; Discovery Fleet Corp.; Electroparts Development Corp.; Goodyear Steel Pipe Corp.; JTKC Equities, Inc.; JTKC Land, Inc.; Oakridge Properties, Inc.; One Cerrada Corp.; Philippine Asahi Material Corp.; Star Equities, Inc.; Tera Investments, Inc.; The Discovery Leisure Company, Inc.; and Union Pacific Ace Industries, Inc.

Atty. Tan is actively involved in various NGOs, charitable organizations, and educational institutions, viz., he is the Chairman of the following foundations: WeSolve Foundation Inc., SCTAN Foundation, Inc.; Guimaras Forest Foundation, Inc.; and Anhawan Foundation Inc. He sits as the Vice Chairman of St. Scholastica's College Manila and President of Catarman Chamber Integrated School Foundation, Inc.; he is currently the Corporate Secretary of Philippine Jesuit Aid Association, Inc.; a Trustee and EVP of UP Law '80 Foundation, Inc.; a Trustee and Corporate Secretary of St. Scholastica's Hospital, Inc. and Wellington Dee Ty Foundation Inc.; and Trustee and Treasurer of Rebisco Foundation, Inc.

Atty. Tan holds a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science from San Beda College, where he graduated class valedictorian and was awarded the Medal for Academic Excellence. He received a degree in Bachelor of Laws

from the University of the Philippines, where he ranked ninth in his class, and earned his Master of Laws from New York University. He was a member of the Order of the Purple Feather, the official honor society of the Juris Doctor program of the UP College of Law. He took the 1981 Bar Examinations and ranked sixth amongst all bar passers.

BERNADETTE CINDY C. TIU
Director

Ms. Bernadette Cindy C. Tiu, 43, Filipino, is a Director of Sterling Bank of Asia Inc.

She is concurrently the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of I-Remit, Inc. and the Vice President of Fidelity Securities, Inc.

Ms. Tiu graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, majoring in Accounting and Finance, from the Boston University School of Management.

JOHN KACHO Y. TIU, JR.
Director

Mr. John Y. Tiu Jr., 46, Filipino, is a Director of Sterling Bank of Asia Inc.

He is currently the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Discovery World Corp. He also serves as a Director and President at Discovery Country Suites Inc.; JTKC Equities, Inc.; and The Discovery Leisure Company, Inc.

Mr. Tiu concurrently serves as Director, Chairman, and President at JT Perle Corp.; Ninety Nine Urdaneta Holdings Corp.; One Cerrada Corp.; One Legaspi Corp.; One Luscaro Corp.; and Tera Investments, Inc. He sits as Director and Chairman at the following companies: Balay Holdings Inc.; Cay Islands Corp.; Discovery Hospitality Corp.; Euro-Pacific Resorts Inc.; Katharo Water Solutions, Inc.; Long Beach Property Holdings Inc.; Lucky Cloud 9 Resort Inc.; One Davao Townships, Inc.; Palawan Cove Corp.; and Sonoran Corp.

Additionally, Mr. Tiu is a Director and Executive Vice President at Aldex Realty Corp.; a Director and the Treasurer of JTKC Land Inc., Sagesoft Solutions Inc., and Star Equities Inc.; a Director and First Vice President at JTKC Leisure Holdings Corp. (formerly JTKC Realty Corp.). He also holds a directorship position at DYT Equities Corporation, Evergreen Manufacturing Corp., Lunch Bucks Gourmet Inc., Oakridge Properties Inc., Radenta Technologies Inc., and Whistler Investment Corp. He serves as a Vice President at Solkraft Power PH Corp.

Mr. Tiu earned his bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering minor in Mathematics from the University of Washington in Seattle.

NESTOR H. VASAY
Independent Director

Mr. Nestor H. Vasay, 69 years old, Filipino, is an Independent Director of Sterling Bank of Asia Inc.

Mr. Vasay's background in the banking and finance industry spans more than two decades, where he started with Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company as Trust Analyst in November 1976. He moved to Chase Manhattan

Bank after two years, where he was responsible for various functions in Credit Administration. His last position was Second Vice President and Head of Credit Services.

He was also an Assistant Vice President and Sector Head for Credit Review from June 1996 to August 1997 at International Exchange Bank/I-Bank before shifting to the energy industry. He was Assistant Vice President for Credit Administration at First Gas Power Corporation from 1997 to 2002.

He became the Vice President and Comptroller of First Gas Power Corporation from 2002 to 2010 before he was moved to Energy Development Corporation from 2010 to 2018 as the company's Chief Finance Officer and Treasurer with the rank of Senior Vice President.

Mr. Vasay received a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from Angeles University and is a Certified Public Accountant.

ATTY. LAMBERTO R. VILLENA
Director

Atty. Lamberto R. Villena, 75 years old, Filipino, is the past President and Chief Executive Officer of Sterling Bank of Asia Inc. (from December 2006 to June 2015). He is currently a Director of the Bank and also serves as a Director at Discovery World Corporation.

Atty. Villena has more than thirty years of banking expertise and includes a post as Executive Vice President for Commercial Banking at RCBC before joining Sterling Bank of Asia Inc. He served in various executive capacities for the company under Credit, Corporate Banking, Remedial Management, Treasury, and Consumer Banking.

He earned his law degree from the University of the Philippines and is a member of the Philippine Bar. He also has a master's degree in Business Administration from the same university and is an Ateneo de Manila University alumnus.

IGNATIUS F. YENKO
Director

Mr. Ignatius F. Yenke, 70 years old, a Filipino, is a Director of Sterling Bank of Asia Inc. Concurrently, he is a Director and the Vice Chairman of TKC Metal Corp. (formerly TKC Steel). He also holds the positions of Director and Chief Financial Adviser at Slashdotph Corp. and at Global Integrated Contact Facilities.

Mr. Yenke has also worked at The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A. as Vice President, having been assigned to their Manila and Seoul branches.

Mr. Yenke holds a master's degree in Business Administration from the Asian Institute of Management and a bachelor's degree in Economics from the Ateneo de Manila University.

BUSINESS LINE GROUP HEADS



RALPH B. CADIZ
Executive Vice President and
Retail Banking Group Head



BENSON J. HARI-ONG
Executive Vice President
and Commercial Lending
Group Head



CLAYTON T. LEE
Executive Vice President,
Treasurer, and
Treasury Group Head



MARY ROSE U. MENDEZ
Senior Vice President
and Consumer Lending
Group Head



CANDICE P. QUIANZON
First Vice President and
Real Estate Loans Head



HAZEL M. NAVARRO
Vice President and
Trust Officer

GROUP HEADS' PROFILES

RALPH B. CADIZ
Executive Vice President and Head-Retail Banking Group

Mr. Ralph B. Cadiz, 55 years old, Filipino, is the Executive Vice President and Head of Sterling Bank of Asia's Retail Banking Group.

Mr. Cadiz joined Sterling Bank of Asia in September 2010, bringing with him a diverse banking experience from UCPB, Solid Bank, International Exchange Bank, Union Bank, Security Bank, and Export Bank. His impressive portfolio shows he held various positions in retail banking, consumer lending, and remittance. His last position was Head of Branch Banking and Consumer Lending with the rank of Senior Vice President at Export Bank.

He holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Commerce majoring in Business Administration from the University of Santo Tomas.

BENSON J. HARI-ONG
Executive Vice President and
Head-Commercial Lending Group

Mr. Hari-Ong, 57 years old, Filipino, is the Executive Vice President and Head of Commercial Lending Group of Sterling Bank of Asia.

Mr. Hari-Ong is a seasoned banker, bringing to the Bank his expertise in Corporate Banking. Before joining Sterling Bank of Asia in March 2008, he held various positions at Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation.

He graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Industrial Management minor in Mechanical Engineering from De La Salle University. He received 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. Clayton T. Lee, 54 years old, Filipino, is the Executive Vice President, Treasurer, and Head of Treasury Group at Sterling Bank of Asia.

Mr. Lee has a distinguished banking career, particularly in the field of Treasury. His banking experience included various stints in local and foreign banks in the Philippines, such as Allied Bank, Bank of America, and The Royal Bank of Scotland (formerly ABN AMRO). Before joining Sterling Bank in November 2011, he was a Vice President - Global/Local Markets and Foreign Exchange head at The Royal Bank of Scotland.

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

MARY ROSE U. MENDEZ
Senior Vice President
and Consumer Lending Group Head

Ms. Mendez, 51, is a Senior Vice President and Head of Sterling Bank of Asia's Consumer Lending Group.

Her past affiliation includes being the head of the Retail Lending Group for The Philippine National Bank, real estate loan division head for China Banking Corporation, and mortgage loan department head for PS Bank.

Her experience in finance was enriched by her role as the grant administrator for finance for a project funded by the Global Environment Facility.

She started her banking career with various Branch and Trust Banking roles for RCBC Savings Bank, Capitol Bank, and Asiatrust Bank.

Ms. Mendez received her Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration from the University of the Philippines, where she graduated cum laude. Afterward, she received her Master's degree in Business Administration from the same institution.

CANDICE P. QUIANZON
First Vice President and
Real Estate Loans Head

Ms. Candice Quianzon, 51, is the First Vice President and Real Estate Loans Head of Sterling Bank of Asia.

Ms. Quianzon brings a wealth of experience and diverse achievements from her tenure in the consumer lending team of LBC Development Bank and GSIS Bank. Additionally, she made her mark in sales and marketing roles at esteemed organizations like ABN-Amro and Urban Bank before joining the Bank in May 2010.

Ms. Quianzon's educational background is equally impressive. She is a licensed real estate broker with a bachelor's degree in Biology from Far Eastern University. Pursuing further academic excellence, she has accumulated master's units from the University of Sto Tomas' MBA program. Furthermore, she completed an Executive Diploma Program in Real Estate Management at De La Salle - College of Saint Benilde. Ms. Quianzon is pursuing her Master's Degree in Real Estate Management at the University of San Jose-Recoletos, Cebu, demonstrating her commitment to personal and professional growth.

HAZEL M. NAVARRO
Vice President, and Trust Officer

Ms. Hazel M. Navarro, 48 years old, Filipino, is the Vice President and Trust Officer of Sterling Bank of Asia.

Ms. Navarro launched her impressive banking career at Traders Royal Bank. Her expertise as a Trust Investment Officer began at RCBC Savings Bank and further honed it when she joined Sterling Bank of Asia in September 2016. She is also currently on her second term as a Director at the Trust Officers Association of the Philippines (TOAP).

She graduated from Assumption College with a Bachelor of Science Degree, majoring in International Business.

SENIOR OFFICERS

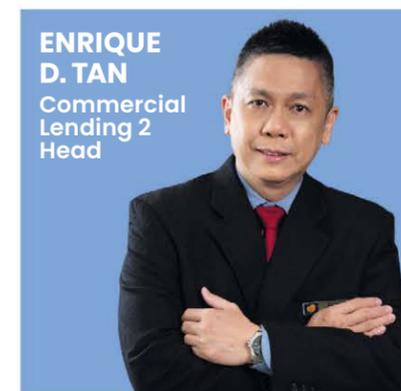
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENTS



FIRST VICE PRESIDENTS



FIRST VICE PRESIDENTS



SENIOR OFFICERS

VICE PRESIDENTS



JOSE EDUARDO G. ACAYAN
Treasury Marketing Trader



FELISA B. ALCALA
Business Support Services Head



RAQUEL C. BUMBAY
Marketing Group Head



MAURICE MARIO R. CALINGO
Senior Relationship Manager



MARC CHRISTOPHER U. CARLOS
Domestic Markets Head



REINA FILIPINA V. DEACOSTA
Credit Evaluation and Approval Head



MARVIN BRYAN S. FRANCISCO
Senior Relationship Manager



RINALDI O. GONZALES
Technology Operations Head



HENRY G. HUNG
Application Systems Head



MARY JOCELYN C. IMPERIO
Branch Head - Ayala



MARILOU B. LABAY
Financial Markets Sales Head

VICE PRESIDENTS



ETHEL L. PERALTA
Management Support Services Head



NORWINA L. REYES
Quality Assurance Head



MICHELLE R. RODRIGO
General Accounting Head



JOSE ANTONIO C. SALVACION
Chief Security Officer



MA. RUBY N. SAMSON
Application Testing and User Support Head



ALMA VALERIE C. SORIANO
Legal Services Head



ARIEL F. YANG
Regulatory Reports and Reconciliation Head

NO PHOTO:

RONNIE B. HOMBRE
Information Technology Group Head

PAZ CECILE D.C. SALAZAR
Market and Liquidity Risk Head

Audited Financial STATEMENTS

STERLING BANK OF ASIA, INC. (A Savings Bank)

Financial Statements
December 31, 2022 and 2021

With independent auditors' report provided by



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Sterling Bank of Asia Inc. (A Savings Bank)
Sterling Bank Corporate Center
8004 Ortigas Avenue
Greenhills, 1500, San Juan
Metro Manila

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sterling Bank of Asia Inc. (A Savings Bank) (the Bank), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the statements of income, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2022 but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2022 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audits of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

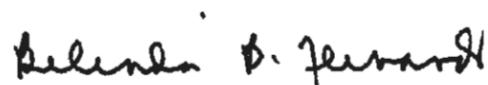
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting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

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

Report on the Supplementary Information Required under Section 174 and Appendix 55 of the Manual of Regulations for Banks by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Disclosure Requirements to the Audited Financial Statements

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 required by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas under Section 174 and Appendix 55 of the Manual of Regulations for Banks as disclosed in Note 26 to financial statements is presented for additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of the management. The supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

REYES TACANDONG & Co.



BELINDA B. FERNANDO

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 81207

Tax Identification No. 102-086-538-000

BOA Accreditation No. 4782; Valid until April 13, 2024

SEC Accreditation No. 81207-SEC Group A

Issued January 30, 2020

Valid for Financial Periods 2019 to 2023

BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-004-2022

Valid until October 16, 2025

PTR No. 9564560

Issued January 3, 2023, Makati City

March 28, 2023

Makati City, Metro Manila

STERLING BANK OF ASIA INC. (A Savings Bank)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		December 31	
	Note	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Cash and other cash items		₱510,101,446	₱627,826,383
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	13	2,813,319,000	6,346,319,599
Due from other banks		1,963,318,024	2,598,830,302
Interbank loans receivable	6	470,374,799	-
Investment securities	7	2,180,629,502	3,356,310,923
Loans and receivables	8	30,975,948,092	30,960,274,303
Foreclosed assets	9	578,218,320	429,076,410
Property and equipment	10	582,876,543	515,596,592
Intangible assets	11	292,013,209	307,589,792
Net deferred tax assets	21	21,795,988	19,747,293
Other assets	12	112,258,256	108,283,327
		₱40,500,853,179	₱45,269,854,924
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Deposit liabilities	13	₱33,636,398,724	₱38,242,950,951
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses	14	176,012,130	160,898,404
Manager's checks		117,174,478	98,191,696
Unsecured subordinated debt	15	1,300,000,000	1,300,000,000
Lease liabilities	18	241,109,327	175,603,805
Retirement liability	19	55,035,205	51,531,945
Income tax payable		299,049	16,884,778
Other liabilities	16	1,169,219,369	1,599,853,264
Total Liabilities		36,695,248,282	41,645,914,843
Equity			
Perpetual preferred stock	22	300,000,000	300,000,000
Common stock	22	2,170,000,000	2,170,000,000
Other equity reserves		(1,107,468)	18,338,414
Retained earnings		1,336,712,365	1,135,601,667
Total Equity		3,805,604,897	3,623,940,081
		₱40,500,853,179	₱45,269,854,924

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

STERLING BANK OF ASIA INC. (A Savings Bank)
(A Subsidiary of JTKC Equities, Inc.)

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Note	Years Ended December 31	
		2022	2021
INTEREST INCOME ON:			
Loans and receivables	8	₱1,990,850,609	₱2,204,037,050
Investment securities	7	74,177,517	37,107,920
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and other banks		70,910,052	61,995,372
Interbank loans receivable	6	54,647,862	19,665,887
		2,190,586,040	2,322,806,229
INTEREST EXPENSE ON DEPOSIT AND OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			
	13	513,025,086	410,116,664
NET INTEREST INCOME		1,677,560,954	1,912,689,565
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES)			
Service charges, fees and commissions		187,805,158	235,939,671
Net losses from assets sold or acquired	9	(25,874,331)	(156,419,114)
Net trading and securities gains (losses) from investment securities	7	18,511,339	(30,951,480)
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)		(335,163)	2,040,897
Others - net		7,296,057	6,950,547
		187,403,060	57,560,521
PROVISIONS FOR (REVERSAL OF) CREDIT AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON:			
Loans and receivables	8	42,137,524	86,282,074
Foreclosed assets	9	-	(22,060,376)
		42,137,524	64,221,698
OPERATING EXPENSES	20	1,568,806,734	1,509,304,427
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		254,019,756	396,723,961
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)	21		
Current		53,820,081	64,031,000
Deferred		(911,023)	58,483,342
		52,909,058	122,514,342
NET INCOME		₱201,110,698	₱274,209,619

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

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

	Note	Years Ended December 31	
		2022	2021
NET INCOME		₱201,110,698	₱274,209,619
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
<i>Items to be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
Net unrealized losses on fair value changes of investment securities	7	(21,713,459)	(8,648,340)
Translation adjustment		5,680,590	(1,033,269)
<i>Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
Remeasurement loss on retirement liability, net of deferred tax	19	(3,413,013)	(4,068,742)
Effect of change in tax rate		-	920,699
		(19,445,882)	(12,829,652)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		₱181,664,816	₱261,379,967

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

STERLING BANK OF ASIA INC. (A Savings Bank)
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Note	Years Ended December 31	
		2022	2021
PERPETUAL PREFERRED STOCK	22	₱300,000,000	₱300,000,000
COMMON STOCK	22	2,170,000,000	2,170,000,000
OTHER EQUITY RESERVES			
Cumulative Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Fair Value			
Changes of Investment Securities			
	7		
Balance at beginning of year		909,999	9,558,339
Net unrealized losses		(21,713,459)	(8,648,340)
Balance at end of year		(20,803,460)	909,999
Cumulative Remeasurement Gains on Retirement Liability			
	19		
Balance at beginning of year		9,242,587	12,390,630
Net remeasurement loss		(3,413,013)	(4,068,742)
Effect of change in tax rate		-	920,699
Balance at end of year		5,829,574	9,242,587
Cumulative Translation Adjustment			
Balance at beginning of year		8,185,828	9,219,097
Translation adjustment		5,680,590	(1,033,269)
Balance at end of year		13,866,418	8,185,828
		(1,107,468)	18,338,414
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Balance at beginning of year		1,135,601,667	861,392,048
Net income		201,110,698	274,209,619
Balance at end of year		1,336,712,365	1,135,601,667
		₱3,805,604,897	₱3,623,940,081

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

STERLING BANK OF ASIA INC. (A Savings Bank)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	Years Ended December 31	
		2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax		₱254,019,756	₱396,723,961
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	10	167,556,658	155,310,895
Provisions (reversal) for credit and impairment losses on:			
Loans and receivables	8	42,135,821	86,282,074
Foreclosed assets	9	-	(22,060,376)
Net losses from assets sold or acquired	9	25,874,331	156,419,114
Retirement benefits	19	18,952,575	17,916,949
Interest expense on lease liabilities	18	12,753,544	13,333,542
Net amortization of discount (premium) of investment securities	7	16,089,810	(696,060)
Interest income from accretion of:	8		
Modification loss on loans and receivables		-	(169,340,088)
Loss on extinguishment of loans and receivables		-	(12,587,582)
Operating income before working capital changes		537,382,495	621,302,429
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in the amounts of:			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(97,461)	-
Loans and receivables		(578,522,612)	20,783,783
Other assets		(1,541,748)	(10,501,911)
Increase (decrease) in the amounts of:			
Deposit liabilities		(4,606,552,227)	3,316,788,565
Manager's checks		18,982,782	21,117,477
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses		15,113,726	(16,854,098)
Other liabilities		(430,633,895)	867,764,888
Net cash generated from (used for) operations		(5,045,868,940)	4,820,401,133
Income taxes paid		(68,894,859)	(65,486,377)
Retirement contributions	19	(20,000,000)	(17,000,000)
Retirement benefits paid	19	-	(824,955)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities		(5,134,763,799)	4,737,089,801
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Maturity of investment securities	7	23,646,331,028	8,206,241,973
Additions to:			
Investment securities	7	(22,508,452,876)	(10,734,719,523)
Property and equipment	10	(44,007,603)	(19,896,715)
Computer software	11	(4,777,811)	(6,304,243)
Proceeds from sale of:			
Assets held for sale	9	314,649,946	333,311,723
Property and equipment	10	1,554,595	3,813,714
Investment properties	9	-	11,958,000
Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities		1,405,297,279	(2,205,595,071)

(Forward)

STERLING BANK OF ASIA INC. (A Savings Bank)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

	Note	Years Ended December 31	
		2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM A FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Payments of lease liabilities	18	(P92,077,085)	(P96,046,787)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
		5,680,590	(1,033,269)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(3,815,863,015)	2,434,414,674
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			
Cash and other cash items		627,826,383	642,606,701
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas		6,346,319,599	2,569,444,094
Due from other banks		2,598,830,302	2,993,935,298
Interbank loans receivable		-	932,575,517
		9,572,976,284	7,138,561,610
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR			
Cash and other cash items		510,101,446	627,826,383
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas		2,813,319,000	6,346,319,599
Due from other banks		1,963,318,024	2,598,830,302
Interbank loans receivable		470,374,799	-
		P5,757,113,269	P9,572,976,284
OPERATING CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST			
Interest received		P2,190,586,040	P2,283,299,241
Interest paid		513,025,086	410,040,521
NONCASH INFORMATION			
Foreclosure of assets held for sale	9	P521,736,102	P351,657,423
Recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	8, 10	144,829,063	37,710,353

See accompanying 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 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. 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, 2022 and 2021, the Bank operates a total of 47 branches.

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, 2022 and 2021, the ultimate parent company of the Bank is JEI, through a direct equity interest of 37.97% and indirect equity interest of 24.63%, 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, 2022 and 2021 have been approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (BOD) on March 28, 2023 as recommended for approval by the Audit Committee on the same date.

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 Philippine Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (formerly 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:

- investment securities measured at fair value;
- assets held for sale that are measured at the lower of carrying amount of loans and receivables and fair value 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 initial recognition 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 Philippine Peso equivalent amounts, 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 Amendments to PFRS

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following amendments to PFRS effective January 1, 2022.

- Amendments to PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds Before Intended Use* – The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. Instead, the proceeds and related costs from such items shall be recognized in profit or loss. There is no transition relief for first-time adopters.
- Amendments to PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract* – The amendments specify which costs shall be included when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making. The ‘costs of fulfilling’ a contract comprise the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract’. These costs can either be incremental (e.g., the costs of direct labor and materials) or can be an allocation of costs directly related to fulfilling a contract (e.g., depreciation of fixed assets). At the date of initial application, the cumulative effect of applying the amendments is recognized as an opening balance adjustment to retained earnings or other component of equity, as applicable. Accordingly, the comparatives are not restated.
- Annual Improvements to PFRS 2018 to 2020 Cycle:
 - Amendment to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments - Fees in the ‘10 per cent’ Test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities* – The amendment clarifies which fees an entity shall include when it applies the ‘10 per cent’ test in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability (i.e. whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability is substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability). These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or the lender on the other’s behalf. The amendment applies to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applied the amendment.
 - Amendment to PFRS 16, *Leases - Lease Incentives* – The amendment removed from Illustrative Example 13 the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor. The objective of the amendment is to avoid any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives because of how the requirements for lease incentives are illustrated.

The adoption of the amendments to PFRS did not materially affect the financial statements of the Bank. Additional disclosures were included in the financial statements, as applicable.

Amendments to PFRS Issued but Not yet Effective

Relevant amendments to PFRS, which are not yet effective and have not been applied in preparing the financial statements, are summarized below.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023:

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and PFRS Practice Statement 2, *Making Materiality Judgments - Disclosure Initiative - Accounting Policies* – The amendments require an entity to disclose its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies and provide guidance on how an entity applies the concept of materiality in making

decisions about accounting policy disclosures. In assessing the materiality of accounting policy information, entities need to consider both the size of the transactions, other events or conditions and its nature. The amendments clarify (1) that accounting policy information may be material because of its nature, even if the related amounts are immaterial, (2) that accounting policy information is material if users of an entity's financial statements would need it to understand other material information in the financial statements, and (3) if an entity discloses immaterial accounting policy information, such information should not obscure material accounting policy information. In addition, PFRS Practice Statement 2 is amended by adding guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' to accounting policy information. The amendments should be applied prospectively. Earlier application is permitted.

- Amendments to PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Accounting Estimates* – The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies, and the correction of errors. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are “monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty”. An entity develops an accounting estimate if an accounting policy requires an item in the financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The amendments clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not a correction of an error, and that the effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors. A change in an accounting estimate may affect only the profit or loss in the current period, or the profit or loss of both the current and future periods. Earlier application is permitted.
- Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Taxes - Deferred Tax Related Assets and Liabilities from a Single Transaction* – The amendments require companies to recognize deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendments should be applied on a modified retrospective basis. Earlier application is permitted.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024:

- Amendments to PFRS 16 - *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback* – The amendments clarify that the liability that arises from a sale and leaseback transaction, that satisfies the requirements in PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, to be accounted for as a sale, is a lease liability to which PFRS 16 applies and give rise to a right-of-use asset. For the subsequent measurement, the seller-lessee shall determine 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' in a way that the seller-lessee would not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee. Applying this subsequent measurement does not prevent the seller-lessee from recognizing any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. Any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease does not relate to the right of use retained but to the right of use terminated. The amendments must be applied retrospectively. Earlier application is permitted.
- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent* – The amendments clarify the requirements for an entity to have the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. The amendments also specify and clarify the following: (i) an entity's right to defer settlement must exist at the end of the reporting period,

(ii) the classification is unaffected by management's intentions or expectations about whether the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement, (iii) how lending conditions affect classification, and (iv) requirements for classifying liabilities where an entity will or may settle by issuing its own equity instruments. The amendments must be applied retrospectively. Earlier application is permitted. If applied in earlier period, the Bank shall also apply Amendments to PAS 1 - *Noncurrent Liabilities with Covenants* for that period.

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Noncurrent Liabilities with Covenants* – The amendments clarified that covenants to be complied with after the reporting date do not affect the classification of debt as current or noncurrent at the reporting date. Instead, the amendments require the entity to disclose information about these covenants in the notes to the financial statements. The amendments must be applied retrospectively. Earlier application is permitted. If applied in earlier period, the Bank shall also apply Amendments to PAS 1 - *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent* for that period.

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

Financial Instruments

Date of Recognition. The Bank recognizes a financial asset or liability in the statement 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 fair value through profit or loss (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 fair value through other comprehensive income (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.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, there are no financial assets at FVPL. However, the Bank enters into transactions during the year involving certain investments in government securities and private bonds, which are included in this category.

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) and foreign currency gains or 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.

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.

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.

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.

Equity securities designated to be measured at FVOCI may no longer be reclassified to other category.

Impairment. The Bank recognizes credit and 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 determined 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 determined 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. The Bank also considers downgrade of credit risk rating or changes in the computed probabilities of default to determine whether significant increase in credit risk has occurred subsequent to initial recognition date. As a backstop indicator, the Bank considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether the financial assets at amortized 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. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults. ECL for credit-impaired financial assets is based on the difference between the gross carrying amount and present value of estimated future cash flows. The Bank transfers credit exposures from Stage 3 (non-performing) to Stage 1 (performing) when there is sufficient evidence

to support their full collection. Such exposures should exhibit both the quantitative and qualitative indicators of probable collection prior to the transfer. The quantitative indicator is characterized by payments made within an observation period. The qualitative indicator pertains to the results of assessment of the borrower's financial capacity. As a general rule, full collection is probable when payments of interest and/or principal are received for at least six periods.

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.

Modification or Restructuring. The Bank may modify the original terms and conditions of an existing loan, which may include, but not limited to, change in interest rate and terms, principal amount, maturity date and repayment schedule.

If modifications are considered substantial based on the assessment of the Bank, the loan is derecognized. Generally, a modification is considered substantial if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including net fees paid or received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is different by at least 10% from the discounted present value of remaining cash flows of the original asset.

On the other hand, if a loan has been renegotiated or modified without resulting in a derecognition, the Bank records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not been already recorded, based on the change in cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate.

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 does not have financial liabilities measured at FVPL as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

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 statement 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 statement of financial position.

Foreclosed Assets

Foreclosed assets are composed of assets held for sale, investment properties and other foreclosed assets.

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.

Investment Properties. Foreclosed assets are classified as investment properties if these are foreclosed real estate properties. The investment property acquired in settlement of loans is initially measured at fair value of the asset acquired unless the fair value of the asset cannot be measured, in which case the investment property acquired is measured at the carrying amount of the settled loan amount. Any difference between the fair value of an investment property acquired and the carrying amount of the loan upon foreclosure is recognized in profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, depreciable investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the ten years. Land that is classified as investment property, is carried at cost and any impairment in value.

An investment property is derecognized when it has been disposed. Any gain or loss on the derecognition of an investment property is recognized in profit or loss in the year of derecognition.

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

Other Foreclosed Assets. Foreclosed assets are classified as other foreclosed assets if these will not be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than continuing use and are not real estate properties. Other foreclosed assets are initially measured at the fair value of the asset acquired.

Any difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the loan upon foreclosure is recognized in profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, other foreclosed assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the three years.

Other foreclosed assets are derecognized upon disposal. Any gain or loss on the derecognition of other foreclosed asset is recognized in profit or loss in the year of derecognition.

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:

Asset Category	Number of Years
Building and condominium units	30
Right-of-use (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.

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.

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. 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

Capital Stock. Capital stock 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.

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 Equity Reserves. Other equity reserves comprise items of income and expenses that are not recognized in profit or loss. These pertain to cumulative unrealized gains (losses) on fair value changes of investment securities classified as financial assets at FVOCI, cumulative remeasurement gains 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's FCDU 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's FCDU determines that the collection of interest income is reasonably assured.

Service Charges, Fees and Commissions. Service charges and penalties are recognized upon collection or being accrued when there is reasonable degree of certainty as to its collectability. Fees and commissions arising from providing transaction services 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.

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 and 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 difference 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.

ROU Assets. ROU assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, less any incentives received. ROU assets are subsequently amortized using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. In addition, ROU assets are periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of lease liabilities. The Bank presents the ROU asset as part of "Property and equipment" account in the statements of financial position.

Lease Liabilities. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Bank uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Bank determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of lease liabilities comprise the fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, and if applicable:

- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Bank is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Bank's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Bank changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When lease liabilities are remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the ROU assets, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the ROU assets has been reduced to zero.

Short-term Leases. The Bank applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., lease that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognized as expense 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 reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, and carry forward benefits of the excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax (RCIT) and net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, excess MCIT and NOLCO 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 each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates and tax laws that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity as other comprehensive income.

Offsetting. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset, or deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, an enforceable right exists to set off the amounts and it can be demonstrated without undue cost or effort that the Bank plans either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Fiduciary Activities

The Bank excludes from these financial statements the assets and income arising from fiduciary activities, together with related undertakings to return such assets to customer, where 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 Judgments, Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

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 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 “solely payments of principal and interest” test.

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.

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.

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.

The Bank has lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Bank applies judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. It considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement, the Bank reassess the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control that affects the ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate such as construction of a significant leasehold improvement or significant customization of the leased asset.

The Bank elected not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases. The Bank recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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 ranging 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.

The amounts recognized in the financial statements in relation to the Bank’s lease agreements are as follows (see Notes 10 and 18):

	2022	2021
ROU assets	₱221,412,949	₱152,921,954
Lease liabilities	241,109,327	175,603,805
Amortization of ROU assets	76,338,068	80,853,969
Rent expense	29,360,323	23,396,381
Interest expense on lease liabilities	12,753,544	13,333,542

Classifying the Acquired Assets. The Bank classifies its acquired assets as property and equipment if these are properties expected to be used in operations, investment properties if these assets are properties held for currently undetermined future use and is regarded as held for capital appreciation or for sale but the disposal is expected not to materialize within one year, or assets held for sale if the Bank expects that these assets will be recovered through sale rather than use or the Bank remains committed to sell the assets through active marketing and disposal program if the sale will not materialize within one year. Foreclosed assets, other than real estate properties, that Bank expects to sell for a period longer than one year are classified as other foreclosed assets.

Evaluating Contingencies. The Bank is currently involved in some 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.

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:

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

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 a missed payment for more than 30 days for consumer loans or seven days for commercial loans.
- The account is downgraded by two risk ratings based on the Bank’s Internal Credit Risk Ratings (ICRR).

In estimating impairment loss of receivables from customers, 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 includes 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.

Loans and Receivables

Provision for credit and impairment losses on loans and receivables amounted ₱42.1 million and ₱86.3 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 8).

The carrying amounts of loans and receivables as at December 31 are as follows (see Note 8):

	2022	2021
Gross amount	₱31,944,112,963	₱31,886,301,650
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	(968,164,871)	(926,027,347)
Carrying amount	₱30,975,948,092	₱30,960,274,303

Investment Securities - Debt Instruments not Measured at FVPL

No impairment loss was recognized on the Bank’s investment securities in 2022 and 2021. The carrying amount of financial assets at FVOCI (excluding unquoted equity security) and investment securities at amortized cost amounted to ₱2,161.5 million and ₱3,340.2 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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, refundable deposits, and RCOCI because these are placements or receivables with reputable counterparties that possess good ratings. The carrying amount of these financial assets at amortized cost aggregated to ₱5,786.6 million and ₱9,604.6 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Notes 6 and 12).

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 2022 and 2021. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the carrying amount of the branch licenses amounted to ₱225.4 million (see Note 11).

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

The relevant factors that the Bank considers 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 2022 and 2021.

Reversal of impairment losses on foreclosed assets amounted to ₱25.1 million in 2021. Impairment losses on foreclosed assets amounted to ₱3.1 million in 2021. Allowance for impairment losses on foreclosed assets amounted to ₱7.7 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 (see Note 9).

The carrying amounts of foreclosed assets, property and equipment and computer software are as follows:

	Note	2022	2021
Foreclosed assets	9	₱578,218,320	₱429,076,410
Property and equipment	10	582,876,543	515,596,592
Computer software	11	66,623,209	82,199,792
		₱1,227,718,072	₱1,026,872,794

Estimating the Useful Lives of Property and Equipment, Foreclosed Assets and Computer Software. The Bank estimates the useful lives of property and equipment, investment properties and other foreclosed assets (presented under "Foreclosed assets"), 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 foregoing would increase the recorded expenses and decrease assets.

There was no change in the estimated useful lives of the depreciable property and equipment, investment properties and other foreclosed assets (presented under "Foreclosed assets"), and computer software in 2022 and 2021.

The carrying amounts of depreciable assets of the Bank are as follows:

	Note	2022	2021
Property and equipment	10	₱418,532,043	₱351,252,092
Foreclosed assets:	9		
Investment properties		222,513,970	144,900,087
Other foreclosed assets		13,690,548	12,088,197
Computer software	11	66,623,209	82,199,792
		₱721,359,770	₱590,440,168

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 ₱55.0 million and ₱51.5 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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, 2022 and 2021, deferred tax assets recognized by the Bank amounted to ₱55.9 million and ₱55.0 million, respectively (see Note 21).

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, deferred tax assets on certain temporary differences aggregating ₱925.1 million and ₱891.8 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 (SMCOM)
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.

SMCOM 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:

	2022			
	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	₱7,335,421,583	₱8,455,792,929	₱7,303,327,086	₱32,094,497
Corporate loans ²	23,055,322,438	6,719,576,554	4,031,745,932	19,023,576,506
	30,390,744,021	15,175,369,483	11,335,073,018	19,055,671,003
Sales contracts receivable ³	26,819,221	48,891,962	26,819,221	-
	₱30,417,563,242	₱15,224,261,445	₱11,361,892,239	₱19,055,671,003

¹Net of allowance for credit and impairment losses amounting to ₱564.7 million.

²Net of allowance for credit and impairment losses and unearned discounts and capitalized interest amounting to ₱402.3 million and ₱692,526, respectively.

³Net of allowance for credit and impairment losses amounting to ₱1.1 million.

	2021			
	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	₱8,698,893,772	₱9,068,986,051	₱8,210,754,534	₱488,139,238
Corporate loans ²	21,418,061,139	8,591,084,230	5,154,650,538	16,263,410,601
	30,116,954,911	17,660,070,281	13,365,405,072	16,751,549,839
Sales contracts receivable ³	18,594,457	32,256,046	18,594,457	-
	₱30,135,549,368	₱17,692,326,327	₱13,383,999,529	₱16,751,549,839

¹Net of allowance for credit and impairment losses amounting to ₱555.0 million.

²Net of allowance for credit and impairment losses and unearned discounts and capitalized interest amounting to ₱370.3 million and ₱634,864, respectively.

³Net of allowance for credit and impairment losses amounting to ₱696,811.

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:

	2022				Total
	Loans and Receivables ¹	Loans and Advances to Banks ²	Investment Securities ³	Others ⁴	
Other community, social and personal activities	₱8,873,010,383	₱-	₱-	₱11,524,152	₱8,884,534,535
Financial intermediaries	2,636,944,493	4,776,637,025	1,294,840,151	-	8,708,421,669
Real estate	7,009,752,284	-	-	28,827,069	7,038,579,353
Wholesale and retail trade	5,776,108,891	-	-	12,353,310	5,788,462,201
Manufacturing	3,702,915,827	-	-	-	3,702,915,827
Transportation, storage and communication	1,520,498,090	-	-	-	1,520,498,090
Philippine government	-	470,374,799	869,715,888	-	1,340,090,687
Hotel and restaurant	731,897,194	-	-	-	731,897,194
Mining and quarrying	153,000,000	-	-	-	153,000,000
Agricultural, hunting and forestry	3,700,256	-	-	-	3,700,256
Electricity, gas and water supply	2,330,044	-	-	-	2,330,044
Construction	959,724,603	-	-	-	959,724,603
	31,369,882,065	5,247,011,824	2,164,556,039	52,704,531	38,834,154,459
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	967,044,975	-	-	-	967,044,975
	₱30,402,837,090	₱5,247,011,824	₱2,164,556,039	₱52,704,530	₱37,867,109,484

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

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

³Comprised of financial assets at FVOCI (excluding unquoted equity security) and investment securities at amortized cost.

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

	2021				Total
	Loans and Receivables ¹	Loans and Advances to Banks ²	Investment Securities ³	Others ⁴	
Financial intermediaries	₱3,407,368,295	₱8,945,149,901	₱669,101,367	₱-	₱13,021,619,563
Other community, social and personal activities	8,268,566,450	-	-	16,409,889	8,284,976,339
Wholesale and retail trade	6,260,856,772	-	-	9,846,889	6,270,703,661
Real estate	6,136,091,441	-	-	30,947,936	6,167,039,377
Manufacturing	3,337,762,053	-	-	-	3,337,762,053
Philippine government	-	-	2,671,136,093	-	2,671,136,093
Transportation, storage and communication	2,447,117,509	-	-	1,274,975	2,448,392,484
Mining and quarrying	944,241,024	-	-	-	944,241,024
Hotel and restaurant	153,057,500	-	-	-	153,057,500
Agricultural, hunting and forestry	83,573,188	-	-	-	83,573,188
Electricity, gas and water supply	9,164,330	-	-	-	9,164,330
Construction	5,201,349	-	-	-	5,201,349
	31,052,999,911	8,945,149,901	3,340,237,460	58,479,689	43,396,866,961
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	925,330,536	-	-	-	925,330,536
	₱30,127,669,375	₱8,945,149,901	₱3,340,237,460	₱58,479,689	₱42,471,536,425

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

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

³Comprised of financial assets at FVOCI (excluding unquoted equity security and investment securities at amortized cost).

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

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.

Collective Assessment. Collective assessment for loan impairment losses are performed on loans and receivables that are not individually significant. 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 and adjusted using 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 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Amounts in Thousands	2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial Assets at FVOCI				
Government securities				
High grade	₱1,035,716	₱-	₱-	₱1,035,716
Private bonds				
High grade	1,007,645	-	-	1,007,645
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost				
Due from BSP				
High grade	2,813,319	-	-	2,813,319
Due from other banks				
High grade	1,963,318	-	-	1,963,318
Government securities				
High grade	121,098	-	-	121,098
Interbank loans receivable				
High grade	470,375	-	-	470,375
Consumer loans				
High grade	4,965,869	-	-	4,965,869
Standard grade	5,480	62,318	1,213	69,010
Past due but not individually impaired	-	97,099	717,668	814,766
Individually impaired	1,574,757	108,462	367,282	2,050,501
Corporate loans				
High grade	3,725,739	-	-	3,725,739
Standard grade	17,553,118	-	-	17,553,118
Individually impaired	-	554,291	1,625,187	2,179,478
Bills purchased				
High grade	1,025	-	-	1,025
Standard grade	396	-	-	396
Individually impaired	-	-	9,980	9,980
Accrued interest income				
High grade	149,898	-	-	149,898
Standard grade	193,575	1,566	18	195,159
Past due but not individually impaired	-	2,588	26,339	28,928
Individually impaired	11,717	39,871	74,494	126,081
Accounts receivable				
High grade	46,918	-	-	46,918
Sales contracts receivables				
High grade	16,434	-	-	16,434
Individually impaired	-	-	11,505	11,505
Other assets*				
High grade	29,460	-	-	29,460
	₱35,685,857	₱866,195	₱2,833,686	₱39,385,736

*Includes refundable deposits and RCOCI.

Amounts in Thousands	2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial Assets at FVOCI				
Government securities				
High grade	₱2,671,136	₱-	₱-	₱2,671,136
Private bonds				
High grade	553,872	-	-	553,872
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost				
Due from BSP				
High grade	6,346,320	-	-	6,346,320
Due from other banks				
High grade	2,598,830	-	-	2,598,830
Government securities				
High grade	115,229	-	-	115,229
Consumer loans				
High grade	6,205,853	-	-	6,205,853
Standard grade	32,906	151,840	2,886	187,632
Past due but not individually impaired	-	292,756	689,432	982,188
Individually impaired	923,446	230,289	724,510	1,878,245
Corporate loans				
High grade	3,356,911	-	-	3,356,911
Standard grade	16,058,409	-	-	16,058,409
Individually impaired	-	829,490	1,544,191	2,373,681
Bills purchased				
High grade	909	-	-	909
Individually impaired	-	-	9,171	9,171
Accrued interest income				
High grade	270,834	-	-	270,834
Standard grade	369,459	4,005	35	373,499
Past due but not individually impaired	-	6,873	19,397	26,270
Individually impaired	-	1,207	103,731	104,938
Accounts receivable				
High grade	39,104	-	-	39,104
Sales contracts receivables				
High grade	7,786	-	-	7,786
Past due but not individually impaired	-	-	11,505	11,505
Other assets*				
High grade	31,650	-	-	31,650
	₱39,582,654	₱1,516,460	₱3,104,858	₱44,203,972

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

B. Standard & Poors (S&P) Rating

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

C. Fitch Rating

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

D. Philratings

Credit Quality	Rating				Short-term
	Long-term				
High Grade	Philippine Rating Service (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 nonfinancial 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:

	2022	2021
Properties	₱12,180,549,174	₱12,842,897,809
Deposits	2,066,939,004	3,259,116,230
	₱14,247,488,178	₱16,102,014,039

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, 2022 and 2021:

	2022						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 FVOCI	P-	P802,849,965	P14,909,549	P946,256,248	P136,788,318	P158,727,746	P2,059,531,826
Financial assets at amortized cost:							
Cash and other cash items	510,101,446	-	-	-	-	-	510,101,446
Due from BSP	704,319,000	2,109,000,000	-	-	-	-	2,813,319,000
Due from other banks	-	1,963,318,025	-	-	-	-	1,963,318,025
Government securities	-	-	-	-	-	121,097,676	121,097,676
Interbank loans receivable	-	470,374,799	-	-	-	-	470,374,799
Loans and receivables:							
Receivables from customers	-	8,600,030,383	1,807,602,556	8,769,759,236	2,619,607,156	8,604,025,337	30,401,024,668
Accrued interest income	-	500,066,737	-	-	-	-	500,066,737
Accounts receivable	-	45,750,612	152,806	752,637	241,074	20,441	46,917,570
Sales contracts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	27,939,117	27,939,117
Other assets*	-	632,989	-	-	-	28,827,069	29,460,058
	P1,214,420,446	P14,492,023,510	P1,822,664,911	P9,716,768,121	P2,756,636,548	P8,940,637,386	P38,943,150,922

Financial Liabilities							
Deposit liabilities:							
Demand	9,929,853,938	-	-	-	-	-	9,929,853,938
Savings	-	14,602,643,713	5,624,162	-	-	-	14,608,267,875
Time	-	4,802,124,205	1,126,323,983	784,386,845	771,024,691	1,614,417,187	9,098,276,911
	9,929,853,938	19,404,767,918	1,131,948,145	784,386,845	771,024,691	1,614,417,187	33,636,398,724
Manager's checks	-	117,174,478	-	-	-	-	117,174,478
Accrued interest and other expenses**	-	154,256,751	-	-	-	-	154,256,751
Unsecured subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	1,300,000,000	1,300,000,000
Lease liabilities	-	5,416,554	5,442,510	20,168,686	30,161,183	179,920,394	241,109,327
Other liabilities***	-	1,110,009,244	-	-	-	-	1,110,009,244
	P9,929,853,938	P20,791,624,945	P1,137,390,655	P804,555,531	P801,185,874	P3,094,337,581	P36,558,948,524

*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.

	2021						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 FVOCI	P-	P2,498,790,482	P-	P59,742,816	P78,830,217	P603,718,509	P3,241,082,024
Financial assets at amortized cost:							
Cash and other cash items	627,826,383	-	-	-	-	-	627,826,383
Due from BSP	-	6,346,319,599	-	-	-	-	6,346,319,599
Due from other banks	-	2,598,830,302	-	-	-	-	2,598,830,302
Government securities	-	-	-	-	-	115,228,899	115,228,899
Loans and receivables:							
Receivables from customers	-	14,658,761,947	1,325,541,527	4,933,844,388	2,028,760,660	8,105,456,525	31,052,365,047
Accrued interest income	-	775,541,414	-	-	-	-	775,541,414
Accounts receivable	-	39,103,921	-	-	-	-	39,103,921
Sales contracts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	19,291,268	19,291,268
Other assets*	-	-	-	-	702,711	30,947,936	31,650,647
	P627,826,383	P26,917,347,665	P1,325,541,527	P4,993,587,204	P2,108,293,588	P8,874,643,137	P44,847,239,504

	2021						Total
	On Demand	Within 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days	
Financial Liabilities							
Deposit liabilities:							
Demand	P14,610,052,563	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P14,610,052,563
Savings	-	13,107,465,802	2,269,438	-	-	-	13,109,735,240
Time	-	5,165,289,699	1,481,593,651	1,603,226,377	23,883,889	2,249,169,532	10,523,163,148
	14,610,052,563	18,272,755,501	1,483,863,089	1,603,226,377	23,883,889	2,249,169,532	38,242,950,951
Manager's checks	-	98,191,696	-	-	-	-	98,191,696
Accrued interest and other expenses**	-	150,374,591	-	-	-	-	150,374,591
Unsecured subordinated debt	-	-	-	17,812,500	32,062,500	1,300,000,000	1,349,875,000
Lease liabilities	-	8,097,925	7,434,043	26,408,409	33,276,057	117,283,285	192,499,719
Other liabilities***	-	1,546,150,739	-	-	-	-	1,546,150,739
	P14,610,052,563	P20,075,570,452	P1,491,297,132	P1,647,447,286	P89,222,446	P3,666,452,817	P41,580,042,696

*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.

The Bank manages its short-term negative gap by making available funds sourced from various other financial institutions and taking measures to maintain long-term core deposits from regular clients. The Bank may also dispose its financial assets at FVOCI when the need for liquidity arises.

Minimum Liquidity Ratio (MLR)

Under the BSP Circular No. 996, *Amendments to the Liquidity Coverage Ratio Framework and minimum Prudential Liquidity Requirements*, issued on February 8, 2018, all thrift banks, rural/cooperative banks (RBs and Coop Banks), and quasi-banks (QBs) that are not subsidiaries of universal or commercial banks (UBs/KBs) are required to maintain a prudential Minimum Liquidity Ratio (MLR) of 20% daily to promote short-term resilience to liquidity shocks. 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.

On April 7, 2020, the BSP reduced MLR down to 16% until December 31, 2020 to help banks cope with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This provision has been extended for an additional one year effective until December 31, 2022 under the BSP Memorandum M-2022-004 dated January 17, 2022.

The Bank is in compliance with the requirement with MLR at 32.31% and 21.05% as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

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:

Amounts in Millions	2022				2021			
	Increase (Decrease) in Basis Points				Increase (Decrease) in Basis Points			
	50	50	(50)	(50)	50	50	(50)	(50)
	Net Income	Equity	Net Income	Equity	Net Income	Equity	Net Income	Equity
Changes in net interest income:								
Loans and receivables	₱10.54	₱21.07	(₱10.54)	(₱21.07)	₱9.41	₱18.82	(₱9.41)	(₱18.82)
Investment securities at amortized cost	2.24	3.03	(0.66)	(0.54)	2.13	2.88	(0.63)	(0.51)
Deposit liabilities	(14.02)	(28.03)	14.02	28.03	(15.93)	(31.87)	15.93	31.87
As a percentage of the net interest income for the year	(0.2%)	(0.4%)	0.2%	0.4%	(0.3%)	(0.7%)	0.3%	0.7%
Changes in equity* -								
Financial assets at FVOCI	(109.3)	(128.5)	(69.8)	(49.6)	(59.9)	(81.0)	(17.8)	14.4

*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, 2022 and 2021, 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, 2022 and 2021. Included in the table are assets and liabilities at carrying amounts in Philippine Peso equivalent, categorized by currency.

	2022			2021		
	USD	Others*	Total	USD	Others*	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱50,573,604	₱-	₱50,573,604	₱50,573,120	₱-	₱50,573,120
Due from other banks	1,874,491,376	33,742,417	1,908,233,793	2,498,632,091	31,194,787	2,529,826,878
Interbank loans receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment securities	1,294,742,690	-	1,294,742,690	669,101,366	-	669,101,366
Loans and receivables	555,877,350	-	555,877,350	468,170,820	-	468,170,820
	3,775,685,020	33,742,417	3,809,427,437	3,686,477,397	31,194,787	3,717,672,184
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	3,677,616,278	25,315,198	3,702,931,477	3,603,519,113	21,121,305	3,624,640,418
Net Exposure	₱98,068,742	₱8,427,218	₱106,495,960	₱82,958,284	₱10,073,482	₱93,031,766

*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				
2022	₱0.70	₱1.41	(₱0.70)	(₱1.41)
2021	₱0.16	₱0.32	(₱0.16)	(₱0.32)

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 that uses actual historical rates and revalues positions for any changes 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, 2022 and 2021:

Amounts in Thousands	2022		2021	
	Foreign Exchange	Fixed Income	Foreign Exchange	Fixed Income
December 28	₱986	₱-	₱799	₱-
Average Daily	762	47	704	8,656
Highest	1,916	1,326	2,352	14,373
Lowest	1	4	188	484

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 Appendix 59, *Risk-based Capital Adequacy Framework for the Philippine Banking System*, of the Manual of Regulations for Banks (MORB), 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%. 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. RWA is the sum of credit RWA, market RWA, and operational RWA, as defined under Appendix 59 of MORB.

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

Amounts in Thousands	2022	2021
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	₱3,342,792	₱3,202,194
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	-	-
Tier 1 capital	3,342,792	3,202,194
Required deductions	295,586	153,339
	3,047,210	3,048,855
Excess from Tier 2 deducted from Tier 1 Capital*	-	-
Net Tier 1 Capital	3,047,210	3,048,855
Tier 2 capital	1,872,219	1,826,444
Required deductions	-	-
	1,872,219	1,826,444
Excess of Tier 2 deducted from Tier 1 Capital*	-	-
Net Tier 2 Capital	1,872,219	1,826,444
Total Qualifying Capital	₱4,919,425	₱4,875,299

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

	2022	2021
Credit RWA	₱32,207,564	₱31,516,770
Market RWA	18,210	10,068
Operational RWA	3,191,878	3,172,147
Total RWA	₱35,417,652	₱34,698,985
CET1/Tier 1 capital ratio	8.60%	8.79%
Total capital ratio	13.89%	14.05%

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).

Standardized credit risk weights were used in the credit assessment of asset exposures. Third party credit assessments were based on the ratings by S&P, Moody's, Fitch and Philratings on exposures to sovereigns, multilateral development banks, banks, local government units, government corporations and corporates.

The Bank has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements in 2022 and 2021.

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 ₱34.2 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Leverage Ratio

The BSP also requires the maintenance of leverage ratio of not less than 5.00%, which is designed to act as a supplementary measure to risk-based capital requirements.

The Bank’s leverage ratio, which is computed by dividing the total capital, by the total exposure measure, which is the total assets of the Bank is as follows:

Amounts in Thousands	2022	2021
Total capital	₱4,919,425	₱4,875,299
Total exposure measure	40,500,853	45,269,855
Leverage ratio	12.15%	10.77%

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank is compliant with the leverage ratio requirements of the BSP.

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.

	2022			
	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 FVOCI:				
Government securities	₱1,035,716,009	₱1,035,716,009	₱-	₱-
Private bonds	1,007,644,894	1,007,644,894	-	-
	2,043,360,903	2,043,360,903	-	-
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed				
Loans and receivables:				
Receivable from customers:				
Consumer loans	₱7,335,421,583	-	-	₱7,335,421,583
Corporate loans	23,056,014,964	-	-	23,056,014,964
Sales contracts receivable	14,973,567	-	-	14,973,567
	30,406,410,114	-	-	30,406,410,114
Foreclosed assets:				
Assets held for sale	78,172,966	-	78,172,966	-
Investment properties	486,354,806	-	486,354,806	-
Refundable deposits	28,827,069	-	28,827,069	-
Total Assets	₱33,043,125,858	₱2,043,360,903	₱593,354,841	₱30,406,410,114
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed				
Time deposits				
Time deposits	₱9,098,276,911	₱-	₱9,098,276,911	₱-
Unsecured subordinated debt				
Unsecured subordinated debt	1,300,000,000	-	1,300,000,000	-
Lease liabilities				
Lease liabilities	241,109,327	-	-	241,109,327
Total Liabilities	₱10,639,386,238	₱-	₱10,398,276,911	₱241,109,327

	2021			
	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 FVOCI:				
Government securities	₱2,671,136,093	₱2,671,136,093	₱-	₱-
Private bonds	553,872,468	553,872,468	-	-
	3,225,008,561	3,225,008,561	-	-
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed				
Loans and receivables:				
Receivable from customers:				
Consumer loans	8,698,893,772	-	-	9,953,567,355
Corporate loans	21,418,061,139	-	-	22,292,034,942
Sales contracts receivable	18,594,457	-	-	15,650,554
	30,135,549,368	-	-	32,261,252,851
Foreclosed assets:				
Assets held for sale	263,683,280	-	517,904,873	-
Investment properties	153,304,933	-	256,102,564	-
Refundable deposits	30,947,936	-	30,947,936	-
Total Assets	₱33,808,494,078	₱3,225,008,561	₱804,955,373	₱32,261,252,851
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed				
Time deposits				
Time deposits	₱10,523,163,148	₱-	₱10,523,163,148	₱-
Unsecured subordinated debt				
Unsecured subordinated debt	1,300,000,000	-	1,300,000,000	-
Lease liabilities				
Lease liabilities	175,603,805	-	-	175,603,805
Total Liabilities	₱11,998,766,953	₱-	₱11,823,163,148	₱175,603,805

There were no transfers between levels/hierarchies of fair value measurements in 2022 and 2021.

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)	
	2022	2021
Transfer pool rate	2.50% - 6.96%	2.45% - 3.27%
Credit spread	1.25% - 3.99%	3.90% - 4.60%

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.

Foreclosed Assets. 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.

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

	2022	2021
Financial Assets		
Cash and other cash items	₱510,101,446	₱627,826,383
Due from BSP	2,813,319,000	6,346,319,599
Due from other banks	1,963,318,024	2,598,830,302
Interbank loans receivable	470,374,799	–
Loans and receivables:		
Bills purchased	1,420,943	100,000
Accrued interest income	500,066,737	775,541,414
Accounts receivable	46,917,570	39,103,921
	₱6,305,518,519	₱10,387,721,619
Financial Liabilities		
Deposit liabilities		
Demand	₱9,929,853,938	₱14,610,052,563
Savings	14,602,643,712	13,109,735,240
	24,532,497,650	27,719,787,803
Accrued interest expense	40,674,534	23,177,719
Other liabilities*	1,068,701,546	1,510,115,284
	₱25,641,873,730	₱29,253,080,806

*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 ₱470.4 million as at December 31, 2022.

Interbank loans receivables bear interest rates as follows:

	2022	2021
Local banks	0.20% to 5.50%	1.66% to 2.00%
Foreign banks	0.03% to 4.10%	0.01% to 0.20%

Interest income on interbank loans receivable amounted to ₱54.6 million and ₱19.7 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

7. Investment Securities

This account consists of:

	2022			
	Financial Assets at			Total
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost	
Balances at beginning of year	₱–	₱3,241,082,024	₱115,228,899	₱3,356,310,923
Additions	13,045,426,806	22,498,843,415	9,512,000	35,553,782,221
Matured investments	–	(23,646,331,028)	–	(23,646,331,028)
Disposals	(13,045,329,345)	–	–	(13,045,329,345)
Net unrealized fair value loss	–	(21,713,459)	–	(21,713,459)
Amortization of discount	–	(12,446,587)	(3,643,223)	(16,089,810)
	₱97,461	₱2,059,434,365	₱121,097,676	₱2,180,629,502
	2021			
	Financial Assets at			Total
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost	
Balances at beginning of year	₱–	₱722,995,159	₱112,790,494	₱835,785,653
Additions	16,339,037,970	10,728,767,523	5,952,000	27,073,757,493
Disposals	(16,339,037,970)	–	–	(16,339,037,970)
Matured investments	–	(8,206,037,079)	(204,894)	(8,206,241,973)
Net unrealized fair value loss	–	(8,648,340)	–	(8,648,340)
Amortization of premium (discount)	–	4,004,761	(3,308,701)	696,060
	₱–	₱3,241,082,024	₱115,228,899	₱3,356,310,923

Financial Assets at FVPL

Financial assets at FVPL primarily consist of government securities held by the Bank for trading.

Financial Assets at FVOCI

Financial assets at FVOCI are comprised of the following:

	2022	2021
Government securities	₱1,035,716,009	₱2,671,136,093
Private bonds	1,007,644,893	553,872,468
Unquoted equity security	16,073,463	16,073,463
	₱2,059,434,365	₱3,241,082,024

Financial assets at FVOCI bear annual effective interest rates as follows:

	2022	2021
Philippine Peso-denominated	4.00% to 7.28%	1.10% to 4.95%
Foreign currency-denominated	3.26% to 6.58%	1.04% to 1.76%

Movements in cumulative unrealized gains (losses) on fair value changes of financial assets at FVOCI are as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	₱909,999	₱9,558,339
Net unrealized losses	(21,713,459)	(8,648,340)
Balance at end of year	(₱20,803,460)	₱909,999

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 ₱1.9 million in 2021.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

Financial assets at amortized cost consist of ₱121.1 million and ₱115.2 million government securities, bearing annual effective interest rate ranging from 4.31% to 4.84% and 0.93% to 1.00% as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Interest income on investment securities are as follows:

	2022	2021
Financial assets at:		
FVOCI	₱69,891,789	₱21,905,548
Amortized cost	3,308,482	3,116,544
FVPL	977,246	12,085,828
	₱74,177,517	₱37,107,920

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

	2022	2021
Financial assets at FVPL -		
Realized trading losses	₱18,511,339	(₱30,951,480)

8. Loans and Receivables

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Receivables from customers	₱31,369,189,539	₱31,052,365,047
Accrued interest	500,066,737	775,541,414
Accounts receivable	46,917,570	39,103,921
Sales contracts receivable	27,939,117	19,291,268
	31,944,112,963	31,886,301,650
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	(968,164,871)	(926,027,347)
	₱30,975,948,092	₱30,960,274,303

Receivables from customers consist of:

	Note	2022	2021
Loans and discounts:			
Corporate loans		₱23,458,335,043	₱21,789,001,739
Consumer loans		7,900,146,479	9,253,918,572
Bills purchased	16	11,400,543	10,079,600
		31,369,882,065	31,052,999,911
Unearned discounts and capitalized interest		(692,526)	(634,864)
		₱31,369,189,539	₱31,052,365,047

Accounts receivable include receivables from officers relating to the car lease amounting to ₱34.7 million and ₱32.4 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and withdrawals made by depositors of other banks to the Bank's Automated Teller Machines (ATM) (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 ten or 15 years.

In 2020, as a result of the modification of the terms of receivables from customers pursuant to the grace periods allowed by the the Republic Act (R.A.) No. 11469, also known as the "Bayanihan to Heal as One Act" and R.A. No. 11494 or the "Bayanihan to Recover as One Act", the Bank incurred modification loss amounting to ₱418.8 million and loss on extinguishment amounting to ₱14.6 million.

In 2021, the Bank recognized an interest income from the accretion of modification loss amounting to ₱169.3 million, and from the loss on extinguishment amounting to ₱12.6 million.

The details of interest income on loans and receivables are as follows:

	2022	2021
Consumer loans	₱676,605,974	₱927,307,148
Corporate loans	1,308,837,445	1,266,533,022
Bills discounted	4,039,544	9,271,281
Sales contracts receivable	1,367,646	925,599
	₱1,990,850,609	₱2,204,037,050

Of the total loans and receivables as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, 87.37% and 79.85%, respectively, are subject to periodic interest repricing. The remaining peso-denominated loans have annual fixed interest ranging from 1.40% to 24.00% in 2022 and 2021.

The movements in the allowance for credit and impairment losses on loans and receivables are as follows:

	2022			
	Consumer Loans	Corporate Loans	Sales Contract Receivable	Total
Balances at beginning of year	₱555,024,800	₱370,305,736	₱696,811	₱926,027,347
Provision	9,700,096	32,014,343	423,085	42,137,524
Balances at end of year	₱564,724,896	₱402,320,079	₱1,119,896	₱968,164,871

	2021			Total
	Consumer Loans	Corporate Loans	Sales Contract Receivable	
Balances at beginning of year	₱545,232,729	₱293,480,908	₱1,031,636	₱839,745,273
Provision (reversal)	9,792,071	76,824,828	(334,825)	86,282,074
Balances at end of year	₱555,024,800	₱370,305,736	₱696,811	₱926,027,347

Below is the analysis of movements of consumer loans.

	2022			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross Amount				
Balances at beginning of year	₱7,162,205,302	₱674,884,897	₱1,416,828,373	₱9,253,918,572
Payments or reclassifications upon foreclosure	(3,134,708,065)	(264,103,020)	(354,394,825)	(3,753,205,910)
Loan releases	2,374,515,262	19,964,023	4,954,532	2,399,433,817
Transfers to stage 1	173,138,391	(154,518,993)	(18,619,398)	-
Transfers to stage 2	(64,459,303)	111,380,625	(46,921,322)	-
Transfers to stage 3	(26,958,799)	(54,162,897)	81,121,696	-
Balances at end of year	6,483,732,788	333,444,635	1,082,969,056	7,900,146,479
Allowance for Credit and Impairment Losses				
Balances at beginning of year	8,018,172	7,812,272	539,194,356	555,024,800
Provisions (reversals)	6,628,584	4,563,921	(1,492,409)	9,700,096
Transfers to stage 1	208,635	(196,388)	(12,247)	-
Transfers to stage 2	(458,678)	886,536	(427,858)	-
Transfers to stage 3	(7,222,824)	(7,909,204)	15,132,028	-
Balances at end of year	7,173,889	5,157,137	552,393,870	564,724,896
Carrying Amount	₱6,476,558,899	₱328,287,498	₱530,575,186	₱7,335,421,583

	2021			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross Amount				
Balances at beginning of year	₱9,806,211,199	₱1,154,606,066	₱1,870,415,484	₱12,831,232,749
Payments or reclassifications upon foreclosure	(3,927,985,985)	(482,476,230)	(553,635,709)	(4,964,097,924)
Loan releases	1,201,829,992	170,666,593	14,287,162	1,386,783,747
Transfers to stage 1	424,607,517	(343,512,325)	(81,095,192)	-
Transfers to stage 2	(223,351,040)	305,625,373	(82,274,333)	-
Transfers to stage 3	(119,106,381)	(130,024,580)	249,130,961	-
Balances at end of year	7,162,205,302	674,884,897	1,416,828,373	9,253,918,572
Allowance for Credit and Impairment Losses				
Balances at beginning of year	16,305,666	17,186,488	511,740,575	545,232,729
Provisions (reversals)	8,248,575	9,841,766	(8,298,270)	9,792,071
Transfers to stage 1	394,643	(359,579)	(35,064)	-
Transfers to stage 2	(742,548)	889,249	(146,701)	-
Transfers to stage 3	(16,188,164)	(19,745,652)	35,933,816	-
Balances at end of year	8,018,172	7,812,272	539,194,356	555,024,800
Carrying Amount	₱7,154,187,130	₱667,072,625	₱877,634,017	₱8,698,893,772

Below is the analysis of corporate loans.

	2022			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross Amount				
Balances at beginning of year	₱19,415,320,444	₱829,489,939	₱1,544,191,356	₱21,789,001,739
Loan releases	1,521,262,038	29,306,495	-	1,550,568,533
Payments or reclassifications upon foreclosure	423,402,684	(92,674,109)	(211,963,804)	118,764,771
Transfers to stage 1	6,341,699	(6,341,699)	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	(333,593,468)	333,593,468	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	(81,128,255)	(182,524,611)	263,652,866	-
Balances at end of year	20,951,605,142	910,849,484	1,595,880,418	23,458,335,043
Allowance for Credit and Impairment Losses				
Balances at beginning of year	106,370,148	97,945,971	165,989,617	370,305,736
Provisions (reversals)	2,047,731	28,052,852	1,913,760	32,014,343
Transfers to stage 1	109,311	(109,311)	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	(3,736,941)	3,736,941	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	(6,263,304)	(15,709,869)	21,973,173	-
Balances at end of year	98,526,945	113,916,584	189,876,550	402,320,079
Carrying Amount	₱20,853,078,196	₱796,932,900	₱1,406,003,868	₱23,056,014,964

	2021			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross Amount				
Balances at beginning of year	₱16,958,413,227	₱1,050,299,312	₱631,955,552	₱18,640,668,091
Loan releases	3,966,810,433	-	-	3,966,810,433
Payments or reclassifications upon foreclosure	(789,425,376)	(27,023,409)	(2,028,000)	(818,476,785)
Transfers to stage 1	4,227,799	(4,227,799)	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	(416,991,835)	416,991,835	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	(307,713,804)	(606,550,000)	914,263,804	-
Balances at end of year	19,415,320,444	829,489,939	1,544,191,356	21,789,001,739
Allowance for Credit and Impairment Losses				
Balances at beginning of year	54,607,737	72,296,068	166,577,103	293,480,908
Provisions (reversals)	56,360,713	21,051,601	(587,486)	76,824,828
Transfers to stage 1	72,874	(72,874)	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	(4,671,176)	4,671,176	-	-
Balances at end of year	106,370,148	97,945,971	165,989,617	370,305,736
Carrying Amount	₱19,308,950,296	₱731,543,968	₱1,378,201,739	₱21,418,696,003

Below is the analysis of sales contract receivable.

	2022			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross Amount				
Balances at beginning of year	₱7,786,150	₱-	₱11,505,118	₱19,291,268
Loan releases	10,238,800	-	-	10,238,800
Payments or reclassifications upon foreclosure	(1,590,951)	-	-	(1,590,951)
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	(1,460,431)	-	1,460,431	-
Balances at end of year	14,973,568	-	12,965,549	27,939,117
Allowance for Credit and Impairment Losses				
Balances at beginning of year	-	-	696,811	696,811
Reversal	-	-	423,085	423,085
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Balances at end of year	-	-	1,119,896	1,119,896
Carrying Amount	₱14,973,568	₱-	₱11,859,226	₱26,832,794

	2021			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross Amount				
Balances at beginning of year	₱8,805,014	₱10,500,716	₱-	₱19,305,730
Loan releases	844,800	-	-	844,800
Payments or reclassifications upon foreclosure	(495,275)	(363,987)	-	(859,262)
Transfers to stage 1	987,940	(987,940)	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	(2,356,329)	(9,148,789)	11,505,118	-
Balances at end of year	7,786,150	-	11,505,118	19,291,268
Allowance for Credit and Impairment Losses				
Balances at beginning of year	-	1,031,636	-	1,031,636
Reversal	-	(334,825)	-	(334,825)
Transfers to stage 3	-	(696,811)	696,811	-
Balances at end of year	-	-	696,811	696,811
Carrying Amount	₱7,786,150	₱-	₱10,808,307	₱18,594,457

9. Foreclosed Assets

Details for foreclosed assets are as follows:

	2022	2021
Investment properties	₱486,354,806	₱153,304,933
Assets held for sale	78,172,966	263,683,280
Other foreclosed assets	13,690,548	12,088,197
	₱578,218,320	₱429,076,410

In 2022 and 2021, loans with an aggregate carrying amount of ₱520.7 million and ₱351.7 million, respectively, were derecognized in exchange for foreclosed properties.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, cumulative unrealized losses on foreclosure amounted to ₱30.7 million and ₱38.2 million, respectively.

Investment Properties

This account, which pertains to foreclosed real estate properties, amounted to ₱486.4 million as at December 31, 2022. In 2022, depreciation on investment properties amounted to ₱17.3 million (see Note 10).

In 2021, the Bank reclassified assets held for sale with a carrying amount of ₱156.2 million to investment properties. Loss on reclassification and provision for impairment losses on investment properties amounted to ₱71.9 million and ₱2.9 million, respectively, in 2021.

Proceeds from disposal of investment properties amounted to ₱12.0 million in 2021.

No income was recognized related to the investment properties.

The aggregate fair values of the investment properties amounted to ₱486.4 million and ₱153.3 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The fair value of the investment properties is determined using the Market Data Approach and is based on recent sale transactions involving properties within the same areas or vicinities taking into account the economic conditions prevailing at the time the valuations were made. The fair value measurement is categorized as Level 2.

Assets Held for Sale

Assets held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

In 2021, the Bank revisited the classification of its foreclosed assets. Accordingly, assets held for sale with a carrying amount of ₱241.7 million was reclassified to investment properties and other foreclosed assets. The reclassification resulted to a loss on reclassification amounting to ₱71.9 million in 2021, which mainly represents the catch-up depreciation of the reclassified assets that would have been recognized had the asset not been classified as held for sale.

Proceeds from disposal of assets held for sale amounted to ₱314.6 million and ₱333.1 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Movements of allowance for impairment losses of assets held for sale is as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	₱4,607,887	₱29,728,793
Reversal	-	(25,120,906)
	₱4,607,887	₱4,607,887

Other Foreclosed Assets

This account, which pertains to foreclosed assets other than real estate properties, amounted to ₱13.7 million as at December 31, 2022. Depreciation on other foreclosed assets amounted to ₱12.3 million and ₱1.4 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 10).

In 2021, the Bank reclassified assets held for sale with a carrying amount of ₱13.6 million to other foreclosed assets. Loss on reclassification and provision for impairment losses on other foreclosed assets amounted to ₱12.7 million and ₱134,530, respectively, in 2021.

Details of net losses from assets sold or acquired are as follows:

	Note	2022	2021
Foreclosed properties:			
Loss on foreclosure		(₱20,667,648)	(₱35,775,449)
Loss on sale		(6,709,034)	(51,141,328)
Loss on reclassification		-	(71,891,559)
Gain on sale of property and equipment	10	1,502,351	2,389,222
		(₱25,874,331)	(₱156,419,114)

Provision for (reversal of) impairment losses in 2021 are as follows:

Assets held for sale	(₱25,120,906)
Investment properties	2,926,000
Other foreclosed assets	134,530
	(₱22,060,376)

10. Property and Equipment

Movements in this account are as follows:

	2022					
	Land	Building and Condominium Units	ROU Assets (see Note 18)	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Rights and Improvements	Total
Cost						
Balances at beginning of year	₱164,344,500	₱249,385,860	389,254,985	₱406,782,064	₱282,168,525	₱1,491,935,934
Additions	-	-	144,829,063	39,735,850	4,271,753	188,836,666
Disposals	-	-	-	(32,035,369)	(31,958)	(32,067,327)
Balances at end of year	164,344,500	249,385,860	534,084,048	414,482,545	286,408,320	1,648,705,273
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization						
Balances at beginning of year	-	126,871,935	236,333,031	337,173,178	275,961,198	976,339,342
Depreciation and amortization	-	6,773,440	76,338,068	33,875,334	4,517,629	121,504,471
Disposals	-	-	-	(32,015,083)	-	(32,015,083)
Balances at end of year	-	133,645,375	312,671,099	339,033,429	280,478,827	1,065,828,730
Carrying Amount	₱164,344,500	₱115,740,485	₱221,412,949	₱75,449,116	₱5,929,493	₱582,876,543

	2021					
	Land	Building and Condominium Units	ROU Assets (see Note 18)	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Rights and Improvements	Total
Cost						
Balances at beginning of year	₱164,344,500	₱249,385,860	₱351,544,632	₱419,807,707	₱278,906,028	₱1,463,988,727
Additions	-	-	37,710,353	16,634,218	3,262,497	57,607,068
Disposals	-	-	-	(29,659,861)	-	(29,659,861)
Balances at end of year	164,344,500	249,385,860	389,254,985	406,782,064	282,168,525	1,491,935,934
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization						
Balances at beginning of year	-	120,098,495	155,479,062	331,533,212	267,925,606	875,036,375
Depreciation and amortization	-	6,773,440	80,853,969	33,875,335	8,035,592	129,538,336
Disposals	-	-	-	(28,235,369)	-	(28,235,369)
Balances at end of year	-	126,871,935	236,333,031	337,173,178	275,961,198	976,339,342
Carrying Amount	₱164,344,500	₱122,513,925	₱152,921,954	₱69,608,886	₱6,207,327	₱515,596,592

Additions to property and equipment, excluding ROU assets, amounted to ₱44.0 million and ₱19.9 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Gain on sale of property and equipment included under "Net losses from assets sold or acquired" in the statements of income amounted to ₱1.5 million and ₱2.4 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 9). Proceeds from sale amounted to ₱1.6 million and ₱3.8 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the cost of fully depreciated assets, which are still being used in the operations, amounted to ₱587.6 million and ₱508.6 million, respectively.

Details of depreciation and amortization are as follows:

	Note	2022	2021
Property and equipment		₱117,657,798	₱129,538,336
Computer software	11	20,354,394	24,419,488
Foreclosed assets:	9		
Investment properties		17,291,144	-
Other foreclosed assets		12,253,322	1,353,071
	20	₱167,556,658	₱155,310,895

11. Intangible Assets

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Branch licenses	₱225,390,000	₱225,390,000
Computer software	66,623,209	82,199,792
	₱292,013,209	₱307,589,792

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, as determined by the BSP.

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 6.47% and 4.20% in 2022 and 2021, respectively, and cash flows beyond the five year-period are extrapolated using a steady growth rate 10% in 2022 and 2021, 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 in computer software are as follows:

	Note	2022	2021
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year		₱396,640,419	₱390,336,176
Additions		4,777,811	6,304,243
Balance at end of year		401,418,230	396,640,419
Accumulated Amortization			
Balance at beginning of year		314,440,627	290,021,139
Amortization	10	20,354,394	24,419,488
Balance at end of year		334,795,021	314,440,627
Carrying Amount		₱66,623,209	₱82,199,792

12. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	Note	2022	2021
Prepaid expenses		₱62,778,226	₱58,218,604
Refundable deposits	18	28,827,069	30,947,936
Documentary stamp taxes		5,799,001	7,811,017
Other investments		3,663,333	3,663,333
Deferred lease	18	1,786,029	478,243
RCOCI		632,989	702,711
Others		8,771,609	6,461,483
		₱112,258,256	₱108,283,327

Prepaid expenses include prepaid taxes, 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 consists of:

	2022	2021
Savings	₱14,608,267,874	₱13,109,735,240
Demand	9,929,853,938	14,610,052,563
Time	9,098,276,912	10,523,163,148
	₱33,636,398,724	₱38,242,950,951

In accordance with the BSP requirements, the reserve requirement for Philippine Peso deposit liabilities and deposit substitutes is 3% in 2022 and 2021.

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, 2022 and 2021, the Bank is compliant with the foregoing BSP regulations. The available reserves, which form part of "Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas", amounted to ₱707.0 million and ₱1,164.1 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, 49.60% and 45.91% of the total deposit liabilities, respectively, are subject to periodic interest repricing. The remaining deposit liabilities bear annual fixed interest rates as follows:

	2022	2021
Philippine Peso-denominated	0.25% to 6.50%	0.25% to 6.50%
Foreign currency-denominated	0.125% to 0.75%	0.125% to 0.625%

Interest expense recognized in the financial statements arises from:

	Note	2022	2021
Deposit liabilities:			
Time		₱215,595,488	₱206,043,430
Savings		181,699,256	92,808,985
Demand		29,851,104	26,680,707
		427,145,848	325,533,122
Unsecured subordinated debt	15	73,125,694	71,250,000
Lease liabilities	18	12,753,544	13,333,542
		₱513,025,086	₱410,116,664

14. Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Accrued expenses:		
Interest	₱46,876,145	₱33,352,563
Compensation and other benefits	44,662,161	47,657,639
Agri-agra penalties	26,067,423	22,942,487
Security, messengerial and janitorial	9,614,940	19,272,683
Utilities and leased line	2,648,759	3,472,088
ATM related expenses	1,539,667	1,276,630
Others	22,847,656	22,400,501
	154,256,751	150,374,591
Accrued gross receipts tax (GRT)	21,755,379	10,523,813
	₱176,012,130	₱160,898,404

Accrual for other expenses pertains to rent and insurance, publications, repairs and maintenance.

15. Unsecured Subordinated Debt

On January 23, 2020, the MB of the BSP, in its Resolution No. 124, approved the Bank's issuance of unsecured subordinated debt with principal amount aggregating ₱300.0 million, which was issued on December 10, 2020 and bears 4.75% interest per annum, payable quarterly. This unsecured subordinated debt will mature after 10 years and three months from issuance date but may be called by the Bank on any interest payment date after five years and three months from issuance at principal amount plus accrued interest.

On August 25, 2022, the MB of the BSP, in its Resolution No. 1264, approved the Bank's exercise of call option on its outstanding ₱1.0 billion unsecured subordinated debt that was issued July 18, 2017. In the same resolution was also approved the issuance of unsecured subordinated debt with principal amount aggregating ₱1.0 billion, which was issued on October 18, 2022 and bears 6.625% interest per annum, payable quarterly. This unsecured subordinated debt will mature after ten years and three months from issuance date but may be called by the Bank on any interest payment date after the fifth year of issuance at principal amount plus accrued interest.

Interest expense on unsecured subordinated debt amounted to to ₱73.1 million and ₱71.3 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 13).

16. Other Liabilities

This account consists of:

	Note	2022	2021
Accounts payable		₱1,066,017,644	₱1,504,556,042
Due to PDIC		33,247,423	37,370,996
Withholding taxes		21,946,976	12,776,711
Statutory obligations		4,015,724	3,554,818
Payment orders		2,683,902	5,459,242
Bills purchased - contra	8	1,420,943	100,000
Others		39,886,757	36,035,455
		₱1,169,219,369	₱1,599,853,264

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, settlement account for InstaPay transactions 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.

Others mainly consist of dormant deposit accounts.

17. Classification of Assets and Liabilities

The following tables present the assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 analyzed according to whether these are expected to be recovered or settled within or over 12 months from the reporting year.

	Note	2022			2021		
		Within One Year	Over One Year	Total	Within One Year	Over One Year	Total
Financial Assets							
Financial assets at FVOCI	7	₱1,900,804,080	₱158,727,746	₱2,059,531,826	₱2,637,363,516	₱603,718,508	₱3,241,082,024
Financial assets at amortized cost:							
Cash and other cash items		510,101,446	–	510,101,446	627,826,383	–	627,826,383
Due from BSP		2,813,319,000	–	2,813,319,000	6,346,319,599	–	6,346,319,599
Due from other banks		1,963,318,024	–	1,963,318,024	2,598,830,302	–	2,598,830,302
Interbank loans receivable	6	470,374,799	–	470,374,799	–	–	–
Government securities	7	–	121,097,676	121,097,676	–	115,228,899	115,228,899
Loans and receivables - gross	8	24,807,576,944	7,137,228,545	31,944,805,489	23,781,479,989	8,105,456,525	31,886,936,514
Other assets ¹	12	632,989	28,827,069	29,460,058	702,711	30,947,936	31,650,647
		32,466,127,282	7,445,881,036	39,912,008,318	35,992,522,500	8,855,351,868	44,847,874,368
Nonfinancial Assets							
Foreclosed assets	9	85,841,383	500,045,354	585,886,737	271,351,696	168,453,660	439,805,356
Property and equipment	10	–	1,648,705,274	1,648,705,274	–	1,491,935,934	1,491,935,934
Intangible assets	11	–	626,808,230	626,808,230	–	622,030,419	622,030,419
Deferred tax assets	21	21,795,988	–	21,795,988	19,747,293	–	19,747,293
Other assets	12	62,778,226	20,019,972	82,798,198	55,406,043	21,226,637	76,632,680
		170,415,597	2,795,578,830	2,965,994,427	346,505,032	2,303,646,650	2,650,151,682
		32,636,542,879	10,241,459,866	42,878,002,745	36,339,027,532	11,158,998,518	47,498,026,050
Less:							
Allowance for credit and impairment losses on:							
Loans and receivables	8	–	968,164,871	968,164,871	–	926,027,347	926,027,347
Foreclosed assets	9	7,668,417	–	7,668,417	7,668,416	3,060,530	10,728,946
Accumulated depreciation and amortization of:							
Property and equipment	10	–	1,065,828,731	1,065,828,731	–	976,339,342	976,339,342
Computer software	11	–	334,795,021	334,795,021	–	314,440,627	314,440,627
Unearned discounts and capitalized interest	8	–	692,526	692,526	–	634,864	634,864
		7,668,417	2,369,481,149	2,377,149,566	7,668,416	2,220,502,710	2,228,171,126
		₱32,628,874,462	₱7,871,978,717	₱40,500,853,179	₱36,331,359,116	₱8,938,495,808	₱45,269,854,924
Financial Liabilities							
Deposit liabilities	13	₱32,021,981,537	₱1,614,417,187	₱33,636,398,724	₱35,993,781,419	₱2,249,169,532	₱38,242,950,951
Manager's checks		117,174,478	–	117,174,478	98,191,696	–	98,191,696
Accrued interest and other expenses	14	154,256,751	–	154,256,751	150,374,591	–	150,374,591
Unsecured subordinated debt	15	–	1,300,000,000	1,300,000,000	–	1,300,000,000	1,300,000,000
Lease liabilities	18	61,188,933	179,920,394	241,109,327	72,413,733	103,190,072	175,603,805
Other liabilities	16	1,110,009,244	–	1,110,009,244	1,546,150,739	–	1,546,150,739
		33,464,610,943	3,094,337,581	36,558,948,524	37,860,912,178	3,652,359,604	41,513,271,782
Nonfinancial Liabilities							
Accrued GRT	14	21,755,379	–	21,755,379	10,523,813	–	10,523,813
Retirement liability	19	–	55,035,205	55,035,205	–	51,531,945	51,531,945
Income tax payable		299,049	–	299,049	16,884,778	–	16,884,778
Other liabilities ²	16	59,210,125	–	59,210,125	53,702,525	–	53,702,525
		81,264,553	55,035,205	136,299,758	81,111,116	51,531,945	132,643,061
		₱33,545,875,496	₱3,149,372,786	₱36,695,248,282	₱37,942,023,294	₱3,703,891,549	₱41,645,914,843

¹Other financial assets pertain to refundable deposits and RCOI (see Note 12).

²Other 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 ten 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 ₱28.8 million and ₱30.9 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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 ₱1.8 million and ₱478,243 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 12).

ROU assets, presented as part of "Property and equipment" account, pertain to leased branch premises amounted to ₱221.4 million and ₱152.9 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 10).

Movements in the lease liabilities are as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	₱175,603,805	₱220,606,697
Additions	144,829,063	37,710,353
Payments	(92,077,085)	(96,046,787)
Interest expense	12,753,544	13,333,542
	241,109,327	175,603,805
Current portion	61,188,933	72,413,733
Noncurrent portion	₱179,920,394	₱103,190,072

Lease-related expenses recognized in the financial statements consist of:

	Note	2022	2021
Amortization of ROU assets	10	₱76,338,068	₱80,853,969
Rent expense		29,360,323	23,396,381
Interest expense on lease liabilities	13	12,753,544	13,333,542
		₱118,451,935	₱117,583,892

Rent expense, which pertains to short-term leases of branch premises, is presented under "Occupancy" in the statements of income.

Lease commitments are as follows:

	2022	2021
Not later than one year	₱69,268,823	₱75,216,434
Later than one year but not later than five years	142,989,539	85,204,340
Later than five years	56,531,206	32,078,945
	₱268,789,568	₱192,499,719

19. Retirement Plan

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, 2020. Management assessed that the retirement liability is adequate.

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:

	2022	2021
Current service cost	₱15,063,438	₱16,033,500
Net interest cost	3,889,137	1,883,449
	₱18,952,575	₱17,916,949

Remeasurement gain (loss), net of related income tax, amounted to ₱3.4 million and ₱4.1 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively. Cumulative remeasurement gains on retirement liability recognized in the statements of financial position amounted to ₱5.8 million and ₱9.2 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Net retirement liability is as follows:

	2022	2021
Present value of retirement obligation	₱181,244,995	₱161,993,297
Fair value of plan assets	(126,209,790)	(110,461,352)
	₱55,035,205	₱51,531,945

Movements in the present value of retirement obligation follow:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	₱161,993,298	₱140,199,471
Current service cost	15,063,438	16,033,500
Interest cost	10,982,498	6,585,281
Benefits paid	(6,794,239)	(824,955)
Balance at end of year	₱181,244,995	₱161,993,297

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets follow:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	₱110,461,352	₱94,184,509
Contributions made	20,000,000	17,000,000
Interest income	7,093,361	4,701,832
Benefits paid from plan assets	(6,794,239)	—
Remeasurement loss (excluding amount included in net interest)	(4,550,684)	(5,424,989)
Balance at end of year	₱126,209,790	₱110,461,352

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, 2022 and 2021 follows:

	2022	2021
Debt instruments:		
Government securities	55%	95%
Private bonds	18%	–
	73%	95%
Investment in unit investment trust fund	21%	–
Investment in savings deposit	2%	–
Equity instruments	3%	4%
Receivables	1%	1%
Fair value of plan assets	100%	100%

The principal actuarial assumptions used in determining the net retirement liability are shown below:

	2022	2021
Discount rate	6.78%	4.70%
Salary increase rate	3.00%	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, 2022, assuming all other assumptions were held constant:

	Basis Points	Amount
Discount rate	5.94% (Actual+1.0%)	₱112,472,979
	4.94% (Actual)	122,795,913
	3.94% (Actual-1.0%)	134,880,272
	4.00% (Actual+1.0%)	135,513,535
Salary increase rate	3.00% (Actual)	122,795,913
	2.00% (Actual-1.0%)	111,776,140
	120% of Actual	116,698,418
Turn over rate	Actual	122,795,913
	80.00% of Actual	129,829,211

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting year is fifteen years.

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted benefit payments within the next ten years as at December 31, 2022:

Less than one year	₱39,156,041
One to less than five years	36,319,912
Five to less than ten years	97,545,589
	<u>₱173,021,542</u>

20. Operating Expenses

This account consists of:

	Note	2022	2021
Compensation and fringe benefits		₱579,074,678	₱553,024,095
Taxes and licenses		180,621,996	192,307,942
Depreciation and amortization	10	167,556,658	155,310,895
Representation and entertainment		112,908,972	103,061,085
Insurance		73,352,212	75,105,851
Repairs and maintenance		70,439,904	63,307,465
Litigation cost		66,924,039	53,900,608
Security, messengerial and janitorial		62,799,011	65,928,539
Occupancy		52,861,517	43,781,146
Fees and commissions		52,109,090	54,208,283
Postage		47,606,178	45,060,755
Fines and penalties		22,483,769	23,085,487
Supervision fees		14,851,231	15,228,985
Appraisal fees		14,542,228	21,644,842
Transportation and travel		9,854,176	7,540,107
Management and other professional fees		9,360,794	10,975,205
Stationery and supplies used		8,641,308	9,422,653
Promotions and advertising		2,766,246	1,619,873
Others		20,052,727	14,790,611
		<u>₱1,568,806,734</u>	<u>₱1,509,304,427</u>

Others include office supplies and membership fees and dues.

21. Income and Other Taxes

Current income tax expense consists of:

	2022	2021
RCIT and MCIT	₱23,638,117	₱50,605,233
Final tax	30,181,964	13,425,767
	<u>₱53,820,081</u>	<u>₱64,031,000</u>

On March 26, 2021, the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises ("CREATE") was approved and signed into law by the country's President. Under the CREATE, the RCIT of domestic corporations was revised from 30% to 25% or 20% depending on the amount of total assets and total amount of taxable income. In addition, the MCIT was changed from 2% to 1% of gross income

for a period of three years. The changes in the income tax rates retrospectively became effective beginning July 1, 2020. The effect of changes in tax rates in 2020 was recognized in 2021.

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.

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 income tax expense at statutory tax rate and income tax expense presented in the statements of income.

	2022	2021
Income tax expense at statutory tax rate	₱63,504,939	₱99,180,990
Tax effects of:		
Nondeductible expenses	92,333,720	52,290,584
Nontaxable income	(73,263,275)	(59,514,936)
Interest income subjected to final tax	(37,996,289)	(16,847,999)
Changes in unrecognized deferred tax assets	8,329,962	57,995,028
Effect of change in tax rate	–	(10,589,325)
	₱52,909,058	₱122,514,342

Net deferred tax asset is recognized as follows:

	2022	2021
Through:		
Profit or loss	₱23,905,563	₱22,994,539
Other comprehensive income	(2,109,575)	(3,247,246)
	₱21,795,988	₱19,747,293

Movements of net deferred tax benefit (expense) are recognized as follows:

	2022	2021
Through:		
Profit or loss	(₱911,023)	₱58,483,342
Other comprehensive income	(1,137,670)	(2,276,946)
	(₱2,048,693)	₱56,206,396

Deferred tax assets and liabilities consist of:

	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets on:		
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	₱41,386,637	₱37,854,438
Cumulative unrealized losses on foreclosure of acquired assets	7,677,727	9,552,535
Excess of amortization of ROU assets and interest expense on lease liabilities over lease payments	4,924,095	5,670,462
Allowance for impairment losses on assets held for sale	1,917,104	1,917,104
	55,905,563	54,994,539
Deferred tax liabilities on:		
Fair value adjustment on branch licenses acquired in business combination	(32,000,000)	(32,000,000)
Cumulative remeasurement gains on retirement liability	(2,109,575)	(3,247,246)
	(34,109,575)	(35,247,246)
Net deferred tax assets	₱21,795,988	₱19,747,293

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank has not recognized deferred tax assets relating to the following deductible temporary differences:

	2022	2021
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	₱802,618,322	₱774,611,295
Retirement liability	66,720,929	64,520,929
Unamortized past service cost	29,891,340	29,781,398
NOLCO	24,037,444	22,830,735
Excess of MCIT over RCIT	84,554	18,383
	₱923,352,589	₱891,762,740

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.

The Bank's excess MCIT over RCIT and NOLCO are related to the FCDU.

Excess MCIT over RCIT incurred by FCDU amounting to ₱66,171 and ₱18,383 in 2022 and 2021, respectively, can be applied against regular income tax due until 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Details of NOLCO are as follows:

Year Incurred	Beginning Balance	Incurred	Ending Balance	Valid Until
2022	₱–	₱1,206,709	₱1,206,709	2025
2021	6,074,719	–	6,074,719	2026
2020	16,756,016	–	16,756,016	2025
	₱22,830,735	₱1,206,709	₱24,037,444	

Pursuant to the RA No. 11494, *Bayanihan Recover as One Act*, and Revenue Regulations No. 25-2020, entities which incurred net operating loss for taxable years 2020 and 2021 shall be allowed to carry over the same as a deduction from gross income for the next five consecutive taxable years immediately following the year of such loss.

22. Capital Stock

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, this account consists of:

	Number of Shares	Amount
Authorized - ₱10 par value		
Perpetual preferred stock	100,000,000	₱1,000,000,000
Common stock	300,000,000	3,000,000,000
Issued and outstanding:		
Perpetual preferred stock		
Balance at beginning and end of year	30,000,000	₱300,000,000
Common stock		
Balance at beginning and end of year	217,000,000	₱2,170,000,000

The perpetual preferred stock, which has an annual dividend rate of 4.375%, is cumulative and has no voting rights. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, cumulative preference dividends amounted to ₱112.3 million and ₱99.2 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 significant transactions and account balances with respect to related parties that are included in the financial statements follow:

Nature of Transactions	2022		2021	
	Transactions during the Year	Outstanding Balances	Transactions during the Year	Outstanding Balances
Key Management Personnel				
Loans and receivables	₱500,000	₱2,744,345	₱-	₱4,894,073
Interest income	222,677	18,944	527,633	-
Deposit liabilities	84,371,705	42,327,648	29,540,436	13,457,803
Interest expense	153,296	-	14,824	-
Accounts receivable	2,394,917	34,748,391	6,441,247	32,353,474

(Forward)

Nature of Transactions	2022		2021	
	Transactions during the Year	Outstanding Balances	Transactions during the Year	Outstanding Balances
Subsidiaries of the Parent Company				
Loans and receivables	₱1,794,552,000	₱1,072,986,828	₱810,500,000	₱710,730,632
Accrued interest income	54,421,936	12,212,318	32,649,795	9,356,597
Deposit liabilities	2,478,354,897	23,150,234	2,667,135,360	27,819,016
Accrued interest expense	38,647	-	92,467	-
Unsecured subordinated debt	-	1,300,000,000	-	1,300,000,000
Interest expense	-	73,125,694	-	71,250,000
Trust fee	2,371,531	778,693	1,784,067	682,129
Lease liabilities	7,327,640	17,329,925	8,991,406	24,657,565
Interest expense	740,692	-	1,155,576	-
ROU assets	7,098,063	12,142,212	12,162,450	21,569,613
Amortization	7,098,063	-	8,539,686	-
Parent Company				
Deposit liabilities	745,969,800	-	134,884,638	-
Interest expense	4,189	-	4,209	-
Stockholders				
Deposit liabilities	194,952,553	24,847,182	304,951,642	23,797,047
Accrued interest expense	223,783	-	266,415	-
Other Related Parties				
Loans and receivables	1,301,804,582	1,583,588,598	1,254,784,281	1,554,763,789
Interest income	67,630,123	36,439,439	66,125,588	21,753,671
Deposit liabilities	84,371,705	42,327,648	9,887,061	5,594,411
Accrued interest expense	153,296	-	2,595	-

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 5.00% to 10.68% in 2022 and 2021. Allowance for credit and impairment losses on receivables from related parties amounted to ₱12.0 million and ₱9.5 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Accounts receivable include receivables from officers relating to the car lease amounting to ₱34.7 million and ₱32.4 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 8). Prepaid expenses relating to the employee car lease amounted to ₱19.1 million and ₱17.6 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 12).

Deposits have interest ranging from 0.25% to 0.50% for 2022 and 0.13% to 1.5% 2021.

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 ATM.

Compensation of key management personnel included under “Compensation and fringe benefits” in the statements of income follows:

	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	₱129,256,427	₱90,065,712
Post-employment retirement benefits	6,789,913	758,948
	₱136,046,340	₱90,824,660

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):

	2022	2021
Debt instruments	₱93,066,874	₱104,424,744
Investments in:		
Unit investment trust fund	26,620,020	1,505,348
Saving deposits	2,122,515	17,148
Equity instruments	4,400,381	4,514,112
	₱126,209,790	₱110,461,352

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 ₱6,280.4 million and ₱7,057.5 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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 ₱77.0 million and ₱87.0 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, 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 some 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, 2022 and 2021, the Bank is involved in 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:

	2022	2021
Investment management account	₱5,993,435,885	₱6,775,187,394
Spot exchange	418,162,500	550,879,978
Trust bank accounts	286,994,767	282,333,727
Derivatives	83,632,500	178,496,500
Outstanding guarantees issued - others	12,285,038	16,982,153
Sight/usance domestic letters of credit (LC)	11,907,575	9,846,889
Inward bills for collection	70,129,270	7,645,421
Sight/usance foreign LC	-	504,890
Items held for safekeeping	28,579	43,654
Items held as collateral	15,831	20,199
Domestic LC	445,735	-

26. Supplementary Information Required under the BSP Circular No. 1074, Series of 2020, Amendments to Regulations on Financial Audit of Banks

The following supplementary information is required by Appendix 55 – Disclosure Requirements to the Audited Financial Statements to Section 174 of the Manual of Regulations for Banks (MORB) of the BSP, issued through the BSP Circular No. 1074.

A. Financial Performance Indicators

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

	2022	2021
Return on average equity	4.78%	7.85%
Return on average assets	0.41%	0.64%
Net interest margin on average earning assets	3.91%	4.67%

B. Details of Loans

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

	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Secured by:				
Chattel mortgage	₱2,690,481,587	8.58%	₱5,301,468,466	17.07%
Real estate mortgage	7,639,545,588	24.35%	7,907,852,268	25.47%
Deposits	1,119,616,131	3.57%	1,078,797,500	3.47%
Others	28,041,593	0.09%	35,502,240	0.11%
	11,477,684,898	36.59%	14,323,620,474	46.13%
Unsecured	19,892,197,166	63.41%	16,729,379,437	53.87%
	₱31,369,882,065	100.00%	₱31,052,999,911	100.00%

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, information on the concentration of credit, gross of unearned discounts and capitalized interests, as to industry follows:

	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Other community, social and personal activities	₱8,873,010,383	28.29%	₱8,268,566,450	26.63%
Wholesale and retail trade	5,776,108,891	18.41%	6,260,856,772	20.16%
Real estate	7,009,752,284	22.35%	6,136,091,441	19.76%
Manufacturing	3,702,915,827	11.80%	3,337,762,053	10.75%
Financial intermediaries	2,636,944,493	8.41%	3,407,368,295	10.97%
Transportation, storage and communication	1,520,498,090	4.85%	2,447,117,509	7.88%
Mining and quarrying	153,000,000	0.49%	944,241,024	3.04%
Hotel and restaurants	731,897,194	2.33%	153,057,500	0.49%
Agricultural, hunting and forestry	3,700,256	0.01%	83,573,188	0.27%
Electricity, gas and water supply	2,330,044	0.01%	9,164,330	0.03%
Construction	959,724,603	3.06%	5,201,349	0.02%
	₱31,369,882,065	100.00%	₱31,052,999,911	100.00%

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank's agri-agra credit allocation is at 0.3% and 2%, respectively, which is below the mandatory percentage of 25%. The Bank paid the resulting penalties in 2022 and 2021.

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:

	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Gross	₱2,914,513,611	9.29%	₱2,589,480,103	8.34%
Net	2,077,502,880	6.62%	1,799,156,244	5.80%

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, breakdown of the secured and unsecured NPL follows:

	2022	2021
Secured	₱853,733,829	₱1,353,509,928
Unsecured	2,060,779,782	1,235,970,174
	₱2,914,513,611	₱2,589,480,103

Status of of loans per product as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022		
	Performing	NPL	Total
Corporate loans:			
Term loan	₱20,975,953,079	₱1,415,435,506	₱22,391,388,585
Bills discounted	47,963,262	110,182,467	158,145,729
Trust receipt	413,433,806	63,055,915	476,489,721
Others	401,096,399	42,615,152	443,711,551
	21,838,446,546	1,631,289,040	23,469,735,586
Consumer loans:			
Auto	1,997,068,523	693,413,075	2,690,481,598
Salary	79,019,638	441,868,453	520,888,091
Real estate	2,934,783,970	138,450,058	3,073,234,028
Contract to sell	1,571,678,843	-	1,571,678,843
Others	34,370,933	9,492,986	43,863,919
	6,616,921,907	1,283,224,572	7,900,146,479
	₱28,455,368,453	₱2,914,513,612	₱31,369,882,065

	2021		
	Performing	NPL	Total
Corporate loans:			
Term loan	₱20,306,623,429	₱643,654,621	₱20,950,278,050
Bills discounted	48,652,294	110,182,467	158,834,761
Trust receipt	184,766,977	49,904,915	234,671,892
Others	412,681,485	42,615,151	455,296,636
	<u>20,952,724,185</u>	<u>846,357,154</u>	<u>21,799,081,339</u>
Consumer loans:			
Auto	4,016,781,946	994,559,856	5,011,341,802
Salary	136,643,804	463,668,329	600,312,133
Real estate	2,083,145,123	274,784,072	2,357,929,195
Contract to sell	1,191,018,833	-	1,191,018,833
Others	83,205,916	10,110,693	93,316,609
	<u>7,510,795,622</u>	<u>1,743,122,950</u>	<u>9,253,918,572</u>
	<u>₱28,463,519,807</u>	<u>₱2,589,480,104</u>	<u>₱31,052,999,911</u>

Restructured loans, which do not meet the requirements to be treated as performing receivables, are considered as NPL. Restructured loans amounted to ₱790.3 million and ₱870.4 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Interest income on restructured receivables amounted to ₱34.4 million and ₱38.7 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

C. DOSRI/Related Party Loans

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 (a) loans and other credit accommodations secured by assets considered as non-risk as defined in the regulations; (b) loans and other credit accommodations in the form of fringe benefits; (c) loans and other credit accommodation extended by a Coop Bank to its cooperative shareholders; and (d) portion of loans and other credit accommodations covered by guarantees of the International Finance Corporation or the Asian Development Bank.

Moreover, the total outstanding loans to DOSRI, of which 70% must be secured, should not exceed 15% of the total loan portfolio of the Bank or 100% of net worth whichever is lower. These limits do not apply to (a) loans and other credit accommodations secured by assets considered as non-risk as defined in the regulations; (b) qualified credit accommodations to a corporate stockholder; (c) credit accommodations to government-owned or controlled corporations where any director, officer or stockholder of the Bank is not a representative with proprietary interest of such corporation; (d) loans and other credit accommodations to officers in the form of fringe benefits granted in accordance with existing regulations; (e) loans and other credit accommodation extended by a Coop Bank to its cooperative shareholders; and (f) portion of loans and other credit accommodations covered by guarantees of the International Finance Corporation or the Asian Development Bank.

On the other hand, the total outstanding loans to all of the Bank's subsidiaries and affiliates should not exceed 20% of the net worth of the Bank. These subsidiaries and affiliates are not related interest of any of the director, officer, and/or stockholder of the Bank.

The following table shows information relating to DOSRI and related party loans:

	DOSRI		Related Parties	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Total outstanding DOSRI/related party loans	₱1,072,986,828	₱710,730,632	₱1,586,332,942	₱1,559,657,862
Percent of DOSRI/related party loans to total loan portfolio	3.42%	2.37%	5.06%	5.20%
Percent of unsecured DOSRI/related party loans to total DOSRI/related party loans	26.28%	19.49%	73.46%	72.85%
Percent of past due DOSRI/related party loans to total DOSRI/related party loans	0.00%	0.00%	1.81%	1.89%
Percent of non-performing DOSRI/related party loans to total DOSRI/related party loans	0.00%	0.00%	1.82%	1.89%

Total interest income on DOSRI accounts amounted to ₱122.1 million and ₱98.8 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The effects of the foregoing transactions are shown under the appropriate accounts in the financial statements.

In 2022 and 2021, the Bank is compliant with the BSP requirements on DOSRI/related party loans.

D. Assets Pledged to Secure Liabilities

No asset is pledged by the Bank to secure outstanding liabilities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Other required information are disclosed in Notes 4, 8, 22 and 25 to the financial statements.

STERLING BANK OF ASIA INC. (A Savings Bank)

FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

December 31, 2022 and 2021

- 2 -

Ratio	Formula	2022	2021
Current ratio	Total Current Assets	₱32,628,874,462	₱36,331,359,116
	Divided by: Total Current Liabilities	33,545,875,496	37,942,023,294
	Current ratio	0.97:1	0.96:1
Acid-test ratio	Cash and Other Cash Items, Due from BSP and Other Banks, Loans and receivables, Investment Securities	₱38,443,316,064	₱35,991,819,789
	Divided by: Total Current Liabilities	33,545,875,496	37,942,023,294
	Acid test ratio	1.15:1	0.95:1
Solvency ratio	Net Income	₱201,110,698	₱274,209,619
	Add: Interest, Depreciation and Amortization	680,581,744	565,427,559
	Net Income before Interest, Depreciation and Amortization	₱881,692,442	₱839,637,178
	Divided by: Total Liabilities	36,695,248,282	41,645,914,843
Solvency ratio	0.02:1	0.02:1	
Debt-to-equity ratio	Total Liabilities	₱36,695,248,282	₱41,645,914,843
	Divided by: Total Equity	3,805,604,897	3,623,940,081
	Debt-to-equity ratio	9.64:1	11.49:1
Asset-to-equity ratio	Total Assets	₱40,500,853,179	₱45,269,854,924
	Divided by: Total Equity	3,805,604,897	3,623,940,081
	Asset-to-equity ratio	10.64:1	12.49:1
Interest rate coverage ratio	Earnings before Interest Expense and Taxes	₱767,044,842	₱806,840,625
	Divided by: Interest Expense	513,025,086	410,116,664
	Interest rate coverage ratio	1.50:1	1.97:1

Ratio	Formula	2022	2021
Return on average equity	Net Income	₱201,110,698	₱274,209,619
	Divided by: Average Equity	3,714,772,489	3,493,250,098
	Return on equity	0.05:1	0.08:1
Return on average assets	Net Income	₱201,110,698	₱274,209,619
	Divided by: Average Assets	42,885,354,051	43,065,227,167
	Return on assets	0.0047:1	0.0064:1
Net profit margin	Net Income	₱201,110,698	₱274,209,619
	Divided by: Total Interest Income	2,190,586,040	2,322,806,229
	Net profit margin	0.09:1	0.12:1

Products and SERVICES



PERSONAL BANKING

SAVINGS AND CHECKING ACCOUNTS

Solo Savings Account

A Peso Savings Account that's easy to maintain, 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 CNY2,500.00 and a minimum ADB requirement of CNY2,500.00, 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, making 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 Php100.00, 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.

TIME DEPOSITS

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 Php25,000.00.

CONSUMER LOANS

Ultima Auto Loan

Ultima Auto Loans offer attractive rates, long repayment terms, and convenient loan processing, making it easy for you to purchase a vehicle, whether brand new or second-hand.

Persona Personal Loan

While money emergencies are part and parcel of life, Persona Personal Loans give you room to finance tuition fees, home improvements, business ventures, and other unexpected spending.

Discovery Home Loan

Be a step closer to living in your dream home! With the Discovery Home Loan, we will help you realize your dream every step of the way.

Avance Salary Loan

If you are a tenured employee with at least a Php9,000 salary, you can advance your financial source through the help of our Avance Salary Loan.

Layag Seafarer's Loan

For a seafarer's family's scheduled or unexpected financial need, our Layag Seafarer's Loan can be the help that will cover that need.

Truck Loan

Expanding your transportation fleet is not going to be an issue with our loans for four- to six-wheeler trucks.

COMMERCIAL BANKING

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

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A one-of-a-kind business account, Optima Business Banking Solutions offers cash management facilities to help businesses minimize overhead expenses, streamline operations, and improve the bottom line for free.

The Optima Business Banking Solutions allows you to optimize the management of cash and liquid funds, and oversee the disbursements, collections, and investments of financial resources. This includes:

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- Payroll Crediting System
- Financial System
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- Check Warehousing
- Point-Of-Sale (POS) System
- Online Banking
- eGov

WEALTH MANAGEMENT

TREASURY

We will help you prudently manage your investments 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
 - Retail Treasury Bonds (RTB)
 - Treasury Bonds
 - 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 of Asia accelerates the adoption of digital payments through QR code

Sterling Bank of Asia continues to strengthen its digitization efforts by improving its online banking platform with the implementation of the Sterling Bank QR Pay. Among the BSP-supervised financial institutions, Sterling Bank of Asia is one of the first thrift banks that has adopted the National Quick Response Code Standard (QRPh).

“The advantage of using QR code is that it facilitates instant payment or fund transfer without the need to manually key in the account details,” said Mr. Cecilio San Pedro, Sterling Bank of Asia’s President and CEO. This lessens the errors and makes fund transfers and payments fast, safe, and convenient.

QRPh makes QR codes of different banks and e-wallets interoperable. Through Sterling Bank of Asia’s mobile app, the QR Pay is now accessible to clients -- offering

a convenient alternative to sending funds to, or receiving funds from, other QRPh-compliant local banks and e-wallets.

“Now that our customers’ financial needs are evolving and transactions are shifting more in favor of e-payments, we want to ensure that our digital platform addresses their banking requirements,” added San Pedro. The Bank’s online banking facility also allows fund transfers via Instapay and Pesonet.

In November 2019, BSP and the payment industry participants launched the National Quick Response (QR) Code Standard. With the growing acceptance and use of contactless payments, it is also set to introduce the person-to-merchant (P2M) transactions via QRPh soon to complement the person-to-person (P2P) transactions.

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Business owners like you have so many tasks to juggle, having little time to care for and worry about banking. Now is the time to consider making the switch to online banking and taking advantage of its business benefits over traditional in-branch banking.

Do your business banking at your convenience, any hour of the day, even on holidays, and from almost anywhere you are through Sterling Bank Online – Business so that you can spend less time banking and more time running your business.

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Operational check-and-balance through the built-in approval workflow facility

Design the approval path for financial and non-financial transactions. Create users and assign roles (Maker, Verifier, and Authorizer) through the Corporate Administrator, who can unlock user IDs and reset passwords anytime.

Bulk uploading of InstaPay and PESONet transactions*

For businesses requiring high-volume disbursements and funding to other local bank accounts.

Enhanced viewing experience for account balances and transaction history

Users can generate up to six (6) months of online banking statements of accounts (SOA) to view transaction history.

Debit card bulk payroll uploading*

This facility is available 24/7. No need for the users to send instructions to the branch of account for payroll processing. (Batch loading for prepaid cards will soon be available.)

Explore other Optima Business Banking Solutions today and find the best options for your business. Call our Business Solution department at +632 8535 6168 loc. 1151 or email business.solutions@sterlingbankofasia.com. You may also visit any Sterling Bank of Asia branch near you.

**For Sterling Bank's Optima Business Banking clients*

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F: +632 8681-4327

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Ortigas Center, 1605 Pasig City
T: +632 8706-3072; 8706-3254
F: +632 8706-3074

Quezon City-Banawe

705 Banawe St., 1114 Quezon City
T: +632 8781-7625; 8781-7650
F: +632 8740-8174

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 Avenue

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
T: +632 8374-0168; 8441-8155
F: +632 8441-8156

San Juan-Greenhills

G/F Sterling Bank
Corporate Center
Ortigas Ave., Greenhills
1500 San Juan City
T: +632 8727-8752; 8726-6418
F: +632 8727-8752

Taguig-The Fort BGC, 1st Avenue

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

PROVINCIAL

Bacolod

31 Lacson St., 6100 Bacolod City
T: +6334 432-1381, 432-1490
F: +6334 432-1641

Baguio

1 Leonard Wood Road
2600 Baguio City
T: +6374 445-2786
F: +6374 445-2788 to 89

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

Boracay

Boracay Tropics, Balabag
Boracay Island, Malay, 5608 Aklan
T: +6336 390-2577; 390-2583
F: +6336 390-2028

Cagayan de Oro (CDO)

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

Davao-J.P. Laurel

J. P. Laurel Ave., Bajada
8000 Davao City
T: +6382 221-7168; 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

General Santos

J. Catolico Sr. Ave.
9500 General Santos City
T: +6383 553-5168; 5172
F: +6383 553-5171

Iloilo

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
T: +6349 547-7164, 7166, 7168

La Union

Quezon Ave., San Fernando City
2500 La Union
T: +6372 888-0168;
888-0165 to 66

Palawan-Puerto Princesa

National Highway, Brgy. San Pedro
5300 Puerto Princesa City
T: +6348 244-1476; 244-1497;
244-0660

Pampanga-San Fernando

G/F Queensland
Commercial Plaza
Mc Arthur Highway, Dolores
San Fernando City, 2000
Pampanga
T: +6345 966-9168; 435-4463;
435-4462

BUSINESS OFFICES**Business Development Unit**

G/F Sterling Bank Corporate
Center, Ortigas Ave., Greenhills
1500 San Juan City
T: +632 8535-6168

Commercial Lending 1 & 3

1/F Sterling Bank Corporate
Center, Ortigas Ave., Greenhills
1500 San Juan City
T: +632 8535-6168

Commercial Lending 2

550 Quintin Paredes St.
Binondo, 1006 Manila
T: +632 8247-0293;
8243-0803 to 04

Treasury

3/F Sterling Bank Corporate
Center, Ortigas Ave., Greenhills
1500 San Juan City
T: +632 8535-6168

Trust

3/F Sterling Bank Corporate
Center, Ortigas Ave., Greenhills
1500 San Juan City
T: +632 8535-6168

CONSUMER LENDING OFFICES**Greenhills Head Office**

Sterling Bank Corporate
Center, Ortigas Ave., Greenhills
1500 San Juan City

Auto Loans

T: +632 8535-6168 locs 2674,
2675, 2680, 4022
F: +632 8982-9399

Salary Loan

T: +632 8535-6168 local 2679

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 8535-6168 locals 2509,
2522, 2523, 4002

Real Estate Loan

T: +632 8535-6168 locals 2498,
2501, 2507, 2512, 2517, 2533,
2593, 2513, 2556, 2424, 2554,
2556, 4004

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; +632 8535-6168
locals 2808, 2834, 2809, 2840
F: +6332 254-8291

Davao Lending Center

J.P. Laurel Ave., Bajada
8000 Davao City
T: +6382 222-0357;
+632 8535-6168
local 4004

HEAD OFFICE

Sterling Bank Corporate Center
8004 Ortigas Avenue, Greenhills
1500 San Juan City, Philippines

Customer Service Helplines: +632 8721 6000 or +632 8627 6300

Email: customer.service@sterlingbankasia.com

Website: www.sterlingbankasia.com