



May 15, 2025

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Director, Markets and Securities Regulation Department
Securities and Exchange Commission
12/F, SEC Headquarters
7907 Makati Avenue, Salcedo Village,
Brgy. Bel-Air, Makati City 1209

Mesdames / Gentlemen:

We are pleased to furnish you with a copy of SEC Form 17-Q report of Security Bank Corporation as of and for the period ended March 31, 2025.

We hope we have complied with your requirements.

Very truly yours,


EDUARDO M. OLBES
Chief Financial Officer


COVER SHEET

6 0 3 0

SEC Registration Number

S E C U R I T Y B A N K C O R P O R A T I O N

(Company's Full Name)

S e c u r i t y B a n k C e n t r e , 6 7 7 6 A y a l a
A v e n u e , M a k a t i C i t y

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

Charles Malvin T. Ching
(Contact Person)

[REDACTED]
(Company Telephone Number)

0 3 3 1
Month Day
(Fiscal Year)

1 7 - Q
(Form Type)

0 4 2 9
Month Day
(Annual Meeting)

[REDACTED]
(Secondary License Type, If Applicable)

CFD
Dept. Requiring this Doc.

[REDACTED]
Amended Articles Number/Section

2,134
Total No. of Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Domestic Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

[REDACTED]
File Number

LCU

[REDACTED]
Document ID

Cashier

S T A M P S

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES
REGULATION CODE AND SRC RULE 17(2)(b) THEREUNDER

1. For the quarterly period ended **March 31, 2025**

2. Commission identification number **6030**

3. BIR Tax Identification No. **000-498-020**

4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter - **SECURITY BANK CORPORATION**

5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization - **Philippines**

6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)

7. **Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City**
Address of issuer's principal office

0719
Postal Code

8. **(632) 8867-6788**
Issuer's telephone number, including area code

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

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

Title of each Class	Number of shares of common stock outstanding and amount of debt outstanding
Common Shares (Php 10 par)	Total: 753,538,887 shares
Preferred Shares (Php 0.10 par) (Unregistered)	Total: 1,000,000,000 shares
.....	
.....	

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

Yes No

Preferred Shares are not listed

If yes, state the name of such Stock Exchange and the class/es of securities listed therein:

Philippine Stock Exchange

Common Stock

12. Check whether the registrant:

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Attached are the following:

Unaudited Interim Statements of Financial Position	- Annex "1"
Unaudited Interim Statements of Income	- Annex "2"
Unaudited Interim Statements of Comprehensive Income	- Annex "3"
Unaudited Interim Statements of Changes in Equity	- Annex "4"
Unaudited Interim Statements of Cash Flows	- Annex "5"
Notes to Unaudited Interim Condensed Financial Statements	- Annex "6"
Aging of Loans and Receivables	- Annex "7"
Financial Soundness Indicators	- Annex "8"

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

- Annex "9"

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

There are no material disclosures that have not been reported under SEC Form 17C during the period covered by this report.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Regulation Code, the issuer has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.


EDUARDO M. OLBES
Chief Financial Officer


Date: May 15, 2025

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(Amounts in Thousands)	
ASSETS		
Cash and Other Cash Items	₱12,016,706	₱13,165,055
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	19,364,557	35,104,831
Due from Other Banks	35,839,643	15,370,541
Interbank Loans Receivable and Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Note 18)	20,597,499	9,393,615
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (Note 7)	20,635,525	16,821,406
Derivative Assets Designated as Hedges (Note 8)	125	634,928
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (Note 9)	172,702,918	181,836,689
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost (Note 10)	142,292,032	138,733,375
Loans and Receivables	645,990,476	677,813,274
Investment in Joint Ventures	3,853,266	2,626,573
Property, Equipment and Right-of-Use-Assets	8,285,223	8,034,827
Investment Properties	6,504,842	6,282,770
Deferred Tax Assets	6,722,085	6,259,066
Goodwill (Note 3)	841,602	841,602
Intangible Assets	7,089,853	6,590,675
Other Assets	8,369,645	9,631,529
TOTAL ASSETS	₱1,111,105,997	₱1,129,140,756
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Deposit Liabilities		
Demand	₱278,124,725	₱279,240,344
Savings	144,097,870	140,868,600
Time	414,460,230	370,536,430
Long-term Negotiable Certificates of Deposit (Note 11)	4,378,025	10,433,785
	841,060,850	801,079,159
Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (Note 7)	1,885,083	1,716,047
Derivative Liabilities Designated as Hedges (Note 8)	9,339,913	3,841,204
Bills Payable and Securities Sold Under Repurchase Agreements (Note 12)	41,818,137	91,179,648
Acceptances Payable	692,948	1,669,868
Margin Deposits and Cash Letters of Credit	174,414	169,923
Manager's and Certified Checks Outstanding	6,182,087	5,339,433
Income Tax Payable	780,827	456,396
Notes and Bonds Payable (Note 13)	42,469,213	61,195,057
Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses	6,132,252	5,931,126
Other Liabilities	16,735,575	15,425,343
TOTAL LIABILITIES	967,271,299	988,003,204
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY		
Capital stock (Note 14)	7,635,389	7,635,389
Additional paid-in capital (Note 14)	38,524,323	38,524,323
Surplus	105,840,998	104,155,854
Net unrealized loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(6,191,324)	(7,474,013)
Net unrealized gain on subsidiaries' financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	24,888	22,787
Cumulative foreign currency translation	(93,659)	(129,650)
Cost of hedging reserve (Note 8)	(1,905,917)	(1,597,138)
TOTAL EQUITY	143,834,698	141,137,552
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	₱1,111,105,997	₱1,129,140,756

See accompanying Notes to Interim Condensed Financial Statements.

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Quarter Ended March 31	
	2025	2024
	(Amounts in Thousands)	
INTEREST INCOME ON		
Loans and receivables	₱13,909,876	₱10,728,630
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment securities at amortized cost	4,081,044	2,599,593
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	365,472	211,610
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	213,624	343,626
Deposits with banks and others	75,919	35,711
	18,645,935	13,919,170
INTEREST EXPENSE ON		
Derivatives designated as hedges (Note 8)	3,340,052	45,412
Deposit liabilities (Note 11)	1,745,112	1,686,850
Notes and bonds payable, bills payable and securities sold under repurchase agreements and other borrowings (Notes 12 and 13)	1,617,093	1,427,538
Lease liabilities	36,383	23,890
Derivative instruments	25,962	7,361
	6,764,602	3,191,051
NET INTEREST INCOME	11,881,333	10,728,119
Service charges, fees and commissions	2,155,814	3,099,235
Rent	329,543	207,238
Trading and securities gain (loss) – net	165,823	(84,010)
Foreign exchange gain (loss) – net	145,778	(2,058,338)
Profit from assets sold/exchanged	102,935	81,636
Share in net income (loss) of joint ventures	(22,806)	40,856
Miscellaneous	653,840	466,931
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	15,412,260	12,481,667
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Compensation and fringe benefits	3,326,320	2,577,599
Provision for credit losses	2,377,575	1,526,614
Taxes and licenses	1,161,144	1,022,730
Depreciation and amortization	762,925	614,607
Amortization of software costs	279,348	189,614
Occupancy costs	127,429	116,391
Miscellaneous	3,680,503	3,060,527
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	11,715,244	9,108,082
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	3,697,016	3,373,585
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	875,864	744,768
NET INCOME	₱2,821,152	₱2,628,817
Weighted average number of outstanding common shares*	753,538,887	753,538,887
Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share* (Note 17)	₱3.74	₱3.48

*In absolute amounts

See accompanying Notes to Interim Condensed Financial Statements.

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Quarter Ended March 31	
	2025	2024
	(Amounts in Thousands)	
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	₱2,821,152	₱2,628,817
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		
<i>Items to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss in Subsequent Periods:</i>		
Cumulative translation adjustments	35,991	(5,563)
Changes in cost of hedging reserve, net of tax		
Fair value loss for the year	(2,813,818)	(178,737)
Loss taken to profit or loss	2,505,039	45,412
Changes in cash flow hedge reserve, net of tax		
Fair value gain (loss) for the year	(2,565,516)	230,379
Amount recycled to profit or loss	2,565,516	(230,379)
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	1,292,755	(944,821)
	1,019,967	(1,083,709)
<i>Items not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss in Subsequent Periods:</i>		
Revaluation gain (loss) on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(10,066)	25,381
Share in changes in other comprehensive income of subsidiaries		
Revaluation gain on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,101	7,019
	(7,965)	32,400
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	1,012,002	(1,051,309)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	₱3,833,154	₱1,577,508
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	₱3,833,154	₱1,577,508
Non-controlling interest	—	—
	₱3,833,154	₱1,577,508

See accompanying Notes to Interim Condensed Financial Statements.

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Capital Stock (Note 14)	Additional Paid-In Capital (Note 14)	Surplus	Net Unrealized Loss on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Net Unrealized Gain on Subsidiaries' Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Cumulative Foreign Currency Translation	Cost of Hedging Reserve (Note 8)	Total Equity
(Amounts in Thousands)								
Balance at January 1, 2025	₱7,635,389	₱38,524,323	₱104,155,854	(₱7,474,013)	₱22,787	(₱129,650)	(₱1,597,138)	₱141,137,552
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	–	2,821,152	1,282,689	2,101	35,991	(308,779)	3,833,154
Declaration of cash dividends	–	–	(1,136,008)	–	–	–	–	(1,136,008)
Balance at March 31, 2025	₱7,635,389	₱38,524,323	₱105,840,998	(₱6,191,324)	₱24,888	(₱93,659)	(₱1,905,917)	₱143,834,698
Balance at January 1, 2024	₱7,635,389	₱38,524,323	₱95,555,339	(₱5,534,401)	₱20,632	(₱70,942)	₱–	₱136,130,340
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	–	2,628,817	(919,440)	7,019	(5,563)	(133,325)	1,577,508
Declaration of cash dividends	–	–	(1,134,568)	–	–	–	–	(1,134,568)
Balance at March 31, 2024	₱7,635,389	₱38,524,323	₱97,049,588	(₱6,453,841)	₱27,651	(₱76,505)	(₱133,325)	₱136,573,280

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2025	2024
	(Amounts in Thousands)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	₱3,697,016	₱3,373,585
Adjustments for:		
Amortization of cost of hedging	3,340,052	45,412
Provision for credit losses	2,377,575	1,526,614
Depreciation and amortization	762,925	614,607
Amortization of software costs	279,348	189,614
Amortization of premium on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment securities at amortized cost	171,858	119,045
Amortization of discount on LTNCD, notes and bonds payable, and lease liabilities (Notes 11 and 13)	65,697	52,758
Share in net loss (income) of joint ventures	22,806	(40,856)
Loss on redemption of investment securities at amortized cost	7	-
Gain on disposal of financial assets at FVTOCI	(56,117)	-
Profit from assets sold/exchanged	(102,935)	(81,636)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in the amounts of:		
Loans and receivables	28,879,146	(8,588,212)
Interbank loans receivable (Note 18)	959,449	-
Derivative assets designated as hedges	634,802	(386,886)
Due from other banks (Note 18)	(196)	6
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(3,814,119)	(7,822,539)
Other assets	947,366	(779,229)
Increase (decrease) in the amounts of:		
Deposit liabilities	46,037,451	31,861,851
Derivative liabilities designated as hedges	1,746,951	47,343
Manager's and certified checks outstanding	842,653	914,072
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses	201,126	597,105
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	169,036	29,992
Margin deposits and cash letters of credit	4,491	26,932
Acceptances payable	(976,921)	(905,004)
Other liabilities	(145,703)	4,081,298
Net cash provided by operations	86,043,764	24,875,872
Income taxes paid	(989,912)	(757,368)
Net cash provided by operating activities	85,053,852	24,118,504
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisitions of/Additions to:		
Investment securities at amortized cost	(8,281,809)	(10,484,124)
Intangible assets	(793,964)	(592,916)
Property and equipment	(612,702)	(554,114)
Financial assets at FVTOCI	(579,829)	(8,301,215)
Proceeds from:		
Disposals, redemptions or maturities of financial assets at FVTOCI	7,821,910	7,469,801
Redemptions or maturities of investment securities at amortized cost	4,191,749	2,847,785
Disposal of investment properties and other properties acquired	331,047	243,854
Disposal of property and equipment	161,961	84,823
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	2,238,363	(9,286,106)

(Forward)

Three Months Ended March 31

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Settlement of:		
Bills payable and securities sold under repurchase agreements	(102,299,878)	(110,518,796)
Notes and bonds maturity	(18,500,000)	(16,000,000)
LTNCD maturity	(6,060,000)	–
Proceeds from:		
Bills payable and securities sold under repurchase agreements	54,658,602	103,700,407
Payments of lease liabilities	(1,067,750)	(186,527)
Cash dividends paid	(2,607)	(1,909)
Net cash used in financing activities	(73,271,633)	(23,006,825)
Effect of change in foreign exchange rates	1,716,281	(858,234)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	₱15,736,863	(₱9,032,661)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		
Cash and other cash items	₱13,165,055	₱13,947,069
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	35,104,831	45,821,155
Due from other banks	15,370,541	12,022,007
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	6,893,615	2,080,999
	₱70,534,042	₱73,871,230
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD		
Cash and other cash items	₱12,016,706	₱11,711,406
Due from BSP	19,364,557	38,701,083
Due from other banks	35,839,643	13,855,082
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	19,049,999	570,998
	₱86,270,905	₱64,838,569
OPERATIONAL CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS		
Interest received	₱19,491,124	₱13,730,696
Interest paid	7,276,432	3,016,458
Dividends received	–	1,382

See accompanying Notes to Interim Condensed Financial Statements.

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

Security Bank Corporation (the Parent Company) is a domestic corporation registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in 1951 and was listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) in 1995. The Parent Company's head office is located at Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City.

The Parent Company was incorporated on May 8, 1951 and started its operations as a commercial bank on June 18, 1951. On May 30, 2000, the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Parent Company approved its Amended Articles of Incorporation to extend the corporate term of the Parent Company, which expired on May 8, 2001, for another 50 years. On February 19, 2001, the SEC approved such amendment.

With the effectivity of Section 11 of Republic Act (RA) No. 11232, otherwise known as the "Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines" on February 23, 2019, corporations existing before its enactment are deemed to have perpetual term. Accordingly, the Parent Company's corporate term is considered perpetual.

In 1994, it was approved by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) to operate as a universal bank, allowing it to expand its financial services and revenue sources.

The Parent Company provides expanded commercial banking services such as deposit products, loans and trade finance, domestic and foreign fund transfers, treasury, foreign exchange and trust services. In addition, the Parent Company is licensed to engage in financial derivatives to service the requirements of its customers and as a means of reducing and managing the Parent Company's foreign exchange and interest rate exposures.

The Parent Company and its subsidiaries and joint ventures (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which are all incorporated in the Philippines, are engaged in the following businesses:

Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	Principal place of business	Line of Business	Effective Percentage of Ownership	
			March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Security Bank Capital Investment Corporation (formerly SB Capital Investment Corporation) ¹ SB Equities, Inc. (SBEI)	18 th floor, Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Investment house	100.00	100.00
SB Rental Corporation (SBRC)	18 th floor, Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Stock brokerage	100.00	100.00
SB Cards Corporation (SBCC) ²	5 th floor, Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Rental/Leasing	100.00	100.00
SB Finance and Leasing Inc. (formerly Landlink Property Investments (SPV-AMC), Inc. (LPII)) ³	Diners Club Center, 114 Valero St. Salcedo Village, Makati City	Credit card operations	100.00	100.00
SB Forex, Incorporated ⁴	Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Financing	100.00	100.00
SBM Leasing, Inc. (SBML) ⁵	Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Foreign exchange services	100.00	100.00
SB Finance, Inc. (SBF) (formerly SB Finance Company, Inc.) ⁵	5 th floor, Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Financing	60.00	60.00
SB Finance, Inc. (SBF) (formerly SB Finance Company, Inc.) ⁵	Keyland Arnaiz Building, 849 Antonio Arnaiz Avenue, Legaspi Village, Makati City 1229	Financing	49.96	49.96
Mitsubishi Motors Finance Philippines Inc. (MMFP) ⁶	6797 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Financing	49.00	–

¹ With SEC approval on November 12, 2024 to change corporate name

² Corporate term ended on December 31, 2024, for processing of tax clearance

³ With BOD approval in 2024 to shorten corporate life on December 31, 2025, awaiting approval from SEC

⁴ Corporate term ended February 28, 2022, awaiting clearance from BIR

⁵ Joint Ventures

⁶ Joint Venture. Incorporated on January 21, 2025.

The Parent Company is the ultimate parent company of the Group.

On April 8, 2024, the Executive Committee as delegated by the BOD of the Parent Company, approved a joint venture agreement with Mitsubishi Motors Corporation (Mitsubishi Motors) of Japan. The agreement establishes Mitsubishi Motors Finance Philippines Inc. (MMFP) and provides for a capital injection totaling to ₱4.0 billion, to be paid in tranches. Pursuant to the agreement, the Parent Company will hold a 49.0% ownership stake in MMFP, while Mitsubishi Motors will hold a 51.0% ownership stake. On November 26, 2024, upon fulfillment of certain closing conditions, the Parent Company paid the first tranche of capital injection amounting to ₱1.25 billion. On January 21, 2025, SEC approved the articles of incorporation of MMFP.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The accompanying interim condensed financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries.

The accompanying interim condensed financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), derivative contracts designated as hedges and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and that have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand peso (₱000) except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements of the Parent Company include the accounts maintained in the Regular Banking Unit (RBU) and Foreign Currency Deposit Unit (FCDU). The functional currency of the RBU and the FCDU is the Philippine Peso and United States Dollar (USD), respectively. For financial reporting purposes, FCDU accounts and foreign currency-denominated accounts in the RBU are translated into their equivalents in Philippine Peso, which is the Parent Company's presentation currency. The financial statements individually prepared for these units are combined after eliminating inter-unit accounts.

The interim condensed financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and the items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The functional currency of each of the Parent Company's subsidiaries is the Philippine Peso.

Explanatory Comments about the Seasonality or Cyclicity of Interim Operations

Seasonality or cyclicity of interim operations is not applicable to the Group's type of business.

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying interim condensed financial statements as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2025 have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*. Accordingly, the interim condensed financial statements do not include all of the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared for the same reporting period as the subsidiaries, using consistent accounting policies.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies used in line with those used by the Group. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests;
- derecognizes the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;
- recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- reclassifies the Parent Company's share of components' gains (losses) previously recognized in OCI to profit or loss or surplus, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the interim condensed financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, except for the adoption of amended standards effective as of January 1, 2025.

The adoption of the following amendments did not have a significant impact on the interim condensed financial statements of the Group:

- PFRS17, *Insurance Contracts*
- Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of Exchangeability*

3. Goodwill

Impairment Testing of Goodwill

In 2012, goodwill acquired through business combination has been allocated to Security Bank Savings (SBS) as the cash-generating unit (CGU). In 2015, the entire goodwill was reallocated to the branch banking group (BBG) as a result of the integration of SBS to the Parent Company. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the carrying amount of goodwill amounted to ₱841.6 million and there was no impairment loss recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024. The last impairment test was carried out as of December 31, 2024.

The recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined based on a value in use (VIU) calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a three-year period. Key assumptions in VIU calculation of CGUs are most sensitive to discount rates and growth rates used to project cash flows. Future cash flows and growth rates were based on experiences and strategies developed and prospects. The discount rate used for the computation of the net present value is the cost of equity and was determined by reference to a comparable entity. In 2024, the pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 11.53% while the growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the three-year period is 6.00%.

Management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the goodwill to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

4. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

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

Judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

5. Financial Risk Management

There have been no significant changes in the financial risk exposures or management since the December 31, 2024 financial statements. The risk disclosures provided in the audited financial statements remain relevant.

The Group has exposures to the following risks from its use of financial instruments: (a) credit; (b) liquidity; (c) market; (d) operational; and (e) sustainability. Related discussions follow below, which should be read in conjunction with Note 5, *Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies*, of the Group's 2024 financial statements.

Introduction

Integral to the Parent Company's value creation process is risk management. It therefore operates an integrated risk management system to address the risks it faces in its banking activities, including credit, market, liquidity, operational and sustainability risks. Exposures across these risk areas are regularly identified, measured, controlled, monitored and reported to Senior Management, Risk Oversight Committee (ROC) and the BOD.

Risk Management Structure

Board of Directors

The BOD directs the Parent Company's over-all risk management strategy. The risk management processes of the subsidiaries are the separate responsibilities of their respective BOD. The BOD performs an oversight function on the Parent Company's implementation of its risk policies through various committees that it has created as follows:

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee oversees the strategy, financial, liquidity and capital management of the Group. It shall exercise the authority of the BODs as delegated by the Board and as may be allowed by law during intervals between meetings of the BODs.

Risk Oversight Committee

The ROC reviews, approves, and ensures effective implementation of the risk management framework. It approves risk-related policies, oversees limits to discretionary authority that the BOD delegates to management, and evaluates the magnitude, distribution and direction of risks in the Parent Company.

Corporate Governance Committee

The Corporate Governance Committee oversees the compliance function and assists the BOD in fulfilling its corporate governance responsibilities across a broad range of areas including sustainability. It is responsible for ensuring the BOD's effectiveness and due observance of corporate governance principles and guidelines.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities on the integrity of the Bank's financial statements and the effectiveness of internal controls and risk management, and compliance with laws and regulations.

Senior Credit Committee

The Senior Credit Committee is the highest credit decision-making body in the Bank and works closely with the ROC in managing the overall credit risk of the Bank. The committee reviews and approves proposals and facilities related to credit, except for Directors, Officers, Stockholders and Related Interests (DOSRI) and material related party transactions (RPT) accounts. It also approves remedial and/or recovery strategies of the Bank for identified problem loan accounts.

Related Party Transactions Committee

The Related Party Transactions Committee ensures that transactions with related parties are handled in a sound and prudent manner, with integrity, and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations to protect the interest of depositors, creditors and other stakeholders.

Nominations and Remunerations Committee

The Nominations and Remunerations Committee has oversight over Board nominees and other appointments requiring Board approval. The Committee reviews and approves transparent procedures and policies on remuneration of officers to ensure that compensation is consistent with the Bank's culture, strategy and the business environment in which the Bank operates.

Trust Committee

The Trust Committee is primarily responsible for overseeing the Trust, IMA and Other Fiduciary businesses of the Bank through its Trust and Asset Management Group (TAMG), including the oversight of investments of funds and assets contributed to and held by these Trust, IMA and Other Fiduciary accounts.

Transformation and Technology Committee

The Transformation and Technology Committee oversees the development and implementation of strategy, transformation, innovation and information technology initiatives of the Bank and its subsidiaries and affiliates, in support of the Group's vision, mission and strategic objectives.

The Parent Company's organizational structure includes the Risk Management Group (RMG), which is responsible for driving the following risk management processes of the Group:

- Independent assessment, measurement, monitoring and reporting of the Group's risk-taking activities; and
- Formulation, review and recommendation of risk-related policies and control structures.

Nevertheless, the Group's risk management framework adopts the basic tenet that risks are owned by the respective business and process owners. Everyone in the organization is therefore expected to proactively manage the risks inherent to their respective area by complying with the Group's risk management framework, policies and standards.

The Parent Company and its subsidiaries manage their respective financial risks separately. The subsidiaries have their own risk management procedures but are structured similar to that of the Parent Company. To a certain extent, the respective risk management programs and objectives are the same across the Group.

Risk Measurement and Reporting

The Parent Company's risks are measured using various methods compliant with Basel III standards. The Parent Company also runs worst case scenarios that would arise in the event that extreme events which are unlikely to occur do, in fact, occur.

Expected credit loss models are developed and maintained by the RMG. These models are used as a tool for the Parent Company's risk management process and management reporting systems. The applicable results of the calculations are used as the basis for the assessment of expected credit losses.

Monitoring and controlling risks are primarily performed based on limits established by the Parent Company. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Parent Company as well as the level of risk that the Parent Company is willing to take. In addition, the Parent Company monitors and measures the overall risk-bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activities.

For all levels throughout the Parent Company, specifically tailored risk reports are prepared and distributed in order to ensure that all business divisions have access to extensive, necessary and up-to-date information. These reports include aggregate credit exposure, credit metric forecasts, limit exceptions, Value-at-Risk (VaR), liquidity ratios and risk profile changes.

Credit Risk Management prepares detailed reporting of risks per credit classification, payment status, industry, loan tenor, and other measures of portfolio quality. Senior management assesses the appropriateness of the allowance for credit losses on a yearly basis or as the need arises. The ROC and the heads of the concerned business units receive comprehensive portfolio quality reports which are designed to provide the necessary information to assess and conclude on the credit risks of the Parent Company.

In the case of market risk, a monthly report is presented to the ROC on the utilization of market limits and liquidity, plus other risk developments.

Information compiled from businesses is examined and processed in order to analyze, control and identify risks early. This information is assessed and deliberated by the heads of each business unit, the ROC and the BOD.

Risk Mitigation

The Parent Company uses various risk mitigation practices to manage different types of risks, such as credit, market, operational, liquidity, and sustainability. Generally, these include: establishing and reviewing risk limits and policies by considering the risk appetite, strategy and objectives of the Bank, as well as the regulatory requirements and industry best practices; implementing and enforcing these limits by using effective monitoring and reporting systems, and by escalating and resolving any limit breaches or policy violations; and conducting regular and ad hoc stress testing.

Risk Concentration

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

The Parent Company manages concentration risks by setting exposure limits to borrowing groups, industries, countries, and where appropriate, on products and facilities. These limits are reviewed as the need arises but at least annually.

To avoid excessive concentration of risk, the Parent Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from the failure of a borrower or counterparty to perform its obligations during the life of the transaction. This includes risk of non-payment by borrowers or issuers, failed settlement of transactions and default on contracts.

The Parent Company drives credit risk management fundamentally via its Credit Policy Manual (CPM), the provisions of which are regularly reviewed and updated to reflect changing regulations and risk conditions. The CPM defines the principles and parameters governing credit activities, ensuring that each account's creditworthiness is thoroughly understood and regularly reviewed. Lending units assume overall responsibility for the management of credit exposures while middle and back-office functions provide independent checks and balance to credit risk-taking activities. A system of approving and signing limits ensures adequate senior management involvement for larger and more complex transactions. Large exposures of the Group are kept under rigorous review as these are subjected to stress testing and scenario analysis to assess the impact of changes in market conditions or key risk factors (examples are economic cycles, interest rate, liquidity conditions or other market movements) on its profile and earnings.

The risk management structure of policies, accountabilities and responsibilities, controls and senior management involvement is similarly in place for non-performing assets.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Group might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under both normal and stress circumstances. Liquidity risk is monitored and managed mainly using liquidity gap capped by the approved Maximum Cumulative Outflows (MCO) limits, stress testing, and compliance to Basel III liquidity ratios. A Contingency Funding Plan is likewise in place to ensure readiness for identified liquidity crisis situation.

The Parent Company's Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) is directly responsible for market and liquidity risk exposures. ALCO regularly monitors the Parent Company's positions and sets the appropriate transfer pricing rate to effectively manage movements of funds across business activities.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Group classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios and manages those portfolios separately.

The Group manages its market risk exposures through various established structures, processes and measurement tools.

- Treasury Group, the unit in charge of managing customer flows, liquidity and interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB), and that which handles the proprietary trading of the Group, is assigned risk limits by the ROC.
- The RMG performs daily monitoring of compliance with policies, procedures and risk limits and accordingly makes recommendations, where appropriate.
- The ALCO is the senior decision-making body for the management of all market risks related to asset and liability management, and trading and accrual books.
- VaR is the statistical model used by the Group to measure the market risk of its trading portfolio, with the confidence level set at 99%.

The market risk measurement models are subjected to periodic back testing to ensure validity of market assumptions used.

Other risk management tools utilized by the Parent Company are as follows:

- Loss limits
- Position and duration limits, where appropriate
- Mark-to-market valuation
- VaR limits
- Stress testing

Additional risk monitoring tools were likewise adopted to manage under fluid market environments. The tools include sensitivity analyses to identify vulnerabilities in terms of profit or loss and capital erosion.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of financial instruments. The Bank defines IRRBB as the risk of deterioration in the net interest income or capital of bank arising from the timing and rate mismatch of its assets and liabilities combined with unfavorable movements in interest rates.

The Parent Company follows a prudent policy on managing its assets and liabilities so as to ensure that exposure to fluctuations in interest rates is kept within acceptable limits. Management of IRRBB entails identifications of risks in the banking book, modelling of balance sheet account behavior, measurement of interest rate gap, estimation of Earnings-at-Risk (EaR), interest rate stress-testing, calculation of change in Economic Value of Equity (EVE), reporting to ALCO, the ROC and the BOD, model validation and maintenance, and regular audit.

Interest rate risk exposures are reported via the repricing gap schedule. The repricing gap report highlights mismatches in the repricing tenors of assets and liabilities. Repricing gaps are calculated by distributing the statements of financial position accounts into time buckets based on the next repricing dates of individual items. For non-maturing deposits, distinction is made between the stable (i.e. core) and non-stable portions, where the former is spread in time buckets aligned with Basel's IRRBB document while the latter is bucketed in short-term tenors. For time deposits and loans, model assumptions were developed based on historical experience of the Bank to capture early redemption risk and prepayment risk. These are adjusted using scaling factors under different interest rate shocks and stress scenarios when measuring the impact of IRRBB in economic value.

After slotting the balance sheet items into time buckets, the resulting difference between the amount of the assets and the amount of the liabilities that will reprice within a particular time bucket constitutes a repricing gap.

The Group employs gap analysis to measure the sensitivity of its assets and liabilities to fluctuations in market interest rates for any given period. A positive gap occurs when the amount of interest rate-sensitive assets exceeds the amount of interest rate-sensitive liabilities during a period of rising interest rates since it is in a better position to invest in higher yielding assets more quickly than it would need to refinance its interest-bearing liabilities. Conversely, during a period of falling interest rates, a positively gapped position could result in restrained growth or declining net interest income.

The Delta Economic Value of Equity (Delta EVE) is a cash flow calculation that takes the present value of all asset cash flows and subtracts the present value of all liability cash flows. This measure is defined as a bank's value sensitivity to changes in market rates. Delta EVE complements EaR and value-at-risk (VaR) as the Group's measure of interest rate risk. As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the Parent Company's Delta EVE is at 13.6% and 14.5%, respectively, arising from parallel shock up interest rate scenario.

Market Risk in the Trading Book

The Parent Company measures VaR in order to estimate if the market value of an asset or of a portfolio of assets is likely to change over a certain time period as market factors change.

VaR computation is a two-step process which involves calculation of the changes in the relevant risk factors then computing for the corresponding impact on the exposure's value. A risk factor is defined as a variable that causes a change in the value of a financial instrument or a portfolio of financial instruments.

VaR Methodology

The Parent Company uses a Historical Model approach to calculate VaR for all products.

Unlike parametric methods, the historical approach does not put specific assumptions on the distribution (ex. normality assumption) of the historical returns. Instead, the Historical Model estimates VaR using historical changes in market factors to construct an empirical distribution of potential profits and losses, and then reading off the loss that is exceeded at a specified confidence level and period. The Parent Company employs Historical Model using a Taylor expansion composed of "Greek" sensitivities (Delta and Gamma) characterizing market behavior.

VaR Parameters

The Group uses one-year historical observations consisting of 365 data points with a 99% confidence level and a 1-day holding period. This implies a 99% confidence level that the portfolio will not lose more than the calculated VaR over the next day.

The VaR figures are backtested against actual and hypothetical profit and loss to validate the robustness of the VaR model. Likewise, to complement the VaR measure, the Parent Company performs stress tests wherein the trading portfolios are valued under extreme market scenarios not covered by the confidence interval of the VaR model.

Since VaR is an integral part of the Parent Company's market risk management, VaR limits are set annually for all financial trading activities based on its risk appetite level. Exposures are then monitored daily against the established VaR limits.

Market Risk in the Non-Trading Book

The accrual book pertains to the assets and liabilities that make up the Parent Company's balance sheet. Such accrual positions are sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Parent Company monitors the exposure of non-trading assets and liabilities to fluctuations in interest rates by measuring the impact of interest rate movements on its interest income.

EaR is a key measure of IRRBB. EaR is the sensitivity of the statement of income given assumed changes in interest rates on the net interest income for one year, based on the floating rate, non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held at each statements of financial position date. This approach focuses on the impact in profit or loss of holding on to the gaps over a one-year time frame.

The take-off point for the EaR calculation is the bank's repricing gap model which takes into account behavior. To control the interest rate repricing risk in the banking books, the Parent Company sets a limit on the EaR measure.

The Parent Company recognizes that this metric assumes a "business-as-usual" scenario and, therefore, do not show potential losses under a "stress" scenario. To address this limitation, the Parent Company performs regular stress testing to test its ability to cope with adverse changes in interest rates under different stress scenarios. This process involves applying interest rate shocks of different magnitudes to the current repricing gap positions in the balance sheet. Stress-testing involves yield curve shifts based on economic forecasts and regulatory guidelines. Also, the bank uses hedging products such as interest rate swaps to hedge its banking book.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Foreign currency-denominated deposits are generally used to fund the Parent Company's foreign currency-denominated loan and investment portfolio in the FCDU. The Group's policy is to maintain foreign currency exposure within acceptable limits and within existing regulatory guidelines.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the probability of loss arising from fraud, unauthorized activities, errors, omissions, system failures, cyber incidents or from external events. This is the broadest risk type encompassing product development and delivery, operational processing, systems development, computing systems, complexity of products and services, and the internal control environment.

Operational Risk Management is considered a critical element in the Bank's commitment to sound management and corporate governance. Under the Bank's operational risk management framework, business units are provided extensive guidance on the comprehensive identification and effective assessment of their operational risks and the corresponding controls to promote a forward-looking culture of risk management. This is complemented by continuous focus on issue management to address identified weaknesses, as well as by enhanced incident response capability to ensure preparedness in the event of significant risk occurrences.

Group policies and frameworks have been developed and implemented covering key areas such as technology risks, business continuity, fraud, information security, and third-party risk, as well as new risk areas like social media, environmental, social, and governance (ESG), and reputational risk. Guidelines and tools have also been enhanced for key operational risk activities such as Issue Management, Incident and Loss Reporting and Key Risk Indicators to improve reporting and oversight of the Bank's operational risk environment. The Risk and Control Self-Assessment process has also been updated to ensure effective identification, assessment, mitigation and monitoring of operational risks by the risk owners in the first line of defense.

There remains increased focus on operational resilience, with ongoing reviews of business continuity plans and crisis management playbooks, and planned upgrades to critical systems as part of IT disaster recovery efforts.

Increased digitalization in response to customer needs has been accompanied by enhanced alignment of the Bank's risk assessment and technology project management processes. Security controls were strengthened to mitigate cybersecurity and external fraud risks, particularly within the online banking services. Security awareness programs for both customers and staff have likewise been enhanced. Finally, third-party experts are contracted to assess and guide further improvements to

both cybersecurity maturity and incident response capability. These measures are intended to address information security, fraud, resiliency, and other operational risks.

Sustainability Risk

Environmental & Social Risk Management (ESRM) is the identification, measurement, assessment, monitoring and reporting of environmental and social risks associated with the Bank's lending and investment activities, and its operations. The Bank has incorporated environmental and social factors into the lending process and customer dialogue to align with its policies. The Bank recognizes the consequences of failing to appropriately manage ESG issues can directly impact its reputation, its operations, and the communities where the Bank and its clients operate.

6. Fair Value Measurement

The following show the fair values of the assets and liabilities of the Group:

	March 31, 2025				
	Carrying Value	Fair Value			
		Total	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 FVTPL:					
HFT investments:					
Government securities	₱17,762,767	₱17,762,767	₱14,314,963	₱3,447,804	₱-
Private bonds	573,714	573,714	423,989	149,725	-
Equity securities	24	24	-	24	-
Total HFT investments	18,336,505	18,336,505	14,738,952	3,597,553	-
Derivative assets:					
Currency forwards	2,181,063	2,181,063	-	2,181,063	-
Cross-currency swaps	87,455	87,455	-	87,455	-
Interest rate swaps	16,973	16,973	-	16,973	-
Interest rate futures	13,175	13,175	-	13,175	-
Bonds forward	257	257	-	257	-
Foreign currency options	97	97	-	97	-
Total derivative assets	2,299,020	2,299,020	-	2,299,020	-
Total financial assets at FVTPL	20,635,525	20,635,525	14,738,952	5,896,573	-
Derivative assets designated as hedges	125	125	-	125	-
Financial assets at FVTOCI					
Treasury notes and bills	114,925,217	114,925,217	79,164,375	35,760,842	-
Treasury bonds	55,834,220	55,834,220	55,647,707	186,513	-
Private bonds	1,331,594	1,331,594	-	1,331,594	-
Equity securities	611,887	611,887	-	611,887	-
Total financial assets at FVTOCI	172,702,918	172,702,918	134,812,082	37,890,836	-
	₱193,338,568	₱193,338,568	₱149,551,034	₱43,787,534	₱-
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial Assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Investment securities at amortized cost:					
Private bonds	₱59,616,414	₱59,542,076	₱26,767,748	₱32,774,328	₱-
Treasury notes and bills	49,135,299	49,665,314	42,775,753	6,889,561	-
Treasury bonds	33,540,319	33,860,910	27,685,648	6,175,262	-
Total investment securities at amortized cost	142,292,032	143,068,300	97,229,149	45,839,151	-
Loans and receivables – net	645,990,476	653,023,213	-	-	653,023,213
Other assets	583,660	507,254	-	-	507,254
Total financial assets at amortized cost	788,866,168	796,598,767	97,229,149	45,839,151	653,530,467
Non-financial Assets					
Investment properties	6,504,842	9,152,658	-	-	9,152,658
	₱795,371,010	₱805,751,425	₱97,229,149	₱45,839,151	₱662,683,125
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					
Financial liabilities at FVTPL:					
Derivative liabilities:					
Currency forwards	₱1,807,366	₱1,807,366	₱-	₱1,807,366	₱-
Interest rate swaps	53,802	53,802	-	53,802	-
Cross-currency swaps	10,312	10,312	-	10,312	-
Foreign currency options	7,318	7,318	-	7,318	-
Interest rate futures	5,485	5,485	-	5,485	-
Bonds forward	800	800	-	800	-
Total financial liabilities at FVTPL	1,885,083	1,885,083	-	1,885,083	-
Derivative liabilities designated as hedges	9,339,913	9,339,913	-	9,339,913	-
	₱11,224,996	₱11,224,996	₱-	₱11,224,996	₱-

March 31, 2025					
Fair Value					
	Carrying Value	Total	Quoted Prices in active Market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Deposit liabilities excluding LTNCD	P836,682,825	P837,240,259	P-	P-	P837,240,259
Notes and bonds payable	42,469,213	43,561,220	-	-	43,561,220
LTNCD	4,378,025	4,376,859	-	-	4,376,859
Bills payable and SSURA	41,818,137	42,130,078	-	-	42,130,078
	P925,348,200	P927,308,416	P-	P-	P927,308,416
December 31, 2024					
Fair Value					
	Carrying Value	Total	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 FVTPL:					
HFT investments:					
Government securities	P14,308,570	P14,308,570	P4,964,110	P9,344,460	P-
Private bonds	981,415	981,415	523,055	458,360	-
Equity securities	24	24	-	24	-
Total HFT investments	15,290,009	15,290,009	5,487,165	9,802,844	-
Derivative assets:					
Currency forwards	1,445,736	1,445,736	-	1,445,736	-
Interest rate swaps	52,607	52,607	-	52,607	-
Cross-currency swaps	31,421	31,421	-	31,421	-
Bond forwards and options	1,633	1,633	-	1,633	-
Total derivative assets	1,531,397	1,531,397	-	1,531,397	-
Total financial assets at FVTPL	16,821,406	16,821,406	5,487,165	11,334,241	-
Derivative assets designated as hedges	634,928	634,928	-	634,928	-
Financial assets at FVTOCI:					
Treasury notes and bills	95,392,729	95,392,729	31,909,047	63,483,682	-
Treasury bonds	84,484,049	84,484,049	45,985,577	38,498,472	-
Private bonds	1,333,343	1,333,343	-	1,333,343	-
Equity securities	626,568	626,568	-	626,568	-
Total financial assets at FVTOCI	181,836,689	181,836,689	77,894,624	103,942,065	-
	P199,293,023	P199,293,023	P83,381,789	P115,911,234	P-
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial Assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Investment securities at amortized cost:					
Private bonds	P60,038,556	P59,706,775	P19,752,547	P39,954,228	P-
Treasury bonds	33,465,303	33,437,894	19,905,125	13,532,769	-
Treasury notes and bills	45,229,516	45,489,856	14,958,892	30,530,964	-
Total investment securities at amortized cost	138,733,375	138,634,525	54,616,564	84,017,961	-
Loans and receivables – net	677,813,274	685,397,302	0	0	685,397,302
Other assets	508,068	444,096	-	-	444,096
Total financial assets at amortized cost	817,054,717	824,475,923	54,616,564	84,017,961	685,841,398
Non-financial Assets	6,282,770	8,761,853	-	-	8,761,853
Investment properties	6,282,770	8,761,853	-	-	8,761,853
	P823,337,487	P833,237,776	P54,616,564	P84,017,961	P694,603,251
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					
Financial liabilities at FVTPL:					
Derivative liabilities:					
Currency forwards	P1,643,806	P1,643,806	P-	P1,643,806	P-
Interest rate swaps	54,023	54,023	-	54,023	-
Foreign currency options	17,450	17,450	-	17,450	-
Bond forwards	768	768	-	768	-
Total financial liabilities at FVTPL	1,716,047	1,716,047	-	1,716,047	-
Derivative liabilities designated as hedges	3,841,204	3,841,204	-	3,841,204	-
	P5,557,251	P5,557,251	P-	P5,557,251	P-
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Deposit liabilities excluding LTNCD	P790,645,374	P791,082,908	P-	P-	P791,082,908
Notes Payable	61,195,057	62,311,815	-	-	62,311,815
LTNCD	10,433,785	10,445,084	-	-	10,445,084
Bills payable and SSURA	91,179,648	90,904,801	-	-	90,904,801
	P953,453,864	P954,744,608	P-	P-	P954,744,608

When fair values of listed equity and debt securities, as well as publicly traded derivatives at the reporting date are based on quoted market prices or binding dealer price quotations, without any adjustments for transaction costs, the instruments are included within Level 1 of the hierarchy.

For other financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other revaluation models, the instruments are included in Level 2. Instruments included in Level 3 include those for which there is currently no active market.

During the periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

The methods and assumptions used by the Group in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments are:

Checks and Other Cash Items (COCI), due from BSP and other banks and interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements (SPURA) with the BSP

The carrying amounts approximate fair values considering that these accounts consist mostly of overnight deposits and floating rate placements.

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 using either values obtained from independent parties offering pricing services or adjusted quoted market prices of comparable investments or using the discounted cash flow methodology.

Equity securities

Fair values of quoted equity securities are based on quoted market prices. Fair values of unquoted equity securities are derived based on the adjusted net asset value method.

Receivable from customers and sales contracts receivable (included under 'Other receivables')

Fair values of loans and receivables are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology, using the Group's current incremental lending rates for similar types of loans and receivables.

Other receivables – Accounts receivable and accrued interest receivable

Carrying amounts approximate fair values given their short-term nature.

Investment properties

Fair value of investment properties are determined by independent or in-house appraisers using the market data approach. Valuations were derived based on recent sales of similar properties in the investment properties and taking into account the economic conditions prevailing in the vicinity of the time the valuations were made and comparability of similar properties sold with the property being valued. Significant unobservable inputs in determining fair values include the following:

Location	Location of comparative properties whether on a main road, or secondary road. Road width could also be a consideration if data is available. Generally, properties located along a main road are superior to properties located along a secondary road.
Size	Size of lot in terms of area. Evaluate if the lot size of property or comparable conforms to the average cut of the lots in the area and estimate the impact of the lot size differences on land value.
Time element	An adjustment for market conditions is made if general property values have appreciated or depreciated since the transaction dates due to inflation or deflation or a change in investor's perceptions of the market over time, in which case, the current data is superior to historic data.

Discount Generally, asking prices in advertisements posted for sale are negotiable. Discount is the amount the seller or developer is willing to deduct from the posted selling price if the transaction will be in cash or equivalent.

Other financial assets

The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to their short-term nature.

Derivative instruments (included under FVTPL, and designated as hedges)

Derivative products are valued using valuation techniques using market observable inputs including foreign exchange rates and interest rate curves prevailing at the statements of financial position date. For interest rate swaps, cross-currency swaps and foreign exchange contracts, discounted cash flow model is applied. This valuation model discounts each cash flow of the derivatives at a rate that is dependent on the tenor of the cash flow.

Deposit liabilities (demand and savings deposits excluding long-term savings deposits)

The carrying amounts approximate fair values considering that these are due and demandable.

Long-term negotiable certificates of deposit (LTNCD) and subordinated note

Fair values of LTNCD and subordinated note are estimated using adjusted quoted market prices of comparable investments. The adjustments on market quoted prices are unobservable inputs.

Other financial liabilities

For accrued interest and other expenses and other financial liabilities, the carrying amounts approximate fair values due to their short-term nature.

The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities is credit-adjusted rates for similar types of financial instruments. Significant increases (decreases) in the credit-adjusted rates would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

7. Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, financial assets at FVTPL include net unrealized loss of ₱22.2 million and ₱146.9 million, respectively.

Fair value gains or losses on financial assets at FVTPL (other than currency forwards) is included in 'Trading and securities gain - net' in the statements of income. Fair value gains or losses on currency forwards are included in 'Foreign exchange gain (loss) - net' in the statements of income.

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, certain government securities were pledged as collateral for Securities Sold under Repurchase Agreements (SSURA) (see Note 12).

8. Derivatives Designated as Hedges

In March 2024, Parent Company entered into hedging transactions, particularly cash flow hedges, to hedge its exposure to variability in future cash flows arising from foreign currency risk associated with its inter-book liabilities in RBU books.

The following table shows the summary of the hedging transactions of the Parent Company designated as cash flow hedges and the related balances as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively:

Hedged Item	Hedging Instrument	Notional Amount*	Derivative Asset	Derivative Liability	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Cost of Hedging Reserve, Net of Tax	Total Hedge Reserve, Net of Tax
March 31, 2025							
Cash short position in the RBU books	Spot element of FX swap contract	\$4,872,967	₱125	₱9,339,913	₱-	(₱1,905,917)	(₱1,905,917)
December 31, 2024							
Cash short position in the RBU books	Spot element of FX swap contract	\$4,036,767	₱634,928	₱3,841,204	₱-	(₱1,597,138)	(₱1,597,138)

*In thousands

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Parent Company assessed the hedging relationships to be effective.

The cost of hedging pertaining to the amortization of the forward element presented under ‘Interest expense on derivatives designated as hedges’ in the statements of income amounted to ₱3.3 billion and ₱45.4 million for the periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Fair value loss of ₱2.6 billion and fair value gains of ₱230.4 million initially deferred in cash flow hedge reserve were recycled to profit or loss at the same time the revaluation of the inter-book liabilities in RBU books was recognized in profit or loss for the periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

9. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

This account consists of:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Debt instruments		
Treasury notes and bills	₱114,925,217	₱95,392,729
Treasury bonds	55,834,220	84,484,049
Private bonds	1,331,594	1,333,343
	172,091,031	181,210,121
Equity instruments		
Golf and club shares	562,748	580,277
PSE shares	49,139	46,291
	611,887	626,568
	₱172,702,918	₱181,836,689

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, debt instruments at FVTOCI were carried at Stage 1 and there were no transfers into and out of Stage 1.

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, Peso-denominated debt financial assets at FVTOCI amounted to ₱135.9 billion and ₱138.4 billion, respectively.

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, USD-denominated debt financial assets at FVTOCI amounted to ₱36.2 billion and ₱42.8 billion, respectively.

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, certain treasury bonds and treasury notes and bills were pledged as collateral for SSURA (see Note 12).

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, government securities included under ‘Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income’ with a total face value of ₱1.6 billion and ₱1.5 billion, respectively, were deposited with the BSP in compliance with the requirements of the General Banking Law relative to the Parent Company’s trust functions.

PSE shares were obtained by SBEI in 2001 as a result of the demutualization of its membership shares in the stock exchange. These investments were for long-term strategic purposes. SBEI designated these equity securities as financial assets at FVTOCI as management believes that this provides a more meaningful presentation for medium or long-term strategic investments, rather than reflecting changes in fair value immediately in the statements of income. The Group also adopted the same classification for its investments in golf and club shares.

10. Investment Securities at Amortized Cost

This account consists of investments in:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Private bonds	₱59,700,696	₱60,102,912
Treasury notes and bills	49,135,299	45,229,516
Treasury bonds	33,543,084	33,468,084
	142,379,079	138,800,512
Less allowance for credit losses	87,047	67,137
	₱142,292,032	₱138,733,375

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, investment securities at amortized cost were carried at stage 1 and there were no transfers into and out of stage 1.

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, HTC dollar-denominated securities amounted to ₱42.2 billion and ₱42.6 billion, respectively.

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, HTC peso-denominated securities amounted to ₱100.1 billion and ₱96.1 billion, respectively.

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, certain treasury notes and bills, private and treasury bonds were pledged as collateral for SSURA (see Note 12).

11. Deposit Liabilities

The BSP issued Circular No. 1201 on September 20, 2024, reducing the reserve requirements for deposit and deposit substitute liabilities from 9.5% to 7.00%, effective October 25, 2024. Subsequently, BSP Circular No. 1211 was issued on March 11, 2025, further reducing the reserve requirements to 5% effective March 28, 2025.

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Group has set aside 'Due from BSP' as reserves amounting to ₱17.1 billion and ₱29.9 billion, respectively.

On March 24, 2025, the Parent Company settled in full the ₱6.06 billion 4.00% fixed coupon rate LTNCD.

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the total outstanding LTNCDs of the Group amounted to ₱4.4 billion and ₱10.4 billion, respectively. Significant terms of these LTNCDs have been disclosed in the 2024 audited financial statements.

The movement of unamortized debt issue costs on LTNCD follows:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Beginning balance	₱6,215	₱23,986
Amortization	(4,240)	(17,771)
Balance at end of year	₱1,975	₱6,215

Interest expense on deposit liabilities consists of:

	Three months ended March 31	
	2025	2024
Time	₱1,353,657	₱1,437,639
Demand	150,253	109,861
Savings	137,949	42,184
LTNCD	103,253	97,166
	₱1,745,112	₱1,686,850

12. Bills Payable and Securities Sold Under Repurchase Agreements

This account consists of borrowings from:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
SSURA	₱39,285,912	₱67,898,043
Local banks	2,433,287	12,708,494
Local government banks with relending facilities	98,938	4,788,611
Foreign banks	–	5,784,500
	₱41,818,137	₱91,179,648

The following are the carrying values of the investment securities pledged and transferred under SSURA transactions of the Group:

	March 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Government securities (Note 7)	₱2,776,506	₱2,776,507	₱2,796,968	₱2,796,968
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Treasury notes and bills (Note 9)	5,937,286	5,937,286	–	–
Treasury bonds (Note 9)	4,960,812	4,960,812	32,385,552	32,385,552
Investment securities at amortized cost				
Private bonds (Note 10)	30,196,450	30,230,008	34,358,541	34,145,895
Treasury bonds (Note 10)	1,431,134	1,470,640	5,961,923	6,056,224
Treasury notes and bills (Note 10)	–	–	18,312,524	18,419,181
	₱45,302,188	₱45,375,253	₱93,815,508	₱93,803,820

Interest expense on bills payable and SSURA amounted to ₱921.1 million and ₱845.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

13. Notes and Bonds Payable

The account consists of the following:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Senior unsecured notes due May 2029	₱22,606,188	₱22,842,339
Fixed rate bonds due September 2029	19,863,025	19,856,428
Fixed rate bonds due January 2025	–	18,496,290
	₱42,469,213	₱61,195,057

The movements in unamortized discount and debt issue costs follow:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Beginning balance	₱442,943	₱136,479
Additions	–	475,802
Amortization	(25,074)	(179,243)
Translation adjustment	(3,082)	9,905
Balance at end of year	₱414,787	₱442,943

Interest expense on notes and bonds payable amounted to ₱685.4 million and ₱574.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

14. Equity

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Parent Company's capital stock consists of:

	Shares*	Amount
Common stock – ₱10 par value		
Authorized	1,000,000,000	₱10,000,000
Issued and outstanding		
Balance at the beginning and end of the period	753,538,887	7,535,389
Preferred stock – ₱0.10 par value		
Authorized	1,000,000,000	100,000
Issued and outstanding		
Balance at the beginning and end of the period	1,000,000,000	100,000
	1,753,538,887	₱7,635,389

*Absolute number of shares

Surplus reserves of the Group consist of:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Reserve for regulatory requirements	₱4,335,839	₱4,316,772
Reserve for self-insurance	1,049,000	1,049,000
Reserve for trust business	443,922	443,922
Reserve for redemption of preferred stock	100,000	100,000
	₱5,928,761	₱5,909,694

Upon adoption of PFRS 9, BSP requires appropriation of a portion of the Group's Surplus at an amount necessary to bring to at least 1% the allowance for credit losses on loans.

In compliance with existing BSP regulations, 10.0% of the net profits realized by the Parent Company from its trust business is appropriated to surplus reserve. The yearly appropriation is required until the surplus reserve for trust business equals 20.0% of the Parent Company's regulatory capital.

To comply with Securities Regulation Code Rule 49.1 (B), *Reserve Fund*, requiring broker dealers to annually appropriate a certain minimum percentage of its audited profit after tax as reserve fund, a portion of the Group's surplus corresponding to the net earnings of SBEI amounting to ₱39.6 million as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, has been appropriated in the consolidated financial statements and is not available for dividend declaration.

Details of the Parent Company's cash dividend distribution for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 follow:

Shares	Date of declaration	Dividend		Record date	Payment date
		Per share	Total amounts in thousands		
Common	March 25, 2025	₱1.50	₱1,130,308	April 10, 2025	April 28, 2025
Preferred	February 25, 2025	0.0063	3,790	June 26, 2025	July 10, 2025
Preferred	February 25, 2025	0.0048	1,908	March 11, 2025	April 1, 2025
Common	October 29, 2024	1.50	1,130,308	November 13, 2024	November 27, 2024
Common	March 26, 2024	1.50	1,130,308	April 15, 2024	April 29, 2024
Preferred	February 27, 2024	0.0039	2,351	June 26, 2024	July 20, 2024
Preferred	February 27, 2024	0.0048	1,908	March 14, 2024	April 1, 2024

Capital Management

The Group considers the equity attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company as the capital base of the Group. The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to ensure that it complies with capital requirements and that it maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximize shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities and assessment of prospective business requirements or directions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount and mode of dividend payment to shareholders and issue capital securities. No material changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous year.

BSP Reporting

Regulatory Qualifying Capital

Under existing BSP regulations, the determination of the compliance with regulatory requirements and ratios is based on the amount of the "unimpaired 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 Group complied with BSP Circular No. 781, *Basel III Implementing Guidelines on Minimum Capital Requirements*, which provides the implementing guidelines on the revised risk-based capital adequacy framework particularly on the minimum capital and disclosure requirements for universal banks and commercial banks, as well as their subsidiary banks and quasi banks, in accordance with the Basel III standards:

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio	6.00%
Tier 1 capital ratio	7.50%
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	10.00%
Capital Conservation Buffer *	2.50%

*composed of CET1 capital on top of the minimum CET1 requirement

BSP Circular No. 856 covers the implementing guidelines on the framework for dealing with domestic systemically important banks (DSIBs) in accordance with the Basel III standards. Banks identified as DSIBs are required to have higher loss absorbency, on top of the minimum CET1 capital and capital conservation buffer.

Qualifying capital and risk-weighted assets (RWA) are computed based on BSP regulations. Under Basel III, the regulatory qualifying capital of the Parent Company consists of CET1 capital, which comprises paid-up common stock, additional paid-in capital, retained earnings including current year profit, retained earnings reserves, OCI and non-controlling interest less required regulatory deductions. The other component of regulatory capital is Tier 2 (supplementary) capital, which includes unsecured subordinated debts and general loan loss provision. RWA consist of total assets excluding cash on hand, due from BSP, loans covered by hold-out on or assignment of deposits, loans or acceptances under letters of credit to the extent covered by margin deposits and other non-risk items determined by the Monetary Board (MB) of the BSP. Operational RWA are computed using the Basic Indicator Approach.

The CAR of the Group as reported to the BSP follow:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Tier 1 capital	₱136,550,604	₱133,912,658
Less Required deductions	18,959,123	16,772,596
	117,591,481	117,140,062
Excess from Tier 2 deducted to Tier 1 Capital*	-	-
Net Tier 1 Capital	117,591,481	117,140,062
Tier 2 capital	7,766,319	8,082,249
Less: Required deductions	-	-
	7,766,319	8,082,249
Excess of Tier 2 deducted to Tier 1 Capital*	-	-
Net Tier 2 Capital	7,766,319	8,082,249
Total Qualifying Capital	₱125,357,800	₱125,222,311
Credit Risk-Weighted Assets	₱775,859,988	₱807,873,956
Market Risk-Weighted Assets	34,598,203	28,416,794
Operational Risk-Weighted Assets	80,693,429	68,800,686
Total Risk Weighted Assets	₱891,151,620	₱905,091,436
Tier 1 CAR	13.20%	12.94%
Total CAR	14.07%	13.84%

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

The Group and its individually regulated operations have complied with all regulatory capital requirements throughout the year.

The Bank Viability Assessment Process supplements the BSP's risk-based capital adequacy framework. In compliance with this, the Group has adopted and developed its capital and liquidity assessment frameworks to ensure that the appropriate level and quality of capital and liquidity are maintained by the Group. Under these frameworks, the assessment of risks extends beyond the Pillar 1 set of credit, market and operational risks and onto other risks deemed material by the Group. The level and structure of capital are assessed and determined in light of the Group's business environment, plans, performance, risks and budget as well as regulatory edicts.

Basel III Leverage Ratio (BLR)

BSP Circular Nos. 881 and 990 cover the implementing guidelines on the BLR framework designed to act as a supplementary measure to the risk-based capital requirements and shall not be less than 5.00%.

The details of the BLR as reported to the BSP follow:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Tier 1 Capital	₱117,591,481	₱117,140,062
Exposure Measure	1,512,382,563	1,508,781,507
BLR	7.78%	7.76%

Under the framework, BLR is defined as the capital measure divided by the exposure measure. Capital measure is Tier 1 capital. Exposure measure is the sum of on balance sheet exposures, derivative exposures, securities financing exposures and off-balance sheet items.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

BSP Circular No. 905 provides the implementing guidelines on LCR and disclosure standards that are consistent with the Basel III framework. The LCR is aimed to promote short-term resilience against liquidity risk by requiring banks to maintain an adequate stock of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets (HQLAs) that consists of cash or assets that can be converted into cash at little or no loss of value in private markets, to meet its liquidity needs under stressed conditions. Bank shall maintain an LCR not be lower than 100.00%. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the LCR in single currency as reported to the BSP was at 179.25% and 178.30%, respectively, for the Group.

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

On June 6, 2018, the BSP issued BSP Circular No.1007 covering the implementing guidelines on the adoption of the Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards NSFR. The NSFR is aimed to promote long term resilience against liquidity risk by requiring banks to maintain a stable funding profile in relation to the composition of its assets and off-balance sheet activities. It complements the LCR, which promotes short term resilience of a bank's liquidity profile. Banks shall maintain an NSFR of at least 100.00% at all times. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the NSFR as reported to the BSP, was at 135.96% and 130.44%, respectively, for the Group.

15. Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. The Group's related parties include:

- Key management personnel, close family members of key management personnel and entities which are controlled, significantly influenced by or for which significant voting power is held by key management personnel or their close family members,
- Subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and their respective subsidiaries, and
- Post-employment benefit plans for the benefit of the Group's employees.

The Group has several business relationships with related parties. Transactions with such parties are made in the ordinary course of business and on substantially same terms, including interest and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other parties. These transactions also did not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable conditions.

In the ordinary course of business, the Parent Company has loan transactions with subsidiaries and with certain DOSRI. Under the Parent Company's policies, these loans are made substantially on the same terms as loans to other individuals and businesses of comparable risks.

BSP Circular No. 560 was issued providing the rules and regulations that shall govern loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees granted to subsidiaries and affiliates of banks and quasi-banks. Under the said circular, the total outstanding loans, credit accommodations and guarantees to each of the bank's subsidiaries and affiliates shall not exceed 10.00% of the bank's net worth, the unsecured portion shall not exceed 5.00% of such net worth. Further, the total outstanding exposures shall not exceed 20.00% of the net worth of the lending bank.

BSP Circular No. 423, dated March 15, 2004 amended the definition of DOSRI accounts. Further, BSP issued Circular No. 464 dated January 4, 2005 clarifying the definition of DOSRI accounts.

Other related party transactions conducted in the normal course of business includes the following, as detailed in the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Parent Company and its subsidiaries:

- Human resource related services
- Finance, accounting, and tax services including audit
- Collection services (for legal action)
- Preparation of reports
- Processing of credit application (for property appraisal and credit information)
- Legal documentation
- Risk and compliance services
- Corporate secretarial services
- Information technology related service
- General services

The Parent Company has lease agreements with some of its subsidiaries for periods ranging from one to five years. The lease agreements include the share of the subsidiaries in the maintenance of the building.

Transactions of the Parent Company with its subsidiaries were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

For the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, SBML sold various loans and lease receivables to the Parent Company with carrying amount of ₱52.3 million and ₱2.8 million, respectively. The Parent Company's proportionate share in the gain on sale of loans and lease receivables was eliminated in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

The Group has transactions with its key management personnel or those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly. The Group considers senior officers to constitute key management personnel.

There are no agreements between the Group and any of its directors and key officers providing for benefits upon termination of employment, except for such benefits to which they may be entitled under the Group's retirement plan.

Under PFRS, certain post-employment benefit plans are considered as related parties. The Parent Company has business relationships with a number of its retirement plans pursuant to which it provides trust and management services to these plans. The Group's retirement funds may hold or trade the Parent Company's shares or securities. Significant transactions of the retirement fund, particularly with related parties, are approved by the Parent Company's Employees Retirement Plan Board of Trustees. Voting rights over the Parent Company's shares are exercised by an authorized trust officer.

16. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

In the normal course of operations of the Group, there are outstanding commitments and contingent liabilities and bank guarantees that are not reflected in the financial statements. The Group does not anticipate losses that will materially affect its financial position and financial performance as a result of these transactions.

There are several suits and claims that remain unsettled. Management believes, based on the opinion of its legal counsels, that the ultimate outcome of such cases and claims will not have a material effect on the Group's financial position and financial performance.

Regulatory Reporting

The following is a summary of the Group's commitments and contingent liabilities at their equivalent peso contractual amounts:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Derivatives	₱674,494,338	₱494,307,206
Trust department accounts	158,232,832	154,149,291
Unutilized credit limit of credit cardholders	157,520,334	146,113,130
Committed loan line	93,437,580	57,334,282
Unused commercial letters of credit	77,135,262	81,482,183
Spot foreign exchange contracts	57,926,439	17,934,128
Inward bills for collection	2,566,151	3,644,846
Outward bills for collection	530,639	265,777
Late deposit/payment received	348,261	568,291
Outstanding guarantees	260,055	866,900
Financial guarantees with commitment	66,486	111,499
Others	79	84

17. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share amounts were computed as follows:

	Three months ended March 31	
	2025	2024
a. Net income attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company	₱2,821,152	₱2,628,817
b. Dividends declared to preferred shares	5,699	4,259
c. Weighted average number of outstanding common shares*	753,538,887	753,538,887
d. Earnings per share [(a-b)/c]	₱3.74	₱3.48

*in absolute amounts

As of March 31, 2025 and 2024, the Parent Company has no potentially dilutive common shares.

18. Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows

The amounts of interbank loans receivables and securities purchased under agreements to resell considered as cash and cash equivalents follow:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA		
SPURA	₱19,000,000	₱–
Interbank loans receivable	49,999	570,998
	19,049,999	570,998
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA not considered as cash and cash equivalents		
Interbank loans receivable	1,547,500	2,000,000
	₱20,597,499	₱2,570,998

The movements in allowance for credit losses from 'Due from other banks' and 'Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements' as follows:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Due from other banks	(₱196)	(₱6)
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	(6,949)	–
	(₱7,145)	(₱6)

Significant non-cash transactions of the Group include set-up of right of use assets, foreclosures of investment properties and chattels.

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities follows:

	Cashflows			Non-cash charges		Ending balance
	Beginning Balance	Proceeds/ Availments	Payments/ Maturities	Foreign exchange movement	Amortization of transaction costs	
March 31, 2025						
Bills payable and SSURA	₱91,179,648	₱54,658,602	(₱102,299,878)	(₱1,720,235)	₱-	₱41,818,137
Notes and bonds payable	61,195,057	-	(18,500,000)	(250,918)	25,074	42,469,213
LTNCD	10,433,785	-	(6,060,000)	-	4,240	4,378,025
	₱162,808,490	₱54,658,602	(₱126,859,878)	(₱1,971,153)	₱29,314	₱88,665,375
March 31, 2024						
Bills payable and SSURA	₱51,339,105	₱103,700,407	(₱110,518,796)	₱130,448	₱-	₱44,651,164
Notes and bonds payable	48,963,521	-	(16,000,000)	-	48,457	33,011,978
LTNCD	10,416,014	-	-	-	4,301	10,420,315
	₱110,718,640	₱103,700,407	(₱126,518,796)	₱130,448	₱52,758	₱88,083,457

19. Segment Information

The Group's operating businesses are recognized and managed separately according to the nature of services provided and the different markets served with each segment representing a strategic business unit.

The Group derives revenues from the following main operating business segments:

Wholesale Banking Segment - this segment addresses corporates, institutional, and public sector and commercial clients. Services include relationship management, loans, trade, cash management, deposits and investments. It also provides structured financing and advisory services, debt and equity capital raising, project financing, and mergers and acquisitions advisory offered by SB Capital. Operating leases from SBRC and share in net income from SBML are also part of the segment.

Retail Banking Segment - this segment serves individual clients. It covers deposits, consumer loans, credit cards, bancassurance and investments. Share in net income (loss) from SBF and MMFP is also part of the segment.

Business Banking Segment - this segment serves the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) with holistic propositions covering deposits, loans, cash management, third-party insurance and investments.

Financial Markets Segment - this segment focuses on providing money market, foreign exchange, financial derivatives, debt and equity securities brokerage, asset management, trust and fiduciary services, as well as the management of the funding operations for the Group. The Group's equity brokerage, SB Equities, is also part of this segment.

Eliminations and Others - This segment includes the Bank's non-reportable segments such as support services and eliminations in accordance with the Bank's group internal reporting. For the three months ended March 31, 2025, eliminations include net interest income from third party and intersegment amounting to ₱1.3 billion and ₱1.9 billion, respectively; non-interest income and non-interest expense amounting to ₱1.3 billion and ₱5.8 billion, respectively; and total assets and total liabilities amounting to ₱5.9 billion and ₱308.7 billion, respectively. For the three months ended March 31, 2024, eliminations include net interest income from third party and intersegment amounting to ₱1.5 billion and ₱2.0 billion, respectively; non-interest income and non-interest expense amounting to ₱2.5 billion and ₱4.8 billion, respectively; and total assets and total liabilities amounting to ₱2.9 billion and ₱208.2 billion, respectively.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment assets are those operating assets that are employed by a segment in its operating activities and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis. Segment liabilities are those operating liabilities that result from the operating activities of a segment and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis.

The Group's revenue-producing assets are located in the Philippines (i.e., one geographical location), therefore, geographical segment information is no longer presented.

The Group has no significant customers which contribute 10.0% or more of the consolidated revenue, net of interest expense.

The segment results include internal transfer pricing adjustments across business units as deemed appropriate by management. Transactions between segments are conducted at estimated market rates on an arm's length basis. Interest is charged/credited to the business units based on a pool rate which approximates the marginal cost of funds.

Segment information follows (amounts in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025					
	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Business Banking	Financial Markets	Elimination and Others	Total
Statement of Income						
Net interest income:						
Third party	₱7,149	₱4,969	₱701	(₱2,238)	₱1,300	₱11,881
Intersegment	(3,818)	437	663	2,810	(92)	-
	3,331	5,406	1,364	572	1,208	11,881
Noninterest income	1,105	2,762	171	420	(927)	3,531
Revenue – net of interest expense	4,436	8,168	1,535	992	281	15,412
Noninterest expense	2,714	7,000	1,363	1,433	(795)	11,715
Income before income tax	1,722	1,168	172	(441)	1,076	3,697
Provision for income tax	431	298	43	-	104	876
Net income for the period attributable to the Parent Company	₱1,291	₱870	₱129	(₱441)	₱972	₱2,821
Other Segment Information						
Capital expenditures	₱316	₱348	₱8	₱5	₱731	₱1,408
Depreciation and amortization	₱234	₱258	₱6	₱4	₱540	₱1,042
Provision for (recovery of) credit and impairment losses	₱237	₱2,004	₱156	₱-	(₱19)	₱2,378

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2024					
	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Business Banking	Financial Markets	Elimination and Others	Total
Statement of Income						
Net interest income:						
Third party	₱6,002	₱3,088	₱460	(₱366)	₱1,544	₱10,728
Intersegment	(3,220)	1,022	625	2,150	(577)	-
	2,782	4,110	1,085	1,784	967	10,728
Noninterest income	697	3,524	162	(1,985)	(644)	1,754
Revenue – net of interest expense	3,479	7,634	1,247	(201)	323	12,482
Noninterest expense	2,277	5,426	646	1,174	(415)	9,108
Income before income tax	1,202	2,208	601	(1,375)	738	3,374
Provision for income tax	301	508	150	-	(214)	745
Net income for the period attributable to the Parent Company	₱901	₱1,700	₱451	(₱1,375)	₱952	₱2,629

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2024					Total
	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Business Banking	Financial Markets	Elimination and Others	
Other Segment Information						
Capital expenditures	₱253	₱282	₱9	₱4	₱604	₱1,152
Depreciation and amortization	₱177	₱197	₱6	₱3	₱421	₱804
Provision for (recovery of) credit and impairment losses	₱184	₱1,317	(₱65)	₱-	₱91	₱1,527

Statement of Financial Position as of March 31, 2025

	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Business Banking	Financial Markets	Elimination and Others	Total
Total assets	₱390,495	₱161,822	₱15,660	₱524,228	₱18,901	₱1,111,106
Total liabilities	₱232,756	₱328,826	₱65,219	₱639,905	(₱299,435)	₱967,271

Statement of Financial Position as of March 31, 2024

	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Business Banking	Financial Markets	Elimination and Others	Total
Total assets	₱369,195	₱129,682	₱11,198	₱355,463	₱21,639	₱887,177
Total liabilities	₱187,596	₱274,326	₱52,197	₱435,870	(₱199,386)	₱750,603

20. Events After the Reporting Period

On May 2, 2025, the Bank has completed its acquisition of a 25% stake in HC Consumer Finance Philippines, Inc. (HCPH), also known as Home Credit Philippines, from MUFG Bank Ltd. (MUFG) for a base price of ₱10.4 billion. The Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Ltd. (Krungsri), a subsidiary of MUFG, will retain a 75% ownership stake, maintaining the majority shareholder. The acquisition has received clearance from the BSP.

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
AGING OF LOANS AND RECEIVABLES
AS OF MARCH 31, 2025
(In thousands)

No. of Days Outstanding	Amount
Current	₱635,459,690
90 days or less	10,621,119
91 to 180 days	1,838,782
181 days to 1 year	3,282,269
More than 1 year	11,504,643
Loans and Receivables – Gross	662,706,503
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses	(16,716,027)
Loans and Receivables – Net	₱645,990,476

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Liquid to total assets (%)	38.11	36.40
Loans (net) to deposit ratio (%)	76.81	84.61
Debt-to-equity ratio	6.72	7.00
Asset-to-equity ratio	7.72	8.00
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Return on average assets (%)	1.01	1.20
Return on average equity (%)	7.92	7.71
Net interest margin (%)	4.51	5.32
Cost to income ratio (%)	60.59	60.74
Interest rate coverage ratio	1.55	2.06

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Detailed Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Key Performance Indicators

The Bank monitors its performance and benchmarks itself with the other players in the banking industry in terms of the following indicators:

Key Performance Indicators:	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<u>Capital Adequacy</u>		
Capital to Risk Assets Ratio	14.07%	13.84%
<u>Asset Quality</u>		
Non-performing Loan (NPL) Ratio -Net	1.49	1.28
Non-performing Loan (NPL) Cover	78.97	80.76
<u>Liquidity</u>		
Liquid Assets to Total Assets	38.11	36.40
For the Three Months Ended March 31		
	2025	2024
<u>Profitability</u>		
Return on Average Equity	7.92	7.71
Net Interest Margin	4.51	5.32

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

Key Performance Indicator	BSP Prescribed Formula
Capital to Risk Assets Ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Qualifying Capital}}{\text{Market, Credit and Operational Risk Weighted Exposures}}$
Non-performing Loan (NPL) Ratio (Based on Circulars 941 and 1011)	$\frac{\text{Non-performing Loans (net of specific allowance)}}{\text{Gross Loans}}$
Non-performing Loan (NPL) Cover (Based on Circulars 941 and 1011)	$\frac{\text{Allowance for Probable Losses Loans}}{\text{Non-performing Loans (gross of specific allowance)}}$
Liquid Assets to Total Assets	$\frac{\text{Total Liquid Assets}}{\text{Total Assets}}$
Return on Average Equity	$\frac{\text{Net Income (or Loss) after Income Tax} \times 100}{\text{Average Total Capital Accounts}}$
Return on Average Assets	$\frac{\text{Net Income (or Loss) after Income Tax} \times 100}{\text{Average Total Assets}}$
Net Interest Margin	$\frac{\text{Net Interest Income} \times 100}{\text{Average Interest Earning Assets}}$

Analysis of Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024

Total Assets decreased by ₱18.0 billion to ₱1.1 trillion on account of decreases in Cash and Other Cash Items, Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Derivative Assets Designated as Hedges, Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income, Loans and Receivables, and Other Assets, tempered by increases in Due from Other Banks, Interbank Loans Receivables and Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements (SPURA) with the BSP, Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, Investment Securities at Amortized Cost, Investment in Joint Ventures, Property, Equipment and Right-of-use Assets, Investment Properties, Deferred Tax Assets, and Intangible Assets.

Decrease in **Cash and Other Cash Items** by ₱1.1 billion can be attributed to the Bank's daily operations while decrease in **Due from BSP** by ₱15.7 billion is due to asset-liability management. **Due from Other Banks** increased by ₱20.5 billion due to increased level of working balances with counterparty banks. **Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA with the BSP** increased by ₱11.2 billion due to increased level of placements.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss increased by ₱3.8 billion to ₱20.6 billion due to trading-related activities of the Bank. **Derivative Assets Designated as Hedges** decreased by ₱0.6 billion. **Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income** decreased by ₱9.1 billion to ₱172.7 billion mainly due to sale of treasury bonds tempered by purchases of treasury notes and bills during the period. **Investment Securities at Amortized Cost** increased by ₱3.6 billion to ₱142.3 billion mainly due to purchases of treasury notes and bills during the period.

Loans and Receivables decreased to ₱646.0 billion from ₱677.8 billion in 2024 primarily attributable to decrease in wholesale tempered by the increase in retail and MSME loans during the period.

Investment in Joint Ventures increased by ₱1.2 billion to ₱3.9 billion mainly due to the first tranche capital injection paid by the Bank to MMFP.

Property, Equipment and Right-of-use Assets increased by ₱0.3 billion to ₱8.3 billion due to additions during the period. **Investment Properties** increased by ₱0.2 billion to ₱6.5 billion mainly due to additional foreclosures tempered by disposals and depreciation during the period.

Deferred Tax Assets increased by ₱0.5 billion to ₱6.7 billion due to higher allowance for credit losses during period. **Intangible Assets** increased by ₱0.5 billion to ₱7.1 billion in 2025 mainly due to additions.

Other Assets decreased to ₱8.4 billion from ₱9.6 billion due to utilization of other investments by ₱1.2 billion.

Total Liabilities decreased by ₱20.7 billion to ₱967.3 billion on account of decreases in Bills Payable and Securities Sold Under Repurchase Agreements (SSURA), Acceptances Payable, and Notes and Bonds Payable, tempered by increases in Deposit Liabilities, Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, Derivative Liabilities Designated as Hedges, Margin Deposits and Cash Letters of Credit, Manager's and Certified Checks Outstanding, Income Tax Payable, Accrued Interest, Taxes, and Other Expenses, and Other Liabilities.

Deposit Liabilities went up from ₱801.1 billion as of year-end 2024 to ₱841.1 billion mainly due to increase in time deposits.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss increased by ₱0.2 billion. **Derivative Liabilities Designated as Hedges** went up from ₱3.8 billion as of year-end 2024 to ₱9.3 billion mainly due to higher volume. **Bills Payable and SSURA** decreased by ₱49.4 billion to ₱41.8 billion due to maturities and settlements of the Bank's borrowings from SSURA, local and foreign banks.

Acceptances Payable decreased to ₱0.7 billion from ₱1.7 billion. **Margin Deposits and Cash Letters of Credit** increased to ₱174.4 million from ₱169.9 million. **Manager's and Certified Checks Outstanding** increased to ₱6.2 billion from ₱5.3 billion.

Income Tax Payable increased to ₱0.8 billion from year-end 2024's ₱0.5 billion due to higher tax liability for the first quarter of 2025 versus 2024. **Notes and Bonds Payable** decreased by ₱18.7 billion mainly due to the settlement of ₱18.5 billion fixed rate bonds due January 2025. **Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses** increased to ₱6.1 billion from ₱5.9 billion. **Other Liabilities** went up by ₱1.3 billion from ₱15.4 billion due to increases in dividends payable by ₱1.2 billion, payable to brokers by ₱1.0 billion and lease liability by ₱0.3 billion tempered by decrease in contra bills purchased transactions by ₱1.2 billion.

Total Equity increased by ₱2.7 billion on account of movements in Surplus, Net Unrealized Loss on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income, Cumulative Foreign Currency Translation and Cost of Hedging Reserve during the period.

Surplus was up due to the net income for the period. **Net Unrealized Loss on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income of the Parent** decreased by ₱1.3 billion mainly due to improvement in market valuation of outstanding debt securities. **Cumulative Foreign Currency Translation loss** decreased to ₱93.7 million as compared to ₱129.7 million as of December 31, 2024. **Cost of Hedging Reserve** amounted to ₱1.9 billion.

The **Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)** is 14.07% in March 2025. This is well above BSP minimum requirement of 10%, indicative of the sufficiency of the Bank's capital to support the current level of its risk assets.

Analysis of Consolidated Statements of Income for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Net income attributable to the Bank's equity holders amounted to ₱2.8 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2025, an increase of ₱0.2 billion from a year ago level of ₱2.6 billion. This translates to earnings per share of ₱3.7 from ₱3.5 for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Interest Income amounted to ₱18.6 billion from ₱13.9 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. **Interest Income on Loans and Receivables** amounted to ₱13.9 billion from ₱10.7 billion of the same period last year attributable to increases in time loans, credit cards, auto loans and home loans. **Interest Income on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income and Investment Securities at Amortized Cost** grew by ₱1.5 billion on account of higher securities portfolio while **Interest Income on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss** decreased by ₱0.1 billion on account of lower volume of interest rate swap transactions. Increase in **Interest Income on Interbank Loans Receivables and SPURA with the BSP** by ₱0.2 billion was due to the increase in volume of placements during the period. **Interest Income on Deposits with Banks and Others** increased by ₱40.2 million due to increases in volume of margin deposits and due from foreign banks during the period.

Interest Expense increased by ₱3.6 billion from prior period. **Interest Expense on Deposit Liabilities** increased by ₱58.3 million due to increase in interest rates on a period-on-period basis. **Interest Expense on Notes and Bonds Payable, Bills Payable and SSURA and Other Borrowings** went up by ₱0.2 billion due to higher borrowing transactions. **Interest Expense on Derivative designated as Hedges** recognized during the year amounted to ₱3.3 billion. **Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities** increased to ₱36.4 million compared to 2024 on a period-on-period basis. **Interest Expense on Derivative Instruments** went down to ₱26.0 million.

Net Interest Income registered an increase of ₱1.2 billion to ₱11.9 billion on March 31, 2025 from ₱10.7 billion of the same period last year.

Other Income increased by 101% to ₱3.5 billion from ₱1.8 billion mainly due to increase in **Foreign Exchange Gain** by ₱2.2 billion arising from the application of cash flow hedge accounting starting March

2024. **Trading and securities gain - net** increased by ₱249.8 million of the same period last year. **Rent Income** increased by ₱122.3 million due to rental of Bank properties. **Profit from Assets Sold/Exchanged** increased by ₱21.3 million during the period. **Miscellaneous Income** increased by ₱186.9 million. **Share in Net Income of Joint Ventures** decreased by ₱63.7 million of the same period last year. **Service Charges, Fees, and Commissions** decreased by ₱0.9 billion due to recognition of bancassurance milestone fee in the same quarter last year. Excluding the milestone fee, service charges, fees and commissions increased 27% year-on-year.

Operating Expenses were higher by ₱2.6 billion. **Provision for Credit Losses** increased by ₱851.0 million as a result of the Bank's proactive stance towards the current economic environment. **Compensation and Fringe Benefits, Depreciation and Amortization, Taxes and Licenses, Amortization of Software Costs, Occupancy Costs, and Miscellaneous Expenses** increased by ₱748.7 million, ₱148.3 million, ₱138.4 million, ₱89.7 million, ₱11.0 million, and ₱620.0 million, respectively.

Provision for Income Tax is higher by ₱131.1 million on a period-on-period basis mainly due to higher provision for final and current income taxes tempered by higher benefit from deferred income tax.

Total Comprehensive Income for the three months ended March 31, 2025 amounted to ₱3.8 billion as compared to ₱1.6 billion in 2024 on a period-on-period basis on account of higher net income and higher net unrealized gain on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income tempered by fair value loss of hedging instruments.

Liquidity

The Group's liquidity is more than adequate with liquid assets to total assets ratio of 38.1% as of March 31, 2025. The Group does not anticipate any cash flow or liquidity problems within the next twelve (12) months and is not in default or breach of any note, loan, lease or other indebtedness or financing arrangement requiring it to make payments. All payables have been paid by the Group within the stated terms. There are no known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that may result in or that are reasonably likely to result in the Group's liquidity increasing or decreasing in any material way.

Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

The Group has outstanding commitments, contingent liabilities, bank guarantees and tax assessments that arise from the normal course of operations. The Group does not anticipate losses that will materially affect its financial position and results of operations as a result of these transactions.

Material Commitments for Capital Expenditures

The Bank's commitments for capital expenditures will be funded out of cash flows from operations. This covers investments in electronic systems to serve our clients and to comply with regulatory requirements (e.g. electronic anti-money laundering monitoring system), investments in technology infrastructure and security (e.g. cybersecurity), upgrades of existing systems (e.g. telecommunications system), expansion of the Bank's electronic banking channels, ATM installations, renovation or relocation or branch premises, and investments for new branches.

Material Impact on Income from Continuing Operations

In the normal course of operations, the Bank's activities are affected by changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and other market changes. The Bank follows a prudent policy on managing its assets and liabilities to ensure that exposure to fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates are kept within acceptable limits and within regulatory guidelines.

Significant Elements of Income or Loss that did not arise from Continuing Operations

There are no significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from continuing operations of the Group.

Seasonal aspects that have a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations.

The Group's financial position or results of operations are not affected by seasonal aspects.

Significant events and uncertainties during the period

There are no significant events and uncertainties during the period.