SECURITY BANK

February 29, 2024

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DIRECTOR VICENTE GRACIANO P. FELIZMENIO, JR
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

Gentlemen / Mesdames:

We submit a copy of the Audited Financial Statements of Security Bank Corporation and its Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, and the corresponding Management Discussion and Analysis.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

EDUARDO M. OLBES
Chief Financial Officer
[redacted]

COVER SHEET

6030

SEC Registration Number

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION

(Company's Full Name)

Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City, NCR

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

Charles Malvin T. Ching

(Contact Person)

[redacted]

(Company Telephone Number)

1 2 **3 1**

Month *Day*

(Fiscal Year)

17-C

(Form Type)

0 4 **2 5**

Month *Day*

(Annual Meeting)

(Secondary License Type, If Applicable)

CFD

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total Amount of Borrowings

2,139

Total No. of Stockholders

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document ID

Cashier

S T A M P S

Remarks: Please use BLACK ink for scanning purposes.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-C

CURRENT REPORT UNDER SECTION 17
OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE
AND SRC RULE 17.2 (C) THEREUNDER

1. Date of report **February 29, 2024**

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**

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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** **0719**
   Address of issuer's principal office 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 (PhP10 par)	**Total: 753,538,887 shares**
Preferred Shares (PhP0.10 par) (Unregistered)	**Total: 1,000,000,000 shares**

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11. Indicate the item numbers reported herein:

Item No. 9 – Other Events

Attached is a copy of the Audited Financial Statements of Security Bank Corporation and its Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for the years ended December 31, 2023 2022, 2021 and the corresponding Management Discussion Analysis.

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.

[redacted]

EDUARDO M. OLBES
Chief Financial Officer

[redacted]

February 29, 2024

Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation

The following tables present information from the Bank's Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and for the three years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 as audited by SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co. (SGV), independent public accountants.

(in million pesos)
Key Statement of Financial Position Data:

	As of December 31		
	2023	**2022**	**2021**
Total Assets	**871,509**	842,291	699,617
Total Deposit Liabilities	**606,531**	605,837	523,589
Loans and Receivables (net)	**538,329**	502,617	448,584
Total Liquid Assets	**302,775**	313,492	230,454
Total Earning Assets	**795,462**	753,338	629,053
Total Equity	**136,130**	125,848	125,070

(in million pesos)

Key Statements of Income Data:	**For the Years Ended December 31**		
	2023	**2022**	**2021**
Interest Income	**49,095**	36,755	32,903
Interest Expense	**14,361**	7,509	5,447
Net Interest Income	**34,734**	29,246	27,456
Other Income	**8,224**	10,389	9,354
Operating Expenses	**26,099**	22,909	21,284
Provision for Credit and Impairment Losses	**4,801**	2,841	5,265
Provision for (Benefit from) Income Tax	**2,953**	3,330	3,345
Net Income	**9,105**	10,556	6,917
Attributable to Minority Interest	–	–	–
Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company	**9,105**	10,556	6,917
Earnings per Share (weighted/adjusted)	**12.08**	₱14.00	₱9.17

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:

	December 31		
Key Performance Indicators:	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
Capital Adequacy			
Capital to Risk Assets Ratio	**16.19%**	16.60%	19.75%
Asset Quality			
Non-performing Loan (NPL) Ratio	**1.37%**	1.05%	1.47%
Non-performing Loan (NPL) Cover	**82.13%**	101.12%	92.67%
Profitability			
Return on Average Equity	**6.95%**	8.42%	5.57%
Net Interest Margin	**4.49%**	4.23%	4.43%
Cost to Income	**60.75%**	57.80%	57.82%
Liquidity			
Liquid Assets to Total Assets	**34.74%**	37.22%	32.94%

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

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

2023 versus 2022 Results of Operations

Financial Position

Total Assets increased by 3.47% to ₱871.5 billion on account of increases in Cash and Other Cash Items, Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income, Investment Securities at Amortized Cost, Loans and Receivables - Net, Investment in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures, Property, Equipment and Right-of-use – Net, Investment Properties – Net, Deferred Tax Assets and Intangible Assets tempered by decreases in Due from BSP, Due from Other Banks, Interbank Loans Receivable and Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements (SPURA) with BSP and Other Assets.

Increase in **Cash and Other Cash Items** by ₱0.8 billion or 5.8% can be attributed to the Bank's daily operations while decrease in **Due from BSP** by ₱17.2 billion or 27.3% is due to asset-liability management. **Due from Other Banks** decreased by 40.2% or ₱8.1 billion due to decreased level of working balances with counterparty banks. **Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA with the BSP** decreased by ₱23.4 billion or 85.2% due to decreased level of placements.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss increased by ₱3.3 billion or 43.9% to ₱10.9 billion due to trading related activities of the Bank. **Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income** increased by ₱27.0 billion to ₱139.9 billion or 23.9% mainly due to purchases during the year.

Investment Securities at Amortized Cost increased to ₱76.2 billion by ₱6.9 billion or 10.0% mainly due to purchases of corporate bonds and government securities during the period.

Loans and Receivables increased by 7.1% to ₱538.3 billion from ₱502.6 billion in 2022 primarily attributable to increase in consumer and residential mortgages lending during the period.

Investments in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures represent Parent Company's 60.0% interest in SBM Leasing, Inc. (SBML) and 49.96% interest in SB Finance, Inc. (SBFI). Increased by 7.6% or ₱184.5 million mainly due to increase in share in net income.

Property, Equipment and Right-of-use Assets increased by 21.8% to ₱6.4 billion due to additions during the year, while **Investment Properties** increased by 49.5% to ₱4.8 billion due to real and other properties foreclosed during the year.

Deferred Tax Assets increased by 17.6% from ₱4.9 billion as of year-end 2022 to ₱5.7 billion in 2023. **Intangible Assets** grew by 33.0% to ₱5.0 billion with the additional software costs during the period.

Other Assets decreased by 13.4% to ₱5.0 billion from ₱5.8 billion due to decrease in cash collateral deposits, pension assets and due from brokers tempered by increase in prepaid expenses and rental and security deposits.

Total Liabilities increased by 2.6% or ₱19.0 billion to ₱735.4 billion on account of increases in Deposit Liabilities, Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, Bills Payable and Securities Sold Under Repurchase Agreements (SSURA), Acceptances Payable, Manager's and Certified Checks Outstanding, Income Tax Payable, Notes and Bonds Payable, Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses and Other Liabilities tempered by decrease in Margin Deposits and Cash Letters of Credit.

Deposit Liabilities went up by 0.1% from ₱605.8 billion as of year-end 2022 to ₱606.5 billion mainly contributed by the increase in Time and Demand Deposits tempered by the LTNCD's maturities during the period amounting to ₱8.6 billion and ₱5.8 billion matured on May 8, 2023 and November 2, 2023, respectively.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss increased by 69.4% to ₱3.0 billion. **Bills Payable and SSURA** increased by 25.5% to ₱51.3 billion due to increase in the Bank's repo transactions during the period.

Acceptances Payable increased by 156.4% to ₱2.8 billion. **Margin Deposits and Cash Letters of Credit** decreased by 10.0% to ₱57.6 million. **Manager's and Certified Checks Outstanding** at ₱5.2 billion increased by ₱1.1 billion or 27.0%.

Income Tax Payable increased to ₱802.1 million from year-end 2022's ₱198.3 million due to higher income tax liability for the 4th quarter of 2023 versus the last quarter of 2022. **Notes and Bonds Payable** increased by ₱1.9 billion or 3.9% mainly due to bond issuance of fixed rate bonds amounting to ₱18.5 billion on July 13, 2023 tempered by maturity of $300.0 million (₱17.1 billion) senior unsecured notes. **Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses** increased by 16.6% to ₱4.8 billion. **Other Liabilities** went up by 5.9% to ₱11.9 billion.

Total Equity grew by 8.2% to ₱136.1 billion on account of net income during the period and decrease in net unrealized loss on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Surplus was up by 7.4% due to the net income during the period. **Net Unrealized Loss on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income of the Parent** decreased by 40.1% due to improved market valuation of outstanding debt securities. **Cumulative Foreign Currency Translation** decreased by ₱23.1 million.

The **Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)** is 16.19% in December 2023. 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.

Results of Operations

Net income attributable to the Bank's equity holders amounted to ₱9.1 billion for the year ended December 31, 2023 from a year ago level of ₱10.6 billion or a decrease of 13.7%. This translates to earnings per share of ₱12.08 from 14.00 for the period ended December 31, 2022.

Interest Income ended higher than prior period by 33.6% or ₱12.3 billion. **Interest Income on Loans and Receivables** amounted to ₱38.1 billion from ₱29.7 billion or an increase of 28.5% from the same period last year due to higher volume of Loans & Receivables on a period-on-period basis. **Interest income on Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment securities at amortized cost** increased by 46.3% or ₱2.7 billion on account of higher securities portfolio. **Interest income on Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss** increased by ₱544.2 million due to higher interest rates and volume in 2023. Increase in **Interest Income on Interbank Loans Receivables and SPURA with the BSP** by 165.7% or ₱619.8 million was due to the increase in volume of placements during the period**. Deposits with Banks and Others** increased by 17.8% due to increase in volume of transactions.

Interest Expense increased by 91.3% or ₱6.9 billion from prior period. **Interest Expense on Deposits** increased by 62.5% or ₱3.2 billion due to increase in volume and interest rate of deposits on a period-on-period basis. **Interest Expense on Notes and Bonds Payable, Bills Payable and SSURA and Other Borrowings** increased by 175.4% or ₱3.5 billion mainly due to increase in SSURA and issuance of fixed rate bonds amounting to ₱18.5 billion on July 13, 2023 tempered by maturity of $300.0 million senior unsecured notes. **Interest Expense on Derivative Instruments** increased by ₱205.7 million. **Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities** increased by 13.3% or ₱9.5 million compared to 2022 on a period-on-period basis.

Net Interest Income increased to ₱34.7 billion, 18.8% or grew by ₱5.5 billion compared to 2022 on a period-on-period basis.

Other Income decreased to ₱8.2 billion or a decrease of 20.8% mainly due to decrease in **Foreign Exchange-Net** by ₱3.1 billion and in **Profit from Assets Sold/Exchanged** by ₱285.0 million during the period on account of lower gains on acquisition and sale of foreclosed assets. **Gain on redemption of Investment Securities at Amortized Cost** decreased by ₱4.0 million. **Miscellaneous Income** decreased by ₱22.4 million. **Service Charges, Fees and Commissions** increased by ₱783.0 million or 14.8%, due to higher transaction volumes and the increase in **Share in Net Income of Joint Ventures** by ₱32.2

million is attributable to the Bank's share in the net income of SBM Leasing, Inc. and SBFI during the period. **Securities Trading Gain** increased by ₱314.4 million.

Operating expenses (excluding provisions for credit and impairment losses) were higher by13.9%. **Compensation and Fringe Benefits** increased by 18.2%. **Amortization of Software Costs** and **Miscellaneous Expenses** increased by 22.5% and 16.2%, respectively while **Taxes and Licenses** increased by 4.4%. **Depreciation and Amortization** increased by 1.7% while **Occupancy Costs** increased by 5.0%.

Provision for Credit Losses increased by ₱2.0 billion as a result of the Bank's proactive stance towards the current economic environment. **Provision for impairment losses** decreased by ₱72.4 million.

Provision for Income Tax amounting to ₱3.0 billion for the period ended December 31, 2023 decreased by ₱376.1 million, mainly due to higher benefit from deferred income tax.

Total Comprehensive Income for the period ended December 31, 2023 increased to ₱12.5 billion from ₱3.0 billion in 2022 on a period-on-period basis on account of lower net unrealized loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income tempered by lower net income.

2022 versus 2021 Results of Operations

Financial Position

Total Assets increased by 20.39% to ₱842.3 billion on account of increases in Cash and Other Cash Items, Due from Other Banks, Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income, Investment Securities at Amortized Cost, Loans and Receivables - Net, Investment in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures, Property, Equipment and Right-of-use – Net, Investment Properties – Net, Intangible Assets and Other Assets tempered by decreases in Due from BSP, Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA with BSP and Deferred Tax Assets.

Increase in **Cash and Other Cash Items** by ₱2.1 billion or 18.9% can be attributed to the Bank's daily operations while decrease in **Due from BSP** by ₱4.4 billion or 6.5% is due to asset-liability management. **Due from Other Banks** increased by 53.1% or ₱7.0 billion due to increased level of working balances with counterparty banks. **Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA with the BSP** decreased by ₱1.9 billion or 6.5% due to decreased level of placements.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss increased by ₱0.6 billion or 9.3% to ₱7.6 billion due to trading-related activities of the Bank. **Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income** increased by ₱32.2 billion to ₱112.9 billion or 39.9% mainly due to purchases during the year.

Investment Securities at Amortized Cost increased to ₱69.2 billion by ₱47.4 billion or 217.0% mainly due to purchases of government securities and corporate bondsduring the period.

Loans and Receivables increased by 12.0% to ₱502.6 billion from ₱448.6 billion in 2021 primarily attributable to additions in corporate lending during the period and the decrease in Group's provisions for credit losses during the year.

Investments in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures represent Parent Company's 60.0% interest in SBML and 49.96% interest in SBFI. Increased by 58.5% or ₱900.3 million mainly attributed to the second tranche of capital infusion from the Parent Company and Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Ltd. (BAY), commonly known as Krungsri obtained on January 18, 2022.

Property, Equipment and Right-of-use Assets increased by 1.8% to ₱5.3 billion due to additions during the year, while **Investment Properties** increased by 170.9% to ₱3.2 billion due to real and other properties foreclosed during the year.

Deferred Tax Assets decreased by 7.5% from ₱5.2 billion as of year-end 2021 to ₱4.9 billion in 2022. **Intangible Assets** grew by 16.0% to ₱3.7 billion with the additional software costs during the period.

Other Assets increased by 73.4% to ₱5.8 billion from ₱3.4 billion due to increase in cash collateral deposits and other properties acquired tempered by decrease in pension assets and creditable withholding taxes.

Total Liabilities increased by 24.7% or ₱141.9 billion to ₱716.4 billion on account of increases in Deposit Liabilities, Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, Bills Payable and SSURA, Acceptances Payable, Margin Deposits and Cash Letters of Credit, Income Tax Payable, Notes and Bonds Payable, Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses and Other Liabilities tempered by decrease in Manager's and Certified Checks Outstanding.

Deposit Liabilities went up by 15.7% from ₱523.6 billion as of year-end 2021 to ₱605.8 billion mainly contributed by the increase in Time and Demand Deposits.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss increased by 36.4% to ₱1.8 billion. **Bills Payable and SSURA** increased by 1,081.2% to ₱40.9 billion due to increase in the Bank's repo transactions and borrowings from local banks during the period.

Acceptances Payable increased by 8.36% to ₱1.1 billion. **Margin Deposits and Cash Letters of Credit** increased by 59.1% to ₱63.9 million. **Manager's and Certified Checks Outstanding** at ₱4.1 billion decreased by ₱118.3 million or 2.8%.

Income Tax Payable increased to ₱198.3 million from year-end 2021's ₱85.8 million due to higher income tax liability for the 4th quarter of 2022 versus the last quarter of 2021. **Notes and Bonds Payable** increased by ₱18.4 billion or 64.0% mainly due to bond issuance of fixed rate bonds amounting to ₱16.0 billion and ₱14.6 billion on July 20, 2022 and November 10, 2022, respectively, tempered by maturity of ₱13.5 billion fixed rate bonds on July 24, 2022. **Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses** increased by 43.4% to ₱4.2 billion. **Other Liabilities** went up by 21.4% to ₱11.2 billion.

Total Equity grew by 0.6% to ₱125.8 billion on account of net income during the period tempered by the increase in net unrealized loss on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income. **Surplus** was up by 10.1% due to the net income during the period. **Net Unrealized Loss on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income of the Parent** increased by 352.2% due to decrease in market valuation of outstanding debt securities. **Cumulative Foreign Currency Translation** decreased by ₱186.4 million.

The **CAR** is 16.60% in December 2022. 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.

Results of Operations

Net income attributable to the Bank's equity holders amounted to ₱10.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2022 from a year ago level of ₱6.9 billion or an increase of 52.6%. This translates to earnings per share of ₱14.00 from ₱9.17 for the period ended December 31, 2021.

Interest Income ended higher than prior period by 11.7% or ₱3.9 billion. **Interest income on Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment securities at amortized cost** increased by 80.1% or ₱2.6 billion on account of the additional securities. **Interest Income on Loans and Receivables** amounted to ₱29.7 billion from ₱28.1 billion or an increase of 5.8% from the same period last year due to higher volume of Loans & Receivables on a period-on-period basis. **Interest income on Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss** increased by ₱96.7 million due to higher securities portfolio. Increase in **Interest Income on Interbank Loans Receivables and SPURA with the BSP** by 16.7% or ₱53.5 million was due to the increase in volume of placements during the period**. Deposits with Banks and Others** declined by 85.8% due to decrease in volume of transactions.

Interest Expense increased by 37.8% or ₱2.1 billion from prior period. **Interest Expense on Deposits** increased by 71.5% or ₱2.1 billion due to increase in volume on a period-on-period basis. **Interest Expense on Derivative Instruments** increased by ₱57.6 million. **Interest Expense on Notes and**

Bonds Payable, Bills Payable and SPURA and Other Borrowings dropped by 4.1% or ₱85.9 million mainly due to maturity of ₱13.5 billion and ₱18.0 billion fixed rate bonds on July 24, 2022 and June 28, 2021, respectively, tempered by bond issuance of fixed rate bonds amounting to ₱16.0 billion and ₱14.6 billion on July 20, 2022 and November 10, 2022, respectively. **Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities** decreased by 14.9% or ₱12.5 million compared to 2021 on a period-on-period basis.

Net Interest Income increased to ₱29.2 billion, 6.5% or grew by ₱1.8 billion compared to 2021 on a period-on-period basis.

Other Income increased to ₱10.4 billion or an increase of 11% mainly due to increase in **Foreign Exchange Gains** by ₱796.4 million and in **Service Charges, Fees and Commissions** by ₱754.1 million or 16.6%, due to higher transaction volumes. **Miscellaneous Income** increased by ₱430.8 million and **Profit from Assets Sold/Exchanged** increased by ₱106.0 million during the period on account of higher gains on acquisition and sale of foreclosed assets. The increase in **Share in Net Income of Joint Ventures** by ₱66.0 million is attributable to the Bank's share in the net income of SBM Leasing, Inc. and SBFI during the period. **Gain on redemption of Investment Securities at Amortized Cost** decreased by ₱62.0 million and **Securities Trading Gain** decreased by ₱1.1 billion.

Operating expenses (excluding provisions for credit and impairment losses) were higher by 7.6%. **Compensation and Fringe Benefits** increased by 8.9%. **Amortization of Software Costs** and **Miscellaneous Expenses** increased by 52.1% and 13.8%, respectively while **Taxes and Licenses** decreased by 7.3%. **Depreciation and Amortization** decreased by 2.7% while **Occupancy Costs** decreased by 1.4%.

Provision for Credit Losses decreased by ₱2.6 billion due to overall improvement in non-performing loans. **Provision for impairment losses** grew by ₱222.2 million mainly due to impairment from investment properties and other properties acquired.

Provision for Income Tax amounted to ₱3.3 billion for the period ended December 31, 2022 decreased by ₱15.1 million, mainly due to lower provision for deferred income tax.

Total Comprehensive Income for the period ended December 31, 2022 decreased to ₱3.0 billion from ₱4.0 billion in 2021 on a period-on-period basis on account of higher net unrealized loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income tempered by higher net income.

2021 versus 2020 Results of Operations

Financial Position

Total Assets increased by 7.16% to ₱699.6 billion on account of increases in Due from BSP, Due from Other Banks, Interbank Loans Receivable SPURA with BSP, Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income, Loans and Receivables - Net, Investment in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures, Investment Properties – Net and Intangible Assets tempered by decreases in Cash and Other Cash Items, Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, Investment Securities at Amortized Cost, Property, Equipment and Right-of-use – Net and Deferred Tax Assets and Other Assets.

Decrease in **Cash and Other Cash Items** by ₱2.2 billion or 16.7% can be attributed to the Bank's daily operations while increase in **Due from BSP** by ₱20.0 billion or 42.2% is due to asset-liability management. **Due from Other Banks** increased by 30.8% or ₱3.1 billion due to increased level of working balances with counterparty banks. **Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA with BSP** increased by ₱10.8 billion or 57.9% due to increased level of placements.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss decreased by ₱3.8 billion or 35.6% to ₱6.9 billion due to trading related activities of the Bank. **Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income** increased by ₱11.9 billion to ₱80.7 billion or 17.3% mainly due to purchases during the year.

Investment Securities at Amortized Cost decreased to ₱21.8 billion by ₱1.6 billion or 6.7% mainly due to maturities and redemptions during the year.

Loans and Receivables increased by 2.2% to ₱448.6 billion from ₱438.9 billion in 2020 primarily attributable to additions during the period and the decrease in Group's provisions for credit losses during the year.

Investments in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures represent Parent Company's 60.0% interest in SBML and 49.76% interest in SBFI. Increased by 117.3% or ₱831.3 million mainly attributed to the first tranche of capital infusion from the Parent Company and BAY, commonly known as Krungsri obtained on May 2021.

Property, Equipment and Right-of-use Assets decreased by 6.0% to ₱5.2 billion due to depreciation and amortization during the year, while **Investment Properties** increased by 8.3% to ₱1.2 billion due to real and other properties foreclosed during the year.

Deferred Tax Assets decreased by 27.8% from ₱7.3 billion as of year-end 2020 to ₱5.2 billion in 2021. **Intangible Assets** grew by 18.4% to ₱3.2 billion with the additional software costs during the period.

Other Assets decreased by 5.7% to ₱3.4 billion from ₱3.6 billion due to decrease in cash collateral deposits and other properties acquired tempered by increase in pension assets.

Total Liabilities increased by 8.5% or ₱45.0 billion to ₱574.5 billion on account of increases in Deposit Liabilities, Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, Acceptances Payable, Manager's and Certified Checks Outstanding and Income Tax Payable tempered by decreases in Bills Payable and SSURA, Margin Deposits and Cash Letters of Credit, Notes and Bonds Payable, Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses and Other Liabilities.

Deposit Liabilities went up by 18.9% from ₱440.4 billion as of year-end 2020 to ₱523.6 billion mainly contributed by the increase in Time and Demand Deposits.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss increased by 17.0% to ₱1.3 billion. **Bills Payable and SSURA** decreased by 83.6% to ₱3.5 billion due to decrease in the Bank's repo transactions and borrowings from foreign banks during the period.

Acceptances Payable increased by 128.7% to ₱1.0 billion. **Margin Deposits and Cash Letters of Credit** decreased by 35.0% to ₱40.2 million. **Manager's and Certified Checks Outstanding** at ₱4.2 billion decreased by ₱0.4 billion or 9.3%.

Income Tax Payable increased to ₱85.8 million from year-end 2020's ₱61.5 million due to lower income tax liability for the 4th quarter of 2021 versus the last quarter of 2020. **Notes and Bonds Payable** decreased by ₱17.0 billion or 37.2% due to maturity of ₱18.0 billion fixed rate bonds on June 28, 2021. **Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses** decreased by 23.0% to ₱2.9 billion. **Other Liabilities** went down by 29.3% to ₱9.2 billion.

Total Equity grew by 1.4% to ₱125.1 billion on account of net income during the period. **Surplus** was up by 6.7% due to the net income during the period. **Net Unrealized Gain on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income of the Parent** decreased by 201.0% due to decrease in market valuation of outstanding debt securities. **Cumulative Foreign Currency Translation** increased by ₱761.8 million.

The **CAR** is 19.75% in December 2021. This is well above BSP minimum requirement of 10% and international standard of 8%, indicative of the sufficiency of the Bank's capital to support the current level of its risk assets.

Results of Operations

Net income attributable to the Bank's equity holders amounted to ₱6.9 billion for the year ended December 31, 2021 from a year ago level of ₱7.4 billion or a decrease of 6.9%. This translates to earnings per share of ₱9.17 from ₱9.86 for the period ended December 31, 2020.

Interest Income ended lower than prior period by 18.5% or ₱7.4 billion mainly on account of tempered asset levels and lower market yields on the Bank's loan and investment portfolios. **Interest Income on Loans and Receivables** amounted to ₱28.1 billion from ₱34.0 billion from the same period last year due to lower volume of Loans & Receivables on a period-on-period basis. **Interest income on Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment securities at amortized cost** decreased by 8.8% or ₱312.0 million on account of the disposal of securities. **Deposits with Banks and Others** grew by 1,028.3% due to increase in volume of transactions. **Interest income on Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss** dropped by ₱1.6 billion due to lower securities portfolio. Decrease in **Interest Income on Interbank Loans Receivables and SPURA with the BSP** by 21.0% or ₱85.4 million was due to the decrease in volume of placements during the period**.**

Interest Expense decreased by 43.9% or ₱4.3 billion from prior period. **Interest Expense on Deposits** decreased by 43.3% or ₱2.2 billion due to decrease in volume of high yielding deposits on a period-on-period basis and the resulting improvement in deposit mix in favor of lower yielding deposits. **Interest Expense on Derivative Instruments** decreased by ₱0.7 billion. **Interest Expense on Subordinated Note, Notes and Bonds Payable, Bills Payable and SPURA and Other Borrowings** dropped by 38.3% or ₱1.3 billion mainly due to maturity of ₱18.0 billion fixed rate bonds on June 28, 2021 as well as decrease in the Bank's repo transactions and borrowings from foreign banks during the period. **Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities** decreased by 39.9% to ₱0.1 billion compared to 2020 on a period-on-period basis.

Net Interest Income decreased to ₱27.5 billion, 10.4% or dropped by ₱3.2 billion compared to 2020 on a period-on-period basis.

Other Income decreased to ₱9.4 billion mainly due to decrease in **Securities Trading Gain** by ₱10.0 billion and **Gain on Disposal of Investment Securities at Amortized Cost** by ₱2.2 billion as there was no disposal of investment securities at amortized cost in 2021. **Foreign Exchange Gains** decreased by ₱267.0 million, **Profit from Assets Sold/Exchanged** increased by ₱1.1 billion during the period on account on account of higher gains on acquisition and sale of foreclosed assets. **Miscellaneous Income** decreased by ₱240.1 million mainly due to the sale 50% sale of outstanding shares of SBFI to Krungsri in 2020 wherein the Bank recorded a gain from sale amounting to ₱933.1 million. **Service Charges, Fees and Commissions** increased by ₱0.9 billion or 24.7% due to higher transaction volumes. The increase in **Share in Net Income of Joint Ventures** by ₱276.3 million is attributable to the Bank's share in the net income of SBM Leasing, Inc. and SBFI during the period.

Operating expenses (excluding provisions for credit and impairment losses) were higher by 8.0%. **Taxes and Licenses** decreased by 1.2%. **Occupancy Costs** increased by 6.4%. **Compensation and Fringe Benefits** increased by 8.1% while **Provision for Credit Losses** decreased by ₱21.1 billion due to overall improvement in non-performing loans. **Depreciation and Amortization** increased by 8.1%. **Amortization of Software Costs** and **Miscellaneous Expenses** increased by 17.1% and 11.9%, respectively. **Provision for impairment losses** dropped by ₱50.3 million mainly due to recovery of impairment losses from property and equipment.

Provision for Income Tax amounted to ₱3.3 billion for the period ended December 31, 2021 in comparison to ₱3.2 billion benefit from income tax in 2020, mainly due to lower tax benefit from provision for credit losses and impact of CREATE law. This is tempered by lower provision for current tax mainly due to the benefit of lower tax rate for CREATE law.

Total Comprehensive Income for the period ended December 31, 2021 decreased to ₱4.0 billion from ₱7.3 billion in 2020 on a period-on-period basis on account of lower net income and higher net unrealized loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

	2023	**2022**
a) Liquid to total assets	**34.74**	37.22
b) Loans (net) to deposit ratio	**88.76**	82.96
c) Debt-to-equity ratio	**5.40**	5.69
d) Asset-to-equity ratio	**6.40**	6.69
e) Interest rate coverage ratio	**1.84**	2.85
f) Return on assets	**1.06**	1.37
g) Return on equity	**6.95**	8.42
h) Net interest margin	**4.49**	4.23
i) Cost to income ratio	**60.75**	57.80

COVER SHEET
for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

6	0	3	0							

COMPANY NAME

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City, NCR

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

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number	Mobile Number
corsec@securitybank.com.ph investorrelationsoffice@securitybank.com.ph	8867-6788	-

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Fiscal Year (Month / Day)
2,139	4/25	12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
Charles Malvin T. Ching	CTChing@securitybank.com.ph	8888-7667	0917-6518688

CONTACT PERSON's ADDRESS

Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City

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

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

SGVFS187246

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Security Bank Corporation

Report on the Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Security Bank Corporation and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the parent company financial statements of Security Bank Corporation (the Parent Company), which comprise the consolidated and parent company statements of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the consolidated and parent company statements of income, consolidated and parent company statements of comprehensive income, consolidated and parent company statements of changes in equity and consolidated and parent company statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023, and notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and parent company financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and their financial performance and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and parent company financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and parent company financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and parent company financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated and parent company financial statements.

Applicable to the Audit of the Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements

Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans and Receivables
The Group's and the Parent Company's application of the expected credit loss (ECL) model in calculating the allowance for credit losses on loans and receivables is significant to our audit as it involves the exercise of significant management judgment. Key areas of judgment include: segmenting the Group's and the Parent Company's credit risk exposures; determining the method to estimate ECL; identifying exposures with significant deterioration in credit quality; determining assumptions to be used in the ECL model such as the counterparty credit risk rating, the expected life of the financial asset, expected recoveries from defaulted accounts both for secured and unsecured accounts and incorporating forward-looking information in calculating ECL.

Allowance for credit losses on loans and receivables as of December 31, 2023 amounted to ₱15.5 billion for the Group and the Parent Company, respectively. Provision for credit losses on loans and receivables of the Group and the Parent Company in 2023 amounted to ₱4.3 billion.

The disclosures related to the allowance for credit losses on loans and receivables are included in Note 13 to the financial statements.

Audit Response

We obtained an understanding of the board approved methodologies and models used for the Group's and the Parent Company's different credit exposures and assessed whether these considered the requirements of PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* to reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted outcome, and to consider time value of money and the best available forward-looking information.

We (a) assessed the Group's and the Parent Company's segmentation of its credit risk exposures based on homogeneity of credit risk characteristics; (b) tested the definition of default and significant increase in credit risk criteria against historical analysis of accounts, credit risk management policies and practices in place, (c) tested the Group's and the Parent Company's application of internal credit risk rating system by reviewing the ratings of sample credit exposures; (d) assessed whether expected life is different from the contractual life by testing the maturity dates reflected in the Group's and the Parent Company's records and considering management's assumptions regarding future collections, advances, extensions, renewals and modifications; (e) tested loss given default by inspecting historical recoveries and related costs, management's strategies in disposing collaterals, write-offs and collateral valuations, and the effects of any financial support and credit enhancements provided by any party; (f) tested exposure at default considering outstanding commitments and repayment scheme; (g) checked the reasonableness of forward-looking information used for overlay through statistical test and corroboration using publicly available information and our understanding of the Group's and the Parent Company's lending portfolios and broader industry knowledge and (h) tested the effective interest rate used in discounting the expected loss.

Further, we compared the data used in the ECL models by reconciling data from source system reports to the data warehouse and from the data warehouse to the loss allowance analysis/models and financial reporting systems. To the extent that the loss allowance analysis is based on credit exposures that have been disaggregated into subsets of debt financial assets with similar risk characteristics, we traced or re-performed the disaggregation from source systems to the loss allowance analysis.

We recalculated impairment provisions on a sample basis. We reviewed the disclosures made in the financial statements.

We involved our internal specialists in the performance of the above procedures.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A, and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2023, but does not include the consolidated and parent company financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A, and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2023 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's and the Parent Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and parent company financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Reports on the Supplementary Information Required Under Section 174 of the Manual of Regulations for Banks (MORB) and Revenue Regulations 15-2010

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under Section 174 of the MORB in Note 40 and Revenue Regulations 15-2010 in Note 39 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the BSP and Bureau of Internal Revenue, respectively, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the management of Security Bank Corporation. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Juan Carlo B. Maminta.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Juan Carlo Maminta

Juan Carlo B. Maminta
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 115260
Tax Identification No. 210-320-399
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-132-2023, September 12, 2023, valid until September 11, 2026
PTR No. 10079968, January 6, 2024, Makati City

February 28, 2024

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	December 31			
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	(Amounts in Thousands)			
ASSETS				
Cash and Other Cash Items	**₱13,947,069**	₱13,180,172	**₱13,946,944**	₱13,180,047
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Note 18)	**45,821,155**	63,011,416	**45,821,155**	63,011,416
Due from Other Banks (Notes 7 and 31)	**12,022,007**	20,097,291	**11,962,662**	20,033,377
Interbank Loans Receivable and Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Note 36)	**4,080,999**	27,515,367	**4,080,999**	27,515,367
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (Note 10)	**10,886,351**	7,566,572	**10,886,326**	7,566,547
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (Note 11)	**139,861,049**	112,891,493	**139,816,639**	112,851,702
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost (Note 12)	**76,156,084**	69,229,960	**76,156,084**	69,229,960
Loans and Receivables (Notes 13 and 31)	**538,329,399**	502,617,434	**539,564,128**	502,285,425
Investments in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (Note 14)	**2,625,071**	2,440,544	**5,033,614**	4,549,341
Property, Equipment, and Right-of-Use Assets (Note 15)	**6,429,496**	5,278,875	**4,318,022**	4,001,865
Investment Properties (Note 16)	**4,790,602**	3,204,671	**4,789,827**	3,203,896
Deferred Tax Assets (Note 27)	**5,703,100**	4,851,104	**5,664,128**	4,823,323
Goodwill (Note 4)	**841,602**	841,602	**841,602**	841,602
Intangible Assets (Note 17)	**4,969,055**	3,735,225	**4,960,263**	3,725,076
Other Assets (Note 17)	**5,046,416**	5,829,412	**4,814,507**	5,627,298
TOTAL ASSETS	**₱871,509,455**	₱842,291,138	**₱872,656,900**	₱842,446,242
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
Deposit Liabilities (Notes 18 and 31)				
Demand	**₱245,268,222**	₱232,536,229	**₱246,851,638**	₱232,667,786
Savings	**118,280,754**	117,513,439	**118,400,566**	119,200,233
Time	**232,566,397**	231,020,114	**233,114,194**	231,243,894
Long-term Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	**10,416,014**	24,766,786	**10,416,014**	24,766,786
	606,531,387	605,836,568	**608,782,412**	607,878,699
Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (Note 19)	**2,968,706**	1,752,818	**2,968,706**	1,752,818
Bills Payable and Securities Sold Under Repurchase Agreements (Note 20)	**51,339,105**	40,920,403	**51,273,271**	40,802,069
Acceptances Payable	**2,782,734**	1,085,264	**2,782,734**	1,085,264
Margin Deposits and Cash Letters of Credit	**57,568**	63,946	**57,568**	63,946
Manager's and Certified Checks Outstanding	**5,208,887**	4,103,071	**5,208,887**	4,103,071
Income Tax Payable (Note 27)	**802,086**	198,340	**775,827**	189,872
Notes and Bonds Payable (Note 21)	**48,963,521**	47,111,693	**48,963,521**	47,111,693
Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses (Note 22)	**4,844,732**	4,153,526	**4,723,141**	4,113,551
Other Liabilities (Note 23)	**11,880,389**	11,217,428	**10,988,376**	9,495,061
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**735,379,115**	716,443,057	**736,524,443**	716,596,044
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY				
Capital stock (Note 25)	**7,635,389**	7,635,389	**7,635,389**	7,635,389
Additional paid-in capital (Note 25)	**38,524,323**	38,524,323	**38,551,028**	38,551,028
Surplus (Note 25)	**95,555,339**	89,004,617	**95,538,904**	88,988,182
Net unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 11)	**(5,534,401)**	(9,238,853)	**(5,542,554)**	(9,247,006)
Net unrealized gain on subsidiaries' financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 11 and 14)	**20,632**	16,619	**20,632**	16,619
Cumulative foreign currency translation	**(70,942)**	(94,014)	**(70,942)**	(94,014)
TOTAL EQUITY	**136,130,340**	125,848,081	**136,132,457**	125,850,198
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**₱871,509,455**	₱842,291,138	**₱872,656,900**	₱842,446,242

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Years Ended December 31					
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
	(Amounts in Thousands, Except Earnings per Share)					
INTEREST INCOME ON						
Loans and receivables (Notes 13 and 31)	**₱38,140,064**	₱29,686,399	₱28,061,190	**₱38,233,106**	₱29,730,457	₱28,102,761
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment securities at amortized cost (Note 8)	**8,555,245**	5,848,229	3,246,691	**8,555,245**	5,848,229	3,246,691
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 8)	**1,303,820**	759,588	662,867	**1,303,820**	759,588	662,802
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	**993,763**	373,989	320,457	**993,763**	373,989	320,457
Deposits with banks and others (Note 7)	**102,195**	86,766	612,274	**99,181**	84,221	609,957
	49,095,087	36,754,971	32,903,479	**49,185,115**	36,796,484	32,942,668
INTEREST EXPENSE ON						
Deposit liabilities (Notes 18 and 31)	**8,195,106**	5,043,112	2,940,798	**8,260,343**	5,062,401	2,947,809
Subordinated note, bills payable, securities sold under repurchase agreements, notes payable, and other borrowings (Note 20)	**5,473,221**	1,987,727	2,073,650	**5,462,681**	1,980,841	2,066,825
Derivative instruments (Note 19)	**612,119**	406,421	348,849	**612,119**	406,421	348,849
Lease liabilities (Note 15)	**80,990**	71,508	83,974	**80,990**	71,831	83,974
	14,361,436	7,508,768	5,447,271	**14,416,133**	7,521,494	5,447,457
NET INTEREST INCOME	**34,733,651**	29,246,203	27,456,208	**34,768,982**	29,274,990	27,495,211
Service charges, fees and commissions (Note 29)	**6,067,992**	5,284,975	4,530,855	**5,510,062**	4,718,963	4,028,404
Profit from assets sold/exchanged (Notes 15, 16 and 17)	**1,211,848**	1,496,888	1,390,922	**1,211,843**	1,496,510	1,390,922
Rent (Notes 16, 31 and 32)	**708,404**	631,118	570,156	**39,520**	74,703	42,743
Trading and securities gain (loss) - net (Note 9)	**288,555**	(25,871)	1,091,728	**288,234**	(25,933)	1,090,082
Share in net income of subsidiaries and joint ventures (Note 14)	**179,565**	147,364	81,346	**480,472**	266,214	177,963
Foreign exchange gain (loss) - net (Note 6)	**(2,092,750)**	966,654	170,261	**(2,092,766)**	965,578	169,521
Gain on disposal/redemption of investment securities at amortized cost (Note 12)	**–**	4,004	66,028	**–**	4,004	66,028
Miscellaneous (Note 30)	**1,861,458**	1,883,870	1,453,069	**1,795,526**	1,806,088	1,402,718
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	**42,958,723**	39,635,205	36,810,573	**42,001,873**	38,581,117	35,863,592
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Compensation and fringe benefits (Notes 28 and 31)	**8,912,812**	7,538,940	6,922,432	**8,803,147**	7,440,488	6,826,843
Provision for credit losses (Note 13)	**4,666,194**	2,634,324	5,280,537	**4,663,189**	2,635,597	5,285,966
Taxes and licenses	**3,195,408**	3,059,983	3,301,844	**3,154,014**	3,024,346	3,278,277
Depreciation and amortization (Note 15)	**2,150,173**	2,114,519	2,173,089	**1,694,720**	1,588,759	1,665,270
Amortization of software costs (Note 17)	**675,041**	551,180	362,322	**674,567**	550,599	361,734
Occupancy costs (Notes 16, 31 and 30)	**388,520**	370,126	375,433	**383,003**	364,600	373,842
Provision for (recovery of) impairment losses (Note 16)	**134,680**	207,060	(15,153)	**134,680**	207,060	(14,653)
Miscellaneous (Notes 27 and 30)	**10,776,982**	9,273,934	8,148,489	**10,499,405**	8,952,550	7,861,672
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**30,899,810**	25,750,066	26,548,993	**30,006,725**	24,763,999	25,638,951
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**12,058,913**	13,885,139	10,261,580	**11,995,148**	13,817,118	10,224,641
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 27)	**2,953,475**	3,329,540	3,344,610	**2,889,710**	3,256,110	3,286,138
NET INCOME	**₱9,105,438**	₱10,555,599	₱6,916,970	**₱9,105,438**	₱10,561,008	₱6,938,503

ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company (Notes 25 and 35)	**₱9,105,438**	₱10,555,599	₱6,916,970
NET INCOME	**₱9,105,438**	₱10,555,599	₱6,916,970
Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share (Note 35)	**₱12.08**	₱14.00	₱9.17

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Years Ended December 31					
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
	(Amounts in Thousands)					
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**₱9,105,438**	₱10,555,599	₱6,916,970	**₱9,105,438**	₱10,561,008	₱6,938,503
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)						
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss in Subsequent Periods:						
Cumulative translation adjustments	**23,072**	(186,410)	761,825	**23,072**	(186,410)	761,825
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 11)	**3,619,508**	(7,238,472)	(4,091,585)	**3,619,508**	(7,238,472)	(4,091,585)
	3,642,580	(7,424,882)	(3,329,760)	**3,642,580**	(7,424,882)	(3,329,760)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss in Subsequent Periods:						
Remeasurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans (Notes 14, 25 and 28)	**(289,840)**	(138,577)	413,246	**(289,840)**	(138,577)	413,246
Revaluation gains (losses) on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 11)	**88,957**	51,297	27,906	**88,957**	51,297	26,001
	(200,883)	(87,280)	441,152	**(200,883)**	(87,280)	439,247
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE GAIN (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	**3,441,697**	(7,512,162)	(2,888,608)	**3,441,697**	(7,512,162)	(2,890,513)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**₱12,547,135**	₱3,043,437	₱4,028,362	**₱12,547,135**	₱3,048,846	₱4,047,990
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:						
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱12,547,135**	₱3,043,437	₱4,028,362			
	₱12,547,135	₱3,043,437	₱4,028,362			

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Capital Stock (Note 25)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 25)	Surplus (Note 25)	Net Unrealized Gain on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Note 11)	Net Unrealized Gain on Subsidiaries' Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (Note 11)	Cumulative Foreign Currency Translation	Total Equity
Consolidated							
Years Ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021							
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company							
Balance at January 1, 2023	**₱7,635,389**	**₱38,524,323**	**₱89,004,617**	**(₱9,238,853)**	**₱16,619**	**(₱94,014)**	**₱125,848,081**
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	**8,815,598**	**3,704,452**	**4,013**	**23,072**	**12,547,135**
Declaration of cash dividends (Note 25)	–	–	**(2,264,876)**	–	–	–	**(2,264,876)**
Balance at December 31, 2023	**₱7,635,389**	**₱38,524,323**	**₱95,555,339**	**(₱5,534,401)**	**₱20,632**	**(₱70,942)**	**₱136,130,340**
Balance at January 1, 2022	₱7,635,389	₱38,524,323	₱80,852,471	(₱2,043,212)	₱8,153	₱92,396	₱125,069,520
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	10,417,022	(7,195,641)	8,466	(186,410)	3,043,437
Declaration of cash dividends (Note 25)	–	–	(2,264,876)	–	–	–	(2,264,876)
Balance at December 31, 2022	₱7,635,389	₱38,524,323	₱89,004,617	(₱9,238,853)	₱16,619	(₱94,014)	₱125,848,081
Balance at January 1, 2021	₱7,635,389	₱38,524,323	₱75,787,131	₱2,022,546	₱6,074	(₱669,429)	₱123,306,034
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	7,330,216	(4,065,758)	2,079	761,825	4,028,362
Declaration of cash dividends (Note 25)	–	–	(2,264,876)	–	–	–	(2,264,876)
Balance at December 31, 2021	₱7,635,389	₱38,524,323	₱80,852,471	(₱2,043,212)	₱8,153	₱92,396	₱125,069,520

Parent Company							
Years Ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021							
	Capital Stock (Note 25)	**Additional Paid-in Capital** (Note 25)	**Surplus** (Note 25)	**Net Unrealized Gain on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)** (Note 11)	**Net Unrealized Gain on Subsidiaries' Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income** (Note 11)	**Cumulative Foreign Currency Translation**	**Total Equity**
Balance at January 1, 2023	**₱7,635,389**	**₱38,551,028**	**₱88,988,182**	**(₱9,247,006)**	**₱16,619**	**(₱94,014)**	**₱125,850,198**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**–**	**–**	**8,815,598**	**3,704,452**	**4,013**	**23,072**	**12,547,135**
Declaration of cash dividends	**–**	**–**	**(2,264,876)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(2,264,876)**
Balance at December 31, 2023	**₱7,635,389**	**₱38,551,028**	**₱95,538,904**	**(₱5,542,554)**	**₱20,632**	**(₱70,942)**	**₱136,132,457**
Balance at January 1, 2022,	₱7,635,389	₱38,551,028	₱80,830,627	(₱2,051,365)	₱8,153	₱92,396	₱125,066,228
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	10,422,431	(7,195,641)	8,466	(186,410)	3,048,846
Declaration of cash dividends	–	–	(2,264,876)	–	–	–	(2,264,876)
Balance at December 31, 2022	₱7,635,389	₱38,551,028	₱88,988,182	(₱9,247,006)	₱16,619	(₱94,014)	₱125,850,198
Balance at January 1, 2021	₱7,635,389	₱38,551,028	₱75,743,754	₱2,016,298	₱6,074	(₱669,429)	₱123,283,114
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	7,351,749	(4,067,663)	2,079	761,825	4,047,990
Declaration of cash dividends	–	–	(2,264,876)	–	–	–	(2,264,876)
Balance at December 31, 2021	₱7,635,389	₱38,551,028	₱80,830,627	(₱2,051,365)	₱8,153	₱92,396	₱125,066,228

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Years Ended December 31					
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
	(Amounts in Thousands)					
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Income before income tax	**₱12,058,913**	₱13,885,139	₱10,261,580	**₱11,995,148**	₱13,817,118	₱10,224,641
Adjustments for:						
Provision for credit losses (Note 13)	**4,666,194**	2,634,324	5,280,537	**4,663,189**	2,635,597	5,285,966
Depreciation and amortization (Note 15)	**2,150,173**	2,114,519	2,173,089	**1,694,720**	1,588,759	1,665,270
Profit from assets sold/exchanged (Notes 15, 16 and 17)	**(1,211,848)**	(1,496,888)	(1,390,922)	**(1,211,843)**	(1,496,510)	(1,390,922)
Amortization of premium on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment securities at amortized cost (Notes 11 and 12)	**557,747**	639,083	884,568	**557,747**	639,083	884,568
Amortization of software costs (Note 17)	**675,041**	551,180	362,322	**674,567**	550,599	361,734
Provision for (recovery of) impairment losses (Notes 15,16 and 17)	**134,680**	207,060	(15,153)	**134,680**	207,060	(14,653)
Share in net income of subsidiaries and joint ventures (Note 14)	**(179,565)**	(147,364)	(81,346)	**(480,472)**	(266,214)	(177,963)
Amortization of transaction costs on LTNCD, notes and bonds payable (Notes 18 and 21)	**281,433**	220,522	138,597	**281,433**	220,522	138,597
Gain on disposal/redemption of investment securities at amortized cost (Note 12)	**–**	(4,004)	(66,028)	**–**	(4,004)	(66,028)
Loss (gain) on disposal of financial assets at FVTOCI (Note 9)	**132,350**	–	(1,233,901)	**132,350**	–	(1,233,901)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:						
Decrease (increase) in the amounts of:						
Loans and receivables (Note 13)	**(41,542,654)**	(58,508,199)	(16,105,533)	**(43,106,425)**	(58,215,856)	(15,874,741)
Financial assets at FVTPL (Note 10)	**(3,319,779)**	(644,116)	4,088,638	**(3,319,779)**	(644,115)	4,050,685
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	**(1,998,614)**	(3,997,851)	1,045,041	**(1,998,614)**	(3,997,851)	1,045,041
Due from other banks	**(279)**	159	3,358	**(241)**	212	993
Other assets	**(635,519)**	(3,379,268)	(226,047)	**(610,482)**	(2,472,284)	(184,222)
Increase (decrease) in the amounts of:						
Deposit liabilities (Note 18)	**15,045,591**	82,209,064	83,140,303	**15,254,485**	82,367,590	83,475,580
Financial liabilities at FVTPL (Note 19)	**1,215,888**	467,432	(75,901)	**1,215,888**	467,432	(83,889)
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses (Note 22)	**691,206**	1,257,015	(849,314)	**609,590**	1,281,626	(880,631)
Acceptances payable	**1,697,470**	83,759	563,557	**1,697,470**	83,759	563,557
Manager's and certified checks outstanding	**1,105,816**	(118,301)	358,467	**1,105,816**	(118,301)	358,467
Margin deposits and cash letters of credit	**(6,378)**	23,764	(21,588)	**(6,378)**	23,764	(21,588)
Other liabilities (Note 23)	**1,394,572**	1,772,112	(2,554,290)	**2,217,871**	446,615	(2,721,075)
Net cash generated from (used in) operations	**(7,087,562)**	37,769,141	85,680,034	**(8,499,280)**	37,114,601	85,405,486
Income taxes paid	**(3,474,324)**	(2,438,731)	(1,288,379)	**(3,414,471)**	(2,357,771)	(1,258,589)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**(10,561,886)**	35,330,410	84,391,655	**(11,913,751)**	34,756,830	84,146,897

(Forward)

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Years Ended December 31					
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
	(Amounts in Thousands)					
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Acquisitions of:						
Financial assets at FVTOCI (Note 11)	**(₱57,299,480)**	(₱42,625,610)	(₱128,202,460)	**(₱57,299,480)**	(₱42,625,610)	(₱128,202,460)
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 12)	**(12,600,658)**	(46,566,445)	(4,056,173)	**(12,600,658)**	(46,566,445)	(4,056,173)
Property and equipment (Note 15)	**(2,471,040)**	(1,285,087)	(1,902,489)	**(1,132,039)**	(556,392)	(1,346,186)
Software costs (Note 17)	**(1,926,760)**	(1,098,153)	(861,651)	**(1,926,659)**	(1,098,126)	(874,871)
Investment in joint ventures (Note 14)	**–**	(750,000)	(750,000)	**–**	(750,000)	(750,000)
Proceeds from:						
Disposals or maturities of financial assets at FVTOCI (Note 11)	**32,869,002**	3,909,601	114,116,186	**32,869,002**	3,909,601	114,116,186
Disposals of investment properties and chattel mortgages	**961,502**	1,318,057	2,515,051	**961,502**	1,318,058	2,515,051
Disposals, redemptions or maturities of investment securities at amortized cost	**4,552,693**	2,057,500	6,075,674	**4,552,693**	2,057,500	6,075,674
Disposals of property and equipment	**343,414**	133,226	241,151	**299,260**	66,599	164,145
Dividends received from subsidiaries (Note 14)	**–**	–	–	**–**	–	63,375
Net cash used in investing activities	**(35,571,327)**	(84,906,911)	(12,824,711)	**(34,276,379)**	(84,244,815)	(12,295,259)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Settlements of:						
Bills payable and securities sold under repurchase agreements (Note 36)	**(724,538,355)**	(457,098,389)	(25,188,717)	**(724,485,855)**	(457,098,389)	(25,005,384)
Notes and bonds payable (Note 36)	**(17,056,500)**	(13,500,000)	(18,000,000)	**(17,056,500)**	(13,500,000)	(18,000,000)
LTNCD	**(14,381,000)**	–	–	**(14,381,000)**	–	–
Proceeds from:						
Bills payable and securities sold under repurchase agreements (Note 36)	**736,658,375**	494,565,466	7,034,386	**736,658,375**	494,543,799	7,004,386
Issuance of notes and bonds payable (Notes 21 and 36)	**18,352,354**	30,359,962	–	**18,352,354**	30,359,962	–
Cash dividends paid (Note 25)	**(2,273,063)**	(2,266,963)	(2,262,765)	**(2,273,063)**	(2,265,882)	(2,262,765)
Payments of lease liabilities (Note 15)	**(748,610)**	(688,571)	(731,547)	**(744,244)**	(688,571)	(731,547)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**(3,986,799)**	51,371,505	(39,148,643)	**(3,929,933)**	51,350,919	(38,995,310)
Effect of exchange rate differences	**186,996**	(3,013,042)	272,998	**191,616**	(3,018,938)	283,439
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(49,933,016)**	(1,218,038)	32,691,299	**(49,928,447)**	(1,156,004)	33,139,767
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR						
Cash and other cash items	**13,180,172**	11,083,299	13,310,838	**13,180,047**	11,083,174	13,310,713
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	**63,011,416**	67,391,502	47,391,378	**63,011,416**	67,391,502	47,391,378
Due from other banks	**20,097,291**	13,126,213	10,034,045	**20,033,377**	13,000,265	9,459,629
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	**27,515,367**	29,424,643	17,598,097	**27,515,367**	29,424,643	17,598,097
	123,804,246	121,025,657	88,334,358	**123,740,207**	120,899,584	87,759,817

(Forward)

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Years Ended December 31					
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
	(Amounts in Thousands)					
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR						
Cash and other cash items	**₱13,947,069**	₱13,180,172	₱11,083,299	**₱13,946,944**	₱13,180,047	₱11,083,174
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	**45,821,155**	63,011,416	67,391,502	**45,821,155**	63,011,416	67,391,502
Due from other banks	**12,022,007**	20,097,291	13,126,213	**11,962,662**	20,033,377	13,000,265
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	**2,080,999**	23,518,740	29,424,643	**2,080,999**	23,518,740	29,424,643
	₱73,871,230	₱119,807,619	₱121,025,657	**₱73,811,760**	₱119,743,580	₱120,899,584
OPERATIONAL CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS						
Interest received	**₱48,562,000**	₱36,867,320	₱33,830,932	**₱48,648,260**	₱36,397,593	₱29,404,454
Interest paid	**14,026,707**	6,261,589	5,354,030	**14,085,829**	6,271,507	5,353,559
Dividends received	**3,395**	1,612	3,344	**1,612**	1,612	3,344

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO 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 would have expired on May 8, 2001, for another 50 years. On February 19, 2001, the SEC approved such amendment.

Republic Act No. 1132, otherwise known as the "Revised Corporate Code of the Philippines" or "RCC", took effect on February 23, 2019. The corporate term of a corporation with certificate of incorporation issued prior to the effectivity of the RCC and which continue to exist, shall be deemed perpetual upon the effectivity of the RCC, without any action on the part of the corporation. As of February 23, 2019, the Bank is deemed to have selected a perpetual term.

In 1994, the Parent Company 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:

			Effective Percentage of Ownership	
Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	Principal place of business	Line of Business	**December 31, 2023**	December 31, 2022
SB Capital Investment Corporation (SBCIC)	18th floor, Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Investment house	**100.00**	100.00
SB Equities, Inc. (SBEI)	18th floor, Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Stock brokerage	**100.00**	100.00
SB International Services, Inc. (SISI) ***	17th floor, Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Marketing services	**100.00**	100.00
SB Rental Corporation (SBRC)	5th floor, Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Rental / leasing	**100.00**	100.00
SB Cards Corporation (SBCC)****	Diners Club Center, 114 Valero St. Salcedo Village, Makati City	Credit card operations	**100.00**	100.00
Security Finance and Leasing Inc. (formerly Landlink Property Investments (SPV-AMC), Inc. (LPII))*****	Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Financing	**100.00**	100.00
SB Forex, Incorporated**	Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Foreign exchange services	**100.00**	100.00
SBM Leasing, Inc. (SBML)*	5th floor, Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Financing	**60.00**	60.00
SB Finance, Inc. (SBFI) (formerly SB Finance Company, Inc.)*	Keyland Arnaiz Building, 849 Antonio Arnaiz Avenue, Legaspi Village, Makati City 1229	Financing	**49.96**	49.96

** Joint Ventures*
*** Corporate term ended February 28, 2022, awaiting clearance from Bureau of Internal Revenue*
**** Corporate term ended December 31, 2021, awaiting clearance from Bureau of Internal Revenue*
***** With BOD approval to shorten corporate life on December 31, 2024*
****** With BOD approval in 2022 to shorten corporate life on December 31, 2023. Approval to shorten life was revoked by the BOD last December 12, 2023*

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

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation
The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries.

The accompanying 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), financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) and derivative assets and liabilities designated as hedges that have been measured at fair value. The carrying values of recognized loans and receivables and investment securities at amortized cost that are hedged items in fair value hedges, and otherwise carried at amortized cost, are adjusted to record changes in fair value attributable to the risks that are being hedged. 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 consolidated 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.

Statement of Compliance
The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

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.

<u>Non-controlling Interest</u>
Non-controlling interest represents the portion of profit or loss and net assets not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Parent Company.

Non-controlling interests are presented separately in the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from equity attributable to the Parent Company. Any losses applicable to the non-controlling interests are allocated against the interests of the non-controlling interest even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance. Acquisitions of non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions, whereby the difference between the consideration and the fair value of the share of the net assets acquired is recognized as an equity transaction and attributed to the owners of the Parent Company.

Changes in Accounting Policies
Except for these new and amended standards which were adopted as of January 1, 2023, the accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of previous financial year.

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

- Amendments to PAS 1 and Philippine Financial Reporting Standard (PFRS) Practice Statement 2, *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*
- Amendments to PAS 8, *Definition of Accounting Estimates*
- Amendments to PAS 12, *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*
- Amendments to PAS 12*, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules*

Fair Value Measurement
For measurement and disclosure purposes, the Group determines the fair value of an asset or liability at initial measurement or at each statement of financial position date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e., an exit price). The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

If the asset or liability measured at fair value has a bid and ask price, the price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances shall be used to measure fair value, regardless of where the input is categorized within the fair value hierarchy.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External appraisers are involved for valuation of significant non-financial assets, such as investment properties. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy (see Note 6).

Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

Date of recognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market, except for derivatives, are recognized on the settlement date. Settlement date is the date on which the transaction is settled by delivery of the assets that are the subject of the agreement. Settlement date accounting refers to (a) the recognition of an asset on the day it is received by the Group, and (b) the derecognition of an asset and recognition of any gain or loss on disposal on the day that it is delivered by the Group. Deposits, amounts due to banks and customers, loans and receivables and spot transactions are recognized when cash is received by the Group or advanced to the borrowers.

Derivatives are recognized on trade date - the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Trade date accounting refers to (a) the recognition of an asset to be received and the liability to pay for it on the trade date, and (b) derecognition of an asset that is sold, recognition of any gain or loss on disposal and the recognition of a receivable from the buyer for payment on the trade date.

Initial recognition of financial instruments

All financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable cost of acquisition or issue, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL.

'Day 1' difference

Where the transaction price is different from the fair value based on other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Group immediately recognizes the difference between the transaction price and the fair value of the instrument (a 'Day 1' difference) in the statement of income unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset or liability. In cases where data used is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in the statement of income when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Group determines the appropriate method of recognizing the 'Day 1' difference amount.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets
For purposes of classifying financial assets, an instrument is an 'equity instrument' if it is a non-derivative and meets the definition of 'equity' from the point of view of the issuer (under PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*), except for certain non-derivative puttable instruments presented as equity by the issuer. All other non-derivative financial instruments are 'debt instruments'.

Business model assessment
The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The Group's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Group's assessment

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from the Group's original expectations, the Group does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

The Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) test
As a second step of its classification process the Group assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at amortized cost
Debt financial assets are measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Debt financial assets meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment in value, with the interest calculated recognized as 'Interest income' in the statement of income. The Group classified 'Cash and other cash items (COCI)', 'Due from BSP', 'Due from other banks', 'Interbank loans receivable and Securities purchased under resale agreements (SPURA) with the BSP', 'Investment securities at amortized cost', 'Loans and receivables', and cash collateral deposits and security deposits (included under 'Other assets') as financial assets at amortized cost.

The Group may irrevocably elect at initial recognition to classify a debt financial asset that meets the amortized cost criteria above as at FVTPL if that designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch had the debt financial asset been measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets at FVTPL
Debt financial assets that do not meet the amortized cost criteria, or that meet the criteria but the Group has chosen to designate as at FVTPL at initial recognition, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Equity investments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an investment that is not held for trading as at FVTOCI at initial recognition.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

The Group's financial assets at FVTPL include government securities, private bonds and equity securities held for trading purposes, debt and hybrid instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria, and equity investments not designated as at FVTOCI.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group has not designated any debt instrument that meets the amortized cost criteria as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are carried at fair value and gains and losses on these instruments are recognized as 'Trading and securities gain (loss) - net' in the statement of income. Interest earned on these investments is reported in the statement of income under 'Interest income' while dividend income is reported in the statement of income under 'Miscellaneous income' when the right of payment has been established. Quoted market prices, when available, are used to determine the fair value of these financial instruments. If a financial asset at FVTPL has a bid and ask price, the price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances shall be used to measure fair value. If quoted market prices are not available, their fair values are estimated based on market observable inputs. For all other financial instruments not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques.

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP) closing rate at the statement of financial position date. The foreign exchange component forms part of its fair value gain or loss. For financial assets classified as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component is recognized in the statement of income. For foreign currency-denominated debt instruments classified as at amortized cost, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the asset and are recognized in the statement of income.

Equity instruments at FVTOCI
At initial recognition, the Group can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate equity investments as at FVTOCI. Designation as at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading.

Equity investments as at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with no deduction for sale or disposal costs. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in 'Net unrealized gain on financial assets at FVTOCI' in the statement of financial position. Where the asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in 'Net unrealized gain on financial assets at FVTOCI' is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is reclassified to 'Surplus'. Equity instruments at FVTOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group has designated certain equity instruments that are not held for trading as at FVTOCI on initial application of PFRS 9 (see Note 11).

Dividends earned on holding these equity instruments are recognized in the statement of income when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with PFRS 9, unless the dividends clearly represent recovery of a part of the cost of the investment. Dividends earned are recognized under 'Miscellaneous income' in the statement of income.

Debt instruments at FVTOCI
The Group applies this category under PFRS 9 of debt instruments measured at FVTOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

- The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- The contractual terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI test

Debt instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognized in OCI. Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in OCI are reclassified from OCI to profit or loss.

Derivative instruments
The Parent Company uses derivative instruments such as cross-currency swaps, interest rate swaps, foreign currency forward contracts, options on foreign currencies and bonds and interest rate futures. These derivatives are entered into as a service to customers and as a means for reducing or managing the Parent Company's respective foreign exchange and interest rate exposures, as well as for trading purposes. Such derivative instruments are initially recorded at fair value and carried as financial assets at FVTPL when their fair value is positive and as financial liabilities at FVTPL when their fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivative instruments (except for foreign currency forwards) are recognized as 'Trading and securities gain (loss) - net'. For foreign currency forwards, changes in fair value are recognized in 'Foreign exchange gain - net' in the statement of income.

Interest income is recognized in the statement of income if the "receive leg" is higher than the "pay leg" of interest-earning derivatives. Interest expense is recognized in the statement of income if the "pay leg" is higher than the "receive leg" of interest-bearing derivatives.

Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are not financial assets within the scope of PFRS 9 (e.g., financial liabilities and non-financial host contracts) are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

The Group assesses the existence of an embedded derivative on the date it first becomes a party to the contract, and performs re-assessment only where there is a change to the contract that significantly modifies the contractual cash flows.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Parent Company's hybrid financial instruments are classified as at FVTPL (see Note 10).

Reclassification of financial assets
The Group can reclassify financial assets if the objective of its business model for managing those financial assets changes. The Group is required to reclassify the following financial assets:

- from amortized cost to FVTPL if the objective of the business model changes so that the amortized cost criteria are no longer met; and
- from FVTPL to amortized cost if the objective of the business model changes so that the amortized cost criteria start to be met and the instrument's contractual cash flows meet the amortized cost criteria; and
- from FVTOCI to amortized cost if the objective of the business model changes so that the fair value criteria are no longer met but the amortized cost criteria are still met and the instrument's contractual cash flows meet the amortized cost criteria.

Reclassification of financial assets designated as at FVTPL or equity financial assets at FVTOCI at initial recognition is not permitted.

A change in the objective of the Group's business model must be effected before the reclassification date. The reclassification date is the beginning of the next reporting period following the change in the business model.

<u>Impairment of Financial Assets</u>
The Group and the Parent Company record the allowance for expected credit losses for all loans and receivables and other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under PFRS 9.

Expected Credit Loss (ECL) represents credit losses that reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted amount which is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. ECL allowances are measured at amounts equal to either (i) 12-month ECL or (ii) lifetime ECL for those financial instruments which have experienced a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition (General Approach). The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Lifetime ECL are credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Staging assessment
A three-stage approach for impairment of financial assets is used, based on whether there has been a significant deterioration in the credit risk of a financial asset. These three stages then determine the amount of impairment to be recognized.

For non-credit-impaired financial instruments:

- Stage 1 is comprised of all financial instruments which have not experienced a SICR since initial recognition or is considered of low credit risk as of the reporting date. The criteria for determining whether an account should be assessed under Stage 1 are as follows: (i) current including past due up within the cure period of up to 30 days; or (ii) unclassified. For the wholesale loans, Stage 1 criteria (i) are considered; while for the retail loans, Stage 1 criteria (i), and (ii) are used. The Group recognizes a 12-month ECL for Stage 1 financial instruments.

- Stage 2 is comprised of all financial instruments which have experienced a SICR as of reporting date compared to initial recognition. A SICR is generally deemed present in accounts with: (i) 31 days up to 90 days past due; (ii) especially mentioned; (iii) substandard; or (iv) small accounts with Borrower Risk Rating of 10. For wholesale loans, Stage 2 criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are considered; while for the retail loans, only Stage 2 criteria (i) and (iii) are used. The Group recognizes a lifetime ECL for Stage 2 financial instruments.

For credit-impaired financial instruments:

- Stage 3 is comprised of all financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that have occurred after initial recognition with a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of a loan or a portfolio of loans. The Group's criteria for Stage 3 accounts are generally aligned with the definition of "default" which is explained in the next paragraph. The Group recognizes a lifetime ECL for Stage 3 financial instruments.

Definition of "default" and "restored"
The Group classifies loans, investments, receivables, or any financial asset as in default when it is credit impaired, becomes past due on its contractual payments for more than 90 days, considered non-performing, under litigation or is classified as doubtful or loss. As part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Group considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeliness to pay. When such events occur, the Group carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted. An instrument is considered to be no longer in default (i.e., restored) if there is sufficient evidence to support that full collection is probable and payments are received for at least six months.

Credit risk at initial recognition
The Group uses internal credit assessment and approvals at various levels to determine the credit risk of exposures at initial recognition. Assessment can be quantitative or qualitative and depends on the materiality of the facility or the complexity of the portfolio to be assessed.

For accounts originated before the transition date, an approximation of the initial probability of default (PD) at origination was utilized. Average PD per portfolio was used as approximated initial PD at origination. Average of the Point-in-Time PDs was used since most of the accounts were booked in the same year.

Modification
In certain circumstances, the Group modifies the original terms and conditions of a credit exposure to form a new loan agreement or payment schedule. The modifications can be given depending on the borrower's or counterparty's current or expected financial difficulty. The modifications may include,

but are not limited to, change in interest rate and terms, principal amount, maturity date, date and amount of periodic payments and accrual of interest and charges.

Significant increase in credit risk

The assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk is based on an increase in the probability of a default occurring since initial recognition. The SICR criteria vary by portfolio and include quantitative changes in probabilities of default and qualitative factors, including a backstop based on delinquency. The credit risk of a particular exposure is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition if, based on the Group's internal credit assessment, the borrower or counterparty is determined to require close monitoring or with well-defined credit weaknesses.

Or, if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the borrower except as provided by law. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial instrument improves such that there is no longer a SICR since initial recognition, the Group shall revert to recognizing a 12-month ECL.

ECL parameters and methodologies

ECL is a function of the PD, loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD), with the timing of the loss also considered, and is estimated by incorporating forward-looking economic information and through the use of experienced credit judgment.

The PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a 12-month horizon for Stage 1 or lifetime horizon for Stages 2 and 3. The PD for each individual instrument is modelled based on historic data and is estimated based on current market conditions and reasonable and supportable information about future economic conditions. The Group segments its credit exposures based on homogenous risk characteristics and developed a corresponding PD methodology for each portfolio. The PD methodology for each relevant portfolio is determined based on the underlying nature or characteristic of the portfolio, behavior of the accounts and materiality of the segment as compared to the total portfolio.

LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from any collateral. It makes use of defaulted accounts that have either been identified as cured, restructured, or liquidated. The Group segmented its LGD based on homogenous risk characteristics and calculated the corresponding averages based on security.

EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities.

Forward-looking information

The Group incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. A broad range of forward-looking information are considered as economic inputs, such as gross domestic product (GDP) growth, exchange rate, interest rate, inflation rate and other economic indicators. The inputs and models used for calculating ECL may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

The key forward-looking economic variables used in each of the economic scenarios for the ECL calculations are GDP changes in inventory, current prices, Business outlook index on the macroeconomy – Real Estate, Unemployment Rate, Industry NPL of Universal Banks and Parent Company's Wholesale Banking Segment (WBS) Loan Portfolio NPL Rate.

Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI
The ECLs for debt instruments measured at FVTOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets are measured at amortized cost is recognized in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognized in OCI is recycled to the profit and loss upon derecognition of the assets.

*Consumer loans and credit card receivab*les
The Group does not limit its exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period, but, instead calculates ECL over a period that reflects the Group's expectations of the customer behavior, its likelihood of default and the Group's future risk mitigation procedures, which could include reducing or cancelling the facilities. Based on past experience and the Group's expectations, the period over which the Group calculates ECLs for these products is based on the remaining term.

Restructured loans
Where possible, the Group seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, the loan is no longer considered as past due but remains adversely classified until the account has established sufficient track record of payment. Management continuously reviews restructured loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur.

Financial Liabilities
Financial liabilities at FVTPL
Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities held for trading include:

- derivative liabilities that are not accounted for as hedging instruments;
- obligations to deliver financial assets borrowed by a short seller (i.e., an entity that sells financial assets it has borrowed and does not yet own);
- financial liabilities that are incurred with an intention to repurchase them in the near term (e.g., a quoted debt instrument that the issuer may buy back in the near term depending on changes in its fair value); and
- financial liabilities that are part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit-taking.

Management may designate a financial liability as at FVTPL upon initial recognition when the following criteria are met, and designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis:

- The designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis; or

- The liabilities are part of a group of financial liabilities which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or
- The financial instrument contains an embedded derivative, unless the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows or it is clear, with little or no analysis, that it would not be separately recorded.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are recorded in the statements of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value of financial instruments are recorded in 'Trading and securities gain (loss) - net' in the statement of income. Interests incurred are recorded in 'Interest expense' in the statement of income.

Bills payable and other borrowed funds
Bills payable and other borrowed funds are issued financial instruments or their components, which are not financial liabilities at FVTPL. They are classified as such when the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Group having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

After initial measurement, bills payable and similar financial liabilities not qualified as and not recognized as financial liabilities at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the EIR.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

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

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

The Group considers both qualitative and quantitative factors in assessing whether a modification of financial asset is substantial or not. When assessing whether a modification is substantial, the Group considers the following factors, among others:

- Change in currency
- Introduction of an equity feature
- Change in counterparty

- If the modification results in the asset no longer considered "solely payment for principal and interest"

The Group also performs a quantitative assessment similar to that being performed for modification of financial liabilities. In performing the quantitative assessment, the Group considers the new terms of a financial asset to be substantially different if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial asset.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows discounted at the original EIR (or credit-adjusted EIR for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets) and recognizes a modification gain or loss in the statement of income.

When the modification of a financial asset results in the derecognition of the existing financial asset and the subsequent recognition of a new financial asset, the modified asset is considered a 'new ' financial asset. Accordingly, the date of the modification shall be treated as the date of initial recognition of that financial asset when applying the impairment requirements to the modified financial asset. The newly recognized financial asset is classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new financial asset is deemed to be originated as credit impaired.

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

<u>Financial Guarantees</u>
In the ordinary course of business, the Parent Company provides financial guarantees. Financial guarantees are initially recognized in the financial statements at fair value, and the initial fair value is amortized over the life of the financial guarantee in accordance with PFRS 15. The financial guarantee is subsequently carried at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model and the amount initially recognized, less when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with PFRS 15.

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

<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>
For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of 'COCI', 'Due from BSP', 'Due from other banks', and 'Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with the BSP' that are convertible to known amounts of cash, with original maturities of three months or less from dates of placements and that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. 'Due from BSP' includes the

statutory reserves required by the BSP which the Parent Company considers as cash equivalents wherein drawings can be made to meet cash requirements.

Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase at a specified future date ('repos') are not derecognized from the statement of financial position. The corresponding cash received, including accrued interest, is recognized in the statements of financial position as 'Securities sold under repurchase agreements (SSURA)', reflecting the economic substance of such transaction.

Conversely, securities purchased under agreements to resell at a specified future date ('reverse repos') are not recognized in the statements of financial position. The corresponding cash paid, including accrued interest, is recognized in the statements of financial position as SPURA, and is considered a loan to the counterparty. The difference between the purchase price and resale price is treated as interest income and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the effective interest method.

Foreign Currency Translation
Transactions and balances
For financial reporting purposes, the foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities in the RBU are translated into their equivalents in Philippine pesos based on the Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP) closing rate, prevailing at the statement of financial position date and foreign currency-denominated income and expenses, at the prevailing exchange rate at the date of transaction. Foreign exchange differences arising from revaluation and translation of foreign-currency denominated assets and liabilities are credited to or charged against operations in the year in which the rates change.

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

FCDU
As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of the FCDU of the Parent Company are translated into the Parent Company's presentation currency (the Philippine Peso) at BAP closing rate prevailing at the statements of financial position date, and its income and expenses are translated at BAP weighted average rate (BAPWAR) for the year. Exchange differences arising on translation to the presentation currency are taken to the statement of comprehensive income under 'Cumulative translation adjustment'. Upon disposal of the FCDU or upon actual remittance of FCDU profits to RBU, the deferred cumulative amount recognized in the statement of comprehensive income is recognized in the statement of income.

Investments in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures

Investment in subsidiaries
Subsidiaries pertain to all entities over which the Group has control.

Interest in joint ventures
A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement where the multiple parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. The Group's investment in joint ventures represent its 60.0% interest in SBML and 49.96% interest in SBFI.

The considerations made in determining joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

The Group and the Parent Company's investment in its subsidiaries and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in a subsidiary and/or joint venture is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Group and the Parent Company's share of net assets of the subsidiary and/or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the subsidiary and/or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.

The statement of income reflects the Group and the Parent Company's share of the results of operations of the subsidiary and/or joint venture. Any change in OCI of the investee is presented as part of the Group and the Parent Company's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the subsidiary and/or joint venture, the Group and the Parent Company recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statements of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of a subsidiary and joint venture is shown on the face of the statement of income under 'Share in net income of subsidiaries and joint ventures' and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries and joint ventures.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries and joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group and the Parent Company determine whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss on its investment in subsidiaries and joint venture. At each statement of financial position date, the Group and the Parent Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in subsidiaries and joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group and the Parent Company calculate the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the subsidiaries and joint venture and their carrying value, then recognizes the loss in the statement of income.

Upon loss of joint control over the subsidiary or joint venture, the Group and the Parent Company measures and recognizes any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the joint venture upon loss of joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in the statement of income.

Transfer of business from subsidiary to the Parent
The Parent Company accounts for the transfer as if it has effectively received a distribution that it accounts for at the fair value of the business received. Any excess in the fair value of the net assets received over the consideration is recognized in the statement of income. This reflects the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their fair value, including goodwill, which will be measured as at the date of the transfer. These transfers have no effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Property and Equipment
Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value. Depreciable properties including building and improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment, transportation equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization, and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property and equipment consists of its purchase price, including import duties, taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance are charged against operations in the year in which the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property and equipment. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is reflected as income or loss in the statement of income.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life (EUL) of the depreciable assets. The range of EUL of property and equipment follows:

	Years
Building and improvements	20
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3-5
Transportation equipment	5
Leasehold improvements	5-15

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the applicable EUL of the improvements or the terms of the related leases, whichever is shorter.

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

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amounts (see accounting policy on Impairment of Non-financial Assets).

Right-of-use Assets

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term, as follows:

	Years
Buildings and improvements	2 to 15
Transportation equipment	2 to 3

Investment Properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost including transaction costs. An investment property acquired through an exchange transaction is measured at fair value of the asset acquired unless the fair value of such an asset cannot be measured in which case the investment property acquired is measured at the carrying amount of asset given up. Any gain or loss on exchange is recognized in the statement of income. Foreclosed properties are classified under 'Investment properties' upon:

- entry of judgment in case of judicial foreclosure;
- execution of the Sheriff's Certificate of Sale in case of extra-judicial foreclosure; or
- notarization of the Deed of Dacion in case of payment in kind (dacion en pago).

Real properties acquired

Depreciable real properties acquired are carried at cost, which is the fair value at acquisition date, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Land is carried at cost less any impairment in value. Transaction costs, which include non-refundable capital gains tax and documentary stamp tax, incurred in connection with foreclosure are capitalized as part of the cost of the real properties acquired.

The Group applies the cost model in accounting for investment properties. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the EUL of 10 years. The EUL and the depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period and the method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of real properties acquired.

The carrying values of the real properties acquired are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amounts (see accounting policy on Impairment of Non-financial Assets).

Investments in real estate

Investments in real estate consist of investments in land and building. Investments in land are carried at cost less impairment in value. Building is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment in value. All costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and development of property are capitalized, including borrowing costs incurred to finance the property development. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over 10-15 years.

Investment properties are derecognized when they have either been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on retirement or disposal of investment properties are recognized in the statement of income in the year of retirement or disposal as 'Profit from assets sold/exchanged'.

Other Properties Acquired

Other properties acquired include chattel mortgage properties acquired in settlement of loan receivables. The Group applies the cost model in accounting for other properties acquired. Under the cost model, these assets are carried at cost, which is the fair value at acquisition date, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the EUL of 3 years. The EUL and the depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period and the method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of other properties acquired.

The carrying values of the other properties acquired are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amounts (see accounting policy on Impairment of Non-financial Assets).

An item of other properties acquired is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of income as 'Profit from assets sold/exchanged' in the year the asset is derecognized.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of software costs, exchange trading right and branch licenses. An intangible asset is recognized only when its cost can be measured reliably and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Group.

Software costs

Costs related to software purchased by the Group for use in operations are amortized on a straight-line basis over 3 to 10 years. The amortization period and the amortization method for software cost are reviewed periodically to be consistent with the changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The amortization expense on software costs is recognized in the statement of income.

Exchange trading right

The exchange trading right of SBEI is an intangible asset regarded as having an indefinite useful life as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which this asset is expected to generate cash inflows. It is carried at the amount allocated from the original cost of the exchange membership seat (after a corresponding allocation was made to the value of the Philippine Stock Exchange shares) less impairment in value. SBEI does not intend to sell the exchange trading right in the near future.

Branch licenses

Branch licenses have been acquired and granted by the BSP, and capitalized on the basis of the cost incurred to acquire and bring to use in operation. Branch licenses are determined to have indefinite useful lives and are tested for impairment annually.

The carrying values of intangible assets with definite useful lives are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amounts (see accounting policy on Impairment of Non-financial Assets).

Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in 'Miscellaneous expense' in the statement of income.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and is within the scope of PFRS 9 is measured at fair value with changes in fair value either in profit or loss or as a change to OCI. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of PFRS 9, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate PFRS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of fair value of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the Group assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in statement of income.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually, or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's Cash Generating Unit (CGU) or a group of CGUs, which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Each unit to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, and is not larger than an operating segment in accordance with PFRS 8.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a CGU (or group of CGUs) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed of in these circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the CGU retained.

When an entity reorganizes its reporting structure in a way that changes the composition of one or more cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated, the goodwill shall be reallocated to the units affected. This reallocation shall be performed using a relative value approach similar to that used when an entity disposes of an operation within a cash-generating unit, unless the entity can demonstrate that some other method better reflects the goodwill associated with the reorganized units.

When subsidiaries are sold, the difference between the selling price and the net assets plus cumulative translation differences and goodwill is recognized in the statement of income.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Non-financial assets include property, equipment and right-of-use assets, investment properties, investment in subsidiaries and a joint venture, software costs, goodwill, exchange trading right, branch licenses and other properties acquired.

Property, equipment and right-of-use assets, investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures, investment properties, and other properties acquired

The Group assesses at each statements of financial position date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less cost to sell and its value in use (VIU). Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing VIU, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators. Any impairment loss is charged to operations in the year in which it arises.

An assessment is made at each statement of financial position date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of income. After such a reversal, the depreciation expense is adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining life.

Intangible assets - branch licenses, exchange trading right and software costs

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually at each statement of financial position date either individually or at the cash generating unit level, as appropriate or when circumstances indicate that the intangible asset may be impaired. Intangible assets with finite lives are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Goodwill

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of the CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the CGU (or group of CGUs) is less than the carrying amount of the CGU (or group of CGUs) to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of income. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed for subsequent increases in its recoverable amount in future periods.

Income Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the statements of financial position date.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting income nor taxable income; and
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting income nor taxable income; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable income will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are applicable to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

Revenue Recognition
Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized upon transfer of services to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.

PFRS 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The five-step model is as follows:
a. Identify the contract(s) with a customer
b. Identify the performance obligations in the contract
c. Determine the transaction price
d. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract
e. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The standard requires the Group to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract.

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

Revenues within the scope of PFRS 15:

Service charges and penalties
Service charges and penalties are recognized only upon collection or accrued when there is reasonable degree of certainty as to its collectibility.

Fees and commissions
a. *Fee income earned from services that are provided over time*
Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. Loan commitment fees are recognized as earned over the term of the credit lines granted to each borrower. However, loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognized as an adjustment to the EIR on the loan.

Fees received in connection with the issuance of credit cards are deferred and amortized on a straight-line basis over the period the cardholder is entitled to use the card.

b. *Bancassurance fees*
Non-refundable access fees are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the period of the provision of the access.

Refundable access fees and milestone fees are recognized in reference to the stage of achievement of the milestones.

c. *Fee income from providing transaction services*
Fees arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party, such as underwriting fees, corporate finance fees, and brokerage fees for the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses, are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction. Fees or components of fees that are linked to a certain performance are recognized after fulfilling the corresponding criteria. Loan syndication fees are recognized in the statement of income when the syndication has been completed and the Group retains no part of the loans for itself or retains part at the same EIR as for the other participants.

Discounts earned and awards revenue on credit cards
Discounts received are taken up as income upon receipt from member establishments of charges arising from credit availments by the Group's cardholders and other credit card companies' cardholders when the Group is acting as an acquirer. These discounts are computed based on certain agreed rates and are deducted from the amounts remitted to the member establishments.

Award credits under customer loyalty programmes are accounted for as a separately identifiable component of the transaction in which they are granted. The fair value of the consideration received in respect of the initial sale is allocated based on the estimated stand-alone selling prices. The amount allocated to the loyalty programmes is deferred under 'Other Liabilities' in the statement of financial position and recognized as revenue when the award credits are redeemed. Income generated from customer loyalty programmes is recognized in 'Service charges, fees and commissions' in the statement of income.

Other income
Income from the sale of services is recognized upon completion of service. Income from sale of properties is recognized upon completion of earnings process and the collectibility of the sales price is reasonably assured under 'Profit from assets sold/exchanged' in the statement of income.

Revenues outside the scope of PFRS 15:

Interest income
Interest on interest-bearing financial assets at FVTPL and Held-for-Trading (HFT) investments are recognized based on the contractual rate. Interest on financial instruments measured at amortized cost and FVTOCI are recognized based on the effective interest method of accounting.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period.

The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts throughout the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the EIR, the Group estimates cash flows from the financial instrument (e.g., prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the EIR, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognized thereafter using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Trading and securities gain (loss) - net
Results arising from trading activities include all gains and losses from changes in fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL, gains and losses from disposal of investment securities at amortized cost and any ineffectiveness recognized on accounting hedges. Costs of investment securities sold are determined using the weighted average cost method.

Dividend income
Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established.

Rental income
Rental income arising on leased premises is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms on ongoing leases.

Expense Recognition
Expenses are recognized when decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Expenses are recognized when incurred.

Operating expenses
Operating expenses constitute costs which arise in the normal business operation and are recognized when incurred.

Taxes and licenses
This includes all other taxes, local and national, including gross receipts taxes (GRT), documentary stamp taxes, real estate taxes, licenses and permit fees and are recognized when incurred.

Pension Cost
The Parent Company and certain subsidiaries have a non-contributory defined benefit plan that defines the amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. The Group's retirement cost is determined using the projected unit credit method. The retirement cost is generally funded through payments to a trustee-administered fund, determined by periodic actuarial calculations.

The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets (if any), adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:

- Service cost
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset
- Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in the statement of income. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs. These amounts are calculated periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognized as interest income or expense in the statement of income.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in OCI in the period in which they arise and are closed to surplus at the end of the year. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Group, nor can they be paid directly to the Group. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations).

Leases
The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest (included in 'Interest expense on lease liabilities) and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term or a change in the lease payments.

Group as a lessee
The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Group as a lessor
Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Provisions and Contingencies
Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of income, net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as 'Interest expense' in the statement of income.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the financial statements except if the possibility of an outflow of assets embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized but are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Debt Issuance Costs
Issuance, underwriting and other related costs incurred in connection with the issuance of debt instruments are deferred and amortized over the terms of the instruments using the effective interest

method. Unamortized debt issuance costs are included in the carrying amount of the debt instrument in the statements of financial position.

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

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year adjusted for the effects of any dilutive potential common shares.

Equity
'Capital stock' is measured at par value for all shares issued and outstanding. When the shares are sold at a premium, the difference between the proceeds and the par value is credited to 'Additional paid-in capital'. Direct costs incurred related to equity issuance, such as underwriting, accounting and legal fees, printing costs and taxes are chargeable to 'Additional paid-in capital'. If the additional paid-in capital is not sufficient, the excess is charged against 'Surplus'.

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

'Surplus' represents accumulated earnings of the Group less dividends declared.

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

Dividends on Common Shares and Preferred Shares
Cash dividends on common shares and preferred shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when approved by the BOD of the Parent Company, while stock dividends are deducted from equity when approved by the BOD and shareholders of the Parent Company.

Segment Reporting
The Group's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. If the Group changes the structure of its internal organization in a manner that causes the composition of its reportable segments to change, the corresponding information for earlier periods, including interim periods, shall be restated unless the information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive. Financial information on business segments is presented in Note 34.

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

Events after the Reporting Period
Any post-year-end event that provides additional information about the Group's position at the statement of financial position date (adjusting event) is reflected in the financial statements. Any

post-year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed when material to the financial statements.

Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements are listed below. The listing consists of standards and interpretations issued, which the Group reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Group intends to adopt these standards when they become effective. Except as otherwise indicated, the Group does not expect the adoption of these new and amended standards and interpretations to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2024

- Amendments to PAS 1*, Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

  The amendments clarify:
  - That only covenants with which an entity must comply on or before the reporting date will affect a liability's classification as current or non-current.
  - That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
  - That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and must be applied retrospectively.

- Amendments to PFRS 16*, Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*

  The amendments specify how a seller-lessee measures the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. Earlier adoption is permitted, and that fact must be disclosed.

- Amendments to PAS 7 and PFRS 7*, Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements*

  The amendments specify disclosure requirements to enhance the current requirements, which are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

  PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

The overall objective of PFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted.

- Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of Exchangeability*

  The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

Deferred effectivity

- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

  The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

  On January 13, 2016, the Financial Reporting Standards Council deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the IASB completes its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

3. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in compliance with PFRSs 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.

Judgments

a. *Leases*

Determination of the lease term for lease contracts with renewal and termination options (Bank as a lessee)

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control that affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customization of the leased asset).

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate ('IBR') to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency).The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific adjustments (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating, or to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease).

b. *Business model test*

The Group manages its financial assets based on business models that maintain adequate level of financial assets to match expected cash outflows and maintain adequate level of high quality liquid assets while maintaining a strategic portfolio of financial assets for trading activities.

The Group's business model can be to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows even when sales of certain financial assets occur. PFRS 9, however, emphasizes that if more than an infrequent number of sales are made out of a portfolio of financial assets carried at amortized cost and those sales are more than insignificant in value (either individually or in aggregate), the entity should assess whether and how such sales are consistent with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows.

In making this judgment, the Group considers the circumstances surrounding the disposal as well as the requirements of BSP Circular No. 1011, *Guidelines on the adoption of PFRS 9*. For changes in business models, the Group considers whether the internal and external changes that triggered the change in business model are significant to the Group and are demonstrable to third parties.

In June 2022, the Parent Company decided to re-establish the HTC Government Securities business. In making the assessment, the Bank considered the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine-Russia war to its ability to deploy its funds as envisioned in 2020 affecting its overall strategy and risk appetite. The objective of the business model is to hold a core portfolio of government securities, which is funded primarily from the Parent Company's capital, core deposits, and other long-term liabilities (see Note 12). The Parent Company also imposed limits based on the long-term funding sources for the reestablished HTC government securities business model to ensure that there will be no sale that is more than infrequent and more than insignificant from the HTC government securities portfolio.

c. *Cash flow characteristics test*
In determining the classification of financial assets under PFRS 9, the Group assesses whether the contractual terms of these financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, with interest representing time value of money and credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding. The assessment as to whether the cash flows meet the test is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated. Any other contractual term that changes the timing or amount of cash flows (unless it is a variable interest rate that represents time value of money and credit risk) does not meet the amortized cost criteria.

d. *Contingencies*
The Group is currently involved in various legal proceedings, claims and assessments. The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims and assessments has been developed in consultation with outside counsel handling the Group's defense in these matters and is based on an analysis of potential results. The Group currently does not believe that these proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the financial statements. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings (see Note 33).

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

- the currency that mainly influences sales prices for financial instruments and services (this will often be the currency in which sales prices for its financial instruments and services are denominated and settled);
- the currency in which funds from financing activities are generated; and
- the currency in which receipts from operating activities are usually retained.

f. *Consolidation and joint venture arrangements*
The Group has determined that it controls and consolidates the subsidiaries in which it owns majority of the shares.

The Group has a Joint Venture Agreement (JVA) with Marubeni Corporation (Marubeni) where the Parent Company owns 60.0% of SBML. Under the JVA, the parties agreed to use SBML as a joint venture entity and requires the unanimous consent of both the Parent Company and Marubeni for any significant decisions made in the ordinary course of business of SBML.

The Group also has a JVA with The Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Ltd. (Krungsri) where the Parent Company owns 49.96% of SBFI. Under the JVA, the parties agreed to use SBFI as a joint venture entity and requires the unanimous consent of both the Parent Company and Krungsri for any significant decisions made in the ordinary course of business of SBFI.

The Group has (after considering the structure and form of the arrangement, the terms agreed by the parties in the contractual arrangements and the Group's rights and obligations arising from the arrangements) classified its interest in SBML and SBFI under PFRS 11. Based on the foregoing, the Group accounts for its investment in SBML and SBFI using the equity method.

Estimates

a. *Fair value of financial instruments*
The fair values of financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets are determined using valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow analysis and standard option pricing models for some derivative instruments. Where valuation techniques are used to determine fair values, they are reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them. All financial models are reviewed before they are used and to the extent practicable, financial models use only observable data, however, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty) volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer to Note 6 for the fair value measurements of financial instruments.

b. *Impairment of financial assets*
The measurement of impairment losses under PFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Group's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- Internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades
- Criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a lifetime CL basis and the qualitative assessment
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as GDP changes in inventory, current prices, Business outlook index on the macroeconomy – Real Estate, Unemployment Rate, Industry NPL of Universal Banks and Parent Company's WBS Loan Portfolio NPL Rate
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models
- Segmentation of the portfolio, where the appropriate model or ECL approach is used

The ECL models and all ECL-related policies are assessed and approved by the Risk Oversight Committee and the Board of Directors.

Model calibration or the process of improving the accuracy of ECL model to reflect the as-built status and actual operating conditions shall be performed at least annually. These will require the following approvals:

- ECL Steering Committee consisting of the Business Segment Heads, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Risk Officer, for changes in the model estimates
- Risk Oversight Committee for changes in model assumptions or inputs with material increase or decrease on portfolio-level ECL of at least 10% or ₱200.0 million.

In 2023 and 2022, changes in the model estimates and/or assumptions as a result of calibration were accordingly assessed and approved by the ECL Steering Committee and/or Risk Oversight Committee.

In 2023, probability weights used in ECL calculations were revised from 60 – Base, 30 – Bad and 10 – Good to 50 – Base, 40 – Bad and 10 – Good. This is due to the Bank's increased confidence in the base assumptions given removal of uncertainties like COVID 19 pandemic and better predictability of macroeconomic variables. Assumption was approved by the ECL Steering Committee and noted by ROC.

The Group identified specific accounts that would need to be assessed separately for ECL purposes.

For 2022, the accounts were determined by subjecting the Parent Company's loan portfolio within the Wholesale Banking Segment to a sensitivity analysis using the interest rate increase experienced in the prior year. The sensitivity of each account's Net Cash After Operations (NCAO)/ Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) to the interest rate increase in 2022 was assessed and accounts falling below the threshold and parameters set are subjected to an additional overlay.

Additional ECL was calculated for Remedial accounts that has a higher probability of being downgraded to a Doubtful classification based on the sensitivity analysis. For these accounts identified, the Parent Company used the historical migration rate of Remedial accounts from internal class II to internal class III to determine the PD. For the LGD, the average LGD of Stage 2 and Stage 3 accounts is applied.

The ECL models and all ECL-related policies are assessed and approved by the Risk Oversight Committee and the Board of Directors.

The gross carrying amounts of financial assets and the related allowance for credit losses are disclosed in Notes 7, 11, 12, 13, and 17.

c. *Recognition of deferred tax assets*
The Group reviews the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets at each statements of financial position date and reduces it to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Significant judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable income together with future tax planning strategies. The recognized net deferred tax assets and unrecognized deferred tax assets of the Group and the Parent Company are disclosed in Note 27.

d. *Impairment of non-financial assets*

Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures and other non-financial assets
The Parent Company and SBCIC assess impairment on its investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

Among others, the factors that the Parent Company and SBCIC consider important which could trigger an impairment review on its investments include the following:

- deteriorating or poor financial condition;
- recurring net losses; and

- significant changes with an adverse effect on the subsidiary or associate have taken place during the period, or will take place in the near future, the technological, market, economic, or legal environment in which the subsidiary operates.

The Group assesses impairment on other non-financial assets (i.e., 'Property and equipment', 'Investment properties', 'Software costs', and 'Other properties acquired') whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Group considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

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

The Group recognizes an impairment loss whenever the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is computed based on the higher of the asset's fair value less cost to sell or VIU. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual nonfinancial assets or, if it is not possible, for the CGU to which the nonfinancial asset belongs. In 2022 and 2021, the Group considered the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in determining the VIU.

The Group is required to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the carrying amount of the asset being assessed.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying values of the Parent Company's investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures are disclosed in Note 14.

The carrying values of the Group's and the Parent Company's non-financial assets (other than 'Goodwill') follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets (Note 15)	**₱6,429,496**	₱5,278,875	**₱4,318,022**	₱4,001,865
Investment properties (Note 16)	**4,790,602**	3,204,671	**4,789,827**	3,203,896
Branch licenses (Note 17)	**1,445,000**	1,445,000	**1,445,000**	1,445,000
Software costs (Note 17)	**3,516,055**	2,281,225	**3,515,263**	2,280,076
Other properties acquired (Note 17)	**872,153**	899,386	**872,153**	899,386
Exchange trading right (Note 17)	**8,000**	9,000	**–**	–

The provision for (recovery of) impairment losses on non-financial assets of the Group and the Parent Company are disclosed in Note 16.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life
Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives such as exchange trading right and branch licenses are tested for impairment annually at statement of financial position date either individually or at the cash generating unit level, as appropriate. Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the intangible assets relates. Where the recoverable amount of the CGU (or group of CGUs) is less than the carrying amount of the CGU (or group of CGUs) to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of income.

The recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined based on a 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.

Goodwill
Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of the CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the CGU (or group of CGUs) is less than the carrying amount of the CGU (or group of CGUs) to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of income. The carrying value of goodwill is disclosed in Note 4.

e. *Estimated useful lives of property, equipment and right-of-use assets, investment properties, software costs and other properties acquired*
The Group reviews on an annual basis the estimated useful lives of property, equipment and right-of-use assets, depreciable investment properties, software costs and other properties acquired based on expected asset utilization as anchored on business plans and strategies that also consider expected future technological developments and market behavior. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of property and equipment, depreciable investment properties, software costs and other properties acquired would decrease their respective balances and increase the recorded depreciation and amortization expense.

The carrying values of depreciable property and equipment, investment properties, software costs and other properties acquired follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets (Note 15)*	**₱5,986,459**	₱4,865,211	**₱3,874,984**	₱3,588,201
Investment properties (Note 16)*	**2,715,404**	1,600,406	**2,715,404**	1,600,408
Software costs (Note 17)	**3,516,055**	2,281,225	**3,515,263**	2,280,076
Other properties acquired (Note 17)	**872,152**	899,386	**872,152**	899,386

**Excludes land*

f. *Pension benefits*
The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment medical benefits as well as the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, defined benefit obligations are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation of the Group and the Parent Company are disclosed in Note 28.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Further details about the assumptions used are provided in Note 28.
Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they are accrued to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, accrual for other employee benefit obligations and expenses included under 'Accrued other expenses payable' (included under 'Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses' in the statements of financial position) amounted to ₱1.8 billion and ₱1.8 billion, respectively, in 2023 and 2022 for the Group and the Parent Company (see Note 22).

4. Goodwill

Impairment Testing of Goodwill
In 2012, goodwill acquired through business combination has been allocated to Security Bank Savings (SBS) as the 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 December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying amount of goodwill amounted to ₱841.6 million and there was no impairment loss recognized in 2023 and 2022.

The recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined based on a 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 2023 and 2022, the pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 13.01%, while the growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the three-year period is 9.33% and 8.67%, respectively.

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.

5. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

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 may act on specific matters within the competence of the Board of Directors and as delegated to it by the Board of Directors from time to time.

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 through the Internal Audit Division provides the independent assessment of the overall effectiveness of, and compliance with the Parent Company's governance, internal controls, risk management functions.

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.

Restructuring Committee
The Restructuring Committee approves remedial and/or recovery strategies of the Bank for identified problem loan accounts.

Related Party Transaction Committee
The Related Party Transaction 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, as well as their remuneration commensurate with corporate and individual performance.

Trust Committee
The Trust Committee ensures that funds and properties held in trust or in any fiduciary capacity shall be administered with the skill, care, prudence and diligence necessary under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent person, acting in like capacity and familiar matters, would exercise in the conduct of an enterprise of like character and with similar aims.

Transformation and Technology Committee
The Transformation and Technology Committee shall oversee 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 Risk Management Group. 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 allowance for credit losses on a yearly basis or as the need arises. The ROC and the heads of the concerned business units receive a comprehensive portfolio quality review monthly which is designed to provide all 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 any 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 risk, market risk, operational risk, and liquidity risk. 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.

Excessive 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 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.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations 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 are clearly defined to provide independent checks and balance to credit risk-taking activities. A system of approving and signing limits ensures adequate senior management involvement for bigger 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.

Derivative financial instruments

Credit risk in respect of derivative financial instruments is limited to those with positive fair values, which are included under 'Financial assets at FVTPL'. As a result, the maximum credit risk, without taking into account the fair value of any collateral and netting agreements, is limited to the amounts in the statements of financial position.

Credit-related commitments

The Parent Company makes available to its customers, guarantees which may require the Parent Company to make payments on their behalf and enter into commitments to extend credit lines to secure their liquidity needs. Letters of credit and guarantees (including standby letters of credit) commit the Parent Company to make payments on behalf of customers in the event of a specific act, generally related to the import or export of goods. Such commitments expose the Parent Company to similar risks to loans and these are mitigated by the same control processes and policies. This also includes the unutilized credit limit of the Group's credit card customers.

Maximum exposure to credit risk of on-balance sheet credit risk exposures with collaterals held or other credit enhancements

The tables below show the maximum exposure to on-balance sheet credit risk exposures of the Group and the Parent Company after taking into account any collaterals held or other credit enhancements (amounts in millions):

	Consolidated				
	Carrying Amount	**Fair Value of Collateral**	**Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk**	**Financial Effect of Collateral**	**Associated ECL***
December 31, 2023					
Credit risk exposure relating to on-balance sheet assets					
SPURA with BSP	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**
Receivable from customers - net (exclusive of SBEI):					
Corporate lending	**375,984**	**92,844**	**300,199**	**75,785**	**9,575**
Consumer lending	**41,349**	**40,676**	**20,981**	**20,368**	**1,660**
Small business lending	**550**	**440**	**180**	**370**	**35**
Residential mortgages	**82,518**	**86,621**	**31,071**	**51,447**	**858**
Credit card receivables – individual	**30,070**	–	**30,070**	–	**3,074**
Receivable from customers - net (SBEI):					
Corporate	**254**	**6,108**	**10**	**244**	–
Individual	**84**	**1,110**	**3**	**81**	–
Other receivables	**7,520**	**191**	**7,366**	**154**	**315**
	₱538,329	**₱227,990**	**₱389,880**	**₱148,449**	**₱15,517**

	Consolidated				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value of Collateral	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk	Financial Effect of Collateral	Associated ECL*
December 31, 2022					
Credit risk exposure relating to on-balance sheet assets					
SPURA with BSP	₱23,519	₱23,519	₱–	₱23,519	₱–
Receivable from customers - net (exclusive of SBEI):					
Corporate lending	375,187	85,208	305,678	69,509	11,955
Consumer lending	28,442	35,704	10,884	17,558	1,299
Small business lending	670	548	251	419	48
Residential mortgages	69,852	80,231	22,004	47,848	1,000
Credit card receivables - individual	21,291	–	21,291	–	1,798
Receivable from customers - net (SBEI):					
Corporate	752	14,792	73	679	–
Individual	278	2,203	16	262	1
Other receivables	6,145	177	6,000	145	377
	₱526,136	₱242,382	₱366,197	₱159,939	₱16,478

**Amount deducted from gross amount to reflect carrying amount*

	Parent Company				
	Carrying Amount	**Fair Value of Collateral**	**Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk**	**Financial Effect of Collateral**	**Associated ECL***
December 31, 2023					
Credit risk exposure relating to on-balance sheet assets					
SPURA with BSP	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**
Receivable from customers - net (exclusive of SBEI):					
Corporate lending	**377,893**	**92,844**	**302,108**	**75,785**	**9,575**
Consumer lending	**41,347**	**40,674**	**20,980**	**20,367**	**1,660**
Small business lending	**550**	**440**	**180**	**370**	**35**
Residential mortgages	**82,518**	**86,621**	**31,071**	**51,447**	**858**
Credit card receivables - individual	**30,070**	–	**30,070**	–	**3,074**
Other receivables	**7,186**	**128**	**7,059**	**127**	**288**
	₱539,564	**₱220,707**	**₱391,468**	**₱148,096**	**₱15,490**

	Parent Company				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value of Collateral	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk	Financial Effect of Collateral	Associated ECL*
December 31, 2022					
Credit risk exposure relating to on-balance sheet assets					
SPURA with BSP	₱23,519	₱23,519	₱–	₱23,519	₱–
Receivable from customers - net (exclusive of SBEI):					
Corporate lending	376,388	85,208	306,879	69,509	11,955
Consumer lending	28,440	35,703	10,883	17,557	1,298
Small business lending	670	548	251	419	48
Residential mortgages	69,852	80,231	22,004	47,848	1,000
Credit card receivables - individual	21,291	–	21,291	–	1,798
Other receivables	5,644	114	5,530	114	346
	₱525,804	₱225,323	₱366,838	₱158,966	₱16,445

**Amount deducted from gross amount to reflect carrying amount*

The maximum exposure to credit risks for the other financial assets is limited to the carrying value as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Credit card receivables and receivables of SBEI are presented separately for the purpose of identifying receivables that are subjected to different credit risk rating systems.

Other receivables include accrued interest receivable, accounts receivable, sales contracts receivable and dividend receivable.

Risk concentrations of the maximum exposure to credit risk

The Group considers loans and receivables as highly concentrated when Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) reaches 2,500 or greater. The maximum acceptable HHI set by the Group for its loan concentration is 1,500 to 2,500, which means moderately concentrated. HHI is a measure of concentration, calculated by squaring the share of each loan segment to total loan portfolio and then summing the resulting numbers. In addition, the Group limits its total exposure to most industry segments at 15.0% each of the total credit risk exposure and complies with regulatory caps set by the BSP such as 25% real estate limit.

The distribution of financial assets and off-balance sheet items by industry sector of the Group and the Parent Company, before taking into account collateral held or other credit enhancements (maximum exposure) follows (amounts in millions):

	Consolidated				
	Loans and Receivables	Financial Investments*	Loans and Advances to Banks**	Others***	Total
December 31, 2023					
Financial and insurance activities	**₱22,726**	**₱30,638**	**₱63,391**	**₱6,707**	**₱123,462**
Real estate activities	**148,139**	**19,013**	**–**	**9,907**	**177,059**
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	**5,374**	**164,236**	**–**	**120**	**169,730**
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services and producing activities of households for own use****	**58,527**	**–**	**–**	**90,127**	**148,654**
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	**89,289**	**481**	**–**	**11,308**	**101,078**
Electricity, gas, stream and air conditioning supply	**78,596**	**2,143**	**–**	**12,402**	**93,141**
Manufacturing	**44,113**	**2,559**	**–**	**3,777**	**50,449**
Construction	**19,361**	**–**	**–**	**5,058**	**24,419**
Transportation and storage	**21,356**	**3,150**	**–**	**9,711**	**34,217**
Information and communication	**17,272**	**1,197**	**–**	**625**	**19,094**
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	**9,416**	**–**	**–**	**1,553**	**10,969**
Professional scientific and technical services	**4,035**	**–**	**–**	**2,037**	**6,072**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**9,424**	**–**	**–**	**656**	**10,080**
Others	**10,701**	**3,486**	**–**	**4,154**	**18,341**
	₱538,329	**₱226,903**	**₱63,391**	**₱158,142**	**₱986,765**
December 31, 2022					
Financial and insurance activities	₱18,578	₱32,374	₱113,027	₱2,244	₱166,223
Real estate activities	123,865	18,031	–	8,838	150,734
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	–	123,844	–	–	123,844
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services and producing activities of households for own use****	41,804	–	–	53,050	94,854
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	81,646	500	–	10,413	92,559
Electricity, gas, stream and air conditioning supply	77,579	2,115	–	8,594	88,288
Manufacturing	57,545	4,731	–	3,866	66,142
Construction	15,145	–	–	22,439	37,584
Transportation and storage	20,845	3,036	–	4,772	28,653
Information and communication	23,886	1,184	–	721	25,791
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9,920	–	–	3,003	12,923
Professional scientific and technical services	9,957	–	–	1,561	11,518
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,683	–	–	993	10,676
Others	12,164	3,873	–	5,207	21,244
	₱502,617	₱189,688	₱113,027	₱125,701	₱931,033

* Consists of Financial assets at FVTPL and FVTOCI, and Investment securities at amortized cost
** Consists of Due from BSP, Due from other banks, Interbank loans receivables and SPURA and Cash collateral deposits (included in 'Other assets')
*** Consists of Contingent liabilities relating to inward and outward bills for collections, outstanding guarantees, letters of credit, unutilized credit limit of credit card holders, committed loan lines, security deposits and financial guarantees with commitment
**** Excludes loans and receivables on real estate or dwelling units which are considered production activities and classified under "Real estate"

	Parent Company				
	Loans and Receivables	**Financial Investments***	**Loans and Advances to Banks****	**Others*****	**Total**
December 31, 2023					
Financial and insurance activities	**₱24,230**	**₱30,593**	**₱63,331**	**₱6,707**	**₱124,861**
Real estate activities	**148,070**	**19,013**	**–**	**9,907**	**176,990**
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	**5,374**	**164,236**	**–**	**120**	**169,730**
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services and producing activities of households for own use****	**58,524**	**–**	**–**	**90,127**	**148,651**
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	**89,276**	**481**	**–**	**11,308**	**101,065**
Electricity, gas, stream and air conditioning supply	**78,596**	**2,143**	**–**	**12,402**	**93,141**
Manufacturing	**44,092**	**2,559**	**–**	**3,777**	**50,428**
Transportation and storage	**21,336**	**3,150**	**–**	**9,711**	**34,197**
Construction	**19,355**	**–**	**–**	**5,058**	**24,413**
Information and communication	**17,269**	**1,197**	**–**	**625**	**19,091**
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	**9,416**	**–**	**–**	**1,553**	**10,969**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**9,423**	**–**	**–**	**656**	**10,079**
Professional scientific and technical services	**4,035**	**–**	**–**	**2,037**	**6,072**
Others	**10,568**	**3,487**	**–**	**4,154**	**18,209**
	₱539,564	**₱226,859**	**₱63,331**	**₱158,142**	**₱987,896**
December 31, 2022					
Financial and insurance activities	₱18,715	₱32,374	₱112,963	₱2,244	₱166,296
Real estate activities	123,845	18,031	–	8,838	150,714
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	–	123,844	–	–	123,844
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services and producing activities of households for own use****	41,804	–	–	53,050	94,854
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	81,643	500	–	10,413	92,556
Electricity, gas, stream and air conditioning supply	77,577	2,115	–	8,594	88,286
Manufacturing	57,545	4,731	–	3,866	66,142
Construction	15,145	–	–	22,439	37,584
Transportation and storage	20,845	3,036	–	4,772	28,653
Information and communication	23,886	1,184	–	721	25,791
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9,920	–	–	3,003	12,923
Professional scientific and technical services	9,957	–	–	1,561	11,518
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,683	–	–	993	10,676
Others	11,720	3,833	–	5,209	20,762
Financial and insurance activities	₱502,285	₱189,648	₱112,963	₱125,703	₱930,599

* Consists of Financial assets at FVTPL and FVTOCI, and Investment securities at amortized cost
** Consists of Due from BSP, Due from other banks, Interbank loans receivables and SPURA and Cash collateral deposits (included in 'Other assets')
*** Consists of Contingent liabilities relating to inward and outward bills for collections, outstanding guarantees, letters of credit, unutilized credit limit of credit card holders, committed loan lines, security deposits and financial guarantees with commitment
**** Excludes loans and receivables on real estate or dwelling units which are considered production activities and classified under "Real estate"

For details of the composition of the loans and receivables portfolio, refer to Note 13.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities
The Parent Company has various derivative financial instruments with various counterparties transacted under the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) which are subject to enforceable master netting agreements. Under the agreements, the Parent Company has the right to settle its derivative financial instruments either: (1) upon election of the parties; or (2) in the case of default and insolvency or bankruptcy. The Parent Company, however, has no intention to net settle or to gross settle the accounts simultaneously. Also, the enforceability of netting upon default is contingent on a future event, and so the offsetting criteria under PAS 32 are not met. Consequently,

the gross amount of the derivative asset and the gross amount of the derivative liability are presented separately in the Parent Company's statements of financial position.

Cash collaterals have also been received from and pledged to the counterparties for the net amount of exposures from the derivative financial instruments. These cash collaterals do not meet the offsetting criteria under PAS 32 since it can only be set off against the net amount of the derivative asset and derivative liability in the case of default and insolvency or bankruptcy, in accordance with an associated collateral arrangement.

The Parent Company has entered into sale and repurchase agreements with various counterparties that are accounted for as collateralized borrowing. The Parent Company has also entered into a reverse sale and repurchase agreements with various counterparties that are accounted for as a collateralized lending. These transactions are subject to a global master repurchase agreement with a right of set-off only against the collateral securities upon default and insolvency or bankruptcy and therefore do not meet the offsetting criteria under PAS 32. Consequently, the related SSURA is presented separately from the collateral securities in the Parent Company's statements of financial position.

The table below presents the recognized financial instruments of the Group and the Parent Company that are offset, or subject to enforceable master netting agreements or other similar arrangements but not offset, as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, taking into account the effects of over-collateralization.

	Gross amounts of recognized financial instruments	**Gross amounts set-off in accordance with the PAS 32 offsetting criteria**	**Net amount presented in statements of financial position**	**Effect of remaining rights of set-off that do not meet PAS 32 offsetting criteria**		
				Financial instruments	**Financial collateral**	**Net exposure**
	[a]	**[b]**	**[c]=[a]-[b]**	**[d]**		**[e]=[c]-[d]**
2023						
Financial Assets						
Derivative assets (Notes 6 and 10)	**₱922,356**	**₱–**	**₱922,356**	**₱246,387**	**₱–**	**₱675,969**
	₱922,356	**₱–**	**₱922,356**	**₱246,387**	**₱–**	**₱675,969**
Financial Liabilities						
Derivative liabilities (Notes 6 and 19)	**₱2,968,706**	**₱–**	**₱2,968,706**	**₱246,387**	**₱–**	**₱2,722,319**
SSURA (Note 20)	**46,525,809**	**–**	**46,525,809**	**–**	**54,197,254**	**–**
	₱49,494,515	**₱–**	**₱49,494,515**	**₱246,387**	**₱54,197,254**	**₱2,722,319**
2022						
Financial Assets						
Derivative assets (Notes 6 and 10)	₱2,664,382	₱–	₱2,664,382	₱392,611	₱–	₱2,271,771
SPURA (Note 36)	23,518,740	–	23,518,740	–	23,519,798	–
	₱26,183,122	₱–	₱26,183,122	₱392,611	₱23,519,798	₱2,271,771
Financial Liabilities						
Derivative liabilities (Notes 6 and 19)	₱1,752,818	₱–	₱1,752,818	₱392,611	₱–	₱1,360,207
SSURA (Note 20)	23,360,860	–	23,360,860	–	26,709,407	–
	₱25,113,678	₱–	₱25,113,678	₱392,611	₱26,709,407	₱1,360,207

Collateral and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of collateral required depends on the assessment of the credit risk of the borrower or counterparty. The Group follows guidelines on the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- For corporate accounts - cash, guarantees, securities and physical collaterals (e.g., real estate, chattels, inventory, etc.); as a general rule, commercial, industrial and residential lots are preferred.
- For retail lending - mortgages on residential properties and financed vehicles.

Management monitors the market value of real property collateral on an annual basis and as needed for marketable securities to preserve collateral cover. The existing market value of collateral is considered during the review of the credit facilities and adequacy of the allowance for credit losses.

It is the Parent Company's policy to dispose assets acquired in an orderly fashion. The proceeds from the sale of the foreclosed assets (classified as 'Investment properties' in the statements of financial position) are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. In general, the Parent Company does not use repossessed properties for business.

Credit quality per class of financial assets
In compliance with BSP Circular No. 855, the Parent Company has developed and continually reviews and calibrates its internal risk rating system for credit exposures aimed at uniformly assessing its credit portfolio in terms of risk profile. Where appropriate, it obtains security, enters into master netting agreements, and limits the duration of exposures to maintain and even further enhance the quality of the Parent Company's credit exposures.

The credit quality of financial assets is monitored and managed using internal ratings and where available, external ratings.

The credit quality of trading and financial investment securities is generally monitored through internal ratings except for foreign entities which use external ratings of eligible external credit rating institutions. Credit exposures to foreign corporations and foreign financial institutions are limited to entities that are rated investment grade. The minimum acceptable risk rating is BBB- stable (for S&P) and Baa3 (for Moody's).

Presented below is the credit risk rating table of S&P & Moody's:

Agency	Investment Grade									
S&P	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-	A+	A	A-	BBB+	BBB	BBB-
Moody's	Aaa	Aa1	Aa2	Aa3	A1	A2	A3	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3

Agency	Non-Investment Grade						
S&P	BB+	BB	BB-	B+	B	B-	Below B-
Moody's	Ba1	Ba2	Ba3	B1	B2	B3	Below B3

In the Bank's mapping of risk ratings of its asset classes, S&P and Moody's investment grade ratings and BB+/Ba1 are considered high grade, BB/Ba2 down to B-/B3 ratings are considered medium grade, and below B-/B3 ratings are considered low grade.

For loan exposures, the credit quality is generally monitored using its internal credit risk ratings system. It is the Parent Company's policy to maintain accurate and consistent risk ratings across the credit portfolio. This facilitates management to focus on major potential risk and the comparison of credit exposures across all lines of business, demographics and products. The rating system is supported by a variety of financial analytics, combined with an assessment of qualitative factors such as management and market information to provide the main inputs for the measurement of credit or counterparty risk. Other variables that may impact the borrower's creditworthiness but are not yet factored into the baseline rating are considered in the model overlay to arrive at the final PD. All PD ratings are tailored with various categories and are derived in accordance with the Group's rating policy. The attributable risk ratings are assessed and updated regularly.

The Group uses PD Ratings to classify the credit quality of its receivables portfolio. This is currently undergoing upgrade to enhance credit evaluation parameters across different market segments and achieve a more sound and robust credit risk assessment. The description of the loan grades used by the Group for receivable from customers, except credit card receivables and receivables of SBEI, are as follows:

Wholesale Banking Segment Scorecards
The Parent Company has two (2) Wholesale Banking Segment scorecards, differentiated according to the revenue size of the borrower: Big Accounts scorecard for borrowers with at least ₱2.0 billion in revenue size, and Small Accounts scorecard for borrowers with less than ₱2.0 billion revenue size. Both scorecards are mapped to an 11-grade scale masterscale with each grade having a corresponding PD.

High Grade (PD Rating of 1 to 7)
Accounts in this category have a low probability of defaulting on their obligations over the next 12 months. A comfortable degree of stability and diversity can be found in these borrowers.

Medium Grade (PD Rating of 8 to 9)
The PD of accounts in this category is slightly higher than high grade borrowers. Accounts whose financial ratios exhibit an amount of buffer though somewhat limited. These accounts can withstand minor economic weaknesses but may suffer if conditions deteriorate in a significant way and therefore, default risk is present under such adverse conditions. Repayment ability is more or less assured if economic and industry conditions remain stable.

Low Grade (PD Rating of 10 to 11)
Accounts for which default risk are very much present and those that have defaulted already are included in this category.

For SBEI's receivable portfolio, the Group classifies accounts that are neither past due nor impaired as follows:

High Grade – receivables from counterparties with no history of default and with apparent ability to settle the obligation. In case of receivables from customers, the outstanding amount must be more than 200.0% secured by collateral.

Medium Grade – receivable from counterparties with no history of default, with apparent ability to settle the obligation and the outstanding amount must be 100.0% – 200.0% secured by collateral.

Low Grade – receivable from counterparties with history of default and partially secured or unsecured accounts.

Unrated – Receivables from employees and refundable deposits.

For Auto Loan receivables, the Parent Company classifies accounts that are neither past due nor impaired as follows:

High Grade – Accounts with behavioral score >752

Medium Grade – Accounts with behavioral score >679-752; or with behavioral score >565-679 and uses 0 Delinquency Segment scorecard.

Low Grade – Accounts with behavioral score >565-679 and uses 0+ Delinquency Segment scorecard; or with behavioral score <=564.

Unrated – Accounts which no behavioral score such as new bookings.

For Credit Card receivables, the Parent Company classifies accounts that are neither past due nor impaired as follows:

High Grade – Accounts with behavioral score >715.

Medium Grade – Accounts with behavioral score >580-715.

Low Grade – Accounts with score <=580.
Unrated – Accounts which are inactive in the last 12 months; too early or not enough information to rate.

For Business Banking Loan receivables, scorecards are used to determine the PD of the account. The Parent Company classifies accounts that are neither past due nor impaired as follows:

High Grade (PD Rating of <1%)
Accounts in this category have a low probability of defaulting on their obligations over the next 12 months. A comfortable degree of stability and diversity can be found in these borrowers.

Medium Grade (PD Rating of 1% to 10%)
The PD of accounts in this category is slightly higher than high grade borrowers. These accounts can withstand minor economic weaknesses but may suffer if conditions deteriorate in a significant way and therefore, default risk is present under such adverse conditions. Repayment ability is more or less assured if economic and industry conditions remain stable.

Low Grade (PD Rating of 10+% and above)
Accounts for which an assumed default risk is present.

Unrated – Accounts which are unrated and 0-30 Days Past Due

For the other products in the consumer loans portfolio, the Group is currently building a separate credit rating system to enhance credit evaluation parameters across different market segments and achieve a more sound and robust credit risk assessment. Accounts which are neither past due nor impaired are presented as unrated.

The tables below show the credit quality by class of financial assets (gross of allowance for credit losses and net of unearned discounts and deferred credits) of the Group and the Parent Company.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, all investment securities are classified as Stage 1.

	Consolidated				
	Neither Past Due nor Individually Impaired				
	High Grade	Medium Grade	Low Grade	Unrated	Total
December 31, 2023					
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
HFT investments:					
Government securities	**₱9,681,878**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱9,681,878**
Private bonds	**138,013**	**–**	**–**	**144,079**	**282,092**
Total HFT investments	**9,819,891**	**–**	**–**	**144,079**	**9,963,970**
Derivative assets:					
Currency forwards	**469,401**	**–**	**–**	**160,453**	**629,854**
Interest rate swaps	**233,549**	**–**	**–**	**6,333**	**239,882**
Interest rate futures	**40,776**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**40,776**
Cross-currency swaps	**–**	**–**	**–**	**11,828**	**11,828**
Bond forwards and options	**8**	**–**	**–**	**8**	**16**
Total derivative assets	**743,734**	**–**	**–**	**178,622**	**922,356**
Total financial assets at FVTPL	**₱10,563,625**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱322,701**	**₱10,886,326**
Financial assets at FVTOCI:					
Treasury notes and bills	**₱82,365,379**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱82,365,379**
Treasury bonds	**55,451,234**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**55,451,234**
Private bonds	**1,523,151**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,523,151**
	₱139,339,764	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱139,339,764**
Financial assets at amortized cost (excluding loans and receivables)					
Due from BSP	**₱45,821,155**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱45,821,155**
Due from other banks	**12,023,449**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**12,023,449**
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	**4,081,000**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**4,081,000**
Investment securities at amortized cost					
Private bonds	**57,874,831**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**57,874,831**
Treasury bonds	**14,959,970**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**14,959,970**
Treasury notes and bills	**3,372,462**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3,372,462**
	76,207,263	**–**	**–**	**–**	**76,207,263**
	138,132,867	**–**	**–**	**–**	**138,132,867**
	₱288,036,256	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱322,701**	**₱288,358,957**
December 31, 2022					
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
HFT investments:					
Government securities	₱4,804,041	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱4,804,041
Private bonds	70,653	–	–	27,471	98,124
Total HFT investments	4,874,694	–	–	27,471	4,902,165
Derivative assets:					
Currency forwards	1,173,788	–	–	472,515	1,646,303
Interest rate swaps	710,772	–	–	–	710,772
Cross-currency swaps	–	–	–	304,835	304,835
Bond forwards and options	2,472	–	–	–	2,472
Total derivative assets	1,887,032	–	–	777,350	2,664,382
Total financial assets at FVTPL	₱6,761,726	₱–	₱–	₱804,821	₱7,566,547
Financial assets at FVTOCI:					
Treasury notes and bills	₱52,666,184	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱52,666,184
Treasury bonds	55,759,876	–	–	–	55,759,876
Private bonds	4,050,963	–	–	–	4,050,963
	₱112,477,023	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱112,477,023
Financial assets at amortized cost (excluding loans and receivables)					
Due from BSP	₱63,011,416	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱63,011,416
Due from other banks	20,098,513	–	–	–	20,098,513
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	27,516,755	–	–	–	27,516,755
Investment securities at amortized cost					
Private bonds	57,241,929	–	–	–	57,241,929
Treasury bonds	9,308,398	–	–	–	9,308,398
Treasury notes and bills	2,697,158	–	–	–	2,697,158
	69,247,485	–	–	–	69,247,485
	179,874,169	–	–	–	179,874,169
	₱299,112,918	₱–	₱–	₱804,821	₱299,917,739

	Parent Company				
	Neither Past Due nor Individually Impaired				
	High Grade	Medium Grade	Low Grade	Unrated	Total
December 31, 2023					
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
HFT investments:					
Government securities	**₱9,681,878**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱9,681,878**
Private bonds	**138,013**	**–**	**–**	**144,079**	**282,092**
Total HFT investments	**9,819,891**	**–**	**–**	**144,079**	**9,963,970**
Derivative assets:					
Currency forwards	**469,401**	**–**	**–**	**160,453**	**629,854**
Interest rate swaps	**233,549**	**–**	**–**	**6,333**	**239,882**
Interest rate futures	**40,776**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**40,776**
Cross-currency swaps	**–**	**–**	**–**	**11,828**	**11,828**
Bond forwards and options	**8**	**–**	**–**	**8**	**16**
Total derivative assets	**743,734**	**–**	**–**	**178,622**	**922,356**
Total financial assets at FVTPL	**₱10,563,625**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱322,701**	**₱10,886,326**
Financial assets at FVTOCI					
Treasury notes and bills	**₱82,365,379**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱82,365,379**
Treasury bonds	**55,451,234**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**55,451,234**
Private bonds	**1,523,151**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,523,151**
	₱139,339,764	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱139,339,764**
Financial assets at amortized cost (excluding loans and receivables)					
Due from BSP	**₱45,821,155**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱45,821,155**
Due from other banks	**11,963,925**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**11,963,925**
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	**4,081,000**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**4,081,000**
Investment securities at amortized cost	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Private bonds	**57,874,831**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**57,874,831**
Treasury bonds	**14,959,970**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**14,959,970**
Treasury notes and bills	**3,372,462**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3,372,462**
	76,207,263	**–**	**–**	**–**	**76,207,263**
	138,073,343	**–**	**–**	**–**	**138,073,343**
	₱287,976,732	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱322,701**	**₱288,299,433**
December 31, 2022					
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
HFT investments:					
Government securities	₱4,804,041	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱4,804,041
Private bonds	70,653	–	–	27,471	98,124
Total HFT investments	4,874,694	–	–	27,471	4,902,165
Derivative assets:					
Currency forwards	1,173,788	–	–	472,515	1,646,303
Cross-currency swaps	–	–	–	304,835	304,835
Interest rate swaps	710,772	–	–	–	710,772
Interest rate futures					
Bond option	2,472	–	–	–	2,472
Total derivative assets	1,887,032	–	–	777,350	2,664,382
Total financial assets at FVTPL	₱6,761,726	₱–	₱–	₱804,821	₱7,566,547
Financial assets at FVTOCI					
Treasury notes and bills	₱52,666,184	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱52,666,184
Treasury bonds	55,759,876	–	–	–	55,759,876
Private bonds	4,050,963	–	–	–	4,050,963
	₱112,477,023	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱112,477,023
Financial assets at amortized cost (excluding loans and receivables)					
Due from BSP	₱63,011,416	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱63,011,416
Due from other banks	20,034,425	–	–	–	20,034,425
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	27,516,755	–	–	–	27,516,755
Investment securities at amortized cost					
Private bonds	57,241,929	–	–	–	57,241,929
Treasury bonds	9,308,398	–	–	–	9,308,398
Treasury notes and bills	2,697,158	–	–	–	2,697,158
	69,247,485	–	–	–	69,247,485
	179,810,081	–	–	–	179,810,081
	₱299,048,830	₱–	₱–	₱804,821	₱299,853,651

The tables below show the credit quality by class of loans and receivables (gross of allowance for credit losses and net of unearned discounts and deferred credits) of the Group and the Parent Company.

	Consolidated			
	December 31, 2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivable from customers:				
Corporate lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱222,578,045	₱2,459,775	₱–	₱225,037,820
Medium grade	100,680,258	2,826,341	–	103,506,599
Low grade	569,000	42,297,602	–	42,866,602
Past due but not impaired	–	86,891	–	86,891
Past due and impaired	–	–	14,060,673	14,060,673
	323,827,303	47,670,609	14,060,673	385,558,585
Consumer lending (excluding credit card receivables)				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	10,325,281	686	–	10,325,967
Medium grade	27,608,178	338,665	–	27,946,843
Low grade	1,687,451	406,844	–	2,094,295
Unrated	285,399	–	–	285,399
Past due but not impaired	–	922,287	–	922,287
Past due and impaired	–	–	1,434,341	1,434,341
	39,906,309	1,668,482	1,434,341	43,009,132
Small business lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	9,000	–	–	9,000
Medium grade	463,556	1,761	–	465,317
Low grade	–	55,475	–	55,475
Past due but not impaired	–	4,000	–	4,000
Past due and impaired	–	–	51,781	51,781
	472,556	61,236	51,781	585,573
Residential mortgages				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	6,975,390	12,730	–	6,988,120
Medium grade	72,337,994	114,068	–	72,452,062
Low grade	8,004	1,430,520	–	1,438,524
Unrated	–	–	–	–
Past due but not impaired	–	861,833	–	861,833
Past due and impaired	–	–	1,635,354	1,635,354
	79,321,388	2,419,151	1,635,354	83,375,893
Credit card receivables – individual				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	6,662,821	4,745	–	6,667,566
Medium grade	20,743,167	176,732	–	20,919,899
Low grade	–	603,144	–	603,144
Unrated	1,932,278	480,736	–	2,413,014
Past due but not impaired	–	1,027,921	–	1,027,921
Past due and impaired	–	–	1,511,663	1,511,663
	29,338,266	2,293,278	1,511,663	33,143,207
Receivable from customers (SBEI)				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	74,664	–	–	74,664
Medium grade	201,533	–	–	201,533
Low grade	51,497	–	–	51,497
Past due but not impaired	–	10,547	–	10,547
	327,694	10,547	–	338,241
Total receivable from customers	473,193,516	54,123,303	18,693,812	546,010,631

(Forward)

	Consolidated **December 31, 2023** **Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Other receivables				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	**₱4,555,644**	**₱39,198**	**₱–**	**₱4,594,842**
Medium grade	**1,314,419**	**24,624**	**–**	**1,339,043**
Low grade	**231,518**	**316,633**	**–**	**548,151**
Unrated	**657,654**	**–**	**–**	**657,654**
Past due but not impaired	**–**	**180,622**	**–**	**180,622**
Past due and impaired	**–**	**–**	**515,591**	**515,591**
	6,759,235	**561,077**	**515,591**	**7,835,903**
Other assets*				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	**2,180,021**	**–**	**–**	**2,180,021**
	₱482,132,772	**₱54,684,380**	**₱19,209,403**	**₱556,026,555**

**Consists of cash collateral and security deposits*

	Consolidated December 31, 2022 Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivable from customers:				
Corporate lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱194,660,762	₱–	₱–	₱194,660,762
Medium grade	88,751,868	30,310,696	–	119,062,564
Low grade	35,363,938	25,672,195	–	61,036,133
Past due but not impaired	–	677,000	–	677,000
Past due and impaired	–	–	11,705,398	11,705,398
	318,776,568	56,659,891	11,705,398	387,141,857
Consumer lending (excluding credit card receivables)				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	4,989,221	–	–	4,989,221
Medium grade	12,989,200	13,839	–	13,003,039
Low grade	2,835,313	310,260	–	3,145,573
Unrated	5,659,469	442,328	–	6,101,797
Past due but not impaired	–	957,551	–	957,551
Past due and impaired	–	–	1,543,684	1,543,684
	26,473,203	1,723,978	1,543,684	29,740,865
Small business lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	9,000	–	–	9,000
Medium grade	271,273	3,517	–	274,790
Low grade	338,489	32,902	–	371,391
Past due but not impaired	–	–	–	–
Past due and impaired	–	–	62,888	62,888
	618,762	36,419	62,888	718,069
Residential mortgages				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	2,082,629	–	–	2,082,629
Medium grade	294,036	–	–	294,036
Low grade	488,536	540,890	–	1,029,426
Unrated	64,934,643	116,860	–	65,051,503
Past due but not impaired	–	636,766	–	636,766
Past due and impaired	–	–	1,757,024	1,757,024
	67,799,844	1,294,516	1,757,024	70,851,384

(Forward)

	Consolidated			
	December 31, 2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit card receivables – individual				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱3,456,969	₱1,550	₱–	₱3,458,519
Medium grade	16,146,212	127,781	–	16,273,993
Low grade	–	570,242	–	570,242
Unrated	876,087	320,027	–	1,196,114
Past due but not impaired	–	700,739	–	700,739
Past due and impaired	–	–	889,354	889,354
	20,479,268	1,720,339	889,354	23,088,961
Receivable from customers (SBEI)				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	121,719	–	–	121,719
Medium grade	582,893	–	–	582,893
Low grade	292,743	–	–	292,743
Unrated	–	–	–	–
Past due but not impaired	–	32,972	–	32,972
	997,355	32,972	–	1,030,327
Total receivable from customers	435,145,000	61,468,115	15,958,348	512,571,463
Other receivables				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	3,382,693	206,021	–	3,588,714
Medium grade	697,320	59,640	–	756,960
Low grade	606,676	240,343	–	847,019
Unrated	620,931	21,488	–	642,419
Past due but not impaired	–	82,514	–	82,514
Past due and impaired	–	–	606,598	606,598
	5,307,620	610,006	606,598	6,524,224
Other assets*				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	2,402,982	–	–	2,402,982
	₱442,855,602	₱62,078,121	₱16,564,946	₱521,498,669

**Consists of cash collateral and security deposits*

	Parent Company			
	December 31, 2023			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Receivable from customers:				
Corporate lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	**₱224,487,157**	**₱2,459,775**	**₱–**	**₱226,946,932**
Medium grade	**100,680,258**	**2,826,341**	**–**	**103,506,599**
Low grade	**569,000**	**42,297,602**	**–**	**42,866,602**
Past due but not impaired	**–**	**86,891**	**–**	**86,891**
Past due and impaired	**–**	**–**	**14,060,673**	**14,060,673**
	325,736,415	**47,670,609**	**14,060,673**	**387,467,697**
Consumer lending (excluding credit card receivables)				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	**10,325,281**	**686**	**–**	**10,325,967**
Medium grade	**27,608,178**	**338,665**	**–**	**27,946,843**
Low grade	**1,687,451**	**406,843**	**–**	**2,094,294**
Unrated	**283,201**	**–**	**–**	**283,201**
Past due but not impaired	**–**	**922,287**	**–**	**922,287**
Past due and impaired	**–**	**–**	**1,434,341**	**1,434,341**
	39,904,111	**1,668,481**	**1,434,341**	**43,006,933**

(Forward)

	Parent Company			
	December 31, 2023			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Small business lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	**₱9,000**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱9,000**
Medium grade	**463,556**	**1,761**	**–**	**465,317**
Low grade	**–**	**55,475**	**–**	**55,475**
Unrated	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Past due but not impaired	**–**	**4,000**	**–**	**4,000**
Past due and impaired	**–**	**–**	**51,781**	**51,781**
	472,556	**61,236**	**51,781**	**585,573**
Residential mortgages				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	**6,975,390**	**12,730**	**–**	**6,988,120**
Medium grade	**72,337,994**	**114,068**	**–**	**72,452,062**
Low grade	**8,004**	**1,430,520**	**–**	**1,438,524**
Unrated	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Past due but not impaired	**–**	**861,833**	**–**	**861,833**
Past due and impaired	**–**	**–**	**1,635,354**	**1,635,354**
	79,321,388	**2,419,151**	**1,635,354**	**83,375,893**
Credit card receivables - individual				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	**6,662,821**	**4,745**	**–**	**6,667,566**
Medium grade	**20,743,167**	**176,732**	**–**	**20,919,899**
Low Grade	**–**	**603,144**	**–**	**603,144**
Unrated	**1,932,278**	**480,736**	**–**	**2,413,014**
Past due but not impaired	**–**	**1,027,921**	**–**	**1,027,921**
Past due and impaired	**–**	**–**	**1,511,663**	**1,511,663**
	29,338,266	**2,293,278**	**1,511,663**	**33,143,207**
Total receivable from customers	**474,772,736**	**54,112,755**	**18,693,812**	**547,579,303**
Other receivables				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	**4,567,794**	**39,198**	**–**	**4,606,992**
Medium grade	**1,314,419**	**24,624**	**–**	**1,339,043**
Low Grade	**54,214**	**316,633**	**–**	**370,847**
Unrated	**461,606**	**–**	**–**	**461,606**
Past due but not impaired	**–**	**180,622**	**–**	**180,622**
Past due and impaired	**–**	**–**	**515,591**	**515,591**
	6,398,033	**561,077**	**515,591**	**7,474,701**
Other assets*				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	**2,177,127**	**–**	**–**	**2,177,127**
	₱483,347,896	**₱54,673,832**	**₱19,209,403**	**₱557,231,131**

**Consists of cash collateral and security deposits*

	Parent Company			
	December 31, 2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivable from customers:				
Corporate lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱194,660,762	₱–	₱–	₱194,660,762
Medium grade	88,751,868	30,310,696	–	119,062,564
Low grade	36,565,132	25,672,195	–	62,237,327
Past due but not impaired	–	677,000	–	677,000
Past due and impaired	–	–	11,705,398	11,705,398
	319,977,762	56,659,891	11,705,398	388,343,051
Consumer lending (excluding credit card receivables)				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	4,989,221	–	–	4,989,221
Medium grade	12,989,200	13,839	–	13,003,039
Low grade	2,835,313	310,260	–	3,145,573
Unrated	5,657,105	442,328	–	6,099,433
Past due but not impaired	–	957,551	–	957,551
Past due and impaired	–	–	1,543,684	1,543,684
	26,470,839	1,723,978	1,543,684	29,738,501
Small business lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	9,000	–	–	9,000
Medium grade	271,273	3,517	–	274,790
Low grade	338,489	32,902	–	371,391
Unrated	–	–	–	–
Past due but not impaired	–	–	–	–
Past due and impaired	–	–	62,888	62,888
	618,762	36,419	62,888	718,069
Residential mortgages				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	2,082,629	–	–	2,082,629
Medium grade	294,036	–	–	294,036
Low grade	488,536	540,890	–	1,029,426
Unrated	64,934,643	116,860	–	65,051,503
Past due but not impaired	–	636,766	–	636,766
Past due and impaired	–	–	1,757,024	1,757,024
	67,799,844	1,294,516	1,757,024	70,851,384
Credit card receivables - individual				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	3,456,969	1,550	–	3,458,519
Medium grade	16,146,212	127,781	–	16,273,993
Low Grade	–	570,242	–	570,242
Unrated	876,087	320,027	–	1,196,114
Past due but not impaired	–	700,739	–	700,739
Past due and impaired	–	–	889,354	889,354
	20,479,268	1,720,339	889,354	23,088,961
Total receivable from customers	435,346,475	61,435,143	15,958,348	512,739,966
Other receivables				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	3,377,605	206,021	–	3,583,626
Medium grade	697,320	59,640	–	756,960
Low Grade	190,326	240,343	–	430,669
Unrated	582,705	21,488	–	604,193
Past due but not impaired	–	78,277	–	78,277
Past due and impaired	–	–	536,647	536,647
	4,847,956	605,769	536,647	5,990,372
Other assets*				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	2,402,982	–	–	2,402,982
	2,402,982	–	–	2,402,982
	₱442,597,413	₱62,040,912	₱16,494,995	₱521,133,320

**Consists of cash collateral and security deposits*

The following table provides the analysis of the Group and the Parent Company's restructured receivables by class (included in the preceding table for the credit quality by class of financial assets) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Consolidated and Parent Company			
	December 31, 2023			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Corporate lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
Medium grade	**₱240,816**	**₱286,900**	**₱–**	**₱527,716**
Low Grade	–	**4,131,390**	–	**4,131,390**
Past due but not impaired	–	–	–	–
Past due and impaired	–	–	**4,766,600**	**4,766,600**
	240,816	**4,418,290**	**4,766,600**	**9,425,706**
Consumer lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	**57,368**	–	–	**57,368**
Medium grade	**167,269**	**13,000**	–	**180,269**
Low Grade	**93,046**	**25,315**	–	**118,361**
Unrated	**115,976**	–	–	**115,976**
Past due but not impaired	–	**15,942**	–	**15,942**
Past due and impaired	–	–	**133,480**	**133,480**
	433,659	**54,257**	**133,480**	**621,396**
Small business lending				
Past due and impaired	–	–	**27,905**	**27,905**
Residential mortgages				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	**151,519**	**12,340**	–	**163,859**
Medium grade	**912,160**	**98,846**	–	**1,011,006**
Past due and impaired	–	–	**83,098**	**83,098**
	1,063,679	**111,186**	**83,098**	**1,257,963**
	₱1,738,154	**₱4,583,733**	**₱5,011,083**	**₱11,332,970**

	Consolidated and Parent Company			
	December 31, 2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Corporate lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
Medium grade	₱11,472	₱102,145	₱–	₱113,617
Low Grade	–	6,614,561	—	6,614,561
Past due and impaired	–	–	3,977,722	3,977,722
	11,472	6,716,706	3,977,722	10,705,900
Consumer lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	15,426	–	–	15,426
Medium grade	276,510	4,905	–	281,415
Low Grade	94,211	33,006	–	127,217
Unrated	109,641	37,735	–	147,376
Past due but not impaired	–	79,245	–	79,245
Past due and impaired	–	-	293,161	293,161
	495,788	154,891	293,161	943,840

(Forward)

	Consolidated and Parent Company			
	December 31, 2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Small business lending				
Past due and impaired	₱–	₱–	₱28,833	₱28,833
	–	–	28,833	28,833
Residential mortgages				
Neither past due nor impaired				
Unrated	934,607	106,388	–	1,040,995
Past due but not impaired	–	31,624	–	31,624
Past due and impaired	–	–	260,108	260,108
	934,607	138,012	260,108	1,332,727
	₱1,441,867	₱7,009,609	₱4,559,824	₱13,011,300

Impairment assessment
The Group calculates ECLs either on a collective or an individual basis.

Asset classes where the Group calculates ECL on an individual basis include:
- Wholesale Banking Segment loans

Asset classes where the Group calculates ECL on a collective basis include:
- Wholesale Banking Segment loans
- Business Banking Segment loans
- Retail Banking Segment loans
- The treasury, trading and interbank relationships (such as investment securities not held for trading, due from other banks, interbank loans and cash collateral deposits)

The Group groups these exposures into smaller homogeneous portfolios, based on a combination of internal and external characteristics of the loans. It includes but not limited to product type, property type, geographic location, internal grade, exposure value, utilization and collateral type, as applicable.

The Group performs assessment of significant increase in credit risk (see Note 2).

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group and the Parent Company recognize impairment losses based on the results of its individual and collective assessment of its credit exposures. Impairment has taken place when there is a presence of known difficulties in the servicing of cash flows by counterparties, a significant credit rating downgrade, infringement of the original terms of the contract has happened, or when there is inability to pay principal or interest overdue beyond a certain threshold. These and other factors, either singly or together with other factors, constitute observable events and/or data that meet the definition of an objective evidence of impairment.

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 and 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.

In 2022, to manage funding liquidity risk in relation to the reestablishment of the HTC business model, the Bank applied a notional limit to its HTC government securities as a percentage of its core deposits and capital. The Bank continuously monitors the volume of its HTC government securities against the notional limit.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities
The table below shows the maturity profile of the Group's and the Parent Company's financial instruments, based on the Group's and the Parent Company's internal methodology that manages liquidity based on remaining contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Financial assets
Maturity profile of financial assets held for liquidity purposes is shown below. Analysis of equity and debt securities at FVTPL into maturity groupings is based on the expected date on which these assets will be realized. For other assets, the analysis into maturity grouping is based on the remaining period from the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date or if earlier, the expected date the assets will be realized.

Financial liabilities
The maturity grouping is based on the remaining period from the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date, except for deposits which are based on expected withdrawals. When a counterparty has a choice of when the amount is paid, the liability is allocated to the earliest period in which the Group can be required to pay.

	Consolidated						
	On Demand	**Within 30 Days**	**31 to 60 Days**	**61 to 180 Days**	**181 to 360 Days**	**Over 360 Days**	**Total**
December 31, 2023							
Financial Assets							
Financial assets at FVTPL:							
HFT investments:							
Government securities	**₱9,681,878**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱9,681,878**
Private bonds	**282,092**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**282,092**
Equity Securities	**25**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**25**
Total HFT investments	**9,963,995**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**9,963,995**
Derivatives	**–**	**147,084**	**98,261**	**370,279**	**296,847**	**9,885**	**922,356**
Total financial assets at FVTPL	**9,963,995**	**147,084**	**98,261**	**370,279**	**296,847**	**9,885**	**10,886,351**
Financial assets at amortized cost:							
COCI and due from BSP	**59,768,224**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**59,768,224**
Due from other banks	**12,023,449**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**12,023,449**
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with BSP	**–**	**107,756**	**26,217**	**2,067,617**	**582,800**	**1,688,325**	**4,472,715**
Investment securities at amortized cost	**–**	**305,432**	**445,050**	**8,717,908**	**8,709,147**	**72,439,372**	**90,616,909**
Receivable from customers and other receivables	**–**	**118,947,227**	**41,906,052**	**76,577,676**	**43,893,795**	**431,454,336**	**712,779,086**
Total financial assets at amortized cost	**71,791,673**	**119,360,415**	**42,377,319**	**87,363,201**	**53,185,742**	**505,582,033**	**879,660,383**
Financial assets at FVTOCI	**–**	**2,862,166**	**4,144,715**	**3,726,535**	**3,669,988**	**166,858,396**	**181,261,800**
Total financial assets	**₱81,755,668**	**₱122,369,665**	**₱46,620,295**	**₱91,460,015**	**₱57,152,577**	**₱672,450,314**	**₱1,071,808,534**
Financial Liabilities							
Deposit liabilities:							
Demand	**₱245,268,222**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱245,268,222**
Savings	**118,280,754**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**118,280,754**
Time	**–**	**65,361,001**	**68,912,990**	**22,684,390**	**31,117,337**	**48,349,242**	**236,424,960**
LTNCD	**–**	**36,273**	**36,273**	**145,091**	**217,635**	**10,851,287**	**11,286,559**
Total deposit liabilities	**363,548,976**	**65,397,274**	**68,949,263**	**22,829,481**	**31,334,972**	**59,200,529**	**611,260,495**
Bills payable and SSURA	**–**	**12,382,574**	**6,221,920**	**27,825,454**	**3,293,446**	**2,421,236**	**52,144,630**
Notes and bonds payable	**–**	**16,191,517**	**146,192**	**15,091,942**	**490,250**	**18,478,121**	**50,398,022**
Acceptances payable	**–**	**1,943,502**	**48,712**	**781,562**	**8,958**	**–**	**2,782,734**
Margin deposits and cash letters of credit	**–**	**57,568**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**57,568**
Manager's and certified checks outstanding	**–**	**5,208,887**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**5,208,887**
Accrued interest, expense and other liabilities	**–**	**14,761,557**	**20,065**	**144,424**	**124,130**	**1,674,945**	**16,725,121**
Total financial liabilities	**₱363,548,976**	**₱115,942,879**	**₱75,386,152**	**₱66,672,863**	**₱35,251,756**	**₱81,774,831**	**₱738,577,457**

	Consolidated						
	On Demand	Within 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days	Total
December 31, 2022							
Financial Assets							
Financial assets at FVTPL:							
HFT investments:							
Government securities	₱4,804,041	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱4,804,041
Private bonds	98,124	–	–	–	–	–	98,124
Equity Securities	24	–	–	–	–	–	24
Total HFT investments	4,902,189	–	–	–	–	–	4,902,189
Derivatives	–	622,591	536,135	302,666	455,244	747,746	2,664,382
Total financial assets at FVTPL	4,902,189	622,591	536,135	302,666	455,244	747,746	7,566,571
Financial assets at amortized cost:							
COCI and due from BSP	76,191,588	–	–	–	–	–	76,191,588
Due from other banks	20,097,291	–	–	–	–	–	20,097,291
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with BSP	–	23,518,740	–	2,031,027	–	2,514,213	28,063,980
Investment securities at amortized cost	–	360,000	–	1,762,360	3,521,273	64,853,870	70,497,503
Receivable from customers and other receivables	–	118,298,074	81,570,585	67,270,389	47,781,414	317,987,898	632,908,360
Total financial assets at amortized cost	96,288,879	142,176,814	81,570,585	71,063,776	51,302,687	385,355,981	827,758,722
Financial assets at FVTOCI	–	2,709,866	917,683	1,814,233	2,613,871	125,821,920	133,877,573
Total financial assets	₱101,191,068	₱145,509,271	₱83,024,403	₱73,180,675	₱54,371,802	₱511,925,647	₱969,202,866
Financial Liabilities							
Deposit liabilities:							
Demand	₱232,542,791	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱232,542,791
Savings	117,524,207	–	–	–	–	–	117,524,207
Time	–	92,172,990	48,627,911	36,299,273	48,480,708	13,716,138	239,297,020
LTNCD	–	–	172,805	8,936,430	6,065,200	11,095,937	26,270,372
Total deposit liabilities	350,066,998	92,172,990	48,800,716	45,235,703	54,545,908	24,812,075	615,634,390
Bills payable and SSURA	–	21,313,167	10,853,530	4,214,461	–	5,204,811	41,585,969
Notes and bonds payable	–	–	–	–	16,726,500	30,600,000	47,326,500
Acceptances payable	–	861,769	103,038	110,904	–	9,553	1,085,264
Margin deposits and cash letters of credit	–	63,946	–	–	–	–	63,946
Manager's and certified checks outstanding	–	4,103,071	–	–	–	–	4,103,071
Accrued interest, expense and other liabilities	–	13,681,634	629,800	198,502	297,780	1,814,964	16,622,680
Total financial liabilities	₱350,066,998	₱132,196,577	₱60,387,084	₱49,759,570	₱71,570,188	₱62,441,403	₱726,421,820

	Parent Company						
	On Demand	**Within 30 Days**	**31 to 60 Days**	**61 to 180 Days**	**181 to 360 Days**	**Over 360 Days**	**Total**
December 31, 2023							
Financial Assets							
Financial assets at FVTPL:							
HFT investments:							
Government securities	**₱9,681,878**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱9,681,878**
Private bonds	**282,092**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**282,092**
Equity Securities	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total HFT investments	**9,963,970**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**9,963,970**
Derivatives	**–**	**147,084**	**98,261**	**370,279**	**296,847**	**9,885**	**922,356**
Total financial assets at FVTPL	**9,963,970**	**147,084**	**98,261**	**370,279**	**296,847**	**9,885**	**10,886,326**
Financial assets at amortized cost:							
COCI and due from BSP	**59,768,099**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**59,768,099**
Due from other banks	**11,963,925**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**11,963,925**
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with BSP	**–**	**107,757**	**26,217**	**2,067,616**	**582,800**	**1,688,325**	**4,472,715**
Investment securities at amortized cost	**–**	**305,432**	**445,051**	**8,717,908**	**8,709,147**	**72,439,372**	**90,616,910**
Receivable from customers and other receivables	**–**	**120,155,193**	**41,906,052**	**76,577,677**	**43,893,795**	**431,453,839**	**713,986,556**
Total financial assets at amortized cost	**71,732,024**	**120,568,382**	**42,377,320**	**87,363,201**	**53,185,742**	**505,581,536**	**880,808,205**
Financial assets at FVTOCI	**–**	**2,862,166**	**4,144,714**	**3,726,535**	**3,669,988**	**166,813,987**	**181,217,390**
Total financial assets	**₱81,695,994**	**₱123,577,632**	**₱46,620,295**	**₱91,460,015**	**₱57,152,577**	**₱672,405,408**	**₱1,072,911,921**

(Forward)

	Parent Company						
	On Demand	**Within 30 Days**	**31 to 60 Days**	**61 to 180 Days**	**181 to 360 Days**	**Over 360 Days**	**Total**
Financial Liabilities							
Deposit liabilities:							
Demand	**₱246,851,638**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱246,851,638**
Savings	**118,400,566**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**118,400,566**
Time	**–**	**65,501,851**	**69,104,753**	**22,745,992**	**31,194,388**	**48,433,711**	**236,980,695**
LTNCD	**–**	**36,273**	**36,273**	**145,091**	**217,636**	**10,851,286**	**11,286,559**
Total deposit liabilities	**365,252,204**	**65,538,124**	**69,141,026**	**22,891,083**	**31,412,024**	**59,284,997**	**613,519,458**
Bills payable and SSURA	**–**	**12,361,581**	**6,221,920**	**27,825,454**	**3,293,446**	**2,376,395**	**52,078,796**
Notes payable	**–**	**16,191,517**	**146,192**	**15,091,942**	**490,250**	**18,478,121**	**50,398,022**
Acceptances payable	**–**	**1,943,502**	**48,712**	**781,562**	**8,958**	**–**	**2,782,734**
Margin deposits and cash letters of credit	**–**	**57,568**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**57,568**
Manager's and certified checks outstanding	**–**	**5,208,887**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**5,208,887**
Accrued interest, expense and other liabilities	**–**	**13,935,498**	**20,064**	**144,424**	**124,130**	**1,487,401**	**15,711,517**
Total financial liabilities	**₱365,252,204**	**₱115,236,676**	**₱75,577,914**	**₱66,734,465**	**₱35,328,808**	**₱81,626,915**	**₱739,756,982**

	Parent Company						
	On Demand	Within 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days	Total
December 31, 2022							
Financial Assets							
Financial assets at FVTPL:							
HFT investments:							
Government securities	₱4,804,041	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱4,804,041
Private bonds	98,124	–	–	–	–	–	98,124
Total HFT investments	4,902,165	–	–	–	–	–	4,902,165
Others	–	622,591	536,135	302,666	455,244	747,746	2,664,382
Total financial assets at FVTPL	4,902,165	622,591	536,135	302,666	455,244	747,746	7,566,547
Financial assets at amortized cost:							
COCI and due from BSP	76,191,463	–	–	–	–	–	76,191,463
Due from other banks	20,033,377	–	–	–	–	–	20,033,377
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with BSP	–	23,518,740	–	2,031,027	–	2,514,213	28,063,980
Investment securities at amortized cost	–	360,000	–	1,762,360	3,521,273	64,853,870	70,497,503
Receivable from customers and other receivables	–	118,339,512	66,583,862	52,340,971	32,671,263	348,822,686	618,758,294
Total financial assets at amortized cost	96,224,840	142,218,252	66,583,862	56,134,358	36,192,536	416,190,769	813,544,617
Financial assets at FVTOCI	–	2,709,866	917,683	1,814,233	2,613,871	125,782,129	133,837,782
Total financial assets	₱101,127,005	₱145,550,709	₱68,037,680	₱58,251,257	₱39,261,651	₱542,720,644	₱954,948,946
Financial Liabilities							
Deposit liabilities:							
Demand	₱232,667,786	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	232,667,786
Savings	119,200,233	–	–	–	–	–	119,200,233
Time	–	92,259,186	48,673,385	41,123,635	48,526,045	11,333,756	241,916,007
LTNCD	–	–	172,805	8,936,430	6,065,200	11,095,937	26,270,372
Total deposit liabilities	351,868,019	92,259,186	48,846,190	50,060,065	54,591,245	22,429,693	620,054,398
Bills payable and SSURA	–	21,313,167	10,803,530	4,176,127	–	5,204,811	41,497,635
Notes payable	–	–	–	–	16,726,500	30,600,000	47,326,500
Acceptances payable	–	861,769	103,038	110,904	–	9,553	1,085,264
Margin deposits and cash letters of credit	–	63,946	–	–	–	–	63,946
Manager's and certified checks outstanding	–	4,103,071	–	–	–	–	4,103,071
Accrued interest, expense and other liabilities	–	13,687,517	630,050	198,502	297,780	1,314,964	16,128,813
Total financial liabilities	₱351,868,019	₱132,288,656	₱60,382,808	₱54,545,598	₱71,615,525	₱59,559,021	₱730,259,627

The table below shows the contractual expiry by maturity of the Group's and the Parent Company's contingent liabilities and commitments (gross of allowance for credit losses).

	On Demand	Within 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days	Total
December 31, 2023							
Unutilized credit limit of credit card holders	**₱89,916,523**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱89,916,523**
Committed loan line	**13,155,504**	**–**	**937,500**	**3,191,021**	**1,500,000**	**–**	**18,784,025**
Unused commercial letters of credit	**1,657,802**	**5,269,914**	**6,275,753**	**11,201,829**	**11,643,658**	**10,456,686**	**46,505,642**
Outstanding guarantees	**833,749**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**833,749**
Inward bills for collection	**1,451,832**	**134,744**	**28,965**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,615,541**
Outward bills for collection	**107,422**	**111,062**	**13,880**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**232,364**
Financial guarantees with commitment	**–**	**–**	**–**	**143,636**	**4,019**	**106,619**	**254,274**
	₱107,122,832	**₱5,515,720**	**₱7,256,098**	**₱14,536,486**	**₱13,147,677**	**₱10,563,305**	**₱158,142,118**
December 31, 2022							
Unutilized credit limit of credit card holders	₱53,158,655	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱53,158,655
Committed loan line	1,882,108	–	11,835,013	2,311,500	16,441,711	–	32,470,332
Unused commercial letters of credit	1,226,879	3,100,558	6,851,960	10,334,487	10,608,538	5,398,641	37,521,063
Outstanding guarantees	899,839	–	–	–	–	–	899,839
Inward bills for collection	829,173	78,916	37,639	5,124	–	–	950,852
Outward bills for collection	237,609	4,246	180,984	–	131	–	422,970
Financial guarantees with commitment	–	1,239	14,946	9,033	2,750	–	27,968
	₱58,234,263	₱3,184,959	₱18,920,542	₱12,660,144	₱27,053,130	₱5,398,641	₱125,451,679

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 most of the proprietary trading of the Group, is assigned with risk limits by the ROC.
- The Risk Management Group 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 the trading and ac and crual 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 environment. The tools include sensitivity analyses to pinpoint 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 Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book 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 are 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, interest rate stress-testing, calculation of change in Economic Value of Equity (EVE), reporting to ALCO, Risk Oversight Committee and the Board of Directors, model validation and maintenance, and regular audit.

Interest rate risk exposures are reported via the monthly 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 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 will complement earnings-at-risk (EaR) and value-at-risk (VaR) as the Group's measure of interest rate risk. As of December 31, 2023, the Parent Company's Delta EVE is at 8.86%, arising from parallel down interest rate shock scenario.

In 2022, to manage repricing gaps in relation to the re-establishment of the HTC government securities business model, the Parent Company has applied a notional limit to its HTC government securities as a percentage of its total interest earning assets.

The following tables set forth the asset-liability gap position of the Group and of the Parent Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 (amounts in millions):

	Consolidated					
	Within 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days	Total
December 31, 2023						
Rate-sensitive Financial Assets						
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
HFT investments:						
Government securities	**₱9,682**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱9,682**
Private bonds	**282**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**282**
Total HFT investments	**9,964**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**9,964**
Derivative assets	**147**	**98**	**370**	**297**	**10**	**922**
Total financial assets at FVTPL	**10,111**	**98**	**370**	**297**	**10**	**10,886**
Financial assets at amortized cost:						
Due from BSP and other banks and Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with the BSP	**57,925**	**–**	**2,000**	**500**	**1,500**	**61,925**
Investment securities at amortized cost - gross of allowance	**–**	**140**	**7,548**	**7,114**	**61,405**	**76,207**
Receivable from customers and other receivables - gross of allowance	**114,832**	**39,096**	**67,019**	**31,118**	**301,782**	**553,847**
Total financial assets at amortized cost	**172,757**	**39,236**	**76,567**	**38,732**	**364,687**	**691,979**
Financial assets at FVTOCI	**2,286**	**3,579**	**1,470**	**291**	**131,714**	**139,340**
Total rate-sensitive assets	**185,154**	**42,913**	**78,407**	**39,320**	**496,411**	**842,205**
Rate-sensitive Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	**428,011**	**68,749**	**21,906**	**30,213**	**57,652**	**606,531**
Bills payable and SSURA	**12,151**	**6,043**	**27,521**	**3,266**	**2,358**	**51,339**
Notes and bonds payable	**15,995**	**–**	**14,572**	**–**	**18,397**	**48,964**
Total rate-sensitive liabilities	**456,157**	**74,792**	**63,999**	**33,479**	**78,407**	**706,834**
Asset-Liability Gap	**(₱271,003)**	**(₱31,879)**	**₱14,408**	**₱5,841**	**₱418,004**	**₱135,371**
December 31, 2022						
Rate-sensitive Financial Assets						
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
HFT investments:						
Government securities	₱4,804	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱4,804
Private bonds	98	–	–	–	–	98
Total HFT investments	4,902	–	–	–	–	4,902
Derivative assets	622	536	303	455	748	2,664
Total financial assets at FVTPL	5,524	536	303	455	748	7,566
Financial assets at amortized cost:						
Due from BSP and other banks and Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with the BSP	106,626	–	2,000	–	1,998	110,624
Investment securities at amortized cost - gross of allowance	328	1,030	737	3,519	63,616	69,230
Receivable from customers and other receivables - gross of allowance	108,095	27,193	37,947	74,622	271,239	519,096
Total financial assets at amortized cost	215,049	28,223	40,684	78,141	336,853	698,950
Financial assets at FVTOCI	2,302	518	222	231	109,204	112,477
Total rate-sensitive assets	222,875	29,277	41,209	78,827	446,805	818,993
Rate-sensitive Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	439,036	46,946	43,642	52,574	23,640	605,838
Bills payable and SSURA	18,701	10,854	6,181	33	5,151	40,920
Notes and bonds payable	–	–	–	16,705	30,407	47,112
Total rate-sensitive liabilities	457,737	57,800	49,823	69,312	59,198	693,870
Asset-Liability Gap	(₱234,862)	(₱28,523)	(₱8,614)	₱9,515	₱387,607	₱125,123

	Parent Company					
	Within 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days	Total
December 31, 2023						
Rate-sensitive Financial Assets						
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
HFT investments:						
Government securities	**₱9,682**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱9,682**
Private bonds	**282**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**282**
Total HFT investments	**9,964**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**9,964**
Derivative assets	**147**	**98**	**370**	**297**	**10**	**922**
Total financial assets at FVTPL	**10,111**	**98**	**370**	**297**	**10**	**10,886**
Financial assets at amortized cost:						
Due from BSP and other banks and Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with the BSP	**57,866**	**–**	**2,000**	**500**	**1,500**	**61,866**
Investment securities at amortized cost - gross of allowance	**–**	**140**	**7,548**	**7,114**	**61,405**	**76,207**
Receivable from customers and other receivables - gross	**116,040**	**39,096**	**67,019**	**31,118**	**301,781**	**555,054**
Total financial assets at amortized cost	**173,906**	**39,236**	**76,567**	**38,732**	**364,686**	**693,127**
Financial assets at FVTOCI	**2,286**	**3,579**	**1,470**	**291**	**131,714**	**139,340**
Total rate-sensitive assets	**186,303**	**42,913**	**78,407**	**39,320**	**496,410**	**843,353**
Rate-sensitive Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	**430,262**	**68,749**	**21,906**	**30,213**	**57,652**	**608,782**
Bills payable and SSURA	**12,130**	**6,043**	**27,521**	**3,266**	**2,313**	**51,273**
Notes and bonds payable	**15,995**	**–**	**14,572**	**–**	**18,397**	**48,964**
Total rate-sensitive liabilities	**458,387**	**74,792**	**63,999**	**33,479**	**78,362**	**709,019**
Asset-Liability Gap	**(₱272,084)**	**(₱31,879)**	**₱14,408**	**₱5,841**	**₱418,048**	**₱134,334**
December 31, 2022						
Rate-sensitive Financial Assets						
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
HFT investments:						
Government securities	₱4,804	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱4,804
Private bonds	98	–	–	–	–	98
Total HFT investments	4,902	–	–	–	–	4,902
Derivative assets	622	536	303	455	748	2,664
Total financial assets at FVTPL	5,524	536	303	455	748	7,566
Financial assets at amortized cost:						
Due from BSP and other banks and Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with the BSP	106,562	–	2,000	–	1,998	110,560
Investment securities at amortized cost - gross of allowance	328	1,030	737	3,519	63,616	69,230
Receivable from customers and other receivables - gross	107,729	27,193	37,947	74,622	271,239	518,730
Total financial assets at amortized cost	214,619	28,223	40,684	78,141	336,853	698,520
Financial assets at FVTOCI	2,303	518	222	231	109,203	112,477
Total rate-sensitive assets	222,446	29,277	41,209	78,827	446,804	818,563
Rate-sensitive Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	467,944	35,410	18,188	15,938	70,398	607,878
Bills payable and SSURA	18,666	10,804	6,181	–	5,151	40,802
Notes and bonds payable	–	–	–	16,705	30,407	47,112
Total rate-sensitive liabilities	486,610	46,214	24,369	32,643	105,956	695,792
Asset-Liability Gap	(₱264,164)	(₱16,937)	₱16,840	₱46,184	₱340,848	₱122,771

The following table provides for the average effective interest rates by period of repricing (or by period of maturity if there is no repricing) of the Group and of the Parent Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	Greater than 1 year	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	Greater than 1 year
December 31, 2023						
Peso						
Financial Assets						
Due from BSP	–	–	–	–	–	–
Due from banks	**7.47%**	**8.01%**	**8.37%**	**7.47%**	**8.01%**	**8.37%**
Interbank loans	**1.31%**	–	–	**1.31%**	–	–
Investment securities*	**4.43%**	**6.11%**	–	**4.43%**	**6.11%**	–
Loans and receivables	**5.45%**	**7.53%**	**7.88%**	**5.45%**	**7.53%**	**7.88%**
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities other than LTNCD	**3.94%**	**4.18%**	**4.21%**	**3.94%**	**4.18%**	**4.21%**
LTNCD	–	–	**4.03%**	–	–	**4.03%**
Bills payable and SSURA	–	–	**8.00%**	–	–	**8.00%**
Notes payable	–	–	**4.29%**	–	–	**4.29%**
USD						
Financial Assets						
Due from banks	**1.00%**	–	–	**1.00%**	–	–
Investment securities*	**3.41%**	**4.36%**	–	**3.41%**	**4.36%**	–
Loans and receivables	**4.82%**	**5.94%**	**6.29%**	**4.82%**	**5.94%**	**6.29%**
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	**1.33%**	**1.05%**	**3.26%**	**1.33%**	**1.05%**	**3.26%**
Bills payable	**4.87%**	**2.49%**	–	**4.87%**	**2.49%**	–
Notes payable	–	–	–	–	–	–
December 31, 2022						
Peso						
Financial Assets						
Due from BSP	1.68%	–	–	1.68%	0.00%	–
Due from banks	–	3.75%	–	–	5.97%	–
Interbank loans	0.15%	–	–	0.15%	–	–
Investment securities*	5.04%	3.96%	4.18%	5.04%	3.96%	4.18%
Loans and receivables	4.43%	6.10%	7.21%	4.43%	6.10%	7.21%
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities other than LTNCD	5.00%	3.70%	3.99%	5.00%	3.70%	3.99%
LTNCD	–	–	4.10%	–	–	4.10%
Bills payable and SSURA	–	–	8.00%	–	–	8.00%
Notes payable	–	–	4.29%	–	–	4.29%
USD						
Financial Assets						
Due from banks	0.35%	–	–	0.35%	–	–
Investment securities*	2.62%	3.85%	2.93%	2.62%	3.85%	2.93%
Loans and receivables	3.61%	4.43%	5.74%	3.61%	4.43%	5.74%
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	3.36%	3.15%	2.92%	3.36%	3.15%	2.92%
Bills payable	4.19%	2.35%	4.85%	4.19%	2.35%	4.85%
Notes payable	–	–	4.68%	–	–	4.68%

** Consists of Financial assets at FVTPL, Financial assets at FVTOCI and Investment securities at amortized cost*

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 instruments 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 there is 99% confidence 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.

The following table provides the VaR summary of the Parent Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 (amounts in millions):

Component VaR *(Jan 3 to Sep 6, 2023)*	**FX and FX Swaps**	**Fixed Income**	**Interest Rate Swap Agreements***	**Other Derivatives**
2023-Highest	**35,360.45**	**186,785.30**	**1,155.53**	**17,673.78**
2023-Lowest	**18.44**	**33,261.20**	**0.04**	**43.67**
2023-Average Daily	**7,270.63**	**107,091.28**	**335.89**	**1,293.65**

**Includes interest rate swap transactions of same currency, e.g., PHP fix/float, and cross currency swaps, e.g., USD/PHP fix/fix*

Stand-alone VaR *(Sep 7 to Dec 31, 2023)*	**FX and FX Swaps**	**Fixed Income**	**Interest Rate Swap Agreements***	**Other Derivatives**
As of Dec. 31, 2023	**9,843.33**	**47,191.52**	**54,269.82**	**1,555.45**
2023-Highest	**45,482.34**	**68,837.74**	**56,719.42**	**5,802.12**
2023-Lowest	**5,765.02**	**44,012.10**	**235.65**	**807.88**
2023-Average Daily	**14,972.56**	**57,592.19**	**4,657.22**	**1,890.04**

**Includes interest rate swap transactions of same currency, e.g., PHP fix/float, and cross currency swaps, e.g., USD/PHP fix/fix*

Component VaR	FX and FX Swaps	Fixed Income	Interest Rate Swap Agreements*	Other Derivatives
31-Dec-22				
As of Dec. 31, 2022	7.083	7.305	5.523	6.505
Max as of Dec. 31 2022	26.876	96.215	12.595	9.587
Min as of Dec. 31, 2022	0.72	5.008	1.943	0.784
Ave as of Dec. 31, 2022	6.996	27.942	6.189	5.53

**Includes interest rate swap transactions of same currency, e.g., PHP fix/float, and cross currency swaps, e.g., USD/PHP fix/fix*

In September 2023, the Parent Company shifted from the use of component VaR which reflects decomposition of the risk of the portfolio to stand-alone VaR to properly capture the risk per risk factor.

The amounts displayed for disclosure above shows the stand-alone VaR for each product.

The Parent Company's trading in fixed income securities together with the interest rate swaps are exposed to movements in interest rates. Foreign exchange swaps and other derivatives such as options and gold forwards are exposed to multiple risk factors including foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and sometimes even the volatility of these factors, e.g., for options, the volatility of the FX rates are also being traded.

The high and low of the total portfolio may not equal to the sum of the individual components as the high and low of individual portfolios may have occurred on different trading days.

Equity price risk
Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities will decrease as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, this risk originates from the open stock positions of SB Equities. The Bank has no significant equity price risk as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The Group, except for SBEI, has no equity securities classified under Financial assets at FVTOCI as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 which are affected by changes in the PSEi as these securities are mainly golf and club shares.

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.

The following tables set forth, for the period indicated, the sensitivity of the Parent Company's net interest income and equity to reasonably possible changes in interest rates with all other variables held constant:

	2023				2022			
Currency	**PHP**		USD		PHP		USD	
Changes in interest rates (in basis points)	**+100**	**-100**	**+100**	**-100**	+100	-100	+100	-100
Change in annualized net interest income*	**(₱348)**	**₱348**	**(₱1,036)**	**₱1,036**	(₱835)	₱835	(₱10)	₱10

**Amounts in millions*

EaR is the bank's 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 statement of financial position date.

This approach focuses on the impact in profit or loss of holding on to the gaps over a 1-year time frame. The Bank calculates Earnings-at-Risk on a monthly basis.

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. 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.

The following tables summarize the Group's and the Parent Company's exposure to currency risk as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. Included in the tables are the Group's and the Parent Company's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorized by currency (amounts in Philippine Peso thousands equivalent and excludes FCDU USD-denominated instruments).

	2023			2022		
	USD	**Others***	**Total**	USD	Others*	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱720**	**₱204,460**	**₱205,180**	₱183	₱251,484	₱251,667
Due from other banks	**3,495,948**	**2,858,751**	**6,354,699**	6,592,053	4,773,930	11,365,983
Financial assets at FVTPL	**–**	**–**	**–**	30,951	–	30,951
Loans and receivables	**5,524,662**	**674,593**	**6,199,255**	10,667,215	71,403	10,738,618
Other assets	**1**	**1,922**	**1,923**	–	–	–
Total financial assets	**9,021,331**	**3,739,726**	**12,761,057**	17,290,402	5,096,817	22,387,219
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	**–**	**33,131,529**	**33,131,529**	–	4,158,853	4,158,853
Derivative liabilities	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	–
Bills payable and SSURA	**(41)**	**901**	**860**	955,611	157	955,768
Acceptances payable	**2,773,929**	**8,805**	**2,782,734**	1,577,162	71,403	1,648,565
Margin deposits and cash letters of credit	**4,551**	**–**	**4,551**	32,463	–	32,463
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses	**–**	**104,413**	**104,413**	21,990	851	22,841
Other liabilities	**398,956**	**58,139**	**457,095**	43,316	4,923	48,239
Total financial liabilities	**3,177,395**	**33,303,787**	**36,481,182**	2,630,542	4,236,187	6,866,729
Currency Swaps and Forwards	**93,957,497**	**30,693,963**	**124,651,460**	(472,157)	261,642	(210,515)
Net Exposure	**₱99,801,433**	**₱1,129,902**	**₱100,931,335**	₱14,187,703	₱1,122,272	₱15,309,975

* *Consists of Euro, British pound, Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, Hong Kong dollar, Singapore dollar, New Zealand dollar, Swiss franc, Japanese yen, Danish kroner, Thai baht, Chinese yuan, and South Korean won*

Information relating to the Parent Company's currency derivatives are disclosed in Note 6. The Parent Company has outstanding cross-currency swaps with notional amount of USD11.8million and USD304.8 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and foreign currency forward transactions with notional amount of USD3.1 billion (bought) and USD0.9 billion (sold) as of December 31, 2023, and USD1.3 billion (bought) and USD0.9 billion (sold) as of December 31, 2022. The impact of the range of reasonably possible changes in the US Dollar-Philippine Peso exchange rate (except those in the FCDU books) on the Parent Company's non-consolidated pre-tax income in 2023 and 2022 has been included in the VaR summary per product line.

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, and information security, 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. This is all to ensure that information security, fraud, resiliency, and other operational risks are adequately addressed.

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 understands 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 and Derivative Transactions

The following table provides the fair value hierarchy lending of the Group's and the Parent Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value and those for which fair values should be disclosed:

	Consolidated				
		Fair Value			
	Carrying Value	Total	Quoted Prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
December 31, 2023					
Assets Measured at Fair Value					
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
HFT investments:					
Government securities	**₱9,681,878**	**₱9,681,878**	**₱2,913,828**	**₱6,768,050**	**₱–**
Private bonds	**282,092**	**282,092**	**174,580**	**107,512**	**–**
Equity securities	**25**	**25**	**–**	**25**	**–**
Total HFT investments	**9,963,995**	**9,963,995**	**3,088,408**	**6,875,587**	**–**
Derivative assets:					
Currency forwards	**629,854**	**629,854**	**–**	**629,854**	**–**
Interest rate swaps	**239,882**	**239,882**	**–**	**239,882**	**–**
Interest rate future	**40,776**	**40,776**	**–**	**40,776**	**–**
Cross-currency swaps	**11,828**	**11,828**	**–**	**11,828**	**–**
Bond forwards and options	**16**	**16**	**–**	**16**	**–**
Total derivative assets	**922,356**	**922,356**	**–**	**922,356**	**–**
Total financial assets at FVTPL	**10,886,351**	**10,886,351**	**3,088,408**	**7,797,943**	**–**
Financial assets at FVTOCI:					
Treasury notes and bills	**82,365,379**	**82,365,379**	**45,017,540**	**37,347,839**	**–**
Treasury bonds	**55,451,234**	**55,451,234**	**46,369,066**	**9,082,168**	**–**
Private bonds	**1,523,151**	**1,523,151**	**–**	**1,523,151**	**–**
Equity securities	**521,285**	**521,285**	**–**	**521,285**	**–**
	139,861,049	**139,861,049**	**91,386,606**	**48,474,443**	**–**
	₱150,747,400	**₱150,747,400**	**₱94,475,014**	**₱56,272,386**	**₱–**
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial Assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Investment securities at amortized cost:					
Private bonds	**₱57,825,124**	**₱56,774,956**	**₱22,295,281**	**₱34,479,675**	**₱–**
Treasury bonds	**14,958,498**	**14,988,687**	**–**	**14,988,687**	**–**
Treasury notes and bills	**3,372,462**	**3,447,353**	**815,028**	**2,632,325**	**–**
Total investment securities at amortized cost	**76,156,084**	**75,210,996**	**23,110,309**	**52,100,687**	**–**
Receivable from customers:					
Corporate lending	**376,237,689**	**370,771,905**	**–**	**–**	**370,771,905**
Consumer lending	**71,502,587**	**70,622,747**	**–**	**–**	**70,622,747**
Small business lending	**550,177**	**549,433**	**–**	**–**	**549,433**
Residential mortgages	**82,517,787**	**81,752,717**	**–**	**–**	**81,752,717**
Total receivable from customers	**530,808,240**	**523,696,802**	**–**	**–**	**523,696,802**
Other receivables	**7,521,159**	**7,521,159**	**–**	**–**	**7,521,159**
Other assets	**708,515**	**663,894**	**–**	**–**	**663,894**
Total financial assets at amortized cost	**615,193,998**	**607,092,851**	**23,110,309**	**52,100,687**	**531,881,855**
Non-financial Assets					
Investment properties	**4,790,602**	**6,504,188**	**–**	**–**	**6,504,188**
	₱619,984,600	**₱613,597,039**	**₱23,110,309**	**₱52,100,687**	**₱538,386,043**
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					
Financial liabilities at FVTPL:					
Derivative liabilities:					
Currency forwards	**₱2,940,101**	**₱2,940,101**	**₱–**	**₱2,940,101**	**₱–**
Interest rate futures	**28,592**	**28,592**	**–**	**28,592**	**–**
Bonds forward	**13**	**13**	**–**	**13**	**–**
Total financial liabilities at FVTPL	**2,968,706**	**2,968,706**	**–**	**2,968,706**	
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Deposit liabilities excluding LTNCD	**596,115,373**	**597,217,974**	**–**	**–**	**597,217,974**
Notes Payable	**48,963,521**	**49,121,866**	**–**	**–**	**49,121,866**
LTNCD	**10,416,014**	**10,358,450**	**–**	**–**	**10,358,450**
Bills payable and SSURA	**51,339,105**	**51,663,319**	**–**	**–**	**51,663,319**
	₱706,834,013	**₱708,361,609**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱708,361,609**

	Consolidated				
		Fair Value			
	Carrying Value	Total	Quoted Prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
December 31, 2022					
Assets Measured at Fair Value					
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
HFT investments:					
Government securities	₱4,804,041	₱4,804,041	₱179,691	₱4,624,350	₱–
Private bonds	98,124	98,124	62,254	35,870	–
Equity securities	25	25	–	25	–
Total HFT investments	4,902,190	4,902,190	241,945	4,660,245	–
Derivative assets:					
Currency forwards	1,646,303	1,646,303	–	1,646,303	–
Interest rate swaps	710,772	710,772	–	710,772	–
Cross-currency swaps	304,835	304,835	–	304,835	–
Bond forwards and options	2,472	2,472	–	2,472	–
Total derivative assets	2,664,382	2,664,382	–	2,664,382	–
Total financial assets at FVTPL	7,566,572	7,566,572	241,945	7,324,627	–
Financial assets at FVTOCI:					
Treasury notes and bills	52,666,184	52,666,184	18,403,670	34,262,514	–
Treasury bonds	55,759,876	55,759,876	17,000,162	38,759,714	–
Private bonds	4,050,963	4,050,963	–	4,050,963	–
Equity securities	414,470	414,470	–	414,470	–
	112,891,493	112,891,493	35,403,832	77,487,661	–
	₱120,458,065	₱120,458,065	₱35,645,777	₱84,812,288	₱–
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial Assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Investment securities at amortized cost:					
Private bonds	₱57,224,404	₱54,764,889	₱21,812,952	₱32,951,937	₱–
Treasury bonds	9,308,398	9,045,312	–	9,045,312	–
Treasury notes and bills	2,697,158	2,705,775	1,088,219	1,617,556	–
Total investment securities at amortized cost	69,229,960	66,515,976	22,901,171	43,614,805	–
Receivable from customers:					
Corporate lending	375,938,991	369,910,601	–	–	369,910,601
Consumer lending	50,010,942	48,152,662	–	–	48,152,662
Small business lending	669,819	663,934	–	–	663,934
Residential mortgages	69,851,609	69,222,082	–	–	69,222,082
Total receivable from customers	496,471,361	487,949,279	–	–	487,949,279
Other receivables	6,146,073	6,146,073	–	–	6,146,073
Other assets	527,231	478,574	–	–	478,574
Total financial assets at amortized cost	572,374,625	561,089,902	22,901,171	43,614,805	494,573,926
Non-financial Assets					
Investment properties	3,204,671	3,995,533	–	–	3,995,533
	₱575,579,296	₱565,085,435	₱22,901,171	₱43,614,805	₱498,569,459
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					
Financial liabilities at FVTPL:					
Derivative liabilities:					
Currency forwards	₱1,126,730	₱1,126,730	₱–	₱1,126,730	₱–
Interest rate swaps	622,754	622,754	–	622,754	–
Bonds forward	3,334	3,334	–	3,334	–
Total financial liabilities at FVTPL	1,752,818	1,752,818	–	1,752,818	–
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Deposit liabilities excluding LTNCD	581,069,782	580,435,471	–	–	580,435,471
Notes Payable	47,111,693	47,162,308	–	–	47,162,308
LTNCD	24,766,786	24,666,830	–	–	24,666,830
Bills payable and SSURA	40,920,403	40,914,705	–	–	40,914,705
	₱693,868,664	₱693,179,314	₱–	₱–	₱693,179,314

	Parent Company				
		Fair Value			
	Carrying Value	**Total**	**Quoted Prices in active market (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
December 31, 2023					
Assets Measured at Fair Value					
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
HFT investments:					
Government securities	**₱9,681,878**	**₱9,681,878**	**₱2,913,828**	**₱6,768,050**	**₱–**
Private bonds	**282,092**	**282,092**	**174,580**	**107,512**	**–**
Total HFT investments	**9,963,970**	**9,963,970**	**3,088,408**	**6,875,562**	**–**
Derivative assets:					
Currency forwards	**629,854**	**629,854**	**–**	**629,854**	**–**
Interest rate swaps	**239,882**	**239,882**	**–**	**239,882**	**–**
Interest rate future	**40,776**	**40,776**	**–**	**40,776**	**–**
Cross-currency swaps	**11,828**	**11,828**	**–**	**11,828**	**–**
Bond forwards and options	**16**	**16**	**–**	**16**	**–**
Total derivative assets	**922,356**	**922,356**	**–**	**922,356**	**–**
Total financial assets at FVTPL	**10,886,326**	**10,886,326**	**3,088,408**	**7,797,918**	**–**
Financial assets at FVTOCI:					
Treasury notes and bills	**82,365,379**	**82,365,379**	**45,017,540**	**37,347,839**	**–**
Treasury bonds	**55,451,234**	**55,451,234**	**46,369,066**	**9,082,168**	**–**
Private bonds	**1,523,151**	**1,523,151**	**–**	**1,523,151**	**–**
Equity securities	**476,875**	**476,875**	**–**	**476,875**	**–**
	139,816,639	**139,816,639**	**91,386,606**	**48,430,033**	**–**
	₱150,702,965	**₱150,702,965**	**₱94,475,014**	**₱56,227,951**	**₱–**
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial Assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Investment securities at amortized cost:					
Private bonds	**₱57,825,124**	**₱56,774,956**	**₱22,295,281**	**₱34,479,675**	**₱–**
Treasury bonds	**14,958,498**	**14,988,687**	**–**	**14,988,687**	**–**
Treasury notes and bills	**3,372,462**	**3,447,353**	**815,028**	**2,632,325**	**–**
Total investment securities at amortized cost	**76,156,084**	**75,210,996**	**23,110,309**	**52,100,687**	**–**
Receivable from customers:					
Corporate lending	**377,892,991**	**372,427,207**	**–**	**–**	**372,427,207**
Consumer lending	**71,416,364**	**70,536,524**	**–**	**–**	**70,536,524**
Small business lending	**550,177**	**549,433**	**–**	**–**	**549,433**
Residential mortgages	**82,517,787**	**81,752,717**	**–**	**–**	**81,752,717**
Total receivable from customers	**532,377,319**	**525,265,881**	**–**	**–**	**525,265,881**
Other receivables	**7,186,809**	**7,186,809**	**–**	**–**	**7,186,809**
Other assets	**710,517**	**666,271**	**–**	**–**	**666,271**
Total financial assets at amortized cost	**616,430,729**	**608,329,957**	**23,110,309**	**52,100,687**	**533,118,961**
Non-financial Assets					
Investment properties	**4,789,827**	**6,503,413**	**–**	**–**	**6,503,413**
	₱621,220,556	**₱614,833,370**	**₱23,110,309**	**₱52,100,687**	**₱539,622,374**
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					
Financial liabilities at FVTPL:					
Derivative liabilities:					
Currency forwards	**2,940,101**	**2,940,101**	**–**	**2,940,101**	**–**
Interest rate swaps	**₱28,592**	**₱28,592**	**₱–**	**₱28,592**	**₱–**
Bonds forward	**13**	**13**	**–**	**13**	**–**
Total financial liabilities at FVTPL	**₱2,968,706**	**₱2,968,706**	**₱–**	**₱2,968,706**	**₱–**
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:					
Deposit liabilities excluding LTNCD	**₱598,366,398**	**₱599,468,999**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱599,468,999**
Notes Payable	**48,963,521**	**49,121,866**	**–**	**–**	**49,121,866**
LTNCD	**10,416,014**	**10,358,450**	**–**	**–**	**10,358,450**
Bills payable and SSURA	**51,273,271**	**51,597,485**	**–**	**–**	**51,597,485**
	₱709,019,204	**₱710,546,800**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱710,546,800**

	Parent Company				
		Fair Value			
	Carrying Value	Total	Quoted Prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
December 31, 2022					
Assets Measured at Fair Value					
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
HFT investments:					
Government securities	₱4,804,041	₱4,804,041	₱179,691	₱4,624,350	₱–
Private bonds	98,124	98,124	62,254	35,870	–
Total HFT investments	4,902,165	4,902,165	241,945	4,660,220	–
Derivative assets:					
Currency forwards	1,646,303	1,646,303	–	1,646,303	–
Interest rate swaps	710,772	710,772	–	710,772	–
Cross-currency swaps	304,835	304,835	–	304,835	–
Bond forwards and options	2,472	2,472	–	2,472	–
Total derivative assets	2,664,382	2,664,382	–	2,664,382	–
Total financial assets at FVTPL	7,566,547	7,566,547	241,945	7,324,602	–
Financial assets at FVTOCI:					
Treasury notes and bills	52,666,184	52,666,184	18,403,670	34,262,514	–
Treasury bonds	55,759,876	55,759,876	17,000,162	38,759,714	–
Private bonds	4,050,963	4,050,963	–	4,050,963	–
Equity securities	374,679	374,679	–	374,679	–
	112,851,702	112,851,702	35,403,832	77,447,870	–
	₱120,418,249	₱120,418,249	₱35,645,777	₱84,772,472	₱–
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial Assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Investment securities at amortized cost:					
Private bonds	₱57,224,404	₱54,764,889	₱21,812,952	₱32,951,937	₱–
Treasury bonds	9,308,398	9,045,312	–	9,045,312	–
Treasury notes and bills	2,697,158	2,705,775	1,088,219	1,617,556	–
Total investment securities at amortized cost	69,229,960	66,515,976	22,901,171	43,614,805	–
Receivable from customers:					
Corporate lending	376,388,458	370,360,068	–	–	370,360,068
Consumer lending	49,731,154	47,872,874	–	–	47,872,874
Small business lending	669,819	663,934	–	–	663,934
Residential mortgages	69,851,609	69,222,082	–	–	69,222,082
Total receivable from customers	496,641,040	488,118,958	–	–	488,118,958
Other receivables	5,644,385	5,644,385	–	–	5,644,385
Other assets	529,234	480,989	–	–	480,989
Total financial assets at amortized cost	572,044,619	560,760,308	22,901,171	43,614,805	494,244,332
Non-financial Assets					
Investment properties	3,203,896	3,994,758	–	–	3,994,758
	₱575,248,515	₱564,755,066	₱22,901,171	₱43,614,805	₱498,239,090
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					
Financial liabilities at FVTPL:					
Derivative liabilities:					
Currency forwards	₱1,126,730	₱1,126,730	₱–	₱1,126,730	₱–
Interest rate swaps	622,754	622,754	–	622,754	–
Bonds forward	3,334	3,334	–	3,334	–
Total financial liabilities at FVTPL	₱1,752,818	₱1,752,818	₱–	₱1,752,818	₱–
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:					
Deposit liabilities excluding LTNCD	₱583,111,913	₱583,811,300	₱–	₱–	₱583,811,300
Notes Payable	47,111,693	47,162,308	–	–	47,162,308
LTNCD	24,766,786	24,666,830	–	–	24,666,830
Bills payable and SSURA	40,802,069	40,796,371	–	–	40,796,371
	₱695,792,461	₱696,436,809	₱–	₱–	₱696,436,809

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

During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, 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:

COCI, due from BSP and other banks and interbank loans receivable and 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 on the basis of recent sales of similar properties in the same area as the investment properties and taking into account the economic conditions prevailing at 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. As a rule, 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
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 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.

Derivative Financial Instruments
The following tables set out the information about the Group's and the Parent Company's derivative financial instruments and the related fair values:

	2023			2022		
	Notional Amounts	**Derivative Asset (Note 10)**	**Derivative Liability (Note 19)**	Notional Amounts	Derivative Asset (Note 10)	Derivative Liability (Note 19)
Forward exchange bought	**USD3,142,807**	**₱223,452**	**₱2,843,050**	USD1,319,707	₱812,671	817,713
Forward exchange sold	**USD935,432**	**406,402**	**97,051**	USD940,797	833,632	309,017
Interest rate swaps	**₱21,740,784**	**239,882**	**–**	₱45,384,654	710,772	622,754
Bonds Forward	**USD6,235**	**16**	**13**	USD80,200	2,472	3,334
Warrants	**USD250,258**	**–**	**–**	USD250,258	–	–
Cross-currency swaps	**USD3,240**	**11,828**	**–**	USD 9,853	304,835	–
Interest rate futures	**USD190,300**	**40,776**	**28,592**	–	–	–
		₱922,356	**₱2,968,706**		₱2,664,382	₱1,752,818

The movements in the Group's and the Parent Company's derivative financial instruments follow:

	2023	2022
Derivative Assets (Note 10)		
Balance at beginning of year	**₱2,664,382**	₱1,240,315
Fair value changes during the year	**(854,114)**	1,159,083
Additions (settled) transactions	**(887,912)**	264,984
Balance at end of year	**₱922,356**	₱2,664,382
Derivative Liabilities (Note 19)		
Balance at beginning of year	**₱1,752,818**	₱1,285,386
Fair value changes during the year	**1,726,501**	(99,982)
Additions (settled) transactions	**(510,613)**	567,414
Balance at end of year	**₱2,968,706**	₱1,752,818

Fair value changes of derivatives other than forward contracts amounting to ₱0.2 billion gain and ₱0.4 billion gain in 2023 and 2022, respectively, are recognized as 'Trading and securities gain (loss) -net' in the statements of income (see Note 9), while fair value changes on forward contracts amounting to ₱2.8 billion loss in 2023 and ₱0.8 billion loss in 2022 are recognized as 'Foreign exchange gain - net' in the statements of income.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Parent Company has positions in the following types of derivatives:

Forwards
Forward contracts are contractual agreements to buy or sell a specified instrument at a specific price and date in the future. Forwards are customized contracts transacted in the over-the-counter market.

Swaps
Swaps are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange streams of payments over time based on specified notional amounts, in relation to movements in a specified underlying index such as interest rate, foreign currency rate or equity index.

Interest rate swaps relate to contracts taken out by the Parent Company with other financial institutions in which the Parent Company either receives or pays a floating rate in return for paying or receiving, respectively, a fixed rate of interest. The payment flows are usually netted against each other, with the difference being paid by one party to the other.

In a currency swap, the Parent Company pays a specified amount in one currency and receives a specified amount in another currency. Currency swaps are mostly gross-settled.

Interest rate futures
Futures contract is a contractual agreement made on a futures exchange to buy or sell particular assets at a predetermined price in the future. Futures contracts standardize the quality and quantity of the underlying asset.

Derivative financial instruments held or issued for trading purposes
The Parent Company's derivative trading activities relate to deals with customers which are normally laid off with counterparties. The Parent Company may also take positions with the expectation of generating profit from favorable movements in prices and rates on indices. Also included under this heading are any derivatives which do not meet hedge accounting requirements.

7. Due from Other Banks

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Foreign banks	**₱9,533,595**	₱18,218,076	**₱9,533,274**	₱18,218,076
Local banks	**2,489,854**	1,880,437	**2,430,651**	1,816,349
	12,023,449	20,098,513	**11,963,925**	20,034,425
Allowance for credit losses				
Balance at beginning of year	**1,222**	1,323	**1,048**	1,165
Provision for (recovery of) credit losses (Note 13)	**279**	(159)	**241**	(212)
Foreign exchange adjustment	**(59)**	58	**(26)**	95
	1,442	1,222	**1,263**	1,048
	₱12,022,007	₱20,097,291	**₱11,962,662**	₱20,033,377

In 2023 and 2022, due from other banks were carried at Stage 1 and there were no transfers into and out of Stage 1.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, peso-denominated due from other banks bear nominal annual interest rates ranging from 0.03% to 0.45%, while foreign currency-denominated due from other banks bear nominal annual interest rates ranging from 0.03% to 2.90%. For the year ended December 31, 2022, peso-denominated due from other banks bear nominal annual interest rates ranging from 0.05% to 0.45%, while foreign currency-denominated due from other banks bear nominal annual interest rates ranging from 0.03% to 0.13%.

Total interest income on 'Due from other banks' earned by the Group amounted to ₱85.8 million, ₱16.5 million and ₱5.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively, while total interest income on 'Due from other banks' earned by the Parent Company amounted to ₱ 85.8 million, ₱16.5 million and ₱3.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively, included in 'Interest income on deposits with banks and others' in the statements of income.

8. Interest Income on Financial Investments

This account consists of interest income on:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 12)	**₱3,503,872**	₱2,047,909	₱1,217,012	**₱3,503,872**	₱2,047,909	₱1,217,012
Financial assets at FVTOCI (Note 11)	**5,051,373**	3,800,320	2,029,679	**5,051,373**	3,800,320	2,029,679
	8,555,245	5,848,229	3,246,691	**8,555,245**	5,848,229	3,246,691
Financial assets at FVTPL (Note 10):						
Derivatives	**788,000**	453,043	435,180	**788,000**	453,043	435,180
Held-for-trading	**515,820**	306,545	227,687	**515,820**	306,545	227,622
	1,303,820	759,588	662,867	**1,303,820**	759,588	662,802
	₱9,859,065	₱6,607,817	₱3,909,558	**₱9,859,065**	₱6,607,817	₱3,909,493

Ranges of annual fixed interest on financial investments follow:

	2023	2022	2021
Peso-denominated			
HFT investments	**2.38% to 12.38%**	2.38% to 13.00%	2.38%-9.38%
Investment securities at amortized cost	**3.44% to 8.63%**	3.25% to 8.63%	3.44%-6.88%
Debt financial assets at FVTOCI	**2.38% to 9.25%**	2.38% to 6.88%	2.38%-6.88%
Foreign currency-denominated			
HFT investments	**1.38% to 10.63%**	1.38% to 9.50%	2.13%-9.50%
Investment securities at amortized cost	**1.00% to 7.39%**	1.00% to 7.39%	2.13%-4.13%
Debt financial assets at FVTOCI	**0.13% to 10.63%**	0.13% to 10.63%	0.13%-10.63%

9. Trading and Securities Gain (Loss)

Net gains (losses) from trading/disposal of investment securities and derivatives follow:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
Financial assets at FVTOCI (Note 11)	**(₱132,350)**	₱–	₱1,233,901	**(₱132,350)**	₱–	₱1,233,901
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
Held-for-trading investments (Note 10)	**(23,836)**	(44,728)	(271,579)	**(24,157)**	(44,790)	(273,225)
Derivatives (Note 6)	**444,741**	18,857	129,406	**444,741**	18,857	129,406
	420,905	(25,871)	(142,173)	**420,584**	(25,933)	(143,819)
	₱288,555	(₱25,871)	₱1,091,728	**₱288,234**	(₱25,933)	₱1,090,082

10. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Held-for-trading:				
Government securities	**₱9,681,878**	₱4,804,041	**₱9,681,878**	₱4,804,041
Private bonds	**282,092**	98,124	**282,092**	98,124
Equity securities	**25**	25	–	–
	9,963,995	4,902,190	**9,963,970**	4,902,165
Derivative assets (Note 6):				
Currency forwards	**629,854**	1,646,303	**629,854**	1,646,303
Interest rate swaps	**239,882**	710,772	**239,882**	710,772
Interest rate futures	**40,776**	–	**40,776**	–
Cross-currency swaps	**11,828**	304,835	**11,828**	304,835
Bonds forwards and options	**16**	2,472	**16**	2,472
	922,356	2,664,382	**922,356**	2,664,382
	₱10,886,351	₱7,566,572	**₱10,886,326**	₱7,566,547

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, ‘Financial assets at FVTPL’ include net unrealized loss of ₱39.7 million and unrealized gain of ₱125.5 million, respectively, for the Group and the Parent Company.

Fair value gains or losses on financial assets at FVTPL (other than currency forwards) are included in ‘Trading and securities gain (loss) - net’ (see Note 9) in the statements of income. Fair value gains or losses on currency forwards are included in ‘Foreign exchange gain - net’ in the statements of income (see Note 6).

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, certain government securities were pledged with foreign banks as collateral for SSURA (see Note 20).

11. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Debt instruments				
Treasury notes and bills	**₱82,365,379**	₱52,666,184	**₱82,365,379**	₱52,666,184
Treasury bonds	**55,451,234**	55,759,876	**55,451,234**	55,759,876
Private bonds	**1,523,151**	4,050,963	**1,523,151**	4,050,963
	139,339,764	112,477,023	**139,339,764**	112,477,023
Equity instruments				
Golf and club shares	**476,875**	374,679	**476,875**	374,679
PSE shares	**44,410**	39,791	–	–
	521,285	414,470	**476,875**	374,679
	₱139,861,049	₱112,891,493	**₱139,816,639**	₱112,851,702

An analysis of changes in the fair value of debt instruments and the corresponding ECL allowances follow:

	2023	2022
Fair value at beginning of year	**₱112,477,023**	₱80,340,094
New assets originated or purchased	**57,299,480**	42,625,610
Disposals or maturities	**(33,001,352)**	(3,909,601)
Change in fair value	**3,619,508**	(7,238,472)
Foreign exchange adjustments	**(1,054,895)**	659,392
	₱139,339,764	₱112,477,023
ECL allowance at beginning of year	**₱372**	₱3,927
Provision for (recovery of) credit losses (Note 13)	**6,942**	(3,877)
Foreign exchange and other adjustments	**(168)**	322
	₱7,146	₱372

In 2023 and 2022, debt instruments at FVTOCI were carried at Stage 1 and there were no transfers into and out of Stage 1.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, Peso-denominated debt financial assets at FVTOCI amounted to ₱114.6 billion and ₱90.8 billion, respectively.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, USD-denominated debt financial assets at FVTOCI amounted to ₱24.7 billion and ₱21.7 billion, respectively.

As of December 31, 2023, certain treasury bond securities were pledged with foreign banks as collateral for SSURA (see Note 20).

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, government securities included under 'Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income' with a total face value amounted to ₱1.2 billion and ₱1.0 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 (see Note 26).

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 purpose. 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.

The movements in 'Net unrealized gain (losses) on financial assets at FVTOCI' follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Balance at beginning of year	**(₱9,222,234)**	(₱2,035,059)	**(₱9,230,387)**	(₱2,043,212)
Unrealized gain (losses) for the year	**3,569,173**	(7,183,298)	**3,569,174**	(7,183,298)
Amount realized in profit or loss	**139,292**	(3,877)	**139,292**	(3,877)
Balance at end of year	**(₱5,513,769)**	(₱9,222,234)	**(₱5,521,921)**	(₱9,230,387)

12. **Investment Securities at Amortized Cost**

This account consists of investments by the Parent Company in:

	2023	2022
Private bonds	**₱57,874,831**	₱57,241,929
Treasury bonds	**14,959,970**	9,308,398
Treasury notes and bills	**3,372,462**	2,697,158
	76,207,263	69,247,485
Allowance for credit losses	**51,179**	17,525
	₱76,156,084	₱69,229,960

On May 11, 2022, the Parent Company participated on an issuer-initiated mandatory early redemption of PHP-denominated corporate bond with face value of ₱514.5 million. Total amount of redemptions during the year amounted to ₱2.1 billion resulting to a gain amounting to ₱4.1 million.

On November 30, 2021 and December 9, 2021, the Parent Company participated on an issuer-initiated mandatory early redemption of USD-denominated corporate bond with face value of USD20.0 million and PHP-denominated corporate bond with face value of ₱5.0 billion, respectively. Total amount of redemptions during the year amounted to ₱6.1 billion resulting to a gain amounting to ₱66.0 million.

On June 28, 2022, the Finance Committee and the BOD of the Parent Company approved a change in business model involving the reestablishment of the HTC business model for government securities. Various factors challenged the Parent Company's ability to execute its strategy of shifting towards more fee-based and client-driven income given a reduction in loan demand and an increase in the deterioration of the credit quality of existing loans as a direct result of the global pandemic. The Ukraine-Russia war also triggered significant market volatility which curtailed the Parent Company's ability to deploy its investible funds to government securities under the old business model. The HTC business model for government securities was established to help the Parent Company achieve its desired balance sheet structure by means of medium to long-term gap management while lowering overall portfolio credit risk (see Note 3).

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, certain private bonds were pledged with foreign banks as collateral for SSURA (see Note 20).

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

	2023	2022
Gross carrying amount at beginning of year	**₱69,247,485**	₱21,904,006
New assets originated or purchased	**12,600,658**	46,566,445
Assets matured or redeemed	**(4,552,693)**	(2,057,500)
Amortized premium/discount	**126,239**	67,167
Foreign exchange adjustments	**(1,214,426)**	2,767,367
	₱76,207,263	₱69,247,485
Allowance for credit losses		
ECL allowance at beginning of year	**₱17,525**	₱67,399
Provision for (recovery of) credit losses (Note 13)	**33,716**	(49,407)
Foreign exchange and other adjustment	**(62)**	(467)
	₱51,179	₱17,525

In 2023 and 2022, investment securities at amortized cost were carried at Stage 1 and there were no transfers into and out of Stage 1.

13. Loans and Receivables

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		**Parent Company**	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Receivable from customers:				
Corporate lending	**₱386,695,606**	₱388,777,469	**₱388,350,908**	₱389,226,927
Consumer lending	**77,207,357**	53,639,312	**77,120,727**	53,358,357
Residential mortgages	**83,664,495**	71,311,776	**83,664,495**	71,311,776
Small business lending	**585,804**	718,225	**585,804**	718,225
	548,153,262	514,446,782	**549,721,934**	514,615,285
Less unearned discounts and deferred credits	**2,142,631**	1,875,319	**2,142,631**	1,875,319
	546,010,631	512,571,463	**547,579,303**	512,739,966
Accrued interest receivable (Note 31)	**6,548,895**	5,458,069	**6,555,357**	5,460,756
Accounts receivable (Note 31)	**1,157,735**	952,001	**790,071**	415,462
Sales contracts receivable	**129,273**	114,154	**129,273**	114,154
	553,846,534	519,095,687	**555,054,004**	518,730,338
Less allowance for credit losses	**15,517,135**	16,478,253	**15,489,876**	16,444,913
	₱538,329,399	₱502,617,434	**₱539,564,128**	₱502,285,425

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowances in relation to corporate lending follow:

	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2023	**₱320,359,102**	**₱56,712,961**	**₱11,705,406**	**₱388,777,469**
New assets originated or purchased	**487,459,165**	–	–	**487,459,165**
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	**(454,125,881)**	**(32,597,963)**	**(2,567,254)**	**(489,291,098)**
Transfers to Stage 1	**15,086,249**	**(15,086,249)**	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2**	**(41,730,198)**	**41,730,198**	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3**	**(2,117,866)**	**(3,076,891)**	**5,194,757**	–
Amounts written off	–	–	**(249,930)**	**(249,930)**
	₱324,930,571	**₱47,682,056**	**₱14,082,979**	**₱386,695,606**

(Forward)

	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	**₱743,230**	**₱2,125,516**	**₱9,085,856**	**₱11,954,602**
Provision for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	**111,931**	**–**	**–**	**111,931**
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	**–**	**130,906**	**961,521**	**1,092,427**
Transfers to Stage 1	**11,448**	**(11,448)**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	**(107,450)**	**107,450**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	**(112)**	**(1,250,508)**	**1,250,620**	**–**
Other movements*	**(567,308)**	**(663,251)**	**(969,227)**	**(2,199,786)**
	(551,491)	**(1,686,851)**	**1,242,914**	**(995,428)**
Amounts written off	**–**	**–**	**(249,930)**	**(249,930)**
Foreclosures and other adjustments	**–**	**–**	**(1,134,535)**	**(1,134,535)**
	₱191,739	**₱438,665**	**₱8,944,305**	**₱9,574,709**

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*
***includes transfers of newly originated assets*

	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2022	₱270,213,272	₱69,525,274	₱12,555,893	₱352,294,439
New assets originated or purchased	598,116,516	–	–	598,116,516
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(504,386,512)	(52,788,439)	(4,356,201)	(561,531,152)
Transfers to Stage 1	4,409,375	(4,409,375)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2**	(46,599,721)	46,599,721	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3**	(1,393,828)	(2,214,220)	3,608,048	–
Amounts written off	–	–	(102,334)	(102,334)
	₱320,359,102	₱56,712,961	₱11,705,406	₱388,777,469
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2022	₱968,490	₱1,010,598	₱9,564,430	₱11,543,518
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	124,074	–	–	124,074
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	–	1,092,561	1,014,392	2,106,953
Transfers to Stage 1	8,430	(8,430)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(82,463)	82,463	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(11,201)	(1,582,841)	1,594,042	–
Other movements*	(264,100)	1,531,165	(2,046,535)	(779,470)
	(225,260)	1,114,918	561,899	1,451,557
Amounts written off	–	–	(41,807)	(41,807)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	–	–	(998,666)	(998,666)
	₱743,230	₱2,125,516	₱9,085,856	₱11,954,602

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*
***includes transfers of newly originated assets*

	Parent Company			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2023	**₱320,809,526**	**₱56,711,995**	**₱11,705,406**	**₱389,226,927**
New assets originated or purchased	**440,288,034**	**–**	**–**	**440,288,034**
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	**(405,748,907)**	**(32,597,963)**	**(2,567,253)**	**(440,914,123)**
Transfers to Stage 1	**15,085,283**	**(15,085,283)**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	**(41,730,026)**	**41,730,026**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	**(2,117,865)**	**(3,076,891)**	**5,194,756**	**–**
Amounts written off	**–**	**–**	**(249,930)**	**(249,930)**
	₱326,586,045	**₱47,681,884**	**₱14,082,979**	**₱388,350,908**

(Forward)

	Parent Company			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	**₱743,230**	**₱2,125,507**	**₱9,085,856**	**₱11,954,593**
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	**111,931**	**–**	**–**	**111,931**
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	**–**	**130,906**	**961,521**	**1,092,427**
Transfers to Stage 1	**11,448**	**(11,448)**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	**(107,449)**	**107,449**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	**(112)**	**(1,250,508)**	**1,250,620**	**–**
Other movements*	**(567,309)**	**(663,242)**	**(969,227)**	**(2,199,778)**
	(551,491)	**(1,686,843)**	**1,242,914**	**(995,420)**
Amounts written off	**–**	**–**	**(249,930)**	**(249,930)**
Foreclosures and other adjustments	**–**	**–**	**(1,134,535)**	**(1,134,535)**
	₱191,739	**₱438,664**	**₱8,944,305**	**₱9,574,708**

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*
***includes transfers of newly originated assets*

	Parent Company			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2022	₱270,766,345	₱69,525,274	₱12,555,893	₱352,847,512
New assets originated or purchased	566,057,197	–	–	566,057,197
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(472,429,697)	(52,789,550)	(4,356,201)	(529,575,448)
Transfers to Stage 1	4,408,264	(4,408,264)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2**	(46,598,755)	46,598,755	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3**	(1,393,828)	(2,214,220)	3,608,048	–
Amounts written off	–	–	(102,334)	(102,334)
	₱320,809,526	₱56,711,995	₱11,705,406	₱389,226,927
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2022	₱968,490	₱1,010,591	₱9,564,430	₱11,543,511
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	124,074	–	–	124,074
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	–	1,092,559	1,014,393	2,106,952
Transfers to Stage 1	8,430	(8,430)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(82,463)	82,463	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(11,201)	(1,582,841)	1,594,042	–
Other movements*	(264,100)	1,531,165	(2,046,536)	(779,471)
	(225,260)	1,114,916	561,899	1,451,555
Amounts written off	–	–	(41,807)	(41,807)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	–	–	(998,666)	(998,666)
	₱743,230	₱ 2,125,507	₱9,085,856	₱11,954,593

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*
***includes transfers of newly originated assets*

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowances in relation to consumer lending follow:

	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2023	**₱47,618,025**	**₱3,516,359**	**₱2,504,928**	**₱53,639,312**
New assets originated or purchased	**122,077,594**	**–**	**–**	**122,077,594**
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	**(89,089,075)**	**(921,531)**	**(4,843,552)**	**(94,854,158)**
Transfers to Stage 1	**729,285**	**(627,824)**	**(101,461)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2**	**(2,961,938)**	**3,054,680**	**(92,742)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3**	**(8,260,395)**	**(934,860)**	**9,195,255**	**–**
Amounts written off	**–**	**–**	**(3,655,391)**	**(3,655,391)**
	₱70,113,496	**₱4,086,824**	**₱3,007,037**	**₱77,207,357**

(Forward)

	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	₱1,152,963	₱482,148	₱1,462,369	₱3,097,480
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	1,570,518	–	–	1,570,518
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	–	69,212	3,475,160	3,544,372
Transfers to Stage 1	132,919	(109,913)	(23,006)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(117,545)	172,842	(55,297)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(185,728)	(157,704)	343,432	–
Other movements*	(97,942)	35,704	330,464	268,226
	1,302,222	10,141	4,070,753	5,383,116
Amounts written off	–	–	(3,655,391)	(3,655,391)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	–	–	(91,024)	(91,024)
	₱2,455,185	₱492,289	₱1,786,707	₱4,734,181

*includes changes in assumptions and payments
**includes transfers of newly originated assets

	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2022	₱42,501,203	₱3,851,214	₱3,986,294	₱50,338,711
New assets originated or purchased	82,467,054	–	–	82,467,054
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(73,613,736)	(1,102,788)	(1,271,326)	(75,987,850)
Transfers to Stage 1	1,018,478	(804,882)	(213,596)	–
Transfers to Stage 2**	(2,659,100)	2,717,674	(58,574)	–
Transfers to Stage 3**	(2,095,874)	(1,144,859)	3,240,733	–
Amounts written off	–	–	(3,178,603)	(3,178,603)
	₱47,618,025	₱3,516,359	₱2,504,928	₱53,639,312
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2022	₱1,960,090	₱929,656	₱2,026,943	₱4,916,689
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	348,535	–	–	348,535
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	–	53,928	87,308	141,236
Transfers to Stage 1	345,126	(329,419)	(15,707)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(203,322)	206,488	(3,166)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(109,379)	(675,222)	784,601	–
Other movements*	(1,188,087)	296,717	2,036,470	1,145,100
	(807,127)	(447,508)	2,889,506	1,634,871
Amounts written off	–	–	(3,178,603)	(3,178,603)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	–	–	(275,477)	(275,477)
	₱1,152,963	₱ 482,148	₱ 1,462,369	₱ 3,097,480

*includes changes in assumptions and payments
**includes transfers of newly originated assets

	Parent Company			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2023	₱47,369,078	₱3,484,354	₱2,504,925	₱53,358,357
New assets originated or purchased	116,661,283	–	–	116,661,283
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(83,478,439)	(921,534)	(4,843,549)	(89,243,522)
Transfers to Stage 1	707,654	(606,193)	(101,461)	–
Transfers to Stage 2**	(2,961,938)	3,054,680	(92,742)	–
Transfers to Stage 3**	(8,260,395)	(934,860)	9,195,255	–
Amounts written off	–	–	(3,655,391)	(3,655,391)
	₱70,037,243	₱4,076,447	₱3,007,037	₱77,120,727
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	₱1,151,905	₱482,105	₱1,462,298	₱3,096,308
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses	–	–	–	–
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	1,570,518	–	–	1,570,518
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	–	69,212	3,475,160	3,544,372
Transfers to Stage 1	132,919	(109,913)	(23,006)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(117,545)	172,842	(55,297)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(185,728)	(157,704)	343,432	–
Other movements*	(97,468)	35,714	330,463	268,709
	1,302,696	10,151	4,070,752	5,383,599
Amounts written off	–	–	(3,655,391)	(3,655,391)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	–	–	(90,740)	(90,740)
	₱2,454,601	₱492,256	₱1,786,919	₱4,733,776

*includes changes in assumptions and payments
**includes transfers of newly originated assets

	Parent Company			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2022	₱42,303,290	₱3,851,214	₱3,986,211	₱50,140,715
New assets originated or purchased	74,901,696	–	–	74,901,696
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(66,094,558)	(1,139,648)	(1,271,245)	(68,505,451)
Transfers to Stage 1	1,013,624	(800,027)	(213,597)	–
Transfers to Stage 2**	(2,659,100)	2,717,674	(58,574)	–
Transfers to Stage 3**	(2,095,874)	(1,144,859)	3,240,733	–
Amounts written off	–	–	(3,178,603)	(3,178,603)
	₱47,369,078	₱3,484,354	₱2,504,925	₱53,358,357
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2022	₱1,957,990	₱929,573	₱2,026,868	₱4,914,431
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	348,534	–	–	348,534
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	–	53,927	87,308	141,235
Transfers to Stage 1	345,126	(329,418)	(15,708)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(203,322)	206,488	(3,166)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(109,379)	(675,222)	784,601	–
Other movements*	(1,187,044)	296,757	2,036,473	1,146,186
	(806,085)	(447,468)	2,889,508	1,635,955
Amounts written off	–	–	(3,178,603)	(3,178,603)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	–	–	(275,475)	(275,475)
	₱1,151,905	₱482,105	₱1,462,298	₱3,096,308

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*
***includes transfers of newly originated assets*

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowances in relation to residential mortgages lending follow:

	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2023	**₱68,242,680**	**₱1,299,252**	**₱1,769,844**	**₱71,311,776**
New assets originated or purchased	**22,715,476**	**–**	**–**	**22,715,476**
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	**(9,474,842)**	**(350,893)**	**(537,022)**	**(10,362,757)**
Transfers to Stage 1	**575,430**	**(266,900)**	**(308,530)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2**	**(1,881,211)**	**1,888,650**	**(7,439)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3**	**(589,914)**	**(147,684)**	**737,598**	**–**
	₱79,587,619	**₱2,422,425**	**₱1,654,451**	**₱83,664,495**
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	**₱539,476**	**₱54,705**	**₱405,596**	**₱999,777**
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	**49,732**	**–**	**–**	**49,732**
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	**–**	**5,427**	**15,430**	**20,857**
Transfers to Stage 1	**9,648**	**(4,591)**	**(5,057)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	**(15,981)**	**16,449**	**(468)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	**(67,348)**	**(26,686)**	**94,034**	**–**
Other movements*	**(82,234)**	**(13,982)**	**(38,630)**	**(134,846)**
	(106,183)	**(23,383)**	**65,309**	**(64,257)**
Foreclosures and other adjustments	**–**	**–**	**(77,414)**	**(77,414)**
	₱433,293	**₱31,322**	**₱393,491**	**₱858,106**

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*
***includes transfers of newly originated assets*

	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2022	₱54,175,501	₱1,217,201	₱3,234,258	₱58,626,960
New assets originated or purchased	24,040,628	–	–	24,040,628
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(9,815,403)	(259,843)	(1,280,566)	(11,355,812)
Transfers to Stage 1	1,265,013	(587,059)	(677,954)	–
Transfers to Stage 2**	(1,040,232)	1,097,117	(56,885)	–
Transfers to Stage 3**	(382,827)	(168,164)	550,991	–
	₱68,242,680	₱1,299,252	₱1,769,844	₱71,311,776
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2022	₱492,974	₱53,086	₱653,440	₱1,199,500
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	51,102	–	–	51,102
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	–	2,997	6,074	9,071
Transfers to Stage 1	40,267	(19,540)	(20,727)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(33,246)	36,660	(3,414)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(49,743)	(32,325)	82,068	–
Other movements*	38,122	13,827	(101,277)	(49,328)
	46,502	1,619	(37,276)	10,845
Foreclosures and other adjustments	–	–	(210,568)	(210,568)
	₱539,476	₱ 54,705	₱405,596	₱999,777

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*
***includes transfers of newly originated assets*

	Parent Company			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2023	**₱68,242,680**	**₱1,299,252**	**₱1,769,844**	**₱71,311,776**
New assets originated or purchased	**22,715,476**	**–**	**–**	**22,715,476**
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	**(9,474,841)**	**(350,894)**	**(537,022)**	**(10,362,757)**
Transfers to Stage 1	**575,430**	**(266,900)**	**(308,530)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2**	**(1,881,211)**	**1,888,650**	**(7,439)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3**	**(589,915)**	**(147,683)**	**737,598**	**–**
	₱79,587,619	**₱2,422,425**	**₱1,654,451**	**₱83,664,495**
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	**₱539,475**	**₱54,705**	**₱405,597**	**₱999,777**
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	**49,732**	**–**	**–**	**49,732**
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	**–**	**5,427**	**15,430**	**20,857**
Transfers to Stage 1	**9,648**	**(4,591)**	**(5,057)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	**(15,981)**	**16,449**	**(468)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	**(67,348)**	**(26,686)**	**94,034**	**–**
Other movements*	**(82,234)**	**(13,982)**	**(38,630)**	**(134,846)**
	(106,183)	**(23,383)**	**65,309**	**(64,257)**
Foreclosures and other adjustments	**–**	**–**	**(77,414)**	**(77,414)**
	₱433,292	**₱31,322**	**₱393,492**	**₱858,106**

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*
***includes transfers of newly originated assets*

	Parent Company			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2022	₱54,175,501	₱1,217,201	₱3,234,258	₱58,626,960
New assets originated or purchased	24,040,628	–	–	24,040,628
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(9,815,403)	(259,843)	(1,280,566)	(11,355,812)
Transfers to Stage 1	1,265,013	(587,059)	(677,954)	–
Transfers to Stage 2**	(1,040,232)	1,097,117	(56,885)	–
Transfers to Stage 3**	(382,827)	(168,164)	550,991	–
	₱68,242,680	₱1,299,252	₱1,769,844	₱71,311,776
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2022	₱492,974	₱53,086	₱653,440	₱1,199,500
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	51,102	–	–	51,102
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	–	2,997	6,074	9,071
Transfers to Stage 1	40,267	(19,540)	(20,727)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(33,246)	36,660	(3,414)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(49,743)	(32,325)	82,068	–
Other movements*	38,122	13,827	(101,277)	(49,328)
	46,502	1,619	(37,276)	10,845
Foreclosures and other adjustments	–	–	(210,568)	(210,568)
	₱539,476	₱54,705	₱405,596	₱999,777

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*
***includes transfers of newly originated assets*

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowances in relation to small business lending follow:

	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2023	**₱618,853**	**₱36,420**	**₱62,952**	**₱718,225**
New assets originated or purchased	**1,390,494**	**–**	**–**	**1,390,494**
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	**(1,473,705)**	**(33,363)**	**(15,847)**	**(1,522,915)**
Transfers to Stage 1	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2**	**(58,190)**	**58,190**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3**	**(4,676)**	**–**	**4,676**	**–**
	₱472,776	**₱61,247**	**₱51,781**	**₱585,804**
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	**₱143**	**₱30**	**₱48,077**	**₱48,250**
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	**64**	**–**	**–**	**64**
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	**–**	**16**	**22**	**38**
Transfers to Stage 1	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	**(11)**	**11**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	**(13)**	**–**	**13**	**–**
Other movements*	**(115)**	**(25)**	**(12,814)**	**(12,954)**
	(75)	**2**	**(12,779)**	**(12,852)**
	₱68	**₱32**	**₱35,298**	**₱35,398**

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*
***includes transfers of newly originated assets*

	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2022	₱1,012,088	₱156,062	₱49,593	₱1,217,743
New assets originated or purchased	278,012	–	–	278,012
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(649,981)	(140,908)	13,359	(777,530)
Transfers to Stage 1	6,350	(6,350)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2**	(27,616)	27,616	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3**				
	₱618,853	₱36,420	₱62,952	₱718,225
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2022	₱1,607	₱1,723	₱36,348	₱39,678
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	79	–	–	79
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	–	11	26,012	26,023
Transfers to Stage 1	3	(3)	–	–
Other movements*	(1,546)	(1,701)	(14,283)	(17,530)
	(1,464)	(1,693)	11,729	8,572
	₱143	₱30	₱48,077	₱48,250

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*
***includes transfers of newly originated assets*

	Parent Company			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2023	**₱618,853**	**₱36,420**	**₱62,952**	**₱718,225**
New assets originated or purchased	**1,390,494**	**–**	**–**	**1,390,494**
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	**(1,473,705)**	**(33,363)**	**(15,847)**	**(1,522,915)**
Transfers to Stage 1	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	**(58,190)**	**58,190**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	**(4,676)**	**–**	**4,676**	**–**
	₱472,776	**₱61,247**	**₱51,781**	**₱585,804**
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	**₱143**	**₱30**	**₱48,077**	**₱48,250**
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	**64**	**–**	**–**	**64**
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	**–**	**16**	**22**	**38**
Transfers to Stage 2	**(11)**	**11**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	**(13)**	**–**	**13**	**–**
Other movements*	**(115)**	**(25)**	**(12,814)**	**(12,954)**
	(75)	**2**	**(12,779)**	**(12,852)**
	₱68	**₱32**	**₱35,298**	**₱35,398**

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*
***includes transfers of newly originated assets*

	Parent Company			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2022	₱1,012,088	₱156,062	₱49,593	₱1,217,743
New assets originated or purchased	278,012	–	–	278,012
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(649,981)	(140,908)	13,359	(777,530)
Transfers to Stage 1	6,350	(6,350)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2**	(27,616)	27,616	–	–
	₱618,853	₱36,420	₱62,952	₱718,225
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2022	₱1,607	₱1,723	₱36,348	₱39,678
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	79	–	–	79
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	–	11	26,012	26,023
Transfers to Stage 1	3	(3)	–	–
Other movements*	(1,546)	(1,701)	(14,283)	(17,530)
	(1,464)	(1,693)	11,729	8,572
	₱143	₱30	₱48,077	₱48,250

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*
***includes transfers of newly originated assets*

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowances in relation to other receivables (includes accrued interest receivable, sales contracts receivable and accounts receivable) follow:

	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2023	**₱5,322,763**	**₱576,721**	**₱624,740**	**₱6,524,224**
New assets originated or purchased	**52,471,122**	**–**	**–**	**52,471,122**
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	**(50,741,605)**	**(113,667)**	**(252,933)**	**(51,108,205)**
Transfers to Stage 1	**215,304**	**(207,777)**	**(7,527)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2**	**(383,870)**	**385,148**	**(1,278)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3**	**(124,157)**	**(154,658)**	**278,815**	**–**
Amounts written off	**–**	**–**	**(51,238)**	**(51,238)**
	₱6,759,557	**₱485,767**	**₱590,579**	**₱7,835,903**
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	**₱31,444**	**₱26,330**	**₱320,370**	**₱378,144**
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	**11,800**	**–**	**–**	**11,800**
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	**–**	**2,593**	**30,645**	**33,238**
Transfers to Stage 1	**1,269**	**(863)**	**(406)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	**(2,762)**	**3,063**	**(301)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	**(12,361)**	**(24,802)**	**37,163**	**–**
Other movements*	**(3,758)**	**2,330**	**(25,331)**	**(26,759)**
	(5,812)	**(17,679)**	**41,770**	**18,279**
Amounts written off	**–**	**–**	**(51,238)**	**(51,238)**
Foreclosures and other adjustments	**–**	**–**	**(30,444)**	**(30,444)**
	₱25,632	**₱8,651**	**₱280,458**	**₱314,741**

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*
***includes transfers of newly originated assets*

	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2022	₱4,252,570	₱390,839	₱724,472	₱5,367,881
New assets originated or purchased	53,189,045	–	–	53,189,045
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(51,486,829)	(175,596)	(262,938)	(51,925,363)
Transfers to Stage 1	57,320	(43,870)	(13,450)	–
Transfers to Stage 2**	(504,945)	507,557	(2,612)	–
Transfers to Stage 3**	(184,398)	(102,209)	286,607	–
Amounts written off	–	–	(107,339)	(107,339)
	₱5,322,763	₱576,721	₱624,740	₱6,524,224
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2022	₱107,230	₱21,526	₱362,815	₱491,571
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	5,164	–	–	5,164
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	–	14,912	53,604	68,516
Transfers to Stage 1	1,586	(969)	(617)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(17,988)	18,095	(107)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(14,174)	(24,057)	38,231	–
Other movements*	(50,374)	(3,177)	(16,205)	(69,756)
	(75,786)	4,804	74,906	3,924
Amounts written off	–	–	(107,339)	(107,339)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	–	–	(10,012)	(10,012)
	₱31,444	₱26,330	₱320,370	₱378,144

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*
***includes transfers of newly originated assets*

	Parent Company			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2023	**₱4,847,956**	**₱605,768**	**₱536,648**	**₱5,990,372**
New assets originated or purchased	**3,318,470**	**–**	**–**	**3,318,470**
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	**(1,475,349)**	**(142,714)**	**(164,840)**	**(1,782,903)**
Transfers to Stage 1	**215,305**	**(207,777)**	**(7,528)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2**	**(383,870)**	**385,148**	**(1,278)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3**	**(124,157)**	**(154,658)**	**278,815**	**–**
Amounts written off	**–**	**–**	**(51,238)**	**(51,238)**
	₱6,398,355	**₱485,767**	**₱590,579**	**₱7,474,701**
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	**₱30,931**	**₱26,321**	**₱288,733**	**₱345,985**
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	**8,662**	**–**	**–**	**8,662**
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	**–**	**2,593**	**30,322**	**32,915**
Transfers to Stage 1	**1,269**	**(863)**	**(406)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	**(2,762)**	**2,877**	**(115)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	**(9,219)**	**(24,802)**	**34,021**	**–**
Other movements*	**(3,755)**	**2,333**	**(25,334)**	**(26,756)**
	(5,805)	**(17,862)**	**38,488**	**14,821**
Amounts written off	**–**	**–**	**(51,238)**	**(51,238)**
Foreclosures and other adjustments	**–**	**–**	**(21,680)**	**(21,680)**
	₱25,126	**₱8,459**	**₱254,303**	**₱287,888**

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*
***includes transfers of newly originated assets*

	Parent Company			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2022	₱3,895,968	₱405,596	₱646,877	₱4,948,441
New assets originated or purchased	3,383,859	–	–	3,383,859
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(1,829,936)	(157,764)	(246,889)	(2,234,589)
Transfers to Stage 1	57,320	(43,870)	(13,450)	–
Transfers to Stage 2**	(501,404)	504,015	(2,611)	–
Transfers to Stage 3**	(157,851)	(102,209)	260,060	–
Amounts written off	–	–	(107,339)	(107,339)
	₱4,847,956	₱605,768	₱536,648	₱5,990,372
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2022	₱106,129	₱18,800	₱342,116	₱467,045
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	4,742	–	–	4,742
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	–	14,903	50,793	65,696
Transfers to Stage 1	1,586	(969)	(617)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(17,988)	18,095	(107)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(14,174)	(24,057)	38,231	–
Other movements*	(49,364)	(451)	(16,455)	(66,270)
	(75,198)	7,521	71,845	4,168
Amounts written off	–	–	(107,339)	(107,339)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	–	–	(17,889)	(17,889)
	₱30,931	₱26,321	₱288,733	₱345,985

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*
***includes transfers of newly originated assets*

The increase in ECLs of the portfolio was driven by an increase in the gross size of the portfolio and movements between stages as a result of changes in credit risk.

Receivable from customers consist of:

	Consolidated		**Parent Company**	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Loans (Note 31)	**₱496,185,246**	₱463,918,623	**₱497,753,918**	₱464,087,126
Customers' liabilities under letters of credit and trust receipts	**13,213,402**	21,304,204	**13,213,402**	21,304,204
Credit card receivables	**34,110,664**	23,613,848	**34,110,664**	23,613,848
Bills purchased (Note 23)	**1,861,216**	3,960,151	**1,861,216**	3,960,151
Customers' liabilities under acceptances	**2,782,734**	1,649,956	**2,782,734**	1,649,956
	548,153,262	514,446,782	**549,721,934**	514,615,285
Less unearned discounts and deferred credits	**2,142,631**	1,875,319	**2,142,631**	1,875,319
	₱546,010,631	₱512,571,463	**₱547,579,303**	₱512,739,966

Restructured receivables of the Group and the Parent Company amounted to ₱11.3 billion as of December 31, 2023 and ₱13.1 billion as of December 31, 2022. Interest income on these restructured receivables amounted to ₱810.7 million in 2023, ₱626.7 million in 2022, and ₱463.5 million in 2021 for the Group and Parent Company.

Provision for (recovery of) credit losses on financial assets in the statements of income are as follows:

	Consolidated		
	For the year ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021
Due from other banks (Note 7)	**₱279**	(₱159)	(₱3,358)
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with BSP	**(1,386)**	1,224	(2,541)
Financial assets at FVTOCI (Note 11)	**6,942**	(3,877)	(16,787)
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 12)	**33,716**	(49,407)	(105,113)
Loans and receivables	**4,328,858**	3,109,769	5,116,716
Financial guarantees, loan and other commitments (Note 33)	**297,785**	(423,226)	291,620
	₱4,666,194	₱2,634,324	₱5,280,537

	Parent Company		
	For the year ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021
Due from other banks (Note 7)	**₱241**	(₱212)	(₱993)
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with BSP	**(1,386)**	1,224	(2,541)
Financial assets at FVTOCI (Note 11)	**6,942**	(3,877)	(16,787)
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 12)	**33,716**	(49,407)	(105,113)
Loans and receivables	**4,325,891**	3,111,095	5,119,780
Financial guarantees, loan and other commitments (Note 33)	**297,785**	(423,226)	291,620
	₱4,663,189	₱2,635,597	₱5,285,966

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the fair value of the collateral held relating to the total loan portfolio amounted to ₱228.0 billion and ₱242.4 billion, respectively, for the Group and ₱220.7 billion and ₱225.3 billion, respectively, for the Parent Company. The collateral consists of cash, securities, letters of guarantee and real and personal properties.

The Group and the Parent Company took possession of various properties previously held as collateral. The carrying values of such properties amounted to ₱5.7 billion and ₱4.0 billion for the Group and the Parent Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Interest income on loans and receivables consists of:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
Loans	**₱31,482,404**	₱25,498,130	₱24,542,891	**₱31,575,446**	₱25,542,188	₱24,584,462
Credit card receivables	**5,447,808**	3,308,797	2,973,226	**5,447,808**	3,308,797	2,973,226
Customers' liabilities under letters of credit and trust receipts	**1,199,236**	850,118	520,324	**1,199,236**	850,118	520,324
Sales contracts receivable	**10,616**	7,058	7,436	**10,616**	7,058	7,436
Bills purchased	**–**	22,296	17,313	**–**	22,296	17,313
	₱38,140,064	₱29,686,399	₱28,061,190	**₱38,233,106**	₱29,730,457	₱28,102,761

Of the total receivables from customers of the Group and of the Parent Company, 32.7% and 37.3% as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, are subject to periodic interest repricing. Remaining receivables from customers, for the Group and the Parent Company, earn annual fixed interest rates, as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Peso-denominated	**1.25%- 38.57%**	2.00%-38.57%	2.00%-37.52%
Foreign currency-denominated	**0.05% - 8.94%**	0.05% - 9.14%	1.00%-9.14%

Sales contracts receivable earns interest rates ranging from 7.75% to 12.00% and 10.00% to 13.00% as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, for the Group and the Parent Company.

14. **Investments in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures**

This account consists of investments in:

	% of Ownership		Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022
Subsidiaries:						
Cost:						
SBCIC	**100.00**	100.00	**₱–**	₱–	**₱500,000**	₱500,000
SBCC	**100.00**	100.00	**–**	–	**325,000**	325,000
SFLI	**100.00**	100.00	**–**	–	**125,000**	125,000
SB Forex	**100.00**	100.00	**–**	–	**50,000**	50,000
			–	–	**1,000,000**	1,000,000
Accumulated equity in net income						
Balance at beginning of year			**–**	–	**1,017,410**	898,560
Share in net income			**–**	–	**300,907**	118,850
Balance at end of year			**–**	–	**1,318,317**	1,017,410
Accumulated equity in OCI						
Balance at beginning of year					**91,387**	84,414
Remeasurement gains (loss) on defined benefit plans			**–**	–	**(5,174)**	(1,493)
Net unrealized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income*			**–**	–	**4,013**	8,466
Balance at end of year			**–**	–	**90,226**	91,387
			–	–	**2,408,543**	2,108,797
Joint Ventures:						
Cost:						
SBML	**60.00**	60.00	**150,058**	150,058	**150,058**	150,058
SBFI	**49.96**	49.96	**2,095,655**	2,095,655	**2,095,655**	2,095,655
			2,245,713	2,245,713	**2,245,713**	2,245,713
Accumulated equity in net income						
Balance at beginning of year			**194,831**	44,535	**194,831**	44,535
Share in net income			**179,565**	147,364	**179,565**	147,364
Remeasurement gains on defined benefit plans			**4,962**	2,932	**4,962**	2,932
Balance at end of year			**379,358**	194,831	**379,358**	194,831
			2,625,071	2,440,544	**2,625,071**	2,440,544
			₱2,625,071	₱2,440,544	**₱5,033,614**	₱4,549,341

**Arising from accumulated mark to market gain on equity securities.*

The details of the dividends by the subsidiaries to the Parent Company are provided below:

Subsidiary	Date of declaration	Per share	Total amounts in thousands
SBCC	July 28, 2021	₱19.5 per share	₱63,375
SFLI	September 16, 2019	0.2 per share	19,204
SBCC	June 29, 2018	50.0 per share	162,500
SBCC	June 29, 2017	60.0 per share	195,000

<u>Reclassification of SBFI to Joint Venture</u>

On October 20, 2020, after obtaining regulatory approvals in the Philippines and in Thailand, the Parent Company completed the sale of the 7,075,000 SBFI shares to Krungsri for a total consideration of ₱1.53 billion. The shares sold represent 50% of the outstanding shares of SBFI. The Group and the Parent Company recorded a gain from sale amounting to ₱933.1 million. Accordingly, SBFI ceased to be a subsidiary of the Parent Company. The financial statements of SBFI were deconsolidated from the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

On February 23, 2021, the Parent Company's BOD approved an additional capital infusion amounting to ₱1.5 billion to SBFI. Krungsri likewise approved an equivalent capital infusion to SBFI of ₱1.5 billion for a total of ₱3.0 billion. SBFI issued 25,850,000 common shares which was subscribed on a 50:50 basis by the Parent Company and Krungsri.

On May 21, 2021, SBFI obtained the first tranche of capital infusion from the Parent Company and Krungsri amounting to ₱1.5 billion. SBFI issued 850,000 common shares with par value of P100 per share for ₱500.0 million from its remaining unissued common shares.

The remaining ₱1.0 billion from the first tranche represents subscription payments required by the SEC for SBFI's application to increase its authorized capital stock for an additional 25,000,000 common shares. This was approved by the SEC on December 29, 2021 and accordingly, SBFI issued the corresponding 10,000,000 common shares corresponding to the ₱1.0 billion subscription payment.

On January 18, 2022, SBFI obtained the second tranche of capital infusion from the Parent Company and Krungsri amounting to ₱1.5 billion. Accordingly, SBFI issued the remaining 15,000,000 common shares.

Financial Information of Joint Ventures

The summarized financial information of the joint ventures are set out below (in millions):

SBML:

	2023	2022
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱99**	₱88
Loans receivable held for sale	**284**	136
Loans and receivables	**1,126**	1,324
Other assets	**108**	91
Deposits on lease contracts	**(356)**	(425)
Bills payable	**(337)**	(363)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	**(317)**	(274)
Equity	**607**	577
Proportion of the Group's ownership	**60%**	60%
Carrying amount of the investment	**₱364**	₱346

	2023	2022
Income		
Leasing and interest income	**₱103**	₱99
Interest expense	**(23)**	(19)
Net interest income	**80**	80
Other income	**62**	70
Operating expenses	**(104)**	(110)
Income (loss) before income tax	**38**	40
Provision for income tax	**(10)**	(5)
Net income (loss)	**28**	35
Group's share for the year	**₱17**	₱20

SBFI:

	2023	2022
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱589**	₱243
Loans and receivables	**8,680**	7,600
Other Assets	**1,531**	1,136
Bills payable	**(5,705)**	(4,808)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	**(569)**	21
Equity	**4,526**	4,192
Proportion of the Group's ownership	**49.96%**	49.96%
Carrying amount of the investment	**₱2,261**	₱2,094

	2023	2022
Income		
Interest income	**₱3,116**	₱2,281
Interest expense	**(267)**	(181)
Net interest income	**2,849**	2,100
Other income	**652**	594
Operating expenses	**(3,043)**	(2,414)
Income before income tax	**458**	280
Provision for income tax	**(133)**	(26)
Net income	**325**	254
Group's share for the year	**₱162**	₱127

SBML and SBFI have no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

15. Property, Equipment and Right-of-Use Assets

The composition of and movements in the Group's and the Parent Company's property, equipment and right-of-use assets follow:

	Consolidated								
						Right-of-use Assets			
	Land	Building and Improvements	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Building and Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Total Right-of-use assets	Total
December 31, 2023									
Cost									
Balance at beginning of year	**₱427,784**	**₱2,654,457**	**₱5,112,711**	**₱2,277,857**	**₱225,485**	**₱3,227,818**	**₱15,513**	**₱3,243,331**	**₱13,941,625**
Additions	**35,222**	**55,641**	**1,484,176**	**724,786**	**171,215**	**625,648**	**15,797**	**641,445**	**3,112,485**
Disposals	–	**(27,193)**	**(178,239)**	**(457,652)**	**(1,376)**	**(390,192)**	**(10,191)**	**(400,383)**	**(1,064,843)**
Amortization of leasehold improvements	–	–	–	–	**(102,266)**	–	–	–	**(102,266)**
Reclassifications and other adjustments (Note 17)	–	**541**	**(985)**	**10,603**	**(275)**	**10,756**	**(476)**	**10,280**	**20,164**
Balance at end of year	**463,006**	**2,683,446**	**6,417,663**	**2,555,594**	**292,783**	**3,474,030**	**20,643**	**3,494,673**	**15,907,165**
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at beginning of year	–	**1,965,513**	**3,654,830**	**1,362,143**	–	**1,662,827**	**2,949**	**1,665,776**	**8,648,262**
Depreciation	–	**100,623**	**605,662**	**327,658**	–	**704,909**	**7,911**	**712,820**	**1,746,763**
Disposals	–	**(25,697)**	**(155,368)**	**(395,481)**	–	**(364,711)**	**(2,644)**	**(367,355)**	**(943,901)**
Reclassifications and other adjustments (Note 17)	–	–	–	**5,942**	–	**(1,055)**	–	**(1,055)**	**4,887**
Balance at end of year	–	**2,040,439**	**4,105,124**	**1,300,262**	–	**2,001,970**	**8,216**	**2,010,186**	**9,456,011**
Allowance for impairment loss (Note 16)									
Balance at the end of year	**19,969**	**1,689**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**21,658**
Net book value at end of year	**₱443,037**	**₱641,318**	**₱2,312,539**	**₱1,255,332**	**₱292,783**	**₱1,472,060**	**₱12,427**	**₱1,484,487**	**₱6,429,496**

	Consolidated								
						Right-of-use Assets			
	Land	Building and Improvements	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Building and Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Total Right-of-use assets	Total
December 31, 2022									
Cost									
Balance at beginning of year	₱441,288	₱2,641,346	₱4,553,748	₱2,307,763	₱262,562	₱3,574,736	₱10,969	₱3,585,705	₱13,792,412
Additions	–	55,752	746,416	405,574	77,345	922,570	15,854	938,424	2,223,511
Disposals	(13,504)	(6,411)	(122,808)	(522,926)	-	(1,347,313)	(11,310)	(1,358,623)	(2,024,272)
Amortization of leasehold improvements	–	–	–	–	(117,600)	–	–	–	(117,600)
Reclassifications and other adjustments (Note 17)	–	(36,230)	(64,645)	87,446	3,178	77,825	–	77,825	67,574
Balance at end of year	427,784	2,654,457	5,112,711	2,277,857	225,485	3,227,818	15,513	3,243,331	13,941,625
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at beginning of year	–	1,891,091	3,198,208	1,392,101	–	2,101,976	9,374	2,111,350	8,592,750
Depreciation	–	102,979	566,709	418,207	–	726,319	4,884	731,203	1,819,098
Disposals	–	(5,377)	(119,703)	(474,321)	–	(1,158,351)	(11,309)	(1,169,660)	(1,769,061)
Reclassifications and other adjustments (Note 17)	–	(23,180)	9,616	26,156	–	(7,117)	–	(7,117)	5,475
Balance at end of year	–	1,965,513	3,654,830	1,362,143	–	1,662,827	2,949	1,665,776	8,648,262
Allowance for impairment loss (Note 16)									
Balance at the end of year	14,120	368	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,488
Net book value at end of year	₱413,664	₱688,576	₱1,457,881	₱915,714	₱225,485	₱1,564,991	₱12,564	₱1,577,555	₱5,278,875

	Parent Company								
						Right-of-use Assets			
	Land	Building and Improvements	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Building and Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Total Right-of-use assets	Total
December 31, 2023									
Cost									
Balance at beginning of year	**₱427,784**	**₱2,654,457**	**₱4,049,611**	**₱298,875**	**₱220,468**	**₱3,227,818**	**₱15,513**	**₱3,243,331**	**₱10,894,526**
Additions	**35,222**	**55,641**	**763,056**	**106,905**	**171,215**	**625,648**	**15,797**	**641,445**	**1,773,484**
Disposals	**–**	**(27,193)**	**(89,160)**	**(84,503)**	**(1,376)**	**(390,192)**	**(10,191)**	**(400,383)**	**(602,615)**
Amortization of leasehold improvements	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(102,084)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(102,084)**
Reclassifications and other adjustments (Note 17)	**–**	**541**	**(985)**	**10,603**	**(275)**	**10,756**	**(476)**	**10,280**	**20,164**
Balance at end of year	**463,006**	**2,683,446**	**4,722,522**	**331,880**	**287,948**	**3,474,030**	**20,643**	**3,494,673**	**11,983,475**
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at beginning of year	**–**	**1,960,740**	**3,101,237**	**150,420**	**–**	**1,662,827**	**2,949**	**1,665,776**	**6,878,173**
Depreciation	**–**	**100,623**	**420,543**	**57,507**	**–**	**704,909**	**7,911**	**712,820**	**1,291,493**
Disposals	**–**	**(25,698)**	**(74,512)**	**(63,192)**	**–**	**(364,711)**	**(2,644)**	**(367,355)**	**(530,757)**
Reclassifications and other adjustments (Note 17)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**5,942**	**–**	**(1,055)**	**–**	**(1,055)**	**4,887**
Balance at end of year	**–**	**2,035,665**	**3,447,268**	**150,677**	**–**	**2,001,970**	**8,216**	**2,010,186**	**7,643,796**
Allowance for impairment loss (Note 16)									
Balance at the end of year	**19,969**	**1,689**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**21,657**
Net book value at end of year	**₱443,037**	**₱646,092**	**₱1,275,254**	**₱181,203**	**₱287,948**	**₱1,472,060**	**₱12,427**	**₱1,484,487**	**₱4,318,022**

	Parent Company								
						Right-of-use Assets			
	Land	Building and Improvements	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Building and Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Total Right-of-use assets	Total
December 31, 2022									
Cost									
Balance at beginning of year	₱441,288	₱2,605,116	₱3,784,854	₱284,527	₱260,783	₱3,574,735	₱10,969	₱3,585,704	₱10,962,272
Additions	–	55,752	388,821	65,842	77,345	922,570	15,854	938,424	1,526,184
Disposals	(13,504)	(6,411)	(106,423)	(58,779)	–	(1,347,312)	(11,310)	(1,358,622)	(1,543,739)
Amortization of leasehold improvements	–	–	–	–	(117,600)	–	–	–	(117,600)
Reclassifications and other adjustments (Note 17)	–	–	(17,641)	7,285	(60)	77,825	–	77,825	67,409
Balance at end of year	427,784	2,654,457	4,049,611	298,875	220,468	3,227,818	15,513	3,243,331	10,894,526
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at beginning of year	–	1,863,138	2,798,542	137,022	–	2,094,859	9,374	2,104,233	6,902,935
Depreciation	–	102,979	406,366	52,790	–	726,319	4,884	731,203	1,293,338
Disposals	–	(5,377)	(103,671)	(44,702)	–	(1,158,351)	(11,309)	(1,169,660)	(1,323,410)
Reclassifications and other adjustments (Note 17)	–	–	–	5,310	–	–	–	–	5,310
Balance at end of year	–	1,960,740	3,101,237	150,420	–	1,662,827	2,949	1,665,776	6,878,173
Allowance for impairment loss (Note 16)									
Balance at the end of year	14,120	368	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,488
Net book value at end of year	₱413,664	₱693,349	₱948,374	₱148,455	₱220,468	₱1,564,991	₱12,564	₱1,577,555	₱4,001,865

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the cost of fully depreciated property and equipment still in use amounted to ₱4.2 billion and ₱4.9 billion, respectively, for the Group and the Parent Company.

Gain or loss on disposal of equipment is included under ‘Profit from assets sold/exchanged’ in the statements of income. In 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Profit from assets sold/ exchanged amounted to

₱274.3 million, ₱66.6 million and ₱0.5 million, respectively, for the Group and ₱274.3 million, ₱67.0 million and ₱0.5 million for the Parent Company.

The details of depreciation and amortization recognized in the statements of income follow.

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets	**₱1,746,763**	₱1,819,098	₱1,851,812	**₱1,291,493**	₱1,293,338	₱1,344,462
Leasehold improvements	**102,266**	117,600	135,131	**102,083**	117,600	134,662
Investment properties (Note 16)	**228,276**	103,010	67,235	**228,276**	103,010	67,235
Other properties acquired (Note 17)	**72,868**	74,811	118,911	**72,868**	74,811	118,911
	₱2,150,173	₱2,114,519	₱2,173,089	**₱1,694,720**	₱1,588,759	₱1,665,270

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liability (see Note 23) and the movements during the year:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Balance at beginning of year	**₱1,538,021**	₱1,454,658	**₱1,533,655**	₱1,454,658
Additions	**544,522**	789,427	**544,522**	789,427
Disposals/pre-terminations	**(23,053)**	(191,215)	**(23,053)**	(191,216)
Accretion of interest	**80,990**	71,508	**80,990**	71,831
Payments	**(748,610)**	(586,357)	**(744,244)**	(591,045)
Balance at end of year	**₱1,391,870**	₱1,538,021	**₱1,391,870**	₱1,533,655

16. Investment Properties

The composition of and movements in the Group and the Parent Company's investment properties follow:

	Consolidated		
	Land	**Building and Improvements**	**Total**
December 31, 2023			
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	**₱1,704,013**	**₱1,993,517**	**₱3,697,530**
Additions (Note 36)	**866,629**	**1,510,337**	**2,376,966**
Disposals	**(391,917)**	**(142,091)**	**(534,008)**
Balance at end of year	**2,178,725**	**3,361,763**	**5,540,488**
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at beginning of year	–	**295,838**	**295,838**
Depreciation (Note 15)	–	**228,276**	**228,276**
Disposals	–	**(31,871)**	**(31,871)**
Balance at end of year	–	**492,243**	**492,243**
Allowance for Impairment Loss			
Balance at beginning of year	**99,748**	**97,273**	**197,021**
Provision for impairment losses	**25,305**	**59,944**	**85,249**
Disposals	**(21,526)**	**(3,101)**	**(24,627)**
Balance at end of year	**103,527**	**154,116**	**257,643**
Net Book Value at End of Year	**₱2,075,198**	**₱2,715,404**	**₱4,790,602**

	Consolidated		
	Land	Building and Improvements	Total
December 31, 2022			
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	₱745,484	₱668,317	₱1,413,801
Additions (Note 36)	1,049,167	1,382,098	2,431,265
Disposals	(90,638)	(56,898)	(147,536)
Balance at end of year	1,704,013	1,993,517	3,697,530
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at beginning of year	–	213,483	213,483
Depreciation (Note 15)	–	103,010	103,010
Disposals	–	(20,655)	(20,655)
Balance at end of year	–	295,838	295,838
Allowance for Impairment Loss			
Balance at beginning of year	3,831	13,677	17,508
Provision for impairment losses	96,414	77,368	173,782
Disposals	(497)	6,228	5,731
Balance at end of year	99,748	97,273	197,021
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱1,604,265	₱1,600,406	₱3,204,671

	Parent Company		
	Land	Building and Improvements	Total
December 31, 2023			
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	**₱1,703,239**	**₱1,993,516**	**₱3,696,755**
Additions (Note 36)	**866,629**	**1,510,337**	**2,376,966**
Disposals	**(391,917)**	**(142,091)**	**(534,008)**
Balance at end of year	**2,177,951**	**3,361,762**	**5,539,713**
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at beginning of year	**–**	**295,839**	**295,839**
Depreciation (Note 15)	**–**	**228,276**	**228,276**
Disposals	**–**	**(31,871)**	**(31,871)**
Balance at end of year	**–**	**492,244**	**492,244**
Allowance for Impairment Loss			
Balance at beginning of year	**99,751**	**97,269**	**197,020**
Provision for impairment losses	**25,305**	**59,944**	**85,249**
Disposals	**(21,525)**	**(3,102)**	**(24,627)**
Balance at end of year	**103,531**	**154,111**	**257,642**
Net Book Value at End of Year	**₱2,074,420**	**₱2,715,407**	**₱4,789,827**
December 31, 2022			
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	₱684,735	₱727,523	₱1,412,258
Additions (Note 36)	1,109,141	1,322,123	2,431,264
Disposals	(90,637)	(56,130)	(146,767)
Balance at end of year	1,703,239	1,993,516	3,696,755
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at beginning of year	–	207,753	207,753
Depreciation (Note 15)	–	103,010	103,010
Disposals	–	(14,924)	(14,924)
Balance at end of year	–	295,839	295,839
Allowance for Impairment Loss			
Balance at beginning of year	3,337	19,901	23,238
Provision for impairment losses	96,414	77,368	173,782
Balance at end of year	99,751	97,269	197,020
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱1,603,488	₱1,600,408	₱3,203,896

Investment properties are real estate properties acquired in settlement of loans and receivables. The difference between the fair value of the asset upon foreclosure and the carrying value of the loan is recognized under 'Profit from assets sold/exchanged'. In 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Profit from assets sold/ exchanged, amounted to ₱0.9 billion, ₱1.2 billion and ₱0.1 billion for the Group and the Parent Company.

The fair values of investment properties are disclosed in Note 6.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying value of investment properties still subject to redemption amounted to ₱1.3 billion and ₱2.0 billion, respectively, for the Group and the Parent Company.

The Group and the Parent Company have no investment properties, which are leased out under operating leases as of December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021.

In 2023, 2022, and 2021, direct operating expenses, consisting of depreciation and amortization and repairs and maintenance (included under 'Occupancy costs' in the statements of income) pertaining to investment properties amounted to ₱72.9 million, ₱74.8 million, and ₱118.9 million, respectively, for the Group and ₱72.9 million, ₱74.8 million, and ₱118.9 million, respectively, for the Parent Company.

Provision for (recovery of) impairment losses on non-financial assets in the statements of income are as follows:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets (Note 15)	**₱21,422**	₱433	₱7,884	**₱21,422**	₱433	(₱13,605)
Investment properties	**85,249**	173,782	(25,584)	**85,249**	173,782	(3,595)
Other properties acquired (Note 17)	**28,009**	32,845	2,547	**28,009**	32,845	2,547
	₱134,680	₱207,060	(₱15,153)	**₱134,680**	₱207,060	(₱14,653)

17. Intangible and Other Assets

Intangible assets consist of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Branch licenses	**₱1,445,000**	₱1,445,000	**₱1,445,000**	₱1,445,000
Software costs	**3,516,055**	2,281,225	**3,515,263**	2,280,076
Exchange trading right	**8,000**	9,000	–	–
	₱4,969,055	₱3,735,225	**₱4,960,263**	₱3,725,076

Branch licenses of the Group amounting to ₱1.5 billion represents the following:
a. 1 branch license acquired in in 2017 amounting to ₱20.0 million;
b. 4 branch licenses acquired in in 2016 amounting to ₱80.0 million;
c. 23 branch licenses acquired in 2015 amounting to ₱345.0 million;
d. 11 branch licenses acquired in 2014 amounting to ₱220.0 million;
e. 26 branch licenses acquired in 2013 amounting to ₱520.0 million; and
f. 13 branch licenses acquired in 2012 amounting to ₱260.0 million

Movements in software costs follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Cost				
Balance at beginning of year	**₱4,643,991**	₱3,578,676	**₱4,497,568**	₱3,432,280
Additions	**1,926,760**	1,098,153	**1,926,659**	1,098,126
Disposal	**(291)**	(21,879)	**(291)**	(21,879)
Reclassification (Note 15)	**(16,614)**	(10,959)	**(16,614)**	(10,959)
Balance at end of year	**₱6,553,846**	₱4,643,991	**₱6,407,322**	₱4,497,568
Accumulated Amortization				
Balance at beginning of year	**₱2,362,766**	₱1,811,598	**₱2,217,492**	₱1,666,893
Amortization	**675,041**	551,180	**674,567**	550,599
Disposal	**(16)**	(12)	**–**	–
Balance at end of year	**3,037,791**	2,362,766	**2,892,059**	2,217,492
Net Book Value at End of Year	**₱3,516,055**	₱2,281,225	**₱3,515,263**	₱2,280,076

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the latest transacted price of SBEI's exchange trading right amounted to ₱8.0 million and ₱9.0 million, respectively.

Other assets consist of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Cash collateral deposits	**₱1,466,610**	₱2,402,982	**₱1,466,610**	₱2,402,982
Other properties acquired – net	**872,153**	899,386	**872,153**	899,386
Prepaid expenses	**702,353**	363,435	**627,309**	329,263
Rental and security deposits (Note 32)	**558,992**	527,231	**560,994**	529,234
Due from brokers	**311,044**	407,824	**311,044**	407,824
Documentary stamps	**277,476**	348,758	**277,476**	348,758
Income tax credits	**136,296**	120,272	**17,111**	17,111
Due from trust	**79,939**	58,907	**79,939**	58,907
Returned checks and other cash items	**50,560**	35,434	**50,560**	35,434
Deferred input VAT	**26,411**	56,662	**–**	–
Pension asset (Note 28)	**2,786**	200,867	**–**	191,736
Miscellaneous	**561,796**	407,654	**551,311**	406,663
	₱5,046,416	₱5,829,412	**₱4,814,507**	₱5,627,298

Cash collateral deposits represent the Parent Company's restricted deposits for its treasury transactions such as interest rate swaps and SSURA. The carrying amount of these deposits approximates their fair value.

In 2023 and 2022, the gross carrying amount of cash collateral securities were carried at Stage 1 and there were no transfers into and out of Stage 1.

Other properties acquired represent chattel mortgages foreclosed from loan borrowers. Gain or loss upon foreclosure is included under 'Profit from assets sold/exchanged' in the statements of income. In 2023, 2022 and 2021 the Profit from assets sold/ exchanges, amounted to ₱59.8 million, ₱0.3 billion and ₱1.3 billion, respectively, for the Group and the Parent Company.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, 'Other assets – miscellaneous' includes prepaid employee benefits under car plan program amounting to ₱224.8 million and ₱181.9 million for the Group, respectively, and ₱223.7 million and ₱181.0 million for the Parent Company, respectively, and items in process for clearing amounting to ₱177.6 million and ₱133.8 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Movements in the other properties acquired by the Group and the Parent Company follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Cost				
Balance at beginning of year	**₱993,047**	₱243,545	**₱993,047**	₱243,518
Additions (Note 36)	**505,628**	1,608,374	**505,628**	1,608,374
Disposals	**(455,277)**	(858,872)	**(455,277)**	(858,845)
Reclassification (Note 15)	**(5,112)**	–	**(5,112)**	–
Balance at end of year	**1,038,286**	993,047	**1,038,286**	993,047
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance at beginning of year	**60,815**	34,351	**60,815**	34,324
Depreciation (Note 15)	**72,868**	74,811	**72,868**	74,811
Disposals	**(23,963)**	(48,347)	**(23,963)**	(48,320)
Reclassification (Note 15)	**(263)**	–	**(263)**	–
Balance at end of year	**109,457**	60,815	**109,457**	60,815
Accumulated Impairment Loss				
Balance at beginning of year	**32,846**	2,547	**32,846**	2,547
Provision for impairment losses (Note 16)	**28,009**	32,845	**28,009**	32,845
Disposals	**(4,148)**	(2,497)	**(4,148)**	(2,497)
Reclassification	**(31)**	(49)	**(31)**	(49)
Balance at end of year	**56,676**	32,846	**56,676**	32,846
Net Book Value at End of Year	**₱872,153**	₱899,386	**₱872,153**	₱899,386

18. Deposit Liabilities

On June 23, 2023, the BSP through BSP Circular 1175, approved the 250 basis point reduction from 12.0% to 9.5% in the reserve requirement ratios of selected reservable liabilities of the Bank effective June 30, 2023. As of December 31, 2023, the Group was in compliance with such regulation.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group and the Parent Company has set aside 'Due from BSP' as reserves amounting to ₱40.3 billion and ₱54.0 billion, respectively. Total interest income on 'Due from BSP' earned by the Group and Parent Company amounted to nil, ₱46.8 million and ₱606.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Long-term Negotiable Certificates of Deposit matured on May 8, 2023

On November 8, 2017, the Parent Company issued 3.875% fixed coupon rate (EIR of 4.01%) unsecured LTNCD at par value of ₱8.6 billion. The Parent Company incurred debt issue costs amounting to ₱58.9 million. On May 8, 2023, the Parent Company paid ₱8.6 billion unsecured LTNCD.

The issuance of the foregoing LTNCD under the terms approved by the BOD was approved by the BSP on October 5, 2017.

Long-term Negotiable Certificates of Deposit matured on November 2, 2023

On May 2, 2018, the Parent Company issued 4.50% fixed coupon rate (EIR of 4.69%) unsecured LTNCD at par value of ₱5.78 billion. The Parent Company incurred debt issue costs amounting to ₱53.6 million. On November 3, 2023, the Parent Company paid ₱53.6 million unsecured LTNCD.

The issuance of the foregoing LTNCD under the terms approved by the BOD was approved by the BSP on October 5, 2017.

Long-term Negotiable Certificates of Deposit maturing on March 23, 2025

On September 23, 2019, the Parent Company issued 4.00% fixed coupon rate (EIR of 4.18%) unsecured LTNCD at par value of ₱6.06 billion. The Parent Company incurred debt issue costs amounting to ₱54.9 million.

The issuance of the foregoing LTNCD under the terms approved by the BOD was approved by the BSP on May 30, 2019.

Long-term Negotiable Certificates of Deposit maturing on June 17, 2025

On December 17, 2019, the Parent Company issued 4.00% fixed coupon rate (EIR of 4.16%) unsecured LTNCD at par value of ₱2.31 billion. The Parent Company incurred debt issue costs amounting to ₱18.7 million.

The issuance of the foregoing LTNCD under the terms approved by the BOD was approved by the BSP on May 30, 2019.

Long-term Negotiable Certificates of Deposit maturing on August 5, 2025

On February 5, 2020, the Parent Company issued 4.00% fixed coupon rate (EIR of 4.16%) unsecured LTNCD at par value of ₱2.07 billion. The Parent Company incurred debt issue costs amounting to ₱16.6 million.

The issuance of the foregoing LTNCD under the terms approved by the BOD was approved by the BSP on May 30, 2019.

The movement of unamortized debt issue costs on LTNCDs follows:

	2023	2022
Beginning balance	**₱54,214**	₱92,427
Amortization	**(30,228)**	(38,213)
Balance at end of year	**₱23,986**	₱54,214

Interest expense on deposit liabilities consists of:

	Consolidated			**Parent Company**		
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
Demand	**₱371,371**	₱242,646	₱204,516	**₱390,094**	₱243,015	₱204,819
Savings	**129,558**	70,062	107,435	**129,725**	70,167	107,715
Time	**6,909,626**	3,683,052	1,581,248	**6,955,973**	3,701,867	1,587,676
LTNCD	**784,551**	1,047,352	1,047,599	**784,551**	1,047,352	1,047,599
	₱8,195,106	₱5,043,112	₱2,940,798	**₱8,260,343**	₱5,062,401	₱2,947,809

Ranges of annual fixed interest on deposit liabilities excluding LTNCD follow:

	2023	2022	2021
Peso-denominated	**0.01%-6.75%**	0.01%-6.65%	0.01%-3.28%
Foreign currency-denominated	**0.01%-5.50%**	0.01%-5.10%	0.01%-1.97%

19. Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Derivative liabilities (Note 6):		
Currency forwards	**₱2,940,101**	₱1,126,730
Interest rate futures	**28,592**	–
Bonds forward	**13**	3,334
Interest rate swaps	–	622,754
	₱2,968,706	₱1,752,818

Interest expense on derivative instruments consists of:

	2023	2022	2021
Interest rate swaps	**₱567,504**	₱300,435	₱217,100
Cross-currency swaps	**44,615**	105,986	131,749
	₱612,119	₱406,421	₱348,849

20. Bills Payable and Securities Sold Under Repurchase Agreements

This account consists of borrowings from:

	Consolidated		**Parent Company**	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
SSURA	**₱46,525,809**	₱23,360,860	**₱46,525,809**	₱23,360,860
Local government banks with relending facilities	**117,965**	4,633,186	**117,965**	4,633,186
Foreign banks	–	5,017,950	–	5,017,950
Local banks	**4,695,331**	7,908,407	**4,629,497**	7,790,073
	₱51,339,105	₱40,920,403	**₱51,273,271**	₱40,802,069

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

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Carrying Value	**Fair Value**	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets at FVTPL (Note 10)				
Government securities	**₱3,813,159**	**₱3,813,159**	₱3,857,764	₱3,857,764
Financial assets at FVTOCI (Note 11)				
Treasury bonds	**19,832,200**	**19,832,200**	4,142,731	4,142,731
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 12)				
Private bonds	**31,093,477**	**30,551,895**	19,888,110	18,708,912
	₱54,738,836	**₱54,197,254**	₱27,888,605	₱26,709,407

For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, interest expense on bills payable and SSURA, notes payable, subordinated notes and other borrowings in the statements of income consist of the following:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
Notes and bonds payable (Note 21)	**₱2,696,656**	₱1,456,891	₱1,726,394	**₱2,696,656**	₱1,456,891	₱1,726,394
Bills payable and SSURA	**2,771,815**	528,168	324,661	**2,765,987**	523,888	317,836
Others	**4,750**	2,668	22,595	**38**	62	22,595
	₱5,473,221	₱1,987,727	₱2,073,650	**₱5,462,681**	₱1,980,841	₱2,066,825

Annual fixed interest rate ranges on the Group's and the Parent Company's interbank borrowings and rediscounting availments follow:

	2023	2022	2021
Interbank borrowings:			
Peso-denominated	**1.50%-8.00%**	1.50%-8.00%	1.50%-8.00%
Foreign currency-denominated	**4.17%-6.04%**	0.05%-4.83%	0.02%-1.33%

21. Notes and Bonds Payable

This account consists of the following:

	2023	2022
Fixed rate bonds due January 2025	**₱18,396,413**	₱–
Fixed rate bonds due January 2024	**15,995,449**	15,910,768
Fixed rate bonds due May 2024	**14,571,659**	14,496,317
Senior unsecured notes due September 2023	–	16,704,608
	₱48,963,521	₱47,111,693

Senior Unsecured Notes due September 2023
In September 2018, the Parent Company issued $300.0 million senior unsecured notes ("Senior Notes") due on September 25, 2023. The Senior Notes, which are listed in the Singapore Stock Exchange, were priced at a discount, with a coupon rate of 4.50% fixed rate (EIR of 4.68%) payable on a semi-annual basis commencing on March 25, 2019. The Parent Company incurred debt issue costs amounting to ₱57.6 million.

On September 25, 2023, the Parent Company paid ₱17.1 billion senior unsecured notes.

Fixed Rate Bonds due July 2022
On July 24, 2020, the Parent Company issued ₱13.5 billion fixed rate bonds due on July 24, 2022. The bond, which are listed in Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corporation, were priced at par with a coupon rate of 3.125% fixed rate payable on a quarterly basis commencing on October 24, 2020. The Parent Company incurred debt issue costs amounting to ₱111.2 million.

On July 25, 2022, the Parent Company paid ₱13.5 billion fixed rate bonds.

Fixed Rate Bonds due June 2021
On June 28, 2019, the Parent Company issued ₱18.0 billion fixed rate bonds due on June 28, 2021. The bond, which are listed in Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corporation, were priced at par with a coupon rate of 5.875% fixed rate payable on a quarterly basis commencing on September 28, 2019. The Parent Company incurred debt issue costs amounting to ₱160.8 million. This fixed rate bond already matured and is no longer outstanding as of December 31, 2021.

Fixed Rate Bonds due January 2024
On July 20, 2022, the Parent Company issued ₱16.0 billion fixed rate bonds due on January 20, 2024. The bond, which are listed in Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corporation, were priced at par with a coupon rate of 3.7407% fixed rate (EIR of 4.29%) payable on a quarterly basis commencing on October 20, 2022. The Parent Company incurred debt issue costs amounting to ₱126.0 million.

On January 22, 2024, the Parent Company paid ₱16.0 billion fixed rate bonds.

Fixed Rate Bonds due May 2024
On November 10, 2022, the Parent Company issued ₱14.6 billion fixed rate bonds due on May 10, 2024. The bond, which are listed in Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corporation, were priced at par with a coupon rate of 5.3000% fixed rate (EIR of 5.85%) payable on a quarterly basis commencing on February 10, 2023. The Parent Company incurred debt issue costs amounting to ₱114.1 million.

Fixed Rate Bonds due January 2025
On July 13, 2023, the Parent Company issued ₱18.5 billion fixed rate bonds due on January 13, 2025. The bond, which are listed in Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corporation, were priced at par with a coupon rate of 6.4250% fixed rate (EIR of 6.9901%) payable on a quarterly basis commencing on October 13, 2023. The Parent Company incurred debt issue costs amounting to ₱147.6 million.

The movements in unamortized discount follow:

	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of year	**₱214,807**	₱78,387
Additions	**147,646**	240,038
Amortization	**(251,205)**	(182,309)
Translation adjustment	**25,231**	78,691
Balance at end of year	**₱136,479**	₱214,807

22. **Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses**

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		**Parent Company**	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Accrued interest payable (Note 31)	**₱1,891,893**	₱1,838,597	**₱1,893,601**	₱1,844,730
Accrued other expenses payable	**1,843,864**	1,790,180	**1,750,777**	1,766,817
Accrued other taxes and licenses payable	**818,453**	519,582	**789,134**	502,004
Pension liability - net (Notes 28 and 31)	**290,522**	5,167	**289,629**	–
	₱4,844,732	₱4,153,526	**₱4,723,141**	₱4,113,551

Accrued other expenses payable includes accrual for various operating expenses such as payroll, repairs and maintenance, utilities, rental, and contractual services. This also includes estimated provision for probable losses arising from various legal cases of the Group (see Note 33).

23. Other Liabilities

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Accounts payable (Note 31)	**₱4,047,392**	₱2,675,545	**₱3,920,437**	₱2,611,583
Other deferred credits	**1,527,736**	1,444,777	**1,527,736**	1,444,777
Lease liability (Notes 2 and 15)	**1,391,870**	1,538,021	**1,391,870**	1,533,655
Bills purchased - contra	**833,344**	884,311	**833,344**	884,311
Provision for ECL on loan commitments and financial guarantees (Note 33)	**606,059**	277,722	**606,059**	277,722
Payable to brokers	**603,515**	1,560,367	**–**	–
Cash collateral on borrowings	**415,679**	955,641	**415,679**	955,641
Insurance premiums payable	**412,145**	197,208	**412,145**	197,208
Withholding taxes payable	**405,112**	316,096	**398,847**	311,757
Due to the Treasurer of the Philippines	**245,840**	181,309	**245,840**	181,309
Security Deposit on Lease Contracts	**176,084**	138,403	**–**	–
Rewards for cardholders	**173,146**	80,407	**173,146**	80,407
Unearned initial milestone fee	**110,218**	319,770	**110,218**	319,770
Provision related to legal cases	**106,400**	130,593	**106,400**	130,593
Subscription payable	**30,000**	30,000	**123,750**	123,750
Deposits for keys of safety deposit boxes	**7,523**	7,297	**7,523**	7,297
Dividends payable	**24**	8,211	**–**	8,187
Miscellaneous	**788,302**	471,750	**715,382**	427,094
	₱11,880,389	₱11,217,428	**₱10,988,376**	₱9,495,061

Miscellaneous liabilities include Social Security System pension for the Group's depositors amounting to ₱48.3 million and ₱41.7 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and items in process for clearing amounting to ₱541.9 million and ₱365.4 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

24. Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analyzed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled (amounts in millions):

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Within One Year	Over One Year	Total	Within One Year	Over One Year	Total
December 31, 2023						
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱13,947	₱–	₱13,947	₱13,947	₱–	₱13,947
Due from BSP	45,821	–	45,821	45,821	–	45,821
Due from other banks	12,023	–	12,023	11,964	–	11,964
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	2,581	1,500	4,081	2,581	1,500	4,081
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
HFT investments	9,964	–	9,964	9,964	–	9,964
Derivative assets	912	10	922	912	10	922
Total financial assets at FVTPL	10,876	10	10,886	10,876	10	10,886
Financial assets at FVTOCI	7,626	132,235	139,861	7,626	132,191	139,817
Investment securities at amortized cost	14,802	61,405	76,207	14,802	61,405	76,207
Loans and receivables - at gross	253,417	302,572	555,989	254,625	302,572	557,197
Other assets	2,464	714	3,178	2,450	710	3,160
Total financial assets	363,557	498,436	861,993	364,692	498,388	863,080

(Forward)

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Within One Year	Over One Year	Total	Within One Year	Over One Year	Total
Non-financial Assets						
Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures	**₱–**	**₱2,625**	**₱2,625**	**₱–**	**₱5,034**	**₱5,034**
Property and equipment (Net)	**–**	**6,429**	**6,429**	**–**	**4,318**	**4,318**
Investment properties	**–**	**4,791**	**4,791**	**–**	**4,790**	**4,790**
Deferred tax assets	**–**	**5,703**	**5,703**	**–**	**5,664**	**5,664**
Goodwill	**–**	**842**	**842**	**–**	**842**	**842**
Intangible assets	**–**	**4,969**	**4,969**	**–**	**4,960**	**4,960**
Other assets	**997**	**872**	**1,869**	**782**	**872**	**1,654**
Total non-financial assets	**997**	**26,231**	**27,228**	**782**	**26,480**	**27,262**
	₱364,554	**₱524,667**	**889,221**	**₱365,474**	**₱524,868**	**₱890,342**
Less: Allowance for credit losses			**15,569**			**15,542**
Unearned discounts and deferred credits			**2,143**			**2,143**
Total Assets			**₱871,509**			**₱872,657**
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	**₱548,879**	**₱57,652**	**₱606,531**	**₱551,130**	**₱57,652**	**₱608,782**
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	**2,969**	**–**	**2,969**	**2,969**	**–**	**2,969**
Bills payable and SSURA	**48,981**	**2,358**	**51,339**	**48,960**	**2,313**	**51,273**
Acceptances payable	**2,783**	**–**	**2,783**	**2,783**	**–**	**2,783**
Margin deposits and cash letters of credit	**58**	**–**	**58**	**58**	**–**	**58**
Manager's and certified checks outstanding	**5,209**	**–**	**5,209**	**5,209**	**–**	**5,209**
Notes payable	**30,567**	**18,397**	**48,964**	**30,567**	**18,397**	**48,964**
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses	**4,026**	**–**	**4,026**	**3,934**	**–**	**3,934**
Other liabilities	**8,862**	**1,665**	**10,527**	**8,202**	**1,487**	**9,689**
Total financial liabilities	**652,334**	**80,072**	**732,406**	**653,812**	**79,849**	**733,661**
Non-financial Liabilities						
Income tax payable	**802**	**–**	**802**	**776**	**–**	**776**
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses	**818**	**–**	**818**	**789**	**–**	**789**
Other liabilities	**1,344**	**9**	**1,353**	**1,298**	**–**	**1,298**
Total non-financial liabilities	**2,964**	**9**	**2,973**	**2,863**	**–**	**2,863**
Total Liabilities	**₱655,298**	**₱80,081**	**₱735,379**	**₱656,675**	**₱79,849**	**₱736,524**
December 31, 2022						
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱13,180	₱–	₱13,180	₱13,180	₱–	₱13,180
Due from BSP	63,011	–	63,011	63,011	–	63,011
Due from other banks	20,098	–	20,098	20,034	–	20,034
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	25,517	1,998	27,515	25,517	1,998	27,515
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
HFT investments	4,902	–	4,902	4,902	–	4,902
Derivative assets	1,917	748	2,665	1,917	748	2,665
Total financial assets at FVTPL	6,819	748	7,567	6,819	748	7,567
Financial assets at FVTOCI	3,274	109,617	112,891	3,275	109,577	112,852
Investment securities at amortized cost	5,614	63,616	69,230	5,614	63,616	69,230
Loans and receivables - at gross	276,721	244,250	520,971	276,704	243,902	520,606
Other assets	3,507	527	4,034	3,496	529	4,025
Total financial assets	417,741	420,756	838,497	417,650	420,370	838,020

(Forward)

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Within One Year	Over One Year	Total	Within One Year	Over One Year	Total
Non-financial Assets						
Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures	₱–	₱2,441	₱2,441	₱–	₱4,549	₱4,549
Property and equipment (Net)	–	5,279	5,279	–	4,002	4,002
Investment properties	–	3,205	3,205	–	3,204	3,204
Deferred tax assets	–	4,851	4,851	–	4,823	4,823
Goodwill	–	842	842	–	842	842
Intangible assets	–	3,735	3,735	–	3,725	3,725
Other assets	897	899	1,796	703	899	1,602
Total non-financial assets	897	21,252	22,149	703	22,044	22,747
	₱418,638	₱442,008	860,646	₱418,353	₱442,414	₱860,767
Less: Allowance for credit losses			16,480			16,446
Unearned discounts and deferred credits			1,875			1,875
Total Assets			₱842,291			₱842,446
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	₱573,440	₱32,397	₱605,837	₱576,975	₱30,904	₱607,879
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	1,753	–	1,753	1,753	–	1,753
Bills payable and SSURA	35,769	5,151	40,920	35,651	5,151	40,802
Acceptances payable	1,075	10	1,085	1,075	10	1,085
Margin deposits and cash letters of credit	64	–	64	64	–	64
Manager's and certified checks outstanding	4,103	–	4,103	4,103	–	4,103
Notes payable	16,705	30,407	47,112	16,705	30,407	47,112
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses	3,634	–	3,634	3,612	–	3,612
Other liabilities	9,357	1,646	11,003	7,699	1,598	9,297
Total financial liabilities	645,900	69,611	715,511	647,637	68,070	715,707
Non-financial Liabilities						
Income tax payable	198	–	198	190	–	190
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses	520	–	520	502	–	502
Other liabilities	211	3	214	197	–	197
Total non-financial liabilities	929	3	932	889	–	889
Total Liabilities	₱646,829	₱69,614	₱716,443	₱648,526	₱68,070	₱716,596

25. **Equity**

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, 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*

On November 26, 2013, the Parent Company's stockholders approved and authorized the following:

1. Creation of 1.0 billion non-cumulative, non-participating, non-convertible voting Preferred Stock with par value of ₱0.1 each and issuance of approximately 602.8 million of such Preferred Stock; and
2. Increase in authorized capital stock from ₱10.0 billion to ₱10.1 billion broken down into ₱10.0 billion Common Stock and ₱100.0 million Preferred Stock.

The Preferred Stock was offered to eligible common stockholders, with each eligible stockholder entitled to subscribe to one voting preferred share for every one common stock held as of the record date, June 16, 2014.

On July 10, 2014, the Parent Company issued the first tranche of non-cumulative, non-participating, non-convertible Preferred Stock of 602,831,109 with 0.1 par value. The dividend rate is 3.90% repricing every 10 years.

On April 1, 2016, the Parent Company issued the second tranche of non-cumulative, non-participating, non-convertible Preferred Stock of 397,168,891 with 0.1 par value. The dividend rate is 4.805% repricing every 10 years.

The Preferred Stock is redeemable at the sole option of the Parent Company at its issue price. Redemption shall at all times be subject to regulation of the BSP and shall require (i) prior approval of the BSP; (ii) replacement with at least an equivalent amount of newly paid-in shares; (iii) a lapse of at least five (5) years from the date of issuance; and (iv) solvency of the Parent Company. Redemption shall not be allowed when the Parent Company is insolvent or if such redemption will cause insolvency, impairment of capital or inability of the Parent Company to meet its debts as they mature.

A sinking fund for the redemption of Preferred Shares amounting ₱100.0 million is created upon their issuance, to be effected by the transfer of free surplus to a restricted surplus account and shall not be available for dividend distribution.

Details of the Parent Company's cash dividend distribution follow:

		Dividend			
Shares	Date of declaration	Per share	Total amounts in thousands	Record date	Payment date
Common	October 24, 2023	₱1.50	₱1,130,308	November 10, 2023	November 24, 2023
Common	March 28, 2023	1.50	1,130,308	April 14, 2023	April 28, 2023
Preferred	February 28, 2023	0.0039	2,351	June 26, 2023	July 10, 2023
Preferred	February 28, 2023	0.0048	1,908	March 20, 2023	April 3, 2023
Common	October 25, 2022	1.50	1,130,308	November 10, 2022	November 24, 2022
Common	March 29, 2022	1.50	1,130,308	April 12, 2022	April 28, 2022
Preferred	February 22, 2022	0.0039	2,351	June 27, 2022	July 11, 2022
Preferred	February 22, 2022	0.0048	1,908	March 18, 2022	April 1, 2022
Common	October 26, 2021	1.50	1,130,308	November 10, 2021	November 24, 2021
Common	March 20, 2021	1.00	753,539	April 16, 2021	April 29, 2021
Common	March 20, 2021	0.5000	376,770	April 16, 2021	April 29, 2021
Preferred	February 23, 2021	0.0039	2,351	June 28, 2021	July 12, 2021
Preferred	February 23, 2021	0.0048	1,908	March 18, 2021	April 5, 2021

The computation of surplus available for dividend declaration in accordance with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 16 issued in September 2023 differs to a certain extent from the computation following BSP guidelines including capital adequacy requirements and other considerations such as general loan loss reserves. However, on September 17, 2015, the BSP through MB Resolution No. 1516, allowed banks to declare and pay dividends without prior BSP verification provided that pre-qualification criteria including capital adequacy requirements are met.

The track record of the Parent Company's registration of securities in compliance with the Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 Annex 68-D 1(I) follows:

a. Authorized Shares

Date of SEC Approval	Type of Shares	Authorized Number of Shares*
April 8, 2014	Preferred	1,000,000,000
November 11, 2013	Common	1,000,000,000
July 29, 1998	Common	600,000,000
February 19, 1997	Common	450,000,000
June 8, 1995	Common	200,000,000

* Absolute number of shares

b. Stock Dividends

Date of BSP Approval	Percentage
July 11, 2013	20.00%
March 29, 2011	20.00%
May 26, 1998	13.75%
April 29, 1997	20.00%
March 26, 1996	20.00%

c. Stock Rights Offering

Date of SEC Approval	Number of shares Registered*	Offer Price
October 8, 2009	89,285,714	₱28.00 per share
February 19, 1997	65,037,768	25.00 per share

*Absolute number of shares

d. Number of Shareholders

Year End	Number of shareholders
December 31, 2023	2,139
December 31, 2022	2,151
December 31, 2021	2,154

In the consolidated financial statements, a portion of the Group's surplus corresponding to the accumulated net earnings of the subsidiaries amounting to ₱557.6 million and ₱383.6 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, is not available for dividend declaration. This accumulated equity in net earnings becomes available for dividend declaration upon receipt of dividends from the investees, subject also to SEC and BSP rules on dividend declaration.

Surplus reserves of the Group and the Parent Company consist of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Reserve for regulatory requirements	**₱3,546,865**	₱3,967,265	**₱3,546,865**	₱3,967,265
Reserve for self-insurance	**1,015,500**	1,015,500	**1,015,500**	1,015,500
Reserve for trust business	**412,811**	383,706	**412,811**	383,706
Reserve for redemption of preferred stock	**100,000**	100,000	**100,000**	100,000
	₱5,075,176	₱5,466,471	**₱5,075,176**	₱ 5,466,471

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 and ₱39.5 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, has been appropriated in the consolidated financial statements and is not available for dividend declaration.

The following table shows the components of comprehensive income closed to Surplus:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
Net income attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱9,105,438**	₱10,555,599	₱6,916,970	**₱9,105,438**	₱10,561,008	₱6,938,503
Remeasurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans (Notes 14 and 28)	**(289,840)**	(138,577)	413,246	**(289,840)**	(138,577)	413,246
	₱8,815,598	₱10,417,022	₱7,330,216	**₱8,815,598**	₱10,422,431	₱7,351,749

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 shareholders value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in 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, issue capital securities or undertake a share buy-back. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous year.

The Parent Company adopted a dividend policy that is intended to support the Bank to weather the uncertainties and volatilities in the market; comply with the higher requirements of Basel III and the BSP; maintain strong credit ratings; minimize the need for capital calls in the medium-term; and provide a capital base for business expansion that will create value over the long-term for all stakeholders. In declaring dividend pay-outs, may use a combination of regular and special dividends such that the dividend pay-out for Common Shares generally may range from 15% to 30% of prior year's NIAT.

<u>BSP Reporting</u>
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 shall be required to have higher loss absorbency, on top of the minimum CET1 capital and capital conservation buffer. Compliance with this requirement was phased in starting January 1, 2017, with full compliance on January 1, 2019.

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 and of the Parent Company as reported to the BSP as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Tier 1 Capital	**₱130,488,792**	₱120,397,856	**₱130,488,792**	₱120,397,856
Less Required deductions	**21,235,215**	15,286,081	**25,493,544**	18,509,954
	109,253,577	105,111,775	**104,995,248**	101,887,902
Excess from Tier 2 deducted to Tier 1 Capital*	**–**	–	**–**	–
Net Tier 1 Capital	**109,253,577**	105,111,775	**104,995,248**	101,887,902
Tier 2 Capital	**6,327,332**	3,191,713	**6,296,513**	3,191,535
Less: Required deductions	**–**	–	**–**	–
	6,327,332	3,191,713	**6,296,513**	3,191,535
Excess of Tier 2 deducted to Tier 1 Capital*	**–**	–	**–**	–
Net Tier 2 Capital	**6,327,332**	3,191,713	**6,296,513**	3,191,535
Total Qualifying Capital	**₱115,580,909**	₱108,303,488	**₱111,291,761**	₱105,079,437
Credit Risk-Weighted Assets	**₱632,168,889**	₱582,441,067	**₱629,056,303**	₱579,379,526
Market Risk-Weighted Assets	**16,489,117**	7,257,879	**16,489,117**	7,257,875
Operational Risk-Weighted Assets	**65,420,128**	62,891,089	**63,559,171**	60,413,586
Total Risk Weighted Assets	**₱714,078,134**	₱652,590,035	**₱709,104,591**	₱647,050,987
CET 1 Ratio	**15.30%**	16.11%	**14.81%**	15.75%
Tier 1 CAR	**15.30%**	16.11%	**14.81%**	15.75%
Total CAR	**16.19%**	16.60%	**15.69%**	16.24%

**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 Internal Capital and Liquidity Assessment frameworks to ensure that 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, as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Tier 1 Capital	**₱109,253,577**	₱105,111,775	**₱104,995,247**	₱101,887,902
Exposure Measure	**1,033,488,172**	904,525,595	**1,030,374,836**	901,429,237
BLR	**10.57%**	11.62%	**10.19%**	11.30%

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, security 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 December 31, 2023 and 2022, the LCR in single currency as reported to the BSP, was at 157.98% and 144.23%, respectively, for the Group, and 157.22% and 142.78%, respectively, for the Parent Company.

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% at all times. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the NSFR as reported to the BSP, was at 131.05 %and 121.80%, respectively, for the Group, and 130.94% and 121.85%, respectively, for the Parent Company.

26. **Trust Operations**

Securities and other properties held by the Parent Company in a fiduciary or agency capacity for clients and beneficiaries are not included in the accompanying statements of financial position since these are not assets of the Parent Company.

As of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, government securities included under ‘Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income’ with a total face value of ₱1.2 billion and ₱1.0 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 (see Note 11).

27. **Income Taxes**

Provision for (benefit from) income tax consists of:

	Consolidated			**Parent Company**		
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
Current:						
Final	**₱1,474,423**	₱1,060,856	₱747,213	**₱1,461,382**	₱1,056,722	₱745,932
Corporate – RCIT	**2,597,632**	1,488,709	565,229	**2,539,044**	1,425,117	530,622
Corporate – MCIT	**6,015**	1,709	239	**–**	–	–
	4,078,070	2,551,274	1,312,681	**4,000,426**	2,481,839	1,276,554
Deferred	**(1,124,595)**	778,266	2,031,929	**(1,110,716)**	774,271	2,009,584
	₱2,953,475	₱3,329,540	₱3,344,610	**₱2,889,710**	₱3,256,110	₱3,286,138

The Group's provision for income tax - current represents final tax, RCIT of the Parent Company's RBU and SBCIC; and MCIT of SBRC, SBEI, SBCC, SBFI and other subsidiaries.

Under Philippine tax laws, the Parent Company and its financial intermediary subsidiaries are subject to percentage and other taxes (presented as 'Taxes and licenses' in the statements of income) as well as income taxes. Percentage and other taxes paid consist principally of documentary stamp tax and gross receipts tax.

President Rodrigo Duterte signed into law on March 26, 2021 the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE). Republic Act (RA) 11534 or the CREATE Act introduces reforms to the corporate income tax and incentives systems. It took effect on April 11, 2021.

The following are the key changes to the Philippine tax law pursuant to the CREATE Act which have an impact to the Group and to the Parent Company:

- Effective July 1, 2020, regular corporate income tax (RCIT) rate is reduced from 30% to 25% for domestic and resident foreign corporations. For domestic corporations with net taxable income not exceeding ₱5.0 million and with total assets not exceeding ₱100.0 million (excluding land on which the business entity's office, plant and equipment are situated) during the taxable year, the RCIT rate is reduced to 20%.

- Effective July 1, 2020, interest expense allowed as a deductible expense is reduced to 20.0% from 33% of interest income subject to final tax.

- Minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) rate reduced from 2% to 1% of gross income effective July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2023, then will revert to two percent (2%) effective July 1, 2023. Accordingly, the rate of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) for CY 2023 is one and a half percent (1.5%).

- Imposition of improperly accumulated earnings tax (IAET) is repealed.

- Applying the provisions of the CREATE Act, the Group and the Parent Company is subject to lower regular corporate income tax rate of 25% effective July 1, 2020.

- Based on the provisions of Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 5-2021 dated April 8, 2021 issued by the BIR, the prorated corporate income tax rate of the Group and the Parent Company for the year 2020 is 27.5%. This will result in a lower provision for current income tax for the year ended December 31, 2020 by ₱171.5 million. The reduced amounts were reflected in the Group's and Parent Company's 2020 annual income tax return. However, for financial reporting purposes, the changes are recognized in the 2021 financial statements.

  In 2021, this also resulted to a write-down of the deferred tax assets and liabilities of the Group and Parent Company recognized as of December 31, 2020 by ₱1.2 billion. This is recognized as provision for income tax - deferred expense in the 2021 financial statements.

Republic Act (RA) No. 9294, which became effective in May 2004, provides that the income derived by the FCDU from foreign currency transactions with non-residents, offshore banking units (OBUs), and local commercial banks, including branches of foreign banks, is tax-exempt while interest income on foreign currency-denominated loans from residents other than OBUs or other depository banks under the expanded system is subject to 10.0% income tax.

Components of net deferred tax assets follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Deferred tax assets on:				
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	**₱3,959,793**	₱4,072,533	**₱3,952,265**	₱4,063,776
Unrealized loss on derivative liabilities	**712,714**	280,718	**712,714**	280,718
Lease liability	**348,532**	385,665	**347,967**	383,414
Unrealized loss on investment in debt securities	**207,249**	462,004	**207,249**	462,004
Accrued expenses	**182,301**	313,372	**179,183**	310,525
Unamortized past service cost	**177,888**	210,177	**174,792**	206,424
Undrawn commitments	**150,568**	68,614	**150,568**	68,614
Accumulated depreciation on investment properties	**150,425**	73,960	**150,425**	73,960
Others*	**384,141**	55,996	**354,416**	35,305
	6,273,611	5,923,039	**6,229,579**	5,884,740
Deferred tax liabilities on:				
Right-of-use asset	**371,562**	396,077	**371,122**	394,389
Unrealized gain on derivative assets	**134,375**	491,420	**134,375**	491,420
Unrealized gain on financial assets at FVTOCI	**60,134**	44,182	**59,386**	44,041
Accrued rent income	**3,743**	4,189	**568**	568
Retirement asset	**697**	53,002	**–**	47,934
Others	**–**	83,065	**–**	83,065
	570,511	1,071,935	**565,451**	1,061,417
Net deferred tax assets	**₱5,703,100**	₱4,851,104	**₱5,664,128**	₱4,823,323

**Includes unrealized loss on foreclosures amounting ₱238.7 million.*

Movement in net deferred tax assets of the Group in 2023 and 2022 charged against statement of comprehensive income amounted to (₱270.5) million and ₱383.9 million, respectively.

Movement in net deferred tax assets of the Parent Company in 2023 and 2022 charged against statement of comprehensive income amounted to (₱269.9) million and ₱383.9 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, deferred tax assets of the Group and Parent-FCDU have not been recognized in respect of the deductible temporary differences follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
NOLCO	**₱846,349**	₱434,595	**₱791,701**	₱98,808
MCIT	**6,121**	1,872	**–**	–
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	**70**	886	**–**	–
	₱852,540	₱437,353	**₱791,701**	₱98,808

Details of the MCIT credits follow:

	Consolidated			
Inception Year	Amount	Expired	Balance	Expiry Year
2020	₱969	₱969	₱-	2023
2021	381	–	381	2024
2022	1,811	–	1,811	2025
2023	6,835	–	6,835	2026
	₱9,996	₱969	₱9,027	

On September 30, 2020, the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) issued Revenue Regulations No. 25-2020 implementing Section 4(bbbb) of Bayanihan to Recover as One Act which states that the NOLCO incurred for taxable years 2020 and 2021 can be carried over and claimed as a deduction from gross income for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years immediately following the year of such loss.

As of December 31, 2023, the Group have available NOLCO which can be claimed as deduction from the regular taxable income for the next three (3) consecutive taxable years immediately following the year of such loss. Details as follows:

	Consolidated			
Inception Year	Amount	Used	Balance	Expiry Year
2022	₱164,708	₱36,469	₱128,239	2025
2023	715,732	–	715,732	2026
	₱880,440	₱36,469	₱843,971	

	Parent Company			
Inception Year	Amount	Used	Balance	Expiry Year
2022	₱98,808	₱–	₱98,808	2025
2023	692,892	–	692,892	2026
	₱791,700	₱–	₱791,700	

As of December 31, 2023, the Subsidiaries have incurred NOLCO in taxable years 2020 and 2021 which can be claimed as deduction from the regular taxable income for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years pursuant to Bayanihan 2, as follows:

	Consolidated			
Inception Year	Amount	Used/Expired	Balance	Expiry Year
2020	₱39,438	₱36,360	₱3,078	2025
2021	53,149	52,133	1,016	2026
	₱92,587	₱88,493	₱4,094	

A reconciliation between the applicable statutory income tax rate to the effective income tax rate follows:

	Consolidated			**Parent Company**		
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
Statutory income tax rate	**25.00%**	25.00%	25.00%	**25.00%**	25.00%	25.00%
Tax effect of:						
FCDU net loss (income)	**4.48%**	-0.36%	-2.85%	**4.50%**	-0.37%	-2.86%
Non-deductible expenses	**-0.18%**	2.77%	2.23%	**0.18%**	2.78%	1.91%
Interest income from tax-paid and exempt investments	**-0.69%**	-2.03%	-1.79%	**-0.49%**	-2.04%	-1.79%
Change in deferred tax assets	**-2.35%**	0.12%	1.91%	**-2.16%**	0.04%	1.74%
Non-taxable income	**-1.78%**	-1.52%	-1.98%	**-2.93%**	-1.84%	-1.90%
CREATE Impact	–	–	10.07%	–	–	10.04%
Effective income tax rate	**24.48%**	23.98%	32.59%	**24.10%**	23.57%	32.14%

28. Pension Obligations

The Group provides non-contributory defined benefit pension plans for all employees. Provisions for pension obligations are established for benefits payable in the form of retirement pensions. Benefits are dependent on years of service and the respective employee’s final compensation. The most recent actuarial valuation was carried out as of December 31, 2023. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost were measured using the projected unit credit actuarial method.

The amounts of defined benefit plans are presented in the statements of financial position as follows:

	Consolidated		**Parent Company**	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Other assets (Note 17)	**(₱2,786)**	(₱200,867)	**₱–**	(₱191,736)
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses (Note 22)	**290,522**	5,167	**289,629**	–
Net pension liability (asset)	**₱287,736**	(₱195,700)	**₱289,629**	(₱191,736)

Changes in net defined benefit liability of the Group and the Parent Company in 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Consolidated		
	Present Value of DBO	**Fair Value of Plan Assets**	**Net Retirement Liability (Asset)**
December 31, 2023			
Balance at beginning of year	**₱4,241,572**	**(₱4,437,272)**	**(₱195,700)**
Net Benefit Cost in Statements of Income			
Current service cost	**301,563**	**–**	**301,563**
Net interest	**295,688**	**(309,338)**	**(13,650)**
	597,251	**(309,338)**	**287,913**
Benefits paid	**(493,905)**	**493,905**	**–**
Remeasurement in Other Comprehensive Income			
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	**–**	**216,543**	**216,543**
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	**(136,537)**	**–**	**(136,537)**
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	**214,796**	**–**	**214,796**
	78,259	**216,543**	**294,802**
Contributions paid	**–**	**(99,279)**	**(99,279)**
Balance at end of year	**₱4,423,177**	**(₱4,135,441)**	**₱287,736**

	Consolidated		
	Present Value of DBO	Fair Value of Plan Assets	Net Retirement Liability (Asset)
December 31, 2022			
Balance at beginning of year	₱4,173,215	(₱4,578,561)	(₱405,346)
Net Benefit Cost in Statements of Income			
Current service cost	295,716	3,445	299,161
Net interest	198,780	(219,539)	(20,759)
	494,496	(216,094)	278,402
Benefits paid	(245,655)	245,655	–
Remeasurement in Other Comprehensive Income			
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	–	296,938	296,938
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	94,542	–	94,542
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(252,903)	–	(252,903)
	(158,361)	296,938	138,577
Transferred (liability)/asset	(22,123)	22,123	–
Contributions paid	–	(207,333)	(207,333)
Balance at end of year	₱4,241,572	(₱4,437,272)	(₱195,700)

	Parent Company		
	Present Value of DBO	**Fair Value of Plan Assets**	**Net Retirement Liability (Asset)**
December 31, 2023			
Balance at beginning of year	**₱4,200,415**	**(₱4,392,151)**	**(₱191,736)**
Net benefit cost in statements of income			
Current service cost	**297,304**	**–**	**297,304**
Net interest	**292,771**	**(306,133)**	**(13,362)**
	590,073	**(306,133)**	**283,942**
Benefits paid	**(490,304)**	**490,304**	**–**
Remeasurement in other comprehensive income			
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	**–**	**215,643**	**215,643**

(Forward)

	Parent Company		
	Present Value of DBO	Fair Value of Plan Assets	Net Retirement Liability (Asset)
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	**(₱138,205)**	**₱–**	**(₱138,205)**
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	**212,190**	**–**	**212,190**
	73,985	**215,643**	**289,628**
Transferred (liability)/asset	**–**	**–**	**–**
Contributions paid	**–**	**(92,205)**	**(92,205)**
Balance at end of year	**₱4,374,171**	**(₱4,084,542)**	**₱289,629**
December 31, 2022			
Balance at beginning of year	₱4,120,996	(₱4,534,242)	(₱413,246)
Net benefit cost in statements of income			
Current service cost	303,831	–	303,831
Net interest	196,747	(217,645)	(20,898)
	500,578	(217,645)	282,933
Benefits paid	(240,675)	240,675	–
Remeasurement in other comprehensive income			
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	–	296,938	296,938
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	94,542	–	94,542
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(252,903)	–	(252,903)
	(158,361)	296,938	138,577
Transferred (liability)/asset	(22,123)	22,123	–
Contributions paid	–	(200,000)	(200,000)
Balance at end of year	₱4,200,415	(₱4,392,151)	(₱191,736)

The fair value of plan assets by each class as at the end of the reporting period follow:

	Consolidated				Parent Company			
	2023		2022		**2023**		2022	
	Amount	**%**	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Debt instruments:								
Government Securities	**₱1,666,793**		₱1,667,400		**₱1,648,788**		₱1,647,074	
High Grade	**349,948**		375,105		**338,397**		364,073	
	2,016,741	**45.9**	2,042,505	45.0	**1,987,185**	**45.7**	2,011,147	44.9
Equity instruments:								
Financial intermediaries	**1,307,858**		1,466,562		**1,306,662**		1,463,928	
Real estate	**238,112**		317,615		**238,112**		317,615	
Transport, storage and communication	**124,526**		128,039		**124,526**		128,039	
Power, electricity and water distribution	**216,946**		82,015		**216,946**		82,015	
Manufacturing	**54,598**		55,899		**54,598**		55,899	
Wholesale/Retail Trade	**–**		19,110		**–**		19,110	
Others	**83,157**		102,878		**83,157**		102,878	
	2,025,197	**48.8**	2,172,118	47.9	**2,024,001**	**49.3**	2,169,484	48.3
Deposits in banks	**25,702**	**0.2**	7,498	2.5	**15,035**	**0.1**	5,060	2.4
Investments in Unit Investment Trust Funds	**9,369**	**1.5**	68,750	0.7	**–**	**1.2**	55,000	0.5
Loans and other receivables:								
Government Securities	**28,197**		28,772		**28,091**		28,664	
High Grade	**2,373**		2,492		**2,291**		2,408	
Not rated	**45,200**		125,074		**45,146**		130,248	
	75,770	**3.6**	156,338	3.9	**75,528**	**3.7**	161,320	3.9
Total fund asset	**4,152,779**	**100**	4,447,209	100.0	**4,101,749**	**100**	4,402,011	100.0
Total fund liability	**(17,338)**		(9,937)		**(17,206)**		(9,860)	
Net fund asset	**₱4,135,441**		₱4,437,272		**₱4,084,543**		₱4,392,151	

All equity and debt instruments held have quoted prices in an active market. The remaining plan assets do not have quoted market prices in active market. The plan assets consist of diverse investments and is not exposed to any concentration risk.

The principal actuarial assumptions used in determining retirement liability of the Parent Company and some of its subsidiaries as of January 1, 2023 and 2022 are shown below:

	2023			2022		
	Average Duration of Benefit Payments	**Salary Rate Increase**	**Discount Rate**	Average Duration of Benefit Payments	Salary Rate Increase	Discount Rate
Parent Company	**15**	**6%**	**6.97%**	10	5%	4.80%
SBCIC	**17**	**6%**	**7.12%**	16	5%	4.98%
SBEI	**17**	**6%**	**7.07%**	13	5%	4.84%
SBRC	**19**	**6%**	**7.16%**	17	5%	5.00%

Discount rates used in computing for the present value of the obligation of the Parent Company and significant subsidiaries as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 follow:

	Parent Company	**SBCIC**	**SBEI**	**SBRC**
2023	**6.06%**	**6.08%**	**6.07%**	**6.10%**
2022	6.97%	7.12%	7.07%	7.16%

The sensitivity analysis as of December 31, 2023 shown below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined benefit obligation as of the end of the reporting period, assuming all other assumptions were held constant:

	Consolidated		**Parent Company**	
	Increase (decrease)	Amount	Increase (decrease)	Amount
Discount rates	**1.00%**	**(₱234,715)**	**1.00%**	**(₱231,944)**
	(1.00%)	**278,231**	**(1.00%)**	**274,854**
Turnover rate	**10.00%**	**54,049**	**10.00%**	**53,801**
	(10.00%)	**(54,049)**	**(10.00%)**	**(53,801)**
Future salary increases	**1.00%**	**272,330**	**1.00%**	**269,027**
	(1.00%)	**(240,646)**	**(1.00%)**	**(237,798)**

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted benefit payments:

	Consolidated		**Parent Company**	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Less than 1 year	**₱1,215,759**	₱1,502,328	**₱1,199,624**	₱1,490,107
More than 1 year to 5 years	**1,919,474**	1,736,427	**1,903,995**	1,723,404
More than 5 years to 10 years	**2,821,444**	2,590,186	**2,784,047**	2,573,877
More than 10 years to 15 years	**2,982,073**	2,537,849	**2,955,882**	2,486,666
More than 15 years to 20 years	**7,781,302**	6,282,376	**7,549,548**	6,060,791
Total	**₱16,720,052**	₱14,649,166	**₱16,393,096**	₱14,334,845

There are no reimbursement rights recognized as a separate asset as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. The Group and Parent Company expect to contribute to the defined benefit retirement plans the required funding for normal cost in 2023 amounting to ₱686 million and ₱682.1 million, respectively.

29. Service Charges, Fees and Commissions

This account consists of service charges, fees and commissions on:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
Credit cards	**₱2,237,897**	₱1,665,741	₱1,274,743	**₱2,237,897**	₱1,665,741	₱1,274,743
Bancassurance	**916,901**	852,355	817,104	**916,901**	852,355	817,104
Deposits	**811,844**	801,867	719,763	**811,844**	801,867	719,763
Loans	**781,805**	827,301	887,903	**781,805**	827,301	887,903
Remittance	**483,211**	363,577	192,063	**483,211**	363,577	192,063
Advisory	**340,477**	372,564	236,702	**–**	–	–
Stock brokerage	**229,724**	210,994	265,749	**12,271**	17,546	–
Miscellaneous	**266,133**	190,576	136,828	**266,133**	190,576	136,828
	₱6,067,992	₱5,284,975	₱4,530,855	**₱5,510,062**	₱4,718,963	₱4,028,404

In 2014, the Parent Company entered into a distribution agreement with FWD for the marketing of FWD's life insurance products through the Parent Company's marketing and distribution network. The distribution agreement was approved by the BSP on December 22, 2014 under Monetary Board Resolution No. 2073, through its letter to the Parent Company dated January 7, 2015, and by the Insurance Commission on January 12, 2015. The term of the distribution agreement shall not be less than 11 years but no longer than 19 years.

Bancassurance revenues include recognized portion of access fees, recognized portion of milestone fees, commissions and bonuses from the Bancassurance agreement. The Parent Company may also receive milestone fees and performance bonuses over the term of the agreement.

Miscellaneous include service charges on bills payment amounting to ₱33.5 million, ₱30.7 million, ₱32.4 million for the period ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively and commission on insurance amounting to ₱92.1 million, ₱91.9 million, ₱103.4 million for the period ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021.

30. Miscellaneous Income and Expense

Miscellaneous income consists of:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	**2022**	2021
Recovery on charged-off assets	**₱1,261,748**	₱1,323,974	₱948,405	**₱1,258,469**	₱1,322,398	₱948,405
Income from trust operations	**291,047**	285,884	280,204	**291,047**	285,884	280,204
Dividend income	**3,395**	3,573	3,344	**1,612**	1,612	3,344
Miscellaneous	**305,268**	270,439	221,116	**244,398**	196,194	170,765
	₱1,861,458	₱1,883,870	₱1,453,069	**₱1,795,526**	₱1,806,088	₱1,402,718

Miscellaneous expenses consist of:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
Management and other professional fees	**₱3,236,959**	₱2,712,662	₱2,652,772	**₱3,061,054**	₱2,545,042	₱2,513,442
Repairs and maintenance	**1,691,047**	1,021,186	744,093	**1,687,035**	1,016,523	740,311
Insurance	**1,405,505**	1,332,073	1,197,850	**1,399,792**	1,326,078	1,191,211
Security, clerical, messengerial and janitorial services	**962,878**	817,677	778,416	**959,321**	813,848	775,283
Advertising and publicity	**907,045**	519,830	339,440	**905,570**	518,402	337,699
Entertainment, amusement and recreation (Note 27)	**633,629**	859,299	447,948	**628,561**	854,072	444,358
Postage, telephone and cables and telegrams	**373,885**	360,028	281,679	**357,106**	341,737	261,447
Litigation/assets acquired expenses	**388,085**	328,168	466,906	**388,085**	328,168	466,906
Banking fees	**285,419**	242,429	253,490	**285,419**	242,429	253,490
Donations and charitable contributions	**246,079**	174,616	246,994	**246,079**	174,616	246,994
Information technology	**185,094**	111,832	43,457	**185,094**	111,832	43,457
Stationery and supplies used	**144,217**	194,252	209,839	**143,925**	193,767	209,533
Brokerage fees	**30,435**	22,124	20,357	**30,435**	22,124	20,357
Miscellaneous	**286,705**	577,758	465,248	**221,929**	463,912	357,184
	₱10,776,982	₱9,273,934	₱8,148,489	**₱10,499,405**	₱8,952,550	₱7,861,672

Miscellaneous expense includes travelling expenses amounting to ₱119.2 million, ₱75.4 million, and ₱58.3 million for the Group and ₱118.5 million, ₱75.1 million, and ₱58.1 million for the Parent Company for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. It also includes athletics and other events amounting to ₱83.7 million, ₱37.1 million, and ₱47.5 million for the Group and ₱83.7 million, ₱37.1 million, and ₱47.5 million for the Parent Company, and fuel and lubricants amounting to ₱49.9 million, ₱50.3 million, and ₱36.1 million for the Group and ₱49.1 million, ₱49.5 million, and ₱35.3 million for the Parent Company for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

31. 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 their respective subsidiaries;
- Entities under the same group (other affiliates); and
- Post-employment benefit plans for the benefit of the Groups 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 and are usually settled in cash. These transactions also did not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable conditions.

Transactions of the Parent Company with Subsidiaries

	December 31, 2023		
Category	**Amount/ Volume**	**Outstanding Balances**	**Terms and Conditions/ Nature**
Loans and receivables		**₱1,909,111**	Long term, unsecured, with interest ranging from 2.75% to 7.15%
Grants	**₱1,754,500**		
Settlements	**1,046,583**		
Accrued interest receivable	**6,476**	**41**	Interest income and accrued interest receivable
Accounts receivable		**2,994**	On demand, unsecured, non-interest bearing
Deposit liabilities		**2,249,323**	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	**129,401,084**		
Withdrawals	**128,752,789**		
Accrued interest payable		**–**	Interest expense and accrued interest payable
Accounts payable		**56**	On demand, unsecured, non-interest bearing
Rent income	**7,230**		Lease of office spaces for periods ranging from 1 to 5 years
Rent expense	**1,760**		Lease of transportation equipment for 3 years
Other assets		**3,306**	Security deposits
Other liability		**947**	Security deposits

	December 31, 2022		
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balances	Terms and Conditions/ Nature
Loans and receivables		₱1,201,194	Long term, unsecured, with interest ranging from 2.75% to 7.15%
Grants	₱881,000		
Settlements	755,000		
Accrued interest receivable	7,796		Interest income and accrued interest receivable
Accounts receivable		3,120	On demand, unsecured, non-interest bearing
Deposit liabilities		1,713,961	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	136,765,977		
Withdrawals	136,125,323		
Accrued interest payable		–	Interest expense and accrued interest payable
Accounts payable		1,235	On demand, unsecured, non-interest bearing
Rent income	11,183		Lease of office spaces for periods ranging from 1 to 5 years
Rent expense	6,753		Lease of transportation equipment for 3 years
Other assets		3,306	Security deposits
Other liability		–	Security deposits

Accounts receivable from subsidiaries pertains to expenses paid by the Parent Company, which were later billed for reimbursement. Accounts payable to SBCC pertains to collections received from credit cardholders on behalf of the Parent Company.

The Parent Company has lease agreements with some of its subsidiaries for periods ranging from 1 to 5 years. The lease agreements include the share of the subsidiaries in the maintenance of the building.

The foregoing transactions were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements of the Group. 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

Expenses allocated to SBFI, SBML, SBCIC, SBEI, SBRC and SBCC pertaining to the above services amounted to ₱173.9 million in 2023, ₱113.3 million in 2022 and ₱185.8 million in 2021. The Parent Company has not charged expenses to the other subsidiaries since the levels of their operations remain low.

Transaction of the Group with the Joint Ventures

	December 31, 2023		
Category	**Amount/ Volume**	**Outstanding Balances**	**Terms and Conditions/ Nature**
Receivables purchased	**₱668,620**		Assignment of rights on a without recourse basis
Collection Fee		**₱1,181**	Collection fee expense and prepaid collection fee, equivalent to 0.2% of the selling price of the lease receivables amortized over the lease term
Sale of loans			Sale of loans on a without recourse basis
Loans receivable:		**961,000**	2 to 3-year term; earns 3.5% to 6.25% interest
Grants	**1,116,000**		
Settlement	**3,290,972**		
Accrued interest receivable	**86,761**	**2,492**	Interest income and accrued interest receivable
Accounts receivable	**2,430**	**3,420**	Expenses advanced by the Parent Company and outstanding accounts payable (on demand, unsecured, non-interest bearing)
Deposit liabilities:		**676,795**	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	**38,327,719**		
Withdrawals	**37,961,353**		
Accrued interest payable	**2,436**		Interest expense and accrued interest payable

	December 31, 2022		
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balances	Terms and Conditions/ Nature
Receivables purchased	₱740,958	₱–	Assignment of rights on a without recourse basis
Collection Fee	–	3,402	Collection fee expense and prepaid collection fee, equivalent to 0.2% of the selling price of the lease receivables amortized over the lease term
Sale of loans	317,128		2 to 3-year term; earns 3.5% to 6.25% interest
Loans receivable:		3,135,972	
Grants	1,100,000		
Settlement	1,182,097		
Accrued interest receivable	126,563	5,151	Interest income and accrued interest receivable
Accounts receivable	–	16,214	Expenses advanced by the Parent Company and outstanding accounts payable (on demand, unsecured, non-interest bearing)
Deposit liabilities:		336,326	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	38,866,189		
Withdrawals	39,005,759		
Accrued interest payable	4,381		Interest expense and accrued interest payable

In 2023, 2022, and 2021, SBML sold various loans and lease receivables to the Parent Company with carrying amounts of ₱665.0 million, ₱716.0 million and ₱224.0 million, respectively, and realized gains amounting to ₱25.3 million, ₱27.6 million and ₱5.7 million, respectively.

The Parent Company's proportionate share in the gain on sale of lease receivables was eliminated in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Transactions of the Parent Company with Other Affiliates

	December 31, 2023		
Category	**Amount/ Volume**	**Outstanding Balances**	**Terms and Conditions/ Nature**
Due from other banks		**$37**	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	**$43,397**		
Withdrawals	**44,074**		
Due from other banks		**¥431,599**	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	**¥2,269,896,705**		
Withdrawals	**2,269,907,634**		
Accounts receivable		**₱4,082**	Unsecured, noninterest bearing
Loans and receivable		**$900**	Unsecured, noninterest bearing
Accrued interest receivable	**₱44,578**		Interest income and accrued interest receivable
Deposit liabilities		**₱880**	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	**₱520**		
Withdrawals	**552**		
Deposit liabilities		**₱1,381,728**	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	**₱16,364,332**		
Withdrawals	**16,133,278**		
Bills payable (USD)		**$–**	1 – 6 months term; earns 1.08% to 1.70% interest
Availments	**$–**		
Payments	**–**		
Loans and Payable		**$88,795**	Unsecured, noninterest bearing
Accrued interest payable	**₱71,012**	**₱81,588**	Interest expense and accrued

	December 31, 2022		
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balances	Terms and Conditions/ Nature
Due from other banks		$714	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	$65,787		
Withdrawals	65,179		
Due from other banks		¥442,528	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	¥746,441,869		
Withdrawals	746,394,655		
Accounts receivable		₱6,275	Unsecured, noninterest bearing
Accrued interest receivable	₱105,689	₱991	Interest income and accrued interest receivable
Deposit liabilities		$912	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	$545		
Withdrawals	350		
Deposit liabilities		₱1,150,674	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	₱11,420,387		
Withdrawals	10,822,526		
Bills payable (USD)		$–	3 months – 3 years term; earns 2% to 5% interest
Availments	$–		
Payments	157,026		
Accrued interest payable	₱15		Interest expense and accrued

Transaction of the Group with another Related Party

As part of the Group's continuing support for worthwhile education and livelihood projects, it has made donations to SB Foundation, Inc. (SB Foundation), a non-stock, non-profit organization registered with the SEC and accredited by the Philippine Council for Non-Governmental Organization, as follows:

Donor	**2023**	2022
Parent Company	**₱214,446**	₱140,855

The Parent Company also recognized trust fees amounting to ₱0.7 million in 2023 and 2022 for acting as the Investment Manager of SB Foundation's fund.

Transactions of the Group with Key Management Personnel
Key management personnel are 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.

	Consolidated		
	December 31, 2023		
Category	**Amount/ Volume**	**Outstanding Balances**	**Terms and Conditions/ Nature**
Deposit liabilities	**(₱87,448)**	**₱285,542**	Earns interest at respective bank deposit rates

	Consolidated		
	December 31, 2022		
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balances	Terms and Conditions/ Nature
Deposit liabilities	₱26,914	₱372,991	Earns interest at respective bank deposit rates

	Parent Company		
	December 31, 2023		
Category	**Amount/ Volume**	**Outstanding Balances**	**Terms and Conditions/ Nature**
Deposit liabilities	**(₱88,312)**	**₱284,522**	Earns interest at respective bank deposit rates

	Parent Company		
	December 31, 2022		
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balances	Terms and Conditions/ Nature
Deposit liabilities	₱26,960	₱372,834	Earns interest at respective bank deposit rates

Compensation of key management personnel follows:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
Salaries and other short-term benefits	**₱420,530**	₱366,486	₱330,122	**₱382,732**	₱335,775	₱298,059
Post-employment benefits	**15,935**	14,876	8,268	**15,935**	14,876	7,811
	₱436,465	₱381,362	₱338,390	**₱398,667**	₱350,651	₱305,870

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.

Transactions of the Group with Retirement Plans
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. Income earned by the Parent Company from such services amounted to ₱10.7 million and ₱11.0 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the fair values of the plan assets of the Parent Company and some of its subsidiaries in the retirement funds amounted to ₱4.1 billion and ₱4.4 billion, respectively.

Relevant information on statements of financial position of carrying values of the Group and the Parent Company's retirement funds:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Debt instruments	**₱2,016,741**	₱2,042,505	**₱1,987,185**	₱2,011,147
Equity instruments	**2,025,197**	2,172,118	**2,024,001**	2,169,484
Deposits in banks	**25,702**	7,498	**15,035**	5,060
Loans and other receivables	**75,770**	156,338	**75,528**	161,320
Investments in Unit Investment Trust Funds	**9,369**	68,750	**–**	55,000
Total Fund Assets	**₱4,152,779**	₱4,447,209	**₱4,101,749**	₱4,402,011
Total Fund Liability	**₱17,338**	₱9,937	**₱17,206**	₱9,860

Debt instruments include government and private securities.

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. A summary of transactions with related party retirement plans follows *(amounts in thousands except number of shares and market value per share):*

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Dividend income	**₱68,914**	₱83,624	**₱68,791**	₱83,440
Number of Parent Company's shares held by plan - common	**4,523,120**	3,232,170	**4,523,120**	3,232,170
Number of Parent Company's shares held by plan - preferred	**2,060,400**	2,060,400	**2,060,400**	2,060,400
Market value per common share	**₱71.50**	₱87.00	**₱71.50**	₱87.00
Market value of common shares	**₱323,403,080**	₱281,198,790	**₱323,403,080**	₱281,198,790

Voting rights over the Parent Company's shares are exercised by an authorized trust officer.

32. Long-term Leases

The Group has entered into commercial property leases with various tenants on its investment property portfolio and part of its bank premises, consisting of the Group's surplus offices and real properties acquired. These non-cancellable leases have remaining lease terms of between 1 and 5 years as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. Various lease contracts include escalation clauses, most of which bear an annual rent increase of 5.0%. Rent income from long-term leases (included in 'Rent income' in the statements of income) amounted to ₱708.4 million in 2023, ₱631.1 million in 2022 and ₱570.2 million in 2021 for the Group, of which, ₱39.5 million in 2023, ₱74.7 million in 2022 and ₱42.7 million in 2021 pertain to the Parent Company (see Note 15).

Future minimum rental receivable under non-cancellable operating leases follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Within one year	**₱662,845**	₱440,569	**₱601**	₱552
After one year but not more than five years	**672,296**	373,938	**26,561**	37,550
More than five years	**5,588**	6,105	**5,588**	6,105
	₱1,340,729	₱820,612	**₱32,750**	₱44,207

The Parent Company leases the premises occupied by some of its branches (about 14.24% of the branch sites are Parent Company-owned). Some of its subsidiaries also lease the premises occupied by their head offices and most of their branches. The lease contracts are for periods ranging from 1 to 15 years and are renewable at the Parent Company's option under certain terms and conditions. Various lease contracts include escalation clauses, most of which bear an annual rent increase of 5.0%.

33. 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, claims and assessments 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 and of the Parent Company's commitments and contingent liabilities at their equivalent peso contractual amounts:

	2023	2022
Derivatives	**₱370,310,050**	₱193,973,621
Trust department accounts	**108,624,757**	95,116,738
Unutilized credit limit of credit cardholders	**89,916,523**	53,158,655
Unused commercial letters of credit	**46,505,642**	37,521,064
Spot foreign exchange contracts	**18,857,987**	3,039,571
Committed loan line	**18,784,025**	32,470,332
Inward bills for collection	**1,615,541**	950,852
Outstanding guarantees	**833,748**	899,839
Late deposit/payment received	**307,630**	587,806
Financial guarantees with commitment	**254,274**	27,968
Outward bills for collection	**232,364**	422,970
Others	**250,770**	–

Changes in allowance for credit losses on financial guarantees, loan and other commitments of the Group and Parent Company follow (see Note 23):

	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	**₱186,441**	**₱91,281**	**–**	**₱277,722**
Provision for credit losses (Note 13)	**249,397**	**47,075**	**1,313**	**297,785**
Transfers to Stage 1	**81,882**	**(81,255)**	**(627)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 2	**(48,698)**	**48,832**	**(134)**	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	**(412)**	**(26)**	**438**	**–**
Foreign exchange and other adjustments	**(136)**	**30,688**	**–**	**30,552**
	₱468,474	**₱136,595**	**₱990**	**₱606,059**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2022	₱410,651	₱288,730	₱699,381
Provision for credit losses (Note 13)	(231,484)	(191,742)	(423,226)
Transfers to Stage 1	5,830	(5,830)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(123)	123	–
Foreign exchange and other adjustment	1,567	–	1,567
	₱186,441	₱91,281	₱277,722

34. 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 underwent changes in the structure of its internal organization in a manner that caused the composition of its reportable segments to change and in the performance reporting. Formerly part of the Retail Banking Segment, the Business Banking Segment was created to differentiate and optimize our service to the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). The Group's equity brokerage operation was also transferred from Wholesale Banking Segment to Financial Markets Segment. Accordingly, the corresponding segment information for the prior period presented herein is restated to reflect such changes in the structure and performance reporting.

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

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

Wholesale Banking Segment - this segment addresses corporates, institutional, and public sector markets 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 via SB Capital. Operating leases via SBRC and share in net income from SBML are also part of the segment.

Business Banking Segment - this segment serves the MSMEs with holistic propositions covering deposits, loans, cash management, 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 operations are 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. Eliminations in 2023 include net interest income from third party and intersegment amounting to ₱11.1 billion and ₱10.0 billion, respectively; non-interest income and non-interest expense amounting to ₱6.6 billion and ₱13.4 billion, respectively; and total assets and total liabilities amounting to ₱4.3 billion and ₱189.6 billion, respectively. Eliminations in 2022 include net interest income from third party and intersegment amounting to ₱2.9 billion and ₱4.5 billion, respectively; non-interest income and non-interest expense amounting to ₱2.0 billion and ₱11.4 billion, respectively; and total assets and total liabilities amounting to ₱6.1 billion and ₱161.9 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):

	December 31, 2023					
	Financial Markets	**Wholesale Banking**	**Retail Banking**	**Business Banking**	**Elimination and Others**	**Total**
Statement of Income						
Net interest income:						
Third party	**(₱8,688)**	**₱22,178**	**₱8,887**	**₱1,324**	**₱11,033**	**₱34,734**
Intersegment	**8,058**	**(10,368)**	**5,872**	**2,294**	**(5,856)**	**–**
	(630)	**11,810**	**14,759**	**3,618**	**5,177**	**34,734**
Noninterest income	**2,249**	**3,276**	**7,692**	**574**	**(5,566)**	**8,225**
Revenue – net of interest expense	**1,619**	**15,086**	**22,451**	**4,192**	**(389)**	**42,959**
Noninterest expense	**3,898**	**6,226**	**18,050**	**3,000**	**(274)**	**30,900**
Income before income tax	**(2,279)**	**8,860**	**4,401**	**1,192**	**(115)**	**12,059**
Provision for income tax	**–**	**2,035**	**1,012**	**274**	**(367)**	**2,954**
Net income for the period attributable to the Parent Company	**(₱2,279)**	**₱6,825**	**₱3,389**	**₱918**	**₱252**	**₱9,105**

(Forward)

	December 31, 2023					
	Financial Markets	**Wholesale Banking**	**Retail Banking**	**Business Banking**	**Elimination and Others**	**Total**
Statement of Financial Position						
Total Assets	**₱310,128**	**₱408,549**	**₱124,307**	**₱8,868**	**₱19,657**	**₱871,509**
Total Liabilities	**₱395,791**	**₱213,047**	**₱250,645**	**₱52,516**	**(₱176,620)**	**₱735,379**
Other Segment Information						
Capital expenditures	**₱17**	**₱931**	**₱1,087**	**₱23**	**₱2,340**	**₱4,398**
Depreciation and amortization	**₱11**	**₱598**	**₱698**	**₱15**	**₱1,503**	**₱2,825**
Provision for credit and impairment losses	**(₱2)**	**₱107**	**₱4,970**	**₱571**	**(₱845)**	**₱4,801**

	December 31, 2022					
	Financial Markets	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Business Banking	Eliminations and Others	Total
Statement of Income						
Net interest income:						
Third party	(₱499)	₱17,431	₱8,514	₱854	₱2,946	₱29,246
Intersegment	3,213	(5,760)	2,528	1,426	(1,407)	–
	2,714	11,671	11,042	2,280	1,539	29,246
Noninterest income	1,525	2,629	6,960	566	(1,290)	10,390
Revenue - net of interest expense	4,239	14,300	18,002	2,846	249	39,636
Noninterest expense	3,157	7,486	13,011	1,537	559	25,750
Income before income tax	1,082	6,814	4,991	1,309	(310)	13,886
Provision for (benefit from) income tax	270	1,704	1,247	327	(218)	3,330
Net income for the period attributable to the Parent Company	₱812	₱5,110	₱3,744	₱982	(₱92)	₱10,556
Statement of Financial Position						
Total Assets	₱264,073	₱437,692	₱119,262	₱6,058	15,206	₱842,291
Total Liabilities	₱280,891	₱312,512	₱213,272	₱59,118	(149,350)	₱716,443
Other Segment Information						
Capital expenditures	₱11	₱560	₱583	₱7	₱1,222	₱2,383
Depreciation and amortization	₱12	₱626	₱652	₱8	₱1,368	₱2,666
Provision for credit and impairment losses	₱1	₱673	₱1,281	(₱8)	₱894	₱2,841

	December 31, 2021				
	Financial Markets	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Eliminations and Others	Total
Statement of Income					
Net interest income:					
Third party	₱939	₱16,422	₱10,064	₱31	₱27,456
Intersegment	855	(5,687)	2,643	2,189	–
	1,794	10,735	12,707	2,220	27,456
Noninterest income	2,453	1,021	6,310	(429)	9,355
Revenue - net of interest expense	4,247	11,756	19,017	1,791	36,811
Noninterest expense	1,757	11,997	12,064	731	26,549
Income before income tax	2,490	(241)	6,953	1,060	10,262
Provision/(benefit) for income tax	727	869	1,875	(126)	3,345
Net income for the year attributable to the Parent Company	₱1,763	(₱1,110)	₱5,078	₱1,186	₱6,917
Statement of Financial Position					
Total assets	₱227,321	₱345,467	₱109,381	₱17,448	₱699,617

	December 31, 2021				
	Financial Markets	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Eliminations and Others	Total
Total liabilities	₱70,819	₱234,973	₱260,044	₱8,711	₱574,547
Other Segment Information					
Capital expenditures	₱13	₱623	₱917	₱578	₱2,131
Depreciation and amortization	₱13	₱635	₱935	₱590	₱2,173
Provision for credit and impairment losses	(₱4)	₱4,795	₱1,168	(₱694)	₱5,265

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating business segments.

35. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share amounts were computed as follows (amounts in thousands except earnings per share and weighted average number of outstanding common shares):

	2023	2022	2021
a. Net income attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱9,105,438**	₱10,555,599	₱6,916,970
b. Dividends declared to Preferred Shares	**4,259**	4,259	4,259
c. Weighted average number of outstanding common shares	**753,538,887**	753,538,887	753,538,887
d. Earnings per share [(a-b)/c]	**₱12.08**	₱14.00	₱9.17

As of December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Parent Company has no potentially dilutive common shares.

36. Notes to the Statements of Cash Flows

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

	2023	2022
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA		
SPURA	**₱–**	₱23,518,740
Interbank loans receivable	**2,080,999**	–
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA not considered as cash and cash equivalents		
Interbank loans receivable	**2,000,000**	3,996,627
	₱4,080,999	₱27,515,367

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, movements in allowance for credit losses on ‘Due from other banks’ and ’Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under agreements to resell’ as follows:

	2023	2022
Due from other banks (Note 7)	**(₱279)**	₱159
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	**1,386**	(1,224)
	₱1,107	(₱1,065)

Significant non-cash transactions of the Group and the Parent Company include foreclosures of investment properties and chattels as disclosed in Notes 16 and 17, respectively.

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities follows:

	Consolidated					
		Cashflows		Non-cash charges		
	Beginning Balance	Proceeds/ Availments	Payments	Foreign exchange movement	Amortization of transaction costs	Ending balance
December 31, 2023						
Bills payable and SSURA	**₱40,920,403**	**₱736,658,375**	**₱724,538,355**	**(₱1,701,318)**	**₱–**	**₱51,339,105**
Notes payable	**47,111,693**	**18,352,354**	**17,056,500**	**304,769**	**251,205**	**48,963,521**
LTNCD	**24,766,786**	**–**	**14,381,000**	**–**	**30,228**	**10,416,014**
	₱112,798,882	**₱755,010,729**	**₱755,975,855**	**(₱1,396,549)**	**₱281,433**	**₱110,718,640**
December 31, 2022						
Bills payable and SSURA	₱3,464,424	₱494,565,466	₱457,098,389	(₱11,098)	₱–	₱40,920,403
Notes payable	28,721,313	30,359,962	13,500,000	1,348,109	182,309	47,111,693
LTNCD	24,728,573	–	–	–	38,213	24,766,786
	₱56,914,310	₱524,925,428	₱470,598,389	₱1,337,011	₱220,522	₱112,798,882

	Parent Company					
		Cashflows		Non-cash charges		
	Beginning balance	Proceeds/ Availments	Payments	Foreign exchange movement	Amortization of transaction costs	Ending balance
December 31, 2023						
Bills payable and SSURA	**₱40,802,069**	**₱736,658,375**	**₱724,485,855**	**(₱1,701,318)**	**₱–**	**₱51,273,271**
Notes payable	**47,111,693**	**18,352,354**	**17,056,500**	**304,769**	**251,205**	**48,963,521**
LTNCD	**24,766,786**	**–**	**14,381,000**	**–**	**30,228**	**10,416,014**
	₱112,680,548	**₱755,010,729**	**₱755,923,355**	**(₱1,396,549)**	**₱281,433**	**₱110,652,806**
December 31, 2022						
Bills payable and SSURA	₱3,367,757	₱494,543,799	₱457,098,389	(₱11,098)	₱–	₱40,802,069
Notes payable	28,721,313	30,359,962	13,500,000	1,348,109	182,309	47,111,693
LTNCD	24,728,573	–	–	–	38,213	24,766,786
	₱56,817,643	₱524,903,761	₱470,598,389	₱1,337,011	₱220,522	₱112,680,548

Reconciliation of lease liabilities of the Group and the Parent Company are disclosed in Note 15.

37. Events after the Reporting Period

On January 22, 2024, the Parent Company settled ₱16.0 billion in matured fixed rate bonds (see Note 21).

The Parent Company's BOD, in its meeting held on February 27, 2024, approved the declaration of the following annual cash dividends:

Shares	Date of declaration	Per share	Record date	Payment date
Preferred	February 27, 2024	₱0.004805	March 14, 2024	April 1, 2024
Preferred	February 27, 2024	0.0039	June 26, 2024	July 10, 2024

As part of Preferred Stock features stated in the Seventh Article of the Bank's Amended Articles of Incorporation, the dividend rate will be repriced every 10 years thereafter at the 10-year prevailing rate on each relevant 10th year anniversary from the issue date. On February 27, 2024, the Parent Company's BOD approved to reprice the dividend rate for the first tranche of Preferred Stock on July 10, 2024 using the 10-year PHP BVAL from 10-Year PDST-R2.

38. Approval of the Release of the Financial Statements

The BOD of the Parent Company delegated the review and approval for the release of the accompanying consolidated and parent company financial statements to the Audit Committee on February 27, 2024. The Audit Committee reviewed and approved the release of the accompanying consolidated and parent company financial statements on February 28, 2024.

39. Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulation No. 15-2010

On November 25, 2010, the BIR issued Revenue Regulation (RR) No. 15-2010 to amend certain provisions of RR No. 21-2002. The Regulations provide that starting 2010, the notes to financial statements shall include information on taxes and licenses paid or accrued during the taxable year. In compliance with the requirements set forth by RR No. 15-2010, hereunder are the information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued during the calendar year ended December 31, 2023:

Gross receipt tax (GRT)
The Parent Company is subject to GRT on its gross income from Philippine sources. GRT is imposed on interest, fees and commissions from lending activities at 5.0% or 1.0%, depending on the loan term, and at 7.0% on non-lending fees and commissions, trading and foreign exchange gains and other items constituting gross income.

In FCDU, income classified under Others, which is subject to corporate income tax, is also subject to GRT at 7.0%.

The details of the Parent Company's GRT payments and corresponding GRT tax base in 2023 are as follows:

	GRT	GRT tax base
Income from lending activities	₱1,728,354	₱43,692,419
Other income	549,326	7,847,521
	₱2,277,680	₱51,539,940

Taxes and Licenses
This includes all other taxes, local and national, incurred in 2023 and lodged under 'Taxes and licenses' in the statement of income, as follows:

	Amount
Documentary stamp taxes	₱685,821
Mayor's permit	92,947
Fringe benefit taxes	68,888
Real estate taxes	22,933
Other taxes	5,745
	₱876,334

Other taxes include car registration fees, privilege taxes and other permits.

Withholding Taxes
Details of total remittances in 2023 and balances as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	Total Remittance	Balance
Final withholding taxes	₱1,979,603	₱149,022
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	1,116,950	181,857
Expanded withholding taxes	637,556	67,968
	₱3,734,109	₱398,847

Tax Assessments and Cases
As of December 31, 2023, the Parent Company has no deficiency tax assessments and has no tax cases, litigation and/or prosecution in courts or bodies outside the BIR.

40. Supplementary Information Required Under Section 174 of the Manual of Regulations for Banks

Section 174 of the MORB provides for disclosure requirements to the audited financial statements, which are to be presented either (i) on specific notes to the financial statements, or (ii) in a separate note containing supplementary information as required by the BSP. This supplementary information is not a required disclosure under PFRS.

In compliance with the requirements of Section 174 of the MORB, hereunder are the supplementary information:

Financial performance indicators
The following basic ratios measure the financial performance of the Group and the Parent Company:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
Return on average equity	**6.95%**	8.42%	5.57%	**6.95%**	8.45%	5.61%
Return on average assets	**1.06%**	1.37%	1.02%	**1.06%**	1.37%	1.03%
Net interest margin	**4.49%**	4.23%	4.43%	**4.49%**	4.24%	4.44%

The following formulas were used to compute the indicators:

Performance Indicator	BSP Prescribed Formula
Return on Average Equity	Net Income (or Loss) after Income Tax x 100 / Average Total Capital Accounts Where: Average Total Capital Accounts = (Current calendar/fiscal year-end Total capital accounts balance + previous calendar /fiscal year-end Total capital accounts balance) / 2

Return on Average Assets	Net Income (or Loss) after Income Tax x 100 / Average Total Assets Where: Average Total Assets = Current calendar/fiscal year-end Total assets balance + previous calendar /fiscal year-end Total assets balance / 2
Net Interest Margin	Net Interest Income x 100 / Average Interest Earning Assets Where: Net Interest Income = Total Interest Income – Total Interest Expense Average Interest Earning Assets = Current calendar/fiscal year-end Total interest earning assets balance + previous calendar /fiscal year-end Total interest earning assets balance / 2

Capital instruments

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, 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*

There are no capital instruments issued by the Group and the Parent Company in 2023 and 2022.

Significant credit exposures as to industry/economic sector

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, information on the concentration of credit as to industry, net of unearned discounts and deferred credits, follows (amounts in millions):

	Consolidated				Parent Company			
	2023		2022		**2023**		2022	
	Amount	**%**	Amount	%	**Amount**	**%**	Amount	%
Real estate activities	**₱148,272**	**27.2**	₱124,325	24.3	**₱148,272**	**27.1**	₱124,325	24.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	**92,584**	**17.0**	85,691	16.7	**92,584**	**16.9**	85,691	16.7
Electricity, gas, stream and air conditioning supply	**77,611**	**14.2**	76,678	15.0	**77,611**	**14.2**	76,678	15.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use*	**61,035**	**11.2**	43,305	8.4	**61,035**	**11.1**	43,304	8.4

(Forward)

	Consolidated				Parent Company			
	2023		2022		**2023**		2022	
	Amount	**%**	Amount	%	**Amount**	**%**	Amount	%
Manufacturing	**₱46,917**	**8.6**	₱60,430	11.8	**₱46,917**	**8.6**	₱60,430	11.8
Financial and insurance activities	**22,199**	**4.1**	15,583	3.0	**24,108**	**4.4**	16,784	3.3
Transportation and storage	**21,750**	**4.0**	21,631	4.2	**21,750**	**4.0**	21,631	4.2
Construction	**20,504**	**3.8**	17,156	3.3	**20,504**	**3.7**	17,156	3.3
Information and communication	**17,239**	**3.2**	23,783	4.6	**17,239**	**3.1**	23,783	4.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**9,881**	**1.8**	10,407	2.0	**9,881**	**1.8**	10,407	2.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	**9,418**	**1.7**	9,892	1.9	**9,418**	**1.7**	9,892	1.9
Professional scientific and technical services	**4,310**	**0.8**	10,298	2.0	**4,310**	**0.8**	10,298	2.0
Others	**14,291**	**2.6**	13,392	2.6	**13,950**	**2.5**	12,361	2.4
	₱546,011	**100.0**	₱512,571	100.0	**₱547,579**	**100.0**	₱512,740	100.0

**Excludes loans and receivables on real estate or dwelling units which are considered production activities and classified under "Real estate"*

Breakdown of total loans as to security and status

The following table shows the breakdown of receivable from customers as to secured and unsecured and the breakdown of secured receivables from customers as to the type of security as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 (amounts in millions):

	Consolidated				Parent Company			
	2023		2022		**2023**		2022	
	Amount	**%**	Amount	%	**Amount**	**%**	Amount	%
Secured by:								
Real estate	**₱84,439**	**15.4**	₱74,325	14.4	**₱84,439**	**15.4**	₱74,325	14.4
Chattel	**18,032**	**3.3**	16,883	3.3	**18,032**	**3.3**	16,883	3.3
Assignment of projects/ company assets/contracts	**22,556**	**4.1**	20,661	4.0	**22,556**	**4.1**	20,661	4.0
Mortgage trust indenture	**8,338**	**1.5**	9,485	1.8	**8,338**	**1.5**	9,485	1.8
Deposit hold-out	**2,945**	**0.5**	3,278	0.6	**2,945**	**0.5**	3,278	0.6
Others	**10,765**	**2.0**	11,655	2.3	**10,427**	**1.9**	10,625	2.1
	147,075	**26.8**	136,287	26.5	**146,737**	**26.7**	135,257	26.3
Unsecured	**401,078**	**73.2**	378,160	73.5	**402,985**	**73.3**	379,358	73.7
	₱548,153	**100.0**	₱514,447	100.0	**₱549,722**	**100.0**	₱514,615	100.0

The following table shows the breakdown of receivable from customers net of unearned discounts and deferred credits as to performing and non-performing as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Performing loans				
Corporate lending	**₱371,751,722**	₱376,188,196	**₱373,407,024**	₱376,637,653
Consumer lending	**73,290,766**	50,675,378	**73,204,136**	50,394,424
Residential mortgages	**81,740,538**	69,094,360	**81,740,538**	69,094,360
Small business lending	**533,793**	655,181	**533,793**	655,181
	527,316,819	496,613,115	**528,885,491**	496,781,618
Non-performing loans				
Corporate lending	**14,060,673**	11,705,398	**14,060,673**	11,705,398
Consumer lending	**2,946,004**	2,433,038	**2,946,004**	2,433,038
Residential mortgages	**1,635,354**	1,757,024	**1,635,354**	1,757,024
Small business lending	**51,781**	62,888	**51,781**	62,888
	18,693,812	15,958,348	**18,693,812**	15,958,348
	₱546,010,631	₱512,571,463	**₱547,579,303**	₱512,739,966

Information on related party loans
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.

On January 31, 2007, 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. The said Circular became effective on February 15, 2007.

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.

The following table shows information relating to DOSRI accounts of the Parent Company:

	2023	2022
Total outstanding DOSRI accounts (in billions)	**₱0.376**	₱0.344
Percent of DOSRI accounts granted prior to effectivity of BSP Circular No. 423 to total loans	**0.07**	0.07
Percent of DOSRI accounts granted after effectivity of BSP Circular No. 423 to total loans	**–**	–
Percent of DOSRI accounts to total loans	**0.07**	0.07
Percent of unsecured DOSRI accounts to total DOSRI loans	**5.33**	5.21
Percent of past due DOSRI accounts to total DOSRI loans	**–**	–
Percent of nonperforming DOSRI accounts to total DOSRI loans	**–**	–

Total interest income on DOSRI accounts in 2023, 2022, and 2021 amounted to ₱161.5 million, ₱66.9 million, ₱52.1 million, respectively.

Aggregate amount of secured liabilities and assets pledged as security
The following are the carrying values of the investment securities pledged and transferred under SSURA transactions of the Group:

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Carrying Value	**Fair Value**	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets at FVTPL (Note 10)				
Government securities	**₱3,813,159**	**₱3,813,159**	₱3,857,764	₱3,857,764
Financial assets at FVTOCI (Note 11)				
Treasury bonds	**19,832,200**	**19,832,200**	4,142,731	4,142,731
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 12)				
Private bonds	**31,093,477**	**30,551,895**	19,888,110	18,708,912
	₱54,738,836	**₱54,197,254**	₱27,888,605	₱26,709,407

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying amount of SSURA amounted to ₱46.5 billion and ₱23.4 billion, respectively.

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

	2023	2022
Derivatives	**₱370,310,050**	₱193,973,621
Trust department accounts	**108,624,757**	95,116,738
Unutilized credit limit of credit cardholders	**89,916,523**	53,158,655
Unused commercial letters of credit	**46,505,642**	37,521,064
Spot Foreign Exchange Contracts	**18,857,987**	3,039,571
Committed loan line	**18,784,025**	32,470,332
Inward bills for collection	**1,615,541**	950,852
Outstanding guarantees	**833,748**	899,839
Late deposit/payment received	**307,630**	587,806
Financial guarantees with commitment	**254,274**	27,968
Outward bills for collection	**232,364**	422,970
Others	**250,770**	–