

CARD Bank, Inc.
*(A Microfinance-Oriented
Rural Bank)*

Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018

and

Independent Auditor's Report

COVER SHEET

for

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

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COMPANY NAME

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c	e	-	O	r	i	e	n	t	e	d		R	u	r	a	l		B	a	n	k)								

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

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Form Type

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Department requiring the report

C	R	M	D
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Secondary License Type, If Applicable

N	/	A
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COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address cb_hosanpablo@cardbankph.com	Company's Telephone Number (049) 562-4309	Mobile Number N/A
No. of Stockholders 	Annual Meeting (Month / Day) 	Fiscal Year (Month / Day) December/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person Lourdes B. Dijan	Email Address lourdes.dijan@cardmri.com	Telephone Number/s (049) 562-4309	Mobile Number 0920-9484459
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CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS

20 M. L. Quezon Street, City Subdivision, San Pablo City, Laguna

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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
CARD Bank, Inc. (A Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank)
20 M. L. Quezon St., City Subdivision,
San Pablo City, Laguna

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CARD Bank, Inc. (A Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank) (the Bank), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the statement of income, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended 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 Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

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



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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 financial statements.

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

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

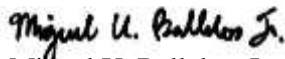
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Reports on the Supplementary Information Required Under Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) Circular No. 1074 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 BSP Circular No. 1074 in Notes 9, 17 and 22 and Revenue Regulations 15-2010 in Note 26 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 CARD Bank, Inc (A Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank). The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Miguel U. Ballelos, Jr.

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 109950

SEC Accreditation No. 1566-A (Group A),

April 3, 2019, valid until April 2, 2022

Tax Identification No. 241-031-088

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-114-2019,

January 28, 2019, valid until January 27, 2022

PTR No. 8125210, January 7, 2020, Makati City

April 18, 2020



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
CARD Bank, Inc. (A Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CARD Bank, Inc. (A Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank) (the Bank), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the statement of income, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended 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 Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

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



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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 financial statements.

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

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

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



**Reports on the Supplementary Information Required Under Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)
Circular No. 1074 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 BSP Circular No. 1074 in Notes 9, 17 and 22 and Revenue Regulations 15-2010 in Note 26 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 CARD Bank, Inc (A Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank). The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Miguel U. Ballelos Jr.

Miguel U. Ballelos, Jr.

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 109950

SEC Accreditation No. 1566-A (Group A),

April 3, 2019, valid until April 2, 2022

Tax Identification No. 241-031-088

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-114-2019,

January 28, 2019, valid until January 27, 2022

PTR No. 8125210, January 7, 2020, Makati City

April 18, 2020





SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co.
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1226 Makati City
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BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001,
October 4, 2018, valid until August 24, 2021
SEC Accreditation No. 0012-FR-5 (Group A),
November 6, 2018, valid until November 5, 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
CARD Bank, Inc. (A Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank)
20 M. L, Quezon St., City Subdivision,
San Pablo City, Laguna

We have audited the financial statements of CARD Bank, Inc. (A Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank) (the Bank) as at and for the year ended December 31, 2019, on which we have rendered the attached report, dated April 18, 2020.

In compliance with Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, we are stating that the Bank has a total of seventy (70) stockholders owning one hundred (100) or more shares each.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Miguel U. Ballelos, Jr.

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 109950

SEC Accreditation No. 1566-A (Group A),

April 3, 2019, valid until April 2, 2022

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April 18, 2020

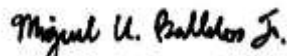


**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
ON THE SCHEDULE OF RECONCILIATION
OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE
FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION**

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
CARD Bank, Inc. (A Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank)
20 M. L. Quezon St., City Subdivision,
San Pablo City, Laguna

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of CARD Bank, Inc. (A Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank) as at December 31, 2019, and have issued our report thereon dated April 18, 2020. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying Schedule of Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration is the responsibility of the Company's management. This schedule is presented for purposes of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, and is not part of the basic financial statements. This has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly state, in all material respects, the financial information required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Miguel U. Ballelos, Jr.

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 109950

SEC Accreditation No. 1566-A (Group A),

April 3, 2019, valid until April 2, 2022

Tax Identification No. 241-031-088

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-114-2019,

January 28, 2019, valid until January 27, 2022

PTR No. 8125210, January 7, 2020, Makati City

April 18, 2020



CARD BANK, INC.
(A MICROFINANCE-ORIENTED RURAL BANK)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31	
	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Cash and other cash items (Note 6)	₱175,850,046	₱135,437,786
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Notes 6 and 13)	375,395,257	323,613,641
Due from other banks (Note 6)	2,657,500,639	1,500,449,173
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 7)	901,886,290	851,523,493
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 8)	744,940,616	704,052,548
Loans and receivables, net (Note 9)	11,643,215,708	10,407,292,246
Investments in associates (Note 10)	393,456,340	323,874,988
Property and equipment, net (Note 11)	710,339,756	481,717,442
Retirement asset (Note 19)	212,484,594	248,783,407
Deferred tax assets (Note 21)	56,422,481	1,840,203
Other assets (Note 12)	198,473,704	155,640,295
	₱18,069,965,431	₱15,134,225,222
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Deposit liabilities (Notes 13 and 22)		
Demand	₱206,327,716	₱223,492,822
Savings	11,792,129,921	10,014,106,323
	11,998,457,637	10,237,599,145
Bills payable (Note 14)	546,811,349	529,496,198
Income tax payable (Note 21)	312,270,341	230,640,743
Other liabilities (Note 15)	929,045,000	443,290,933
	13,786,584,327	11,441,027,019
Equity		
Capital stock (Note 17)		
Preferred stock	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Common stock	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Surplus	2,060,648,802	1,492,551,831
Surplus reserve	179,604,796	181,969,854
Remeasurement gains on retirement liabilities (Note 19)	29,249,997	59,500,259
Share in other comprehensive income of an associate (Note 10)	2,159,596	6,707,174
Net unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 7)	11,717,913	(47,530,915)
	4,283,381,104	3,693,198,203
	₱18,069,965,431	₱15,134,225,222

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



CARD BANK, INC.
(A MICROFINANCE-ORIENTED RURAL BANK)

STATEMENT OF INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
INTEREST INCOME ON		
Loans and receivables (Note 9)	₱5,502,096,819	₱4,485,685,850
Due from other banks (Note 6)	114,718,022	55,032,894
Investment securities and security deposits (Notes 7, 8 and 12)	76,775,773	65,223,537
	5,693,590,614	4,605,942,281
INTEREST EXPENSE ON		
Deposit liabilities (Notes 13 and 22)	255,814,381	208,483,125
Bills payable (Note 14)	51,532,740	30,633,662
Finance lease liability (Note 20)	12,883,049	-
	320,230,170	239,116,787
NET INTEREST INCOME	5,373,360,444	4,366,825,494
Miscellaneous (Note 18)	15,728,545	11,394,087
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	5,389,088,989	4,378,219,581
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Compensation and benefits (Notes 19 and 22)	1,575,784,917	1,280,653,532
Taxes and licenses (Note 26)	307,807,964	249,534,020
Transportation and travel	262,815,766	223,118,786
Provision for (recovery from) credit losses (Note 9)	194,222,326	(35,123,428)
Depreciation and amortization (Note 11)	188,354,820	106,645,220
Information and technology (Note 22)	174,337,318	130,806,286
Stationery and office supplies	172,615,322	149,352,822
Rent (Notes 20 and 22)	106,009,802	168,530,444
Security, messengerial and janitorial	103,475,408	89,240,544
Employee trainings (Note 22)	96,041,935	85,556,039
Postage, telephone and cable	89,502,450	69,582,154
Members training and development (Note 22)	49,991,699	41,762,370
Power, light and water	44,014,055	39,687,381
Insurance	27,403,230	22,474,482
Seminars and meetings (Note 22)	25,118,529	17,752,239
Repairs and maintenance	22,966,132	20,291,201
Management and other professional fees	19,738,446	19,491,615
Directors' fee	17,080,024	17,130,970
Program monitoring and evaluation	11,479,514	8,702,324
Miscellaneous (Notes 18 and 22)	172,586,474	106,139,727
	3,661,346,131	2,811,328,728
INCOME BEFORE SHARE IN NET		
INCOME OF AN ASSOCIATE	1,727,742,858	1,566,890,853
SHARE IN NET INCOME OF AN ASSOCIATE (Note 10)	151,382,349	142,982,847
INCOME BEFORE TAX	1,879,125,207	1,709,873,700
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 21)	522,081,382	467,868,612
NET INCOME	₱1,357,043,825	₱1,242,005,088

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



CARD BANK, INC.
(A MICROFINANCE-ORIENTED RURAL BANK)

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
NET INCOME	₱1,357,043,825	₱1,242,005,088
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		
<i>Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>		
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement liabilities (Note 19)	(43,214,661)	(1,054,048)
Income tax effects (Note 21)	12,964,398	316,214
	(30,250,262)	(737,834)
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>		
Changes in net unrealized gains (losses) on:		
Financial assets through other		
comprehensive income (Note 7)	84,641,183	(57,002,642)
Income tax effects (Note 21)	(25,392,355)	17,112,047
	59,248,828	(39,890,595)
Share in other comprehensive income (loss) of		
an associate (Note 10)	(4,547,578)	3,929,563
	24,450,988	(36,698,866)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	₱1,381,494,813	₱1,205,306,222

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



CARD BANK, INC.
(A MICROFINANCE-ORIENTED RURAL BANK)
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Preferred Stock (Note 17)	Common Stock (Note 17)	Surplus	Surplus Reserve	Remeasurement Gains on Retirement Liabilities (Note 19)	Share in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) of an Associate (Note 10)	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income and Available-for-sale Investments (Note 7)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2019	₱1,000,000,000	₱1,000,000,000	₱1,492,551,831	₱181,969,854	₱59,500,259	₱6,707,174	(₱47,530,915)	₱3,693,198,203
Effect of adopting Philippine Financial Reporting Standard (PFRS) 16 (Note 2)	-	-	(1,311,912)	-	-	-	-	(1,311,912)
Balance at January 1, 2018, as restated	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,491,239,919	181,969,854	59,500,259	6,707,174	(47,530,915)	3,691,886,291
Total comprehensive income	-	-	1,357,043,825	-	(30,250,262)	(4,547,578)	59,248,828	1,381,494,813
Transfers from surplus reserve (Note 17)	-	-	2,365,058	(2,365,058)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends (Note 17)	-	-	(790,000,000)	-	-	-	-	(790,000,000)
Balance at December 31, 2019	₱1,000,000,000	₱1,000,000,000	₱2,060,648,802	₱179,604,796	₱29,249,997	₱2,159,596	₱11,717,913	₱4,283,381,104
Balance at January 1, 2018, as previously reported	₱681,763,800	₱999,992,600	₱1,075,001,586	₱-	₱60,238,093	₱2,777,611	(₱7,640,320)	₱2,812,133,370
Total comprehensive income	-	-	1,242,005,087	-	(737,834)	3,929,563	(39,890,595)	1,205,306,221
Issuance of shares of stocks	318,146,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	318,146,400
Collection of subscription receivable (Note 17)	89,800	7,400	-	-	-	-	-	97,200
Transfers to surplus reserve	-	-	(181,969,854)	181,969,854	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends (Note 17)	-	-	(642,484,988)	-	-	-	-	(642,484,988)
Balance at December 31, 2018	₱1,000,000,000	₱1,000,000,000	₱1,492,551,831	₱181,969,854	₱59,500,259	₱6,707,174	(₱47,530,915)	₱3,693,198,203

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



CARD BANK, INC.
(A MICROFINANCE-ORIENTED RURAL BANK)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	₱1,879,125,207	₱1,709,873,700
Adjustments for:		
Provision for (recovery from) credit losses (Note 9)	194,222,326	(35,123,428)
Depreciation and amortization (Note 11)	188,354,820	106,645,220
Share in net income of an associate (Note 10)	(151,382,348)	(142,982,847)
Retirement expense (Note 19)	10,670,697	16,785,329
Amortization of net discount on financial assets at amortized cost (Note 8)	(3,128,043)	(1,944,104)
Amortization of net premium on FVOCI investments (Note 7)	(2,481,182)	(1,631,476)
Amortization of premium/discount on bills payable (Note 14)	1,640,924	2,412,936
Net unrealized gains on foreign exchange transactions	179,191	(244,376)
(Gain) loss on disposal of property and equipment (Note 18)	(147,211)	356,877
Operating income before changes in operating assets and liabilities:	2,117,054,381	1,654,147,831
Increase in the amounts of:		
Loans and receivables	(1,430,145,793)	(2,473,630,489)
Other assets	(51,687,012)	(14,687,170)
Increase (decrease) in the amounts of:		
Deposit liabilities	1,760,858,497	2,215,038,505
Other liabilities	342,889,367	97,762,934
Net cash generated from operations	2,738,969,440	1,478,631,611
Income taxes paid	(508,773,932)	(324,411,459)
Contribution to retirement fund (Note 19)	(17,586,545)	(14,468,132)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,212,608,963	1,139,752,020
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisitions of:		
Property and equipment (Note 11)	(402,254,884)	(81,322,993)
Financial assets at FVOCI	(183,149,430)	(531,207,527)
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 8)	(58,931,111)	(489,064,462)
Software costs (Note 12)	(4,556,742)	(1,963,740)
Dividends received (Notes 10 and 17)	100,800,000	70,250,000
Additional investment in associates (Notes 10 and 23)	(23,546,581)	–
Proceeds from:		
Redemption of FVOCI investments (Note 7)	219,909,000	–
Maturity of financial assets at amortized cost (Note 8)	21,171,085	194,799,334
Disposal of property and equipment (Note 11)	147,214	1,809,970
Net cash used in investing activities	(330,411,449)	(836,699,418)

(Forward)



	Years Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Availments of bills payable (Note 14)	₱298,834,227	₱199,268,493
Settlements of bills payable (Note 14)	(283,160,000)	(583,160,000)
Payment of principal portion of lease liability	(94,317,285)	-
Proceeds from (Note 17):		
Collection of subscriptions receivable on common stock	239,318,420	7,400
Collection on issuance of preferred stock	-	318,146,400
Collection of subscriptions receivable on preferred stock	-	89,800
Dividends paid (Note 17)	(793,448,343)	(626,120,915)
Net cash used in financing activities	(632,772,981)	(691,768,822)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	(179,191)	244,376
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	1,249,245,342	(388,471,844)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		
Cash and other cash items	135,437,786	143,046,805
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	323,613,641	256,064,797
Due from other banks	1,500,449,173	1,948,860,842
	1,959,500,600	2,347,972,444
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		
Cash and other cash items	175,850,046	135,437,786
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	375,395,257	323,613,641
Due from other banks	2,657,500,639	1,500,449,173
	₱3,208,745,942	₱1,959,500,600

OPERATIONAL CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST

	Years Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Interest received	₱5,629,862,632	₱4,481,458,237
Interest paid	287,232,867	241,246,741

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



CARD BANK, INC.
(A MICROFINANCE-ORIENTED RURAL BANK)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

CARD Bank, Inc. (A Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank) (the Bank) was incorporated in the Philippines on July 1, 1997. The Bank was granted the authority to operate by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) on August 25, 1997 and formally opened for business on September 1, 1997.

It is currently engaged in extending microcredit and rural credit to small farmers and tenants and to deserving rural industries or enterprises. The Bank offers a wide range of products and services such as deposit products, loans, and treasury that serve mainly to the consumer market.

On April 16, 2011, the Bank's Board of Directors (BOD) and stockholders approved the amendment to the Articles of Incorporation, adding to the Bank's purpose the function to act as a micro-insurance agent for the presentation, marketing, sale, and servicing of micro-insurance products. This was subsequently approved by the BSP and the Insurance Commission on February 10, 2012 and January 17, 2012, respectively. The Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) approved and issued the certificate of filing of amended Articles of Incorporation on June 29, 2012.

The Bank is a member of Center for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) - Mutually Reinforcing Institutions (MRI).

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank is 29.57% owned by CARD, Inc.

The Bank's executive office is located at 20 M. L. Quezon Street, City Subdivision, San Pablo City, Laguna. The head office is located at No. 35 P. Burgos Street, corner M. Paulino Street, San Pablo City, Laguna. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank has 96 and 92 branches, respectively.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) that have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso (₱), which is the Bank's presentation currency. All values are rounded to the nearest peso, except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements of the Bank include the accounts maintained in the Regular Banking Unit (RBU) and Foreign Currency Deposit Unit (FCDU). The functional currency of the RBU and 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 pesos (see accounting policy on Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation). The financial statements of these units are combined after eliminating inter-unit accounts and transactions.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).



Presentation of Financial Statements

The statements of financial position of the Bank are presented in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery of assets or settlement of liabilities within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 16.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if and only if there is a currently enforceable legal right to set off the recognized amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Bank assesses that it has a currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Bank and all of the counterparties.

The Bank has no offsetting arrangements with its counterparties.

Income and expenses are not offset in the statement of income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Bank.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted by the Company are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following new accounting pronouncements which were adopted starting January 1, 2019.

PFRS 16, Leases

PFRS 16 supersedes PAS 17, *Leases*, Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 4, *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, Philippine Interpretation SIC-15, *Operating Leases-Incentives* and Philippine Interpretation SIC-27, *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognize most leases on the balance sheet.

Lessor accounting under PFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under PAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in PAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases. Therefore, PFRS 16 did not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor.

The Company adopted PFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach upon adoption of PFRS 16 in 2019 and elects to apply the standard to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying PAS 17 and Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-4. The Company will therefore not apply the standard to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying PAS 17 and Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-4.



The effect of adopting PFRS 16 as at January 1, 2019 follows:

Impact in the Statement of Financial Position

	As at December 31, 2018	Adjustments	As at January 1, 2019
Assets			
Property and equipment	₱481,717,442	₱180,863,168	₱662,580,610
Prepayment and other current assets	155,640,295	(6,975,200)	148,665,095
	<u>637,357,737</u>	<u>173,887,968</u>	<u>811,245,705</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	930,991,309	(2,602,160)	928,389,149
Finance lease payable	–	176,490,128	176,490,128
Deferred tax liabilities	–	1,311,912	1,311,912
	<u>930,991,309</u>	<u>175,199,880</u>	<u>1,106,191,189</u>
Equity			
Surplus – unappropriated	1,492,551,831	(1,311,912)	1,491,239,919

Based on the above table, as at January 1, 2019:

- a. Property and equipment were recognized for the amount of right-of-use assets as at transition date.
- b. Additional lease liability of ₱176.5 million was recognized.
- c. Prepaid rent and security deposits presented under Prepayments and Other Current Assets and Miscellaneous Assets, respectively, and accrued rent payable under Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Expenses were derecognized.

The lease liability as at January 1, 2019 can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of December 31, 2018 as follows:

Operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018	₱313,096,293
Gross lease payments pertaining to short-term or low-value leases	(422,179)
Total gross lease payments as of December 31, 2018	<u>312,674,114</u>
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate at 1 January 2019	7.12%
Lease liabilities recognized at January 1, 2019	<u>₱176,490,128</u>

Due to the adoption of PFRS 16, the Company's operating profit in 2019 will improve, while its interest expense will increase. This is due to the change in the accounting for rent expense related to leases that were classified as operating leases under PAS 17.

The adoption of PFRS 16 will have a net impact on the Bank's changes in equity amounting to ₱1.3 million due to recognition of deferred tax liability. It has no material impact on the Bank's capital adequacy ratio (CAR) and Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio.



Philippine Interpretation–23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

The Interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of PAS 12, *Income Taxes*. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of PAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:

- whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately;
- the assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities;
- how an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates; and,
- how an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

The Bank determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. The Bank assumes that the taxation authority will examine amounts that it has a right to examine and have full knowledge of all related information when making those examinations. When the Bank concludes that it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, it shall reflect the effect of the uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment, using the method the entity expects to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty. The Bank applies significant judgment in identifying uncertainties over income tax treatments. Upon adoption of the Interpretation, the Bank considered whether it has any uncertain tax positions. The Bank determined after some consultations and research that it has no material uncertain tax treatments, accordingly, the adoption of this Interpretation has no significant impact on the financial statements.

Several other amendments and interpretations as listed below apply for the first time in 2019, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Bank.

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*
- Amendments to PAS 19, *Employee Benefits, Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*
- Amendments to PAS 28, *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*
- *Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle*
 - Amendments to PFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, and PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements, Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation*
 - Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity*
 - Amendments to PAS 23, *Borrowing Costs, Borrowing Costs Eligible for Capitalization*

The Company has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Significant Accounting Policies

Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

Transactions and balances

The books of accounts of the RBU are maintained in Philippine peso, the RBU's functional currency, while those of the FCDU are maintained in USD, the FCDU's functional currency. For financial reporting purposes, the foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities in the RBU are translated in Philippine peso based on the Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP) closing rates prevailing at end of the year and foreign currency-denominated income and expenses based on the exchange rates at transaction dates. Foreign exchange differences arising from restatements of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities in the RBU are credited to or



charged against the operations in the period 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 was determined.

FCDU

As at reporting date, the assets and liabilities of the FCDU are translated into the Bank's presentation currency, the Philippine peso, using BAP closing exchange rates and its income and expenses are translated at BAP weighted average rate (WAR) for the year.

Exchange differences arising on translation are taken directly to the statement of comprehensive income under 'Translation adjustment'. Upon actual remittance of FCDU income to RBU, the related exchange differences arising from translation lodged under 'Miscellaneous income or expense' is reclassified to the statement of income in the RBU books.

Fair Value Measurement

For measurement and disclosure purposes, the Bank determines the fair value of an asset or liability at initial measurement or at each reporting 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. 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 Bank.

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 Bank 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 at fair value on a recurring basis, the Bank determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing 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.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Bank 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 4).

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and other cash items, due from BSP and other banks that are highly liquid, readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less from dates of placements and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Due from BSP includes statutory reserves required by the Bank which the Bank considers as cash and cash equivalents as withdrawals can be made to meet the Bank's cash requirements as allowed by the BSP.

Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

Date of recognition

Regular way purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of the assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market are recognized on settlement date. Settlement date accounting refers to (a) the recognition of an asset on the day it is received by the Bank, and (b) the derecognition of an asset and recognition of any gain or loss on disposal on the day that such asset is delivered by the Bank. Deposits and receivables from borrowers are recognized when cash is received or advanced to the borrowers.

Initial recognition of financial instruments

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value. Except for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), the initial measurement of financial instruments includes transaction costs.

'Day 1' difference

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value from other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Bank recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a 'Day 1' difference) in the statement of income under 'Miscellaneous' unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset or liability. In cases where the transaction price used is made of data which 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 Bank determines the appropriate method of recognizing the 'Day 1' difference amount.



Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets

Classification and measurement

The classification and measurement of financial assets is driven by the entity's contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets and business model for managing the financial assets.

As part of its classification process, the Bank assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the 'solely payments of principal and interest' (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 (e.g., if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium or 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 Bank applies judgment 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 FVPL.

The Bank determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Bank'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 Bank'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 Bank's original expectations, the Bank 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 Banks's measurement categories are described below:

Financial assets at amortized cost

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

- the asset is held within the Bank'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 SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

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 Bank classified cash and other cash items (COCI), due from BSP, due from other banks, investment



securities at amortized cost, loans and receivables, security deposits (included under “other assets”) as financial assets 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 Bank 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 Bank designates an investment that is not held for trading as at FVOCI 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 Bank 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.

As of December 31, 2019, the Bank has not designated any debt instrument that meets the amortized cost criteria as FVTPL. The Bank does not have financial assets at FVTPL as of reporting date.

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 statements of reporting date. The foreign exchange component forms part of its fair value gain or loss.

Financial assets at FVOCI

The Bank applies the new category under PFRS 9 of debt and equity instruments measured at FVOCI 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

Financial assets at FVOCI 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.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Bank can reclassify financial assets if the objective of its business model for managing those financial assets changes. The Bank 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 FVOCI 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 is 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 FVOCI at initial recognition is not permitted.



A change in the objective of the Bank'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.

Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

This category represents issued financial instruments or their components, which are not designated at FVPL where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Bank having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to 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. The financial liabilities at amortized cost are classified under the statement of the financial position captions 'Deposit liabilities' and 'Bills payable', and financial liabilities presented under 'Other liabilities'. The components of issued financial instruments that contain both liability and equity elements are accounted for separately, with the equity component being assigned the residual amount after deducting from the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined as the fair value of the liability component on the date of issue.

After initial measurement, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are integral part of the EIR.

This accounting policy relates to the balance sheet captions 'Deposit liabilities', 'Bills payable' and financial liabilities presented under 'Other liabilities'.

Restructured loans

Where possible, the Bank 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.

Management continuously reviews restructured loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The loan continues to be subject to an individual impairment calculated using the original EIR or collective impairment.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Bank records expected credit losses (ECL) for all loans and other debt financial assets not classified as FVTPL.

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 results from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

For non-credit-impaired financial instruments:

- Stage 1 is comprised of all non-impaired financial assets which have not experienced a SICR since initial recognition or is considered of low credit risk as of the reporting date. The Bank recognizes a 12-month ECL for Stage 1 financial instruments.



- Stage 2 is comprised of all non-impaired financial assets which have experienced a SICR since initial recognition. The Bank 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 Bank recognizes a lifetime ECL for impaired financial instruments.

The Bank records the allowance for expected credit losses for all loans and receivables and other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL. Equity investment are not subject to impairment under PFRS 9. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime ECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12-month ECL, as outlined in Note 2 *Changes in Accounting Policies*. The Bank's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out in Note 2 *Changes in Accounting Policies*.

Both lifetime ECL and 12-month ECL are calculated on an individual and collective basis.

The Bank has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. This is further explained in Note 2 *Changes in Accounting Policies*.

Debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI

The ECLs for debt instruments measured at FVOCI 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.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank'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 Bank could be required to repay.



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.

Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety when the Bank no longer expects collections or recoveries within a foreseeable future. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense.

Investments in Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Bank has a significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies. The Bank's investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Bank's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment separately.

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

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Bank. The associate's accounting policies conform to those used by the Bank for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Bank measures and recognizes any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in statement of income.

Property and Equipment

The Company's property and equipment consist of land, building, furniture, fixtures and equipment, land and leasehold improvements and right-of-use assets that do not qualify as investment properties.

Effective January 1, 2019, it is the Bank's policy to classify right-of-use assets as part of property and equipment. Prior to that date, all of the Bank's leases are accounted for as operating leases in accordance with PAS 17, hence, not recorded on the statement of financial position. The Bank 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 initially measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The



initial cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Unless the Bank is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful life and lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value while depreciable property and equipment such as furniture, fixtures and equipment, building, transportation equipment, leasehold improvements, and land improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value.

Construction in progress is stated at cost less any impairment in value. The initial cost is comprised of construction costs and any other directly-attributable costs of bringing asset to its working condition and location for its intended use, including borrowing costs. Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are completed and are ready for use.

Depreciation and amortization commences once the property and equipment are available for use and is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives (EUL) of the respective assets, except for leasehold improvements which are amortized over the shorter of the EUL of the improvements or the terms of the related leases. The EUL of the depreciable assets are as follows:

Building	7 to 15 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 7 years
Leasehold improvements	3 years or the terms of the related leases, whichever is shorter
Land improvements	5 years
Transportation equipment	3 years
Right-of-use assets – office space	1.5 to 10 years
Right-of-use assets – vehicles	1.5 to 2 years

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

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further depreciation is credited against profit or loss.

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

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of software costs that are recognized under 'Other assets' in the statement of financial position. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.



Intangible assets are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets is recognized in the statement of income in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

If the entity acquires intangible assets by subcontracting other parties (e.g., development-and-supply contracts or research and development contracts), the entity must exercise judgment in determining whether it is acquiring an intangible asset or whether it is obtaining goods and services that are being used in the development of an intangible asset by the entity itself. In the latter case, the entity will only be able to recognize an intangible asset if the expenditures meet the criteria which confirm that the related activity is at a sufficiently advanced stage of development, which shall be both technically and commercially viable and includes only directly attributable costs.

Only expenditure arising from the development phase can be considered for capitalization, with all expenditure on research being recognized as an expense when it is incurred.

Software costs recognized as assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the EUL of three (3) to ten (10) years. The amortization period and method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. Software costs under development are not amortized until available for use.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether there is any indication that its nonfinancial assets (e.g., investment in an associate, property and equipment, and intangible assets) may be impaired. When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is assessed as part of the cash generating unit (CGU) to which it belongs. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset (or CGU) is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or CGU).

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of income. After such a reversal, 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.



Accounting Policy on Leases Effective January 1, 2019

The Bank 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.

Bank as a lessee

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

a. Right-of-use assets

The Bank 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 adjusted by lease payments made at or before the commencement date and lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets. The depreciation expense is presented under 'Depreciation and amortization' in the statement of income.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Bank at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets. Right-of-use assets are presented under Property and Equipment in the statement of financial position.

b. Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Bank recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Bank and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Bank exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Bank 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 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, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

c. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Bank applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of branch sites (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition



exemption to leases of branch sites that are considered to be low value (i.e., below ₱250,000). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Bank as a lessor

Leases in which the Bank does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising from leased properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of income due to its operating nature. 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.

Leases (Prior to January 1, 2019)

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A reassessment is made after inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:

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

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

Bank as lessee

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term and included in the statement of income as 'Occupancy cost'.

Bank as lessor

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

Equity

Capital stock

Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued and outstanding. When the Bank issues more than one class of stock, a separate account is maintained for each class of stock and the number of shares issued. Incremental costs incurred directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are shown in equity as deduction from proceeds, net of tax. The subscribed capital stock is reported in equity less the related subscription receivable.



Surplus

Surplus represents cumulative balance of periodic net income or loss, dividend distributions, if any, to the shareholders, effect of changes in accounting policy, and all other capital adjustments.

Dividends

Dividends on preferred and common shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from retained earnings when approved by the BOD of the Bank. Dividends declared during the year that are approved after the reporting date are dealt with as an event after the reporting date.

Deposit for Future Stock Subscription

Deposit for future stock subscription (DFS) shall be classified under equity account if all of the following conditions are present as of reporting date:

- the unissued authorized capital stock of the Bank is insufficient to cover the amount of shares indicated in the contract;
- there is BOD approval on the proposed increase in authorized capital stock (for which a deposit was received by the Bank);
- there is stockholders' approval of said proposed increase; and
- the application for the approval of the proposed increase has been filed with the BSP and the SEC.

DFS does not meet the foregoing provisions and is treated as a non-financial liability.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Bank assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal. The Bank has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

Under PFRS 15, revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. Prior to January 1, 2018, under PAS 18, Revenue, revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements.

Unearned revenue represents revenues collected but not earned as of the reporting date

Cost and expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows or decrease of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decrease in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. These are recognized as incurred.

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

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and AFS investments, income is recorded at EIR, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected useful



life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options), includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR, but not future credit losses. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original EIR. The change in carrying amount is recorded as 'Interest income' in the statement of income.

Once the recorded value of a financial asset or group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognized using the original EIR applied to the new carrying amount.

Under PFRS 9, when a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is, therefore, regarded as Stage 3 (as discussed in "Impairment of Financial Assets" above), the Bank calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the net amortized cost of the financial asset. If the financial asset cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Bank reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis. Under PAS 39, once the recorded value of a financial asset or group of similar financial assets carried at amortized cost has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognized using the original EIR applied to the new carrying amount. The unearned discount is taken up to interest income over the installment terms and is computed using the EIR method.

Commission income, deposit-related fees, penalties and bank charges

Commissions are accrued when earned. Using an output method, revenue is recognized if the Bank has a right to invoice the customer for services directly corresponding to performance completed to date. These includes deposit-related fees, penalties and bank charges are recognized only upon collection or where there is a reasonable degree of certainty as to their collectability. These items are reported under 'Miscellaneous' in the statement of income.

The Bank assessed that there is no difference in accounting for service fees and commission income under PFRS 15 and PAS 18.

Rental income

Rental income arising on leased properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms on ongoing leases and is recorded in the statement of income under 'Miscellaneous'.

Expense Recognition

Expense is recognized when it is probable that decrease in the future economic benefits related to decrease in an asset or an increase in liability has occurred and that the decrease in economic benefits can be measured reliably. Expense is recognized when incurred.

Interest expense

Interest expense for all interest-bearing financial liabilities is recognized in 'Interest expense' in the statement of income using the EIR of the financial liabilities to which they relate.

Other expenses

Expenses encompass losses as well as those expenses that arise in the ordinary course of business of the Bank. Expenses are recognized when incurred.

Retirement Benefits

The Bank operates a defined benefit retirement plan and a defined contribution plan, which require contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.



Defined benefit retirement plan

The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date reduced by the fair value of plan assets, adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling (if any). 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.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

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 expenses 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 expense or income 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 the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to 'Remeasurement gains (losses) on retirement liabilities' under OCI in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of income 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 Bank, nor can they be paid directly to the Bank. 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). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Defined contribution plan

The Bank also operates defined contribution plan referred to as "Hybrid Plan" which provides a retirement benefit equal to 100% of the member's employer accumulated value, if any, provided that in no case shall 100% of the employee accumulated value in Fund A be less than 100% of plan salary for every year of credited service. As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Bank does not value its defined benefit assets (liability) for the contributions made to the Hybrid Plan.



Employee leave entitlement

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 after the end of the annual reporting period is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period. For leave entitlements expected to be settled for more than twelve months after the reporting date, the estimated liability is actuarially determined and reported under 'Other Liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Bank 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 Bank 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 under 'Interest expense' in the statement of income.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources 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.

Income Taxes

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior year 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 as at the reporting date.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward 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 carryforward of unused excess MCIT over RCIT and unused NOLCO can be utilized. Deferred tax assets, however, is not recognized when it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of transaction, affects neither the accounting income nor taxable income.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.



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

Current tax and deferred tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in OCI, and not in the statement of income.

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

Events After the Reporting Period

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

Standards Issued but not yet Effective

There are new PFRSs, amendments, interpretation and annual improvements, to existing standards effective for annual periods subsequent to 2019, which are adopted by the Financial Reporting Standards Council. Management will adopt the following relevant pronouncements in accordance with their transitional provisions; and, unless otherwise stated, none of these are expected to have significant impact on the Bank's financial statements:

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2020

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Material*
The amendments refine the definition of material in PAS 1 and align the definitions used across PFRS and other pronouncements. They are intended to improve the understanding of the existing requirements rather than to significantly impact an entity's materiality judgments.

The amendments also clarify that an entity first determines any past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, without considering the effect of the asset ceiling. This amount is recognized in profit or loss. An entity then determines the effect of the asset ceiling after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement. Any change in that effect, excluding amounts included in the net interest, is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Early application is permitted. These amendments will apply only to any future plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements of the Bank.

- PAS 28 (Amendments), *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*. The amendments clarify that an entity applies PFRS 9 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture (long-term interests). This clarification is relevant because it implies that the expected credit loss model in PFRS 9 applies to such long-term interests.

The amendments also clarified that, in applying PFRS 9, an entity does not take account of any losses of the associate or joint venture, or any impairment losses on the net investment, recognized as adjustments to the net investment in the associate or joint venture that arise from applying PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*.



The amendments should be applied retrospectively, with early application permitted. Since the Bank does not have much long-term interests in its associate and joint venture, the amendments will not have an impact on its financial statements.

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Definition of a Business*. The amendments to PFRS 3 clarify the minimum requirements to be a business, remove the assessment of a market participant's ability to replace missing elements, and narrow the definition of outputs. The amendments also add guidance to assess whether an acquired process is substantive and add illustrative examples. An optional fair value concentration test is introduced which permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

An entity applies those amendments to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted. These amendments are currently not applicable to the Bank but may apply to future transactions.

Earlier application is permitted.

Effective beginning on or after 1 January 2021
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 (PFRS 4) that was issued in 2005. PFRS 17 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, 2021, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies PFRS 9 and PFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17.

Early application is permitted. This standard has no impact on the Bank as it has no insurance operations.

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 International Accounting Standards Board (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 Bank's financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires the management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at reporting date. Future events may occur which will cause the judgments 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

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

a. Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the statement of financial position or disclosed in the notes cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using discounted cash flow model, incorporating inputs such as current market rates of comparable instruments. The carrying values and corresponding fair values of financial instruments, as well as the manner in which fair values were determined, are discussed in more detail in Note 4.

b. Business model test

The Bank 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 consistent with its risk appetite.

The Bank'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 Bank considers the circumstances surrounding the disposal as well as the requirements of BSP Circular No. 1011, *Guidelines on the adoption of PFRS 9*.



c. Cash flow characteristics test

In determining the classification of financial assets under PFRS 9, the Bank 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

d. Determination of significant influence over another entity

The determination of significant influence over another entity, other than the rebuttable presumption of ownership over twenty percent (20.0%), requires significant judgment. In making judgment, the Bank evaluates existence of the following:

- representation on the Board of Directors (BOD) or equivalent governing body of the investee;
- participation in policy-making processes, including participation in decisions about dividends or other distributions;
- material transactions between the entity and its investee;
- interchange of managerial personnel; or
- provision of essential technical information.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank determined that it exercises significant influence over, and CARD MRI Rizal Bank, Inc. (CMRBI) in which it holds a 40.00% ownership interest for both years. Although the Bank holds less than 20.0% of the ownership interest and voting rights in Microfinance Information Data Sharing Inc. (MIDAS), the Bank considers that it exercises significant influence through both its significant shareholding and its representation in MIDAS' BOD. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, entities on which the Bank has significant influence are disclosed in Note 10.

e. Leases

Bank as lessor

The Bank has entered into commercial property leases on its office space and building and over various transportation equipment. The Bank has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements (i.e., the lease does not transfer ownership of the asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term, the lessee has no option to purchase the asset at a price that is expected to be sufficiently lower than the fair value at the date the option is exercisable and the lease term is not for the major part of the asset's economic life), that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties which are leased out on operating leases.

Bank as lessee

The Bank 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.

Extension and termination options

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



Estimates

The key assumptions concerning the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts in the statement of financial position within the next financial year are described below:

a. Impairment of financial assets (PFRS 9)

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 Bank'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 life time 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 various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

The ECL models and all ECL-related policies are approved by the Risk Oversight Committee and the Board of Directors. The Risk Management Unit in collaboration with the Data Collection Center calculates the ECL for all credit risk exposures. The total ECL that will be booked by the Finance and Accounting Division is approved by both the Director for Finance and Accounting and the Director of Risk Management Unit.

The related allowance for credit losses of financial assets are disclosed in Note 9.

b. Net plan assets and retirement expense

Net plan assets and retirement expense are dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used by the actuary in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions are described in Note 19 and include, among others, discount rates, future salary increases and mortality rates, and average remaining working lives of employees. While management believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the Bank's actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the pension and other retirement obligation.

Since there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds in the Philippines, the Bank's discount rate for the defined benefit obligation was determined by considering the yields on long-term government securities. A lower discount rate would increase the present value of benefit obligations. The expected rate of salary increase was determined by considering the inflation, seniority, promotion and other market factors. The Bank evaluates these assumptions on a periodic basis taking into consideration current market conditions and historical market data.



Mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements, while future salary increases is based on the budgeted salary rate increase approved by the BOD. While the Bank believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences between actual experience and assumptions may materially affect the cost of employee benefits related to obligations. Employee turnover was assumed based on the multiple turnover experience rates with margins for fluctuations.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the present value of retirement obligation and fair value of plan assets of the Bank are disclosed in Note 19.

c. *Recognition of deferred income taxes*

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. The estimates of future taxable income indicate that certain temporary differences will be realized in the future. The recognized net deferred tax assets and unrecognized deferred tax assets are disclosed in Note 21.

d. *Net retirement asset (liability) and retirement expense*

The determination of the Bank's net retirement asset (liability) and annual retirement expense is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used in calculating such amounts. These assumptions include, among others, discount rates and salary increase.

The assumed discount rates were determined using the market yields on Philippine government bonds with terms consistent with the expected employee benefit payout as of the reporting date. The salary projection rate was based on the historical trend of salary increase rate of the Company. Refer to Note 19 for the details on the assumptions used in calculating the defined benefit asset (liability).

The present value of the retirement obligation and fair value of plan assets are disclosed in Note 19.

e. *Incremental borrowing rate used for lease liabilities*

If the Bank cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, it uses its incremental borrowing rate in measuring its lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Bank would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value in a similar economic environment. The Bank estimates the incremental borrowing rate using observable inputs (prevailing risk-free market rates) adjusted by the credit risk of the Bank (i.e., credit spread).

4. **Fair Value Measurement**

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, current loans and receivables, refundable deposits, current portion of deposit liabilities, current portion of bills payable and financial liabilities under 'Other liabilities' approximate their carrying values in view of the relatively short-term maturities of these instruments. Significant amount of loans and receivables are due within 1 year from the reporting date.



Cash and other cash items, due from BSP, due from other banks, current portion of receivables and unquoted debt securities, accrued interest receivable, refundable deposits, current portion of deposit liabilities, bills payable and finance lease liabilities, accrued expenses, accrued interest payable, accounts payable and dividends payable

Fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values in view of the short term maturities of these instruments.

Financial asset at FVOCI investments and Hold-to-Collect Investments

Quoted government securities are generally based on quoted market prices, which is within the bid-ask price. FVOCI and Hold-to-collect investments of the Bank are categorized as Level 2 in the absence of bid-offer as at reporting date and due to low volume of trading activity in the market.

Loans and receivables

Fair values are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology, using the Bank's current incremental lending rates for similar types of receivables or securities. The discount rates used in estimating the fair value of loans and receivables are the incremental lending rates ranging from 3.3% to 7.3% in 2019 and 2018.

The discount rates used in estimating the fair values of government debt securities are the incremental lending rates ranging from 3.1% to 5.2% in 2019 and 3.6% to 6.8% in 2018.

Noncurrent portion of deposit liabilities and bills payable

Fair values of noncurrent deposit liabilities are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology, using the Bank's current incremental borrowing rates for similar borrowings, ranging from 3.7% to 6.8% in 2019 and 2018, with maturities consistent with those remaining for the liability being valued, if any.

Fair values of long-term bills payable were based on interpolation of Philippine zero rate of 3.8% and 4.7% in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts and the fair values by level of the fair value hierarchy of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value or for which fair value is disclosed as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 (amounts in thousands):

	2019				Total
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Recurring fair value measurements					
Financial assets at FVOCI					
Government debt securities	P901,886	P901,886	P-	P-	P901,886
Assets and liabilities for which fair values are disclosed*:					
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Government debt securities	744,941	-	382,541	208,241	590,782
Loans and receivables					
Receivables from borrowers	19,069	-	-	18,997	18,997
Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost					
Bills payable	546,811	-	-	559,505	559,505
Deposit liabilities					
Special savings	1,490,875	-	-	576,854	576,854

*pertain to noncurrent assets and liabilities



	2018				Total
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Recurring fair value measurements					
Financial assets at FVOCI					
Government debt securities	₱851,523	₱627,476	₱224,047	₱–	₱851,523
Assets and liabilities for which fair values are disclosed*:					
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Government debt securities	704,053	–	456,367	75,070	531,437
Loans and receivables					
Receivables from borrowers	30,974	–	–	27,074	27,074
Financial liabilities					
Bills payable	529,496	–	–	502,845	502,845
Deposit liabilities					
Special savings	841,066	–	–	793,733	793,733

*pertain to noncurrent assets and liabilities

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, there were no transfers of financial instruments between Levels 1, 2, and 3.

Inputs used in estimating fair values of financial instruments carried at amortized cost and categorized under Level 3 include risk-free rates and applicable risk premium.

5. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

In the course of the business cycle, the Bank has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Market risk
- Liquidity risk

The Bank adheres to the proactive and prudent approach of managing the business that recognizes and manages risks to continuously provide quality financial services to clients and to protect shareholders' value.

Risk management process involves identifying and assessing the risk, taking actions to mitigate the risks through defined roles and responsibilities, close monitoring of the scenarios, and adjustment of the systems and policies necessary to effectively minimize risk level.

The BOD, through its Risk Oversight Committee (ROC), is responsible for monitoring the Bank's implementation of risk management policies and procedures and for reviewing the adequacy of risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank.

The ROC regularly reports to the BOD the results of reviews of actual implementation of risk management policies. The risk management of the Bank is strengthened in conjunction with Audit Committee (AC) and Internal Audit (IA) functions. IA undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the AC.

In addition, an Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) with members from Executive Committee and Management Committee of the Bank, together with the Senior Finance and Accounting officers regularly performs analysis of the operating and financial status of the Bank. In addition, ALCO handles the financial risk management of the Bank.



Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Bank manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

Management of credit risk

Credit risk is being managed by instilling credit discipline both among the staff and the borrowers. Staff performs close-monitoring and assessment of account throughout the borrowing period, hence, on-time service delivery motivate the borrowers to fulfill their financial obligation to the highest standards. Borrowers are well-oriented and committed on the credit repayment design they undertake. In general, borrowers are also perpetual savers. Consequently, their pledge savings balances serve as guarantee to their loans, which increase their borrowing capacity.

Each business unit has a Unit Manager who reports on all credit related matters to the local management consisting of the Branch Manager and the Regional Director. Each business unit is responsible for the quality and performance of its credit portfolio and for monitoring and controlling all credit risks in its portfolio. Regular audits of business units and credit processes are undertaken by IA. Field operations per unit are frequently monitored by the Executive Committee and Management Committee by actual visitations at the center level and unit office covered area.

In line with the Bank's mission of "*providing continued access to integrated microfinance and social development services to an expanding membership base by organizing and empowering women and their families*", microfinance services are part of the major programs of the Bank. Accordingly, the microfinance loans portfolio represents the bulk of the Bank's assets.

In microfinance lending operations, the field operations personnel are provided with thorough skills training for effective and efficient service delivery. The operations manual is a reference for every operations personnel.

The manual is customized for microfinance clients and is being updated as often as new policies and procedures are finalized and approved by the BOD based on client and staff satisfaction surveys, staff and management program review, and planning meetings and workshops. A codified signing authority is in place for every level of loan processing and approval.

Credit worthiness of microfinance clients is deepened through ownership of the Bank's preferred stock, opportunity for their children to avail scholarship program, and chance to become a regular staff of CARD-MRI. Maximum loan amount per account holder is below 2.0% of the Bank's equity and does not fall under directors, officers, stockholders and related interests (DOSRI) classification.

Consistent monitoring for the all past due or impaired accounts are established by competent and diligent staff to maximize recovery. Incentives for bad debts collection have been established and subjected to review and assessment periodically. These were given to staff to recover from the accounts and to fully install credit discipline to clients. Writing off bad accounts are approved by the BOD and reported to the BSP in compliance with the rules and regulations for banks.

An independent research unit continuously conducts market research as a tool for updating and developing loan products responsive to the needs and demands of existing and potential clients. Hence, individual loans for advance microfinance clients have been developed and are being tested as a complement to their micro-entrepreneurial capacities. Loans under this system are fully backed-up by their savings balances and/or collateral required as appropriate.



The ROC closely monitors the overall credit operations. Identified existing and potential risks are acted upon appropriately and are reported during monthly BOD meeting.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The carrying values of the financial assets and liabilities best represent the maximum exposure to credit risk. The table below shows the analysis of the maximum exposure to risk, net of allowance for credit losses, for financial assets as at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

2019				
	Maximum Exposure*	Fair Value of Collateral	Financial Effect of Collateral	Net Exposure
Receivables from borrowers	P11,618,182,627	P2,905,503,650	P2,815,024,617	P8,803,158,010

*Includes accrued interest receivable, net of allowance for credit losses on receivables from borrowers

2018				
	Maximum Exposure*	Fair Value of Collateral	Financial Effect of Collateral	Net Exposure
Receivables from borrowers	P10,407,292,246	P7,850,451,329	P5,293,610,412	P2,556,840,917

*Includes accrued interest receivable, net of allowance for credit losses on receivables from borrowers

Credit enhancement on receivable from borrowers pertains to deposit hold-out from pledge savings equivalent to 15.0% of the original amount of the loan to the member, deed of assignment, and real estate mortgage as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 (Note 13).

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank has no financial assets with rights to offset in accordance with PAS 32. There are also no financial assets that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements which require disclosure in the financial statements in accordance with the offsetting disclosure requirements of PFRS 7.

Additionally, the tables below show the distribution of maximum credit exposure by industry sector of the Bank as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in thousands):

2019					
	Loans and Receivables*	Financial assets at FVOCI	Financial assets at amortized cost	Security Deposits**	Total
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	P10,367,238	P-	P-	P-	P10,367,238
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,336,024	-	-	-	1,336,024
Financial institutions	1,993,888	-	-	-	1,993,888
Government	1,041,663	901,886	744,941	-	2,688,490
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	181,033	-	-	-	181,033
Education	57,681	-	-	-	57,681
Other community, social and personal service activities	26,320	-	-	37,925	64,245
Manufacturing	17,189	-	-	-	17,189
	15,021,036	901,886	744,941	37,925	16,705,788
Less allowance for credit losses	344,925	-	-	-	344,925
Total	P14,676,111	P901,886	P744,941	P37,925	P16,360,863

*Consist of due from BSP and other banks, receivable from borrowers and other receivables

**Reported under 'Other Assets'



	2018				Total
	Loans and Receivables*	AFS Investments	HTM Investments	Security Deposits**	
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	₱8,943,711	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱8,943,711
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	292,680	-	-	-	292,680
Financial institutions	1,339,820	-	-	-	1,339,820
Other community, social and personal service activities	36,120	-	-	43,637	79,757
Government	505,799	851,523	704,053	-	2,061,375
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,140,569	-	-	-	1,140,569
Education	107,284	-	-	-	107,284
Manufacturing	16,104	-	-	-	16,104
	12,382,087	851,523	704,053	43,637	13,981,300
Less allowance for credit losses	150,731	-	-	-	150,731
Total	₱12,231,356	₱851,523	₱704,053	₱43,637	₱13,830,569

*Consist of due from BSP and other banks, receivable from borrowers, and other receivables

**Reported under 'Other Assets'

Credit quality per class of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets is monitored and managed based on the credit standing and history.

Further, the financial assets are also grouped according to stage whose description is explained as follows:

Stage 1

Microfinance loans

Those that are considered current and based on change in rating, delinquencies and payment history do not demonstrate significant increase in credit risk.

Other loans

Agri loans, Educ loans and Other loans

Those that are considered current and based on change in rating, delinquencies and payment history do not demonstrate significant increase in credit risk.

Other loans

SME loans and Fringe loans

Those that are considered current and up to 29 days past due, and based on change in rating, delinquencies and payment history, do not demonstrate significant increase in credit risk.

Stage 2

Other loans

SME loans and Fringe loans

Those that, based on change in rating, delinquencies and payment history, demonstrate significant increase in credit risk, and/or are considered 30 up to 89 days past due but does not demonstrate objective evidence of impairment as of reporting date.

Stage 3

Microfinance loans

Those that are considered in default or when the borrower has missed any installment payments and is past due for one (1) or more days.



Other loans

Agri loans, Educ loans and Other loans

Those that are considered in default or when the borrower has missed any installment payments and is past due for one (1) or more days.

Other loans

SME loans and Fringe loans

Those that are considered in default or 90 or more days past due, and demonstrate objective evidence of impairment as of reporting date.

The following tables illustrate the Bank's credit exposures as at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Due from BSP				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	P375,395,257	P-	P-	P375,395,257
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	P375,395,257	P-	P-	P375,395,257

	2018			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Due from BSP				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	P323,613,641	P-	P-	P323,613,641
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	P323,613,641	P-	P-	P323,613,641

	2019			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Due from other banks				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	P663,612,860	P-	P-	P663,612,860
Standard grade	1,993,887,779	-	-	1,993,887,779
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	P2,657,500,639	P-	P-	P2,657,500,639

	2018			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Due from other banks				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	P21,555,959	P-	P-	P21,555,959
Standard grade	1,332,357,489	-	-	1,332,357,489
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	P1,353,913,448	P-	P-	P1,353,913,448

	2019			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Financial assets at FVOCI				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	P901,886,290	P-	P-	P901,886,290
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	P901,886,290	P-	P-	P901,886,290



2018				
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Financial assets at FVOCI	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱851,523,493	₱-	₱-	₱851,523,493
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	₱851,523,493	₱-	₱-	₱851,523,493

2019				
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Financial assets at amortized cost	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱744,940,616	₱-	₱-	₱744,940,616
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	₱744,940,616	₱-	₱-	₱744,940,616

2018				
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Financial assets at amortized cost	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱704,052,547	₱-	₱-	₱704,052,547
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	₱704,052,547	₱-	₱-	₱704,052,547

Receivable from borrowers

2019				
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Microfinance loans	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-
Standard grade	9,213,989,288	-	-	9,213,989,288
Past due but not impaired	-	-	55,575,459	55,575,459
Past due and impaired	-	-	229,657,164	229,657,164
Gross carrying amount	₱9,213,989,288	₱-	₱285,232,623	₱9,499,221,911

2018				
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Microfinance loans	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱	₱-	₱-	₱-
Standard grade	8,619,610,173	-	-	8,619,610,173
Past due but not impaired	-	-	36,703,443	36,703,443
Past due and impaired	-	-	153,782,707	153,782,707
Gross carrying amount	₱8,619,610,173	₱-	₱190,486,150	₱8,810,096,323

2019				
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Other loans	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱2,201,089,571	₱-	₱-	₱2,201,089,571
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	222,542	904,320	11,644,016	12,770,878
Past due and impaired	-	-	25,496,835	25,496,835
Gross carrying amount	₱2,201,312,113	₱904,320	₱37,140,851	₱2,239,357,284



	2018			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Other loans				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱1,471,968,678	₱-	₱-	₱1,471,968,678
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	5,837,488	-	5,837,488
Past due and impaired	-	-	11,785,941	11,785,941
Gross carrying amount	₱1,471,968,678	₱5,837,488	₱11,785,941	₱1,489,592,107

Other receivables

	2019			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Accrued interest receivables				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱19,404,684	₱-	₱-	₱19,404,684
Standard grade	222,772,556	-	-	222,772,556
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	₱242,177,240	₱-	₱-	₱242,177,240

	2018			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Accrued interest receivables				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱21,555,959	₱-	₱-	₱21,555,959
Standard grade	232,917,044	-	-	232,917,044
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	₱254,473,003	₱-	₱-	₱254,473,003

	2019			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Accounts receivables				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-
Standard grade	7,384,529	-	-	7,384,529
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	₱7,384,529	₱-	₱-	₱7,384,529

	2018			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Accounts receivables				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-
Standard grade	3,862,293	-	-	3,862,293
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	₱3,862,293	₱-	₱-	₱3,862,293

	2019			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Security deposits				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-
Standard grade	37,925,065	-	-	37,925,065
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	₱37,925,065	₱-	₱-	₱37,925,065



Security deposits	2018			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	P-	P-	P-	P-
Standard grade	43,637,024	-	-	43,637,024
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	P43,637,024	P-	P-	P43,637,024

The description of the financial assets grading used by the Bank is as follows:

- *High grade* - These are receivables and investments which have a high probability of collection. The counterparty has the apparent ability to satisfy its obligation and the securities on the receivables are readily enforceable. These also include deposits with reputable institutions from which the deposits may be withdrawn and recovered with certainty.
- *Standard grade* - These are deposits, receivables and investments where collections are probable due to the reputation and the financial ability of the counterparty to pay but with experience of default.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank's receivables that are past due for more than 90 days are considered impaired.

Carrying amount per class of loans and receivables which terms have been renegotiated

Restructured receivables have principal terms and conditions that have been modified in accordance with an agreement setting forth a new plan of payment or a schedule of payment on a periodic basis.

When the receivable account becomes past due and is being restructured or extended, the approval of the BOD is required before loan booking and is always governed by the BSP rules on restructuring.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank's outstanding restructured receivables tagged as impaired account amounted P0.3 million.

Impairment assessment (prior to adoption of PFRS 9)

The main considerations for the loan impairment assessment include whether any payments of principal or interest are overdue by more than ninety (90) days or there are any known difficulties in the cash flows of counterparties, credit rating downgrades, or infringement of the original terms of the contract. The Bank addresses impairment assessment in two areas: individually assessed impairment and collectively assessed impairment.

Individually assessed impairment

The Bank determines the allowances appropriate for each significant loan or advances on an individual basis. Items considered when determining allowance amounts include the sustainability of the counterparty's business plan, its ability to improve performance once a financial difficulty has arisen, projected receipts and the expected dividend payout should bankruptcy ensue, the availability of other financial support and the realizable value of collateral, and the timing of the expected cash flows. The impairment losses are evaluated at each reporting date, unless unforeseen circumstances require more careful attention.



Collectively assessed impairment

Allowances are assessed collectively for losses on loans and advances that are not individually significant (including residential mortgages and unsecured consumer lending) and for individually significant loans and advances that have no objective evidence as a result of individual impairment assessment. Allowances are evaluated on each reporting date with each portfolio receiving a separate review.

The collective assessment takes account of impairment that is likely to be present in the portfolio even though there is no objective evidence of impairment yet in an individual assessment. Impairment losses are estimated by taking the following information into consideration: historical losses on the portfolio, current economic conditions, the approximate delay between the time a loss is likely to have been incurred and the time it will be identified as requiring an individually assessed impairment allowance, and expected receipts and recoveries once impaired.

Management is responsible for deciding the length of this period which can extend for as long as one year. The impairment allowance is then reviewed by credit management to ensure alignment with the Bank's overall policy.

Impairment assessment (PFRS 9)

The Bank recognizes a credit loss allowance on a financial asset based on whether it has had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Accordingly, the Bank categorizes its financial assets into three categories:

- stage 1 - financial asset that has not had a significant increase in credit risk;
- stage 2 - financial asset that has had a significant increase in credit risk; and
- stage 3 - financial asset in default.

Generally, the Bank applies a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 90 days past due.

Further, the Bank considers a financial asset as in default when (a) as a result of one or more loss events, there is objective evidence that its recoverable value is less than its carrying amount; (b) it is classified as doubtful or loss under prudential reporting; (c) it is in litigation; and/or (d) full repayment of principal and interest is unlikely without foreclosure of collateral, if any. When applicable, the Bank also applies a rebuttable presumption that default does not occur later than when a financial asset is 90 days past due unless the Bank has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

The Bank then measures the credit loss allowance on a financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses for items categorized as stage 1 and lifetime credit losses to items categorized as stage 3.

Two modeling approaches were employed to build a consistent framework for the development of all ECL models of the Bank. Both modeling approaches consider past events, current conditions and forecast of economic conditions in assessing impairment.

The complex model approach is used for portfolios with a significant number of historical defaults. This approach was applied to the consumer loan portfolios. These quantitative models are built by applying statistical, economic, financial or mathematical theories, techniques and assumptions to calculate provisions. Where historical data are insufficient to develop statistical models, the simplified ECL approach was employed.



Default and Cure

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Bank considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. The Bank's definition of default is aligned with the non-performing loan criteria as prescribed in BSP Circular No. 941. Defaults refer to loans, investments, receivables, or any financial asset, even without missed contractual payments, that satisfy any of the following conditions (1) impaired under existing accounting standards, (2) classified as doubtful or loss, (3) in litigation, (4) and/or there is evidence that full repayment of principal and interest is unlikely without foreclosure of collateral, if any. All other loans, even if not considered impaired, shall be considered non-performing if any principal and/or interest are (5) unpaid for more than ninety (90) days from contractual due date, or accrued interests for more than ninety (90) days have been capitalized, refinanced, or delayed by agreement. (6) Microfinance and other small loans with similar credit characteristics shall be considered non-performing after contractual due date or after it has become past due. (7) Restructured loans shall be considered nonperforming. However, if prior to restructuring, the loans were categorized as performing, such classification shall be retained. Defaults are characterized by financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date and as such classified under Stage 3 ECL treatment.

An instrument is considered to be no longer in default, i.e., to have cured, when it no longer meets any of the default criteria above and there is sufficient evidence to support full collection through payments received for at least 6 months. Cured accounts are classified under Stage 1 ECL treatment.

Exposure at Default (EAD)

The Bank defines EAD as the principal and interests that would not be collected assuming the borrower's defaults during a future point in time. The Bank computes for a financial asset's EAD using the expected contractual cash flows during the contractual life of the financial instrument. A financial asset's EAD is defined as the sum of EAD from principal and EAD from interest.

Probability of default (PD)

The Bank uses forward-looking PD estimates that are unbiased and probability-weighted using a range of possible outcomes. The PD for each individual instrument is modelled based on historical data and is estimated based on current market conditions and reasonable and supportable information about future economic conditions. The Bank segmented 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. The Bank's PDs are mainly categorized into the following: (a) corporate and commercial loans; (b) small and medium-size enterprise financing; (c) auto and housing loans; and (d) personal and consumption loans.

Loss given default (LGD)

The Bank's LGD model considers certain factors such as the historical cash flow recovery and reasonable and supportable information about future economic conditions, where appropriate. Generally, the model utilizes the Bank's existing loan exposure rating system which is designed to capture these factors as well as the characteristics of collaterals related to an exposure. In cases wherein this does not apply, the Bank looks into the standard characteristics of collaterals (e.g., auto and housing loans) in order to estimate an LGD factor.

Economic Overlays

The Bank's incorporates economic overlays into the measurement of ECL to add a forward-looking risk measure parallel to the expected future macroeconomic atmosphere. A broad range of economic indicators were considered for the economic inputs. 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



address this, quantitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material. The Bank's loans and receivables consist of different portfolios, such as corporate and commercial loans and consumer loans, as well as other receivables (e.g., sales contract receivables). In compliance with PFRS 9, the Bank developed ECL parameters and methodologies for each portfolio, using historical data as well as forward-looking inputs and assumptions.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is generally defined as the current and prospective risk to earnings or capital arising from the Bank's inability to meet its obligations when they come due without incurring unacceptable losses or costs.

Liquidity risk is managed by the Bank through holding sufficient liquid assets and appropriate assessment to ensure short-term funding requirements are met and by ensuring the high collection performance at all times. Deposits with banks are made on a short-term basis with almost all being available on demand or within one month.

Through CARD-MRI's Treasury Group uses liquidity forecast models that estimate the Bank's cash flow needs based on the Bank's actual contractual obligations and under normal circumstances and extraordinary circumstances. The Bank expects that majority of the depositors will not request payment on the earliest date that the Bank could be required to pay.

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

The tables below summarize the maturity profile of the financial instruments of the Bank based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (in thousands):

	2019					Total
	On Demand	Less than 30 days	30 to 90 days	91 to 360 days	More than 360 days	
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱175,850	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱175,850
Due from BSP	375,395	-	-	-	-	375,395
Due from other banks*	430,981	1,477,225	757,456	-	-	2,665,662
Financial assets at FVOCI*	-	-	-	-	906,358	906,358
Loans and receivables*						
Microfinance	220,696	163,783	1,463,640	7,651,103	-	9,499,222
Others	25,315	105,020	494,328	1,594,840	19,854	2,239,357
Total Financial Assets	1,228,237	1,746,028	2,715,424	9,245,943	926,212	15,861,844
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities						
Demand	206,328	-	-	-	-	206,328
Savings	11,037,873	66,587	35,933	48,931	602,806	11,792,130
Bills payable	-	236	149,391	232,113	165,071	546,811
Other liabilities	558,186	9,566	15,931	67,196	117,584	768,463
Total Financial Liabilities	11,802,387	76,389	201,255	348,240	885,461	13,313,732
Net	(₱10,574,150)	₱1,669,639	₱2,514,169	₱8,897,703	₱40,751	₱2,548,112

*includes future interest



	2018					Total
	On Demand	Less than 30 days	30 to 90 days	91 to 360 days	More than 360 days	
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱135,438	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱135,438
Due from BSP	323,614	-	-	-	-	323,614
Due from other banks	357,659	744,623	398,167	-	-	1,500,449
AFS investments*	-	-	-	222,450	637,405	859,855
Loans and receivables*						
Microfinance	9,309,182	13,648	25,992	102,936	63,221	9,514,979
Others	1,589,723	2,727	3,578	9,138	3,520	1,608,686
Total Financial Assets	11,715,616	760,998	427,737	334,524	704,146	13,943,021
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities						
Demand	223,493	-	-	-	-	223,493
Savings	8,581,610	329,435	159,245	367,038	576,779	10,014,107
Bills payable	-	50,388	50,000	183,998	248,940	533,326
Other liabilities	331,206	-	-	-	-	331,206
Total Financial Liabilities	9,136,309	379,823	209,245	551,036	825,719	11,102,132
Net	₱2,579,307	₱381,175	₱218,492	(₱216,512)	(₱121,573)	₱2,840,889

*includes future interest

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss to future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from changes in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in interest rates. The financial instruments of the Bank have fixed interest rates, and therefore are not subject to any interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk

The Bank's receivables earn fixed interest rates ranging from 12.0% to 28.0% per annum with equivalent EIR ranging from 16.0% to 52.0% in 2019 and 2018. The shortest term of loan is one (1) month while the longest term is twelve (12) years.

The Bank's savings deposit liabilities include compulsory and voluntary savings that earn 0.3% to 6.0% per annum in 2019 and 2018. Special savings deposits have interest rates of 2.0% to 4.3% in 2019 and 2018.

The Bank pays fixed interest rates on its bills payables from 4.2% to 6.5% and 5.4% to 6.5% per annum in 2019 and 2018, respectively, and payable within 6 months to 7 years in 2019 and 2018.

In order to manage its net interest margin, the Bank places its excess funds in high yield investments and other short-term time deposits.

Fair value interest rate risk

Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates. The Bank's exposure to fair value interest rate risk relates primarily to investments in FVOCI and AFS debt securities.

The table below demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates with all other variables held constant, of the Bank's OCI through the impact of interest on FVOCI/AFS debt securities:

	Changes in interest rates (in basis points)			
	2019		2018	
	+10.0	-10.0	+10.0	-10.0
Sensitivity of equity	(₱11,370,908)	₱11,248,945	(₱20,139,088)	₱20,951,912



Cash flow interest rate risk

The exposure to cash flow interest rate risk results primarily from financial instruments which carry floating interest rates that are reset as market rates changes. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank has no FVOCI, AFS investments, financial assets at amortized cost, HTM investments, and financial liabilities that have floating interest rates, therefore no exposure to cash flow interest risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Bank's exposure to foreign exchange risk is minimal as it arises mainly from foreign currency-denominated liabilities (foreign currency liabilities).

Foreign currency liabilities generally consist of foreign currency deposits in the Bank's FCDU account made in the Philippines or which are generated from remittances to the Philippines by Filipino expatriates and overseas Filipino workers who retain for their own benefit or for the benefit of a third party, foreign currency deposit accounts with the Bank and foreign currency-denominated borrowings appearing in the regular books of the Bank.

Foreign currency deposits are generally used for those depositors accepting and will accept remittance from abroad. Banks are required by the BSP to match the foreign currency assets with the foreign currency liabilities held through FCDUs.

The Bank's policy is to maintain foreign currency exposure within existing regulations and within acceptable risk limits. The Bank believes in ensuring its foreign currency exposure is, at all times, within limits presented for a financial institution engaged in the type of business in which the Bank is engaged in. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank has no significant foreign currency exposure since its transactions and balances in FCDU are only minimal.

Operational Risk Management Policies and Procedures

Operational risk is the probability of risk to capital or earnings, or potential loss arising from fraud, unauthorized activities, errors, omissions, system failures 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 and operational risk manual, a risk-based approach is used in mapping operational risks along critical/key business processes, addressing any deficiencies/weaknesses through the proactive process of identifying, assessing and limiting impact of risk in every business/operational area.

Bank policies on internal control, information security, and other operational risk aspects have been established. Key risk indicators and risk assessment guidelines have been implemented and disseminated to different sectors of the Bank to provide alerts for operational risk vulnerabilities. The Bank has instituted a risk and control assessment process, as well as an issue escalation procedure to ensure that issues or incidents where lapses in controls occur are captured, evaluated and elevated for correction. The bank has an established a business continuity plan to ensure continued bank operations in the face of potential disruptions to operations as well as fraud management framework for the prevention, detection, investigation and recovery strategies to manage fraud, both internal and external.



6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The composition of this account follows:

	2019	2018
Cash and other cash items	₱175,850,046	₱135,437,786
Due from BSP	375,395,257	323,613,641
Due from other banks	2,657,500,639	1,500,449,173
	₱3,208,745,942	₱1,959,500,600

Cash includes cash in vault and in automated teller machines.

‘Due from BSP’ account represents the aggregate balance of noninterest-bearing peso deposit account with the BSP which the Bank maintains primarily to meet reserve requirements and to serve as a clearing account for interbank claims (Note 13).

Due from other banks represent funds deposited with domestic banks which are used as part of the Bank’s operating funds.

Due from other banks consists of:

	2019	2018
Demand deposit	₱345,146,771	₱307,048,088
Savings deposit	85,834,701	1,112,539,849
Time deposit	2,226,519,167	80,861,236
	₱2,657,500,639	₱1,500,449,173

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, due from other banks include dollar-denominated deposits amounting to \$0.3 million (₱15.6 million) and \$0.3 million (₱16.0 million), respectively.

Peso-denominated deposits pertain to demand, savings, and time deposit accounts that earn interest at annual rates ranging from nil to 4.0% and nil to 7.0% in 2019 and 2018, respectively. Dollar-denominated deposits earn interest at annual rates ranging from 0.1% to 0.3% in 2019 and 2018.

Total interest income earned on deposits from other banks amounted to ₱114.7 million and ₱55.0 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively. Of these amounts, ₱17,163 and ₱17,748 pertain to interest income from USD deposits in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

7. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Quoted government debt securities	₱901,886,290	₱851,523,493
	₱901,886,290	₱851,523,493

Debt securities at FVOCI consists of government debt securities that earn nominal interest rates ranging from 3.5% to 6.5% in 2019 and 2018. Effective interest rates range from 3.4% to 8.6% in 2019 and 2018.



Interest income on Financial asset at FVOCI investments amounted to ₱43.1 million and ₱37.8 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively. Amortized premium on AFS investments amounted to ₱2.5 million and ₱1.6 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The movements in the net unrealized losses on financial assets at FVOCI/AFS investments of the Bank follow:

	2019	2018
Balance at January 1	(₱47,530,915)	(₱7,640,320)
Fair value changes during the year	84,641,183	(57,002,642)
Income tax effects	(25,392,355)	17,112,047
	59,248,828	(39,890,595)
Balance at December 31	₱11,717,913	(₱47,530,915)

8. Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Quoted debt securities	₱581,506,279	₱579,479,455
Unquoted debt securities	163,434,337	124,573,093
	₱744,940,616	₱704,052,548

Quoted debt securities

Government debt securities have fixed annual interest rates ranging from 3.3% to 5.8% in 2019 and 2.0% to 5.8% in 2018, and EIR ranging from 3.5% to 5.8% in 2019 and 1.9% to 8.6% in 2018.

The terms of these investments range from 3 to 10 years in 2019 and 2018.

Unquoted debt securities

Unquoted debt securities consist of short-term non-negotiable Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) notes issued by Small Business Corporation and long-term certificates of Agrarian Reform (AR) bonds issued by the National Government.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, MSME notes amounted to ₱42.2 million in 2019 and ₱42.4 million 2018 with a term of one (1) to five (5) years. These notes bear annual interest rates of 2.0% in 2019 and interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 2.5% in 2018. Income earned from this account amounted to ₱1.4 million in 2019 and ₱3.0 million in 2018.

The AR bonds, which were acquired in 2017, bear annual interest rates based on the 91-day Treasury bill and is subject to repricing. Interest income on investments in AR bonds amounted to ₱8.0 million in 2019 and ₱0.9 million in 2018, and amortized discount amounted to ₱1.1 million in 2019 and ₱1.7 million in 2018.

These instruments are acquired in compliance with the requirements set by Republic Act 9501 and Agri Agra Reform Credit Act of 2000 (Republic Act 10000) that lending institutions or any party otherwise required to make a mandatory allocation of credit resources to MSMEs and Agri Agra, shall be deemed as compliance with the mandated loan portfolio allocation percentage.



Interest income on investment securities at amortized cost follows:

	2019	2018
Quoted debt securities	₱26,457,587	₱23,498,567
Unquoted debt securities	9,359,538	3,923,104
Balance at end of year	₱35,817,125	₱27,421,671

9. Loans and Receivables

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Receivables from borrowers		
Microfinance loans* (Note 14)	₱9,499,221,910	₱8,422,669,734
Regular loans	1,468,661,055	1,273,552,319
Agricultural-agrarian loans	770,696,229	603,466,374
	11,738,579,194	10,299,688,427
Other receivables:		
Accrued interest receivables		
Receivable from borrowers	222,772,556	232,917,044
FVOCI investments	7,199,775	8,332,025
Investments at amortized cost	6,889,471	6,280,249
Cash and cash equivalents	5,315,438	6,943,685
Accounts receivable (Note 22)	7,384,529	3,862,293
	11,988,140,963	10,558,023,723
Less allowance for credit losses	344,925,255	150,731,477
	₱11,643,215,708	₱10,407,292,246

*Include microfinance loans used to secure bills payable amounting to ₱0.3 billion and ₱0.2 billion as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Regular loans include salary loans granted to the Bank's employees and officers and government and schools employees amounting to ₱20.9 million and ₱26.3 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and earning fixed annual interest rates ranging from 6.0% to 28.0% in 2019 and 2018 (see Note 22).

Interest income on receivables from borrowers amounted to ₱5.5 billion and ₱4.5 billion in 2019 and 2018, respectively. Receivables from borrowers earn interest with effective interest rates ranging from 33.5% to 57.9% in 2019 and 2018. Nominal interest rates of these receivables range from 12.0% to 28% and 16.0% to 28.0% in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The movements in allowance for credit losses on loans and receivables from borrowers follow:

	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of year, as previously reported	₱149,092,757	₱184,246,662
Provision for (Recovery from) credit losses	194,026,366	(35,153,905)
Balance at end of year	₱343,119,123	₱149,092,757

Allowance for credit losses for other risk assets amounted to ₱1.8 million in 2019 and ₱1.6 million in 2018. The Bank also wrote off other receivables amounting to ₱28,548 in 2019 and ₱30,478 in 2018.



BSP Reporting

In accordance with BSP regulations, the Bank considers a loan as part of portfolio-at-risk (PAR) when an installment payment that is past due for one day. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank's PAR amounted to ₱322.7 million and ₱208.1 million, respectively.

Performing and non-performing loans

According to BSP Circular 941 *Amendments to the Regulations on Past Due and Non-Performing Loans* effective January 1, 2018, loans shall be considered non-performing, even without any missed contractual payments, when it is considered impaired under existing accounting standards, classified as doubtful or loss, in litigation, and/or there is evidence that full repayment of principal and interest is unlikely without foreclosure of collateral, if any.

All other loans, even if not considered impaired, shall be considered non-performing if any principal and/or interest are unpaid for more than ninety (90) days from contractual due date, or accrued interests for more than ninety (90) days have been capitalized, refinanced, or delayed by agreement.

Generally, NPLs refer to loans whose principal and/or interest is unpaid for thirty days or more after due date or after they have become past due in accordance with existing BSP rules and regulations. This shall apply to loans that are payable in lump sum and loans that are payable in quarterly, semi-annual, or annual installments, in which case, the total outstanding balance thereof shall be considered nonperforming.

In the case of loans that are payable in monthly installments, the total outstanding balance thereof shall be considered nonperforming when three or more installments are in arrears.

In the case of loans that are payable in daily, weekly, or semi-monthly installments, the total outstanding balance thereof shall be considered nonperforming at the same time that they become past due in accordance with existing BSP regulations, i.e., the entire outstanding balance of the receivable shall be considered as past due when the total amount of arrearages reaches ten percent (10.00%) of the total receivable balance.

In the case of microfinance loans, past due/PAR accounts are considered as NPLs.

Information on the amounts of performing and non-performing loans (NPLs) and receivables (gross of allowance for impairment and credit losses) of the Bank are as follows:

	2019			2018		
	Performing	Non-Performing	Total	Performing	Non-Performing	Total
Loans and receivables						
Microfinance loans	₱9,269,564,746	₱229,657,164	₱9,499,221,910	₱8,219,039,746	₱203,629,718	₱8,422,669,464
Regular loans	1,448,713,175	19,947,880	1,468,661,055	1,256,254,746	17,297,843	1,273,552,589
Agricultural-agrarian loans	765,147,274	5,548,955	770,696,229	599,121,461	4,344,913	603,466,374
	₱11,483,425,195	₱255,153,999	₱11,738,579,194	₱10,074,415,953	₱225,272,474	₱10,299,688,427

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, secured and unsecured NPLs of the Bank follow:

	2019	2018
Secured	₱253,522,399	₱223,831,951
Unsecured	1,631,600	1,440,523
	₱255,153,999	₱225,272,474



Restructured loans as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to nil. The Bank's loan portfolio includes non-risk loans as defined under BSP regulations totaling ₱11.44 billion and ₱10.07 billion as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Secured and unsecured portion of loans

The following table shows the secured and unsecured portions of receivables from borrowers as at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019		2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Secured portion				
Deposit hold-out (Note 13)	₱11,717,632,843	99.8%	₱10,277,379,366	99.8%
Unsecured portion	20,946,351	0.2%	22,309,061	0.2%
	₱11,738,579,194	100.0%	₱10,299,688,427	100.0%

Industry concentration of loans

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, information on the concentration of gross loans and receivables as to industry follows (amounts in thousands):

	2019		2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Wholesale and retail trade	₱10,157,679	86.5%	₱8,724,874	84.7%
Real estate renting and business activities	1,309,018	11.2%	1,112,661	10.8%
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	177,374	1.5%	285,519	2.8%
Education	56,515	0.5%	104,659	1.0%
(Forward)				
Other community, social and personal service activities	21,154	0.2%	35,236	0.3%
Manufacturing	16,839	0.1%	15,710	0.2%
Government	–	0.0%	13,749	0.1%
Financial institutions	–	0.0%	7,280	0.1%
	₱11,738,579	100%	₱10,299,688	100.0%

The BSP considers that loan concentration of credit exists when the total loan exposure to a particular industry or economic sector exceeds 30.00% of total loan portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

Transfers between ECL Staging

The tables below illustrate the movements of the allowance for impairment and credit losses during the year (effect of movements in ECL due to transfers between stages are shown in the total column):

	2019			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Loss allowance at January 1, 2019	₱65,412,783	₱312,359	₱83,367,615	₱149,092,757
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(74,163)	74,163	–	–
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(81,232,350)	–	81,232,350	–
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	177,010	(177,010)	–	–
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	–	(83,128)	83,128	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	1,649,284	–	(1,649,284)	–

(Forward)



	2019			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
New financial assets originated or purchased	₱888,037,143	–	–	₱888,037,143
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(631,923,539)	–	65,799,218	(566,124,321)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(64,349,061)	(52,221)	(63,485,173)	(127,886,455)
Total movements with P&L impact	112,284,324	(238,196)	81,980,238	194,026,366
Total net P&L charge during the period	177,697,107	74,163	165,347,853	343,119,123
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs and other movements	–	–	–	–
Total movements without P&L impact	–	–	–	–
Loss allowance at December 31, 2019	₱177,697,107	₱74,163	₱165,347,853	₱343,119,123

	2018			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Loss allowance at January 1, 2018, as restated	₱80,836,167	₱386,009	₱103,024,486	₱184,246,662
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(111,685)	–	111,685	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	53,230	–	(53,230)	–
New financial assets originated or purchased	34,626,207	–	60,160,546	94,786,753
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	19,073,924	(73,650)	(52,614,664)	(33,614,390)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(69,065,060)	–	(27,261,208)	(96,326,268)
Total movements with P&L impact	(15,423,384)	(73,650)	(19,656,871)	(35,153,905)
Total net P&L charge during the period	65,412,783	312,359	83,367,615	149,092,757
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs and other movements	–	–	–	–
Total movements without P&L impact	–	–	–	–
Loss allowance at December 31, 2018	₱65,412,783	₱312,359	₱83,367,615	₱149,092,757

Transfers between gross outstanding loans staging

The movements in gross carrying amount of receivables from customers between stages follow:

	2019			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2019	₱10,320,030,421	₱1,104,386	₱211,470,664	₱10,532,605,471
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(904,320)	904,320	–	–
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(206,109,629)	–	206,109,629	–
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	482,353	(482,353)	–	–
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	–	(248,853)	248,853	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	1,649,284	–	(1,649,284)	–
New financial assets originated or purchased	11,694,355,655	–	–	11,694,355,655
Collections of principal and interest	(7,198,416,929)	(10,567)	(60,539,823)	(7,258,967,319)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(2,975,251,976)	(356,055)	(31,034,026)	(3,006,642,057)
Write-offs and other movements	–	–	–	–
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	₱11,635,834,859	₱910,878	₱324,606,013	₱11,961,351,750

	2018			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2018	₱7,813,909,781	₱836,197	₱160,117,037	₱7,974,863,015
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(10,033,124)	–	10,033,124	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	118,967	–	(118,967)	–
New financial assets originated or purchased	10,200,792,735	–	138,844,451	10,339,637,186
Collections of principal and interest	(138,531,277)	268,189	175,090,003	36,826,915
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(7,546,226,661)	–	(272,494,984)	(7,818,721,645)
Write-offs and other movements	–	–	–	–
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2018	₱10,320,030,421	₱1,104,386	₱211,470,664	₱10,532,605,471



While the Bank recognizes through the statements of income the movements in the expected credit losses computed using the models, the Bank also complies with BSP's regulatory requirement to appropriate a portion of its surplus at an amount necessary to bring at least the allowance for credit losses to 1% of all outstanding Stage 1 loan accounts. The amount of surplus reserve for this purpose decreased by ₱2.4 million in 2019 and increased by ₱182.0 million in 2018.

10. Investment in Associates

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Acquisition cost		
Balance at beginning of year, as previously reported	₱108,750,000	₱108,750,000
Additional investments during the year (Note 22)	23,546,581	–
	132,296,581	108,750,000
Accumulated equity in net earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	349,067,814	206,084,967
Share in net income of an associate	151,382,349	142,982,847
	500,450,163	349,067,814
Accumulated equity in other comprehensive income (loss)		
Balance at beginning of year	6,707,174	2,777,611
Share in other comprehensive income of an associate	(4,547,578)	3,929,563
	2,159,596	6,707,174
Dividends		
Balance at beginning of year	(140,650,000)	(70,400,000)
Dividends	(100,800,000)	(70,250,000)
	(241,450,000)	(140,650,000)
Investment in CARD MRI Rizal Bank, Inc.	392,943,242	323,474,988
Investment in MIDAS	513,098	400,000
	₱393,456,340	₱323,874,988

Investment in CMRBI

The Bank's investment in an associate represents the carrying value of its 40.0% interest in CARD MRI Rizal Bank, Inc. (CMRBI), formerly Rizal Bank, Inc. CMRBI is involved in the business of rural banking as defined in and authorized under Republic Act No. 3779, as amended. CMRBI's primary activities include granting loans to small farmers and to deserving rural enterprises, as well as receiving deposits in accordance with the law. CMRBI is not listed on any public exchange and there are no quoted market prices available for its shares. The primary place of business of CMRBI is at P. Guevarra St., Cor. Aguirre St., Brgy. Poblacion 2, Sta. Cruz, Laguna.



The following table illustrates the summarized financial information in the statements of financial position, statements of income and statements of comprehensive income and a net asset reconciliation of investment in CMRBI (amounts in millions):

	2019	2018
<i>Statements of Comprehensive Income</i>		
Revenues	₱1,671.3	₱1,243.6
Expenses	1,293.0	886.2
Net income	378.2	357.4
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(11.4)	3.0
Total comprehensive income	366.9	360.4
<i>Statements of Financial Position</i>		
Current assets	4,840.2	3,919.4
Noncurrent assets	340.8	190.2
Current liabilities	(3,447.0)	(2,508.3)
Noncurrent liabilities	(720.4)	(775.4)
Net assets	1,013.6	825.9
Bank's ownership interest in CMRBI	40.0%	40.0%
Bank's share in net assets in CMRBI	405.4	330.4
Notional goodwill, transaction costs and other adjustments	(12.5)	(6.9)
	₱392.9	₱323.5

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, there were no agreements entered into by the Bank and CMRBI that may restrict dividends and other capital distributions to be paid and the Bank has no share on commitments and contingencies of CMRBI.

In 2019 and 2018, the Bank made additional investments to CMRBI amounting to ₱23.5 million and nil, respectively.

Investment in Microfinance Information Data Sharing, Inc. (MIDAS, Inc.)

Investment in MIDAS represents the Bank's 10.7% ownership for interest in the Corporation. MIDAS is not listed on any public exchange and there are no quoted market prices available for its shares. The primary place of business of MIDAS is at TSKI Corporate Office, National Highway, Brgy. Mali-ao, Pavia, Iloilo.



11. Property and Equipment

The composition of and movements in this account follow:

	Land	Building	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Land Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Construction in Progress	Right-of-use Assets	Total
December 31, 2019									
Cost									
Balance at beginning of year, as previously reported	P197,662,431	P330,304,468	P360,396,371	P123,552,767	P6,591,245	P19,821,189	P4,762,104	P-	P1,043,090,575
Effect of adoption of PFRS 16 (Note 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,863,168	180,863,168
Balance at beginning of year, as restated	197,662,431	330,304,468	360,396,371	123,552,767	6,591,245	19,821,189	4,762,104	180,863,168	1,223,953,743
Additions	-	2,584,832	54,092,168	4,646,033	-	11,785,024	30,898,012	117,418,527	221,424,596
Disposals	-	-	(716,657)	-	-	(736,065)	-	-	(1,452,722)
Reclassification (Note 12)	-	13,597,936	-	11,839,109	-	-	(26,075,199)	-	(638,154)
Balance at end of year	197,662,431	346,487,236	413,771,882	140,037,909	6,591,245	30,870,148	9,584,917	298,281,695	1,443,287,463
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization									
Balance at beginning of year	-	169,117,405	285,313,539	83,817,653	3,304,357	19,820,179	-	-	561,373,133
Effect of adoption of PFRS 16 (Note 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	169,117,405	285,313,539	83,817,653	3,304,357	19,820,179	-	-	561,373,133
Depreciation and amortization	-	27,480,221	43,167,564	15,358,582	1,318,249	713,230	-	85,594,717	173,632,563
Disposals	-	-	(716,657)	-	-	(736,062)	-	-	(1,452,719)
Reclassification (Note 12)	-	(38,678)	(140,612)	(425,980)	-	-	-	-	(605,270)
Balance at end of year	-	196,558,948	327,623,834	98,750,255	4,622,606	19,797,347	-	85,594,717	732,947,707
Net Book Value	P197,662,431	P149,928,288	P86,148,048	P41,287,654	P1,968,639	P11,072,801	P9,584,917	P212,686,978	P710,339,756



	Land	Building	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Land Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
December 31, 2018								
Cost								
Balance at beginning of year	₱197,662,431	₱309,195,769	₱331,035,219	₱119,644,051	₱6,179,149	₱22,119,759	₱5,979,503	₱991,815,881
Additions	–	1,266,124	32,644,388	856,860	–	–	23,079,518	57,846,890
Disposals	–	–	(3,141,437)	(169,577)	–	(2,298,570)	–	(5,609,584)
Reclassification (Note 12)	–	19,842,575	(141,799)	3,221,432	412,096	–	(24,296,916)	(962,612)
Balance at end of year	197,662,431	330,304,468	360,396,371	123,552,766	6,591,245	19,821,189	4,762,105	1,043,090,575
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization								
Balance at beginning of year	–	134,507,732	245,114,536	69,324,634	1,992,977	22,118,718	–	473,058,597
Depreciation and amortization	–	34,609,673	43,282,272	14,662,596	1,311,380	31	–	93,865,952
Reclassification	–	–	(141,799)	–	–	–	–	(141,799)
Disposals	–	–	(2,941,470)	(169,577)	–	(2,298,570)	–	(5,409,617)
Balance at end of year	–	169,117,405	285,313,539	83,817,653	3,304,357	19,820,179	–	561,373,133
Net Book Value	₱197,662,431	₱161,187,063	₱75,082,832	₱39,735,113	₱3,286,888	₱1,010	₱4,762,105	₱481,717,442



Depreciation and amortization presented in the statements of income follow:

	2019	2018
Property and equipment	₱173,632,563	₱93,865,592
Intangible assets (Note 12)	14,722,257	12,779,268
	₱188,354,820	₱106,645,220

Construction in progress represents the cost of materials, labor, and other capitalizable expenditures incurred in connection with leasehold improvements of bank premises under establishment or renovation. As of December 31, 2019, the leasehold improvements under construction pertain to the establishment of a branch and are estimated to be completed in February 2020. As of December 31, 2018, the leasehold improvements under construction pertained to establishment and renovations of various branches and are completed in February and May 2019.

There are no restrictions on the titles of the Bank's property and equipment and the Bank does not have any contractual commitments for the acquisition of property and equipment as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

12. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Financial assets		
Security deposits	₱37,925,065	₱44,173,614
Subscription to CMRBI shares	50,000,000	-
	87,925,065	44,173,614
Nonfinancial assets		
Stationeries and supplies	69,851,493	74,752,260
Intangible assets	8,587,226	18,752,741
Prepaid expenses	27,020,915	13,436,631
Others	5,089,005	4,525,049
	110,548,639	111,466,681
	₱198,473,704	₱155,640,295

Security deposits pertain to refundable deposits on the Bank's leased office spaces, and staff house premises and leased IT equipment with CLFC. Interest income in 2019 and 2018 amounted to ₱0.8 million and nil, respectively.

Subscription to CMRBI shares pertains to deposit made by the Bank for future stock subscription of the CMRBI's proposed increase of capital stock that were not yet filed with SEC as of end of the reporting period.

Intangible assets include purchased licenses and software. Others pertain to artworks and paintings owned by the Bank.



The movements of intangible assets follow:

	2019	2018
Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	₱39,830,506	₱37,883,395
Additions	4,556,742	1,963,740
Write-offs	–	(16,629)
Balance at end of year	44,387,248	39,830,506
Accumulated Amortization		
Balance at beginning of year	21,077,765	8,315,126
Amortization (Note 11)	14,722,257	12,779,268
Write-offs	–	(16,629)
Balance at end of year	35,800,022	21,077,765
Net Book Value	₱8,587,226	₱18,752,741

13. Deposit Liabilities

The Bank's savings deposit liabilities include pledge savings amounting to ₱8.4 billion and ₱6.9 billion as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. These represent the aggregate compulsory savings of ₱50.0 per week collected from each member and earn an annual interest rate of 2.0% in 2019 and 2018. Under an assignment agreement, the pledge savings balances serve as security for loans granted by the Bank to its members. Pledge savings equivalent to 15.0% of the loan proceeds serves as guarantee fund of the outstanding loan receivable from members.

Savings deposits include regular and special savings deposit. Regular savings deposits include “Kayang-kaya”, “Tagumpay”, “Maagap”, “Matapat” and “Dollar” savings. These savings accounts bear annual fixed interest rates ranging from 0.3% to 6.0% in 2019 and 2018. Special savings deposits include “Tiwala” savings with annual interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 4.3% in 2019 and 2018. Interest expense on deposit liabilities amounted to ₱255.8 million and ₱208.5 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

BSP Circular No. 830 requires reserves against deposit liabilities. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, due from BSP amounting to ₱375.4 million and ₱323.6 million, respectively, were set aside as reserves for deposit liabilities per latest report submitted by the Bank to the BSP. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank is in compliance with such regulation.



14. Bills Payable

The Bank's bills payable consists of payables to local banks and to International Finance Corporation (IFC). The movements in the account follow:

	2019	2018
Face Value		
Balance at beginning of year	₱532,100,000	₱915,260,000
Availments	300,000,000	200,000,000
Principal payments	(283,160,000)	(583,160,000)
Balance at end of year	548,940,000	532,100,000
Unamortized Transaction Costs		
Balance at beginning of year	(2,603,802)	(4,285,232)
Availments	(1,165,773)	(731,507)
Amortization	1,640,924	2,412,937
Balance at end of year	(2,128,651)	(2,603,802)
Carrying Value	₱546,811,349	₱529,496,198

Local banks

Bills payable of ₱299.0 million and ₱199.4 million as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, pertain to promissory notes obtained from various local banks for working capital requirements with a tenor of six (6) months to one (1) year in 2019 and 2018, and annual interest rates of 4.2% and 3.0% to 5.4% in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

On December 16, 2015, the Bank entered into a Loan Agreement (Agreement) with IFC for the availment of loan amounting to ₱540.0 million (the Loan). The purpose of the Loan is to provide funds to be used by the Bank for financing its lending operations to small and medium-sized enterprises and microfinance entities. The note bears a Philippine fixed base rate of 6.5%, inclusive of 2.7% spread and has a tenor of seven (7) years.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, carrying value of the loan amounted to ₱247.8 million and ₱330.1 million, respectively.

Borrowings from IFC contain the following embedded derivatives:

- a. prepayment option which allows the Bank to redeem the Loan (or portion of the loan not less than ₱45.0 million) prior to the respective maturities; and
- b. cross currency swap which allows the parties to exchange interest payments and principals denominated in different currencies (in USD and Philippine Pesos).

The Bank assessed that these embedded derivatives are clearly and closely related to the host loan instruments, since their redemption price approximate the loans' amortized cost on redemption dates. Accordingly, these embedded derivatives were not accounted for separately from the host loan instrument.



Debt covenants

The Agreement covering the loan with IFC provide for restrictions and requirements which includes the following negative and financial covenants, among others:

a. Negative covenants

Unless IFC otherwise agrees, the Bank shall not take action on the following, among others:

- declare or pay any dividend or make any distribution on its share capital (other than dividends or distribution payable in shares of the Bank), unless the proposed payment or distribution is out of net income of the current financial year, no event of default or potential event of default has occurred and is then continuing; and after giving effect to any such action the Bank is in compliance with the financial covenants stated in the agreement;
- purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire any shares of the Bank or any option over them;
- incur, create, assume or permit to exist any liability that is covered or ranks prior or senior to the Loan, except those that is in existence of the date of Agreement;
- create or permit to exist any lien on any property, revenues or other assets, present or future, of the Bank subject to exceptions indicated in the Agreement;
- enter into any transaction except in the ordinary course of business on ordinary commercial terms and on the basis of arm's-length arrangements;
- enter into or establish any partnership, profit-sharing or royalty agreement or other similar arrangement whereby the Bank's income or profits are, or might be, shared with any other person; or enter into any management contract or similar arrangement whereby its business or operations are managed by any other persons;
- have any subsidiaries subject to exceptions indicated in the Agreement;
- change its charter in any manner which would be inconsistent with the provisions of the agreement or any other transaction document; its financial year; or the nature or scope of its present or contemplated business or operations;
- undertake or permit any merger, spin-off, consolidation or reorganization; or sell, transfer, lease or otherwise dispose of all or a substantial part of its assets, other than assets acquired in the enforcement of security created in favor of the Bank in the ordinary course of its banking business, whether in a single transaction or in a series of transaction; and
- prepay or repurchase any long-term debt (other than the Loan) subject to conditions indicated the agreement.

b. Financial covenants

The Bank agreed to prudently manage its financial position in accordance with sound banking and financial practices, applicable laws and the prudential standards of the BSP. To the extent that the banking regulation imposes financial requirements or ratios that are more stringent than the following, the Bank shall observe and comply with those more stringent requirements or ratios.

- risk weighted capital adequacy ratio of not less than 10.0%;
- equity to assets ratio of not less than 5.0%;
- economic group exposure ratio of not more than 15.0%;
- aggregate large exposure ratio of not more than 400.0%;
- related party exposure ratio of not more than 15.0%;
- open credit exposures ratio of not more than 25.0%;
- fixed assets plus equity participants ratio of not more than 35.0%;
- aggregate foreign exchange risk ratio of not more than 25.0%;



- single currency foreign exchange risk ratio of not more than 10.0%;
- interest rate risk ratio of not less than -10.0% and not more than 10.0%;
- aggregate interest rate risk ratio of not less than -20.0% and not more than 20.0%;

The period of compliance with the above covenants commenced on March 31, 2016. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank is in compliance with the above covenants.

Receivable from borrowers amounting to ₱0.3 billion and ₱0.2 billion secure the above borrowings as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (Note 9).

The Bank has undrawn credit line amounting to ₱1.0 billion and ₱1.6 billion in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Interest expense recognized in the statements of income amounted to ₱51.5 million and ₱30.6 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively. Unpaid interest as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to ₱1.5 million and ₱1.2 million, respectively, is presented under 'Accrued expense' (Note 15).

15. Other Liabilities

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Financial liabilities		
Finance lease liability	₱208,766,138	₱–
Accrued expenses	124,049,186	159,563,465
Accrued interest on deposit liabilities (Note 22)	90,364,953	57,619,575
Dividends payable (Note 17)	63,370,446	66,818,789
Accounts payable (Note 22)	39,911,489	44,777,445
Accrued interest on bills payable (Note 14)	1,477,657	1,225,732
Refundable deposits	1,205,768	1,200,818
	529,145,637	331,205,824
Nonfinancial liabilities		
Deposit for future stock subscription (Notes 17 and 24)	239,318,420	–
Accrued taxes	73,090,164	63,559,649
Accrued vacation leaves	71,931,240	26,967,522
Withholding taxes payable	15,559,539	21,557,938
	399,899,363	112,085,109
	₱929,045,000	₱443,290,933

Accrued expenses include accrued rent, Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation premium and other operating expenses.

Accounts payable include due to suppliers and contractors, due to staff, due to Social Security System for collection remittances, Automated Teller Machine overages, statutory payables on employee compensation, and due to related parties (Note 22).



16. Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

The following table presents the Bank's assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 analyzed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled within one year and beyond one year from respective reporting date (in thousands):

	2019			2018		
	Within one year	Beyond one year	Total	Within one year	Beyond one year	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱175,850	₱-	₱175,850	₱135,438	₱-	₱135,438
Due from BSP	375,395	-	375,395	323,614	-	323,614
Due from other banks	2,657,501	-	2,657,501	1,500,449	-	1,500,449
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	901,886	901,886	-	851,523	851,523
Loans and receivables, net	11,628,312	14,904	11,643,216	10,353,799	53,493	10,407,292
Investment securities at amortized costs	-	744,941	744,941	-	704,053	704,053
Security deposits	-	37,925	37,925	-	48,637	48,637
Nonfinancial Assets						
Investments in associates	-	393,456	393,456	-	323,875	323,875
Property and equipment, net	-	710,340	710,340	-	481,717	481,717
Retirement asset	-	212,485	212,485	-	248,783	248,783
Deferred tax assets	-	56,422	56,422	-	1,840	1,840
Other assets	-	160,548	160,548	83,226	23,778	107,004
Total Assets	₱14,837,058	₱3,232,907	₱18,069,965	₱12,396,526	₱2,737,699	₱15,134,225

	2019			2018		
	Within one year	Beyond one year	Total	Within one year	Beyond one year	Total
Financial liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	₱11,397,649	₱600,809	₱11,998,458	₱9,874,142	₱363,457	₱10,237,599
Bills payable, net	381,592	165,219	546,811	283,160	246,336	529,496
Other liabilities:						
Accrued expenses	123,744	305	124,049	157,650	1,913	159,563
Accrued interest	91,843	-	91,843	58,846	-	58,846
Dividends payable	63,370	-	63,370	66,819	-	66,819
Accounts payable	39,911	-	39,911	44,777	-	44,777
Finance lease liability	91,182	117,584	208,766	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	-	1,206	1,206	-	1,201	1,201
Nonfinancial liabilities						
Deposit for future stock subscription	239,318	-	239,318	-	-	-
Income tax payable	312,270	-	312,270	230,641	-	230,641
Other liabilities:						
Accrued vacation leaves	13,994	57,938	71,932	3,065	23,902	26,967
Accrued taxes	73,090	-	73,090	63,560	-	63,560
Withholding taxes payable	15,560	-	15,560	21,558	-	21,558
Total Liabilities	₱12,843,523	₱943,061	₱13,786,584	₱10,804,218	₱636,809	₱11,441,027



17. Equity

Capital Stock

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank's capital stock consists of:

	2019		2018	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Preferred stock - ₱200 par value, 5,000,000 authorized shares				
Issued and outstanding				
Beginning of year	5,000,000	₱1,000,000,000	3,408,819	₱681,763,800
Application of deposit for future stock subscription to issued shares	–	–	1,590,732	318,146,400
Issuance of shares of stocks from settlement of subscriptions receivables	–	–	449	89,800
Preferred stock at the end of the year	5,000,000	1,000,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000,000
Subscribed	–	–	–	–
Subscription receivable	–	–	–	–
	5,000,000	₱1,000,000,000	5,000,000	₱1,000,000,000
Common stock - ₱100 par value, 10,000,000 authorized shares				
Issued and outstanding				
Beginning of year	10,000,000	₱1,000,000,000	9,999,926	₱999,992,600
Issuance of shares of stocks from settlement of subscriptions receivables	–	–	74	7,400
Stock dividends	–	–	–	–
Common stock at the end of the year	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000,000
Subscribed	–	–	–	–
	10,000,000	₱1,000,000,000	10,000,000	₱1,000,000,000

Deposit for Future Stock Subscription

Deposit for future stock (DFS) subscription pertains to total consideration received in excess of the authorized capital of the Bank with the purpose of applying the same as payment for future issuance of shares.

Financial Reporting Bulletin No. 6, dated January 24, 2013 provides that a bank shall classify a contract to deliver its own equity instruments under equity as a separate account from capital stock if and only if, all of the following elements are present as of the reporting period:

1. The unissued authorized capital of the Bank is insufficient to cover the amount of shares indicated in the contract;
2. There is Board of Directors' approval on the proposed increase in authorized capital stock (for which a deposit was received by the Bank);
3. There is stockholders' approval of the said proposed increase; and
4. The application for the approval of the proposed increase has been filed with the SEC.

The application for approval of the proposed increase is not yet filed with the SEC as of December 31, 2019, the DFS of ₱239.3 million was classified under 'Other liabilities' as of December 31, 2019 (see Note 15). The DFS was paid in cash by its stockholders and related parties.

As of December 31, 2018, the Bank collected subscriptions receivables amounting to ₱89,800 and ₱7,400 from common and preferred stocks, respectively.



Preferred has the following features: (a) 8.0% cumulative dividends, (b) non-participating, and (c) non-redeemable. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, dividends amounted to ₱240.0 million and ₱260.0 million, respectively.

Dividend Declaration

2019 Cash Dividends

On March 16, 2019, the BOD declared cash dividends of 10.0% and ₱20.0 per share to its preferred and common stockholders, respectively, to stockholders of record as at February 28, 2019. Cash dividends declared amounting to ₱300.0 million were paid starting April 2, 2019 to preferred and common stockholders.

On July 20, 2019, the BOD declared and approved another cash dividend of 8.0% and ₱20.0 per share to its preferred and common stockholders, respectively to stockholder of record as at June 30, 2019. Cash dividends declared amounting to ₱280.0 million were paid starting September 26, 2019 to preferred and common stockholders.

On November 16, 2019, the BOD declared and approved another cash dividend of 6.0% and ₱15.0 per share to its preferred and common stockholders, respectively, to its stockholders of record as at October 31, 2019. Cash dividends declared amounting to ₱210.0 million were paid starting December 20, 2019 to preferred and common stockholders.

2018 Cash Dividends

On March 17, 2018, the BOD declared cash dividends of 12.0% and ₱15.0 per share to its preferred and common stockholders, respectively, to stockholders of record as at February 28, 2018. Cash dividends declared amounting to ₱232.5 million were paid starting April 2, 2018 to preferred and common stockholders of record as at February 28, 2018.

On September 15, 2018, the BOD declared and approved another cash dividend of 8.0% and ₱15.0 per share to its preferred and common stockholders, respectively to stockholder of record as at July 31, 2018. Cash dividends declared amounting to ₱230.0 million were paid starting September 26, 2018 to preferred and common stockholders.

On December 14, 2018, the BOD declared and approved another cash dividend of 6.0% and ₱12.0 per share to its preferred and common stockholders, respectively, to its stockholders of record as at November 30, 2018. Cash dividends declared amounting to ₱180.0 million were paid starting December 20, 2018 to preferred and common stockholders.

Capital Management

The Bank's capital management aims to ensure that it complies with regulatory capital requirements and it maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support and sustain its business growth towards maximizing the shareholders' value.

The Bank manages its capital structure and appropriately effect adjustment according to the changes in economic conditions and the risk level it recognizes at every point of time in the course of its business operations.

In order to maintain or adjust for good capital structure, the Bank carefully measures the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, call payment due from the capital subscribers or issue capital securities as necessary. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years.



Regulatory Qualifying Capital

Under existing BSP regulations, the determination of the Bank's compliance with regulatory requirements and ratios is based on the amount of the Bank's unimpaired capital (regulatory capital) reported to the BSP, determined on the basis of regulatory accounting policies, which differ from PFRS in some aspects. The computation of surplus available for dividend declaration in accordance with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 11 issued in December 2008 differs to a certain extent from the computation following BSP guidelines. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank was in compliance with the risk-based capital adequacy ratio (CAR).

BSP Circular No. 688, Revised Risk-Based Capital Adequacy Framework for stand-alone thrift banks, rural banks and cooperative banks which took effect on January 1, 2012 represents BSP's commitment to align existing prudential regulations with international standards consistent with the BSP's goal of promoting the soundness and stability of individual banks and of the banking system as a whole. BSP Circular No. 688 replaced BSP Circular No. 280 which is primarily based on Basel 1.

Under current banking regulations, the combined capital accounts of each bank should not be less than an amount equal to ten percent (10.0%) of its risk assets. The qualifying capital of the Bank for purposes of determining the capital-to-risk assets ratio to total equity excluding:

- unbooked valuation reserves and other capital adjustments as may be required by the BSP;
- total outstanding unsecured credit accommodations to directors, officers, stakeholders and DOSRI;
- deferred tax asset or liability; and
- other regulatory deductions.

Risk assets consist of total assets after exclusion of cash and other cash items, 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 as determined by the Monetary Board of the BSP.

Under BSP Circular No. 360, effective July 1, 2003, the CAR is to be inclusive of a market risk charge. BSP Circular No. 560 dated January 31, 2007 which took effect on February 22, 2007, requires the deduction of unsecured loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees granted to subsidiaries and affiliates from capital accounts for purposes of computing CAR.

On October 9, 2014, the BSP issued BSP Circular No. 854 which amends the provisions of the Manual of Regulations for Banks on the minimum capitalization of banks and on the prerequisites for the grant of authority to establish a branch. Based on this circular, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum capitalization of ₱400.0 million.

Regulatory capital consists of Tier 1 capital, which comprises share capital, share premium, retained earnings including current year profit. The other component of regulatory capital is Tier 2 capital, which includes revaluation reserves. Certain adjustments are made to PFRS-based results and reserves, as prescribed by the BSP.



The CAR of the Bank as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, as reported to the BSP, is shown in the table below (amounts in millions):

	2019	2018
Tier 1 capital	₱3,102.6	₱2,324.8
Tier 2 capital	844.0	963.2
Total qualifying capital	₱3,946.6	₱3,288.0
Risk weighted assets	₱19,681.4	₱11,698.8
Tier 1 capital ratio	15.8%	19.9%
Tier 2 capital ratio	4.3%	8.2%
Total CAR	20.1%	28.1%

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank's CAR and capital is in compliance with the regulatory requirements.

The Bank maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business. The adequacy of the Bank's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the rules and ratios adopted by the BSP in supervising the Bank.

Minimum Liquidity Ratio (MLR)

The Minimum Liquidity Ratio is expressed as a percentage of a covered institution's eligible stock of liquid assets to its total qualifying liabilities. The stock of liquid assets is required to be unencumbered and readily liquefiable, while the qualifying liabilities include both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet commitments.

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) for universal and commercial banks, which also applies to their subsidiary and affiliate thrift banks (TBs), rural banks (RBs), cooperative banks (CBs) and quasi-banks (QBs), is 90% beginning January 1, 2018 and 100% beginning January 1, 2019 onwards. Meanwhile, stand-alone TBs, RBs, CBs and QBs will be subject to a Minimum Liquidity Ratio of 20% starting January 1, 2019.

The Bank's MLR as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, as reported to the BSP is shown in the table below (amount in millions):

	2019	2018
Stock of liquid assets	4,692.2	3,359.2
Qualifying liabilities	8,136.6	11,413.1
MLR	57.7%	29.4%

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank's MLR is in compliance with the regulatory requirements.

Financial Performance

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

	2019	2018
Return on average equity	34.0%	38.8%
Return on average assets	8.2%	9.5%
Net interest margin	36.6%	34.6%



Covered banks and quasi-banks are enjoined to consider the forthcoming regulatory changes in capital planning exercises and conduct preliminary assessments of the likely impact of the changes.

18. Miscellaneous Income and Expenses

Miscellaneous income consists of:

	2019	2018
Rental income	₱5,807,378	₱5,285,190
Deposit-related fees and other charges	4,886,953	1,077,536
Commission income	1,111,522	700,808
Recoveries of written-off account	822,995	1,098,650
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	147,211	436,158
Others (Note 22)	2,952,486	2,795,745
	₱15,728,545	₱11,394,087

Others include service charges on remittances and insurance claims for transportation equipment.

Miscellaneous expense consists of the following:

	2019	2018
Other donations and charitable expenses (Note 22)	₱67,996,362	₱73,574,500
Penalties and other service charges	65,498,197	17,495
Medical and other related expenses	14,430,243	11,364,446
Advertising and promotions	2,060,953	1,387,265
Representation and entertainment (Note 21)	1,749,138	1,618,745
Others	20,851,581	18,177,276
	₱172,586,474	₱106,139,727

Penalties and other service charges include the Bank's settlement of BIR tax assessments for the taxable year 2016 amounting to ₱60.3 million and payment of penalties to the BSP for the non-compliance to the Agri-Agra Law amounting to ₱5.2 million.

Others include notarial and other legal expenses, loss on asset disposal, foreign currency exchange loss, and other small value expenses that are non-recurring.

19. Retirement Benefits

The Bank, CARD MRI Development Institute, Inc. (CMDI), CARD Mutual Benefit Association (MBA), Inc., CARD SME Bank, Inc., CARD MRI Insurance Agency (CAMIA), Inc., CARD Business Development Service Foundation, Inc. (BDSFI), Inc., CARD MRI Information Technology, Inc. (CMIT), CARD Employees Multi-Purpose Cooperative (EMPC), Responsible Investments for Solidarity and Empowerment Financing Co. (RISE), BotiCARD Inc., CARD Leasing and Finance Corporation (CLFC), CMRBI, CARD, Inc. and Mga Likha ni Inay Inc. (MLNI), maintain a funded and formal noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan - the CARD MRI Multi-Employer Retirement Plan (MERP) - covering all of their regular employees and CARD Group Employees' Retirement Plan (Hybrid Plan) applicable to employees hired on or after July 1, 2016. MERP and Hybrid Plan comply with the requirements of Republic Act No. 7641 (Retirement Pay Law).



MERP is valued using the projected unit cost method and is financed solely by the Bank and its related parties. MERP provides lump sum benefits equivalent to up to 120% of final salary for every year of credited service, a fraction of at least six (6) months being considered as one whole year, upon retirement, death, total and permanent disability, or voluntary separation after completion of at least one year of service with the participating companies.

Hybrid Plan provides a retirement benefit equal to 100.00% of the member's employer accumulated value (the Bank's contributions of 8.0% plan salary to Fund A plus credited earnings) and 100.00% of the Member's Employee accumulated value (member's own contributions up to 10.0% of plan salary to Fund B plus credited earnings), if any. Provided that in no case shall 100.00% of the Employee Accumulated Value in Fund A be less than 100.00% of plan salary for every year of credited service.

The latest actuarial valuation report covers reporting period as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.



Changes in net retirement asset in 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019													
	Net benefit cost in statements of income*				Remeasurements in other comprehensive income									
	January 1	Current service cost	Net interest	Subtotal	Transfer to the plan	Benefits paid	Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	Experience adjustments	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Effect of asset ceiling	Subtotal	Contribution by employer	December 31
Fair value of plan assets	P644,948,891	P-	P49,834,519	P49,834,519	(P764,466)	(P12,316,766)	(P24,410,438)	P-	P-	P-	P-	(P24,410,438)	P17,586,545	P674,878,285
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(268,360,084)	(30,000,474)	(20,663,726)	(50,664,200)	764,466	12,316,766	-	(13,863,059)	(3,626,612)	(100,386,179)	-	(117,875,850)	-	(423,818,902)
Effect of asset ceiling	(127,805,400)	-	(9,841,016)	(9,841,016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,071,627	99,071,627	-	(38,574,789)
Net retirement asset	P248,783,407	(P30,000,474)	P19,329,777	(P10,670,697)	P-	P-	(P24,410,438)	(P13,863,059)	(P3,626,612)	(P100,386,179)	P99,071,627	(P43,214,661)	P17,586,545	P212,484,594

*The net benefit cost is included in 'Compensation and benefits' in the statements of income.

	2018													
	Net benefit cost in statements of income*				Remeasurements in other comprehensive income									
	January 1	Current service cost	Net interest	Subtotal	Transfer to the plan	Benefits paid	Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	Experience adjustments	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Effect of asset ceiling	Subtotal	Contribution by employer	December 31
Fair value of plan assets	P605,680,263	P-	P35,213,917	P 35,213,917	P67,577	(P5,309,854)	(P5,171,144)	P-	P-	P-	P-	(P5,171,144)	P14,468,132	P644,948,891
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(272,207,538)	(31,600,818)	(15,706,375)	(47,307,193)	(67,577)	5,309,854	-	(40,690,729)	5,250,594	81,352,505	-	45,912,370	-	(268,360,084)
Effect of asset ceiling	(81,318,073)	-	(4,692,053)	(4,692,053)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(41,795,274)	(41,795,274)	-	(127,805,400)
Net retirement asset	P252,154,652	(P31,600,818)	P14,815,489	(P16,785,329)	P-	P-	(P5,171,144)	(P40,690,729)	P5,250,594	P81,352,505	(P41,795,274)	(P1,054,048)	P14,468,132	P248,783,407

*The net benefit cost is included in 'Compensation and benefits' in the statements of income.



The maximum economic benefit of plan assets available is a combination of expected refunds from the plan and reduction in future contributions. The fair value of plan assets by each class as at the end of the reporting period are as follow:

	2019	2018
Cash and other cash items	₱295,484,512	₱286,486,297
Government securities	298,403,369	308,672,539
Mutual funds	3,377,197	–
Other bonds	10,143,383	14,188,876
Loans and receivables	55,599,449	–
Other assets	11,870,375	35,601,179
Fair value of plan assets	₱674,878,285	₱644,948,891

All plan assets do not have quoted prices in an active market except for government securities. Cash and other cash items are deposited in reputable financial institutions and related parties and are deemed to be standard grade. Mutual fund, loans and receivables and other assets are unrated.

The plan assets have diverse investments and do not have any concentration risk other than those in government securities which are of low risk.

The overall investment policy and strategy of the Bank's defined benefit plans is guided by the objective of achieving an investment return which, together with contributions, ensures that there will be sufficient assets to pay pension benefits as they fall due while also mitigating the various risk of the plans.

The cost of defined retirement plan as well as the present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. The principal assumptions used in determining pension for the defined benefit plans are shown below:

	2019	2018
Discount rates		
January 1	7.7%	5.8%
December 31	5.5%	7.7%
Future salary increases	5.0%	5.0%

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined benefit obligation as at the end of the reporting period, assuming if all other assumptions were held constant:

	2019		2018	
	+100	-100	+100	-100
Discount rates	(₱51,494,380)	₱62,484,130	(₱31,560,611)	₱38,249,858
Future salary increases	62,185,356	(52,186,285)	38,926,752	(32,578,138)

As at December 31, 2019, the average duration of defined benefit obligations is 13.4 years.

Expected fund contribution in 2020 amounts to ₱5,500,000.



Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted benefit payments:

	2019	2018
Less than 1 year	₱21,082,639	₱20,110,923
More than 1 year to 5 years	109,319,038	79,968,613
More than 5 years to 10 years	202,785,619	146,887,244
More than 10 years to 15 years	318,545,803	246,089,792
More than 15 years to 20 years	491,874,798	433,588,541
More than 20 years to 25 years	663,806,223	657,518,253
More than 25 years	1,670,020,187	2,127,646,584

20. Leases

Bank as a lessee

Office spaces and staff house

The Bank leases the premises occupied by some of its branches in which lease payments are subjected to escalation clauses at 5.0% to 10.0% starting either on the second or third year of lease. The lease contracts are for the periods ranging from one (1) to ten (10) years and are renewable upon mutual agreement between the Bank and the lessors.

Transportation and IT equipment

The Bank leases transportation and IT equipment from CLFC. The lease contracts have a term of eighteen (18) months to twenty-four (24) months and eighteen months in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The following are the amounts recognized in the statement of income:

	2019
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets included in property and equipment	₱85,594,717
Interest expense on lease liabilities	12,883,049
Expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets (included in general and administrative expenses)	11,692,517
Total amount recognized in statement of income	₱110,170,283

As of December 31, 2019, the carrying amounts of 'Lease liabilities' are as follows:

	2019
As at January 1, 2019, as previously reported	₱-
Effect of adoption of PFRS 16 (see Note 2)	176,490,128
At January 1, 2019, as restated	176,490,128
Additions	113,710,246
Interest expense	12,883,049
Payments	(94,317,285)
As at December 31, 2019	₱208,766,138



Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted lease payments:

	2019
1 year	P102,903,706
more than 1 years to 2 years	72,303,097
more than 2 years to 3 years	32,446,194
more than 3 years to 4 years	11,985,836
more than 4 to 5 years	3,811,878
more than 5 years	9,035,476

21. Income Taxes

Under Philippine tax laws, the Bank is subject to percentage and other taxes as well as income taxes. Percentage and other taxes paid consist principally of gross receipts tax (GRT) and documentary stamp taxes presented as 'Taxes and licenses' in the statements of income.

Income taxes include corporate income tax, as discussed below, and 20.0% final withholding tax on gross interest income from government securities and other deposit substitutes.

Current tax regulations provide that RCIT rate shall be 30.0%. It further states that nondeductible interest expense shall likewise be reduced to 33.0% of interest income subjected to final tax.

An optional standard deduction (OSD) equivalent to 40.0% of gross income may be claimed as an alternative deduction in computing for the RCIT. For the 2019 and 2018 RCIT computation, the Bank elected to claim itemized expense deductions instead of the OSD.

Current tax regulations also provide for the ceiling on the amount of entertainment, amusement and recreation (EAR) expense that can be claimed as a deduction against taxable income. Under the regulation, EAR expense allowed as a deductible expense is limited to the actual EAR paid or incurred but not to exceed 1.0% of the Bank's net revenue. The regulations also provide for MCIT of 2.0% on modified gross income and allow a NOLCO. The MCIT and NOLCO may be applied against the Bank's income tax liability and taxable income, respectively, over a three-year period from the year of inception.

Provision for income tax consists of:

	2019	2018
Current:		
RCIT	P552,825,677	P432,941,614
Final tax	37,577,853	22,067,008
	590,403,530	455,008,622
Deferred	(68,322,148)	12,859,990
	P522,081,382	P467,868,612



Components of net deferred tax assets are as follows:

	2019	2018
<i>Deferred tax asset</i>		
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	₱103,477,545	₱45,219,443
Finance lease liability	62,629,841	–
Unrealized loss on financial assets at FVOCI	–	20,386,470
Accrued rent and vacation leave	21,718,421	9,197,329
Unamortized past service cost	1,160,528	1,745,295
	188,986,335	76,548,537
<i>Deferred tax liability</i>		
Retirement asset	(63,745,378)	(74,635,021)
Right-of-use assets	(63,806,094)	–
Unrealized gain on financial assets at FVOCI	(5,005,886)	–
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	(6,496)	(73,313)
	(132,563,854)	(74,708,334)
	₱56,422,481	₱1,840,203

The income tax effect arising from retirement asset recognized in 2019 and 2018 in other comprehensive income amounted to a provision of ₱13.0 million and ₱0.3 million, respectively.

The income tax effect arising from unrealized losses on financial assets at FVOCI investments recognized in statements of other comprehensive income amounted to a benefit of ₱25.4 million and ₱17.1 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank has no unrecognized deferred tax assets.

The reconciliation between the statutory income tax and effective income tax follow:

	2019	2018
Statutory income tax	₱563,737,562	₱512,962,109
Income tax effects of:		
Nontaxable income	(45,419,852)	(42,894,854)
Interest income subject to final tax	(19,639,529)	(36,071,594)
Nondeductible interest expense and other expenses	23,403,201	33,872,951
Provision for income tax	₱522,081,382	₱467,868,612

22. Related Party Transactions

Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control, directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercises significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. The Bank'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,
- post-employment benefit plans for the benefit of the Bank's employees, and
- other related parties within the CARD-MRI Group.



Transactions with Retirement Plans

Under PFRS, certain post-employment benefit plans are considered as related parties. CARD-MRI's MERP is a stand-alone entity assigned in facilitating the contributions to retirement starting 2015. The plan assets are mostly invested in time deposits and special savings of related party banks and government bonds (Note 19). As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the retirement funds do not hold or trade the Bank's shares of stock.

Remunerations of Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank, directly or indirectly. The Bank considers the members of the senior management to constitute key management personnel for purposes of PAS 24.

The compensation of key management personnel included under 'Compensation and benefits' in the statements of income are as follows (in millions):

	2019	2018
Short-term employee benefits	₱24.3	₱32.4
Post-employment benefits	13.0	12.7
	₱37.3	₱45.1

The Bank also provides banking services to directors and other key management personnel and persons connected to them. These transactions are presented in the tables that follow.

Other related party transactions

Transactions between the Bank and its key management personnel meet the definition of related party transactions. Transactions between the Bank and related parties within the CARD-MRI Group, also qualify as related party transactions.

Deposit liabilities, accounts receivable, accounts payable and miscellaneous income

Deposit liabilities, accounts receivable, accounts payable and miscellaneous income held by the Bank for key management personnel, shareholder and other related parties as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 follow:

Category	December 31, 2019		Nature, Terms and Conditions
	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance	
Key Management Personnel			
Deposit liabilities		₱54,745,916	These are demand and savings accounts with annual interest rates ranging from 1.5% to 6.0%.
Deposits	₱116,273,072		
Withdrawals	108,244,898		
Dividends paid	64,478,755		Relates to common and preference shares of the Bank held by key management personnel
Shareholders			
Deposit liabilities		397,722,211	These are demand and savings accounts maintained by shareholders with the Bank with annual interest rates ranging from nil to 4.3%.
Deposits	7,381,012,307		
Withdrawals	7,740,393,266		
Accounts receivable		391,117	This amount represents the shareholders' share in expenses still payable to the Bank.
Share in expenses	2,899,408		
Collections	2,899,408		
Accounts payable		3,601,905	This amount represents the Bank's share in expenses still payable to its shareholders.
Share in expenses	41,937,288		
Remittances	39,065,151		
Dividends paid	728,969,888		Pertains to dividends on common and preference shares of the Bank held by its shareholders
Dividends payable		63,370,446	



December 31, 2019			
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance	Nature, Terms and Conditions
Rent expense	8,188,217		Certain establishments are being owned by shareholders leased to the Bank. The lease contracts have a three-year term with no escalation clause and five to six-year term with escalation clause of 10% every after 2 years.
Associates			
Additional investments	23,500,000		Pertains to additional investments of the Bank in RBI
	46,581		Pertains to additional investments of the Bank in MIDAS
Dividend income	100,800,000		Pertains to income received by the Bank from RBI as an associate
December 31, 2018			
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance	Nature, Terms and Conditions
Key Management Personnel			
Deposit liabilities		P46,717,742	These are demand and savings accounts with annual interest rates ranging from 1.5% to 6.0%.
Deposits	P94,594,552		
Withdrawals	85,218,654		
Dividends paid	44,604,308		Relates to common and preference shares of the Bank held by key management personnel
Shareholders			
Deposit liabilities		757,103,170	These are demand and savings accounts maintained by shareholders with the Bank with annual interest rates ranging from nil to 4.3%.
Deposits	6,305,997,222		
Withdrawals	5,548,894,053		
Accounts receivable		391,117	This amount represents the shareholders' share in expenses still payable to the Bank.
Share in expenses	2,119,613		
Collections	1,728,497		
Accounts payable		729,768	This amount represents the Bank's share in expenses still payable to its shareholders.
Share in expenses	33,020,633		
Remittances	32,290,864		
Dividends paid	642,484,988		Pertains to dividends on common and preference shares of the Bank held by its shareholders
Dividends payable		66,818,789	Pertains to unpaid dividends on common and preference shares of the Bank held by its shareholders
Rent	9,306,763		Certain establishments are being owned by shareholders leased to the Bank. The lease contracts have a three-year term with no escalation clause and five to six-year term with escalation clause of 10% every after 2 years.
Associates			
Additional investments	-		Pertains to additional investments of the Bank in RBI
Dividend income	70,250,000		Pertains to income received by the Bank from RBI as an associate

Transitioned units from CARD, Inc. to the Bank were 31 and 33 in 2019 and 2018, respectively. The BOD passed a resolution for the transition of the units from CARD, Inc. after receipt of approval from the BSP to establish additional microfinance-oriented branches on June 13, 2019 with 3 branches to be opened within one (1) year from date of approval.

Below is the percentage of total exposures to related parties as against capital:

Category	2019		2018	
	Net exposure	Ratio	Net exposure	Ratio
Key management personnel	P54,745,916	1.3%	P46,717,742	1.3%
Shareholders	397,722,211	9.3%	757,103,170	20.5%



Regulatory Reporting

As required by BSP, the Bank discloses loan transactions with investees and with certain DOSRI. Existing banking regulations limit the amount of individual loans to DOSRI, 70.0% of which must be secured, to the total of their respective deposits and book value of their respective investments in the lending company within the Bank.

In the aggregate, loans to DOSRI generally should not exceed total equity or 15.0% of total loan portfolio, whichever is lower. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank is in compliance with the regulatory requirements.

BSP Circular No. 423 dated March 15, 2004 amended the definition of DOSRI accounts.

On October 8, 2010, BSP Circular No. 695 is issued to provide guidance on the definition of Related Interest. BSP Circular No. 749, dated February 6, 2012, provides that related party transactions are expected to cover a wider definition than DOSRI under existing regulations and a broader spectrum of transactions (i.e., not limited to credit exposures).

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, DOSRI accounts under the existing regulations are shown in the table below (as reported to BSP):

	2019	2018
	DOSRI Loans	DOSRI Loans
Total outstanding DOSRI loans	₱781,357	₱852,953
Percent of DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loan portfolio	0.0%	0.0%
Percent of unsecured DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loan portfolio	0.0%	0.0%
Percent of past due DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loan portfolio	0.0%	0.0%
Percent of non-performing DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loan portfolio	0.0%	0.0%

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, there were no outstanding loans to related parties.

BSP Circular No. 560 provides that the total outstanding loans, other credit accommodation and guarantees to each of the bank's/quasi-bank's subsidiaries and affiliates shall not exceed 10.00% of the net worth of the lending bank/quasi-bank, provided that the unsecured portion of which shall not exceed 5.00% of such net worth. Further, the total outstanding loans, credit accommodations and guarantees to all subsidiaries and affiliates shall not exceed 20.00% of the net worth of the lending bank/quasi-bank; and the subsidiaries and affiliates of the lending bank/quasi-bank are not related interest of any director, officer and/or stockholder of the lending institution, except where such director, officer or stockholder sits in the BOD or is appointed officer of such corporation as representative of the bank/quasi-bank.

On May 12, 2009, BSP issued Circular No. 654 allowing a separate individual limit of twenty-five (25.00%) of the net worth of the lending bank/quasi-bank to loans of banks/quasi-banks to their subsidiaries and affiliates engaged in energy and power generation.



23. Notes to Statements of Cash Flows

The following is the summary of noncash activities in 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Noncash investing activity:		
Reclassification from AFS investments to investment in an associate	P-	P400,000
Additions to property and equipment through lease contracts (Note 11)	212,686,978	-
	P212,686,978	P400,000

The following table shows the reconciliation analysis of liabilities arising from financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively:

	2019				
	Bills payable (Note 14)	Lease liabilities (Notes 15 and 20)	Deposit for future stock subscription (Notes 15 and 17)	Dividends payable (Notes 15 and 17)	Total liabilities from financing activities
Balances as at January 1, 2019, as reported	P529,496,198	P-	P-	P66,818,789	P596,314,987
Adoption of PFRS 16	-	176,490,128	-	-	176,490,128
Balances as of January 1, 2019, as restated	529,496,198	176,490,128	-	66,818,789	772,805,115
Cash flows	15,674,227	(94,317,285)	239,318,420	(793,448,343)	(632,772,981)
Non-cash items					
Dividend declaration	-	-	-	790,000,000	790,000,000
New lease contracts entered during the year	-	113,710,246	-	-	113,710,246
Amortization of discount of bills payables	P1,640,924	-	-	-	1,640,924
Amortization on interest expenses of lease liabilities	-	12,883,049	-	-	12,883,049
Balances as of December 31, 2019	P546,811,349	P208,766,138	P239,318,420	P63,370,446	P1,058,266,353

	2018				
	Bills payable (Note 14)	Lease liabilities (Notes 15 and 20)	Deposit for future stock subscription (Note 17)	Dividends payable (Notes 15 and 17)	Total liabilities from financing activities
Balances as at January 1, 2018, as reported	P910,974,769	P-	P-	P50,454,716	P961,429,485
Cash flows	(383,891,507)	-	318,243,600	(626,120,915)	(691,768,822)
Non-cash items					
Dividend declaration	-	-	-	642,484,988	642,484,988
Amortization of discount of bills payables	2,412,936	-	-	-	2,412,936
Balances as of December 31, 2018	P529,496,198	P318,243,600	P66,818,789	P914,558,587	

24. Events After the Reporting Date

Deposit for Future Stock Subscription

On March 16, 2019, the Bank's Stockholders approved the Amendment on the Article Seventh of the Bank's Articles of Incorporation, increasing its authorized capital stock from P2,000,000,000 to P3,500,000,000, composed of P1,000,000,000 in common stocks and P500,000,000 in preferred stocks. The Bank have received the DFS amounting to P239.3 million in 2019 (see Note 17). The application for the increase in capital stock was filed by the Bank with the BSP on August 13, 2019



and was approved on March 10, 2020. As of report date, the application for the increase in capital stock is yet to be filed by the Bank with the SEC.

The Bank considers the subsequent event as a non-adjusting subsequent event, which do not impact its presentation of financial position and performance as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019.

COVID-19 Pandemic

In a move to contain the COVID-19 outbreak, on March 13, 2020, the Office of the President of the Philippines issued a Memorandum directive to impose stringent social distancing measures in the National Capital Region effective March 15, 2020. On March 16, 2020, Presidential Proclamation No. 929 was issued, declaring a State of Calamity throughout the Philippines for a period of six (6) months and imposed an enhanced community quarantine throughout the island of Luzon until April 12, 2020, which was subsequently extended to April 30, 2020. The BSP has also issued implementing rules and regulations (IRR) in pursuant to RA No. 11469, otherwise known as the 'Bayanihan to Heal as One Act'. The IRR requires all lenders under BSP supervision to grant a 30-day grace period or extension for the payment of loans due within the enhanced community quarantine period, without imposing additional interest, penalties, or charges on their borrowers. These measures have caused disruptions to businesses and economic activities, and its impact on businesses continue to evolve.

The Bank considers the events surrounding the outbreak as non-adjusting subsequent events, which do not impact its financial position and performance as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019. However, the outbreak could pose a material impact on its 2020 financial results and possibly for periods thereafter. Considering the evolving nature of this outbreak, the Bank cannot determine at this time the impact to its financial position, performance and cash flows. Hence, the Bank continues to monitor the situation.

25. Approval of the Issuance of the Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements of the Bank were approved and authorized for issue by the Bank's BOD on April 18, 2020.

26. Supplementary Information Required under Revenue Regulations 15-2010

The components of 'Taxes and licenses' recognized in the statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2019, follow:

Gross receipt tax (GRT)	₱289,535,238
Business permits and licenses	12,365,544
Documentary stamp (DST)	2,398,270
Real property tax	1,891,241
Others	1,617,671
	<hr/> <hr/>
	₱307,807,964



GRT in 2019 consists of taxes on:

Interest income on loans	₱276,185,035
Other income	13,557,903
	<hr/>
	₱289,742,938

DST in 2019 consists of taxes on special savings account, loans, and capital increase.

Withholding taxes in 2019 are categorized into:

Paid:	
Expanded withholding tax	₱22,246,689
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	7,720,093
Final withholding tax on interest expense and dividends declared	88,406,086
	<hr/>
	118,372,868
Accrued:	
Expanded withholding tax	4,055,732
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	2,170,720
Final withholding tax on interest expense	8,667,339
Documentary stamp tax	665,748
	<hr/>
	15,559,539
	<hr/>
	₱133,932,407

Tax Assessment and Cases

On October 11, 2019, the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) has rendered a letter of authority to examine the books of accounts and other accounting records for all internal revenue taxes including documentary stamp taxes and other taxes for the taxable period January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017. The data request letter sent on October 18, 2019 requires the Bank to reproduce all listed master and transaction files in electronic form within 5 days pursuant to Sec. 4 of Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 16-2006. The Bank submitted the requested data files on January 21, 2020. Due to the implementation of the Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ) in Luzon, the BIR has yet to follow through the status of the inspection of the Bank's books. The BIR has not rendered any assessment following the inspection of the Bank's accounting books and records as of April 18, 2020.

On February 6, 2020, the BIR has rendered a letter of authority to examine the books of accounts and other accounting records of the Bank for the taxable period January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018. The Bank acknowledged receipt of the LOA on February 12, 2020 but is yet to submit the required documents as of April 18, 2020 due to the implementation of the ECQ in Luzon. The event has also precluded the BIR to formally start its examination.



CARD BANK, INC. (A MICROFINANCE-ORIENTED RURAL BANK)
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AND SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES
DECEMBER 31, 2019

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SCHEDULE I

CARD BANK, INC. (A MICROFINANCE-ORIENTED RURAL BANK)

SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

Liquidity ratios

	2019	2018
Current assets	₱14,837,057,534	₱12,547,257,550
Current liabilities	12,843,523,450	10,804,217,000
Current ratio	115.5%	116.1%

	2019	2018
Quick assets*	₱3,208,745,942	₱1,953,422,463
Current liabilities	12,843,523,450	10,804,217,000
Acid-test ratio	25.0%	18.1%

	2019	2018
Liquid assets*	₱3,208,745,942	₱1,953,422,463
Total deposits	11,998,457,638	10,237,599,146
Ratio of liquid assets to total deposits	26.7%	19.1%

Solvency ratio

	2019	2018
Net income	₱1,357,043,824	₱1,357,043,824
Non-cash expenses	237,929,175	(55,725,869)
Total liabilities	13,786,584,328	11,441,027,020
Solvency ratio	11.6%	11.4%

Debt-to-equity ratio

	2019	2018
Total liabilities	₱13,786,584,328	₱11,441,027,020
Total equity	4,283,381,103	3,693,198,201
Ratio of debt to equity	321.9%	309.8%

Assets-to-equity ratio

	2019	2018
Total assets	₱18,069,965,432	₱15,134,225,221
Total equity	4,283,381,103	3,693,198,201
Ratio of total assets to equity	421.9%	409.8%

Interest rate coverage ratio

	2019	2018
Income before income taxes and interest expense	₱2,199,355,376	₱1,948,990,485
Interest expense	320,230,170	239,116,787
Interest coverage ratio	686.8%	815.1%

Profitability ratios

	2019	2018
Net income	₱1,357,043,824	₱1,242,005,087
Average total equity	3,988,289,653	3,227,837,930
Return on average equity	34.0%	38.8%
Net income	₱1,357,043,824	₱1,242,005,086
Average total assets	16,602,095,327	13,126,057,686
Return on average assets	8.2%	9.5%
Net financial margin	₱5,372,608,417	₱4,366,825,494
Average interest earning assets**	14,699,310,190	12,012,526,524
Net interest margin on average earning assets	36.6%	36.4%

*Consist of cash and other cash items, due from BSP and other banks.

**Consist of due from other banks, AFS and HTM investments, and loans and receivables

SCHEDULE II

CARD BANK, INC. (A MICROFINANCE-ORIENTED RURAL BANK)

**RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND
DECLARATION**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

(In Thousands)

Unappropriated Retained Earnings, as at December 31, 2018		₱1,492,552
Add: Net income actually earned/realized during the year		
Net income during the period closed to retained earnings		1,357,044
Less: Non-actual/unrealized income		
Equity in net income of associate	(151,382)	
Provision for deferred taxes	(68,322)	(219,704)
Sub-total		1,137,340
Less:		
Dividend declarations for the year	(790,000)	
Reversals of appropriations	2,365	(787,635)
Total retained earnings available for dividend declaration as at December 31, 2019		₱1,842,257