

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

Financial Statements  
December 31, 2020 and 2019

and

Independent Auditor's Report



## **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, 2020 and 2019, 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, 2020 and 2019, 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-AR-1 (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. 8534220, January 4, 2021, Makati City

April 29, 2021



**CARD BANK, INC.**  
**(A MICROFINANCE-ORIENTED RURAL BANK)**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and other cash items (Note 6)	<b>₱212,449,582</b>	₱175,850,046
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Notes 6 and 13)	<b>271,318,653</b>	375,395,257
Due from other banks (Note 6)	<b>2,725,483,554</b>	2,657,500,639
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 7)	<b>1,069,093,682</b>	901,886,290
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 8)	<b>853,218,810</b>	744,940,616
Loans and receivables, net (Note 9)	<b>12,112,268,589</b>	11,643,215,708
Investments in associates (Note 10)	<b>443,305,022</b>	393,456,340
Property and equipment, net (Note 11)	<b>667,246,434</b>	710,339,756
Retirement asset (Note 19)	<b>199,405,470</b>	212,484,594
Deferred tax assets (Note 21)	<b>203,555,346</b>	56,422,481
Other assets (Note 12)	<b>166,466,574</b>	198,473,704
	<b>₱18,923,811,716</b>	₱18,069,965,431
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Deposit liabilities (Notes 13 and 22)		
Demand	<b>₱262,352,234</b>	₱206,327,716
Savings	<b>12,692,094,069</b>	11,792,129,921
	<b>12,954,446,303</b>	11,998,457,637
Bills payable (Note 14)	<b>910,744,199</b>	546,811,349
Income tax payable (Note 21)	<b>137,602,613</b>	312,270,341
Other liabilities (Note 15)	<b>611,324,489</b>	929,045,000
	<b>14,614,117,604</b>	13,786,584,327
<b>Equity</b>		
Capital stock (Note 17)		
Preferred stock	<b>1,143,575,000</b>	1,000,000,000
Common stock	<b>1,620,767,600</b>	1,000,000,000
	<b>2,764,342,600</b>	2,000,000,000
Surplus	<b>1,281,305,897</b>	2,060,648,802
Surplus reserve	<b>179,604,796</b>	179,604,796
Remeasurement gains on retirement liabilities (Note 19)	<b>43,179,101</b>	29,249,997
Share in other comprehensive income of an associate (Note 10)	<b>(558,006)</b>	2,159,596
Net unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 7)	<b>41,819,724</b>	11,717,913
	<b>4,309,694,112</b>	4,283,381,104
	<b>₱18,923,811,716</b>	₱18,069,965,431

*See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.*



**CARD BANK, INC.**  
**(A MICROFINANCE-ORIENTED RURAL BANK)**  
**STATEMENT OF INCOME**

	<b>Years Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>INTEREST INCOME ON</b>		
Loans and receivables (Note 9)	<b>₱3,624,645,493</b>	₱5,502,096,819
Due from other banks (Note 6)	<b>53,789,117</b>	114,718,022
Investment securities and security deposits (Notes 7, 8 and 12)	<b>82,272,512</b>	76,775,773
	<b>3,760,707,122</b>	5,693,590,614
<b>INTEREST EXPENSE ON</b>		
Deposit liabilities (Notes 13 and 22)	<b>287,422,313</b>	255,814,381
Bills payable (Note 14)	<b>41,838,097</b>	51,532,740
Finance lease liability (Note 20)	<b>12,173,750</b>	12,883,049
	<b>341,434,160</b>	320,230,170
<b>NET INTEREST INCOME</b>	<b>3,419,272,962</b>	5,373,360,444
Miscellaneous (Note 18)	<b>23,996,798</b>	15,728,545
<b>TOTAL OPERATING INCOME</b>	<b>3,443,269,760</b>	5,389,088,989
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
Compensation and benefits (Notes 19 and 22)	<b>1,306,064,596</b>	1,575,784,917
Provision for credit losses (Note 9)	<b>511,853,110</b>	194,222,326
Taxes and licenses (Note 26)	<b>303,756,366</b>	307,807,964
Depreciation and amortization (Note 11)	<b>209,280,726</b>	188,354,820
Information and technology (Note 22)	<b>175,490,268</b>	174,337,318
Transportation and travel	<b>167,942,078</b>	262,815,766
Stationery and office supplies	<b>119,681,290</b>	172,615,322
Security, messengerial and janitorial	<b>105,552,729</b>	103,475,408
Postage, telephone and cable	<b>99,250,215</b>	89,502,450
Rent (Notes 20 and 22)	<b>75,800,213</b>	106,009,802
Power, light and water	<b>35,529,516</b>	44,014,055
Insurance	<b>32,717,723</b>	27,403,230
Employee trainings (Note 22)	<b>28,902,665</b>	96,041,935
Repairs and maintenance	<b>21,423,412</b>	22,966,132
Management and other professional fees	<b>10,866,567</b>	19,738,446
Seminars and meetings (Note 22)	<b>7,743,691</b>	25,118,529
Directors' fee	<b>4,351,000</b>	17,080,024
Program monitoring and evaluation	<b>3,330,602</b>	11,479,514
Members training and development (Note 22)	<b>1,848,400</b>	49,991,699
Miscellaneous (Notes 18 and 22)	<b>43,848,083</b>	172,586,474
	<b>3,265,233,250</b>	3,661,346,131
<b>INCOME BEFORE SHARE IN NET INCOME OF AN ASSOCIATE</b>	<b>178,036,510</b>	1,727,742,858
<b>SHARE IN NET INCOME OF AN ASSOCIATE</b> (Note 10)	<b>2,333,925</b>	151,382,349
<b>INCOME BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>180,370,435</b>	1,879,125,207
<b>PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX</b> (Note 21)	<b>39,713,340</b>	522,081,382
<b>NET INCOME</b>	<b>₱140,657,095</b>	₱1,357,043,825

*See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.*



**CARD BANK, INC.**  
**(A MICROFINANCE-ORIENTED RURAL BANK)**  
**STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	<b>Years Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>NET INCOME</b>	<b>₱140,657,095</b>	<b>₱1,357,043,825</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)</b>		
<i>Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>		
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement liabilities (Note 19)	19,898,720	(43,214,661)
Income tax effects (Note 21)	(5,969,616)	12,964,399
	<b>13,929,104</b>	<b>(30,250,262)</b>
<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)	43,002,587	84,641,183
Income tax effects (Note 21)	(12,900,776)	(25,392,355)
	<b>30,101,811</b>	<b>59,248,828</b>
Share in other comprehensive income (loss) of		
an associate (Note 10)	(2,717,602)	(4,547,578)
	<b>41,313,313</b>	<b>24,450,988</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>₱181,970,408</b>	<b>₱1,381,494,813</b>

*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 (Note 9)	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
<b>Balance at January 1, 2020</b>	<b>₱1,000,000,000</b>	<b>₱1,000,000,000</b>	<b>₱2,060,648,802</b>	<b>₱179,604,796</b>	<b>₱29,249,997</b>	<b>₱2,159,596</b>	<b>₱11,717,913</b>	<b>₱4,283,381,104</b>
Total comprehensive income	-	-	140,657,095	-	13,929,104	(2,717,602)	30,101,811	181,970,408
Issuance of stocks	20,656,960	4,367,220	-	-	-	-	-	25,024,180
Application of deposit for future stock subscriptions (Note 15)	122,918,040	116,400,380	-	-	-	-	-	239,318,420
Stock dividends	-	500,000,000	(500,000,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends (Note 17)	-	-	(420,000,000)	-	-	-	-	(₱420,000,000)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>₱1,143,575,000</b>	<b>₱1,620,767,600</b>	<b>₱1,281,305,897</b>	<b>₱179,604,796</b>	<b>₱43,179,101</b>	<b>(₱558,006)</b>	<b>₱41,819,724</b>	<b>₱4,309,694,112</b>
Balance at January 1, 2019	₱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 9)	-	-	2,365,058	(2,365,058)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends (Note 17)	-	-	(790,000,000)	-	-	-	-	(790,000,000)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>₱1,000,000,000</b>	<b>₱1,000,000,000</b>	<b>₱2,060,648,802</b>	<b>₱179,604,796</b>	<b>₱29,249,997</b>	<b>₱2,159,596</b>	<b>₱11,717,913</b>	<b>₱4,283,381,104</b>

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.





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

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**STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	<b>Years Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Income before income tax	<b>₱180,370,435</b>	₱1,879,125,207
Adjustments for:		
Provision for credit losses (Note 9)	<b>511,853,110</b>	194,222,326
Depreciation and amortization (Note 11)	<b>209,280,727</b>	188,354,820
Retirement expense (Note 19)	<b>32,977,846</b>	10,670,697
Amortization of premium/discount on bills payable (Note 14)	<b>5,975,727</b>	1,640,924
Amortization of net discount on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (Note 7)	<b>(4,208,017)</b>	(2,481,182)
Amortization of net discount on financial assets at amortized cost (Note 8)	<b>(3,765,256)</b>	(3,128,043)
Share in net income of an associate (Note 10)	<b>(2,333,925)</b>	(151,382,348)
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	<b>280,224</b>	179,191
Gain on disposal of property and equipment (Note 18)	<b>(62,346)</b>	(147,211)
Operating income before changes in operating assets and liabilities:	<b>930,368,525</b>	2,117,054,381
Increase in the amounts of:		
Loans and receivables	<b>(980,905,991)</b>	(1,430,145,793)
Other assets	<b>(64,009,601)</b>	(51,687,012)
Increase in the amounts of:		
Deposit liabilities	<b>955,988,666</b>	1,760,858,497
Other liabilities	<b>45,206,190</b>	342,889,367
Net cash generated from operations	<b>886,647,789</b>	2,738,969,440
Income taxes paid	<b>(380,384,325)</b>	(508,773,932)
Contribution to retirement fund (Note 19)	-	(17,586,545)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<b>506,263,464</b>	2,212,608,963
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Acquisitions of:		
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 8)	<b>(198,714,435)</b>	(58,931,111)
Financial assets at FVOCI	<b>(119,996,789)</b>	(183,149,431)
Additional investment in associates (Notes 10 and 23)	<b>(74,232,360)</b>	(23,546,580)
Property and equipment (Note 11)	<b>(62,139,361)</b>	(402,254,884)
Software costs (Note 12)	<b>(8,556,424)</b>	(4,556,742)
Proceeds from:		
Dividends from an associate (Notes 10 and 17)	<b>24,000,000</b>	100,800,000
Maturity of financial assets at amortized cost (Note 8)	<b>94,201,496</b>	21,171,085
Disposal of property and equipment (Note 11)	<b>587,457</b>	147,214
Redemption of FVOCI investments (Note 7)	-	219,909,000
Net cash used in investing activities	<b>(344,850,416)</b>	(330,411,449)

(Forward)



	<b>Years Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Availments of bills payable (Note 14)	<b>₱1,191,117,123</b>	₱298,834,227
Settlements of bills payable (Note 14)	<b>(833,160,000)</b>	(283,160,000)
Payment of principal portion of lease liability	<b>(118,966,877)</b>	(94,317,285)
Dividends paid (Note 17)	<b>(424,641,403)</b>	(793,448,343)
Proceeds from (Note 17):		
Issuance of common stock	<b>4,367,220</b>	239,318,420
Issuance of preferred stock	<b>20,656,960</b>	-
Net cash used in financing activities	<b>(160,626,977)</b>	(632,772,981)
<b>EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
	<b>(280,224)</b>	(179,191)
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
	<b>505,847</b>	1,249,245,342
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>		
Cash and other cash items	<b>175,850,046</b>	135,437,786
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	<b>375,395,257</b>	323,613,641
Due from other banks	<b>2,657,500,639</b>	1,500,449,173
	<b>3,208,745,942</b>	1,959,500,600
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR</b>		
Cash and other cash items	<b>212,449,582</b>	175,850,046
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	<b>271,318,653</b>	375,395,257
Due from other banks	<b>2,725,483,554</b>	2,657,500,639
	<b>3,209,251,789</b>	₱3,208,745,942

**OPERATIONAL CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST**

	<b>Years Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Interest received	<b>₱3,695,834,304</b>	₱5,629,862,632
Interest paid	<b>302,641,974</b>	287,232,867

*See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.*



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

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**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**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, 2020 and 2019, 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, 2020 and 2019, the Bank has 97 and 96 branches, respectively.

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**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 Bank are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following new accounting pronouncements which were adopted starting January 1, 2020.

- *Amendments to PFRS 3, Business Combinations, Definition of a Business*  
The amendments to PFRS 3 clarifies that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. Furthermore, it clarifies that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. These amendments may impact future periods should the Company enter into any business combinations.
- *Amendments to PFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures and PFRS 9, Financial Instruments, Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*  
The amendments to PFRS 9 provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainties about the timing and or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument
- *Amendments to PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, and PAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, Definition of Material*

The amendments provide a new definition of material that states “information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.”

The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users.



- Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on March 29, 2018  
The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the standard-setters in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards.

The revised Conceptual Framework includes new concepts, provides updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts.

- Amendments to PFRS 16, *COVID-19-related Rent Concessions*  
The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying the PFRS 16 requirement on lease modifications to rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. A lessee may elect not to assess whether a rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification if it meets all of the following criteria:
  - The rent concession is a direct consequence of COVID-19;
  - The change in lease payments results in a revised lease consideration that is substantially the same as, or less than, the lease consideration immediately preceding the change;
  - Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before June 30, 2021; and
  - There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

A lessee that applies this practical expedient will account for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19 related rent concession in the same way it would account for a change that is not a lease modification, i.e., as a variable lease payment.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after June 1, 2020. Early adoption is permitted.

## **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, 2020, 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 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 5 *Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies*. The Bank's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out in Note 5 *Financial Risk Management Objectives and 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 5 *Financial Risk Management Objectives and 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.

The transfer of risks and rewards is evaluated by comparing the Bank's exposure, before and after the transfer, with the variability in the amounts and timing of the net cash flows of the transferred asset. The Bank has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset if its exposure to the variability in the present value of the future net cash flows from the financial asset does not change significantly as a result of the transfer (e.g., because the entity has sold a financial asset subject to an agreement to buy it back at a fixed price or the sole price plus a lender's return).

The Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset if its exposure to such variability is no longer significant in relation to the total variability in the present value of the future net cash flows associated with the financial asset (e.g., because the entity has sold a financial asset subject only to an option to buy it back at its fair value at the time of repurchase or has transferred fully proportionate share of the cash flows from a larger financial asset in an agreement).



Whether the Bank has retained control of the transferred asset depends on the transferee's ability to sell the asset. If the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer, the entity has not retained control.

#### *Modification of financial assets*

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new asset, with the difference between its carrying amount and the fair value of the new asset recognized as a derecognition gain or loss in profit or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

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

- introduction of an equity feature;
- change in counterparty; and
- if the modification results in the asset no longer considered SPPI.

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

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

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

#### *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.

#### *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.

#### 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.

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	5 to 7 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.

#### Leases

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.

### 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.

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

*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.

*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.



#### *Employee leave entitlement*

Employee leave entitlements pertain to the vacation leave credits that can be carried over and monetized by the employees. The valuation of the Parent Company's accrual for other long-term employee benefits are dependent on certain assumptions used by its internal actuary in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include, among others, discount and salary rates, future salary increase and average remaining working lives of employees.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the amount of long-term employee benefits accrued by the Parent Company is ₱25.3 million and ₱71.9 million, respectively (Note 15).

#### 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 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.

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### 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. Assessment of going concern*

The Bank's management has made an assessment of the ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Bank has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

*b. 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.



c. *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*.

d. *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

e. *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, 2020 and 2019, 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, 2020 and 2019, entities on which the Bank has significant influence are disclosed in Note 10.

f. *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 reviews its financial assets and commitments at each reporting date to determine the amount of expected credit losses to be recognized in the statement of financial position and any changes thereto in the statement of income. Additional considerations were made in estimating the ECL in response to the changing credit environment brought about by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

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 Probability of Default (PDs) to the individual grades
- Criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a lifetime CL basis and the qualitative assessment
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL models, including 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, exposure-at-default (EADs) and loss-given-default (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, 2020 and 2019, 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.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank expects to realize its recognized deferred tax assets in future taxable periods. The Bank attributed the probability of attaining the forecast of taxable income, and its sufficiency, through planned expansions through establishment of new branches and the general recovery of the economy.



*d. 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).

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#### 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 assets at FVOCI and Financial assets at amortized cost*

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.

Fair values of unquoted debt securities were based on interpolation of Philippine zero rate of 3.8% and 4.7% in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

*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 2020 and 2019.

*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 2020 and 2019, 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 2020 and 2019, 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, 2020 and 2019 (amounts in thousands):

	2020				
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Recurring fair value measurements</b>					
Financial assets at FVOCI					
Government debt securities	1,069,094	1,069,094	-	-	1,069,094
<b>Assets and liabilities for which fair values are disclosed*:</b>					
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Financial assets at amortized cost	853,219	-	616,638	299,626	916,264
Government debt securities					
Loans and receivables					
Receivables from borrowers	12,388	-	-	25,867	25,867
<b>Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost</b>					
Bills payable	910,744	-	-	954,381	954,381
Deposit liabilities					
Special savings	2,190,973	-	-	1,273,347	1,273,347

*\*pertain to noncurrent assets and liabilities*

	2019				
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Recurring fair value measurements</b>					
Financial assets at FVOCI					
Government debt securities	P901,886	P901,886	P-	P-	P901,886
<b>Assets and liabilities for which fair values are disclosed*:</b>					
<b>Financial assets</b>					
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
<b>Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost</b>					
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*

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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.



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## 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.

#### *Bank's Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic*

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted all types of businesses and the banking sector is among the severely hit, at least operationally. As the National Government imposed stringent quarantine measures and mobility becomes limited, being part of the sector essential to the economy, the need for the Bank to quickly adapt to the rapidly changing business climate becomes apparent. In spite of the exceedingly challenging situation, the Bank continued to open its doors to serve the public while looking after the health, safety and well-being of the workers including service personnel and customers. In place are team rotation work schedules, work from home arrangements, mandatory health and safety measures, and case management protocols which are all included in the Group's Work Management Plan.

In view of the heightened credit risk arising from the COVID 19- pandemic, the Group responded by issuing several credit bulletins on the changes in credit granting and lending policies. This includes, among others, the implementation of guidelines to comply with the provisions of the Bayanihan to Heal as One Act and the tightening of credit approval requirements for new loans and credit facilities both to new and existing clients. In addition, there were also guidelines on post-enhanced community quarantine (ECQ) collection, policies for managing loans affected by the COVID-19 crisis, and procedures for the availment of the regulatory relief measure stated in BSP memoranda No. M-2020-008 (Regulatory Relief for BSFIs Affected by the Corona Virus Disease 2019) and M-2020-032 (Amendments to M-2020-008) (Note 9).



*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, 2020 and 2019:

2020				
	Maximum Exposure*	Fair Value of Collateral	Financial Effect of Collateral	Net Exposure
<b>Receivables from borrowers</b>	<b>₱12,123,531,403</b>	<b>₱2,927,470,437</b>	<b>₱2,831,478,254</b>	<b>₱9,292,053,149</b>

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

2019				
	Maximum Exposure*	Fair Value of Collateral	Financial Effect of Collateral	Net Exposure
Receivables from borrowers	₱11,618,182,627	₱2,905,503,650	₱2,815,024,617	₱8,803,158,010

\*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, 2020 and 2019 (Note 13).

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands):

2020					
	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	₱11,064,734	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱11,064,734
Real estate, renting and business activities	420	-	-	-	420
Financial institutions	2,774,435	-	119,674	-	2,894,109
Government	271,319	1,069,094	733,545	-	2,073,958
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	163,430	-	-	-	163,430
Education	25,689	-	-	-	25,689
Other community, social and personal service activities	1,689,792	-	-	32,687	1,722,479
Manufacturing	18,756	-	-	-	18,756
	<b>16,008,575</b>	<b>1,069,094</b>	<b>853,219</b>	<b>32,687</b>	<b>17,963,575</b>
Less allowance for credit losses	869,104	-	-	-	869,104
<b>Total</b>	<b>₱15,139,471</b>	<b>₱1,069,094</b>	<b>₱853,219</b>	<b>₱32,687</b>	<b>₱117,094,471</b>

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

\*\*Reported under 'Other Assets'



	2019				Total
	Loans and Receivables*	Financial assets at FVOCI	Financial assets at amortized cost	Security Deposits**	
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>P14,676,111</b>	<b>P901,886</b>	<b>P744,941</b>	<b>P37,925</b>	<b>P16,360,863</b>

\*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, 2020 and 2019:

Due from BSP	2020			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱271,318,653	₱-	₱-	₱271,318,653
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>₱271,318,653</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱271,318,653</b>

Due from BSP	2019			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱375,395,257	₱-	₱-	₱375,395,257
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>₱375,395,257</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱375,395,257</b>

Due from other banks	2020			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱1,564,000,136	₱-	₱-	₱1,564,000,136
Standard grade	1,161,483,418	-	-	1,161,483,418
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>₱2,725,483,554</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱2,725,483,554</b>

Due from other banks	2019			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱663,612,860	₱-	₱-	₱663,612,860
Standard grade	1,993,887,779	-	-	1,993,887,779
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>₱2,657,500,639</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱2,657,500,639</b>

Financial assets at FVOCI	2020			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱1,069,093,682	₱-	₱-	₱1,069,093,682
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>₱1,069,093,682</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱1,069,093,682</b>





2019				
	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	₱901,886,290	₱-	₱-	₱901,886,290
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>₱901,886,290</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱901,886,290</b>

2020				
	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	₱853,218,810	₱-	₱-	₱853,218,810
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>₱853,218,810</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱853,218,810</b>

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	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>₱744,940,616</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱744,940,616</b>

*Receivable from borrowers*

2020				
	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	7,342,530,472	-	-	7,342,530,472
Past due but not impaired	248,276,570	-	1,800,446,560	2,048,723,130
Past due and impaired	-	-	729,288,809	729,288,809
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>₱7,590,807,042</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱2,529,735,369</b>	<b>₱10,120,542,411</b>

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
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>₱9,213,989,288</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱285,232,623</b>	<b>₱9,499,221,911</b>

2020				
	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	₱2,066,986,363	₱-	₱-	₱2,066,986,363
Standard grade	-	3,199,842	-	3,199,842
Past due but not impaired	54,788,010	-	117,615,573	172,403,583
Past due and impaired	-	-	385,444,525	385,444,525
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>₱2,121,774,373</b>	<b>₱3,199,842</b>	<b>₱503,060,098</b>	<b>₱2,628,034,313</b>



	2019			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
<b>Other loans</b>				
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
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>₱2,201,312,113</b>	<b>₱904,320</b>	<b>₱37,140,851</b>	<b>₱2,239,357,284</b>

*Other receivables*

	2020			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
<b>Accrued interest receivables</b>				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱15,976,483	₱-	₱-	₱15,976,483
Standard grade	198,267,680	-	-	198,267,680
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>₱214,244,163</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱214,244,163</b>

	2019			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
<b>Accrued interest receivables</b>				
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	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>₱242,177,240</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱242,177,240</b>

	2020			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
<b>Accounts receivables</b>				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-
Standard grade	18,551,551	-	-	18,551,551
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>₱18,551,551</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱18,551,551</b>

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

	2020			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
<b>Security deposits</b>				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱33,396,846	₱-	₱-	₱33,396,846
Standard grade	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>₱33,396,846</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱33,396,846</b>



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

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, 2020 and 2019, 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, 2020 and 2019, the Bank's outstanding restructured receivables tagged as impaired account amounting to ₱328.9 million and ₱0.3 million, respectively.

*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 unlikeliness 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 less the savings retention required for the loan. The bank believes that the savings retention decreases the exposure from non-collection since the bank has the contractual right to deduct the savings retention from any unpaid amount in the event of customer default. A financial asset's EAD is defined as the sum of EAD from principal and EAD from interest less the savings retention.

#### *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 segmenting each loan portfolio to PD score bands grouping with 1 as the highest grade and 6 as the lowest grade. EThe Bank's PDs are mainly categorized into the following: (a) microfinance loans (b) small and medium-size enterprise financing; and (c) personal and consumption loans.

#### *Loss given default (LGD)*

The Bank's LGD model considers certain factors such as the historical cash flow recovery, reasonable and supportable information about future economic conditions, where appropriate and the recovery period of the loan during the time it matured. Generally, the model utilizes the Bank's existing loan exposure rating system which is designed to capture these factors as well as the period where recovery of interest and principal is already finished. 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. In addition, to further reflect the effect of COVID-19 pandemic, additional overaly related to number of cases was added in the model to have a multiplier effect on the PD rate.

### 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):

	2020					Total
	On Demand	Less than 30 days	30 to 90 days	91 to 360 days	More than 360 days	
<b>Financial Assets</b>						
Cash and other cash items	₱212,450	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱212,450
Due from BSP	271,319	-	-	-	-	271,319
Due from other banks*	469,166	775,209	1,484,954	-	-	2,729,329
Financial assets at FVOCI*	-	123,674	-	33,608	915,634	1,072,916
Financial assets at amortized Cost	-	81,109	-	15,203	767,425	863,737
Loans and receivables*						
Microfinance	2,048,723	260,791	1,425,721	9,195,667	-	12,930,902
Others	440,233	115,529	501,511	2,211,664	25,867	3,294,804
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>3,441,891</b>	<b>1,356,312</b>	<b>3,412,186</b>	<b>11,456,142</b>	<b>1,708,926</b>	<b>21,375,457</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>						
Deposit liabilities						
Demand	262,352	-	-	-	-	262,352
Savings	11,372,860	48,470	21,098	317,004	932,662	12,692,094
Bills payable	-	-	225,000	608,160	82,620	915,780
Other liabilities	303,163	9,509	26,912	60,967	100,219	500,770
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>11,938,375</b>	<b>57,979</b>	<b>273,010</b>	<b>986,131</b>	<b>1,115,501</b>	<b>14,370,996</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>(₱8,496,484)</b>	<b>₱1,298,333</b>	<b>₱3,139,176</b>	<b>₱10,470,011</b>	<b>₱593,425</b>	<b>₱7,004,461</b>

\*includes future interest



	2019					Total
	On Demand	Less than 30 days	30 to 90 days	91 to 360 days	More than 360 days	
<b>Financial Assets</b>						
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
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>1,228,237</b>	<b>1,746,028</b>	<b>2,715,424</b>	<b>9,245,943</b>	<b>926,212</b>	<b>15,861,844</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>						
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
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>11,802,387</b>	<b>76,389</b>	<b>201,255</b>	<b>348,240</b>	<b>885,461</b>	<b>13,313,732</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>(₱10,574,150)</b>	<b>₱1,669,639</b>	<b>₱2,514,169</b>	<b>₱8,897,703</b>	<b>₱40,751</b>	<b>₱2,548,112</b>

\*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 2020 and 2019. 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 2020 and 2019. Special savings deposits have interest rates of 2.0% to 4.3% in 2020 and 2019.

The Bank pays fixed interest rates on its bills payables from and 4.2% to 6.5% per annum in 2020 and 2019, respectively, and payable within 6 months to 7 years in 2020 and 2019.

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:

	<b>Changes in interest rates (in basis points)</b>			
	<b>2020</b>		<b>2019</b>	
	<b>+10.0</b>	<b>-10.0</b>	<b>+10.0</b>	<b>-10.0</b>
Sensitivity of equity	<b>₱71,503,957</b>	<b>₱71,814,921</b>	<b>(₱11,370,908)</b>	<b>₱11,248,945</b>



*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, 2020 and 2019, 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, 2020 and 2019, 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:

	2020	2019
Cash and other cash items	<b>₱212,449,582</b>	₱175,850,046
Due from BSP	<b>271,318,653</b>	375,395,257
Due from other banks	<b>2,725,483,554</b>	2,657,500,639
	<b>₱3,209,251,789</b>	₱3,208,745,942

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:

	2020	2019
Demand deposit	<b>₱385,391,345</b>	₱345,146,771
Savings deposit	<b>83,774,869</b>	85,834,701
Time deposit	<b>2,256,317,340</b>	2,226,519,167
	<b>₱2,725,483,554</b>	₱2,657,500,639

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, due from other banks include dollar-denominated deposits amounting to \$0.6 million (₱30.0 million) and \$0.3 million (₱15.6 million), respectively.

Peso-denominated deposits pertain to demand, savings, and time deposit accounts that earn interest at annual rates ranging from nil to 1.5% and nil to 4.0% in 2020 and 2019, respectively. Dollar-denominated deposits earn interest at annual rates ranging from 0.1% to 0.3% in 2020 and 2019.

Total interest income earned on deposits from other banks amounted to ₱53.8 million and ₱114.7 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively. Of these amounts, ₱13,959 and ₱17,163 pertain to interest income from dollar deposits in 2020 and 2019, respectively. Foreign exchange gain recognized under miscellaneous income amounted to ₱28,978 and ₱21,654 in 2020 and 2019, respectively.



## 7. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

Debt securities at FVOCI consist of quoted government debt securities amounting to ₱1,069.1 million and ₱901.9 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, that earn nominal interest rates ranging from 3.5% to 6.5% in 2020 and 2019, respectively. Effective interest rates range from 3.4% to 7.0% and 3.4% to 8.6% in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Interest income on Financial asset at FVOCI investments amounted to ₱44.8 million and ₱43.1 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively. Amortized premium on FVOCI investments amounted to ₱4.2 million and ₱2.5 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

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

	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	₱11,717,913	(₱47,530,915)
Fair value changes during the year	43,002,587	84,641,183
Income tax effects	(12,900,776)	(25,392,355)
	<b>30,101,811</b>	59,248,828
Balance at December 31	<b>₱41,819,724</b>	₱11,717,913

## 8. Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

This account consists of:

	2020	2019
Quoted debt securities	₱733,545,342	₱581,506,279
Unquoted debt securities	119,673,468	163,434,337
	<b>₱853,218,810</b>	₱744,940,616

### Quoted debt securities

Government debt securities have fixed annual interest rates ranging from 3.3% to 5.8% in 2020 and 2019, and EIR ranging from 3.5% to 5.8% in 2020 and 2019.

The terms of these investments range from 3 to 10 years in 2020 and 2019.

### 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, 2020 and 2019, MSME notes amounted to ₱17.2 million in 2020 and ₱42.2 million 2019 with a term of one (1) to five (5) years. These notes bear annual interest rates of 2% in 2020 and 2019. Income earned from this account amounted to ₱1.6 million in 2020 and ₱1.4 million in 2019.



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 ₱3.5 million in 2020 and ₱8.0 million in 2019, and amortized discount amounted to ₱0.6 million in 2020 and ₱1.1 million in 2019.

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:

	2020	2019
Quoted debt securities	<b>₱33,412,701</b>	₱26,457,587
Unquoted debt securities	<b>4,108,964</b>	9,359,538
Balance at end of year	<b>₱37,521,665</b>	₱35,817,125

## 9. Loans and Receivables

This account consists of:

	2020	2019
Receivables from borrowers		
Microfinance loans* (Note 14)	<b>₱10,120,542,411</b>	₱9,499,221,910
Regular loans	<b>1,867,636,678</b>	1,468,661,055
Agricultural-agrarian loans	<b>760,397,639</b>	770,696,229
	<b>12,748,576,728</b>	11,738,579,194
Other receivables:		
Accrued interest receivables		
Receivable from borrowers	<b>198,267,675</b>	222,772,556
FVOCI investments	<b>7,223,665</b>	7,199,775
Investments at amortized cost	<b>7,097,570</b>	6,889,471
Cash and cash equivalents	<b>1,655,253</b>	5,315,438
Accounts receivable (Note 22)	<b>18,551,551</b>	7,384,529
	<b>12,981,372,442</b>	11,988,140,963
Less: Allowance for credit losses	<b>826,610,881</b>	344,925,255
Unamortized discount on loan modification	<b>42,492,972</b>	-
	<b>₱12,112,268,589</b>	₱11,643,215,708

\*Include microfinance loans used to secure bills payable amounting to ₱1.2 billion and ₱0.3 billion as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Regular loans include salary loans granted to the Bank's employees and officers and government and schools employees amounting to ₱5.2 million and ₱20.9 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and earning fixed annual interest rates ranging from 6.0% to 28.0% in 2020 and 2019 (see Note 22).



Interest income on receivables from borrowers amounted to ₱3.6 billion and ₱5.5 billion in 2020 and 2019, respectively. Receivables from borrowers earn interest with effective interest rates ranging from 33.5% to 57.9% in 2020 and 2019. Nominal interest rates of these receivables range from % to % and 12.0% to 28.0% in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

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

	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of year	<b>₱343,119,123</b>	₱149,092,757
Provision for credit losses	<b>510,080,293</b>	222,515,534
Written-off loans	<b>(29,886,416)</b>	(28,489,168)
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>₱823,313,000</b>	₱343,119,123

The movements in allowance for credit losses on other receivables follow:

	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of year	<b>₱1,806,132</b>	₱1,638,720
Provision for (Recovery from) credit losses	<b>1,772,817</b>	195,960
Written-off loans	<b>(281,068)</b>	(28,548)
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>₱3,297,881</b>	₱1,806,132

#### *Modification of Loans and Receivables*

On March 25, 2020, Republic Act No. 11469, otherwise known as the Bayanihan to Heal as One Act (“Bayanihan 1 Act”) was enacted. Bayanihan 1 Act provides that all covered institutions shall implement a 30-day grace period for all loans with principal and/or interest and lease amortization falling due within the enhanced community quarantine (ECQ) period without incurring interest on interest, penalties, fees and other charges. Subsequently, on September 11, 2020, Republic Act No. 11494, otherwise known as the Bayanihan to Recover as One Act (“Bayanihan 2 Act”), was enacted.

Under Bayanihan 2 Act, a one-time 60-day grace period is granted for the payment of all existing, current and outstanding loans falling due, or any part thereof, on or before December 31, 2020, without incurring interest on interests, penalties, fees, or other charges and thereby extending the maturity of the said loans. Furthermore, a minimum 30-day grace period shall also be granted by covered institutions to all payments due within the period of community quarantine on rent and utility-related expenditures without incurring penalties, interest and other charges.

Apart from the above-mentioned, the Bank did not offer any additional reliefs to its borrowers/counterparties as a response to the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The total modification losses resulting from Bayanihan 1 Act and Bayanihan 2 Act recognized in the statement of comprehensive income under “Interest Income” amounted to ₱191.37 million. The net impact of the loan modification after subsequent accretion of the modified loans amounted to a net loss of ₱42.49 million.

#### 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, 2020 and 2019, the Bank’s PAR amounted to ₱3.0 billion and ₱0.3 billion, 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:

	2020			2019		
	Performing	Non-Performing	Total	Performing	Non-Performing	Total
Loans and receivables						
Microfinance loans	₱7,752,426,414	₱2,529,735,369	₱10,282,161,783	₱9,472,478,742	₱229,657,164	₱9,702,135,906
Regular loans	1,502,571,144	367,934,715	1,870,505,859	1,448,766,690	19,947,880	1,468,714,570
Agricultural-agrarian loans	655,851,537	138,325,224	794,176,761	784,952,320	5,548,955	790,501,275
	<b>₱9,910,849,095</b>	<b>₱3,035,995,308</b>	<b>₱12,946,844,403</b>	₱11,706,197,751	₱255,153,999	₱11,961,351,750

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, secured and unsecured NPLs of the Bank follow:

	2020	2019
Secured	₱3,031,739,430	₱253,522,399
Unsecured	4,255,879	1,631,600
	<b>₱3,035,995,309</b>	₱255,153,999

Restructured loans as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to ₱129.37 million and nil, respectively. The Bank's loan portfolio includes non-risk loans as defined under BSP regulations totaling ₱9.7 billion and ₱11.44 billion as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.



*Secured and unsecured portion of loans*

The following table shows the secured and unsecured portions of receivables from borrowers as at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Secured portion				
Deposit hold-out (Note 13)	₱12,730,519,888	99.9%	₱11,940,007,883	99.8%
Unsecured portion	18,056,835	0.1%	21,343,867	0.2%
	<b>₱12,946,844,403</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>₱11,961,351,750</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

*Industry concentration of loans*

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, information on the concentration of gross loans and receivables as to industry follows (amounts in thousands):

	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Wholesale and retail trade	₱10,850,490	85.1%	₱10,157,679	86.5%
Other community, social and personal service activities	1,689,792	13.3%	21,154	0.2%
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	163,514	1.3%	177,374	1.5%
Education	25,689	0.2%	56,515	0.5%
Manufacturing	16,461	0.1%	16,839	0.1%
Real estate renting and business activities	2,630	0.0%	1,309,018	11.2%
Government	—	—	—	0.0%
Financial institutions	—	—	—	0.0%
	<b>₱12,748,576</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>₱11,738,579</b>	<b>100%</b>

The BSP considers, and it is the Bank's policy, 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 of allowance for ECLs between stages*

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) for the Bank's portfolio of microfinance loans:

	2020			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
<b>Loss allowance at January 1, 2019</b>	₱177,697,107	₱74,163	₱165,347,853	₱343,119,123
<b>Movements with P&amp;L impact</b>				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(504,176)	504,176	—	—
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(656,165,488)	—	656,165,488	—
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	9,846	(9,846)	—	—
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	—	(126,251)	126,251	—
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	48,793	—	(48,793)	—
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	—	82,394	(82,394)	—
New financial assets originated or purchased	698,015,770	—	—	698,015,770
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	58,242,425	83,666	(75,282,012)	(16,955,921)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(141,859,319)	—	(29,120,237)	(170,979,556)
<b>Total movements with P&amp;L impact</b>	<b>(42,212,149)</b>	<b>534,139</b>	<b>551,758,303</b>	<b>510,080,293</b>
<b>Total net P&amp;L charge during the period</b>	<b>135,484,958</b>	<b>608,302</b>	<b>717,106,156</b>	<b>853,199,416</b>
<b>Other movements without P&amp;L impact</b>				
Write-offs and other movements	—	—	(29,886,416)	(29,886,416)
<b>Total movements without P&amp;L impact</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(29,886,416)</b>	<b>(29,886,416)</b>
<b>Loss allowance at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>₱135,484,958</b>	<b>₱608,302</b>	<b>₱687,219,740</b>	<b>₱823,313,000</b>



	2019			
	ECL Staging			Total
	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)	–
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

*Transfers of gross outstanding loans between stages*

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

	2020			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2020	₱11,635,834,859	₱910,878	₱324,606,013	₱11,961,351,750
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(4,269,242)	4,269,242	–	–
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(3,047,599,734)	–	3,047,599,734	–
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	407,743	(407,743)	–	–
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	–	(284,164)	284,164	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	2,315,741	–	(2,315,741)	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	–	348,916	(348,916)	–
New financial assets originated or purchased	21,384,935,096	–	–	21,384,935,096
Collections of principal and interest	(12,300,841,135)	(120,672)	(256,441,530)	(12,557,403,337)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(7,764,650,692)	–	(47,501,999)	(7,812,152,691)
Write-offs and other movements	–	–	(29,886,416)	(29,886,416)
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2020	₱9,779,613,389	₱4,716,457	₱3,035,995,309	₱12,946,844,403

	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



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 has no movement in 2020 and decreased by ₱2.4 million in 2019.

## 10. Investment in Associates

This account consists of:

	2020	2019
<b>Acquisition cost</b>		
Balance at beginning of year, as previously reported	₱132,296,581	₱108,750,000
Additional investments during the year (Note 22)	74,232,360	23,546,580
	<b>206,528,941</b>	132,296,580
<b>Accumulated equity in net earnings</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	500,450,162	349,067,814
Share in net income of an associate	2,333,925	151,382,349
	<b>502,784,087</b>	500,450,163
<b>Accumulated equity in other comprehensive income (loss)</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	2,159,596	6,707,174
Share in other comprehensive income of an associate	(2,717,602)	(4,547,578)
	<b>(558,006)</b>	2,159,596
<b>Dividends</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	(241,450,000)	(140,650,000)
Dividends	(24,000,000)	(100,800,000)
	<b>(265,450,000)</b>	(241,450,000)
Investment in CARD MRI Rizal Bank, Inc.	442,495,382	392,943,242
Investment in MIDAS	809,640	513,098
	<b>₱443,305,022</b>	₱393,456,340

### 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. 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):

	2020	2019
<i>Statements of Comprehensive Income</i>		
Revenues	<b>₱1,083.4</b>	₱1,671.3
Expenses	<b>1,077.7</b>	1,293.0
Net income	<b>5.7</b>	378.2
Other comprehensive income (loss)	<b>(6.8)</b>	(11.4)
Total comprehensive income	<b>(1.1)</b>	366.9
<i>Statements of Financial Position</i>		
Current assets	<b>4,806.9</b>	4,840.2
Noncurrent assets	<b>1,077.7</b>	340.8
Current liabilities	<b>(3,783.0)</b>	(3,447.0)
Noncurrent liabilities	<b>(1,492.5)</b>	(720.4)
Net assets	<b>1,124.4</b>	1,013.6
Bank's share in net assets in CMRBI	<b>₱442.5</b>	₱392.9

In 2020 and 2019, the Bank made additional investments to CMRBI amounting to ₱74.0 million and ₱23.5 million, respectively. The additional investments in CMRBI were sourced from the reclassification of Subscription to CMRBI shares in the prior year amounting to ₱50.0 million (Note 12) and additional share acquisitions amounting to ₱24.0 million in 2020.

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

Investment in MIDAS represents the Bank's 10.7% ownership for interest in the Corporation.

The primary purposes of the Company are: (1) to engage in the business of collating, developing and analyzing credit information individuals, institutions and all types of business concerns; (2) develop and undertake the continuing exchange of credit information among its members and subscribers; (3) provide an impartial source of credit information for debtors, creditors and the public; (4) provide its members and subscribers credit reports and references covering, among others, company profiles, financial performance and conditions, management, debt record and operating data; (5) undertake industry and market studies and surveys in support of credit analysis, credit information generation and securities rating; and, (6) publish, print and distribute newsletters, journals, books, periodicals and other printed materials containing surveys, research, evaluation, data and other information useful to the business community. The primary place of business of MIDAS is at TSKI Corporate Office, National Highway, Brgy. Mali-ao, Pavia, Iloilo.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no agreements entered into by the Bank and any of the associates that may restrict dividends and other capital distributions to be paid and the Bank has no share on commitments and contingencies of both associates. Both MIDAS and CMRBI are not listed on any public exchange and there are no quoted market prices available for their shares.



## 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
<b>December 31, 2020</b>									
<b>Cost</b>									
Balance at beginning 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
Additions	–	3,708,821	35,491,647	10,972,342	–	5,998,248	5,968,303	96,901,865	159,041,226
Disposals	–	–	(1,073,101)	–	–	(165,389)	–	(525,111)	(1,763,601)
Reclassification (Note 12)	–	7,471,768	–	–	–	–	(7,471,768)	–	–
Balance at end of year	₱197,662,431	₱357,667,825	₱448,190,428	₱151,010,251	₱6,591,245	₱36,703,007	₱8,081,452	₱394,658,449	₱1,600,565,088
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization</b>									
Balance at beginning of year	–	196,558,948	327,623,834	98,750,255	4,622,606	19,797,347	–	85,594,717	732,947,707
Depreciation and amortization	–	27,795,546	42,745,404	17,377,047	923,949	2,927,735	–	109,839,756	201,609,437
Disposals	–	–	(1,073,101)	–	–	(165,389)	–	–	(1,238,490)
Reclassification (Note 12)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at end of year	–	224,354,494	369,296,137	116,127,302	5,546,555	22,559,693	–	195,434,473	933,318,654
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>₱197,662,431</b>	<b>₱133,313,331</b>	<b>₱78,894,291</b>	<b>₱34,882,949</b>	<b>₱1,044,690</b>	<b>₱14,143,314</b>	<b>₱8,081,452</b>	<b>₱199,223,976</b>	<b>₱667,246,434</b>



	Land	Building	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Land Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Construction in Progress	Right-of-use Assets	Total
<b>December 31, 2019</b>									
<b>Cost</b>									
Balance at beginning of year	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
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization</b>									
Balance at beginning of year	–	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
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>₱197,662,431</b>	<b>₱149,928,288</b>	<b>₱86,148,048</b>	<b>₱41,287,654</b>	<b>₱1,968,639</b>	<b>₱11,072,801</b>	<b>₱9,584,917</b>	<b>₱212,686,978</b>	<b>₱710,339,756</b>



Depreciation and amortization presented in the statements of income follow:

	2020	2019
Property and equipment	₱201,609,437	₱173,632,563
Intangible assets (Note 12)	7,671,290	14,722,257
	<b>₱209,280,727</b>	<b>₱188,354,820</b>

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, 2020, the leasehold improvements under construction pertain to the establishment of a branch and are estimated to be completed in July 2021. 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.

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, 2020 and 2019.

## 12. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	2020	2019
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Security deposits	₱39,108,831	₱37,925,065
Subscription to CMRBI shares	-	50,000,000
	<b>39,108,831</b>	<b>87,925,065</b>
<b>Nonfinancial assets</b>		
Stationeries and supplies	73,687,438	69,851,493
Intangible assets	9,472,360	8,587,226
Prepaid expenses	38,408,522	27,020,915
Others	5,789,423	5,089,005
	<b>127,357,743</b>	<b>110,548,639</b>
	<b>₱166,466,574</b>	<b>₱198,473,704</b>

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 2020 and 2019 amounted to ₱0.8 million.

Subscription to CMRBI shares pertains to deposit made by the Bank for future stock subscription of the CMRBI's proposed increase of capital stock which was approved by SEC on October 29, 2020. Shares were issued to the Bank last December 15, 2020 (Note 10).

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



The movements of intangible assets follow:

	2020	2019
<b>Cost</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	₱44,387,248	₱39,830,506
Additions	8,556,424	4,556,742
Balance at end of year	52,943,672	44,387,248
<b>Accumulated Amortization</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	35,800,022	21,077,765
Amortization (Note 11)	7,671,290	14,722,257
Balance at end of year	43,471,312	35,800,022
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>₱9,472,360</b>	<b>₱8,587,226</b>

### 13. Deposit Liabilities

The Bank's savings deposit liabilities include pledge savings amounting to ₱8.7 billion and ₱8.4 billion as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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 2020 and 2019. 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 2020 and 2019. Special savings deposits include "Tiwala" savings with annual interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 4.3% in 2020 and 2019. Interest expense on deposit liabilities amounted to ₱287.4 million and ₱255.8 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

BSP Circular No. 830 requires reserves against deposit liabilities. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, due from BSP amounting to ₱271.3 million and ₱375.4 million, respectively, were set aside as reserves for deposit liabilities per latest report submitted by the Bank to the BSP. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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:

	2020	2019
<b>Face Value</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	₱548,940,000	₱532,100,000
Availments	1,200,000,000	300,000,000
Principal payments	(833,160,000)	(283,160,000)
Balance at end of year	915,780,000	548,940,000
<b>Unamortized Transaction Costs</b>		

(Forward)



	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of year	(₱2,128,651)	(₱2,603,802)
Availments	(8,882,877)	(1,165,773)
Amortization	5,975,727	1,640,924
Balance at end of year	(5,035,801)	(2,128,651)
<b>Carrying Value</b>	<b>₱910,744,199</b>	<b>₱546,811,349</b>

#### Local banks

Bills payable of ₱447.7 million and ₱299.0 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, pertain to promissory notes obtained from various local banks for working capital requirements with a tenor of one (1) year in 2020 and six (6) months to one (1) year in 2019 and annual interest rates ranging from 3.1% to 3.8% and 4.2% in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

#### International Finance Corporation

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.

On December 18, 2020, the Bank availed additional loan from IFC amounting to ₱300.0 million which bears a fixed rate of 3.5% and has a tenor of one (1) year. The purpose of the Loan is to provide the Bank with funding to be used by exclusively to support or expand the Bank's working capital in response to COVID-19 pandemic.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, carrying value of the loan amounted to ₱463.1 million and ₱247.8 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.

Both loans have the same negative covenants but different financial covenants which are:

b. Financial covenants for loan availed on December 16, 2015

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%;



c. Financial covenants for loan availed on December 18, 2020

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 15.0%;
- equity to assets ratio of not less than 10.0%;
- 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%;
- foreign currency maturity gap ratio of not less than 150%;
- aggregate negative maturity gap ratio of not less than 300%
- minimum liquidity ratio of 20% commencing on and from the rollover date,
- its corporate and wholesale exposure is not more than 50% of total capital.

The period of compliance with the above covenants commenced on March 31, 2016. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank is in compliance with the above covenants.

Receivable from borrowers, particularly microfinance loans amounting to ₱1.2 billion and ₱0.3 billion secure the above borrowings as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (Note 9).

The Bank has undrawn credit line amounting to ₱774.2 million and ₱1.0 billion in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Interest expense recognized in the statements of income amounted to ₱41.8 million and ₱51.5 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively. Unpaid interest as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to ₱1.6 million and ₱1.5 million, respectively, is presented under 'Accrued expenses' (Note 15).

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## 15. Other Liabilities

This account consists of:

	2020	2019
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Lease liabilities (Note 20)	<b>₱196,514,544</b>	₱208,766,138
Accrued interest on deposit liabilities (Note 22)	<b>129,033,898</b>	90,364,953
Accrued expenses	<b>79,457,638</b>	124,049,186
Dividends payable (Note 17)	<b>58,729,043</b>	63,370,446
Accounts payable (Note 22)	<b>34,228,657</b>	39,911,489

(Forward)





	2020	2019
Accrued interest on bills payable (Note 14)	₱1,600,898	₱1,477,657
Refundable deposits	1,205,768	1,205,768
	<b>500,770,446</b>	529,145,637
<b>Nonfinancial liabilities</b>		
Accrued taxes	64,044,873	73,090,164
Accrued vacation leaves	25,330,489	71,931,240
Withholding taxes payable	21,178,681	15,559,539
Deposit for future stock subscription (Notes 17 and 24)	-	239,318,420
	<b>110,554,043</b>	399,899,363
	<b>₱611,324,489</b>	₱929,045,000

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

Accrued taxes pertain to gross receipts taxes payable as of December 31, 2020.

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, 2020 and 2019 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):

	2020			2019		
	Within one year	Beyond one year	Total	Within one year	Beyond one year	Total
<b>Financial Assets</b>						
Cash and other cash items	₱212,450	₱-	₱212,450	₱175,850	₱-	₱175,850
Due from BSP	271,319	-	271,319	375,395	-	375,395
Due from other banks	2,725,484	-	2,725,484	2,657,501	-	2,657,501
Financial assets at FVOCI	157,345	911,749	1,069,094	-	901,886	901,886
Loans and receivables, net	12,108,312	3,957	12,112,269	11,628,312	14,904	11,643,216
Investment securities at amortized costs	96,304	756,915	853,219	-	744,941	744,941
Security deposits	-	33,397	33,397	-	37,925	37,925
<b>Nonfinancial Assets</b>						
Investments in associates	-	443,305	443,305	-	393,456	393,456
Property and equipment, net	-	667,246	667,246	-	710,340	710,340
Retirement asset	-	199,405	199,405	-	212,485	212,485
Deferred tax assets	-	203,555	203,555	-	56,422	56,422
Other assets	-	133,069	133,069	-	160,548	160,548
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>₱15,571,214</b>	<b>₱3,352,598</b>	<b>₱18,923,812</b>	<b>₱14,837,058</b>	<b>₱3,232,907</b>	<b>₱18,069,965</b>



	2020			2019		
	Within one year	Beyond one year	Total	Within one year	Beyond one year	Total
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Deposit liabilities	12,021,784	932,662	12,954,446	₱11,397,649	₱600,809	₱11,998,458
Bills payable, net	828,293	82,451	910,744	381,592	165,219	546,811
Other liabilities:						
Accrued expenses	79,458	–	79,458	123,744	305	124,049
Accrued interest	130,635	–	130,635	91,843	–	91,843
Dividends payable	58,729	–	58,729	63,370	–	63,370
Accounts payable	34,229	–	34,229	39,911	–	39,911
Finance lease liability	97,501	99,014	196,515	91,182	117,584	208,766
Refundable deposits	–	1,206	1,206	–	1,206	1,206
<b>Nonfinancial liabilities</b>						
Deposit for future stock subscription	–	–	–	239,318	–	239,318
Income tax payable	137,603	–	137,603	312,270	–	312,270
Other liabilities:						
Accrued vacation leaves	2,329	23,001	25,330	13,994	57,938	71,932
Accrued taxes	64,045	–	64,045	73,090	–	73,090
Withholding taxes payable	21,178	–	21,178	15,560	–	15,560
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>₱13,475,784</b>	<b>₱1,138,334</b>	<b>₱14,614,118</b>	<b>₱12,843,523</b>	<b>₱943,061</b>	<b>₱13,786,584</b>

## 17. Equity

### Capital Stock

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank's capital stock consists of:

	2020		2019	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
<b>Preferred stock - ₱200 par value, 7,500,000 authorized shares</b>				
Issued and outstanding				
Beginning of year	5,000,000	₱1,000,000,000	5,000,000	₱1,000,000,000
Application of deposit for future stock subscription to issued shares	614,590	122,918,040	–	–
Issuance of shares of stocks	103,285	20,656,960	–	–
Preferred stock at the end of the year	5,717,875	1,143,575,000	5,000,000	1,000,000,000
Subscribed	5,725,000	1,145,000,000	–	–
Subscription receivable	7,125	(1,425,000)	–	–
	5,717,975	₱1,143,575,000	5,000,000	₱1,000,000,000
<b>Common stock - ₱100 par value, 20,000,000 authorized shares</b>				
Issued and outstanding				
Beginning of year	10,000,000	₱1,000,000,000	10,000,000	₱1,000,000,000
Application of deposit for future stock subscription to issued shares	1,164,004	116,400,380	–	–
Issuance of shares of stocks	43,672	4,367,220	–	–
Stock dividends	5,000,000	500,000,000	–	–
Common stock at the end of the year	16,207,676	1,620,767,600	10,000,000	1,000,000,000
Subscribed	17,499,984	1,749,998,400	–	–
Subscription receivable	1,292,308	(129,380,000)	–	–
	16,207,676	₱1,620,767,600	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.

As of December 31, 2019, the application for approval of the proposed increase was not yet filed with the SEC. As such, the deposit for future stock subscriptions amounting to ₱239.3 million was classified under liabilities as of December 31, 2019 (see Note 15). The increase in authorized capital was filed on August 11, 2020 and was approved on October 16, 2020.

At December 31, 2020, the Bank had outstanding subscriptions amounting to ₱1.43 million and ₱129.38 million for preferred and common stocks, respectively. At December 31, 2019, outstanding subscriptions amounted to nil.

Preferred has the following features: (a) 8.0% cumulative dividends, (b) non-participating, (c) non-redeemable, and (d) non-voting. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, dividends amounted to ₱920.0 million and ₱240.0 million, respectively.

#### Dividend Declaration

##### *2020 Cash Dividends*

On February 15, 2020, the BOD declared cash dividends of 8.0% and ₱15.0 per share to its preferred and common stockholders, respectively, to stockholders of record as at January 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 respectively. Cash dividends declared amounting to ₱230.0 million were paid starting March 1, 2020 to preferred and common stockholders.

On November 21, 2020, the BOD declared cash dividends of 8.0% and ₱8.0 per share to its preferred and common stockholders, respectively, to stockholders of record as at December 31, 2019 and October 31, 2020 respectively. Cash dividends declared amounting to ₱190.0 million were paid starting December 1, 2020 to preferred and common stockholders.

##### *2020 Stock Dividends*

On November 21, 2020, the BOD declared stock dividends of 40.0% per share to its common stockholders of record as at December 31, 2019 and October 31, 2020 respectively. The Shareholders approved the declaration of stock dividend on November 28, 2020. Stock dividends declared amounting to ₱500.0 million were distributed starting December 1, 2020.

##### *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.

#### 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.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank issues two classes of capital stock, preferred and common stocks. The Bank considers its paid-up capital as capital as of year-end.

#### 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, 2020 and 2019, 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, 2020 and 2019, as reported to the BSP, is shown in the table below (amounts in millions):

	<b>2020</b>	2019
Tier 1 capital	<b>₱2,844.4</b>	₱3,102.6
Tier 2 capital	<b>944.2</b>	844.0
Total qualifying capital	<b>₱3,788.6</b>	₱3,946.6
Risk weighted assets	<b>₱22,875.6</b>	₱19,681.4
Tier 1 capital ratio	<b>12.43%</b>	15.8%
Tier 2 capital ratio	<b>4.13%</b>	4.3%
Total CAR	<b>16.56%</b>	20.1%

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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, 2020 and 2019, as reported to the BSP is shown in the table below (amount in millions):

	2020	2019
Stock of liquid assets	5,005.7	4,692.2
Qualifying liabilities	8,514.5	8,136.6
MLR	58.8%	57.7%

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank's MLR is in compliance with the regulatory requirements.

#### Financial Performance

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

	2020	2019
Return on average equity	3.3%	34.0%
Return on average assets	0.8%	8.2%
Net interest margin	20.5%	36.6%

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.

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### 18. Miscellaneous Income and Expenses

Miscellaneous income consists of:

	2020	2019
Deposit-related fees and other charges	P11,556,392	P4,886,953
Rental income (Note 20)	6,315,713	5,807,378
Recoveries of written-off account	1,779,346	822,995
Commission income	1,575,058	1,111,522
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	62,346	147,211
Others (Note 22)	2,707,943	2,952,486
	<b>P23,996,798</b>	<b>P15,728,545</b>

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

Miscellaneous expense consists of the following:

	2020	2019
COVID-19 related expenses	P9,555,973	P-
Medical and other related expenses	7,204,365	14,430,243
Representation and entertainment (Note 21)	1,577,913	1,749,138
Other donations and charitable expenses (Note 22)	1,460,550	67,996,362
Advertising and promotions	868,602	2,060,953
Penalties and other service charges	-	65,498,197
Others	23,180,680	20,851,581
	<b>P43,848,083</b>	<b>P172,586,474</b>



In 2019, 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.

COVID-19 expenses include reimbursable gratuity allowances granted to employees working on-site, disinfectants purchased, and other cleaning expenses of the Bank.

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

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## 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, 2020 and 2019.



Changes in net retirement asset in 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020				Remeasurements in other comprehensive income								Contribution by employer	December 31
	Net benefit cost in statements of income*				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		
	January 1	Current service cost	Net interest	Subtotal										
Fair value of plan assets	₱674,878,285	₱-	₱37,240,446	₱37,240,466	₱2,025,803	(₱7,361,943)	(₱12,000,895)	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	(₱12,000,895)	₱-	₱694,781,696
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(423,818,902)	(44,601,682)	(23,479,567)	(68,081,249)	(2,025,803)	7,361,943	-	(14,987,159)	3,231,874	26,941,886	-	15,186,601	-	(471,377,410)
Effect of asset ceiling	(38,574,789)	-	(2,137,043)	(2,137,043)	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,713,016	16,713,016	-	23,998,816
<b>Net retirement asset</b>	<b>₱212,484,594</b>	<b>(₱44,601,682)</b>	<b>₱11,623,836</b>	<b>(₱32,977,846)</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>(₱12,000,895)</b>	<b>(₱14,987,159)</b>	<b>₱3,231,874</b>	<b>₱26,941,886</b>	<b>₱16,713,016</b>	<b>₱19,898,722</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱199,405,470</b>

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

	2019				Remeasurements in other comprehensive income								Contribution by employer	December 31
	Net benefit cost in statements of income*				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		
	January 1	Current service cost	Net interest	Subtotal										
Fair value of plan assets	₱644,948,891	₱-	₱49,834,519	₱49,834,519	(₱764,466)	(₱12,316,766)	(₱24,410,438)	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	(₱24,410,438)	₱17,586,545	₱674,878,285
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)
<b>Net retirement asset</b>	<b>₱248,783,407</b>	<b>(₱30,000,474)</b>	<b>₱19,329,777</b>	<b>(₱10,670,697)</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>₱-</b>	<b>(₱24,410,438)</b>	<b>(₱13,863,059)</b>	<b>(₱3,626,612)</b>	<b>(₱100,386,179)</b>	<b>₱99,071,627</b>	<b>(₱43,214,661)</b>	<b>₱17,586,545</b>	<b>₱212,484,594</b>

\*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:

	2020	2019
Cash and other cash items	<b>₱321,544,969</b>	₱295,484,512
Government securities	<b>285,207,886</b>	298,403,369
Mutual funds	<b>3,404,430</b>	3,377,197
Other bonds	<b>10,630,160</b>	10,143,383
Loans and receivables	-	55,599,449
Other assets	<b>73,994,251</b>	11,870,375
<b>Fair value of plan assets</b>	<b>₱694,781,696</b>	<b>₱674,878,285</b>

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:

	2020	2019
Discount rates		
January 1	<b>5.5%</b>	7.7%
December 31	<b>3.9%</b>	5.5%
Future salary increases	<b>3.0%</b>	5.0%

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes (in basis points) 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:

	2020		2019	
	+100	-100	+100	-100
Discount rates	<b>(₱54,806,430)</b>	<b>₱66,232,453</b>	(₱51,494,380)	₱62,484,130
Future salary increases	<b>66,204,423</b>	<b>(55,763,770)</b>	62,185,356	(52,186,285)

As at December 31, 2020, the average duration of defined benefit obligations is 12.8 years.

Expected fund contribution in 2021 amounts to ₱20.0 million.



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

	2020	2019
Less than 1 year	<b>₱25,931,395</b>	₱21,082,639
More than 1 year to 5 years	<b>124,716,979</b>	109,319,038
More than 5 years to 10 years	<b>205,095,807</b>	202,785,619
More than 10 years to 15 years	<b>287,905,563</b>	318,545,803
More than 15 years to 20 years	<b>376,813,369</b>	491,874,798
More than 20 years to 25 years	<b>465,076,720</b>	663,806,223
More than 25 years	<b>851,088,272</b>	1,670,020,187

## 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 2020 and 2019, respectively.

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

	2020	2019
Depreciation expense of ROU assets	<b>₱109,839,756</b>	₱85,594,717
Interest expense on lease liabilities	<b>12,173,750</b>	12,883,049
Expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets (included in general and administrative expenses)	<b>75,800,213</b>	11,692,517
<b>Total amount recognized in statement of income</b>	<b>₱197,813,719</b>	₱110,170,283

The rollforward analysis of lease liabilities follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of year	<b>208,766,138</b>	176,490,128
Addition	<b>94,541,533</b>	113,710,246
Interest expense	<b>12,173,750</b>	12,883,049
Principal payments	<b>(118,966,877)</b>	(94,317,285)
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>₱196,514,544</b>	₱208,766,138



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

	2020	2019
1 year	<b>₱106,171,693</b>	₱102,903,706
more than 1 years to 2 years	<b>63,104,690</b>	72,303,097
more than 2 years to 3 years	<b>27,543,526</b>	32,446,194
more than 3 years to 4 years	<b>5,669,075</b>	11,985,836
more than 4 to 5 years	<b>3,672,942</b>	3,811,878
more than 5 years	<b>6,825,150</b>	9,035,476

*Bank as a lessor*

The Bank earns income from leased office spaces to CARD MRI Information Technology (CMIT) and CARD MRI Property Management, Inc. (CMPMI). As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, rental income recognized under “Miscellaneous Income” in the Statements of Comprehensive Income amounted to ₱6.3 million and ₱5.8 million, respectively (Note 18).

## 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 2020 and 2019 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:

	2020	2019
Current:		
RCIT	<b>₱179,336,062</b>	₱552,825,677
Final tax	<b>26,380,535</b>	37,577,853
	<b>205,716,597</b>	590,403,530
Deferred	<b>(166,003,257)</b>	(68,322,148)
	<b>₱39,713,340</b>	₱522,081,382



Components of net deferred tax assets are as follows:

	2020	2019
<i>Deferred tax asset</i>		
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	<b>₱260,731,154</b>	₱103,477,545
Finance lease liability	<b>58,954,363</b>	62,629,841
Losses on loan modifications	<b>12,737,432</b>	–
Accrued rent and vacation leave	<b>7,690,757</b>	21,718,421
Unamortized past service cost	<b>853,067</b>	1,160,528
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	<b>84,068</b>	–
	<b>341,050,841</b>	188,986,335
<i>Deferred tax liability</i>		
Retirement asset	<b>(59,821,641)</b>	(63,745,378)
Right-of-use assets	<b>(59,767,193)</b>	(63,806,094)
Unrealized gain on financial assets at FVOCI	<b>(17,906,661)</b>	(5,005,886)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	–	(6,496)
	<b>(137,495,495)</b>	(132,563,854)
	<b>₱203,555,346</b>	₱56,422,481

The income tax effect arising from retirement asset recognized in 2020 and 2019 in other comprehensive income amounted to a provision of ₱6.0 million and ₱13.0 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 ₱12.9 million and ₱25.4 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank has no unrecognized deferred tax assets.

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

	2020	2019
Statutory income tax	<b>₱54,111,131</b>	₱563,737,562
Income tax effects of:		
Interest income subject to final tax	<b>(40,818,489)</b>	(45,419,852)
Nontaxable income	<b>(12,777,594)</b>	(19,639,529)
Nondeductible interest expense and other expenses	<b>39,198,292</b>	23,403,201
Provision for income tax	<b>₱39,713,340</b>	₱522,081,382

## 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, 2020 and 2019, 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):

	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	₱4.9	₱24.3
Post-employment benefits	12.2	13.0
	<b>₱17.1</b>	<b>₱37.3</b>

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, 2020 and 2019 follow:

Category	December 31, 2020		Nature, Terms and Conditions
	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance	
<b>Key Management Personnel</b>			
Deposit liabilities		<b>₱9,580,315</b>	These are demand and savings accounts with annual interest rates ranging from 1.5% to 6.0%.
Deposits	<b>₱25,436,483</b>		
Withdrawals	<b>70,602,084</b>		
Dividends paid	<b>4,934,686</b>		Relates to common and preference shares of the Bank held by key management personnel
<b>Shareholders</b>			
Deposit liabilities		<b>1,711,869,051</b>	These are demand and savings accounts maintained by shareholders with the Bank with annual interest rates ranging from nil to 4.3%.
Deposits	<b>9,309,843,349</b>		
Withdrawals	<b>7,995,696,508</b>		
Accounts receivable		<b>4,744,962</b>	This amount represents the shareholders’ share in expenses still payable to the Bank.
Share in expenses	<b>7,975,113</b>		
Collections	<b>3,621,269</b>		

(Forward)



December 31, 2020			
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance	Nature, Terms and Conditions
Accounts payable		₱10,167	This amount represents the Bank's share in expenses still payable to its shareholders.
Share in expenses	₱40,041,918		
Remittances	43,633,656		
Dividends paid	204,853,981		Pertains to dividends on common and preference shares of the Bank held by its shareholders
Dividends payable		10,951,700	Pertains to unpaid dividends on common and preference shares of the Bank held by its shareholders
Rent expense	13,873,327		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.
<b>Associates</b>			
Additional investments	74,000,000		Pertains to additional investments of the Bank in RBI
	232,359		Pertains to additional investments of the Bank in MIDAS
Dividend income	95,400,000		Pertains to income received by the Bank from RBI as an associate
December 31, 2019			
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balance	Nature, Terms and Conditions
<b>Key Management Personnel</b>			
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
<b>Shareholders</b>			
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	Pertains to unpaid dividends on common and preference shares of the Bank held by its shareholders
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.
<b>Associates</b>			
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

Transitioned units from CARD, Inc. to the Bank were nil and 31 in 2020 and 2019, 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	2020		2019	
	Net exposure	Ratio	Net exposure	Ratio
Key management personnel	<b>₱9,580,315</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>₱54,745,916</b>	1.3%
Shareholders	<b>1,711,869,051</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>397,722,211</b>	9.3%

#### 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, 2020 and 2019, 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, 2020 and 2019, DOSRI accounts under the existing regulations are shown in the table below (as reported to BSP):

	2020	2019
	DOSRI Loans	DOSRI Loans
Total outstanding DOSRI loans	<b>₱1,077,255</b>	<b>₱781,357</b>
Percent of DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loan portfolio	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Percent of unsecured DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loan portfolio	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Percent of past due DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loan portfolio	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Percent of non-performing DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loan portfolio	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
<b>Non-cash investing activity:</b>		
Additions to property and equipment through lease contracts (Note 11)	<b>₱96,901,865</b>	₱212,686,978
<b>Non-cash financing activities:</b>		
Stock dividends paid – common stock	<b>500,000,000</b>	–
Application of deposit for future stock subscriptions		
Common stock	<b>122,918,040</b>	–
Preferred stock	<b>116,400,380</b>	–

The following table shows the reconciliation analysis of liabilities arising from financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively:

	2020					Total
	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)	Capital stock (Note 17)	
<b>Balances as of January 1, 2020, as reported</b>	<b>₱546,811,349</b>	<b>₱208,766,138</b>	<b>₱239,318,420</b>	<b>₱63,370,446</b>	<b>2,000,000,000</b>	<b>₱1,058,266,353</b>
Cash flows	357,957,123	(118,966,877)	–	(424,641,403)	25,024,180	(91,109,624)
Non-cash items						
Cash dividend declaration	–	–	–	420,000,000		420,000,000
Application of deposit for future stock subscription	–	–	(239,318,420)	–	239,318,420	–
New lease contracts entered during the year	–	94,541,533	–	–		–
Amortization of discount of bills payables	5,975,727	–	–	–		–
Amortization on interest expenses of lease liabilities	–	12,173,750	–	–		–
Stock dividend declaration					500,000,000	–
<b>Balances as of December 31, 2019</b>	<b>₱910,744,199</b>	<b>₱196,514,544</b>	<b>₱–</b>	<b>₱58,729,043</b>	<b>₱2,764,342,600</b>	<b>₱1,405,306,206</b>

	2019					Total liabilities from financing activities
	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)		
Balances as at January 1, 2019, as reported	₱529,496,198	₱–	₱–	₱66,818,789		₱596,314,987
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	₱1,640,924	–	–	–		1,640,924
Amortization on interest expenses of lease liabilities	–	12,883,049	–	–		12,883,049
<b>Balances as of December 31, 2019</b>	<b>₱546,811,349</b>	<b>₱208,766,138</b>	<b>₱239,318,420</b>	<b>₱63,370,446</b>		<b>₱1,058,266,353</b>





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## 24. Events After the Reporting Date

### *CREATE Law*

President Rodrigo Duterte signed into law on March 26, 2021 the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act to attract more investments and maintain fiscal prudence and stability in the Philippines. Republic Act (RA) 11534 or the CREATE Act introduces reforms to the corporate income tax and incentives systems. It took effect 15 days after its complete publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation or April 11, 2021.

The following are the key changes to the Philippine tax law pursuant to the CREATE Act which have an impact on the Bank.

- Effective July 1, 2020, RCIT rate is reduced from 30% to 25% for domestic and resident foreign corporations. For domestic corporations with net taxable income not exceeding Php5 million and with total assets not exceeding Php100 million (excluding land on which the business entity's office, plant and equipment are situated) during the taxable year, the RCIT rate is reduced to 20%.
- Minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) rate reduced from 2% to 1% of gross income effective July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2023.

As clarified by the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council in its Philippine Interpretations Committee Q&A No. 2020-07, the CREATE Act was not considered substantively enacted as of December 31, 2020 even though some of the provisions have retroactive effect to July 1, 2020. The passage of the CREATE Act into law on March 26, 2011 is considered as a non-adjusting subsequent event. Accordingly, current and deferred taxes as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020 continued to be computed and measured using the applicable income tax rates as of December 31, 2020 (i.e., 30% RCIT / 2% MCIT) for financial reporting purposes.

Applying the provisions of the CREATE Act, the Bank would have been subjected to lower regular corporate income tax rate of 25% and MCIT rate of 1% effective July 1, 2020.

- Based on the regulations (RR) No. 5-2021 dated April 8, 2021 issued by the BIR, the prorated CIT rate of the Bank is 25%. This will result in lower provision for current income tax for the year ended December 31, 2020 and lower income tax payable as of December 31, 2020, amounting to ₱179.3 million and ₱161.9 million, respectively, or a reduction of ₱17.3 million. The reduced amounts will be reflected in the Company's 2020 annual income tax return. However, for financial reporting purposes, the changes will only be recognized in the 2021 financial statements.
- This will result in lower deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and provision for deferred tax for the year then ended by ₱158.9 million and ₱13.9 million respectively. These reductions will be recognized in the 2021 financial statements.

### *Continuing COVID-19 pandemic*

Because of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, the Bank is exposed to a number of trends and uncertainties which can affect its financial performance. This include levels of general economic activity and its effect on the disposable income of households in the Philippines.

Various levels of community quarantine throughout the country have caused disruptions to businesses and economic activities, and its impact on the businesses continue to evolve.



The scale and duration of these developments continue to be uncertain as of the report date. The Bank observed declines in its revenues. However, it is not possible to estimate the possible impact of the pandemic's near-term and long-term effects. The Bank has incurred and will continue to incur costs as it continues to mitigate the adverse effects of the pandemic on its operations. The pandemic could have a material impact on the Bank's financial results for the rest of 2021 and even periods thereafter. Considering the evolving nature of the pandemic, the Bank will continue to monitor the situation.

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## 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 29, 2021.

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## 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, 2020, follow:

Gross receipt tax (GRT)	₱194,767,617
Business permits and licenses	14,435,352
Documentary stamp (DST)	42,568,924
Real property tax	2,311,356
Others	49,673,117
	<u>₱303,756,366</u>

GRT in 2020 consists of taxes on:

Interest income on loans	₱183,343,659
Other income	11,423,958
	<u>₱194,767,617</u>

DST in 2020 consists of taxes on special savings account, loans, and capital increase.

Withholding taxes in 2020 are categorized into:

Paid:	
Expanded withholding tax	₱21,013,856
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	6,276,491
Final withholding tax on interest expense and dividends declared	78,792,044
Donors Tax	48,900
	<u>106,131,291</u>
Accrued:	
Expanded withholding tax	1,932,371
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	
Final withholding tax on interest expense	9,282,267
Documentary stamp tax	9,964,043
	<u>21,178,682</u>
	<u>₱127,309,973</u>



Tax Assessment and Cases

On October 11, 2019, the 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 ECQ in Luzon, the BIR has yet to follow through the status of the inspection of the Bank's books. On February 10, 2021, a Notice of Discrepancy (NOD) was issued by the BIR and the Bank replied during an informal discussion on March 3, 2021. As of April 29, 2021, the BIR has not issued any formal assessments to the Bank.

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 and submitted the initial data requests on February 19, 2020 along with the waiver to submit other requirements on a later date due to the ECQ protocols implemented. As of April 29, 2021, the BIR is currently inspecting the information submitted by the Bank and has not issued any formal assessments to the Bank.

