



April 8, 2026

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Head, Markets and Securities Regulation Department (MSRD) G/F
Secretariat Building, PICC Complex
Roxas Boulevard Pasay City

Attention : **DIRECTOR OLIVER O. LEONARDO**
Markets and Securities Regulation Department

THE PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE, INC.

5th Avenue corner 28th Street
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig

Attention : **ATTY. JOHANNE DANIEL M. NEGRE**
Officer-in-Charge, Disclosure Department

PHILIPPINE DEALING & EXCHANGE CORP.

29th Floor, BDO Equitable Tower
8751 Paseo de Roxas, Makati City 1226


Attention : **ATTY. SUZY CLAIRE R. SELLEZA**
Head, Issuer Compliance and Disclosure Department

Mesdames/Gentlemen:

We submit herewith the SEC 17-A Annual Report for fiscal year December 31, 2025 of Bank of Commerce.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,


ANTONIO S. LAQUINDANUM
Chief Financial Officer
Corporate Information Officer

SIGNATURES

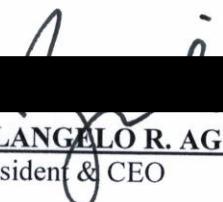

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Code and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Mandaluyong on the _____ day of 2026.



APR 10 2026

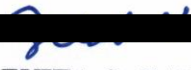

BANK OF COMMERCE

Issuer


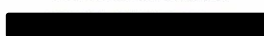




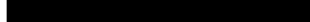
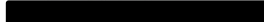

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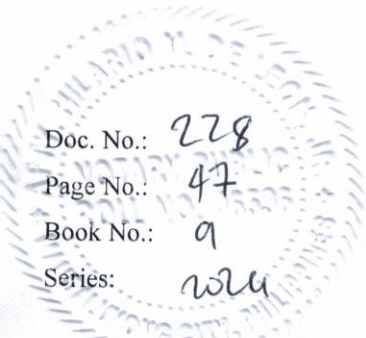


MICHELANGELO R. AGUILAR
President & CEO



ANTONIO S. LAQUINDANUM
EVP/CFO/CIO



EVITA C. CABALLA
Corporate Secretary

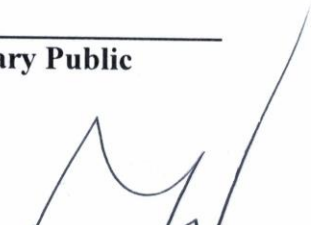
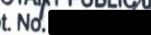
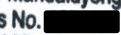


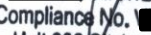
SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this **APR 10 2026** day of _____ 20__ affiant(s) exhibiting to me their evidence of identity as follows:

Names	Identification No.	Place of Issue	Valid Until
Michelangelo R. Aguilar			
Antonio S. Laquindanum			
Evita C. Caballa			



Documentary Stamp numbered **17905435**
has been attached on one of the original versions of this document set and has been cancelled to prevent its reuse.

Notary Public


ATTY. HILARIO M. DE LEON, JR.
NOTARY PUBLIC until Dec. 31, 2026
Apt. No.  Mandaluyong City
Roll of Attorneys No. 
PTR No.  01/06/2025; Mandaluyong City
IBP OR No.  01/07/2025; Rizal (RSM) Chapter
MCLE Compliance No. : 04/04/2024
Unit 908 Cityland Shaw Tower
Shaw Blvd. corner St. Francis St., Mandaluyong City

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC FORM 17-A
ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION
CODE AND SECTION 141 OF CORPORATION CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES**

1. For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2025**
2. Commission identification number **24221**
3. BIR Tax Identification No **000 440 440**
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter **BANK OF COMMERCE**
5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization **PHILIPPINES**
6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)
7. Address of issuer's principal office Postal Code
**SAN MIGUEL PROPERTIES CENTRE, NO. 7 ST FRANCIS STREET, MANDALUYONG CITY
1550, PH**
8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code **+63-2-8982 6000**
9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report **N/A**
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding
Common Stock	1,403,013,920

11. Are any or all of the securities listed on a Stock Exchange? Yes No

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

The Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc: Common Shares

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

13. State the aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant.

Total number of shares held by non-affiliates	333,535,970.00
Share Price as of December 31, 2025	9.20
Aggregate value of shares held by non-affiliates	3,068,530,924.00

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PART I – BUSINESS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Item 1. BUSINESS

An affiliate of San Miguel Corporation (SMC) since 2008, Bank of Commerce is a publicly-listed universal bank focused on helping its clients, communities and conglomerate partners by delivering the best choice of financial services harnessing the strengths of the SMC Group. Bank of Commerce is identified by its logo bearing the SMC symbols of escudo and cloverleaf, and by the trademark license short name "BankCom" granted by the Intellectual Property Office (IPO) in 2020. BankCom traces its origins to the Overseas Bank of Manila which opened in Binondo, Manila in 1963.

The Bank provides innovative banking solutions and a complete range of products and services in deposit, commercial loans, credit card services, consumer banking, transaction banking, corporate banking, investment banking, treasury, asset management, trust and investments. In terms of service reach, the Bank has retail and corporate online banking facilities, 142 branches – inclusive of the main branch, 139 regular branches, and 2 branch lite units – and 278 automated teller machines (“ATMs”) and cash kiosks strategically located nationwide as of 31 December 2025.

Over the past three (3) years, BankCom has been progressively growing, leveraging on the SMC ecosystem and continuously growing its customer base through creation, innovation and cross-selling of products and services.

	2025	2024	2023
Total Assets (in Php Millions)	286,854	265,440	231,668
% Growth	8.07%	14.58%	6.51%
Net Income (in Php Millions)	3,540	3,025	2,802
% Growth	17.02%	7.95%	55.67%

In 2023, BankCom reported a net income of ₱2.80 billion, 55.67% higher than the ₱1.80 billion in the same period in 2022. The growth was backed by growth in core lending business, service charges, fees, and commissions, and gains on foreclosure and sale of property and equipment and foreclosed assets. Total assets amounted to ₱231.67 billion, 6.51% higher than the ₱217.52 at end-2021. Total capital base posted ₱30.85 billion, up 10.06% versus the prior year, and an ROE of 9.52%.

In 2024, the net income grew by 7.95% year-on-year to ₱3.02 billion, due to the expansion in corporate loans and program lending mainly to SMC ecosystem clients, as well as higher earning assets. Total assets and total capital reached ₱265.44 billion and ₱33.23 billion, respectively, 14.58% and 7.71% greater than end-2024’s ₱231.67 billion and ₱30.85 billion. Return on equity stood at 9.44%.

In 2025, BankCom posted a new record high net profit of ₱3.54 billion, up 17.02% from last year. The performance outpaced the previous year’s, highlighting steady growth in the bank’s core revenue streams, driven by net interest income and gains from trading and foreign exchange gains. Total assets expanded by 8.07% to ₱286.85 billion versus end-2024’s ₱265.44 billion. Total capital also grew by



10.08% to ₱36.58 billion from last year. ROE stood at 10.14%, an improvement from the 9.44% in the previous year and more than twice the Bank's IPO prospectus ROE of 4.22%.

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank's Tier 1 and total capital adequacy ratio of 15.72% and 16.48%, remained well above the minimum regulatory requirement of 7.5% and 10.0%, respectively.

The Bank's return on average assets and cost-to-income ratios were 1.28% and 59%, respectively.

The Bank's net loans increased by 19.28% to ₱162.82 billion in 2025, from last year, driven by the growth in lending portfolio. Net NPL ratio was at 0.62%, reflecting the Banks prudent approach.

BANKING PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

The Bank's principal areas of business are retail or branch banking, transaction banking, corporate banking, consumer loans, cards, treasury, cash management, remittance, trust services, and investment banking services. These products and services are delivered through various channels such as branches, internet banking, ATMS, cash kiosks, and through agent partners. The list of products and services is enumerated below.

Branch Banking Products

- Savings Account with Debit Card (MasterCard)
- Savings Account with Passbook
- Savings Account Plus
- Checking Account
- Complete Checking Account
- ElitePlus Checking Account
- Executive Payroll Account
- US Dollar Savings Account
- Euro Savings Account
- Yuan Savings Account
- Japanese Yen Savings Account
- Junior Smart Savers Savings Account
- One Passbook Investment Account
- Time Deposit
- One-Year Time Deposit
- Future Secure Time Deposit
- US Dollar Time Deposit
- SSS Pension Account
- Payroll Savings Account
- Philippine Retirement Authority (PRA) Savings and Time Deposit Accounts (PHP and USD)
- Long Term Negotiable Certificate of Time Deposit
- Corporate Savings Account
- Corporate Savings Account Plus



- Corporate Checking Account
- Corporate Checking Account Plus with Corporate Access Number

Corporate Banking

- Back-to-Back Loans
- Domestic Bills Purchase
- Export Bills Purchase
- Export Packaging Credit
- Foreign Currency Denominated Loan
- Hauler's Financing Program
- Domestic and Foreign Standby LC / Bank Guarantees
- Trade Financing with Trust Receipt
- Petron Dealers' Financing Program
- San Miguel Corporation (SMC) and Eagle Cement Corporation (ECC) Ecosystem Financing Program
- SMC Dealers' Financing Program
- Term Loan (Capital Expenditure Financing / Project Financing
 - Capital Expenditure Financing, Business Expansion, Refinancing of Existing Loans, et.)
 - Project Finance Term Loans
- Working Capital Loan (Promissory Note Line)

Consumer Loans

- Home Loan
- Auto Loan
- Salary Loan

Cards

- Credit Card
 - Classic
 - Gold
 - Platinum
 - World
 - Corporate
- Debit Card
- Cash Card

Trust Products and Services

- Investment Management Account
 - Institutional/Corporate
 - Individual
- Trust and Other Fiduciary Services
 - Unit Investment Trust Funds



- Diversity Money Market Fund
- Diversity Peso Bond Fund
- Diversity Dollar Bond Fund
- Diversity Dividend Focused Fund

- Other Fiduciary Services
 - Personal Management Trust
 - Employee Benefit Plan under Trust
 - Life Insurance Trust
 - Testamentary Trust
 - Trust Under Indenture
 - Collateral Trust
 - Special Purpose Trust/Other Institutional Trust
 - Facility / Loan Agency
 - Escrow
 - Buyer and Seller Escrow
 - POEA Escrow
 - BIR Escrow
 - HLURB Escrow
 - Source Code Escrow
 - Other Escrow Accounts
 - Safekeeping

Treasury Products

- Fixed Income Government Securities (Peso / Dollar)
- Corporate Bonds
- Foreign Exchange

Investment Banking Services

- Financial Advisory
- Issue Management, Underwriting and/or Arrangement of Debt and Equity Instruments
- Placement/Selling of Debt and Equity Instruments

Transaction Banking

- Cash Management Solutions
 - BankCom PAY
 - cashPAY
 - directPAY
 - checkPAY
 - govPAY
 - BankCom COLLECT
 - DepositCOLLECT



- DirectCOLLECT
- o BankCom Business
- Digital Channels
 - o BankCom [Personal] – Retail Online Banking (Web and Mobile App)
 - o BancNet Point of Sale
 - o BankCom Automated Teller Machines (ATM)
 - o BankCom Cash Kiosk
 - o Currency Converter Machine
- Remittance Services
 - o SIKAPPINOY OFW Savings Account
 - o SIKAPPINOY Entrepreneurship Program
 - o SIKAPPINOY Domestic Remit
 - Cash Pick-up at RD Pawnshop
 - o SIKAPPINOY International Remit via international remittance partners*
 - Credit to Bank of Commerce Accounts
 - Credit to Other Philippine Bank Accounts
 - Credit to Mobile Wallets (GCash, Maya, Coins.ph, GrabPay)
 - Cash Pick-up Services via Bank of Commerce Branches
 - Cash Pick-up Services via Philippine Payout Partners:
 - M Lhuillier
 - Cebuana Lhuillier
 - LBC Express
 - Palawan Pawnshop
 - RD Pawnshop

***International Remittance Partners and Corridors Served:**

- Arab National Bank (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)
- Bank AlBilad – Enjaz (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)
- Bank Aljazira – Fawri (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)
- Eastern & Allied Pty Ltd – HaiHa and Remox Money Transfer (Australia)
- Family Express (Canada)
- Forex Sport Pty Ltd (Australia)
- Kookmin Bank (South Korea)
- Mastercard Transaction Services, Inc. Philippines (Global)
- Pacific Ace Forex HK Ltd (Hong Kong)
- Pinoy Express Pera Padala (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Hongkong, Saipan, Palau)
- Prabhu Money Transfer (US , Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, Malaysia)
- Speed Money Transfer (Japan)
- Uniteller Filipino, Inc. (US, Canada)
- U Remit International Corp. (Canada)



- International Trade Services
 - Import
 - Import Letter of Credit
 - Standby Letter of Credit (SBLC) / Bank Guarantees
 - Import Collections
 - Documents Against Payment (DP)
 - Documents Against Acceptance (DA)
 - Trust Receipt Loan
 - Payment Abstract Secure (PAS6) Enrollment and Bureau of Customs Duties & Taxes Payment
 - Shipline Bond Guarantee
 - Airway Bill Endorsement
 - Foreign Exchange (FX) Purchase for Advance Payment of Importation
 - Direct Remittance (DR)
 - Open Account (OA) Arrangement
 - Export
 - Export Bills for Collection
 - Export Bills Purchased
 - Export Advances
 - Export LC Advising / Confirmation / Transfer
 - Domestic
 - Letter of Credit
 - Standby Letter of Credit / Bank Guarantees
 - Negotiation of Domestic Letter of Credit
 - Supply Chain
 - Trade Finance Receivable

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Corporate Banking Group

Strong asset expansion and resilient core earnings defined the performance of the Corporate Banking Group (CBG), reflecting the strength of its corporate business and the continued momentum of its lending arm. Against a still challenging operating environment, the Group remained focused on deepening client relationships, supporting business growth, and preserving earnings quality through disciplined portfolio, funding, and risk management.

CBG posted a 25.29% increase in total assets, driven by sustained loan growth and higher line utilization. This supported a rise in interest income by 13.80% by year-end. With funding costs remaining stable, net interest income reached ₱1.67 billion, underscoring the resilience of the Group's core intermediation business and its ability to generate steady returns from its lending portfolio.

Loan growth was mainly driven by higher corporate lending with focus on the SMC clients, consistent with the Bank's strategy of fully tapping the SMC ecosystem.



Non-interest income amounted to ₱52.40 million, bringing total revenue to ₱1.73 billion, higher than the Group's 2024 revenue level. While fee-related income remained relatively modest, the increase in overall revenues reflected the continued strength of CBG's loan-led business model and the stability of its core income streams.

The Group's underlying performance remained sound, supported by solid interest earnings and prudent cost and risk discipline.

Branch Banking Group

Against a backdrop of heightened competition and evolving customer expectations, the Branch Banking Group (BBG) delivered a year defined by record deposit generation, stronger branch profitability, and broad-based business growth across key product lines. The Group's performance reflected disciplined execution across the branch network, sustained customer engagement, and an intensified focus on building deeper, more productive client relationships.

Foremost among BBG's accomplishments was its exceptional contribution to the Bank's funding base. The Group generated ₱21.39 billion in low-cost or CASA average daily balance (ADB) growth, its highest level on record, bringing CASA ADB to ₱123.15 billion. This milestone underscores the strength of BBG's deposit franchise and the effectiveness of its efforts to mobilize stable, relationship-driven funding in support of the Bank's balance sheet and long-term growth objectives.

Further supporting this momentum was the strong performance of the Accelerate Your Savings (AYS) Promo. AYS Part 2 generated incremental CASA growth of ₱5.33 billion on an ADB basis and ₱7.32 billion on an outstanding balance basis. The campaign also attracted 46,268 qualified customers, demonstrating BBG's ability to convert focused acquisition and engagement initiatives into meaningful deposit generation while further strengthening customer participation in the Bank's savings franchise.

BBG delivered strong performance in 2025, generating ₱6.40 billion in total revenues and ₱4.10 billion in net income before provision for credit losses and income tax expense, representing year-on-year growth of 20% and 33% respectively. The Group's retail portfolio posted sustained growth, particularly in consumer lending (home and auto loans) increasing to ₱3.38 billion from ₱3.09 billion in 2024. In addition, the Group also recorded a remarkable 7,822 credit card acquisitions during the year. BBG's results underscore its continued success in expanding the Bank's retail customer base and deepening product penetration.

Cross-selling and fee-based businesses likewise delivered strong results. Trust fees reached ₱107.66 million, 55.28% of the total fees generated by the Trust Services Group, while foreign exchange transactions amounted to ₱101.19 million, 40.21% of the total foreign exchange gains earned by the Bank. Investment Banking Group (IBG) fees amounted to ₱56.83 billion, 32.39% of the total fees delivered by IBG.

Just as notable was the continued improvement in branch-level profitability. This steady progress points to a more resilient and productive branch network, supported by stronger sales execution, improved cost

discipline, and sharper performance management across BBG's operating units.

The year also marked important advances in network development and optimization. Two new Branch Lite Units (BLU) have been opened in strategically relevant locations (Caticlan Airport and NAIA Terminal 3 Departure) broadening the Bank's presence in high-traffic areas and enhancing customer access in key commercial and travel corridors. At the same time, BBG completed the relocation of six branches (Pasig Boulevard, Cebu-Mandaue, Taft PGH, Iloilo-Atria, NAIA Road-Pasay, and Subic Freeport) to improve market positioning, visibility, and service accessibility.

Beyond physical expansion, BBG continued to strengthen customer relationships through more direct and high-level engagement. Power calls and Townhalls with Bank President and CEO Michelangelo R. Aguilar were conducted with clients across North Luzon, South Luzon, and Western Visayas, reinforcing the Bank's customer-first orientation and creating valuable opportunities for dialogue, feedback, and relationship deepening in priority markets.

Taken together, these achievements reflect a Branch Banking Group that not only delivered strong financial results, but also advanced the quality, reach, and profitability of the Bank's branch franchise. Record CASA growth, above-target business generation, meaningful improvement in branch profitability, and deliberate network expansion all point to a Group that remains central to the Bank's growth strategy. Guided by the Bank's core principle, "We think CUSTOMERS," BBG remains committed to delivering relevant banking solutions, strengthening trust-based relationships, and ensuring that its branch network continues to create lasting value for customers, communities, and stakeholders.

Transaction Banking Group

Considering various challenges faced in 2025, Transaction Banking Group (TBG) grew its overall income by 44.25% by focusing in implementing more of its functional solutions to corporates and individuals across all its target segments.

In order to raise deposit flows coursed through the bank, TBG beefed up its Cash Management business, ending the year with total payment value flow of PHP 135B, or a 40% increase from 2024, generated by 72 clients availing of the BankCom Checkpay solution. TBG continues to make its solutions stickier by addressing the needs of its clients comprised of conglomerates, corporates and SMEs.

A strategic initiative which led to overall income growth was to focus on the ecosystem of San Miguel (SMC)— this time with their dealers. In 2025 alone, a total of 139 new business accounts were on-boarded through this initiative. Another initiative of TBG Cash Management was enhancing further the Bank's deposit pickup capabilities nationwide, coupled with improving its other product offerings such as the new BankCom Business platform. Almost two-thirds of the suite of solutions in the new BankCom Business platform have been launched, including a functionality that lets clients view five different currencies in the Bank.

Meanwhile, TBG's Digital Channel arm launched several important features of BankCom [Personal] in 2025, the Bank's mobile and web-based channel for individual clients, which led to growing its enrollment

base by 45% from the previous year to 205K users. Payment transactions grew by 27% for InstaPay and PesoNet transactions, and another 20% for prepaid load. Similarly, TBG was also able to deploy new ATMs in strategic locations such as in the Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA), through which an average of 5,000 transactions a month have been reported.

TBG's Remittance business, despite challenges on direct connections with financial partners, a total of 420,000 transactions were coursed through BankCom in 2025, *which is float compared* to previous years. Interface with these foreign partners *were hit by the major core system product of the bank*. Majority of these transactions came from our partners such as Mastercard Transfer Service and Eastern Allied. Remittance transactions also increased in Australia especially in Melbourne through our new partner, Forex Sporty. The team also expanded its capabilities for the shipping industry to bring in more fees, foreign exchange (FX) revenues, and deposits for the Bank.

Trade remains to be a key business driver for TBG, especially for fee revenue generation. In 2025, the team earned fees from processing key trade solutions such as bank guarantees, standby letter of credit (SBLC) and import LCs. An additional of 33 SMC ecosystem entities were onboarded towards the end of the year, primarily from Ginebra San Miguel Inc. (GSMI), San Miguel Foods, Inc. (SMFI), and San Miguel Brewery.

Investment Banking Group

The Investment Banking Group (IBG) generated fee revenues of ₱293 million in 2024 and ₱175 million in 2025. Adding to its growing arsenal of industry recognition, BankCom as an institution was awarded Top 5 Corporate Issue Manager / Arranger for 2024 (Bank Category) by the PDS Group. For a transaction participated in by BankCom, it was awarded Best Syndicated Loan Deal of the Year for 2024 (Project Finance Deal) for the PHP 80.0 billion Project Finance Facility of New NAIA Infra Corp.

Public Capital Raising

BankCom, through IBG, acted as Joint Lead Underwriter and Joint Bookrunner for the Petron Corporation Series G, H & I Fixed Rate Bonds, which was listed on the Philippine Dealing Exchange on July 7, 2025. This was the first corporate bond offering of Petron Corporation since 2021.

Following this successful run, BankCom, through IBG, acting as Financial Advisor and as Joint Issue Manager and Joint Lead Underwriter & Bookrunner, led the San Miguel Corporation Series 2-P, 2-Q and 2R Exchange Offering and Series 2-S, 2-T and 2-U Follow-on Offering. This was listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange on October 24, 2025, which was the first of its kind by a private company in the Philippine market - simultaneously executing an exchange and a follow-on offering to drive capital market activity.

Private Capital Raising

IBG has proven its expertise in the private capital space by arranging transactions for nation-building initiatives such as the financing for the construction and development of a 600MW power plant by Mariveles Power Generation Corp, and a project finance facility for the 28 MW expansion of a hydroelectric power plant. Through innovative capital solutions, BankCom through IBG has provided

financing for various corporate borrowers in tandem with its Corporate Banking Group and alongside some of the largest banks in the country.

Continued Growth

2025 has been a year of exceptional growth in terms of deals and roles taken by IBG. The group eyes to continue this trajectory in the coming years as it builds its pipeline, paves its track record in other product offerings such as Advisory and Equity Capital Market transactions, and establishes its foothold in the capital raising activities of a wider universe of corporate issuers.

Treasury Management Group

Treasury Management Group (TMG) played a key role in anchoring the Bank's impressive bottom line in 2025. Despite BSP's rate cuts, the Bank's Net Interest Margin further widened this year. This transpired as TMG's Liquidity and Asset Liability Management Division (LALMD) remained steadfast in its mandate to safeguard the Bank's balance sheet and maintain margin stability amid shifting interest rates, heightened deposit competition, and evolving liquidity conditions. Through disciplined execution and forward-looking balance sheet management, the Division delivered ₱10.78 billion in Net Interest Income, an 18.30% increase from the ₱9.11 billion recorded in the previous year. The Bank's net interest margin likewise strengthened to 4.35%, up from 4.17% in 2024, reflecting effective repricing actions and prudent deployment of liquidity. Despite persistent pressure from the monetary easing cycle, LALMD successfully protected margins through proactive duration positioning, timely asset reallocations, and deliberate management of interest rate risk. The Division also supported the Bank's continued business expansion by ensuring that the ₱28.83 billion year-on-year increase in average earning assets was funded efficiently, strategically priced, and fully aligned with the Bank's liquidity, profitability, and risk management frameworks. Along this line, TMG successfully raised ₱18 billion worth of bonds, its highest ever in the Bank's history. At the same time, intensified competition for deposits placed upward pressure on the Bank's overall funding costs. LALMD responded decisively by implementing sharper repricing strategies, reinforcing liquidity deployment discipline, and optimizing the mix of liquid assets. These measures preserved an efficient funding profile and reduced funding costs by 10 bps—even with the ₱11.35-billion increase in bonds payable, which carry higher costs than traditional deposits. As we move forward, LALMD remains committed to fortifying the Bank's balance sheet resilience, enhancing risk management capabilities, and supporting sustainable growth through prudent, data-driven, and strategically aligned asset and liability management strategies. The Division will continue to anticipate shifts in the financial landscape, enabling the Bank to navigate changing market cycles with confidence, discipline, and long-term strategic focus.

TMG also had a banner year for its Foreign Exchange (FX) business. Total FX trading gain for the year reached a record ₱251.64 million. This was made possible as sales volume from former and new clients alike grew by 63% to USD1.67 billion. Significant volume poured in from our Branch Banking Group (BBG) and Corporate Banking Group (CBG) partners. TMG will continue to expand its FX flows business by further strengthening its partnership with BBG and CBG through its FX Sales Division in 2026.



Despite the rate cuts in 2025, government bond yields remained relatively higher especially on the long-end of the yield curve. This behavior transpired notwithstanding benign inflation expectations and low economic growth. Geopolitical concerns and Trump's trade wars made investors cautious globally including local investors. Trading income was limited to ₱96.11 million. With the view that yields will eventually trend lower, TMG held on to its positions in PHP-denominated government securities. These together with its USD-denominated investments generated unprecedented interest income exceeding ₱3.6 billion. For 2026, with the carried over position from 2025, TMG's fixed income desks will remain vigilant of market developments to quickly respond with appropriate strategies.

Fixed income sales delivered exceptional performance in 2025, registering a 254% increase in total volume versus 2024 and reaching ₱36.24 billion for the year. This outcome underscores the rapid maturation of the Treasury Marketing and Sales Distribution (TMSD) team as a material and high-growth fixed income distribution channel, evolving from a historically marginal contributor into a meaningful driver of the Bank's overall sales performance.

Growth was broad-based across client segments, with increased participation from institutional clients, corporate accounts, and BBG-supported branches.

The Luzon area continued to provide a stable and reliable volume base, supported by deep client relationships and strong balance sheets, which anchored overall performance.

Meanwhile, the Visayas and Mindanao regions emerged as key momentum drivers, characterized by accelerated client adoption, rising branch confidence in fixed income products, and the activation of previously untapped wallet share. These developments highlight the success of targeted regional engagement and the expanding reach of the Bank's fixed income platform beyond traditional geographic strongholds.

The Bank also maintained an active presence in the secondary market, with its PDEX fixed income brokering and trading activity ranking 12th out of 34 market participants, reinforcing its relevance and visibility within the domestic fixed income ecosystem.

To sustain and scale growth in fixed income, the TMSD Team is pursuing a deliberate strategy to institutionalize fixed income as a core sales engine and a permanent business line. This includes defending and deepening key volume anchors through high-quality, repeatable flows, while systematically strengthening branch capabilities to support broader and more consistent client engagement.

The strategy is further supported by a more deliberate client segmentation approach and the continued leverage of the Bank's PDEX presence as a strategic enabler of liquidity, pricing, and market access.

Collectively, these initiatives position fixed income as a durable and scalable contributor to the Bank's overall performance.

Overall, 2025 demonstrated that fixed income performance is no longer geographically concentrated, with scalable opportunities emerging across regions. This positions the Bank to further institutionalize fixed

income as a core growth pillar through continued regional expansion, deeper client penetration, and sustained market participation.

Consumer Group

The Consumer Group (CoG) delivered a strong performance in 2025, reflecting sustained demand across major retail lending segments and effective execution of its growth strategy. The total consumer loan portfolio expanded to ₱19.4 billion, representing a 26% year-on-year increase, significantly outperforming the industry's estimated 15% growth rate. Expansion was broad-based, led by 25% growth in Auto Loans and 28% growth in Home Loans, demonstrating disciplined origination practices and strong market engagement.

Earnings performance strengthened alongside this expansion. Interest income increased materially, supported by a portfolio yield that remained healthy and aligned with expectations, even as higher funding costs moderated margins. Fee-based revenues also contributed positively to results, supported by consumer-related service fees and ancillary products that provided steady, recurring income and enhanced the overall revenue mix.

Operational discipline remained central to the Group's performance. Cost-efficiency measures reinforced scalability, while credit provisions were maintained at conservative levels appropriate for the pace of loan growth. Asset quality stayed robust, with non-performing loan levels below industry benchmarks across Auto, Home, and Salary Loan segments—reflecting prudent underwriting, consistent portfolio monitoring, and a strong risk governance framework.

These solid top-line results, combined with healthy asset quality and recurring fee-based revenues, enabled CoG to deliver a meaningful and positive contribution to the Bank's overall profitability in 2025, further strengthening its role as a key driver of earnings.

With a strengthened asset base, expanding loan portfolio, and well-diversified revenue streams, the Consumer Group enters 2026 with firm momentum. Its disciplined growth strategy and sustained risk-management rigor position the Group to continue creating long-term value for investors as market conditions evolve.

Trust Services Group

The Trust Services Group (TSG) concluded 2025 with total Assets Under Management (AUM) of ₱68.65 billion. Trust fee income amounted to ₱194.74 million, a 4.92% increase from previous year supported by disciplined pricing and sustained business activity.

Unit Investment Trust Funds (UITFs) had the highest AUM growth, increasing by 163% from ₱310 million to ₱816 million, followed by Trust and Other Fiduciary Accounts (TOFA) which posted a solid growth of 14% year-on-year, ending the period at ₱3.59 billion, a clear indication of sustained client confidence and stronger engagement in managed accounts. Investment Management Accounts (IMA)

remained robust at ₱64.30 billion.

Collectively, these results highlight the Trust business's capability to service its clients while maintaining stable revenue generation in an increasingly competitive landscape. Healthy performance across other key trust segments and its strong growth in UITF AUM provide strong momentum in advancing the Group's long-term business objectives, reinforcing its focus on scaling key products, deepening client engagement, and improving the overall profitability and sustainability.

Cards Group

2025 was a solid and steady year for the Cards Group. We closed the year with a Credit Card portfolio of ₱2.1 billion, a 21% growth from 2024. Billings remained strong with a total of ₱6.68 billion, a milestone attainment for the year. An equally meaningful achievement is reaching and exceeding the 100,000-cardholder base, signifying customer confidence and reliance on BankCom's card products and services. Enhancements to improve our processes were implemented throughout the year, including Card PIN delivery via SMS which allowed more efficient and effective card services.

We will continue to expand the clientele base as we build our ability to manage and provide top-of-market card products and offerings. We intend to expand our reach with improvements and development in our products, processes and systems, supported by a seasoned and dynamic cards team.

We anticipate further growth as the bank builds its digital capabilities and in further deepening partnerships. But beyond technology, we will keep our focus on the customer, ensuring we meet and address their needs all through their financial journeys.

SUPPORT INITIATIVES

Digital Services Group

Strengthening Cybersecurity, Fraud Prevention and Compliance

The Bank remains firmly committed to strengthening its security posture and safeguarding both clients and institutional assets. In 2025, the IT/Digital Services Group implemented enhanced cybersecurity frameworks and real time fraud detection systems to reinforce the Bank's defense posture. As part of this commitment, the Bank subscribed to Brand Protection services to have proactive monitoring of its digital footprint and channels to detect and mitigate online threats such as phishing, brand impersonation, and fraudulent domain activity. This investment helps the Bank protect customer trust, reduce reputational risk, and maintain the integrity of its digital presence.

Other key initiatives included endpoint hardening and advanced threat monitoring tools. These measures significantly reduced cybersecurity incidents and improved response times, ensuring continued protection of customer data and banking services.

In parallel, the Bank continuously enhanced its Fraud Management System, focusing on the refinement

and expansion of fraud detection rule sets. These improvements enable faster detection of suspicious activities, strengthen transaction level risk screening, and provide more adaptive fraud prevention capabilities across channels. By consistently optimizing system rules and leveraging real-time analytics, the Bank ensures stronger operational resilience and more secure experience for customers.

And as part of the Bank's ongoing commitment to strengthen regulatory compliance and safeguard the institution against financial crime risks, significant enhancements were made to the Anti-Money Laundering (AML) systems in the past year. The Bank expanded its screening capabilities through the onboarding of additional watchlist subscriptions, including Dow Jones' global sanctions and adverse media lists and Online Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children (OSAEC). These new data sources enhance the system's ability to identify high-risk individuals and entities, improve alert accuracy, and ensure alignment with both international standards and local regulatory requirements. By enriching its watchlist databases and reinforcing monitoring controls, the Bank strengthens its due diligence processes, supports faster risk identification, and reinforces its commitment to combating money laundering, terrorism financing, and other financial crimes. These upgrades reflect the Bank's proactive approach to compliance and its investment in stronger, more intelligent AML capabilities that protect customers, enhance operational integrity, and support sustained trust from regulators and investors.

Advancing Infrastructure Modernization

The Bank continued to make significant progress in its multiyear digital transformation roadmap, focusing on strengthening core platforms and enabling future-ready capabilities. In 2025, the Bank successfully completed the full migration of its legacy core banking system to the modern integrated core banking Finacle system by Infosys running on IBM LinuxOne, for both Deposits and Loan products, accessed centrally by all its branches for tellering and head office booking units, marking a major milestone in the modernization of its banking infrastructure. This upgrade has enhanced system reliability, improved processing efficiency, and laid the foundation for data analytics and scalable digital product innovation, smoother day to day operations and support new digital banking functionalities.

Continued infrastructure modernization—through virtualization, network upgrades, and refreshed server technologies—resulted in improved scalability, reduced operational costs, and increased system reliability.

Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity Enhancements

The bank's Disaster Recovery (DR) and Business Continuity plans were fortified through successful DR drills, improved failover mechanisms, and enhanced redundancy across critical systems. These efforts ensured uninterrupted banking services despite unforeseen disruptions.

Strengthening Internal IT Support and Service Delivery

A renewed focus on service excellence led to improvements in IT support processes, ticketing workflows, and cross department collaboration. System uptime remained high, and internal service level commitments were consistently met. Training programs for IT personnel further bolstered technical competencies.

Strategic Investments in Innovation

Digital Services Group implemented an API platform to improve its integration capability with external financial and technology partners. New development and testing tools empowered the team to support initiatives in the bank's long term innovation roadmap and its goal of staying competitive in a rapidly evolving digital landscape.

Human Resource Management and Development Division

The Human Resource Management and Development Division (HRMDD) remained steadfast in its commitment to enhancing employee experience, fostering a culture of continuous learning, and strengthening organizational engagement. Through various strategic initiatives and milestone achievements, HRMDD played a pivotal role in shaping a dynamic and empowered workforce.

Talent Acquisition – Proactive Sourcing Strategy

The Talent Acquisition team implemented a proactive and engaging talent acquisition strategy designed to attract, assess, and onboard top talent efficiently through a series of “Open House” events. Unlike traditional hiring methods, this approach created an interactive and immersive experience where candidates explored career opportunities, engaged with company leaders, and showcased their skills in real-time. Star Kumustahan was also introduced, it is an informal get-together of new hires, to reinforce the sense of BankCommUnity belongingness. It provides an avenue for new hires to share support needed to be able to hasten assimilation to the Bank's culture.

Learning and Development – Build Capabilities of Talents

In 2025, Human Resources prioritized continuous learning and leadership development as a strategic enabler of growth. Tailored programs were delivered across all levels of the organization — from staff to senior executives — reinforcing capability, governance discipline, and leadership readiness.

Thirty-one employees successfully completed the Officers Training Program, marking their transition from staff to entry-level officers and strengthening the Bank's leadership pipeline. To reinforce regulatory compliance and ethical standards, all employees completed Mandatory Compliance and Governance modules through the Bank's e-learning platform.

Leadership capability remained a central focus. Entry-level officers and middle managers participated in programs such as Managing a Multi-Generation Workforce and Coaching Skills for Leaders Program, equipping them to lead diverse teams effectively. Senior Executives completed an advanced Leadership Masterclass to sharpen strategic vision, coaching capability, and decision-making in complex environments.

The launch of BankCom University marked a significant milestone in institutionalizing learning as a strategic advantage. Complemented by specialized programs in Branch Operations Certification, Sales



Excellence, Consumer Lending, Agile Project Management, and Continuous Improvement, the Bank strengthened both technical expertise and frontline service excellence. The FLEX (Future Leaders EXcelleration) Program further reinforced structured pathways for high-potential talent.

2025 reaffirmed a core belief: capability building is a growth strategy. By strengthening expertise, scaling leadership, and embedding a culture of continuous learning, Human Resources continues to support employee development, elevate customer experience, and sustain the Bank's long-term relevance.

Engagement and Employee Experience – Engage, Involve and Inspire

In 2025, HRMDD actively promoted employee engagement and well-being through participation in various sports tournaments, including badminton, bowling, volleyball, darts, billiards, chess, and table tennis. These activities not only resulted in notable podium finishes but also fostered camaraderie, strengthened team spirit, and supported a balanced work-life environment across the organization.

BankCom Excellence Awards (BEA)

The Bank launched BankCom Excellence Awards Program to recognize employees who delivered exemplary process improvements, generated measurable financial contributions, and played key roles in the successful execution of major projects. The program highlights outstanding performance and innovation across the organization, reinforcing a culture of accountability and continuous improvement. Beyond recognition, the Excellence Awards serve as a powerful engagement and retention tool. By celebrating meaningful contributions and demonstrating that high-impact work is valued and rewarded, the program inspires employees to pursue excellence, strengthens motivation, and deepens their sense of pride and belonging. It encourages initiative, fosters healthy performance standards, and supports the Bank's commitment to retaining high-performing talent.

“Disney Halloween” Celebration

During the fourth quarter, HRMDD further enhanced employee engagement through the highly anticipated “Disney Halloween” celebration. The event, organized for employees and their children, featured Halloween loot bag distributions, a Head Office décor contest, and a children's costume competition, creating a fun and inclusive workplace experience that fostered stronger connections among employees and their families.

Annual Employee Service Awards

The Bank recognized employee loyalty and dedication through its Annual Employee Service Awards. The program honored milestone achievements and long-standing contributions, reinforcing a workplace culture anchored on shared values, commitment, and enduring professional relationships.

Celebrating a Year of Achievements and Team Spirit

The year culminated in a vibrant and festive “Fiestang Pinoy, Paskong BankCom” Christmas Party held at The Blue Leaf Events Pavilion, attended by over 1,200 employees from the Head Office and branches



across Metro Manila. The celebration highlighted team spirit, creativity, and camaraderie through a performance competition depicting different Philippine Festivities participated by Staff and Junior Officers to Senior Officers, fostering unity and a strong sense of community.

The event also honored long-serving employees through Loyalty Awards, recognizing 30 years of dedicated service.

Coffee with the President

The Bank for the first time initiated an activity that provided high-performing and high-potential employees the opportunity to engage in an open dialogue with the President. The session created a candid and informal space where participants could ask questions on a wide range of topics, while the President shared insights from his career journey and professional experiences. The exchange also enabled him to connect with employees on a more personal level, gather suggestions, and listen directly to their perspectives and concerns.

The initiative delivered meaningful impact on the attendees. It strengthened trust in leadership, enhanced transparency, and fostered a deeper sense of inclusion by giving employees a direct voice at the highest level of the organization. Participants gained valuable insights, inspiration, and a clearer appreciation of the Bank's direction and leadership values. By reinforcing open communication and the importance of employee perspectives, the program further boosted engagement, motivation, and commitment, supporting the Bank's efforts to develop and retain future leaders.

Advancing Employee Engagement Through ESG Initiatives

Beyond occasion-based celebrations, the Bank actively engages employees in initiatives that support environmental, social, and governance (ESG) priorities. These efforts align with global development goals, including ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, promoting health and well-being for all, advancing gender equality, and fostering inclusive and sustainable economic growth with productive employment and decent work for all.

In April, employees participated in Denim Day, wearing denim in solidarity with survivors and in support of the global movement against victim-blaming in sexual assault cases. The campaign traces its origins to a 1999 ruling of the Italian Supreme Court, which sparked international advocacy and awareness efforts. Participation in this initiative reinforced the Bank's commitment to respect, dignity, and a safe workplace for all.

In partnership with our Parent Company, employees also joined the "Box All You Can" vegetable distribution program, sourcing fresh produce from Backyard Bukid. The activity supported local agriculture, promoted nutrition, and encouraged employee volunteerism.

Complementing these efforts, employees took part in online wellness programs designed to promote holistic health and well-being, further strengthening a culture of care and shared responsibility.

Collectively, these initiatives demonstrate the Bank's commitment to meaningful employee engagement, empowering employees to participate in purpose-driven activities that create positive social impact while fostering a values-driven workplace.

Total Rewards – Enhancing Employee Value Proposition and Operational Efficiency

The Bank delivered Total Rewards milestones in 2025, with a strong focus on retention and rewards competitiveness. Strategic compensation reviews and market benchmarking were undertaken to ensure salary structures remain equitable and aligned with industry standards, alongside targeted retention interventions for critical roles. Enhancements to the compensation and benefits package were also implemented, including improvements in medical coverage, insurance benefits, and wellness programs, further strengthening the Bank's employee value proposition and supporting workforce stability.

A major highlight was the successful negotiation and renewal of the Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA), achieved through collaborative and constructive engagement with the Union. The agreement secured balanced enhancements in both economic and non-economic provisions while ensuring cost sustainability for the Bank. This milestone reinforced positive labor relations, sustained employee trust, and contributed to the Bank's overall retention and engagement objectives.

On the other hand, following the prior year's HRIS implementation, HR prioritized system stabilization and optimization by addressing post-implementation issues, strengthening data integrity, and streamlining benefits and payroll processes. These efforts enhanced operational efficiency and reinforced HRIS support for Total Rewards administration and reporting.

Driving Transformation in 2026 and Beyond Human Capital Strategy: Enabling Sustainable Growth Toward 2030

As BankCom advances its growth journey, Human Resources remains a strategic partner in building a resilient, future-ready organization. From 2026 to 2030, HR will deepen its role in driving enterprise transformation, aligning people strategies with business priorities, governance discipline, and long-term value creation.

Anchored on four strategic pillars — Talent Acquisition, Learning and Development, Talent and Organization Development and Total Rewards — we are strengthening the full employee lifecycle from hire to retire. These pillars guide our efforts to build leadership depth, enhance workforce capability, and reinforce a disciplined, high-performance culture that supports expansion and digital advancement.

A key priority is strengthening HR Business Partnering, embedding HR more closely within business units to anticipate workforce needs, translating strategy into actionable talent solutions. Through proactive succession planning, structured development pathways, and evolving reward systems, we ensure alignment between performance, accountability, and enterprise growth.

“OUR PEOPLE STRATEGY IS NOT SEPARATE FROM OUR BUSINESS STRATEGY – IT IS

HOW OUR BUSINESS STRATEGY IS REALIZED”

Guided by our signature HR experience — Recruit, Retain, Develop, Perform and Reward Right and anchored our Core Values, we remain committed to aligning systems, culture, and leadership behaviors.

As we look toward 2030, we are guided by a simple conviction that “Sustainable growth begins with PEOPLE”. By building capability with integrity and purpose, we continue shaping a high-performing, values-driven BankCom positioned to deliver enduring value for our stakeholders

CUSTOMERS

The Bank has a diversified customer base and there is no concentration of business in major customer groups. As such, the Bank is not dependent upon a single customer or a few customers.

EMPLOYEES AND LABOR RELATIONS

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank had a total of 2,113 employees, 1,100 of which are engaged in professional management capacity and classified as bank officers, and 1,013 were classified as rank-and-file employees.

The Bank fosters positive relations with and among its employees. It ensures that appropriate training and employee relations activities are available to employees at all levels.

The Bank’s staff employees are members of the Bank of Commerce Employees Union (“BCEU”), except for employees holding confidential positions and belonging to the Information Technology Services Division. BCEU has been the sole and exclusive bargaining representative for all the regular rank-and-file employees of the Bank since 22 July 1986. The Bank and BCEU have a Collective Bargaining Agreement (“CBA”) that governs the terms and conditions of employment of the staff. The existing CBA is valid until expired on 30 June 2025.

As of 31 December 2025, BCEU has a total of 803 members. None of the Bank’s employees are on strike or have been on strike in the past three (3) years. To the best knowledge of the Bank, as of the date of this filing, there are no outstanding threats to strike from BCEU or any outstanding dispute with the BCEU.

The following table presents the number of employees by category as of the dates indicated:

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2025
Rank and File	984	1,013
Officers	1,050	1,100
Total	2,034	2,113



Significant Employees

While the Bank values the contribution of each employee, the Bank believes that there is no employee as of the date of this filing whose resignation or loss would have a material adverse impact on the business.

Retirement Plan

The mandatory retirement age for a Bank employee is 60. The Bank has a funded non-contributory defined benefit retirement plan covering its regular and permanent employees. Contributions and costs are determined in accordance with the actuarial studies made for the plan.

The Bank's retirement benefits are based on the employee's years of service and a percentage of his gross monthly salary. An employee shall be retired and shall be entitled to full retirement benefits upon his attainment of 60 years of age.

An employee, upon reaching the age of 50 years and with the completion of no less than ten (10) years of service as a regular employee and with 30 days prior notice to the Bank, may retire at his option and shall be entitled to the retirement benefits.

An employee who has at least ten (10) years of service as a regular employee, but who has not reached the age of 50 years, may retire at his option and shall be entitled to the retirement benefits, such retirement benefits shall be subject to the pertinent requirements of the BIR.

An employee who has at least 5 years of service as a regular employee, shall be eligible to the resignation benefits if he resigns, subject to the pertinent requirements of the BIR.

The Bank's retirement plan is registered with the BIR as a tax-qualified plan and complies with the minimum retirement benefit specified under the law. The retirement fund is managed and administered by the Bank's Trust Services Division which is covered by an Investment Management Account.

Compensation Policy

The Bank observes overall compensation program on par with industry standards and is aligned with the requirements of labor laws, rules, and regulations. The program considers performance and is commensurate with the individual's qualifications, experience, and expertise. Corollary to this, the Bank utilizes data gathered from industry surveys to ensure that remuneration packages of the employees are within industry standards. Likewise, employee performance is recognized through periodic performance assessments. This process provides the measure for commensurate salary increases and performance bonuses.

Insurance Policy

The Bank provides its regular employees with group life and accident insurance and medical and hospitalization insurance coverage in line with good business practice and in accordance with Philippine standards. Insurance premium payments for these policies are paid entirely by the Bank.

BRANCH NETWORK

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank has a total branch network of 142 branches nationwide – inclusive of the main branch, 139 regular branches, and 2 branch lite units – 63 in Metro Manila and 79 across various cities and provinces. As of year-end, eight (8) branches approved for relocation were completed (Pasig Boulevard, Mandaue, Pedro Gil-Agoncillo, Iloilo Atria, NAIA Road-Pasay, NAIA Terminal 3, Subic Freeport). Some branches have been renovated to reflect the Bank’s new standard look and feel, while some branches were strategically repositioned to sites that have more business potential and market accessibility.

The following table illustrates the coverage of the Bank’s network in recent years and sets forth the number of branches as of 31 December 2024 and 2025:

As of 31 December		
	2024	2025
Branches		
Metro Manila	62	62
Luzon	43	43
Visayas	22	22
Mindanao	13	13
Total	140	140
Branch Lite Units (BLU)		
Metro Manila	-	1
Luzon	-	-
Visayas	-	1
Mindanao	-	-
Total	-	2
Total Branches and BLU	140	142

Moreover, the Bank aims to expand its reach, expand market share, and secure its customer base through a coordinated physical and digital strategy which uses relevant, cost-effective technologies to enable a more segment-driven delivery of branch banking services.

ATM NETWORK

As of end-2025, the Bank has a total of 278 ATMs and Cash Kiosks network.

The ATMs offer advanced security features and a user-friendly touch screen interface that aim to provide an enhanced banking experience that matches the evolving needs of its valued clients.

Cash Kiosks provide clients with a convenient way to deposit cash anytime of the day, without the need for teller assistance. It accepts ₱100, 200, 500, and 1,000 bills, providing a flexible and user-friendly alternative for clients who need to manage their deposits 24/7. Meantime, the machine is not yet capable of accepting new polymer notes in denominations of ₱100 and ₱500.

The following table shows the strategic and geographical locations of the ATMs and Cash Kiosks:

	As of 31 December	
	2024	2025
Metro Manila	113	115
Luzon	94	100
Visayas	35	38
Mindanao	25	25
Total ATMs and Cash Kiosks	267	278

CORPORATE AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Bank of Commerce (BankCom) is deeply aligned with our parent company, San Miguel Corporation’s (SMC) core value of “Malasakit” and vision of building a better world. For BankCom, our commitment to delivering superior service goes hand-in-hand with our commitment to bringing positive impact to our employees, clients and partners, and to supporting SMC’s nation-building initiatives. The Bank adheres to the concept of giving back through willingness to dedicate time, effort and resources, and showing up when it matters the most.

BankCom ramped up its involvement on initiatives and causes which are anchored on the Bank’s CSR pillars of community development, financial literacy and social responsibility in 2025. From various donation drives, environmental protection activities, community outreaches, and financial literacy sessions, BankCom volunteers strategically partnered with reputable organizations and proactively participated in San Miguel Foundation-led initiatives. These activities enabled our employees to be part of something purposeful and gave them a sense of meaning, connection and purpose aside from the work that they do.

BankCom Financial Literacy Program

BankCom’s Financial Literacy (FinLit) Program is a core pillar of the Bank’s CSR initiative. Through its Consumer Protection and ESG Department (CPED), the Bank regularly rolls out FinLit sessions that focus on equipping various segments in society such as parents, students, micro and small entrepreneurs, women, and others with knowledge on financial planning, budgeting, saving and avoiding scams.

In 2025, the program was able to successfully reach a total of 100 high school teachers from President Corazon “Cory” C. Aquino National High School (PCCCANHS), a total of 101 women entrepreneurs who are Better World Community members or being supported by the Helping Hands Livelihood Group



or the Petron Foundation, 30 parents and officials in Brgy. Pingit, Baler, Aurora, and 100 youth plus parents around the area of the Sto. Domingo Church in Quezon City.

Aside from the Bank's CPED, different branches in Metro Manila also conducted the different sessions, ensuring a wider reach.

School Kit Packing

With an aim to support after-school programs in education and active citizenship, BankCom partnered with a non-profit organization, Sikat-Aurora, who help underserved communities in the province of Aurora. The Bank sponsored one cycle in August 2025 of Abot Ko Ang Libro (ABKL), a mobile library cart program that brings books closer to learners in remote areas in the province. In this program, student volunteers did storytelling sessions for 5 consecutive Saturdays to 50 kids from Brgy. Pingit. On the fifth Saturday, BankCom turned over 50 school kits with reading materials to these kids who completed attending all 5 Saturdays of the ABKL program. These school kits were packed with the assistance of 24 head office-based volunteers.

A total of 56 volunteers from the different branches of the Metro Manila South and North Areas also joined in the school kit packing activities. Their participation produced a total of 135 school kits donated to students of Lawang Elementary School and Lawang West Elementary School in the Municipality of Dilasag.

Box It Fresh

The Bank's Human Resources Management & Development Division (HRMDD) implemented a Nutrition Month Engagement Program called "Box It Fresh" in July 2025 at the head office where employees can buy fresh produce from Better World Tondo Nanays. 19 BankCom volunteers dedicated their time in effectively managing the program and in ensuring the activity was implemented in an orderly manner.

Outreach and Support

Philippine Cancer Society, Inc.

BankCom's Transaction Banking Group (TBG) visited the Philippine Cancer Society, Inc. (PCSI) at San Miguel, Manila to generously share their monetary and in-kind donations, spend some time to cheer up and bring a glimmer of hope to the patients assisted by PCSI. Senior Vice President and TBG Head Mary Assumpta Gail Bautista together with 17 volunteers from the group generously donated their cash prize of PHP 50,000 from winning the Charity Raffle during BankCom's 2024 Year-end Party. The volunteers also organized a special program with fun games and shared inspirational messages to 20 cancer patients.

Chosen Children Village Foundation

11 volunteers from different branches in the Metro Manila South Area visited the Chosen Children Village

Foundation which houses children with disabilities. The visit was filled with joy and meaningful interactions through fun games, storytelling, and special bag painting activity that allowed the children to express their creativity. As part of this initiative, the volunteers also extended their support through cash and in-kind donations.

Missionaries of Charity for the Elders

Initiated by the Metro Manila East Area branches, a total of 70 elders being cared for by the Missionaries of Charity were visited by 16 volunteers from BankCom. The volunteers spent time to entertain the “lolos and lolas” through songs and meaningful interactions. The volunteers also donated hygiene kits and essential supplies. Through this special visit, the volunteers were able to let the elderlies feel the warmth of human connection as some of these elderlies no longer have families to care for them.

Virlanie Foundation

BankCom branches in the Makati Area came together to partner with Virlanie Foundation to support the nine (9) female teenagers in Elizabeth Home, 20 persons with disabilities in Aime Home and 15 kids ages 5 to 12 years old in Masaya Home. From teaching confidence and useful soft skills to donations of school kits, the volunteers spent two (2) Saturdays to ensure that they were able to share valuable lessons and materials that would equip them further in life.

Manila Boys, Girls and Kids Town

From elderlies to young ones, the Metro Manila East branches visited the Manila Boys, Girls and Kids Town to distribute loot bags containing snacks and spend quality time with the beneficiaries. The volunteers also hosted a game and donated clothes and hygiene kit to ensure that these children feel love and support.

Overtaken Church

The Bank’s Cash Management Sales Department under Transaction Banking Group partnered with Overtaken Church to collect monetary and in-kind donations in the relief operations for those affected by fire in Brgy. Catmon, Malabon last October. A total of 50 individuals were the beneficiaries of this donation drive.

Item 2. PROPERTIES

The Bank’s head office is located at San Miguel Properties Centre Building, No. 7, St. Francis Street, Mandaluyong City. Its Main Office Branch is located in the same building.

The Bank leases the premises occupied by most of its branches. The lease contracts are for periods ranging from 1 to 15 years and are renewable upon mutual agreement between the Bank and the lessors. Various lease contracts include escalation clauses, most of which bear an annual rent increase of 0.00% to 5.00%.

Location	As of 31 December	
	2024	2025
Owned Branches		
Metro Manila	4	4
Luzon	3	3
Visayas	1	1
Mindanao	1	1
Total	9	9
Leased Branches		
Metro Manila	58	59
Luzon	40	40
Visayas	21	22
Mindanao	12	12
Total	131	133

In addition, the Bank has a total of 2,297 Real and Other Properties Acquired (including memorial lots) for settlement of loans through foreclosure or dacion en pago broken down as follows:

Property Type	As of December 31	
	2024	2025
Condominium	247	273
Condominium and Parking	20	23
Condominium Parking	53	55
Land	1,442	1,402
Land and Building	326	330
Townhouse	55	60
Memorial	155	154
Total	2,298	2,297

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Bank is involved in various pending legal proceedings, claims and investigations. Summaries of the more significant of these cases are set out below. Management nonetheless believes that none of the proceedings presently involving the Bank will (even if resolved against the Bank) have a material adverse effect on the Bank's operations, properties, assets, conditions (financial or otherwise), results of operations or profits, or on its ability to discharge its obligations.

Anti-Money Laundering Council – Violation of AMLA

The Bank allegedly submitted covered transaction reports (“CTR”) to the Anti-Money Laundering Council (“AMLC”) beyond the 5-day reglementary period. The AMLC Secretariat thus charged the Bank



with “non-compliance with the requirement to report covered and suspicious transactions,” sanctioned as a “major violation” under the Rules on the Imposition of Administrative Sanctions (RIAS) under Republic Act No. 9160, as amended. The Bank responded to the AMLC’s charge and explained that it should not be held liable under the RIAS because it had filed CTRs and substantially complied with the requirements of Philippine anti-money laundering laws and regulations. Additionally, the Bank pointed out that it implemented improvements to its reporting system.

Notably, a majority of the universal and commercial banks in the Philippines are faced with the same predicament. While the case was pending, the AMLC issued the Rules of Procedure in Administrative Cases (“RPAC”) which repealed the RIAS. The RPAC, under Rule 2 Section 3 (e), allows the striking out of a case (as if no case was filed) upon payment of the appropriate assessment, which ranges from ₱5,000,000.00 to ₱10,000,000.00. The Bank filed a manifestation and motion proposing to avail itself of this benefit under Rule 2 Section 3(e) of the RPAC, that AMLC accepted. AMLC also acknowledged payment from the Bank of the assessed amount of P5,000,000.00 and ordered the case to be stricken off the record.

Presidential Commission on Good Government - Reconveyance of Assets

The Presidential Commission on Good Government (“PCGG”) brought an action before the Sandiganbayan for reconveyance of assets relative to alleged ill-gotten wealth of former President Ferdinand Marcos claimed to have been deposited with Traders Royal Bank (TRB). The Bank was impleaded as additional defendant in an amended complaint as successor-in-interest of TRB, citing their Purchase & Sale Agreement (“PSA”). The Bank raised the defense that it did not acquire the disputed assets which were specifically excluded from the assets acquired and/or liabilities assumed from TRB under the PSA. The Sandiganbayan rendered a decision finding TRB liable for the alleged ill-gotten wealth of the former President but dismissed the case insofar as the Bank is concerned, affirming the Bank’s position on exclusion of the disputed assets from the PSA and declaring that there was no merger between the two banks. The PCGG filed a motion for partial reconsideration with respect to the dismissal of the case in favor of the Bank. The Sandiganbayan denied the Motion for Partial Reconsideration filed by the PCGG and maintained its decision absolving the Bank from PCGG’s claim on the alleged ill-gotten wealth. PCGG filed a petition for review with the Supreme Court, and the bank filed its comment thereto.

College Assurance Plan Philippines Inc. - Corporate Rehabilitation

The controversy originated from proceedings for corporate rehabilitation of College Assurance Plan Philippines Inc. (“CAPPI”). Trustee, Philippine Veterans Bank (“PVB”), and CAPPI claimed “interest” or dividends on the Bank’s preferred shares that it redeemed from CAPPI, insisting that interest thereon is due. The Bank countered that payment of dividends requires BSP approval and that is not liable to pay “interest” or dividends in the absence of retained earnings. Pending resolution of the issue, an escrow fund was set up with PVB-Trust. The BSP subsequently disapproved the issuance of dividends by the Bank. Notwithstanding, the trial court ordered PVB-Trust to release funds from the escrow for payment of the interest “due and payable” on the redeemed preferred shares. Before the Bank received the order, PVB-Trust released the corresponding amount to CAPPI. The Bank elevated the matter to the Court of Appeals which decided in its favor, ordering CAPPI to return the amount it received from PVB. CAPPI and PVB

filed separate petitions before the Supreme Court assailing the decision of the Court of Appeals. The Bank received the Supreme Court decision reversing the Court of Appeals and declaring the validity of the release of funds from escrow that was implemented pursuant to the court order. The Bank filed a motion for reconsideration which the Supreme Court denied with finality. The decision of the Supreme Court will not have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business operation or financial position since this civil action filed by the Bank is for the return of the funds subject of the case that were in escrow and previously released by PVB-Trust.

Item 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDINGS

On May 27, 2025, the stockholders of the Bank held its annual meeting, where 77.99% of the outstanding capital stock present or represented by proxy approved the following:

1. Minutes of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting held on April 30, 2024
2. Annual Report for the Year Ended December 31, 2024
3. Ratification of all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and Corporate Officers since the 2024 Annual Stockholders' Meeting
4. Confirmation of the Bank's Significant Transaction with DOSRI and Related Parties
5. Approval of 2024 Performance Bonus of Directors
6. Election of Board of Directors, and
7. Appointment of Punongbayan & Araullo (Grant Thornton Philippines) as external auditors of the Bank.

PART II – OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 5. MARKET FOR ISSUER'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

STOCK PRICE

The Bank's common shares were listed on March 31, 2022 and traded at the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). The high and low prices for each quarter within the last two (2) fiscal years are as follows:

		Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
		Last Practicable Trading Date		Last Practicable Trading Date		Last Practicable Trading Date		Last Practicable Trading Date	
2024	High	6.60	3.27.24	6.72	6.28.24	8.80	9.30.24	6.75	12.27.24
	Low	6.60	3.27.24	6.71	6.28.24	8.49	9.30.24	6.70	12.27.24
2025	High	7.13	3.31.25	7.20	6.30.25	7.85	9.30.25	9.28	12.29.25
	Low	7.10	3.31.25	7.08	6.30.25	7.70	9.30.25	9.05	12.29.25

Source: Philippine Stock Exchange

As of March 31, 2026, the closing price of the Bank's common shares is pegged at P9.00.

HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

The authorized common and shares as of December 31, 2025 amounted to ₱17 billion and ₱4.6 billion, respectively.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK			
TYPES OF SHARES	NUMBER OF SHARES	PAR/STATED VALUE	AMOUNT (PHP) No. of Shares x Par/Stated Value
Common	1,702,511,470	10.00	17,025,114,700
Preferred	455,000,000	10.00	4,550,000,000
Total	2,157,511,470		21,575,114,700

SHAREHOLDERS

The following table sets out the 20 largest shareholders of the Bank as of December 31, 2025:

	Title of Class of Securities	Name of Record Owner	Citizenship	Number of Shares Held	% of ownership
1	Common	SMC Equivest Corporation	Filipino	68,305,560	26.6515%
	Preferred			416,666,670	
2	Common	San Miguel Properties, Inc. (SMPI)	Filipino	447,711,800	24.6039%
3	Common	San Miguel Corporation Retirement Plan	Filipino	432,626,860	23.7749%
4	Common	PCD Nominee Corporation	Filipino	159,667,804	8.7745%
5	Common	PCD Nominee Corporation	Non-Filipino	142,045,166	7.8060%
6	Common	Caritas Health Shield, Inc.	Filipino	109,666,640	6.0267%
7	Common	AlexCorp Profits Limited, Inc.	BVI	14,749,100	0.8105%
8	Common	Q-Tech Alliance Holdings, Inc.	Filipino	12,171,660	0.6689%
9	Common	PVB-TMG as Trustee for College Assurance Plan Phils., Inc. Retirement Fund	Filipino	3,673,860	0.2019%
10	Common	Cabien Corporation	Filipino	3,600,650	0.1979%
11	Common	JGF Holdings, Inc.	Filipino	2,163,850	0.1189%
12	Common	RDA Holdings	Filipino	2,163,850	0.1189%
13	Common	BIC Management and Consultancy, Inc.	Filipino	1,476,350	0.0811%



14	Common	Bank of Commerce - Trust Services Group as Trustee for Bank of Commerce Retirement Plan	Filipino	730,670	0.0402%
15	Common	Ester Reyes Querido	Filipino	674,800	0.0371%
16	Common	Antonio Tan Tan	Filipino	414,900	0.0228%
17	Common	Rockshed Management, Inc.	Filipino	187,600	0.0103%
18	Common	Commerce & Trade Insurance Brokerage Inc.	Filipino	147,190	0.0081%
19	Common	Rafael E. Evangelista	Filipino	133,360	0.0073%
20	Common	J. Marsh Thomson	American	132,030	0.0073%

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF MANAGEMENT

The following table sets out the shareholding interests of the Bank's directors and senior management as of December 31, 2025:

DIRECTORS

Title of Class	Name of Owner	Position	Citizenship	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership		% of Total Outstanding Shares
Common	Benedicta Du-Baladad	Chairperson	Filipino	Direct	10	NIL
Common	Michelangelo R. Aguilar	President and CEO / Director	Filipino	Direct	10	NIL
				Indirect	40,100	NIL
Common	Roberto C. Benares	Vice-Chairperson	Filipino	Direct	10	NIL
Common	Fe B. Barin	Director	Filipino	Direct	10	NIL
Common	Marito L. Platon	Director	Filipino	Direct	10	NIL
Common	Jose A. Barcelon	Director	Filipino	Direct	10	NIL
Common	Alexander R. Magno	Director	Filipino	Direct	10	NIL
Common	Melinda Gonzales-Manto	Director	Filipino	Direct	10	NIL
				Indirect	83,300	NIL
Common	Jose Carmelo C. Nograles	Director	Filipino	Direct	10	NIL
Common	Ricardo D. Fernandez	Independent Director	Filipino	Direct	10	NIL



Common	Simon R. Paterno	Independent Director	Filipino	Direct	100	NIL
Common	Leonardo J. Matignas, Jr.	Independent Director	Filipino	Direct	100	NIL
Common	Antonio S. Laquindanum	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer / Director	Filipino	Indirect	100,000	NIL
Common	Antonio S. Abacan, Jr.	Independent Director	Filipino	Direct	100	NIL
Common	Rafael G. Ayuste, Jr.	Independent Director	Filipino	Direct	100	NIL
TOTAL					233,900	NIL

KEY OFFICERS

Title of Class	Name of Owner	Position	Citizenship	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership		% of Total O/S Shares
Common	Michelangelo R. Aguilar	President and CEO / Director	Filipino	Direct	10	NIL
				Indirect	40,100	NIL
Common	Antonio S. Laquindanum	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer / Director	Filipino	Indirect	100,000	NIL
Common	Evita C. Caballa	Corporate Secretary	Filipino	Direct	10	NIL
Common	Felipe Martin F. Timbol	Treasurer / Head, Treasury Management Group	Filipino	Indirect	110,500	NIL
Common	Mary Assumpta Gail C. Bautista	Head, Transaction Banking Group	Filipino	Indirect	10,100	NIL
Common	Don Carlo P. Hernandez	Chief Trust Officer	Filipino	NONE		NIL
Common	Manuel A. Castaneda III	Head, Corporate Banking Group	Filipino	Indirect	20,100	NIL
Common	Maria Ana P. dela Paz	Head, Credit Group	Filipino	Indirect	8,100	NIL
Common	Ma. Katrina A. Felix	Head, Credit Card Group	Filipino	Indirect	30,100	NIL
Common	Louella P. Ira	Asst. Corporate Secretary / Head, Legal Services Division	Filipino	Indirect	8,500	NIL

Common	Annalyn D. Delos Santos	Head, Branch Banking Group	Filipino	Indirect	20,100	NIL
Common	Melanie P. Santos	Head, Human Resources Management and Development Division	Filipino	NONE		NIL
Common	Joel O. Longalong	Chief Audit Executive	Filipino	Indirect	100	NIL
Common	Jeremy H. Reyes	Chief Risk Officer	Filipino	Indirect	5,100	NIL
Common	Jay S. Velasco	Chief Operations Officer - Operations Group	Filipino	Indirect	8,100	NIL
Common	Jose Mari M. Zerna	Head, Consumer Banking Group	Filipino	Indirect	8,100	NIL
Common	Marie Suzanne S. Sevilla	Chief Information Officer/Head, Digital Services Group	Filipino	NONE		NIL
Common	Francisco Raymund P. Gonzales	Head, Corporate Communication & Consumer Protection Division	Filipino	Indirect	20,100	NIL
Common	Gregorio M. Yaranon, Jr.	Chief Compliance Officer	Filipino	NONE		NIL
Common	Luis Martin E. Villalon	Head, Investment Banking Group	Filipino	Indirect	15,600	NIL
TOTAL					404,720	NIL

VOTING TRUST HOLDERS OF 5% OR MORE

The Bank is not aware of shareholders holding any Voting Trust Agreement for shares constituting 5.0% or more of the outstanding capital stock, or any such similar agreement.

CHANGE IN CONTROL OF THE REGISTRANT SINCE BEGINNING OF LAST FISCAL YEAR

There has been no change in the control of the Bank since the beginning of its last fiscal year.

DIVIDENDS

The Board will periodically review the amount of dividends to be paid and the frequency of dividend payment in light of the Bank's earnings, financial condition, cash flows, capital requirements and other considerations while maintaining a level of capitalization that is commercially sound and sufficient to ensure that the Bank can operate on a standalone basis. The Bank will also need to verify that it has all the required approvals from regulatory bodies before issuing dividends.

Dividends shall be declared and paid out of the Bank’s unrestricted retained earnings which shall be payable in cash, property, or stock to all shareholders on the basis of the outstanding capital stock held by them. Unless otherwise required by law, the Board, at its sole discretion, shall determine the amount, type and date of payment of the dividends to the shareholders, taking into account various factors, including:

- The level of the Bank’s earnings, cash flow, return on equity and retained earnings
- Its results for and its financial condition at the end of the year in respect of which the dividend is to be paid and its expected financial performance
- The projected levels of capital expenditures and other investment programs
- Restrictions on payments of dividends that may be imposed on it by any of its financing arrangements and current or prospective debt service requirements
- The classes of shares held by the shareholders, and/or
- Such other factors as the Board deems appropriate.

The Bank cannot provide any assurance that it will pay any dividends in the future.

Currently, the Bank does not have a formal dividend policy approved by the Board.

On 27 May 2025, the Board of Directors of the Bank declared cash dividends to be paid out of the unrestricted retained earnings of the Bank as of December 31, 2024, distributable to all stockholders of record as of June 19, 2025, on the following shares of the Corporation to be paid on July 15, 2025, as follows:

Type of Stock	Issued Shares	Rate/Share	Total Peso Amount
Preferred Shares	416,666,670	P0.5280	P220,000,001.76
Common Shares	1,403,013,920	P0.4500	P631,356,264.00
TOTAL			P851,356,265.76

The dividend paid to the preferred shareholder is in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of the Series “1” Preferred Shares issued in favor of SMC Equivest Corporation on 2 August 2021.

Item 6. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATIONS

Statement of Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2025 vs 31 December 2024

For the year-ended December 31, 2025, Bank of Commerce posted a record-high net income of P3.54 billion, reflecting a 17.02% increase from P3.02 billion in the same period in 2024. The performance outpaced the previous year’s, highlighting steady growth in the bank’s core revenue streams, driven by net interest income and gains from trading and foreign exchange gains.

This milestone reflects another strong result of BankCom’s continuous commitment to excellence and strong performance, underscoring its resilience in navigating market shifts.

Interest income from loans and receivables, which represents almost 86% of total revenue, grew by



14.90% to ₱10.83 billion, up from ₱9.43 billion in the same period of 2024. The growth was due to the sustained expansion across the Bank's lending portfolio.

Interest income from investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and at amortized cost rose by 24.32% to ₱3.34 billion, higher than the ₱2.69 billion in the prior year. Similarly, interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) posted continuous growth, doubling to ₱285.72 million from ₱126.91 million, as the Bank held on to its position in anticipation of further rate cuts.

Interest income on due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and other banks declined by 19.69% to ₱304.74 million from ₱379.44 million in the same period last year, reflecting the impact of recent policy rate cuts. In contrast, interest income from interbank loans receivable and SPURA recorded a modest increase of 2.03% to ₱553.06 million, compared with ₱542.05 million in 2024.

Total interest expense increased to ₱4.54 billion, up 12.00% from ₱4.05 billion last year. Interest expense on bonds payable increased significantly to ₱1.44 billion, almost 3x the ₱532.94 million last year, on the back of the successful and largest-to-date peso issuance of under the Bank's dual tranche bond issuance 19 February 2025. Interest expense on bills payable also rose by 84.10% to ₱27.86 million from ₱15.13 million. Furthermore, interest on lease liabilities rose by 9.05% to ₱42.71 million. These increases were partly offset by a 12.60% reduction in interest expense on deposit liabilities, which declined to ₱3.03 billion from ₱3.47 billion, due to the maturity of the long-term negotiable certificate of deposits (LTNCD) and lower policy rates.

With the interest income growing faster than interest expense, the Bank generated ₱10.78 billion in net interest income, 18.30% higher from last year's ₱9.11 billion, translating to a net interest margin (NIM) of 4.35%.

Total other income increased by 11.22% to ₱1.83 billion from ₱1.65 billion last year, supported by broad-based growth across key non-interest revenue streams. The increase was led by a sharp 97.18% rise in foreign exchange gains, which nearly doubled to ₱251.64 million from ₱127.62 million in 2024, reflecting higher volumes of foreign exchange transactions facilitated by the Bank.

Trading and investment securities gains rose to ₱96.11 million, a turnaround from last year's (₱1.04) million, reflecting favorable trading results and strong investment performance. Gains from foreclosure and the sale of property, equipment, and foreclosed assets also grew by 17.82% to ₱402.40 million, driven by higher revenues from the sale of assets. Miscellaneous income also gained a 28.76% increase to ₱132.07 million from ₱102.58 million, primarily supported by higher volume of transactions.

On the other hand, service charges, fees, and commissions declined by 11.80% to ₱947.92 million from ₱1.07 billion in the same period last year, on account of lower underwriting fees.

Total operating expenses (OPEX), including provisions for credit and impairment losses, were up by 14.49% to ₱7.80 billion. The growth in operating expenses was mainly due to the Bank's continued strategic investments in human capital, information technology infrastructure, alongside a greater volume

of business transactions supportive of the Bank's expanding operations.

Despite the increase in OPEX, the Bank recorded a cost-to-income ratio of 58.84%, reflecting sustained operational efficiency amid continued revenue growth.

Compensation and fringe benefits grew by 15.17% to ₱3.04 billion, driven by an expanded workforce and enhanced retention initiatives.

Taxes and licenses increased moderately by 2.58% from last year to ₱1.12 billion, attributable to higher business volumes associated with operational transactions. Rent and utilities rose to ₱699.95 million, a 12.41% increase from ₱622.70 million last year, due to higher utility costs, security services, rent of bank premises and office equipment, as well as repairs and maintenance expenses.

Depreciation and amortization grew by 7.93% to ₱672.58 million from last year's ₱623.17 million. The rise was driven by higher depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment, leasehold rights improvements, and foreclosed assets. In addition, amortization of software costs increased to ₱144.82 million from ₱95.60 million, reflecting continued investments in technology to support operational efficiency and long-term growth.

Insurance expenses rose by 7.52% to ₱412.86 million, attributed to higher PDIC premiums on deposits. Subscription fees also grew more than 2x to ₱229.41 million from ₱106.40 million, underpinned by the Bank's expanded utilization of IT-related subscription services. However, expenditure on service fees and commissions contracted by 14.05% to ₱425.57 million compared to ₱495.12 million last year, attributed to much lower transaction expenses on information technology and consumer interbank processes. Entertainment and recreation expenses also went down to ₱16.94 million, a decrease of 12.56% from ₱19.37 million from last year, signaling a more modest spending towards clients and public representation initiatives, further supported by the bank's ongoing digital pivot.

Management and professional fees eased by 5.25% to ₱92.78 million from last year's ₱97.91 million, following the completion of key projects. On the other hand, miscellaneous expenses increased by 13.18% to ₱563.75 million from ₱498.09 million in 2024.

The Bank maintained a prudent risk management approach by setting aside ₱382.20 million as additional provision for credit and impairment losses, in line with its existing risk appetite.

The Bank's share in the net loss of its associate amounted to ₱0.84 million for the period, higher than the ₱0.61 million recorded in 2024.

Income tax expense amounted to ₱1.27 billion, reflecting a 38.08% increase from ₱917.77 million in the comparable period of 2024.



Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2025 vs 31 December 2024

The Bank posted a total comprehensive income of ₱4.20 billion, 38.42% up from the ₱3.03 billion in the same period last year. This was primarily driven by the higher net income in 2025 and favorable movements in the fair value of FVOCI debt securities.

Statement of Condition as of 31 December 2025 vs. 31 December 2024

The Bank's total assets reached ₱286.85 billion, marking an increase of 8.07% from ₱265.44 billion as of 31 December of 2024. This translated to a return on assets (ROA) of 1.28%.

Asset movements are as follows:

Cash and other cash items contracted by 16.37% to ₱3.55 billion attributed to the rationalization of branch-level cash holdings, in line with evolving transaction volumes. Due from BSP significantly decreased by 62.32% to ₱18.05 billion from ₱47.91 billion last year due to the drop in the overnight deposit facility (ODF) placements. Similarly, due from other banks also fell by 44.88% to ₱2.11 billion this year from ₱3.82 billion of the previous year, on account of lower placements across local and foreign banks. These changes occurred as the Bank allocated liquidity to higher yielding assets.

Interbank loan receivables expanded to ₱7.65 billion, more than doubling from ₱3.59 billion in 2024, reflecting disciplined balance-sheet optimization through expanded interbank lending.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), significantly increased to ₱5.17 billion and ₱35.02 billion, respectively, from ₱2.88 billion and ₱19.08 billion in the previous year, mainly due to additional purchases. Investment securities at amortized cost also rose to ₱41.37 billion or 13.00% from ₱36.61 billion of last year, as the bank expanded its positions across portfolios in anticipation of further yield declines. This outlook is supported by low inflation and economic growth backdrop, which may prompt the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) to implement additional interest rate cuts.

Loans and other receivables, which accounted for over 56% of total assets, reached ₱162.82 billion, 19.28% higher from ₱136.51 billion as of end-2024. The growth was driven by the expansive growth of the Bank's lending portfolio, particularly within the corporate and consumer segments, with ongoing focus on the SMC ecosystem. This growth supported a loan-to-deposit ratio of 74.95%. Gross non-performing loans (NPL) and net NPL ratios were at 1.33% and 0.62%, respectively.

Property and equipment marginally increased by 0.83% to ₱2.02 billion from ₱2.00 billion last year. Investment properties increased modestly by 3.08%, reaching ₱4.12 billion from ₱3.99 billion, primarily due to increase in real and other properties acquired (ROPA). Conversely, the Bank's investment in associate declined by 2.94% to ₱33.42 million.

Deferred tax assets dropped by 39.65% from last year to ₱269.77 million, while other assets grew by 8.16% to ₱4.68 billion from ₱4.33 billion, supported by growth in deferred software costs and

miscellaneous assets.

Total liabilities increased to ₱250.28 billion as of 31 December 2025, 7.78% higher from the ₱232.21 billion as of 31 December 2024.

Deposit liabilities, which comprise 89% of the Bank's total liabilities, increased by 5.33% to ₱223.31 billion, from ₱212.01 billion of last year. The increase was attributed to the success of one of the bank's promotional strategies and initiatives, namely the "Accelerate Your Savings" campaign.

Broken down, total deposits consisted of ₱198.49 billion in current and savings accounts (CASA), posting a 4.99% increase from ₱189.06 billion in 2024. Time deposits also further scaled at ₱24.83 billion, 38.57% up from the ₱17.92 billion recorded in 2024, this is despite the maturity of its long-term nil negotiable certificate of deposit.

Financial liabilities at FVPL significantly reduced to ₱2.09 million, or 95.39% down from last year's ₱45.21 million on the back of lower foreign exchange derivatives.

Bonds payable were more than double from the ₱6.53 billion in 2024 to ₱17.88 billion, mainly driven by the successful issuance of the Bank's dual-tranche fixed rate bonds on 19 February 2025 amounting to ₱18 billion - ₱10 billion carrying a 6.1942% coupon rate and ₱8 billion with a 6.3494% coupon rate. Series C Bonds amounting to ₱10 billion and Series D Bonds at ₱8 billion will mature in 2027 and 2030, respectively.

Manager's checks posted growth of 27.13%, reaching ₱1.80 billion versus the previous year owing to the increase in checks written for third party service providers and suppliers. Accrued interest, taxes, and other expenses also rose by 22.91% to ₱1.35 billion.

In contrast, other liabilities declined to ₱5.93 billion, 1.87x down from ₱11.11 billion, owing to a reduction in accounts payable during the period.

The Bank's total capital continued to expand reaching ₱36.58 billion as of 31 December 2025, 10.08% up from the ₱33.23 billion in 2024, despite the 79% increase in dividend payments. On July 15, 2025, the Bank paid dividends amounting to ₱0.2500 per regular common share and ₱0.2000 per special common share for a total payout of ₱851.36 million. The growth in capital was supported by the strong financial performance and the reinvestment of earnings, reflecting its sustained capacity to generate and retain capital.

The bank's capital adequacy ratio (CAR) remained strong at 16.48%, well above the minimum regulatory requirement of 10.0%.

Key performance indicators of the bank are as follows:

	2025	2024
Return on Average Assets	1.28%	1.22%
Return on Average Equity	10.14%	9.44%
Cost-to-Income Ratio	58.84%	62.04%
Net Non-Performing Loan Ratio	0.62%	0.49%
Capital Adequacy Ratio	16.48%	17.58%

The bank's capital adequacy ratio (CAR) remained strong at 16.48%, well above the minimum regulatory requirement of 10.0%.

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

Return on Average Assets: Net income divided by average total resources for the period indicated

Return on Average Equity: Net income divided by average total capital funds for the period indicated

Cost-to-Income Ratio: Total operating expenses divided by the sum of net interest income and other income

Net Non-Performing Loan Ratio: (Total non-performing loans less specific loan loss reserves for NPL) divided by (total loans inclusive of interbank loans receivables)

Capital Adequacy Ratio: Total qualifying capital divided by total risk-weighted assets (inclusive of credit, market, and operational risk charge)

Statement of Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2024 vs 31 December 2023

For the year ending December 31, 2024, Bank of Commerce posted a net income of P3.02 billion, reflecting a 7.95% increase from the P2.80 billion in the same period in 2023. The expansion outpaced the previous year's, highlighting steady growth in the bank's core business, primarily the widened range of corporate loans, program lending mainly to SMC ecosystem clients, as well as higher earning assets.

This achievement shows BankCom's strong commitment to performance, excellence, and continuously improving customer service. It reflects the dedication of its Board and management to becoming the top conglomerate bank in the country.

Additionally, effective cost management and disciplined risk control contributed to the positive financial performance.

Interest income on loans and receivables, representing 87.66% of the total revenue, grew by 14.36% to P9.43 billion, boosted by the extended high interest rate regime and increase in loan volume, mainly corporate loans.



Interest income on investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and at amortized cost grew by 19.54% to P2.69 billion from P2.25 billion in the previous year. Interest income on Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) posted P126.91 million, more than 5x than last year's P21.56 million, in light of the significant gains coming from the Bank's various investments and treasury notes. This reflects the proper execution of Bank's strategy to capture market opportunities.

Interest income from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and other banks also increased by 1.75% to P379.44 million from P372.91 million last year due to higher yields. However, interest on interbank loans receivable and SPURA declined by 38.10% to P542.05 million from P875.71 million in the previous year.

Total interest expense increased to P4.05 billion, up 16.93% from P3.47 billion last year due to the increase in deposit volume and an extended high-interest rate environment. This increase composed of the following: 16.64% increase in interest expense on deposit liabilities to P3.47 billion due to higher cost of funds; 19.35% increase in interest expense on lease liabilities amounting to P39.17 million from P32.82 million; and an increase in the interest expense on bonds payable by 29.04% to P532.93 million from P412.99 million. However, Interest expense on bills payable was down by 69.18% to P15.13 million from P49.10 million.

As the Bank's interest income outpaced the growth of interest expense, it posted a net interest income of P9.11 billion, 9.82% higher than P8.30 billion in the previous year, translating to a net interest margin (NIM) of 4.17%.

Total other income amounted to P1.65 billion, slightly declined by 1.99% than the previous year's P1.68 billion, attributable to the fluctuations in trading and investment securities gains but was partially offset by the increase in service charges, fees and commissions.

Trading and securities gain amounted to (P1.04) million, a reversal of last year's P10.60 million gains. Foreign exchange gains posted P127.62 million, 9.57% down from the P141.12 million last year. The downtrend in trading and securities and foreign exchange gains resulted from volatile market conditions.

On the other hand, service charges, fees and commissions rose by 21.25% to P1.07 billion from P886.38 million. This notable increase was propelled by the influx of underwriting fees amounting to P292.68 million, almost 2x the fees generated last year. Furthermore, the Bank also saw an increase in trust, cards, and trade finance fees.

Gains on foreclosure, and sale of property and equipment and foreclosed assets registered a decline of 31.06% to P341.53 million due to lower foreclosure related revenues. Moreover, miscellaneous income also dropped by 29.39% to P102.58 million from P145.28 million in comparable period last year due to the decrease in recoveries on charged-off assets and lower dividend income.

Total expenses, including provisions for credit and impairment losses, was up by 9.21% to P6.81 billion. The growth in operating expenses was mainly due to the Bank's continued investment in human capital, information technology infrastructure and higher volume of transactions.



Compensation and fringe benefits increased by 16.76% to P2.64 billion, driven by strategic hirings and an improved retention program which led to an increase in compensation cost while at the same time reducing attrition levels.

Taxes and licenses moderately increased by 2.97% to P1.09 billion driven by larger business volume. Rent and utilities decreased by 3.86% to P622.70 million from P647.70 million on account of the bank's cost saving initiatives on power, light, and water, as well as repairs and maintenance.

Depreciation and amortization grew by 27.34% to P623.17 million, primarily due to higher depreciation expenses from computer equipment and foreclosed properties held by the bank. Amortization of software costs also rose by 24.57% to P95.60 million, reflecting the bank's ongoing investment in technology.

Insurance went up by 11.27% to P383.99 million, attributed to higher PDIC insurance on deposits. Expenditure on service fees and commissions also rose by 18.47% to P495.12 million from P417.92 million. Subscription fees substantially went down by 43.56% to P106.36 million from P188.45 million on account of divesting various IT related subscription services.

Management and professional fees dropped by 30.50% to P97.91 million. Miscellaneous expense slightly dropped by 4.18% to P498.09 million from P519.79 million. On the other hand, entertainment and recreation increased to P19.37 million, 59.51% higher than last year's P12.14 million.

The Bank maintained a prudent approach in strengthening its balance sheet by setting aside P139.41 million as additional provision for credit and impairment losses, in-line with its existing risk appetite. This allocation represents a 76.82% increase from the previous year.

The Bank's share in the net loss of associate was recorded at P0.61 million for the period, compared to P0.78 million in 2023.

Income Tax expense amounted to P917.77 million, down by 1.73% from the P933.89 million in the same period in 2023.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2024 vs 31 December 2023

The Bank posted a total comprehensive income of P3.03 billion for 2024, 7.55% higher than P2.82 billion posted in the same period a year ago. This was primarily driven by the higher net income in 2024 which is partially offset by the net change in net unrealized losses of debt securities at FVOCI at P57.70 million. Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plan increased to P34.05 million based on actuarial adjustments.

Statement of Condition as of 31 December 2024 vs. 31 December 2023

The Bank's total assets totaled at P265.44 billion as of 31 December 2024, up by 14.58% from the P231.67 billion as of 31 December 2023 mainly driven by the growth in all lending segments and financial assets at fair value. This translated to a return on assets (ROA) of 1.22%.

Asset movements are as follows:



Cash and other cash items increased by 21.24% amounting to ₱4.24 billion. Due from BSP surged by 97.40% to ₱47.91 billion from ₱24.27 billion last year due to an increase in overnight deposit facility (ODF) placements. Due from other banks also significantly grew more than 3x to ₱3.82 billion from ₱1.06 billion due to significant placements with foreign banks.

Interbank loans receivables, however, declined by ₱16.52 billion to ₱3.59 billion from the ₱20.11 billion to support loan growth.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), significantly increased to ₱2.88 billion and ₱19.08 billion, respectively, from ₱398.79 million and ₱11.04 billion, attributable to additional purchases. However, investment securities at amortized cost declined to ₱36.61 billion or 30.23% from ₱52.47 billion due to redeployment of matured government securities to loans.

Loans and other receivables, comprising more than 51% of the total assets, posted ₱136.51 billion, 24.59% higher than the ₱109.57 billion last year driven by the expansive growth in the lending business. The robust loan growth resulted in a loan-to-deposit ratio of 64%.

Property & Equipment expanded to ₱2 billion, up 11.66% from ₱1.79 billion due to additional purchase of office equipment, computer, and furniture and fixtures. Investment properties also went up by 8.61% to ₱3.99 billion from ₱3.68 billion due to the increase in real and other properties acquired (ROPA) and accumulated gains. Meanwhile, Investment in Associate decreased by 3.10% to ₱34.43 million.

Deferred tax assets, dropped by 5.96% to ₱447.02 million from ₱475.33 million. On the other hand, other assets substantially increased by 32.41% to ₱4.33 billion from ₱3.27 billion due to an increase in booking of prepaid expenses and miscellaneous assets.

Total liabilities increased to ₱232.21 billion as of 31 December 2024, 15.63% up from the ₱200.82 billion as of 31 December 2023 primarily due to rebound in deposit.

Deposit liabilities, accounting for more than 90% of the Bank's total liabilities, increased by 14.04% or ₱26.10 billion, to ₱212.01 billion from ₱185.91 billion as of 31 December 2023. This is a milestone for breaching the ₱200 billion mark. The increase can be attributed to the success of the bank's promotional strategies and the launch of various targeted marketing initiatives. In 2025 the Bank plans to continue this with its "Accelerate Your Savings" promo Part 2.

Broken down, total deposits comprised ₱189.06 billion current account and savings account (CASA), 15.12% higher than last year's ₱164.24 billion; ₱17.92 billion time deposits, 7.68% up from ₱16.64 billion in 2023; and ₱5.03 billion long-term negotiable certificates of deposit.

Financial liabilities at FVPL surged by more than 7x to ₱45.21 million owing to foreign exchange derivatives revaluations.

Bonds payable was down by 12.62% to ₱6.53 billion due to the maturity of the ₱7.50 billion 2-year bonds last July 29, 2024. However, this was partially offset by the ₱6.57 billion bond offering last May 9, 2024.



Manager's checks decreased by 23.42% to ₱1.41 billion due to decrease in stale checks. Accrued interest, taxes & other expenses also declined by 20.83% to ₱1.10 billion. Meanwhile, other liabilities significantly increased by 164.96% to ₱11.11 billion from ₱4.19 billion due to the increase in lease liability and accounts payable for the period.

The Bank's total capital funds remained strong at ₱33.23 billion as of 31 December 2024, 7.71% more than the ₱30.85 billion a year ago, despite the payment of dividends on July 15, 2024. The Bank paid ₱0.2512 per common share amounting to ₱352.44 million. The increase in capital was driven by the remarkable performance of the bank and ploughed back earnings.

Statement of Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 vs 31 December 2022

For the year ending December 31, 2023, Bank of Commerce posted a net income of ₱2.80 billion, 55.67% higher than the ₱1.80 billion in the same period in 2022. The growth was backed by growth in core lending business, service charges, fees, and commissions, and gains on foreclosure and sale of property and equipment and foreclosed assets.

Net interest income increased by 24.16% to ₱8.30 billion, from ₱6.68 billion in the previous year. Interest income on loans and receivables amounted to ₱8.24 billion, ₱2.78 billion higher than the ₱5.47 billion the prior year. Interest income on loans benefitted from the high interest rate environment and volume growth. Interest income on investment securities and financial assets grew by 34.56% to ₱2.27 billion owing increase in securities. Interest income on interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements rose to ₱875.71 million, almost 2x the ₱539.16 million. Interest income on due from BSP and other banks also grew by 35.67% to ₱372.91 million from the ₱274.86 million.

Interest expense totaled ₱3.47 billion, 2.7x the ₱1.28 billion in the same period last year on account of higher cost of funds as interest expense on deposit liabilities increased by ₱1.94 billion to ₱2.97 billion. Interest on bonds payable increased more than 2x to ₱412.99 million due to the maiden issuance of ₱7.5 billion 2-year bonds. Meanwhile interest expense on bills payable and lease liabilities also grew by 4.37% and 16.46%, respectively, to ₱49.10 million and ₱32.82 million from obtaining deposit substitutes.

Net interest income rose by 24.16% to ₱8.30 billion, up from end-2022's ₱6.68 billion as interest income outpaced the growth in interest expenses. This translated to a net interest margin ratio of 4.28%, higher than the previous year's 3.73%.

Total other income rose to ₱1.68 billion, 17.04% or ₱244.41 million greater than ₱1.43 billion last year. Service charges, fees and commissions grew by ₱28.75 million to ₱886.38 million, owing to the investment banking, credit card and trust. Trading and investment securities gains posted ₱10.60 million, recovering ₱39.82 million from the loss sustained last year. Foreign exchange gains, slowed down by 6.12% to ₱141.12 million, from the prior year's ₱150.32 million. Gains on foreclosure, and sale of property and equipment and foreclosed assets increased to ₱495.40 million, 45.51% up from ₱340.45 million on the back of 4.3x rise in foreclosure related revenues. Miscellaneous income picked up by 26.13% to ₱145.28 million due to higher recovery on charged-off assets.



Total expenses, excluding provision for credit and impairment losses, was up by 12.32% to ₱6.16 billion. Compensation and fringe benefits increased to ₱2.26 billion, 18.56% higher than ₱1.90 billion mainly due to the 111 (from 1,865 in 2022) additional manpower. Taxes and licenses increased by 12.23% to ₱1.06 billion mainly due to growth in revenues. Rent and utilities increased by ₱16.15 million to ₱647.70 million owing to the rise in security, repairs and maintenance, power, light and water expenses. Depreciation and amortization grew by 13.37% to ₱489.38 million due to higher depreciation expense on foreclosed assets and computer equipment. Service fees and commissions increased by 42.48% to ₱417.92 million due to higher commissions and other transaction fees. Subscriptions also grew 1.5x to ₱188.45 million driven by higher IT related subscriptions. Management and professional fees went up by 29.76% to ₱140.88, while Amortization of Software costs increased modestly by 5.03% to ₱76.74 million.

On the other hand, insurance registered a 0.94% drop to ₱345.08 million on the back of lower PDIC insurance on peso deposits. Entertainment and recreation expenses likewise declined by 84.07% to ₱12.14 million as the Bank focused on business related entertainment and recreation expense savings to offset increased spending on ATMs/Computer equipment, IT software, and employee compensation. Miscellaneous expenses declined by 4.90% to ₱519.79 million from ₱546.58 million on account of lower legal expenses.

Provisions for credit and impairment losses amounted to ₱78.85 million, substantially lower than last year's ₱166.21 million, reflecting strength in asset quality due to the Bank's focused risk appetite.

The Bank's share in the net loss of associate is at ₱0.78 million in 2023, almost 6x the ₱0.13 million last year.

Income Tax Expense posted ₱933.89 million, 40.15% up from the ₱666.36 million in 2022.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2023 vs 31 December 2022

The Bank posted a Total Comprehensive Income of ₱2.82 billion, 2x the ₱1.41 billion recorded in 2022. The increase resulted from higher profit in 2023 and net change in net unrealized losses of debt securities at FVOCI amounting to ₱308.41 million owing to the high interest rate environment.

Statement of Condition as of 31 December 2023 vs 31 December 2022

The Bank's total assets at end-2023 grew by 6.51% or ₱14.15 billion to ₱231.67 billion, primarily driven by the expansion in loans and other receivables, investment securities as well as interbank loans receivables.

Loans and receivables-net, accounting for almost 50% of total assets, rose by ₱4.47 billion to ₱109.57 billion mainly driven by the increase in corporate loans. The Bank's loan-to-deposit ratio was recorded at 69.67%.

Investment securities also grew by 9.45% to ₱63.91 billion, from ₱58.39 billion on the back of growths in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment securities at amortized



cost.

Interbank loans receivable amounted to ₱20.11 billion, 9.43% higher than ₱18.38 billion at end-2022. Cash and other cash items increased by 27.99% to ₱3.50 billion. Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) and other banks reached ₱25.33 billion, up by 2.46% from last year's ₱24.72 billion.

Property and equipment and investment properties grew by ₱365.78 million and ₱276.14 million, respectively, to ₱1.79 billion and ₱3.68 billion. The increases were due to new ATMs and additional office equipment, such as, but not limited to, computers. Moreover, other assets posted ₱3.27 billion, 20.18% more than the ₱2.72 billion last year, on account on higher prepaid tax.

On the other hand, investment in associate and deferred tax assets registered 10.09% and 22.34% declines to ₱35.53 million and ₱475.33 million, respectively.

Deposit liabilities, comprising 80.25% of the total assets, increased by 5.47% to ₱185.91 billion supported by the 7.03%, expansion in deposits coming from demand and savings accounts; but was softened by the 6.49% decrease in time deposits. Bonds payable remained at ₱7.48 billion. Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses and manager's checks both increased by ₱221.42 million and ₱1.19 billion, respectively, to ₱1.39 billion and ₱1.85 billion. Other liabilities, meanwhile, rose by ₱242.85 million to ₱4.19 billion at end-2023.

The Bank's capital base was at ₱30.85 billion as of December 31, 2023, 10.06% higher than the ₱28.03 billion in the previous year, boosted by the better-than-expected net income as of end-2023.

Item 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements and schedules are filed as part of this Form 17-A. See attachment (Annex B) for further information.

Item 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

The appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external auditor shall be recommended by the Audit Committee, approved by the Board of Directors and the shareholders. The Audit Committee reviews the audit scope and coverage, strategy, and results for the approval of the Board and ensures that non-audit services rendered shall not impair or derogate the independence of the external auditor or violate SEC regulations.

The SEC-accredited accounting firm of R.G. Manabat & Co. ("RGM & Co.") served as the Bank's external auditor for fiscal year 2024.

On April 29, 2025, the Board of Directors, with the endorsement of the Audit Committee, endorsed for approval of the stockholders the SEC-accredited accounting firm of Punongbayan & Araullo (Grant

Thornton Philippines) to serve as the Bank’s external auditor for the calendar year 2025.

The SEC-accredited accounting firm of R.G. Manabat & Co. (“RGM & Co.”) served as the Bank’s external auditor for fiscal year 2024. There were no disagreements with RGM & Co. on accounting and financial disclosure.

The cessation of RGM & Co. as external auditor of the Bank is in line with best practices on Corporate Governance.

There are no disagreements with Punongbayan & Araullo (Grant Thornton Philippines) on accounting and financial disclosure.

EXTERNAL AUDIT FEES

The aggregate fees billed and paid for each of the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered by Punongbayan & Araullo in 2025 and by R.G. Manabat & Co. in 2024 are summarized below (inclusive of out-of-pocket expenses and value-added tax):

Nature of Services Rendered		Aggregate Fees (in millions)	
		2025	2024
Audit and Audit-Related Fees	Annual and interim audit of the Combined and FCUD Financial Statements in connection with statutory and regulatory findings; annual audit of the Combined Financial Statements of the trust and managed funds of the Trust Services Group; limited review of interim Combined Financial Statements	₱7.25	₱7.91
Tax Fees		-	-
All Other Fees	Agreed-upon procedures relative to the initial public offering (IPO) of shares, issuance of bonds and program report on the use of proceeds from IPO of shares.	-	₱1.72
Total Fees		₱7.25	₱9.63

PART III – CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

Item 9. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE ISSUER

DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the Bank (the “Bank’s Board”) is the body ultimately responsible for the management of the Bank. The Bank’s Board is composed of fifteen (15) directors, five of whom are independent directors. The Board is a healthy mix of individuals with diverse experiences, backgrounds, and perspectives. The membership of the Board is a combination of executive and non-executive directors such that no director or small group of directors dominates the decision-making process. All directors

were chosen based on their qualifications, namely, integrity, probity, market reputation, conduct and behavior, relevant education and training, physical and mental fitness, knowledge, and experience. All directors possess such qualifications and stature that enable each of them to effectively participate in the deliberations of the Board.

Directors are elected by the shareholders for a period of one year. Generally, there are no restrictions on re-election. However, beginning on 2 January 2012, the SEC set a limit on the term of independent directors serving in listed, public, and mutual fund companies. An independent director may only serve as such for a maximum cumulative period of nine years after which the independent director shall be barred perpetually from being elected as independent director in the same company. The chairman has a casting vote in resolutions of the Bank's Board which must be passed by majority vote.

The following table sets forth the incumbent and nominee directors and board advisors of the Bank as of 31 December 2025, their respective periods of service, directorships in other reporting companies and positions held in the last five (5) years:

Name	Position	Years of Service <i>As of 31 December 2025</i>
<i>Board of Directors</i>		
Benedicta Du-Baladad	Chairperson Non-Executive Director	11 yrs. & 11 mos.
Roberto C. Benares	Vice-Chairperson, Former President and CEO, Non- Executive Director	12 yrs. & 8 mos.
Michelangelo R. Aguilar	President and CEO, Executive Director	7 yrs. & 5 mos.
Fe B. Barin	Non-Executive Director	11 yrs. & 8 mos.
Marito L. Platon	Non-Executive Director	15 yrs. & 8 mos.
Jose A. Barcelon	Non-Executive Director	1 year & 6 months (<i>effective June 26, 2024</i>)
Alexander R. Magno	Non-Executive Director	11 yrs. & 5 mos.
Melinda S. Gonzales- Manto	Non-Executive Director	9 yrs. as Independent Director; 3 yrs and 8 mos. as Non-Executive Director since elected on April 29, 2022
Jose Carmelo C. Nograles	Non-Executive Director	9 yrs. as Independent Director; 1 year & 8 mos. as Non-Executive Director since elected on April 30, 2024
Antonio S. Laquindanum	Executive Director	7 mos. (<i>elected on May 27, 2025</i>)
Ricardo D. Fernandez	Independent Director	5 yrs.
Simon R. Paterno	Independent Director	3 yrs. and 7 mos.
Leonardo J. Matignas, Jr.	Independent Director	2 yrs. and 6 mos. (<i>effective on June 28, 2023</i>)
Antonio S. Abacan, Jr.	Independent Director	5 mos. (<i>elected on July 29, 2025</i>)
Rafael G. Ayuste, Jr.	Independent Director	3 mos. (<i>elected on September 30, 2025</i>)

Name	Position	Years of Service <i>As of 31 December 2025</i>
<i>Board Advisors:</i>		
Jose T. Pardo	Chairman of the Board of Advisors	18 yrs. & 4 mos. as Director, 10 yrs. as Chairman of the Board, and 3 years and 10 months as Chairman of the Board of Advisor since February 16, 2022
Aurora T. Calderon	Board Advisor	14 yrs. & 5 mos.
Ferdinand K. Constantino	Board Advisor	2 yrs. as Director and 14 yrs. and 7 mos. as Advisor
Cecile L. Ang	Board Advisor	10 yrs. & 2 mos.
Francis C. Chua	Board Advisor	16 yrs. & 7 mos.
Evita C. Caballa	Corporate Secretary	2 yrs. as Asst. Corporate Secretary; 15 yrs. & 8 mos. as Corporate Secretary and 3 yrs. & 3 mos. as Director

BENEDICTA “DICK” DU-BALADAD
Chairperson, Non-Executive Director
Filipino, 64 years old

Atty. Benedicta “Dick” Du-Baladad has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank since 31 January 2014. She is the Chairperson of the Board of Directors, Chairperson of the Trust and Investments Committee, and a member of the Executive Committee. She was previously a member of the Bank’s Board Risk Oversight Committee (BROC) from 2014-2017, as well as the Audit Committee until April 2022.

She is the Founding Partner and CEO of Du-Baladad and Associates (BDB Law), a premier tax law firm specializing in taxation, transfer pricing, and related corporate services. Before establishing BDB Law, she served as Tax Partner at Punongbayan and Araullo, where she played a key role in expanding the firm’s tax practice, and earlier held various leadership positions at the Bureau of Internal Revenue, where she pioneered the establishment of the Large Taxpayers Service.

A Certified Public Accountant and lawyer, she graduated Magna Cum Laude with a Bachelor’s Degree in Accountancy from Saint Louis University (1982) and obtained her Bachelor of Laws from the University of Santo Tomas (1989). She completed the Master of Laws and International Tax Program at Harvard University and the Advanced Management Program at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Beyond legal practice, she is deeply involved in corporate governance, business leadership, and tax policy reform. She is currently on her second year of serving as the Chairperson of the Institute of Corporate Directors, and holds several positions in major business and professional organizations, including as Overall Chairperson of the BIR–Private Multi-Sectoral Working Group (BIR-PMSG) under the



Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI), Co-Chairman of the Tax and Financial Services Committee of the European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines (ECCP), and Cluster Chair for Taxation, Investment Promotion, and Capital Market of PCCI. A former President of the Management Association of the Philippines (MAP), Financial Executives of the Philippines (FINEX), and Tax Management Association of the Philippines (TMAP), she has been at the forefront of public-private collaboration on tax administration and legislative reform, and is frequently invited as a resource speaker and technical expert in Senate hearings and policy consultations.

Her outstanding contributions have earned her numerous accolades and rankings, including recognition by the International Tax Review, Chambers & Partners, The Legal 500, AsiaLaw, and recognized as one of Asia's Top 15 Female Lawyers in 2024 by Asia Legal Business.

She is also an author and columnist, having published several notable works on taxation, including Taxation of Financial Institutions in the Philippines, which won an Anvil Award of Merit, as well as books on the taxation of banks, non-bank financial intermediaries, and insurance companies. She publishes The Philippine Internal Revenue Code Book and writes for BusinessMirror and the Philippine Daily Inquirer.

Reflecting her stature in the profession, she served as Bar Examiner for Taxation in the 2023 Philippine Bar Examinations and has also taught Taxation at the University of the Philippines Diliman and the University of Santo Tomas, helping shape future generations of tax practitioners and lawyers.

MICHELANGELO R. AGUILAR
President and CEO, Executive Director
Filipino, 69 years old

Mr. Michelangelo R. Aguilar was elected member of the Board of Directors and appointed President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Bank on 16 July 2018. Concurrent to his position as Executive Director, he is also the Chairperson of the Bank's Underwriting Committee (UWCom), Vice-Chairperson of the Executive Committee (ExCom), and a member of the Trust and Investments Committee (TIC) and Information Technology Steering Committee (ITSC).

Outside the Bank, Mr. Aguilar serves as a member of the Board of Directors of the Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP) and sits on the Data Privacy Council Group as a committee member. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of BancNet, Inc., the largest interbank network and ATM consortium in the Philippines, for the term 2025-2026.

Mr. Aguilar has over 40 years of banking experience with expertise in Corporate and Investment Banking, Global Markets, and Treasury. He spent 22 years with international banks, starting his career as an Executive Trainee at Citibank Philippines. Over time, he advanced through key roles in Banking Operations, Treasury and Sovereign Risk, serving as Assistant Manager, Manager, and Assistant Vice President.

He later held senior leadership positions at Standard Chartered Philippines, where he served as Country Treasurer, Managing Director, and Head of Wholesale Bank. Across two stints totaling 13 years, he served



at Solidbank Corporation (1991 to 1997) as Senior Vice President & Treasurer, and later at Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation (2011 to 2018) as Segment Head and Conglomerates and Global Corporate Banking Group Head. He was also a Director of RCBC Rental Corporation and RCBC Leasing and Finance Corporation.

Mr. Aguilar holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from De La Salle University and a master's degree in Business Management from the Asian Institute of Management. He is a licensed Mechanical Engineer and a Certified Treasury Professional by the Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP).

ROBERTO C. BENARES

Vice-Chairperson, Former President and CEO, Non-Executive Director

Filipino, 73 years old

Mr. Roberto C. Benares has been elected as member of the Board of Directors of the Bank since 30 April 2013. Before he was succeeded by Mr. Michelangelo R. Aguilar, he assumed his position as President and CEO of Bank of Commerce on 1 August 2013 where he took the lead in strengthening the balance sheet of the Bank, grew its branch network and asset base. He currently sits as Vice-Chairperson of the Board of Directors and chairs the Executive Committee (ExCom) and Information Technology Steering Committee (ITSC), and sits as a member of the Underwriting Committee (UWCom). Director Benares used to sit as a member of the Board Risk Oversight Committee (BROC) until April 2023.

Previously, Mr. Benares was the Managing Director of Maybank ATR Kim Eng Capital Partners, Inc. He started his banking career at Bancom Development Corp. as Assistant Treasurer prior to holding the position of Vice President of Account Management at United Coconut Planters Bank. He also served as Managing Director at Asian Alliance and Executive Vice President at Insular Investment & Trust Corporation, and Vice President at Philamlife.

Mr. Benares holds a degree in Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering from De La Salle University and has a Master's Degree in Business Management at the Asian Institute of Management.

FE B. BARIN

Non-Executive Director

Filipino, 91 years old

Mrs. Fe B. Barin has been a member of the Board of Directors since 24 April 2014. She is currently a member of the Corporate Governance Committee (CGCom), Board Risk Oversight Committee (BROC), and Nomination, Compensation, and Remunerations Committee (NCRC).

She is an Honorary Fellow of the Institute of Corporate Directors and a founding member of the Judicial Reform Initiative, all non-stock nonprofit associations.

Mrs. Barin's career in the government service has been in the regulatory and supervisory agencies. She spent a total of fifty-three (53) years of service in the government, forty-four of which in the then Central



Bank of the Philippines and the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas where she served as Member of the Monetary Board from 2002 to 2004. She was the first Chairperson of the Energy Regulatory Commission created under the EPIRA in 2001, which position she occupied from August 2001 to September 2002 prior to her appointment as Monetary Board member. In September 2004, she was appointed Chairperson of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for a seven-year term ending 2011. As Chairperson of the SEC, she was ex Officio member of the Anti-Money Laundering Council and Chairperson of the Credit Information Corporation. She also served as Assistant Legal Counsel in the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation on secondment from the then Central Bank.

Mrs. Barin graduated from the College of Law, University of the Philippines, passed the Bar examinations given the same year and admitted to the Philippine Bar in 1957.

MARITO L. PLATON
Non-Executive Director
Filipino, 72 years old

Mr. Marito L. Platon was elected on April 30, 2010 as member of the Board of Directors of the Bank. He is currently a member of the Executive Committee (ExCom), Information Technology Steering Committee (ITSC), and Trust and Investments Committee (TIC). He was previously a member of the Board Risk Oversight Committee (BROC) (former Chairman), Audit Committee, Corporate Governance Committee (CGCom), and the Related Party Transactions Committee (RPTCom). Mr. Platon has been the driving force behind the consistent growth of the Bank's business in partnership with clients.

Currently, he serves as Chairman and President of Villa Maria Resorts and Development Corporation, a tourism and property development family-owned corporation, as well as Capricorn Resources Inc. Mr. Platon has 27 years of treasury and corporate finance experience at San Miguel Corporation and Coca-Cola Bottlers Philippines, Inc. (CCBPI) as Vice-President and Treasurer supervising various departments/functions in the areas of Treasury management and operations, funds planning and loans management, banking relationship, working capital management, capital budgeting and project coordination, tax administration and management, insurance and risk management, credit and collection, systems design and development, and provident fund operations as he was also the former Managing Trustee of the CCBPI Retirement Plan. Aside from formerly holding directorship and/or management positions in various companies or undertakings involved in investment banking, corporate leasing, internal auditing, security services, aquaculture operations, food retailing, among others, including education as former Chairman at non-sectarian Institute for Esoteric Studies, he was also formerly director and CFO of CCBPI's real estate companies Marangal Properties, Inc. and Luzviminda Landholdings, Inc. Mr. Platon likewise has over 30 years of rural banking experience being former Chairman and President of Rural Bank of Talisay (Batangas), Inc.

Mr. Platon graduated in 1973 at De La Salle University with a degree in Bachelor of Science, Major in Accounting.

ALEXANDER R. MAGNO
Non-Executive Director

Filipino, 71 years old

Mr. Alexander R. Magno became a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank on August 01, 2014 and currently sits as a member of the Executive Committee (ExCom), and Underwriting Committee (UWCom). He used to be a member of the Bank's Trust and Investment Committee (TIC) until April 2023.

Mr. Magno is a columnist of the Philippine Star and consults for both the Department of Finance and the Steel Asia Manufacturing Corporation. Mr. Magno's career best describes him as a policy advocate, public intellectual and an activist. He served as a member of the Board of the Development Bank of the Philippines, helping supervise such programs as the Nautical Highway System from 2001 to 2010. He was Director of Steel Asia Manufacturing from 1995 to 1999 and a professor at the University of the Philippines from 1976 to 2018. After the EDSA Revolution, he served as interim director of the President's Center for Special Studies, a think tank put together during the Marcos period which supplied regular briefing papers for President Corazon C. Aquino. He helped establish the Foundation for Economic Freedom (FEF), a research and advocacy institution proposing market-driven economic policies providing research for key liberalization policies including the Liberalization of the Retail Trade, the Electricity Power Industry Reform Act, and the Procurement Law. He consulted for the privatization program of the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS) and the liberalization of the telecommunications sector. In 2005, he was appointed Commissioner of the Consultative Commission on Charter Change and served as a commissioner of the EDSA People Power Commission.

His social activism during the martial law led to his career as an instructor of political science at the University of the Philippines (U.P.), Diliman. Mr. Magno supported student representation in 1975, winning a seat at the UP Student Conference and served as Vice Chairman of the organization. Mr. Magno had regular editorial columns at the Manila Times, the Manila Chronicle, and the Manila Standard. He remains an important columnist at the Philippine Star since 2003 and his columns became main reference points for building democratic and reformist public opinion.

Mr. Magno graduated in 1975 from U.P. Diliman, with a degree in Bachelor of Arts in Political Science. In 1981, he obtained a master's degree in Political Science from the same university.

MELINDA S. GONZALES-MANTO

Non-Executive Director

Filipino, 73 years old

Ms. Melinda S. Gonzales-Manto (Linda) has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank since April 30, 2013. She currently serves as member of the Related Party Transactions Committee, Board Risk Oversight Committee, and the Audit Committee. She was formerly the Chairperson of the Bank's Audit Committee.

Ms. Manto likewise sits in the Board of Directors of Linferd & Company, Inc. (Linferd & Company) and ACB Corabern Holdings Corporation (ACB Corabern Holdings). Additionally, she is the Lead Independent Director of Eagle Cement Corporation (Eagle Cement) and Petrogen Insurance Corporation



(Petrogen), and an Independent Trustee of RSA Foundation, Inc. and RSA Holding Inc.

Ms. Manto functions as the Vice-President of Linferd & Company as well as ACB Corabern Holdings while also the Treasurer of Compsych Philippines, Inc. She is currently the Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee and member of the Corporate Governance Committee and Related Party Transactions Committee of Eagle Cement. She chairs the Audit and Risk Oversight Committee and sits as member of the Corporate Governance Committee and Related Party Transactions Committee of Petrogen. She was formerly a board member of GSIS Family Bank.

Ms. Manto started her career in SyCip, Gorres, Velayo & Co. (SGV). She is a celebrated accountant and is looked up to as an expert in assurance and business advisory. Her areas of specialization include retail, manufacturing, food processing and distribution, real estate, radio and television broadcasting, technology, steam power generation, agribusiness, semiconductors, and electronics. She is highly respected as well in initial public offerings, due diligence engagements, and mergers and acquisitions. Her stint in the audit corporate world lasted for more than three decades. She retired as a Partner in the Assurance and Advisory Business Services Division of SGV. While in SGV, she served as the Head of the Consumer Products Industry for Asia and the Pacific of SGV/Ernst & Young Philippines and SGV/Arthur Andersen. Wanting to expand her horizon, she also functioned as a board member and auditor of the Philippine Retailers Association for almost a decade. She was previously assigned to the Cincinnati Office of Arthur Andersen in Ohio where she spearheaded the audit engagements of manufacturing and retail clients.

Ms. Manto finished elementary and high school as valedictorian and graduated cum laude with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, major in Accounting at the Philippine School of Business Administration. She is a Certified Public Accountant and a lifetime member of the Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants. She completed the Management Development Program at the Asian Institute of Management and had computer training at the Institute of Advanced Computer Technology.

JOSE CARMELO C. NOGRALES

Non-Executive Director

Filipino, 76 years old

Mr. Jose C. Nograles has been an elected member of the Board of Directors of the Bank since April 20, 2015. He serves as a member of the Corporate Governance Committee (CGCom), Related Party Transactions Committee (RPTCom), and Audit Committee (AuditCom).

He is likewise a Director of Amalgamated Investment Bancorporation, Inc., FinQuest Technologies (OPC), and Rosario Heights Servicecenter. He is also an Independent Director of First Metro Save & Learn Equity Fund, Inc., First Metro Save and Learn FOCCUS Dynamic Fund, First Metro Consumer Fund, Inc., First Metro Philippine Index Fund, and Asia Best Group.

Mr. Nograles continues to be a strict advocate of the Bank's conscientious and efficient use of resources towards sustainable care for the environment. A seasoned investment banker and economist, Jose C. Nograles was President of the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC) from January 2008 to



May 2011 where he led PDIC's transformation to a more responsive and innovative institution. Previously, he was the Senior Executive Vice President of the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP). In 2005, he headed LBP's Operations and Corporate Services Sector. Five years earlier, as Senior Vice President and Treasurer, he organized LBP's combined Treasury and Investment Banking. He was also concurrently Board Vice-Chairman and President of Land Bank Insurance Brokerage Inc., LBP's subsidiary engaged in insurance brokerage and foreign exchange trading. He was a fellow of the Institute of Corporate Directors.

Mr. Nograles started his career in 1969 as part of the management services staff of SGV and Company. By 1973, he worked in government as a Senior Consultant to former Secretary Arturo R. Tanco, Jr. of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources. After three years, he rejoined the private sector as General Manager of Sarmiento Management Corporation. He moved to Anflo Management & Investment Corporation as Vice President in 1977 to head its Automotive Group of car dealerships and the Corporate Planning Department. He later founded his family's realty company engaged in commercial building and hotel operations in Davao City in 1980. In 1984, he was appointed Assistant Minister for Planning and Project Management of the Ministry of Natural Resources. In 1991, he joined Columbian Autocar Corporation as Vice President and General Manager that introduced the Kia brand in the Philippines.

Mr. Nograles obtained his BA in Economics with honors (Cum Laude) from the Ateneo de Manila University in 1969 and his master's degree in business administration from the Asian Institute of Management in 1973.

JOSE A. BARCELON
Non-Executive Director
Filipino, 68 years old

Atty. Jose A. Barcelon was elected as member of the Bank's Board of Directors effective June 26, 2024. He is currently a member of the Information Technology Steering Committee (ITSC) and the Underwriting Committee (UWCom).

He had been appointed as conservator, receiver, and liquidator for various companies regulated by the Insurance Commission of the Philippines and served as Corporate Secretary for a number of companies, including United Coconut Planters Bank (UCPB) Savings Bank, UCPB Rural Bank, UCPB Properties, Inc., UCPB Securities Inc., UCPB Leasing and Finance, United Coconut Planters Life Assurance Corp. (Cocolife), UCPB General Insurance, Inc., All Nations Security and Investigation, New Ultra Security; and Ultra Security Services, Inc.

He also functioned as Director and Corporate Secretary of the following companies: (a) United Coconut Planters International; (b) United Funds, Inc.; (c) Cocolife Inc.; (d) Cocogen, Inc.; (e) Cocoplans, Inc.; (f) Silahis Marketing Corp.; (g) Minola Refining Corporation; (h) San Pablo Manufacturing Corp.; and (i) Granex, USA.

Atty. Barcelon served as Head of the Legal Services Department of UCPB and Cocolife, Inc, and was a Partner in Mendoza and Barcelon Law Offices and RB Ancheta Law Office. He was also a Senior



Associate Lawyer in Solis and Medina Law Offices. Previously, he worked Special Legislative Officer and Legislative Staff Officer at the House of Representatives.

Atty. Barcelon obtained his Bachelor of Arts in Political Science and Bachelor of Laws degrees from the University of the Philippines.

RICARDO D. FERNANDEZ

Independent Director

Filipino, 72 years old

Mr. Ricardo D. Fernandez was elected as an Independent Director of the Bank effective 1 January 2021. He is currently the Chairman of the Related Party Transactions Committee (RPTCom), and a member of the Corporate Governance Committee (CGCom) and the Nomination, Compensation and Remuneration Committee (NCRC).

He has worked in the investment banking industry for 40 years. Mr. Fernandez was employed at Unicapital Incorporated (UI) from 1995 to 2019, where he was appointed as President from 1997 to March 2019, became a Consultant until December 2019, and Director until March 2020. From 1980 to 1995, he was employed at Multinational Investment Bancorporation (MIB).

Mr. Fernandez graduated from the De La Salle University with degrees in Behavioral Science and Business Management. He also holds a master's degree in business administration from the University of the Philippines.

SIMON R. PATERNO

Independent Director

Filipino, 66 years old

Mr. Simon Paterno has been elected Independent Director of the bank since June 01, 2022. He is the current Chairperson of the Board Risk Oversight Committee (BROC), and a member of the Audit Committee (AuditCom), and Corporate Governance Committee (CGCom).

He is the Founder and CEO of ZQR Corporation, a start-up platform that improves the experience of document exchanges between enterprises and their customers. Currently, he also sits as a member of the Board of Directors of ALFM Mutual Funds, where he functions as President, and Philam Funds, Mamita Realty, and MobileMO, where he also acts as Vice-Chairman. He is an Independent Director of Mynt, a fintech company.

Mr. Paterno previously served as the EVP and Head of Products and Alternative Channels at Bank of the Philippine Islands from 2014-2019 where he managed all of the bank's profit centers outside of Treasury, including the bank's digital channels. This included supervision of insurance (BPI-MS), merchant acquiring (Chairman of BPI Global Payments), leasing, investment banking, and microfinance (Chairman of BPI BanKo).



Mr. Paterno represented CIMB in the Philippines in its search for a bank investment and in originating investment banking deals. He joined the group in late 2012 as the CEO-designate of Bank of Commerce, which was targeted for acquisition by CIMB. The deal was canceled in 2013.

Mr. Paterno was Managing Director and Country Manager of Credit Suisse from 2004 to 2012. He also founded and served as Chairman of Credit Suisse Securities Philippines, Inc., the firm's securities broker/dealer subsidiary.

Mr. Paterno served as President/CEO of the Development Bank of the Philippines, the government-owned commercial bank, from 2002 to 2004. At the DBP, he pioneered work on the maritime Ro-Ro network that links the archipelago. He was concurrently Chairman of the LGU Guarantee Corporation and other DBP subsidiaries. In 2003, DBP was named 6th Best Employer by Hewitt Associates and Strongest Bank in the Philippines (Based on financial and operational measures, asset quality, and year-on-year improvements in profits and assets) by Asian Banker.

Mr. Paterno spent 18 years with J.P. Morgan & Co., with stints in New York and Hong Kong. In 1997, he was named a Managing Director, with responsibility for coverage of Asian sovereign clients during the Asian financial crisis. He led the project teams that advised the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA) and its Malaysian counterpart, Danaharta. In mid-1998, he returned to Manila to head J.P. Morgan's Philippine business, and following the merger with Chase Manhattan Bank, worked as Head of Philippine Investment Banking until 2002.

At J.P. Morgan, he worked on some of the most significant sovereign financing transactions including the country's restructuring of its foreign debt in 1991, the return to capital markets in 1992, the Brady exchanges in 1994, and while at Credit Suisse, the Domestic Bond Exchanges and the Debt Exchange Warrants transactions that won Best Liability Management awards for 2006 and 2008. His M&A transaction experience includes mergers that formed the 3 largest Philippine banks in the Philippines, the largest cement company mergers, and the restructuring of San Miguel Corporation's ownership. Under his leadership, J.P. Morgan was named Best Investment Bank in the Philippines by The Asset in 2001 and Credit Suisse was named Best Investment Bank in the Philippines by FinanceAsia in 2009.

In 1999, he received the TOYM (The Outstanding Young Men) Award for his work in Investment Banking. In 2005, he served as President of the Management Association of the Philippines, an organization of the country's top CEO's. He has served on the Board of Directors of the Bankers Association of the Philippines. He serves as Vice Chairman of the Foundation for Economic Freedom, a reform-oriented advocacy group of the country's top economists, and as Chairman of the Ateneo Scholarship Foundation.

Mr. Paterno graduated cum laude from the Ateneo de Manila University in 1980, with a degree in Bachelor of Arts in Economics, Honors Program. He also holds an MBA obtained in 1984 from Stanford University.

LEONARDO J. MATIGNAS, JR., CPA, CFE, CIA, CRMA, MM, FCPA Australia
Independent Director
Filipino, 63 years old



Mr. Leonardo J. Matignas, Jr. has been an Independent Director of the Bank since June 28, 2023. Concurrent with his function as the Lead Independent Director, he chairs the Bank's Audit Committee (AuditCom) and sits as member of the Board Risk Oversight Committee (BROC), Related Party Transactions Committee (RPTCom), and Nomination, Compensation and Remunerations Committee (NCRC).

He likewise sits as an Independent Director of the Rural Bank of Sta. Maria (Ilocos Sur), Inc., and Anchor Land Holdings, Inc., where he chairs their Audit Committees.

Mr. Matignas is a multi-awarded and internationally recognized authority on Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). Prior his retirement on June 30, 2022, he was a Partner and Chief Risk Officer of SGV & Co., a member practice of Ernst & Young. He was also Ernst & Young's ASEAN Risk Management Leader until his retirement.

Over the course of his career, he had started service lines that paved the way for Certified Public Accountants (CPAs) to venture into other avenues such as forensic accounting, risk-based auditing, and in risk management, either as a risk owner or risk champion. He was also very instrumental in SGV's accreditation by the Securities and Exchange Commission as an institutional training provider for Corporate Governance, for which he was the lead lecturer.

In 2022, Mr. Matignas released his book entitled *"A Practical Approach to Enterprise Risk Management,"* the first book on ERM written by a Filipino author for the Filipinos.

In November, 2023, he released his second book, *"Piercing the Numbers- Fraud and Forensics."* In November 2025, he released his third book. *"From Risks to Opportunities: Integrating Sustainability into Enterprise Risk Management."*

Aside from being included as one of the Top 100 CPAs in the celebration of the 100 years of the accounting profession, Leo received in August 2025 the "Outstanding Professional of the Year Award in the Field of Accountancy. He is also the recipient of local and international awards.

Mr. Matignas holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce, Magna Cum Laude, from San Sebastian College. He is also a CPA, and has completed Management Development Program at the Asian Institute of Management and Master's in Management - International at the University of Phoenix. Aside from being a Philippine CPA, he also holds a Fellow CPA (FCPA) Australia which is the highest rank in CPA Australia and is recognized globally. He is also a Certified Internal Auditor (CIA), Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE), and has Certification in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA) – all of which are global certifications. In 2021, he completed an executive program, "Journey to the Boardroom," conducted by the Harvard Business Publishing Corporate Learning in collaboration with Ernst & Young.

ANTONIO S. LAQUINDANUM
Executive Director, Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer
Filipino, 48 years old



Mr. Antonio S. Laquindanum was elected as member of the Board of Directors on May 27, 2025. He sits as a member of the Nomination, Compensation and Remunerations Committee (NCRC) and Underwriting Committee (UWCom). He has also been the Bank's Executive Vice President since 2022 and Chief Financial Officer since 2018.

Mr. Laquindanum also sits as a Director of Lake Champlain Holdings and Riesenwasser Land, Inc.

He brings more than 28 years of experience in the finance and banking industry, both in the Philippines and overseas. He previously served as Chief Financial Officer and Acting Chief Operating Officer of the Manila office of the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group. Before entering the Philippine banking sector, Mr. Laquindanum worked as a Consultant with Andersen Consulting (Philippines) and Ernst & Young (New York). His career has spanned the Philippines, Europe, and the United States, where he has worked with a wide range of financial institution clients.

Mr. Laquindanum graduated from Ateneo de Manila University with a degree in Bachelor of Arts in Management Economics in 1998 and earned his Master of Business Administration from Darden Graduate School of Business Administration at the University of Virginia in 2006.

ANTONIO S. ABACAN, JR.
Independent Director
Filipino, 82 years old

Mr. Antonio S. Abacan Jr. became a member of the Board of Directors effective July 29, 2025. He is the Chairperson of the Corporate Governance Committee (CGCom) and Nomination, Compensation and Remunerations Committee (NCRC), and a member of the Audit Committee (AuditCom) and Related Party Transactions Committee (RPTCom).

He is likewise currently an Independent Director of COSCO Capital, Inc., Primex Realty Corporation, and San Miguel Food and Beverage, Inc

Director Abacan was appointed as Member of the Monetary Board of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas from July 4, 2017 to July 2, 2023. Before being appointed thereto, he already had a long and noteworthy history in the Banking and Finance Industry of the Philippines. He was President, Chairman and Senior Adviser of Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company; President and Director of Metrobank Card Corporation, the Philippine Savings Bank, and Data Serv Corporation; and President and Adviser of GT Capital Holdings. He was Chairman of the Board of Directors of several institutions such as First Metro Investment Corporation, Philippine Charter Insurance, Toyota Financial Services (Phils.), Inc., Sumisho Motor Finance Corporation, Manila Doctors Hospital, Orix Metro Leasing and Finance Corporation, Manila Tytana Colleges, among many others. He was also Director for Banking, Finance and Taxation of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce & Industry; Governor of Makati Commercial Estate Association (MACEA); President of DARE Philippines Association, Inc., and Senior Adviser of Metrobank Foundation.



Director Abacan has made his mark in the industry as proven by his personal achievements. In recognition of his outstanding contributions in banking, he was conferred “The Outstanding Filipino” award in 2008 by Philippine Jaycee Senate. He was a Communications and Leadership Awardee by Toastmaster International in 1999 and a CEO Excel Awardee by the International Association of Business Communicators in 2006. He was recognized by Mapua Institute of Technology, Meycauayan College and Far Eastern University as the Outstanding Alumnus for the years 1987, 1988, and 2007, respectively. His long line of achievements also includes being a recipient of the Ulirang Ama Award in 1998 (National Father’s Day & Mother’s Day Foundation), Outstanding Bulakeno 1999 (Dangal ng Lipi Awards), and Huwarang Anak ng Bulacan 2011 (Club Bulakeno, Inc.).

Director Abacan obtained his Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration Major in Banking & Finance at Mapua Institute of Technology and Major in Accounting at Far Eastern University. Additionally, he attended an Executive Program at the Graduate School of Business, Stanford University and earned his Doctorate Degree in Business Administration (Honoris Causa) at the Philippine Women’s University.

RAFAEL G. AYUSTE, JR.
Independent Director
Filipino, 61 years old

Mr. Rafael G. Ayuste, Jr. became a member of the Board of Directors effective September 30, 2025. He is a member of the Bank’s Board Risk Oversight Committee (BROC) and Trust and Investments Committee (TIC).

He is an experience-based member of the Institute of Corporate Directors. He is the Director of the National Reinsurance Corporation of the Philippines, a Philippine Stock Exchange listed company, since 2013. Mr. Ayuste also currently functions both as Director and Corporate Secretary of Trifecta Holdings, Inc., Divipro Development Corporation, Alliance Realty Enterprises, Inc., Co An and Sons, Inc., and Sirius Arctic Ventures, Inc. He is also the current President and Chief Executive Officer of Pacific Hyperbaric and Regenerative Corporation.

Mr. Ayuste was a four (4) term President and a multi-term Director of the Trust Officers Association of the Philippines (TOAP). Prior to his retirement from BDO Universal Bank, Inc., he was the Senior Vice President and Group Head of the Trust and Investments Group of BDO Unibank, Inc. Prior to this, he was the Senior Vice President of Wealth Advisory and Trust Group of BDO Private Bank, Inc. and First Senior Vice President and Head of the Trust Banking Group of Philippine National Bank from 2009 to 2013. He was also the Vice President and Head of Retail Branch Banking, Citibank Savings, Citibank N.A. Philippines from 2008 to 2009; Senior Vice President/Deputy Group Head of Trust Banking of the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company through merger with Global Business Bank from 2000 to 2008; Vice President/Head of Securities Distribution of the Banco Santander Philippines, Inc. from 1999 to 2000; Vice President/Head of Trust Division, Security Bank Corporation from 1996 to 1999; Assistant Vice President and Head of Peso and Dollar Trading Desks of Citibank, N.A., Citibank Global Asset Management (CGAM) from 1989 to 1996.

Mr. Ayuste earned his Bachelor of Science degree major in Business Administration from the University

of Santo Tomas in 1986. He is a nominee for a Master's degree in Business Administration at De La Salle University in 1992 and an Executive Master's degree in Business Economics at the University of Asia & Pacific in 2005. He has attended various seminars such as Enterprise Risk Management, Financial Risk Management, and Corporate Governance.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE TEAM

The members of senior executive team, subject to the control and supervision of the Board, collectively have direct charge of all business activities of the Bank. They are responsible for the implementation of the policies set by the Board of Directors. The following is the list of the Bank's executive officers as of December 31, 2025:

SENIOR EXECUTIVE TEAM	
<p>Manuel A. Castañeda III 55, Filipino <i>Executive Vice President Corporate Banking Group Head</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank of Commerce – Former Corporate Banking Group 1 Head • Producers Savings Bank – Former President, CEO and Director • Maybank Philippines – Former Global Banking Head • Unionbank of the Philippines – Former Commercial Banking 1 Head • International Exchange Bank – Former Corporate Banking Team 1 and Project Finance Head and Former Relationship Manager & Head of Project Finance • AsiaTrust Development Bank – Former Unit Head, Investment Banking Group and Former Unit Head Portfolio Management • BPI Express Card Corp. – Former Merchant Assistant
<p>Mary Assumpta Gail C. Bautista 51, Filipino <i>Senior Vice President Transaction Banking Group Head</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AV Santiago Development Corp – Treasurer • Deutsche Bank - Former Vice President/ Former Corporate Cash Management Head, Senior Relationship Manager • BDO/Equitable PCI Bank - Former Cash Management Sales and Marketing Department Head • Standard Chartered Bank (Singapore) - Former Regional Product Manager • Standard Chartered Bank (Philippines) – Former Product Manager • Citibank N.A. Philippines – Assistant Product Manager, Former Program Administrator
<p>Don Carlo P. Hernandez 37, Filipino <i>First Vice President Chief Trust Officer</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P&H 828 Commercial Inc – Director • DCPHERNANDEZ Food Hub – Sole Proprietor • Maybank Philippines, Inc. – Former Trust Head • CFA Society Philippines – Former Trustee

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P&H 828 Commercial Inc – Former President • Valle Verde Mansions Inc. – Former Board Member • Metropolitan Bank & Trust Co. – Former Investment Services Division Head
Maria Ana P. dela Paz 51, Filipino <i>First Vice President</i> <i>Credit Group Head</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank of Commerce – Former Credit Evaluation and Review Division Head • Planters Development Bank – Former Department Head, Former Product Officer, Former Account Officer, Former Project Officer
Annalyn D. Delos Santos 51, Filipino <i>First Vice President</i> <i>Branch Banking Group Head</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank of Commerce – Former Metro Manila II Division Head • Bank of Commerce – Former Metro Manila East Area Head • Export & Industry Bank – Former Branch Manager • Security Bank – Former Branch Head • International Exchange Bank – Former Sales Officers and Branch Manager • Union Bank of the Philippines – Former Branch Service Officer
Ma. Katrina T. Alba 57, Filipino <i>Senior Vice President</i> <i>Cards Group Head</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Franzen Foundation Inc – Stockholder • AKEAN Landholdings Inc – Stockholder • Prudentialife Plan Group Inc – Stockholder • Prudentialife Memorial Park – Stockholder • Prudentialife Tarlac Memorial Park – Stockholder • Best Inc- Former Director • Finscore Inc (sister company of Cash Credit) – Former President • Cash Credit/ CC Mobile Financial Services Phil. – Former Country Manager • Prudential Financial Services – Former President & Managing Director, Former Chief Operating Officer • Prudential Life Plan, Inc. – Former Vice President Personnel Department • Bank of America NT & SA Manila – Former Operations Manager, MIS Department
Louella P. Ira 54, Filipino <i>Senior Vice President</i> <i>Legal Services Division Head</i> <i>and Assistant Corporate Secretary</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank of Commerce - Former Legal Services-Operations Department Head • Metropolitan Bank & Trust Co- Former Legal Officer • Metrobank Card Corporation – Former Assistant Corporate Secretary • Insular Life & Assurance Co. – Former Legal officer • Padilla Jimenez Kintanar & Asuncion – Former Associate



<p>Antonio S. Laquindanum 48, Filipino <i>Executive Vice President Chief Financial Officer</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank of Commerce – Executive Director • Lake Champlain Holdings – Director • Riesenwasser Land Inc. - Director • Australia and New Zealand Banking Group – Former CFO Philippines and Acting COO, Former Philippine Head of Finance and Administration • Ernst & Young, LLP (USA) – Former Manager • Accenture – Former Senior Consultant/Senior Team Lead
<p>Melanie P. Santos 51, Filipino <i>First Vice President Human Resource Mgt. and Dev't. Division Head</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union Digital Bank – Former Chief Human Resource Officer • HR Consultant – Former SM Investment Corp - Goldilocks • "Maybank Philippines, Inc – Former Deputy HR - Talent Management, Resourcing, Total Rewards and Shared Services" • Premiere Bank – Former Head of Recruitment and Organizational Development • Philippine Savings Bank – Former Senior Training Officer • Bank Of The Philippine Islands – Former Recruitment Job Analyst, Training Specialist
<p>Joel O. Longalong 49, Filipino <i>First Vice President Chief Audit Executive</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank of Commerce – Former IT Audit Department Head • Bank of Commerce – Former Officer-In-Charge Concurrent IT Audit Department Head • Asia United Bank – Former IT Audit Department Head • Security Bank – Former IT Auditor • KPMG Laya Mananghaya Consulting, Inc. – Former Functional Consultant • Corporate Information Solutions, Inc. – Former Technical Specialist-Programmer/Analyst
<p>Jeremy H. Reyes 47, Filipino <i>First Vice President Chief Risk Officer</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank of Commerce – Former Internal Audit Division Quality Assurance Review Dept. Head • HSBC – Former Commercial Banking Business Risk & Control Management Head, Former Assistant Vice President, Management Internal, Former Assistant Manager, Credit Administration • HSBC Savings – Former Deputy Head of Audit
<p>Felipe Martin F. Timbol 56, Filipino <i>Executive Vice President</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank of Commerce – Former Treasury Management Sector Head, and Former Treasury & Fee Based Business Sector Head • Rizal Commercial Banking Corp. – Former Vice President/Fund Management Group Head

<p><i>Treasurer/ Treasury Management Group Head</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastwest Banking Corporation – Former Sr. Asst. Vice President/Treasury Department • Bank of Southeast Asia – Former Assistant Manager/Trust Department • United Coconut Planters Bank – Former Senior Trader, Former Senior Analyst, and Former General Teller
<p>Jay S. Velasco 53, Filipino <i>Senior Vice President Operations Group Head</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Miguel Properties Centre Condominium Corp. – Director/President • Bank of Commerce – Former Loans Operations Division Head and Former Head Office Operations Support Division Head • Tiaong Rural Bank – Former Chief Operations Officer • PS Bank – Former Head Office Operations Division Head, Former Centralized Branch Operations & Support Division Head, Former Process Services Division Head • BPI – Former Funds Transfer Dept. Head, Former Central Clearing Unit Head, Former Central Clearing Unit Officer, Former Transit Center Officer, and Former Verification Officer • DBS Bank Philippines – Former Central Clearing Unit Head, Former ATM Center Head, Former Processing Center Head, and Former Centralized Verification Head
<p>Jose Mari M. Zerna 50, Filipino <i>Senior Vice President Consumer Banking Group Head</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank of Commerce – Former Chief Risk Officer and Former Credit Risk Management Dept. Head • ANZ Banking Group Limited – Former Account Officer • BPI Capital Corporation – Former Corporate Finance Officer • Bank of the Philippine Islands – Former Account Officer (Institutional Banking Group) • Reuters Limited - Former Treasury Applications Specialist • Misys Banking Systems Inc – Former Senior Functional Consultant • Citytrust Bank and Trust – Former Management Trainee
<p>Francisco Raymund P. Gonzales 54, Filipino <i>Vice President Corporate Communication & Consumer Protection Division Head</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank of Commerce – Former Product Development & Customer Protection Department Head • ChinaBank – Former Product Manager • Metrobank – Former Product Manager • AB Capital and Investment Corp. – Former Deal Officer • Citytrust / BPI – Former CorPlan Officer • Punongbayan and Araullo – Former Consulting Staff



<p>Gregorio M. Yaranon Jr. 55, Filipino Senior Vice President <i>Chief Compliance Officer</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Savings Bank – Former Chief Compliance Officer • CIMB Bank Philippines Inc. – Former Chief Compliance & Legal Officer • CIMB Bank Berhad (Malaysia) – Former Consultant for Compliance & Legal • Maybank Philippines Inc – Former Chief Compliance Officer • Unionbank – Former Security Officer, Former Litigation Lawyer, Former HR Legal Officer/Industrial & Labor Relations Manager, and Former Compliance Officer
<p>Luis Martin E. Villalon 53, Filipino Senior Vice President <i>Investment Banking Group</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Metro – Former Head of Coverage Team 1 and Former Deputy Head of Equity Capital Markets • Ampersand Capital Incorporated – Former Head of Capital Markets • Philippine Commercial Capital Inc – Former Head of Capital Markets • SB Capital Investment Corporation – Former Investment Banking Director • HSBC (New York Office) – Former Vice President of Global Corporate Banking • Citibank (New York Office) – Former Assistant Vice President of Corporate and Investment Banking • Houlihan Lokey Howard And Zukin – Former Technical Assistant
<p>Marie Suzanne Sison-Sevilla 62, Filipino Senior Vice President <i>Chief Information Officer/Digital Services Group Head</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT Managed Services Inc. (ITMSI) – Director • Intelligent E-Processes Technologies Corporation (IETC) – Director • PROSYNC Retirement Fund – Trustee • Fiesta Pacific Asia, Inc. – Director • Process Synergy Inc. (PROSYNC) – Director • SMITS Retirement Fund – Trustee • SMITS Inc. – Director • Bell Telecommunications Philippines Inc. – Former Chief Information Officer and Information Technology Head • Philippine Airlines – Former Head of Information Services Department • Bank of Commerce – Former Information Technology Services Division Head



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personas Creadoras – Former Freelance Independent IT Management Consultant • IBM Philippines – Former Manager
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SIGNIFICANT EMPLOYEE

The Bank has no employee who is not an executive officer but who is expected to make a significant contribution to the business.

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Mr. Roberto C. Benares, Director and former President of the Bank, is related within the third civil degree of affinity to Mr. Jose T. Pardo, Advisor to the Board of Directors. Mr. Benares is married to Mr. Pardo’s niece. Other than this, there are no other family relationships among the directors or senior executives, either by consanguinity or affinity.

INVOLVEMENT IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

To the best of its knowledge, the Bank is not aware of any of the following events having occurred during the past five (5) years up to date, that are material to an evaluation of the ability or integrity of any Director, nominee for election as Director or Senior Executive of the Bank:

- a. any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;
- b. any conviction by final judgment, including the nature of the offence, in a criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses;
- c. being subject to any order, judgment or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, domestic or foreign, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities or banking activities;
- d. being found by a domestic or foreign court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Securities and Exchange Commission or comparable foreign body, or a domestic or foreign exchange or other organized trading market or self-regulatory organization, to have violated a securities or commodities law or regulation, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended or vacated.

PARENT COMPANIES

As of December 31, 2025, San Miguel Properties, Inc. owns and controls 447,711,800 common shares comprising 31.9107% of the capital stock of the Bank entitled to vote, and San Miguel Corporation Retirement Plan owns and controls 432,626,860 common shares comprising 30.8355% of the capital stock

of the Bank entitled to vote.

Item 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION DISCLOSURE AND TRANSPARENCY

The Bank recognizes the need to report material information in a complete, accurate and timely manner through an easily accessible medium of communications.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The following table sets out the Bank's President and Chief Executive Officer and the four (4) most highly compensated executive officers of the Bank for the years ended 31 December 2023 to 2025:

Name	Position	Applicable Fiscal Year 2023-2025
Michelangelo R. Aguilar	President and CEO	2023 to 2025
Manuel A. Castañeda III	EVP, Corporate Banking Group Head	2023 to 2025
Felipe Martin F. Timbol	EVP, Treasury Management Group Head	2023 to 2025
Antonio S. Laquindanum	EVP, Chief Financial Officer	2023 to 2025
Marie Suzanne A. Sison-Sevilla	SVP, Chief Information Officer	2024 to 2025
Reginald C. Nery	SVP, Treasury Management Group Head	2023

The following table identifies and summarizes the aggregate compensation of the Bank's President and the four (4) most highly compensated executive officers, as well as the aggregate compensation paid to all other officers as a group, for the last two (2) fiscal years:

	Year	Salary (in ₱)	Bonuses (in ₱)	Others (in ₱)	TOTAL (in ₱)
Total Compensation of the CEO and Top 4 Executives	2024	81,996,720	27,120,267	-	109,116,987
	2025	86,417,052	25,455,359	-	111,872,411
	2026 (estimate)	92,466,246	25,627,952	-	118,094,198
Total Compensation of all other Senior Officers and Directors as	2024	394,178,244	147,098,990	33,964,181	575,241,415
	2025	439,534,622	161,765,598	32,764,146	634,064,366
	2026 (estimate)	468,356,024	174,005,754	34,402,353	676,764,132

The senior executive team officers receive salaries and bonuses that are included in the amounts stated

above. The Bank has a salary structure in place that is used in determining the remuneration of all employees. Remuneration of executive officers is determined by their current pay, performance, the Bank's performance, and salary scale. Aside from the foregoing, they have no other compensation plan or arrangement with the Bank.

STANDARD ARRANGEMENTS

Other than payment of a reasonable per diem and bonuses which ranges from P20,000 to P40,000 for every meeting, there are no standard arrangements pursuant to which the Board of Directors are compensated, or are to be compensated, directly or indirectly, for any services provided as a director. In accordance with the By-Laws, the members of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, other committees, and the Corporate Secretary shall be entitled to per diem for every attendance in meetings, the amount of which shall be fixed by the stockholders from time to time.

For the last two (2) fiscal years, the following are the aggregate compensations of the directors:

Year	Per Diem	Bonuses	Others	TOTAL
2024	21,520,760	12,443,421	-	33,964,181
2025	20,444,848	12,319,298	-	32,764,146
2026 (estimate)	21,467,090	12,935,263	-	34,402,353

The Directors' Fees are subject to the approval of the stockholders in accordance with the Bank's By-laws.

EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT BETWEEN THE BANK AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

There are no special employment contracts between the Bank and Senior Management.

WARRANTS AND OPTIONS HELD BY THE KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL AND DIRECTORS

There are no outstanding warrants or options held by Key Management Personnel, and all officers and directors as a group.

COMPENSATION PLANS

There is no action to be taken at the 2026 Annual Stockholders' Meeting with respect to any plan pursuant to which cash or non-cash compensation may be paid or distributed.

Item 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT



The following table sets out the record and beneficial owners of more than 5.0% of the Bank's voting securities known to the Bank as of December 31, 2025:

Title of Class	Name and Address of Record Owners and Relationship with the Bank	Name of Beneficial Owner and Relationship with Record Owner	Citizenship	Number of Shares	% of Ownership (Total Outstanding)	% of Ownership (Common)
Common	SMC Equivest Corporation	San Miguel Corporation (SMC) owns 100% of the outstanding common stock of SMC Equivest and 99.8986% of SMPI.	Filipino	68,305,560	26.6515%	4.8685%
Preferred				416,666,670		N/A
Common	San Miguel Properties, Inc. (SMPI)	Top Frontier Investments Holding (TFIH), Inc. owns 38.44% of the outstanding capital stock and 61.78% of the outstanding common stock of SMC.	Filipino	447,711,800	24.6039%	31.9108%
Common	San Miguel Corporation Retirement Plan	Various employees of San Miguel Corporation	Filipino	432,626,860	23.7749%	30.8356%
Common	PCD Nominee Corporation	Various Individuals/Entities	Filipino	159,667,804	8.77450%	11.3804%
Common	PCD Nominee Corporation	Various Individuals/Entities	Non-Filipino	142,045,166	7.8060%	10.1243%
Common	Caritas Health Shield, Inc.	Jose A. Barcelon, Filipino, Insurance Commission – Appointed Liquidator, and Rosalyn D. Martinez, Filipino, Compliance Officer, are beneficial owners of Caritas Health Shield, Inc. <i>*Caritas Health Shield, Inc. is under liquidation by the Insurance Commission as of August 18, 2025</i>	Filipino	109,666,640	6.0267%	7.8165%



Item 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The Bank has various transactions with its related parties and with certain directors, officers, stockholders, and related interests (DOSRI). These transactions usually arise from normal banking activities such as lending, borrowing, deposit arrangements and trading of securities, among others. Under existing policies of the Bank, transactions with related parties are made substantially on the same terms as with other individuals and businesses of comparable risks. The Bank is in full compliance with the BSP regulations on DOSRI loans and transactions. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, DOSRI loans of the Bank amounted to nil and P0.06 million, respectively. Details on related party transactions are further explained in Note 33 of the Audited Financial Statements. The Bank is not a subsidiary of any corporation.

PART IV – CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Item 13. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

On 27 October 2020, the Board adopted the Manual on Corporate Governance (“Manual”), which institutionalizes the principles of good corporate governance in the entire organization. The Bank believes that it is a necessary component of sound strategic business management, hence, we undertake efforts to create awareness within the organization. The Manual is reviewed and updated annually to capture current and best practices. Proposed amendments thereof are presented to and approved by the Board as reviewed and endorsed by the Corporate Governance Committee.

In adopting the Manual, the Board and its members acknowledge the responsibility in governing the conduct of the business of the Bank, the Board Committees, in focusing on specific board functions to aid in the optimal performance of its roles and responsibilities, and the officers, in ensuring adherence to corporate principles and best practices.

Board committees have been established with focused oversight on internal control, risk management, and performance monitoring. As of date, the Bank has nine board-level committees: (1) Executive Committee; (2) Trust and Investment Committee; (3) Audit Committee; (4) Board Risk Oversight Committee; (5) Corporate Governance Committee; (6) Nomination, Compensation and Remuneration Committee; (7) Related Party Transactions Committee; (8) Information Technology Steering Committee; and (9) Underwriting Committee. To ensure independent judgment on significant corporate matters, and that key issues and strategies are objectively reviewed and constructively challenged, five (5) of the nine (9) committees are headed by independent directors, namely, Audit, Board Risk Oversight, Corporate Governance, Nomination, Compensation and Remuneration; and Related Party Transaction. Board-level committee memberships were also evaluated and calibrated to improve on the committees’ focused oversight and high-level engagement with management. The respective charters stating the committee purpose, membership, structure, operations, reporting processes and other information, are posted in the company website.

Annual performance reviews are conducted by all members of the Board, as follows:



1. Self-assessment

This is a yearly self-assessment undertaken by each member of the Board.

2. Peer Assessment

This is a yearly performance evaluation done by each member of the Board on the performance of his peers (BOD members).

3. Board Committee Assessment

This is a yearly evaluation done by the Chairman of each Board Committee on the Board Committee he presides. Each member of the Board Committee also assesses the performance of said Committee.

4. Board Assessment

This is a yearly evaluation undertaken by each member of the Board on the performance of the Board.

Results of these assessments are reported to Corporate Governance Committee and the Board and shared with Nomination Compensation Remuneration Committee (NCRC) for consideration in the re-election of each member of the Board. It also serves as basis in the training needs of each member of the Board.

With respect to Board Advisors, annual evaluation is also done by the members of the Board on the performance of the Board Advisors. The same is reported to the Corporate Governance Committee and the Board and shared with the NCRC for consideration in the renewal of the Board Advisors.

Moreover, the Bank's Internal Audit Division performs periodic corporate governance audit to review and evaluate the Bank's adherence to the guiding principles of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), and alignment with international best practices on Corporate Governance Principles for Banks by Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) every three (3) years. The last audit of the Corporate Governance was conducted by the Bank's Internal Audit Division in November 2025 as part of the 2025 Audit Plan. The report will be released within the month of March 2026. The next audit is scheduled in 2028.

The Bank has complied with the requirement on Corporate Governance consistent with the best practices. It has been responsive to newly issued circulars and memos by BSP as well as the comments and suggestions of BSP examiners with respect to governance structures, policies, procedures, and practices.

There are no known deviations or recorded deviations from the Corporate Governance framework of the Bank. The last two internal audit reports on corporate governance undertaken yielded an "Outstanding" audit rating, which means that no significant risks and concerns were noted, and controls were functioning as intended.

MERGERS, CONSOLIDATIONS, ACQUISITIONS AND SIMILAR MATTERS

There is no action to be taken at the 2026 Annual Stockholders' Meeting with respect to any transaction



involving mergers, consolidations, acquisitions, and similar matters.

ACQUISITION OR DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY

There is no action to be taken at the 2026 Annual Stockholders' Meeting with respect to the acquisition or disposition of any property.

RESTATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

There is no action to be taken at the 2026 Annual Stockholders' Meeting with respect to the restatement of any asset, capital or surplus account of the Bank.

PART V – EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES

Item 14. ANNEXES

ANNEX A: LIST OF PROPERTIES OWNED OR LEASED BY THE BANK

- Please see attached file

ANNEX B: AUDIT FINANCIAL STATEMENT

- Please see attached file

ANNEX C: REPORTS ON SEC FORM

- Please see attached file

PART V – ANNEXES

ANNEX A: LIST OF PROPERTIES OWNED OR LEASED BY THE BANK

I. PROPERTIES OWNED BY THE BANK

NO.	NAME OF BRANCH/ PROPERTY	LOCATION	TITLE NO.
1	BATANGAS P. BURGOSBRANCH	P. Burgos St., Barangay Poblacion, Batangas City	T-40683
2	BROADCAST CITYBRANCH	Capitol Hills Drive, Broadcast City Compound, Capitol Hills, Brgy. Old Balara, Quezon City	T-225837
3	AYALA BRANCH	6764 Phil. First Bldg, Ayala Avenue, Makati City	47437
4	MARAMAG BRANCH	Sayre Highway, Maramag, Bukidnon	T-36212
5	CARMEN BRANCH	Mc-Arthur Highway, Carmen, Rosales, Pangasinan	T-30890
6	IBA ZAMBALES BRANCH	Brgy. Zone II, Iba, Zambales	T-45802
7	KABANKALAN BRANCH	Guanzon Street and J. Cordova Street, Barangay 1, Kabankalan City, Neg. Occ.	T-104029 / T-104030
8	GREENHILLS BRANCH	Eisenhower Condominium, Eisenhower St., Greenhills, San Juan	9397-R
9	SMPC - HEAD OFFICE	SMPC No. 7 St., Francis Street., Mandaluyong City	several CCTs
		1-A	008-2011000095
		1-B	008-2011000096
		1-C	008-2011000097
		7-A	008-2012000219
		7-B	008-2012000218
		12-A	008-2011000098
		12-B	008-2011000099
		17-A	008-2011000100
		17-B	008-2011000101
		18-A	008-2011002076
		18-B	008-2011002077
		21-A	008-2011000102
		21-B	008-2011000103
		22-A	008-2011000104
		22-B	008-2011000105
		24-A	008-2011000106
		24-B	008-2011000107
		25	008-2011000108
		26	008-2011000109
10	PASEO (portion of the building)	Unit A, G/F Legaspi Tower 200 (South Wing), No. 107 Paseo De Roxas, Legaspi Village, Makati City	8700

II. PROPERTIES LEASED BY THE BANK

BC Name	Business Address	Lease Rate	Lease Term	
		Inclusive of 12% VAT	Start	End
METRO MANILA				
Aduana	G/F FEMII Building, A. Soriano St., Brgy. 656, Intramuros, Manila	193,232.70	03/01/2023	02/28/2028
Alabang	Unit-6 El Molito-II Building, Madrigal Avenue cor. Alabang-Zapote Road, Brgy. Ayala Alabang, Muntinlupa City.	457,205.55	03/15/2025	03/14/2030
Banawe	No. 128-B, WAS Building, Banawe Street, Brgy. Tatalon, Quezon City.	175,425.16	04/03/2025	04/02/2026
Bel-Air Petron	363 Sen. Gil Puyat Ave., Brgy. Bel-Air, Makati City.	259,308.00	09/22/2021	09/21/2026
BF Homes	33 President's Ave., Brgy. B.F. Homes, Paranaque City.	245,242.49	04/04/2022	04/03/2027
Bicutan	G/F Filhome Builders Building, No. 68 Dona Soledad Ave., Betterliving Subdivision, Brgy. Don Bosco, Paranaque City.	80,126.18	07/01/2022	06/30/2027
Jupiter	64/66 Jupiter St., Brgy. Bel-Air, Makati City	489,360.00	03/17/2011	03/16/2026
Caloocan	100 8th Avenue cor. A. Del Mundo St., Brgy 058, Caloocan City.	104,160.00	08/01/2025	07/31/2030
Commonwealth	G/F Verde Oro Building, 535 Commonwealth Ave., Matandang Balara, Quezon City.	184,903.69	03/01/2022	02/28/2027
Concepcion	No. 52 A.M. PACLEB Building, Bayan-Bayanan Avenue, Brgy. Concepcion Uno, Marikina City.	179,200.00	08/23/2025	08/22/2030
Cubao	Unit 1, G/F Harvester Corporate Center, P. Tuazon Cor. 7th & 8th Ave., Brgy. Socorro, Cubao, Quezon City	541,953.72	08/01/2022	07/31/2027
Dasmariñas-Binondo	G/F, 304 STP Building, Dasmariñas cor. Marquina Sts., Brgy. 291, Binondo, Manila.	156,800.00	09/01/2025	08/31/2030
Del Monte	G/F Bank of Commerce Building, Del Monte Ave. cor. D. Tuazon St., Brgy. Maharlika, Quezon City	187,613.39	06/18/2019	06/17/2029
Dela Costa-Alfaro	G/F 100 Don Chua Lamko Building, H.V. Dela Costa cor. Leviste St., Salcedo Village, Brgy. Bel-Air, Makati City	223,653.15	11/01/2023	10/31/2028
Diliman	Commonwealth Ave., Cor. Masaya St., Brgy. Old Capitol Site, Quezon City	425,427.19	05/01/2025	04/30/2029
Eastwood-Petron	No. 188 E. Rodriguez Jr. Avenue (C-5), Brgy. Bagumbayan, Quezon City.	192,340.512	02/15/2024	02/28/2027
Sto. Cristo	G/F Kim Siu Ching Foundation Building, 471-483 Sto. Cristo cor. Jaboneros St., Brgy. 281 Binondo Manila	195,486.22	08/01/2025	07/31/2030
Ermita	1312 A. Mabini St., Brgy. 669, Ermita, Manila	190,344.00	10/01/2023	09/30/2028
E. Rodriguez	No. 84 Hemady St., New Manila, Brgy. Mariana, Quezon City.	246,342.60	01/01/2023	12/31/2027
Fort Bonifacio Global City	G/F Kensington Place, Burgos Circle, Brgy. Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City.	429,183.78	10/01/2022	09/30/2027
Grace Park	G/F No. 554 HGL Building, EDSA Cor. Biglang Awa Street, Brgy. 95, Caloocan City.	221,475.54	11/01/2023	10/31/2028
Juan Luna	No. 465 MCU Building, Juan Luna Street, Brgy. 287, Binondo, Manila.	357,922.44	09/19/2025	09/18/2030

BC Name	Business Address	Lease Rate Inclusive of 12% VAT	Lease Term	
			Start	End
Tomas Morato	Tomas Morato Ave., cor. Dr. Lascano St., Brgy. Sacred Heart, Quezon City	267,346.80	10/23/2022	10/22/2027
Katipunan-Petron	Katipunan Ave., cor. Mangyan Road, La Vista, Brgy. Pansol, Quezon City.	197,594.04	10/28/2021	02/14/2024
Las Pinas	G/F Pelayo Building, Alabang-Zapote Road, Manuela Subdivision, Brgy. Pamplona-III, Las Piñas City.	153,893.13	04/01/2023	03/31/2028
Makati Avenue-Zuellig	Unit 2, G/F Zuellig Building, Makati Ave., Cor. Paseo De Roxas & Sta. Potenciana Sts., Brgy. Bel-Air, Makati City.	584,480.23	01/01/2020	12/31/2026
Magallanes	G/F Tritan Plaza Building, San Antonio St., Paseo de Magallanes, Brgy. Magallanes, Makati City.	133,240.80	09/30/2023	09/29/2028
Malabon	29 Gov. Pascual Ave., Brgy. Acacia, Malabon City.	164,640.00	06/01/2024	05/31/2032
Malabon-Gen. Luna	No. 55 Gen. Luna St., Brgy. San Agustin, Malabon City.	108,178.75	03/01/2023	02/28/2033
Marcos Highway	Unit # 10, No. 4 Thaddeus Arcade, Gil Fernando Avenue corner Pitpitan Street, Brgy. San Roque, Marikina City.	207,721.08	09/01/2023	08/31/2028
Marikina	No. 258 J.P. Rizal St., Brgy. Sta. Elena, Marikina City	266,226.24	02/17/2023	02/16/2028
NAIA Terminal-3	T3L1-105, Arrival Lobby, NAIA Terminal 3, Barangay 183, Pasay City	148,960.00	2025	2028
Pasay Road	1006 Cedar Executive Building, A. Arnaiz Ave., San Lorenzo Village, Brgy. San Lorenzo, Makati City	471,355.15	11/01/2024	10/31/2029
Pasig	G/F Renaissance 2000 Tower, Meralco Ave., Brgy. San Antonio, Pasig City.	726,278.86	01/03/2024	01/02/2028
Pasig C-5	#100 E. Rodriguez Jr. Ave., C5 Road, Brgy. Ugong, Pasig City	173,040.00	11/01/2023	10/31/2033
Pasong Tamo Ext.	2295 OPVI Centre, Pasong Tamo Extension, Brgy. Magallanes, Makati City	195,443.11	12/27/2022	12/26/2027
Port Area	G/F/ Mary Bachrach Building, 25th Cor. Delgado Sts., Brgy. 653, Port Area, Manila	123,050.50	06/01/2025	05/31/2026
Quezon Avenue	No. 8 Sto. Domingo Church Compound, Biak-Na-Bato St cor. Quezon Ave., Brgy. Sto. Domingo, Quezon City.	255,000.00	11/28/2024	11/27/2029
Quiapo	No. 609 Sales St., Brgy. 309, Quiapo, Manila.	185,517.86	09/01/2022	08/31/2027
Rockwell	P1 - Concourse Level, The Powerplant Mall, Rockwell Center, Brgy. Poblacion, Makati City	365,272.99	07/01/2025	06/30/2026
Fairview-Petron	G/F Petron Station, Commonwealth Avenue, Brgy. Fairview, Quezon City.	86,201.10	09/01/2022	08/31/2025
Ninoy Aquino Avenue	Unit W & Y, No. 707 Columbia Airfreight Complex, Ninoy Aquino Ave., Brgy. Sto. Nino, Paranaque City.	229,690.14	06/16/2023	06/15/2028
Salcedo	G/F Aguirre Building, Tordesillas cor. H.V. Dela Costa St., Salcedo Village, Brgy. Bel-Air, Makati City.	183,254.13	01/05/2024	01/04/2029
Soler	1004 Reina Regente cor. Soler St., Brgy. 292 Binondo, Manila	194,481.00	05/21/2022	05/20/2027
NAIA Road-Pasay	Units G02-G03, G/F, CAEMC Commercial Building, 6-11 Compound, Pildera-1, NAIA Road, Barangay 192, Pasay City	159,313.90	07/15/2025	07/14/2030

BC Name	Business Address	Lease Rate Inclusive of 12% VAT	Lease Term	
			Start	End
Sucot	8338 Fortuna-II Bldg., Dr. A. Santos Ave., Brgy. San Isidro, Paranaque City.	110,544.00	06/19/2022	06/18/2027
Taft Avenue	G/F Endriga Building, 2270 Taft Ave., Brgy. 725, Malate, Manila	185,193.04	12/21/2021	12/20/2029
Pedro Gil-Agoncillo	G/F, Unit 11 SCG Building, 1610 Pedro Gil corner F. Agoncillo Streets Brgy. 693, Malate, Manila	258,720.00	12/01/2024	11/20/2029
Tutuban	G/F, Units LS-CM19 & 20, Centermall-II, Tutuban Center, C.M. Recto Ave., Brgy. 248, Binondo, Manila	145,829.64	01/01/2026	12/31/2026
UN Avenue	No. 429 Victoria Building, United Nations Avenue, Brgy. 666, Ermita, Manila.	305,704.00	11/16/2023	11/15/2028
Valenzuela	Units 12 & 13, Puregold Shopping Complex, McArthur Highway, Brgy. Dalandan, Valenzuela City.	113,874.60	01/15/2024	01/14/2029
Visayas Avenue	15 Visayas Avenue Extension, Brgy. Culiati, Quezon City.	129,654.00	06/01/2025	05/31/2030
Wack-Wack Petron	No. 553 Shaw Blvd., Brgy. Wack-Wack, Greenhills East, Mandaluyong City, Manila.	220,740.56	06/01/2011	05/31/2026
West Avenue	68 West Ave., Brgy. West Triangle, Quezon City	127,188.86	07/01/2023	06/30/2028
West Triangle	1451 Quezon Ave., cor. Examiner St., Brgy. West Triangle, Quezon City.	286,165.49	01/01/2023	12/31/2028
Bonifacio High Street	G/F Active Fun Building, 9th Avenue corner 28th Street, Brgy. Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City	804,973.16	10/01/2025	06/30/2026
Pasig Boulevard	Ground Floor, Unit 105, Elements @ Rosemarie Bldg., Pasig Boulevard cor. Rosemarie Lane, Brgy. Kapitolyo, Pasig City	187,957.28	11/01/2024	10/31/2026
Dela Rosa	G/F King's Court Building-II, 2129 Chino Roces Ave., Cor. Dela Rosa Street, Pio Del Pilar, Makati City	236,322.55	09/16/2019	09/15/2024

LUZON

Baguio	G/F YMCA Baguio Building, Post Office Loop (Upper Session Road), Brgy. Session Road, Baguio City, Benguet.	226,175.49	06/01/2024	05/31/2029
Laoag	Rizal corner Gen. Hizon St., Brgy. 7-A, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte.	209,656.83	05/16/2015	05/15/2025
Candon	National Highway, Brgy. San Jose, Candon City, Ilocos Sur.	218,162.77	10/01/2021	09/30/2026
Dagupan	Eastgate Plaza Building, A.B. Fernandez Avenue, Dagupan City, Pangasinan.	94,080.00	04/01/2023	03/31/2028
La Union	Northway Plaza, National Highway, Brgy Sevilla, San Fernando City, La Union.	136,381.56	12/01/2024	11/30/2029
Urdaneta	The Pentagon Building, McArthur Highway, Brgy. Nancayasan, Urdaneta City, Pangasinan.	132,379.33	03/01/2023	02/28/2028
Vigan	G/F Plaza Maestro Commercial Complex, Florentino Cor. Jacinto Streets, Brgy. 1, Vigan City, Ilocos Sur.	223,450.42	02/19/2024	02/18/2029

BC Name	Business Address	Lease Rate Inclusive of 12% VAT	Lease Term	
			Start	End
Tuguegarao	Luna Corner Burgos St. Centro 6, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan	207,916.80	07/01/2023	06/30/2028
Santiago City, Isabela	G/F Oryza Hotel, Maharlika Highway, Brgy Villasis, Santiago City, Isabela.	136,136.71	09/17/2021	09/16/2026
Cauayan City, Isabela	G/F, Majesty Commercial Building, National Highway, Brgy. San Fermin, Cauayan, Isabela.	79,554.62	09/10/2021	09/08/2026
Angeles	McArthur Highway Cor. B. Aquino Street, Brgy. Lourdes Sur East, Angeles City, Pampanga.	227,304.20	03/18/2021	03/17/2026
Balanga	P. Paterno Street, Brgy. Poblacion, Balanga City, Bataan.	177,401.86	02/23/2021	02/22/2026
Balibago	McArthur Highway Cor. Victor Street, Brgy. Balibago, Angeles City, Pampanga.	168,128.41	02/01/2025	01/31/2030
Baliuag	G/F Doña Victoria Building, Gil Carlos Cor. Año Streets, Brgy. Poblacion, Baliuag, Bulacan.	306,641.10	09/09/2020	09/08/2028
Cabanatuan	G/F V. P Building, Maharlika Highway, Brgy. H. Concepcion, Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija.	174,132.47	10/27/2023	10/26/2025
Malolos	Paseo Del Congreso, Brgy. Caingin, Malolos City, Bulacan.	103,824.00	3/20/2022	03/19/2027
San Fernando, Pampanga	G/F Insular Life Building, McArthur Highway, Brgy. Dolores, San Fernando, Pampanga.	292,076.46	06/16/2022	06/15/2027
Sta. Cruz	National Road Cor. Misola St., Brgy. Poblacion South, Sta. Cruz, Zambales.	46,243.27	02/17/2020	02/16/2029
Subic Freeport	Unit 103-105 Ground Floor, Panda 1 Bulding, Rizal Highway, Subic Bay Freeport Zone, 222 Olongapo City, Zambales	182,784.00	08/18/2025	08/17/2030
Tarlac	Block 4, Unit 110-112, G/F, Rising Sun Building, McArthur Highway, Brgy. San Nicolas, Tarlac City.	131,174.81	03/01/2024	02/28/2029
Angeles Nepomart	G/F ENTEC Building, Teresa Avenue, Nepo Mart Complex, Bgy Cutcut, Angeles City, Pampanga	129,051.59	07/15/2021	07/14/2026
Baliuag DRT Highway	3006 Augustine Square Commercial Complex, Doña Remedios Trinidad (DRT) Highway, Brgy. Pinagbarilan, Baliuag, Bulacan.	84,636.91	06/01/2021	05/31/2026
Clark Freeport Zone	Unit 5A, Ground Floor Clark Center 14, Clark Center, Jose Abad Santos Avenue, Clark Freeport Zone, Mabalacat City, Pampanga	135,828.00	06/01/2023	08/31/2028
San Jose Del Monte	G/F Block 2, Lot 12, Quirino Highway, Cor. Diamond Crest Village, Brgy. San Manuel, San Jose Del Monte City, Bulacan.	134,366.93	10/01/2022	09/30/2027
Sta. Maria, Bulacan	G/F Jover Building, Narra Street, Bgy Sta. Clara, Sta. Maria, Bulacan.	93,441.60	06/16/2023	06/15/2028
San Fernando Sindalan	Jumbo Jenra, McArthur Highway, Bgy Sindalan, San Fernando City, Pampanga.	160,811.48	04/04/2018	04/03/2027
Batangas-Caedo	G/F Caedo Commercial Complex, Brgy. Calicanto, Batangas City.	112,000.00	04/01/2021	05/31/2026
Antipolo	JMK Building, Circumferential Road corner P. Oliveros Street, Barangay San Roque, Antipolo City, Rizal	136,416.00	12/01/2023	11/30/2028
Calamba	Unit 6 & 7, New Parian Business Center, National Road, Brgy. Parian, Calamba City, Laguna.	206,847.59	01/01/2023	12/31/2032

BC Name	Business Address	Lease Rate Inclusive of 12% VAT	Lease Term	
			Start	End
Dasmariñas-Cavite	G/F Veluz-Frances Plaza Building, Aguinaldo Highway, Brgy. Zone 1, Dasmariñas City, Cavite.	108,909.36	07/01/2023	06/30/2028
Lipa	# 7 Bank of Commerce Building, CM Recto Avenue, Bgy 9-A, Lipa City, Batangas.	122,350.97	11/01/2022	10/31/2027
Lucena	G/F Bank of Commerce Building, Quezon Avenue cor. Lakandula Street, Brgy. IX, Lucena City, Quezon.	144,935.84	12/16/2025	12/15/2030
Imus	G/F Lot 3 Block 1, Aguinaldo Highway, Brgy. Anabu 1-B, Imus City, Cavite.	98,784.00	03/01/2022	02/28/2027
San Pedro	G/F Pacita Commercial Complex, National Highway, Brgy. Nueva, San Pedro Laguna.	215,528.15	6/21/2025	6/20/2029
Sta. Rosa	Shop 1-A, Paseo-III, Embarcadero Lane, Paseo De Santa Rosa, Brgy. Don Jose, Sta. Rosa City, Laguna	231,431.20	09/16/2023	09/15/2026
Tanauan	G-04 The Citywalk, No. 2 President Laurel Highway, Brgy. Darasa, Tanauan City, Batangas.	77,682.65	01/01/2022	12/31/2026
Calapan	G/F Leona Yap Ong Building, J.P. Rizal Street, Brgy. San Vicente Central, Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro.	213,795.96	05/20/2023	05/19/2028
Puerto Princesa	J.P. Rizal Avenue, Brgy. Manggahan, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan.	165,670.65	04/01/2023	03/31/2028
Legazpi City	G/F Diabetes One Stop Center, LANDCO Business Park, Brgy. Capantawan, Legazpi City, Albay.	148,336.27	07/01/2023	06/31/2028
Naga	G/F No. 258 Romar Building-1, Elias Angeles Street, Brgy. Dinaga, Naga City, Camarines Sur.	140,026.32	06/13/2022	06/12/2027

VISAYAS

Bacolod-Araneta	G/F Yusay Arcade, Araneta Street, Brgy. 15, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental.	207,438.99	12/05/2024	12/4/2028
Bacolod-Lacson	Corner 12th & Lacson Streets, Brgy. 4, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental.	260,051.50	3/15/2025	3/14/2030
Estancia	Clement Street, Brgy. 25, Estancia, Iloilo City.	78,504.72	01/30/2025	01/29/2030
Iloilo Iznart	G/F TCT Building, Iznart Street, Brgy. Danao, Iloilo City.	177,799.44	06/01/2024	05/31/2029
Iloilo - J.M. Basa	G/F TTW Building J.M. Basa & Mapa Sts., Brgy. Ortiz, Iloilo City.	197,275.37	10/29/2020	10/28/2025
Kalibo	No. 1280 Garcia Building, C. Laserna Street, Brgy. Poblacion, Kalibo, Aklan.	144,918.76	05/26/2022	05/25/2027
Roxas City	G/F Gaisano Arcade, Arnaldo Boulevard, Brgy. Baybay, Roxas City, Capiz.	93,700.95	03/18/2023	03/14/2028
Iloilo Atria	Ground Floor, Unit 1, Stronghold Insurance Building, Donato Pison Avenue, Atria Park Mandurriao District, San Rafael Iloilo City	131,050.76	08/18/2025	08/17/2030
Bacolod Capitol	GR 04 & 05, 888 Chinatown Premier Mall, Cottage Road corner Gatuslao St., Brgy. 8, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental.	130,222.47	06/01/2021	05/31/2026

BC Name	Business Address	Lease Rate Inclusive of 12% VAT	Lease Term	
			Start	End
Cebu Banilad	First Jomica Realty & Development Bldg., No. 888 A. S. Fortuna St., Bgy Banilad, Mandaue City, Cebu	151,268.39	09/01/2021	08/31/2026
Cebu-Main	Cebu Woman's Club Building, B. Rodriguez St. Cor. Osmeña Blvd., Brgy. Sambag-II, Cebu City.	429,409.87	05/01/2023	04/30/2028
Cebu F. Cabahug	Units 5 & 6 GPH Central, F. Cabahug corner Pres. Roxas Sts., Bgy Kasambagan, Cebu City	128,232.28	02/01/2023	01/31/2028
Cebu Sto. Niño - Magallanes	G/F Unit 2, Martina Sugbo Building, P Burgos corner Magallanes Sts., Bgy Sto. Nino, Cebu City	247,876.44	02/01/2023	01/31/2028
Mandaue-NRA	G/F Mantawe Ave., North Reclamation Area, Brgy. Tipolo, Mandaue	219,030.29	10/16/2024	10/15/2029
Dumaguete	Rusiana Building, North Road, Capitol Area (National Highway), Barangay Daro, Dumaguete City	111,718.00	06/17/2019	06/16/2029
Lapu-Lapu	Unit 3-5 AJS Building, M.L. Quezon National Highway, Brgy. Pusok, Lapu-Lapu City, Mactan, Cebu	124,390.90	09/03/2022	09/2/2027
Mandaue	G/F JY Square Mandaue A.C. Cortes Ave., Barangay Ibabao-Estancia Mandaue City, Cebu	380,160.00	09/30/2024	09/29/2029
Tagbilaran	G/F 0025 Karan's Building, B. Inting St., 2nd district, Bgy Poblacion 2, Tagbilaran City	125,245.77	02/01/2025	01/31/2030
Cebu Talisay	PCJ Building, National Highway, Bulacao, Talisay City, Metro Cebu	100,623.60	07/18/2023	07/17/2028
Ormoc	G/F H. Serafica Building, Real Street, Brgy. District 24, Ormoc City, Leyte	170,567.24	03/01/2025	12/31/2026
Tacloban	Door Nos. 12 & 13, RUL Building, Justice Romualdez St., Brgy. 15, Tacloban City	102,697.71	12/01/2025	11/30/2030

MINDANAO

Zamboanga Veterans	Veterans Avenue cor. Camachile Street, Brgy. Zone 3, Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Del Sur.	154,350.40	04/01/2023	03/31/2028
Pagadian	F. S. Pajares Avenue, Brgy. Gatas, Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur.	91,985.34	04/08/2018	04/07/2028
Cagayan De Oro-Velez	Don A. Velez-Akut Streets, Brgy. 16, Cagayan De Oro City, Misamis Oriental.	356,357.40	09/05/2025	09/04/2035
Cagayan De Oro-Lapasan	Suites 6 & 7, Gateway Tower-1, Limketkai Center, Lapasan Highway, Brgy. Lapasan, Cagayan De Oro City	272,553.86	05/01/2020	04/30/2030
Cagayan De Oro Carmen	Eric Tan Building, Vamenta Boulevard, Brgy. Carmen, Cagayan De Oro City.	124,095.00	03/03/2023	03/02/2028
Iligan City	M. Badelles corner De Leon Street, Barangay Poblacion, Iligan City, Lanao del Norte.	98,000.00	12/31/2021	12/30/2026
Davao-City Hall	G/F Valgoson's Realty Building, City Hall Drive, Brgy. 2-A, Davao City, Davao Del Sur.	229,964.31	08/01/2019	07/31/2029
Davao Lanang	Consuelo Bldg, Km. 7, Lanang, Davao City	227,262.65	07/16/2023	07/15/2028

BC Name	Business Address	Lease Rate Inclusive of 12% VAT	Lease Term	
			Start	End
Davao-Rizal	G/F CAP Development Center Building, Rizal Street, Brgy. 3-A, Davao City, Davao Del Sur.	141,516.22	07/01/2025	06/30/2026
Tagum City	Units 104-105 PLJ Building, Apokon Road, Magugpo Poblacion, Tagum City, Davao del Norte.	99,438.59	06/28/2021	06/27/2026
General Santos	Ground Floor, C. Czar & Co. Bldg., Santiago Blvd., Dadiangas East, General Snatos City, South Cotobato	158,925.48	07/01/2023	06/30/2028
Butuan	G/F Cesia Building, Montilla Boulevard, Brgy. Urduja, Butuan City, Agusan Del Norte.	146,677.78	08/01/2024	07/31/2029

METRO MANILA BRANCH LITE UNIT

BC Name	Business Address	Lease Rate Inclusive of 12% VAT	Lease Term	
			Start	End
NAIA T3 Departure BLU	Departure Hall, NAIA Terminal 3, Barangay 183, Pasay City	98,000.00	2025	2028

VISAYAS BRANCH LITE UNIT

BC Name	Business Address	Lease Rate Inclusive of 12% VAT	Lease Term	
			Start	End
Caticlan BLU	Arrival Lobby, Godofredo P. Ramos Airport (commonly known as Caticlan Airport), Barangay Union, Nabas, Aklan	95,000.00	05/19/2025	05/18/2027

Joy Marsha H. Garcia-Saylon

From: eafs@bir.gov.ph
Sent: Tuesday, April 7, 2026 2:41 PM
To: Tax Department
Cc: Paulina T. Santos
Subject: Your BIR AFS eSubmission uploads were received

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Valid files

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**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY
FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The management of **Bank of Commerce** (the **Bank**) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, 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 to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the financial statements including the schedules attached therein and submits the same to the stockholders.

The stockholders appointed the independent auditors Punongbayan & Araullo, for the period December 31, 2025, and R. G. Manabat & Co., for the periods December 31, 2024 and 2023, to audit the financial statements of Bank of Commerce in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in their report to the stockholders, have expressed their opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

BENEDICTA DU-BALADAD
Chairperson of the Board

MICHELANGELO R. AGUILAR
President and Chief Executive Officer

ANTONIO S. LAQUINDANUM
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Signed this 31st day of March 2026

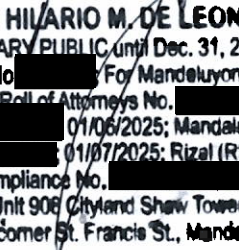
SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this MAR 31 2026, affiants exhibiting their Passport ID as follows:

Names	Identification No.	Place of Issue	Valid Until
Benedicta Du-Baladad	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Michelangelo R. Aguilar	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Antonio S. Laquindanum	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

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ATTY. HILARIO M. DE LEON, JR.
NOTARY PUBLIC, until Dec. 31, 2026
Appt. No. [REDACTED] For Mandaluyong City
Roll of Attorneys No. [REDACTED]
PTR No. [REDACTED] 01/06/2025; Mandaluyong City
IBP OR No. [REDACTED] 01/07/2025; Rizal (RSM) Chapter
MCLE Compliance No. [REDACTED]
Unit 908 Cityland Shaw Tower
Shaw Blvd. corner St. Francis St., Mandaluyong City



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Financial Statements and
Independent Auditors' Report

Bank of Commerce

December 31, 2025



Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors and the Stockholders
Bank of Commerce
San Miguel Properties Centre
No. 7 St. Francis Street
Mandaluyong City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bank of Commerce (the Bank), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the statement of income, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS Accounting Standards).

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The following are the key audit matters identified in our audit of the financial statements of the Bank:

(a) Valuation of Loans and Other Receivables (Expected Credit Losses)

Description of the Matter

As at December 31, 2025, the Bank's expected credit losses (ECL) allowance for loans and receivables amounted to P3.12 billion while the carrying amount of loans and receivables amounted to P162.82 billion (as disclosed in Note 12). We have identified the Bank's ECL significant to our audit due to high level of management judgment required in applying PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, including the segmentation of credit risk exposures, the determination of default and significant increase in credit risk (SICR), and the use of complex estimation techniques.

The ECL model also involves a substantial estimation uncertainty arising from (a) management's use of key inputs and assumptions such as credit risk ratings, default probabilities, expected cash flows, collateral recoveries, and forward-looking macroeconomic information, and (b) reliance on complex processes and internal controls, and information systems to ensure the completeness and accuracy of data used in the ECL calculation and related disclosures.

Further, in 2025, the Bank recalibrated its ECL framework, introducing enhanced segmentation of corporate and auto loan portfolios and incorporating updated model datasets and refreshed macroeconomic variables, which increased the level of management judgment and estimation uncertainty.

The material accounting policy information, significant judgments, including estimation applied by the management, and those related to the credit risk assessment process of the Bank are disclosed in Notes 3, 4, 5 and 17 to the financial statements.

How the Matter was Addressed in the Audit

We obtained an understanding of the Bank's ECL methodologies, and the selected accounting policies, and internal controls, and evaluated whether these were: (a) designed and implemented in accordance with PFRS 9; (b) appropriate in the context of the Bank's lending activities, credit risk profile, and regulatory environment, and (c) adequately documented to support significant judgments and estimates.

As part of our audit of the Bank's ECL model, including the key judgments and assumptions used therein, we performed the following:

- evaluated the appropriateness of the ECL methodologies, key assumptions, and staging criteria applied, including the definition of default, determination of SICR, and allocation of loans exposures to Stage 1, Stage 2, or Stage 3 based on quantitative or qualitative indicators;
- tested the application of the Bank's internal credit risk rating system and the mapping of credit risk ratings to the ECL calculation;

- assessed the completeness and accuracy of data used in the ECL model parameters by reconciling management-prepared datasets to source systems, evaluated portfolio stratification, verified the accuracy of mathematical formulas and computational logic applied in the ECL calculations;
- assessed the result of the Bank's model recalibration, including the enhanced segmentation of corporate loans and segmentation of loss given default for auto loans by security, by evaluating the appropriateness of the updated key model parameters, the use of refreshed macroeconomic variables, and the consistency of the recalibrated parameters with the Bank's recent internal loss experience and PFRS 9 requirements;
- evaluated the application of forward-looking information by assessing the selection of macroeconomic variables, scenarios, and probability weightings, and comparing forecasted indicators with trusted publicly available data;
- tested loss given default assumptions using historical recovery data, collateral values, recovery cash flows, and write-offs experience;
- reconciled and tested exposure at default to underlying loan records, including undrawn commitments, historical drawdown behavior, and loan modifications; and,
- assessed the completeness and appropriateness of financial statement disclosures relating to ECL, including judgments, assumptions and estimation uncertainties.

(b) Core Banking System Migration

Description of the Matter

In 2025, the Bank completed a major migration of its Core Banking System (CBS) as part of its digital transformation initiative. The migration involved transferring customer, loan, deposit, and transactional data from various multifunctional legacy systems to the Bank's newly reformed core banking system, while simultaneously implementing enhanced automated processes for account booking, interest computation, and general ledger integration.

The migration has been considered a key audit matter due to the volume of data transferred and the complexity of the extraction, transformation, and loading process. Any errors during this transition, from pre-migration activities to post-implementation, could have led to inaccuracies in the financial statements. Additionally, the move introduced new Information Technology (IT) controls and access structures that required our assessment to ensure financial data remained secure and accurate.

How the Matter was Addressed in the Audit

We performed the following procedures with the assistance of our Firm's IT specialist:

- assessed governance and project oversight of the CBS implementation, including system testing, data conversion controls, and the Bank's go-live authorization processes;
- evaluated controls over the data migration, including the extraction, transformation, and loading of data from legacy system, the reconciliation of migrated balances and master file information to source records, and the Bank's resolution of identified discrepancies;
- evaluated IT general controls over access management, user provisioning, and privileged-access restrictions to assess the adequacy of segregation of duties;
- evaluated the continued integrity of financial processing by testing controls for both system migration activities during the transition period to mitigate the risk of inconsistent data processing or reporting errors; and,

- tested the operating effectiveness of key application controls and configurations in the new CBS, including automated interest and fee computations and general-ledger posting routines.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Bank as at December 31, 2024 and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were audited by other auditors whose report, dated March 25, 2025, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements prepared under the same basis of accounting. We were not engaged to audit, review or apply any procedures to the 2024 and 2023 financial statements of the Bank. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on the 2024 and 2023 financial statements of the Bank as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Bank's Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2025, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS, SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2025 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, 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 PSA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Our audit is conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. As discussed in Note 39 to the financial statements, the Bank presented the supplementary information required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) under Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 15-2010 in a supplementary schedule filed separately from the basic financial statements. RR No. 15-2010 requires the supplementary information to be presented in the notes to financial statements. The supplementary information for the year ended December 31, 2025, required by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) as disclosed in Note 38 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of additional analysis. Such supplementary information required by the BIR and BSP are the responsibility of management and are not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards; it is neither a required disclosure under the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 of the SEC. The supplementary information have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Maria Isabel E. Comedia.

PUNONGBAYAN & ARAULLO



By: Maria Isabel E. Comedia
Partner

CPA Reg. No. 0092966
TIN 189-477-563
PTR No. 10770756, January 6, 2026, Makati City
SEC Group A Accreditation
Partner - No. 92966-SEC (until financial period 2027)
Firm - No. 0002 (until financial period 2030)
BIR AN 08-002551-021-2025 (until August 6, 2028)
BOA/PRC Cert. of Reg. No. 0002/P-005 (until August 12, 2027)

March 31, 2026

BANK OF COMMERCE
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		December 31	
	Note	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Cash and Other Cash Items		P3,549,485,190	P4,244,123,801
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	18	18,053,931,266	47,913,456,924
Due from Other Banks		2,105,187,140	3,819,385,135
Interbank Loans Receivable and Securities Purchased under Resale Agreements	8	7,647,508,000	3,587,364,728
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	9	5,169,707,944	2,875,633,794
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	10	35,018,310,326	19,078,633,835
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost	11	41,371,074,917	36,611,668,381
Loans and Receivables	12	162,819,304,700	136,505,340,381
Investment in an Associate	13	33,421,266	34,432,505
Property, Equipment and Right-of-Use Assets	14	2,016,723,212	2,000,100,022
Investment Properties	15	4,115,809,308	3,992,770,160
Deferred Tax Assets	32	269,766,065	447,020,544
Other Assets	16	4,683,302,191	4,330,136,845
		P286,853,531,525	P265,440,067,055
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Deposit Liabilities	18		
Demand		P80,072,537,822	P63,961,971,799
Savings		118,415,300,363	125,100,493,087
Time		24,826,278,213	17,916,072,997
Long-term negotiable certificates		-	5,029,420,000
		223,314,116,398	212,007,957,883
Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	9	2,085,466	45,214,075
Bonds Payable	20	17,881,000,871	6,534,447,698
Manager's Checks		1,797,802,935	1,414,092,221
Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses	21	1,349,787,315	1,098,193,220
Other Liabilities	22	5,930,702,162	11,110,094,707
Total Liabilities		250,275,495,147	232,209,999,804
Equity			
Capital stock	24	18,196,805,900	18,196,805,900
Paid-in surplus	24	7,229,275,360	7,229,275,360
Surplus reserves	25	1,583,791,619	1,169,045,556
Retained earnings	24	9,790,692,161	7,501,642,690
Remeasurement losses on retirement asset	29	(323,799,559)	(331,673,141)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	99,889,342	(534,761,685)
Cumulative translation adjustment		6,579,908	4,760,983
Share in other comprehensive loss of an associate	13	(5,198,353)	(5,028,412)
Total Equity		36,578,036,378	33,230,067,251
		P286,853,531,525	P265,440,067,055

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

BANK OF COMMERCE
STATEMENTS OF INCOME

		Years Ended December 31		
	<i>Note</i>	2025	2024	2023
INTEREST INCOME				
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method:				
Loans and receivables	12	P10,833,711,977	P9,428,536,340	P8,244,672,503
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income and at amortized cost	26	3,340,321,806	2,686,906,199	2,247,720,169
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements	8	553,059,583	542,047,978	875,706,076
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and other banks	18	304,740,263	379,439,699	372,909,945
Other interest income:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	26	285,715,114	126,909,743	21,561,207
		15,317,548,743	13,163,839,959	11,762,569,900
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Deposit liabilities	18	3,029,162,353	3,465,676,029	2,971,181,154
Bonds payable	20	1,439,443,339	532,933,869	412,986,306
Lease liabilities	30	42,710,641	39,167,445	32,817,258
Bills payable and others	19	27,858,963	15,132,871	49,098,268
		4,539,175,296	4,052,910,214	3,466,082,986
NET INTEREST INCOME		10,778,373,447	9,110,929,745	8,296,486,914
Service charges, fees and commissions				
	27	947,923,853	1,074,763,874	886,379,485
Gains on foreclosure and sale of property and equipment and foreclosed assets - net				
	14, 15, 16	402,394,794	341,527,134	495,400,228
Foreign exchange gains - net				
		251,641,508	127,618,245	141,121,355
Trading and investment securities gains (losses) - net				
	28	96,108,624	(1,040,119)	10,598,350
Miscellaneous	31	132,071,194	102,575,019	145,276,382
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		12,608,513,420	10,756,373,898	9,975,262,714
Compensation and fringe benefits				
	29	3,036,895,808	2,636,796,103	2,258,396,096
Taxes and licenses	32	1,122,806,424	1,094,552,944	1,063,031,768
Depreciation and amortization	14, 15, 16	672,579,541	623,167,231	489,379,046
Rent and utilities	30	699,953,848	622,696,361	647,697,989
Service fees and commissions	27	425,566,062	495,120,304	417,924,021
Insurance	18	412,855,283	383,986,220	345,083,471
Provision for credit and impairment losses				
	17	382,200,529	139,412,219	78,844,599
Subscription fees		229,409,379	106,359,193	188,452,835
Amortization of software costs	16	144,821,164	95,597,821	76,741,228
Management and professional fees		92,775,281	97,913,772	140,883,712
Entertainment and recreation		16,935,048	19,367,927	12,142,020
Miscellaneous	31	563,746,679	498,085,582	519,792,983
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		7,800,545,046	6,813,055,677	6,238,369,768

Forward

Years Ended December 31				
	Note	2025	2024	2023
INCOME BEFORE SHARE IN NET LOSS OF AN ASSOCIATE AND INCOME TAX EXPENSE		P4,807,968,374	P3,943,318,221	P3,736,892,946
SHARE IN NET LOSS OF AN ASSOCIATE	13	841,298	610,815	782,580
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE		4,807,127,076	3,942,707,406	3,736,110,366
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	32	1,267,257,677	917,768,296	933,891,191
NET INCOME		P3,539,869,399	P3,024,939,110	P2,802,219,175
Earnings Per Share Attributable to Equity Holders of the Bank	36			
Basic		P2.32	P1.98	P1.86
Diluted		1.95	1.66	1.54

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

BANK OF COMMERCE
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		Years Ended December 31		
	Note	2025	2024	2023
NET INCOME		P3,539,869,399	P3,024,939,110	P2,802,219,175
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Net change in fair value of equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	10	165,193,680	28,054,000	15,857,461
Net change in remeasurement gains (losses) on retirement asset	29	7,873,582	34,045,756	(287,995,697)
		173,067,262	62,099,756	(272,138,236)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss				
Net change in fair value of debt securities at FVOCI	10	501,197,030	(57,697,078)	308,408,749
Net change in fair value of debt securities at FVOCI taken to profit or loss	10	(16,457,282)	(1,623,076)	(6,964,361)
Net movement in cumulative translation adjustment		1,818,925	6,503,189	(7,621,159)
Share in other comprehensive loss of an associate	13	(169,941)	(490,444)	(3,206,283)
		486,388,732	(53,307,409)	290,616,946
		659,455,994	8,792,347	18,478,710
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		P4,199,325,393	P3,033,731,457	P2,820,697,885

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

BANK OF COMMERCE
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Years Ended December 31

	Capital Stock (Note 24)	Paid-in Surplus (Note 24)	Surplus Reserves (Note 25)	Retained Earnings (Note 24)	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets at FVOCI (Note 10)	Remeasurement Losses on Retirement Asset (Note 29)	Share in Other Comprehensive Loss of an Associate (Note 13)	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Total Equity
Balance as at January 1, 2025	P18,196,805,900	P7,229,275,360	P1,169,045,556	P7,501,642,690	(P534,761,685)	(P331,673,141)	(P5,028,412)	P4,760,983	P33,230,067,251
Net income for the year	-	-	-	3,539,869,399	-	-	-	-	3,539,869,399
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year:									
Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss:									
Net change in fair value of equity securities at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	165,193,680	-	-	-	165,193,680
Net change in remeasurement losses on retirement asset	-	-	-	-	-	7,873,582	-	-	7,873,582
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:									
Net change in fair value of debt securities at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	501,197,030	-	-	-	501,197,030
Net change in fair value of debt securities at FVOCI taken to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	(16,457,282)	-	-	-	(16,457,282)
Net movement in cumulative translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,818,925	1,818,925
Share in other comprehensive loss of an associate	-	-	-	-	-	-	(169,941)	-	(169,941)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	3,539,869,399	649,933,428	7,873,582	(169,941)	1,818,925	4,199,325,393
Cash dividend declared	-	-	-	(851,356,266)	-	-	-	-	(851,356,266)
Transactions within equity:									
Transfer to surplus reserves	-	-	414,746,063	(414,746,063)	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of gain on equity securities at FVOCI realized through disposal	-	-	-	15,282,401	(15,282,401)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	414,746,063	(1,250,819,928)	(15,282,401)	-	-	-	(851,356,266)
Balance as at December 31, 2025	P18,196,805,900	P7,229,275,360	P1,583,791,619	P9,790,692,161	P99,889,342	(P323,799,559)	(P5,198,353)	P6,579,908	P36,578,036,378

Years Ended December 31

	Capital Stock (Note 24)	Paid-in Surplus (Note 24)	Surplus Reserves (Note 25)	Retained Earnings (Note 24)	Net Unrealized Losses on Financial Assets at FVOCI (Note 10)	Remeasurement Losses on Retirement Asset (Note 29)	Share in Other Comprehensive Loss of an Associate (Note 13)	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Total Equity
Balance as at January 1, 2024	P18,196,805,900	P7,229,275,360	P1,095,004,461	P5,123,378,774	(P421,192,531)	(P365,718,897)	(P4,537,968)	(P1,742,206)	P30,851,272,893
Net income for the year	-	-	-	3,024,939,110	-	-	-	-	3,024,939,110
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year:									
Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss:									
Net change in remeasurement losses on retirement asset	-	-	-	-	-	34,045,756	-	-	34,045,756
Net change in fair value of equity securities at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	28,054,000	-	-	-	28,054,000
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:									
Net change in fair value of debt securities at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	(57,697,078)	-	-	-	(57,697,078)
Net movement in cumulative translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,503,189	6,503,189
Net change in fair value of debt securities at FVOCI taken to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	(1,623,076)	-	-	-	(1,623,076)
Share in other comprehensive loss of an associate	-	-	-	-	-	-	(490,444)	-	(490,444)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	3,024,939,110	(31,266,154)	34,045,756	(490,444)	6,503,189	3,033,731,457
Cash dividend declared	-	-	-	(654,937,099)	-	-	-	-	(654,937,099)
Transactions within equity:									
Transfer to surplus reserves	-	-	74,041,095	(74,041,095)	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of gain on equity securities at FVOCI realized through disposal	-	-	-	82,303,000	(82,303,000)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	74,041,095	(646,675,194)	(82,303,000)	-	-	-	(654,937,099)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	P18,196,805,900	P7,229,275,360	P1,169,045,556	P7,501,642,690	(P534,761,685)	(P331,673,141)	(P5,028,412)	P4,760,983	P33,230,067,251

Years Ended December 31

	Capital Stock (Note 24)	Paid-in Surplus (Note 24)	Surplus Reserves (Note 25)	Retained Earnings (Note 24)	Net Unrealized Losses on Financial Assets at FVOCI (Note 10)	Remeasurement Losses on Retirement Asset (Note 29)	Share in Other Comprehensive Loss of an Associate (Note 13)	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Total Equity
Balance as at January 1, 2023	P18,196,805,900	P7,229,275,360	P983,407,496	P2,425,229,109	(P730,966,925)	(P77,723,200)	(P1,331,685)	P5,878,953	P28,030,575,008
Net income for the year	-	-	-	2,802,219,175	-	-	-	-	2,802,219,175
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year:									
Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss:									
Net change in remeasurement losses on retirement asset	-	-	-	-	-	(287,995,697)	-	-	(287,995,697)
Net change in fair value of equity securities at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	15,857,461	-	-	-	15,857,461
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:									
Net change in fair value of debt securities at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	308,408,749	-	-	-	308,408,749
Net movement in cumulative translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,621,159)	(7,621,159)
Net change in fair value of debt securities at FVOCI taken to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	(6,964,361)	-	-	-	(6,964,361)
Share in other comprehensive loss of an associate	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,206,283)	-	(3,206,283)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	2,802,219,175	317,301,849	(287,995,697)	(3,206,283)	(7,621,159)	2,820,697,885
Transactions within equity:									
Transfer to surplus reserves	-	-	111,596,965	(111,596,965)	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of gain on equity securities at FVOCI realized through disposal	-	-	-	7,527,455	(7,527,455)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	111,596,965	(104,069,510)	(7,527,455)	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023	P18,196,805,900	P7,229,275,360	P1,095,004,461	P5,123,378,774	(P421,192,531)	(P365,718,897)	(P4,537,968)	(P1,742,206)	P30,851,272,893

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

BANK OF COMMERCE
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

		Years Ended December 31		
	Note	2025	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Income before income tax expense		P4,807,127,076	P3,942,707,406	P3,736,110,366
Adjustments for:				
Interest expense on bonds payable	20	1,439,443,339	532,933,869	412,986,306
Depreciation and amortization	14, 15, 16	672,579,541	623,167,231	489,379,046
Gain on foreclosure and sale of property and equipment and foreclosed assets - net	14, 15, 16	(402,394,794)	(341,527,134)	(495,400,228)
Provision for credit and impairment losses	17	382,200,529	139,412,219	78,844,599
Amortization of software costs	16	144,821,164	95,597,821	76,741,228
Unrealized loss (gain) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	28	(65,017,733)	1,017,785	(22,810,265)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	30	42,710,641	39,167,445	32,817,258
Gain on sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	28	(16,457,282)	(1,623,076)	(6,964,361)
Miscellaneous income		(16,360,248)	(128,563)	-
Share in net loss of an associate	13	841,298	610,815	782,580
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Decrease (increase) in:				
Interbank loans receivables	8	138,551,738	(138,551,738)	-
Financial assets at FVPL		(2,272,185,026)	(2,438,846,713)	10,937,613
Loans and receivables		(27,129,007,738)	(27,434,228,302)	(4,762,183,490)
Other assets		(209,473,514)	(969,092,677)	(478,780,746)
Increase (decrease) in:				
Deposit liabilities		11,306,158,515	26,102,588,802	9,638,129,115
Manager's checks		383,710,714	(432,407,634)	1,185,045,941
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses		193,313,383	(309,693,260)	217,489,398
Other liabilities		(5,203,989,207)	6,952,726,227	(64,244,233)
Net cash generated from (absorbed by) operations		(15,803,427,604)	6,363,830,523	10,048,880,127
Income taxes paid		(1,230,163,869)	(857,379,603)	(793,239,655)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		(17,033,591,473)	5,506,450,920	9,255,640,472

Forward

		Years Ended December 31		
	Note	2025	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from sale or redemption of:				
Investment securities at amortized cost		P327,291,806,708	P114,959,240,576	P84,500,327,600
Financial assets at FVOCI		3,579,824,518	306,440,323	5,963,068,067
Investment properties		513,524,953	210,303,527	238,440,930
Property and equipment		50,819,504	43,868,326	49,279,179
Additions to:				
Investment securities at amortized cost		(332,051,640,868)	(99,097,828,884)	(84,762,807,309)
Financial assets at FVOCI		(18,717,925,415)	(8,370,802,075)	(10,877,648,681)
Property and equipment	14	(296,487,214)	(446,281,099)	(466,379,345)
Software costs	16	(230,358,709)	(228,113,759)	(149,908,692)
Investment properties		(42,592,233)	(14,077,138)	(21,025,497)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(19,903,028,756)	7,362,749,797	(5,526,653,748)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Issuance of bonds payable	35	17,831,211,213	6,510,558,574	-
Settlement of bonds payable	35	(6,569,750,000)	(7,500,000,000)	-
Payment of interest on bonds	20	(1,281,179,454)	(495,836,441)	(376,972,511)
Cash dividends paid	24	(851,356,266)	(654,937,099)	-
Payment of lease liabilities	35	(267,512,276)	(248,096,753)	(238,014,973)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		8,861,413,217	(2,388,311,719)	(614,987,484)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE DIFFERENCES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
		1,824,886	6,524,975	(7,624,444)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
		(28,073,382,126)	10,487,413,973	3,106,374,796
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - GROSS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR				
Cash and other cash items		4,244,123,801	3,500,645,345	2,735,170,691
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas		47,919,926,114	24,275,195,629	23,678,666,441
Due from other banks		3,819,900,855	1,055,497,093	1,044,396,366
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements		3,449,297,350	20,114,496,080	18,381,225,853
		59,433,248,120	48,945,834,147	45,839,459,351
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - GROSS AT END OF YEAR				
Cash and other cash items		3,549,485,190	4,244,123,801	3,500,645,345
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas		18,056,368,871	47,919,926,114	24,275,195,629
Due from other banks		2,105,471,380	3,819,900,855	1,055,497,093
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements		7,648,540,553	3,449,297,350	20,114,496,080
		P31,359,865,994	P59,433,248,120	P48,945,834,147

Forward

	Years Ended December 31		
	2025	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS			
Operating Activities			
Interest received	P15,037,145,411	P12,965,794,655	P11,694,840,211
Interest paid	3,077,025,535	3,562,029,531	2,883,397,684
Dividends received	2,661,396	P3,855,229	P5,604,161

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

BANK OF COMMERCE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Reporting Entity

Bank of Commerce (the Bank) is a domestic corporation registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on December 16, 1963. The Bank's shares were listed with the Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc. (PSE) on March 31, 2022, as approved by the SEC on February 15, 2022. The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) approved the upgrade of the Bank's banking license from commercial bank to universal bank on December 23, 2021. On August 11, 2022, the SEC approved the application of the Bank to act as underwriter of securities engaged in dealing government securities. On October 24, 2022, the Bank received from the BSP the Certificate of Authority to Operate as a Universal Bank dated October 4, 2022. On November 2, 2022, the Bank officially started operations as a universal bank.

The Bank provides services such as deposit products, loans and trade finance, domestic and foreign fund transfers, foreign exchange, credit card and trust services. The Bank's principal place of business is at San Miguel Properties Centre, No.7 St. Francis Street, Mandaluyong City. The Bank has a total of 140 branches nationwide, including the Head Office, as at December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

San Miguel Properties, Inc. (SMPI) and San Miguel Corporation Retirement Plan (SMCRP) hold 31.91% and 30.84% ownership of the Bank's issued common shares, respectively, as at December 31, 2025 and 2024. Each of these shareholders has significant influence over the Bank. SMC Equivest Corporation holds 100% ownership of the Bank's issued non-voting preferred shares as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The Bank's original authority for its banking license was approved under Monetary Board (MB) Resolution No. 1045 dated October 4, 1963 as *The Overseas Bank of Manila*. The Bank received its Foreign Currency Deposit Unit (the FCDU) license and launched its FCDU operations on September 23, 1983. The Bank received its Expanded FCDU license on March 10, 2010. The Bank was renamed Commercial Bank of Manila, Inc. on October 20, 1980, further renamed Boston Bank of the Philippines on July 27, 1988, and finally, Bank of Commerce on November 28, 1991.

Under Section 11, Corporate Term of the Revised Corporation Code issued on February 23, 2019, a corporation shall have perpetual existence unless its articles of incorporation provides otherwise. On January 30, 2020, the Board of Directors (BOD) approved the Amended Articles of Incorporation to reflect that the Bank's term of existence shall be perpetual. The said amendment was approved by the SEC on June 9, 2020.

On March 27, 2026, the financial statements of the Bank were endorsed by the Audit Committee to the BOD for its approval. The financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the BOD on March 31, 2026.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS Accounting Standards) as issued by the Philippine Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (FSRSC). PFRS Accounting Standards are based on IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis of Measurement

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following items:

Items	Measurement Bases
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	Fair value
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Fair value
Lease liability	Present value of remaining lease payments, discounted using the Bank's incremental borrowing rate
Net retirement assets	Present value of the defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets

Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements include accounts maintained in the Regular Banking Unit (the RBU) and the FCDU. The functional currency of the RBU and the FCDU is Philippine Peso (PHP) and United States Dollar (USD), respectively. For financial reporting purposes, FCDU accounts and foreign currency-denominated accounts in the RBU are translated to their equivalents in PHP as discussed in Note 3. The financial statements individually prepared for these units are combined after eliminating inter-unit accounts.

All values are rounded to the nearest peso unless otherwise stated.

Presentation of Financial Statements

The Bank presents its statements of financial position broadly in the 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 23.

3. Material Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements, except for the adoption of the following amended standard, which became effective beginning January 1, 2025. Unless otherwise indicated, the adoption of this amended standard did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Bank. The Bank has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to PAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates). The amendments require entities to assess whether a currency is exchangeable and to determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. These amendments also mandate the disclosure of information that enable users of financial statements to understand the impact of a currency not being exchangeable.

Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

Foreign exchange differences arising from foreign currency transactions and revaluation and translation of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities to functional currency are credited to or charged as part of "Foreign exchange gains - net" account in the statements of income, except for differences arising from the re-translations of equity securities at FVOCI which are recognized directly in "Net change in fair value of equity securities at FVOCI" in other comprehensive income (OCI).

The books of accounts of the FCDU of the Bank are maintained in USD with various transactions in foreign currencies. The foreign currency-denominated income and expenses in the books of accounts are translated into their USD equivalent based on the exchange rates prevailing at the time of transaction. The foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities at the reporting dates are translated into USD using the Banking Association of the Philippines (BAP) closing rate prevailing at the reporting date.

The foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities in the RBU are translated to PHP based on the BAP closing rate prevailing at the end of the year. Foreign currency-denominated income and expenses are translated to PHP at the exchange rates prevailing at transaction dates. 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.

For reporting purposes, the FCDU income and expenses are translated to their equivalent in PHP based on the BAP weighted average rate (WAR) for the year. The assets and liabilities of the FCDU at the reporting date are translated into PHP using BAP closing rate at the reporting date. The exchange differences arising from translation (i.e., BAP WAR and BAP closing rate) of FCDU accounts to PHP as presentation currency are taken directly to OCI under "Net movement in cumulative translation adjustment" in the statements of comprehensive income. Upon disposal of the FCDU or upon actual remittance of FCDU profits to RBU, the deferred cumulative amount recognized in the statements of comprehensive income is recognized in the statements of income.

Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition

▪ *Date of Recognition*

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace 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 it is delivered by the Bank. Deposit liabilities, bills payable, bonds payable, and loans and receivables are recognized when cash is received by the Bank or advanced to the borrowers.

Derivatives are recognized on trade date basis. Trade date is the date when an entity commits itself to purchase or sell an asset. Trade date accounting refers to: (a) the recognition of an asset to be received or the liability to be paid on the trade date, and (b) the derecognition of an asset that is sold, recognition of any gain or loss on disposal and the recognition of a receivable from the buyer for payment on trade date.

▪ *Initial Recognition of Financial Instruments*

All financial instruments, whether financial assets or liabilities, are initially measured at fair value. Except for financial assets and liabilities valued at FVPL, initial measurement includes transaction costs.

Financial Instruments - Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, FVOCI and FVPL. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Bank's business model for managing them.

The Bank's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are for sole payment of principal and interest (SPPI). This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

Business Model Assessment

The Bank makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level, not on an instrument-by-instrument basis, because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- 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 in which those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected); and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Bank's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If the 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 asset held in that business model but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

SPPI Test

As part of the Bank's classification process, the Bank assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

For purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on 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). 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g., liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

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's measurement categories for financial assets are described below:

(i) Financial Assets at FVPL

Financial assets at FVPL include financial assets held for trading purposes, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at FVPL or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Equity securities are classified as financial assets at FVPL, unless the Bank designates an equity security 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.

Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at FVPL, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt securities to be classified at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as described in succeeding sections, debt securities may be designated at FVPL on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at FVPL are initially recognized and subsequently measured at fair value in the statements of financial position, with transaction costs recognized in the statements of income. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL and gains and losses arising from disposals of these securities are recognized under "Trading and investment securities gains (losses) - net" account in the statements of income. Interest earned or incurred is recorded as interest income or interest expense, respectively, while dividend income is recorded under "Miscellaneous income" account in the statements of income when the right to receive payment has been established.

Financial assets at FVPL include government and private debt securities held for trading, derivative instruments and debt securities that do not meet the SPPI test. Most of the Bank's derivative trading activities relate to deals with customers that are normally offset by transactions with other counterparties. The Bank may also take positions with the expectation of profiting from favorable movements in prices, rates or indices. The Bank is a counterparty to derivative contracts, such as currency forwards and warrants.

(ii) *Financial Assets at Amortized Cost*

The Bank measures debt financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset 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. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR). The amortization is included under "Interest income" account in the statements of income. Gains and losses are recognized in the statements of income when the financial asset is derecognized, modified or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. The losses arising from expected credit losses (ECL) is recognized under "Provision for credit and impairment losses" account, while reversals of ECL are recognized under "Reversal of credit and impairment losses" account. The two accounts are netted off in the statements of income. The effects of revaluation on foreign-currency denominated financial assets are recognized under "Foreign exchange gains - net" account in the statements of income.

The Bank's financial assets at amortized cost include cash and other cash items (COCI), exclusive of cash on hand, amounts due from BSP and other banks, interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements (SPURA), investment securities at amortized cost, loans and receivables from customers, sales contract receivables, unquoted debt securities, accrued interest receivable, accounts receivable and other receivables.

The Bank may irrevocably elect at initial recognition to classify a financial asset that meets the amortized cost criteria above as at FVPL if that designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch had the financial asset been measured at amortized cost. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has not made such designation.

(iii) *Financial Assets at FVOCI*

▪ *Debt Securities*

The Bank measures debt securities at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt securities at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses arising from fair valuation recognized in OCI under the “Net unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at FVOCI” account in the equity section of the statements of financial position. Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the statements of income in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The ECL arising from impairment of such investments are recognized in the statements of income with a corresponding charge to “Provision for credit and impairment losses” account if the resulting ECL is impairment losses and to “Reversal of credit and impairment losses” account if the resulting ECL is reversal of impairment. Other fair value changes to measure the instrument at fair value is recognized in OCI.

Upon derecognition, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in OCI are recognized under “Trading and investment securities gains (losses) - net” account in the statements of income.

- *Equity Securities*

At initial recognition, the Bank can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate equity securities as at FVOCI. Designation as at FVOCI is not permitted if the equity security is held for trading.

Equity securities designated at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with no deduction for any disposal costs. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in OCI under “Net unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at FVOCI” account in the equity section of the statements of financial position. Dividends earned on holding equity securities designated at FVOCI are recognized in the statements of income as “Miscellaneous income” when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Bank benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument. Gains and losses on disposal of these equity securities are never recycled to profit or loss, but the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to “Retained earnings” account in the equity section of the statements of financial position. Equity securities designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Bank designated all equity securities that are not held for trading as at FVOCI on initial application of PFRS 9.

Financial Liabilities

The Bank classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as measured at amortized cost or at FVPL.

Financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities measured at FVPL. Financial liabilities measured at FVPL consists of: (a) financial liabilities held-for-trading, including derivative liabilities that are not accounted for as hedging instruments; and (b) financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss.

The Bank may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate financial liabilities as measured at FVPL.

The Bank's financial liabilities at amortized cost include deposit liabilities, bills payable, bonds payable, manager's checks, lease liabilities, accrued interest and other expenses (except accrued employee and other benefits and accrued taxes payable) and other liabilities (except withholding tax payable, and ECL on off-balance sheet exposures).

Financial liabilities at FVPL include derivative liabilities held-for-trading arising from cross-currency swap and forward contracts. Similar to derivative assets, any gains or losses arising from changes in fair values of derivative liabilities are taken directly to "Foreign exchange gains - net" account in the statements of income. Derivatives are carried as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Reclassification of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Bank can reclassify financial assets if the objective of its business model for managing the financial asset changes. Reclassification of financial assets designated at FVPL or equity securities at FVOCI at initial recognition is not permitted.

A change in the objective of the Bank's business model will be effected only at the beginning of the next reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

Modifications of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial Assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the Bank evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different.

If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognized, and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Any fees received as part of the modification are accounted as follows:

- fees that are considered in determining the fair value of the new asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the asset; and
- other fees are included in the statements of income and expenses as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

If cash flows are modified when the borrower is in financial difficulties, then the objective of the modification is usually to maximize recovery of the original contractual terms rather than to originate a new asset with substantially different terms. If the Bank plans to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in forgiveness of cash flows, then it first considers whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification takes place. This approach impacts the result of the quantitative evaluation and means that the derecognition criteria are not usually met in such cases.

To determine whether a modification of a financial asset is substantial or non-substantial, the guidance set out in this policy should be applied. Where it is not clear whether a "substantial modification" has occurred based on the application of this guidance, a 10.0% net present value change (equivalent to the PFRS 9 - test for financial liabilities) should be applied as a backstop.

In some cases, whether or not a modification is substantial will be clear with little or no analysis while in others, a high degree of judgment may be required.

The modification of a financial asset could involve one or both of the following:

- (a) Changes in contractual terms that have a direct impact on the contractual cash flows. For example: changes to limit, tenor (maturity), interest rate, currency, or introduction or removal of features that give rise to cash flows other than payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding;
- (b) Changes in contractual terms that do not have a direct impact on the contractual cash flows. For example: changes in security, collateral or other credit enhancements that change the credit risk associated with the loan.

Based on the Bank's policy, the delineation between substantial and non-substantial modifications should focus on category (a) modifications, specifically changes in credit limit, tenor, currency or SPPI characteristics.

If the modification of a financial asset measured at amortized cost or FVOCI does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then the Bank first recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset using the original EIR of the asset and recognizes the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in the statements of income.

For floating-rate financial assets, the original EIR used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs or fees incurred and fees received as part of the modification adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

If such modification is carried out because of the financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income calculated using the effective interest method.

Financial Liabilities

The Bank derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and consideration paid is recognized in the statements of income. Consideration paid included non-financial assets transferred, if any, and the assumption of liabilities, including the new modified financial liability.

If the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortized cost of the liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original EIR and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in the statements of income. For floating-rate financial liabilities, the original EIR used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs and fees incurred are recognized as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and amortized over the remaining terms of the modified financial liability by re-computing the EIR on the instrument.

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;
- 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 ownership of the asset;
or (b) has neither transferred nor retained the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset but has transferred the control of 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 ownership of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Bank’s continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Bank could be required to repay.

Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another financial liability 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. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statements of income.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Bank recognizes ECL for loan and other debt financial assets at amortized cost and at FVOCI, together with loans commitments and financial guarantee contracts. No impairment loss is recognized on equity securities.

Expected Credit Loss Methodology

The Bank measures ECL in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that 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. PFRS 9 requires a loss allowance to be recognized at an amount equal to either the 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL for those financial instruments which have experienced a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument, whereas 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Staging Assessment

For non-impaired financial instruments:

- Stage 1: Comprised of performing financial instruments which have not experienced SICR since initial recognition or have low credit risk as of reporting date. This stage recognizes a 12-month ECL for the financial instruments categorized under this group.
- Stage 2: Comprised of under-performing financial instruments which have experienced a SICR since initial recognition, but do not have objective evidence of impairment. This stage recognizes a lifetime ECL for the financial instruments categorized under this group.

For credit-impaired financial instruments:

- Stage 3: Comprised of non-performing financial instruments with one or more loss events occurring since the original recognition or assets with objective evidence of impairment at reporting date and matured accounts with outstanding balances. Financial instruments falling within this stage have objective evidence of impairment thus requiring the recognition of lifetime ECL.

Definition of "Default" and "Cure"

The Bank generally classifies a financial instrument as in default when it is credit impaired, or becomes past due on its contractual payments for more than 90 days, considered non-performing, under litigation or is classified as doubtful or loss. In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Bank considers indicators that are qualitative (i.e., breach of covenant) and quantitative (i.e., overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same borrower/issuer to the Bank). An instrument is considered to be no longer in default (i.e., to have cured) when there is sufficient evidence to support that full collection of principal and interests is probable and payments of interest and/or principal are received for at least six (6) months. This definition is consistent with the definition of non-performing loans (NPL) under Section 304 of the Manual of Regulations for Banks (MORB), *Past Due Accounts and Non-Performing Loans*.

Credit Risk at Initial Recognition

The Bank makes full use of its Internal Credit Risk Rating System (ICRRS) for corporate loans and credit scorecards for consumer loans to determine the credit risk of exposures at initial recognition. The ICRRS is devised to assess the level of risk associated with each borrower using a combination of both quantitative and qualitative factors. Subsequent credit assessments and approvals are also considered in determining the credit risk. On the other hand, credit scorecard is a tool used to evaluate the credit risk associated to individual customers. Customer-specific factors and internal data are taken into consideration to calculate a credit score. The credit decision is based on the output of the credit score and policy rules.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

The definition of a SICR varies by portfolio where the determination of the change in credit risk includes both the quantitative and qualitative factors.

The Bank applies the movement in its Corporate Loan account's credit risk rating and assessment of breach in watchlist triggers to indicate a possible significant credit downgrade or upgrade through a risk rating matrix. For the remaining portfolios, the Bank considers that a SICR occurs no later than when an asset is more than 30 days past due. The total number of days past due is determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. Furthermore, the Bank's internal credit assessment may consider a counterparty to have a SICR since initial recognition if it is identified to have well-defined credit weaknesses. These may include adverse changes in the financial, managerial, economic and/or political nature of a business. Credit weakness can be established by an unsatisfactory track record that merits close monitoring and attention from management.

If there is evidence that there is no longer a SICR relative to initial recognition, then the loss allowance on an instrument returns to being measured as 12-month ECL. For unrated financial instruments, the SICR is measured using the number of days past due which is also consistent with the staging criteria presented above.

ECL Parameters and Methodologies

ECL is a function of the following credit risk parameters:

(a) Probability of Default (PD)

The PD is the measure of likelihood that a borrower will be unable to settle his obligation/s on time and in full over a given time period, either over the next 12 months (12-month PD) or over the remaining life (Lifetime PD) of the loan obligation. The Bank currently uses its ICRRS, behavioral scorecard and other relevant drivers of default to segment exposures with homogenous risk characteristics.

Point-in-Time (PiT) PD calibration is done to reflect the current trends in business and credit cycle. Macroeconomic forecasts are incorporated to come up with PiT PDs that are unbiased and forward-looking projections of future default risk.

(b) Loss Given Default (LGD)

LGD measures the percentage amount of credit losses incurred and not recovered at the time of default. LGD estimation is based on historical cash flow recoveries. Calculation of the LGD is adjusted for some assets to consider cashflow recoveries on collateral. For some financial assets, the Bank supplemented internal assessments with regulatory thresholds to arrive at the LGD assumption.

LGD estimation also considers the present value calculation and cost adjustment in determining the recoveries.

(c) Exposure at Default (EAD)

EAD is defined as the outstanding amount of credit exposure at the time of default. EAD is estimated by modelling the historical data on both the actual drawn and undrawn amounts for each credit facility. When estimating EAD, several factors are taken into account, including the length of time for which the estimation is being made, the predicted cash flows until the point of default, total loan tenure, and the remaining duration of the loan. This provides a more robust estimate of the total amount the Bank is exposed to.

Forward-looking Information

The Bank incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL.

The Bank enhanced its ECL methodology by incorporating multiple future macroeconomic expectations in order to estimate credit losses on the basis of probability-weighted outcomes. The Bank has performed statistical analysis of historical data to determine which macroeconomic variables (MEVs) are correlated with the performance of specific loan portfolios. The MEVs considered were obtained using publicly available sources such as BSP and Philippine Statistics Authority. A broad range of forward-looking information are assessed as economic inputs. Based on historical data analysis, the Bank found significant relationships between MEVs and credit risk which vary by product type. Forward looking MEVs used include Employment Index & Unemployment, Value of Production Index (VAPI), Consumer Outlook, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Exports and Agriculture), Foreign Exchange rates, Inflation rate, market-driven benchmark rate Bloomberg Valuation (BVAL) and Stock Exchange Index. The selected MEVs were confirmed using experienced credit judgment.

The inputs and models used for calculating ECL may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

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 past due. Management continuously reviews restructured loans to ensure that all criteria are met and the future payments are likely to occur. When the loan has been restructured but not derecognized, the Bank also reassesses whether there has been a SICR and considers whether the assets should be classified as Stage 3. If the restructuring terms are substantially different, the loan is derecognized and a new 'asset' is recognized at fair value using the revised EIR.

Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in full when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Recoveries of amounts previously written off are included under "Miscellaneous income" account in the statements of income.

Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Bank's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

'Day 1' Difference

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, the Bank recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a 'Day 1' difference) as part of current operations in the period when the asset is acquired or the liability is incurred. In cases where the transaction price used is based on inputs which are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized as part of current operations in the period 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.

Offsetting

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank did not have any financial instrument that qualified for offsetting.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include COCI, amounts due from BSP and other banks and interbank loans receivable and SPURA with original maturities of three months or less from dates of placement and that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

COCI consist of cash on hand and checks and other cash items. Cash on hand refers to the total amount of cash in the Bank's vault in the form of notes and coins under the custody of the cashier/cash custodian or treasurer, including notes in the possession of tellers and those kept in automated teller machines (ATMs).

Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements

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

Conversely, SPURA to resell at a specified future date ("reverse repos") are not recognized in the statements of financial position. The corresponding cash paid, including accrued interest, is recognized in the statements of financial position as securities purchased under resale agreement, and is considered as a loan to the counterparty. The Bank is not permitted to sell or re-pledge the collateral in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral. The difference between the purchase price and resale price is treated as interest income in the statements of income and is amortized over the life of the agreement using the effective interest method.

Financial Guarantees and Undrawn Loan Commitments

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credit are commitments under which over the duration of the commitment, the Bank is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer. The nominal contractual values of undrawn loan commitments, where the loans agreed to be provided are on market terms, are not recorded in the statements of financial position. These contracts are in the scope of the ECL requirements where the Bank estimates the expected portion of the undrawn loan commitments that will be drawn over their expected life. The ECL related to loan commitments is recognized under "Other liabilities" account in the statements of financial position.

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank issues financial guarantees in favor of other parties. Financial guarantees are initially recognized in the financial statements at fair value, and the initial fair value is amortized over the life of the financial guarantee in accordance with PFRS 15. The financial guarantee is subsequently carried at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with the ECL model and the amount initially recognized, less when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with PFRS 15.

Investment in an Associate

An associate is an entity over which the Bank has significant influence but no control. This is a rebuttable presumption in case the equity interest of the Bank in an entity is between 20.0% and 50.0%. The Bank's equity investment in BIC Management and Consultancy, Inc. (formerly Bancommerce Investment Corporation) (BIC) represents 24.26% of BIC's capital stock. Accordingly, the Bank's equity investment in BIC is treated as an investment in an associate accounted for under the equity method of accounting since there is no indication of control.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is carried in the statements of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Bank's share in the net assets of the associate. The Bank's share in an associate's post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in the statements of income, and its share of post-acquisition movements in the associate's equity reserves is recognized directly in equity.

When the Bank's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Bank does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. Profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Bank and an associate are eliminated to the extent of the Bank's interest in the associate.

The reporting period of BIC is on a calendar year basis. BIC's accounting policies conform to those used by the Bank for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

Property and Equipment

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

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates, and any costs that are directly attributable in bringing the property and equipment to its location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put to operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged against operations in the period in which the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in the increase in the future economic benefits to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property and equipment.

Depreciation and amortization are calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the depreciable assets. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the estimated useful life of the improvements or the terms of the related lease, whichever is shorter.

The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are as follows:

	Years
Building	50
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1 - 7
Leasehold improvements	1 - 15

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

The asset's residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation and amortization are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Investment Properties

Investment properties are composed of assets acquired from foreclosure or *dacion en pago* and land and building that are vacant and no longer used for administrative purposes (previously owner-occupied property), and are initially measured at cost including transaction costs. An investment property acquired through an exchange transaction is initially recognized at the fair value of the asset acquired unless (a) the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance or (b) the fair value of neither the asset received nor the asset given up is reliably measurable, in which case the investment property acquired is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up. The difference between the fair value of the asset received and the carrying amount of the asset given up is recorded as "Gain on foreclosure" under "Gain on foreclosure and sale of property and equipment and foreclosed assets - net" account in the statements of income. Foreclosed properties are classified under "Investment properties" upon:

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

The Bank applies the cost model in subsequently measuring its investment properties. Land is carried at cost less any impairment in value and depreciable properties acquired are carried at cost. Cost is the fair value of the asset at acquisition date, less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Transaction costs, which include non-refundable capital gains tax and documentary stamp tax, incurred in connection with foreclosure are capitalized as part of cost of the investment properties.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the depreciable asset or 10 years, whichever is lower. The estimated useful life and the depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period and the method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of investment properties.

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

Repairs and maintenance costs relating to investment properties are normally charged to statements of income in the period in which the costs are incurred.

An investment property is derecognized when it has either been disposed of or when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of an investment property is recognized in the statements of income under "Gains on foreclosure and sale of property and equipment and foreclosed assets - net" account in the period of derecognition.

Other Properties Acquired

Other properties acquired, included under "Other assets" account in the statements of financial position, include chattel mortgage properties foreclosed in settlement of loan receivables. The Bank applies the cost model of accounting for these assets. Under the cost model, these assets are carried at cost, which is the fair value at acquisition date, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the depreciable asset or three years, whichever is lower. The estimated useful life and the depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period and the method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of other properties acquired.

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

An item of other properties acquired is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in the statements of income under "Gains on foreclosure and sale of property and equipment and foreclosed assets - net" account in the period of derecognition.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of software costs and branch licenses. Intangible assets acquired separately, included under "Other assets" account in the statements of financial position, are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of an intangible asset acquired in a business combination is its fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets are not capitalized but recognized in the statements of income in the period when the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the economic useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least each reporting date. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statements of income under the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset. Gains or losses arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statements of income in the period when the asset is derecognized.

Branch Licenses

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

Software Costs

Software costs include costs incurred relative to the purchase of the Bank's software and are amortized on a straight-line basis over five years. Software costs are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any impairment in value.

Impairment of Investment in an Associate and Non-financial Assets

Investment in an Associate, Property, Equipment and Right-of-Use Assets, Investment Properties, Other Properties Acquired and Intangible Assets under "Other Assets"

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether there is any indication of impairment on investment in an associate, property, equipment and right-of-use assets, investment properties, other properties acquired and intangible assets, or whether there is any indication that an impairment loss previously recognized for an asset in prior years may no longer exist or may have decreased. When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank makes a formal estimate of the net recoverable amount.

The net recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or cash-generating unit'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 net recoverable amount is assessed as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. Value in use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit while fair value less cost to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset or cash-generating unit in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties less any costs of disposal. Where the carrying amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) exceeds its net recoverable amount, the asset (or cash-generating unit) 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 cash-generating unit).

An impairment loss is charged against operations in the period in which it arises.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that the previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the net recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's net recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its net 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 statements of income.

After such 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 useful life.

Fair Value Measurement

The Bank measures financial instruments, such as, financial assets and liabilities at FVPL, financial assets at FVOCI and net retirement assets which is measured at present value of the defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets, at fair value at each reporting date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost and investment properties are disclosed in Note 6.

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 best economic interest.

The 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.

Fair Value Hierarchy

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 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liabilities, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

- Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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

External appraisers are involved for valuation of significant assets such as investment properties. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. In particular, the external appraisers must hold a recognized and relevant professional qualification and have recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued.

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 as explained in Note 6.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the income can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received/receivable.

Determining whether the Bank is acting as a Principal or an Agent

The Bank assesses its revenue arrangements against the following indicators to determine whether it is acting as a principal or an agent:

- whether the Bank has primary responsibility for providing the services;
- whether the Bank has discretion in establishing prices; and
- whether the Bank has inventory risk before the specified good or service has been transferred to a customer or after transfer of control to the customer.

The Bank has determined that it is acting as a principal in its revenue arrangements except for activities where the Bank acts in a fiduciary or custodian capacity such as nominee, trustee, or agent. Income from fiduciary and custodianship activities are included under "Service charges, fees and commission" account in the statements of income.

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

Revenues Within the Scope of PFRS 15

The Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of financial services it provides to its customers. Fee and commission income is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Bank expects to be entitled in exchange for providing the services. The performance obligations, as well as the timing of their satisfaction, are identified, and determined, at the inception of the contract.

Service Charges and Penalties

Service charges and penalties are recognized only upon collection or accrued when there is reasonable degree of certainty as to its collectability. This arises from deposit-related processing transactions and charges from late payments on loans and drawing against insufficient funds of depositors.

Fees and Commissions

(i) Fee Income Earned from Services that are Provided over a Certain Period of Time

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These include guarantee fees, credit related fees, investment fund fees, custodian fees, fiduciary fees, portfolio and other management fees. Commitment fees for facilities where a drawdown is not generally expected must be recognized over the facility period. If a drawdown is expected and the commitment expires without the Bank making the loan, the commitment fees are recognized as fee income on expiry of the scheduled drawdown.

(ii) Fee Income Earned from Providing Transaction Services

Fees arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party, such as underwriting fees and brokerage fees for the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction. Fees or components of fees that are linked to a certain performance obligation are recognized after fulfilling the corresponding criteria. Loan syndication fees are recognized in the statements of income when the syndication has been completed and the Bank retains no part of the loans for itself or retains a part of the loan at the same EIR as the other participants.

Discounts Earned and Awards Revenue on Credit Cards

Discounts received are taken up as income upon receipt from member establishments of charges arising from credit availments by the Bank's cardholders. These discounts are computed based on certain agreed rates and are deducted from the amounts remitted to the member establishments. These also include interchange income from transactions processed by Mastercard, a card network, and fees from cash advance transactions of cardholders.

The amount allocated to the loyalty program is deferred and recognized as revenue when the award credits expire or the likelihood of the customer redeeming the loyalty points becomes remote. Award credits under customer loyalty program are accounted for as a separately identifiable component of the transaction in which they are granted. The fair value of the consideration received in respect of the initial sale is allocated based on the estimated stand-alone selling prices. Income generated from customer loyalty program is included under 'Service charges, fees and commissions' in the statements of income.

Other Income

Income from the sale of services is recognized upon completion of the service. Income from sale of properties is recognized when control over properties transfers to the recipients, measured as the difference between the transaction price and the properties' carrying amounts and presented under "Gains on foreclosure and sale of property and equipment and foreclosed assets - net" account in the statements of income.

Revenues Outside the Scope of PFRS 15

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized in the statements of income for all financial assets measured at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI as they accrue, using the EIR. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected 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 the contractual terms of the financial instruments including any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are integral part of the EIR, but not future credit losses.

The EIR is established on initial recognition of the financial asset and liability and is not revised subsequently, except for repricing loans. The carrying amount of the financial asset or liability is adjusted if the Bank revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The change in carrying amount is recognized in the statements of income as interest income or expense.

Interest on interest-bearing financial assets at FVPL is recognized based on the contractual rate.

When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is, therefore, regarded as Stage 3 (as discussed in "Impairment of Financial Assets" accounting policy section), 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.

Purchases by credit cardholders, collectible on an installment basis, are recorded at the cost of the items purchased plus a certain percentage of cost. The excess over cost is credited to 'Unearned discount' and is shown as a deduction from 'Loans and receivables' in the statements of financial position. The unearned discount is taken up to interest income over the installment term and is computed using the effective interest method.

Trading and Investment Securities Gains or Losses

Trading and investment securities gains or losses represent results arising from disposal of debt securities at FVOCI and trading activities (realized gains and losses) and from the changes in fair value of financial assets and liabilities at FVPL (unrealized gains or losses).

Dividend Income

Dividends are recognized when received or when the Bank's right to receive the dividends is established.

Rent Income

Payments received under operating lease arrangements are recognized in the statements of income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Recovery from Charged-off Assets

Income arising from collections on accounts or recoveries from impairment of items previously written off is recognized in the statement of income in the year of recovery.

Expense Recognition

Expense is recognized when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in liability has arisen to the Bank and can be measured reliably.

Interest Expense

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

Other Expenses

Other expenses include losses and expenses that arise in the ordinary course of business of the Bank and are recognized when incurred.

Employee Benefits

Short-term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Bank has presented legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Retirement Benefits

The Bank has a funded, noncontributory defined benefit plan administered by a trustee. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive upon retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. The retirement cost is generally funded through payments to a trustee-administered fund, determined by annual actuarial calculations.

The retirement benefits liability recognized in the statements of financial position in respect of the defined benefits retirement plan is the present value of the defined benefits obligation at the valuation date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefits obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Bank, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The present value of the defined benefits obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rate on high quality government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement liability.

Remeasurements of the defined benefit liability, which include actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in OCI. The Bank determines the net interest expense (income) on the retirement benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the retirement benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the retirement liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to the defined benefit plan are recognized in the statements of income.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in the statements of income. The Bank recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Equity

“Capital Stock” is recorded at par for all shares issued and outstanding.

“Paid-in Surplus” represents the proceeds in excess of par value. Incremental costs incurred which are directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are charged to *“Paid-in surplus”*.

“Retained Earnings” represents the accumulated earnings of the Bank.

“Surplus Reserves” represent the appropriation of retained earnings in relation to allowance for credit losses which are less than the 1.0% general provision prescribed by the BSP for regulatory purposes, 10.0% of the Bank’s profit from trust business, and self-insurance of the Bank.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Bank assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration.

Bank as Lessee

At the commencement or upon modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Bank allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative standalone price. However, for leases of branches and office premises, the Bank has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounts for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Bank recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses, adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. Cost comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct cost incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove any improvements made. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Bank's incremental borrowing rate.

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

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

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

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payment made. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index rate, change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or as appropriate, changes in the assessment of whether a purchase, extension or termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Bank presents the right-of-use assets in “Property, Equipment and Right-of-Use Assets” while lease liabilities are included under “Other liabilities” in the statements of financial position.

Short-term Leases and Leases of Low-value Assets

The Bank has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Bank recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as a rent expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Bank as Lessor

At the inception or upon modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Bank allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone selling prices.

When the Bank acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether the lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Bank makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Bank considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

The Bank is a party to operating leases as a lessor. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and amortized over the lease term on the same basis as the rental income. Contingent rentals are recognized as income in the period in which they are earned.

Income Tax Expense

Current Tax

Current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year using the tax rates enacted at the reporting date. The amount of current tax payable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred Tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from the excess minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over regular corporate income tax (RCIT) and unused net operating loss carry-over (NOLCO) to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused MCIT and unused NOLCO can be utilized. Deferred tax, however, is not recognized when it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting 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 taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are applicable to the year 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. These reflect uncertainty related to income taxes, if there is any.

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

Provisions

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 charged to current operations, net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Contingent Assets and Liabilities

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

Related Parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individual or corporate entities.

The Bank has established policies and procedures governing the handling of related party transactions in accordance with BSP and SEC regulations to ensure that related party transactions are entered into on arm's length bases and are consistent with the Bank's and its stakeholders' best interests.

Material related party transactions whose value exceeds 10% of the Bank's total resources based on its latest audited financial statements, either individually or aggregated within a 12-month period, with the same related party, shall require approval by at least two-thirds vote of the BOD with at least a majority of the independent directors voting to approve the material related party transaction prior to the execution of the material related party transaction. In case that a majority of the independent directors' vote is not secured, the material related party transaction may be ratified by the vote of the stockholders representing at least two-thirds of the outstanding capital stock.

Events After the Reporting Date

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

Fiduciary Activities

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

Amendments to Standards Issued but Not Yet Adopted

A number of amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2025. However, the Bank has not early adopted the following new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements. Unless otherwise stated, none of these are expected to have significant impact on the Bank's financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2026

- *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to PFRS 9 Financial Instruments and PFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures)*. The amendments clarify and refine the classification and measurement guidance in PFRS 9, particularly when to derecognize financial liabilities (generally on settlement date) and introduce an accounting policy option to derecognize certain liabilities earlier when settled via electronic payment systems if specified conditions are met.

These also clarify contractual cash flow assessments for financial assets with contingent [including Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) goal-linked] features and provide guidance on non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments. Correspondingly, PFRS 7 adds enhanced disclosures for instruments with contingent-ESG-linked terms and for equity instruments designated at FVOCI.

- *Amendments to Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7)*
- *Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11*
 - *Gain or Loss on Derecognition (Amendments to PFRS 7)*. The amendments update the old reference to 'inputs that were not based on observable market data' with 'unobservable inputs', aligned with PFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.
 - *Introduction, Disclosure of Difference Between Fair Value and Transaction Price, and Credit Risk Disclosures (Amendments to Guidance on implementing PFRS 7)*. The amendments:
 - clarify that the implementation guidance does not cover all disclosure requirements in PFRS 7;
 - align the wording on deferred differences between fair value and transaction price with PFRS 7, PFRS 9 and PFRS 13; and,
 - simplify the credit risk disclosure wording to clarify that the illustration of purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets.

- *Derecognition of Lease Liabilities and Transaction Price (Amendments to PFRS 9)*. The amendments:
 - clarify that when a lessee has determined a lease liability is extinguished in accordance with PFRS 9, the resulting difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, shall be recognized in profit or loss; and
 - replaced the term 'their transaction price (as defined in IFRS 15)' with 'the amount determined by applying IFRS 15' because a receivable might be initially measured at an amount that differs from the transaction price recognized as revenue, for example, when you recognize full amount for consideration that's unconditionally receivable but at the same time recognize expected refund liability with respect to retrospective rebates. Consequently, the definition of the transaction price has been deleted.
- *Cost Method (Amendments to PAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows)*. The amendments replaced the term 'cost method' with 'at cost' given the definition of 'cost method' has previously been removed from PFRS Accounting Standards.

Effective January 1, 2027

- PFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* will replace PAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The new standard impacts the classification of profit or loss items (i.e., into operating, investing and financing categories) and the presentation of subtotals in the statement of profit or loss (i.e., operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes).

The new standard also changes the aggregation and disaggregation of information presented in the primary financial statements and in the notes. It also introduces required disclosures about management-defined performance measures (MPMs). The amendments, however, do not affect how an entity recognizes and measures its financial condition, financial performance and cash flows.

The Bank is still in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the Bank's statement of income, the statement of cash flows and the additional disclosures required for MPMs. The Bank is also assessing the impact on how information is aggregated and disaggregated in the financial statements.

4. Critical Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with PFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant Judgments

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

a) *Leases*

Bank as Lessee

The Bank leases properties, land and buildings for the premises it uses for its operations.

The Bank recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases-on-balance sheet leases. However, the Bank has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases involving assets of low value. The same policy is likewise applied for short-term leases. The Bank recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Significant judgment is exercised by the Bank in determining the discount rate to be used in calculating the present value of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The discount rate is represented by the incremental borrowing rate which is BVAL rate and credit spread as determined by the Bank.

The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are disclosed in Notes 14 and 22, respectively.

Bank as Lessor

The Bank has entered into commercial property lease agreements for its property and equipment, and investment properties. The Bank has determined that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties which are leased out under operating lease agreements.

In determining whether or not a lease should be treated as an operating lease, the retention of ownership title to the leased property, period of lease contract relative to the estimated economic useful life of the leased property and bearer of executory costs, among others, are considered.

b) *Business Model Assessment*

The Bank manages its financial assets based on the business models that maintain adequate level of financial assets to match its expected cash outflows, largely arising from customers' withdrawals and continuing loan disbursements to borrowers, while maintaining a strategic portfolio of financial assets for investing and trading activities consistent with its risk appetite.

The Bank developed business models which reflect how it manages its portfolio of financial instruments. The Bank's business models need not be assessed at entity level or as a whole but shall be applied at the level of a portfolio of financial instruments (i.e., group of financial instruments that are managed together by the Bank) and not on an instrument-by-instrument basis (i.e., not based on intention or specific characteristics of individual financial instrument).

In determining the classification of a financial instrument under PFRS 9, the Bank evaluates in which business model a financial instrument or a portfolio of financial instruments belong to, taking into consideration the objectives of each business model established by the Bank. The level of aggregation at which the business model is applied is based on the specific activities being undertaken by each business unit of the Bank to achieve its stated objectives and other relevant factors such as risks affecting the business model, key performance indicators in evaluating the business model, and how managers of the business are compensated.

The Bank assesses the performance of each business model by considering the activities undertaken by the business models, placing the appropriate key performance indicators and monitoring the frequency of sales activities. PFRS 9 emphasizes that if more than an infrequent and more than an insignificant sale is made out of a portfolio of financial assets carried at amortized cost, an 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 facts and circumstances present to assess whether an increase in the frequency or value of sales of financial instruments in a particular period is not necessarily inconsistent with a hold-to-collect business model and whether the Bank can explain the reasons for those sales and why those sales do not reflect a change in the Bank's objective for the business model.

c) Testing the Cash Flow Characteristics of Financial Assets

In determining the classification of financial assets under PFRS 9, the Bank assesses whether the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal outstanding, with interest representing time value of money and credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding. The assessment as to whether the cash flows meet the test is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

Any other contractual term that changes the timing or amount of cash flows (unless it is a variable interest rate that represents time value of money and credit risk), i.e., cash flows that are non-SPPI, does not meet the amortized cost and FVOCI criteria. In cases where the relationship between the passage of time and the interest rate of the financial instrument may be imperfect, known as modified time value of money, the Bank assesses the modified time value of money feature to determine whether the financial instrument still meets the SPPI criterion.

The objective of the assessment is to determine how different the undiscounted contractual cash flows could be from the undiscounted cash flows that would arise if the time value of money element was not modified (the benchmark cash flows). If the resulting difference is significant, the SPPI criterion is not met. In view of this, the Bank considers the effect of the modified time value of money element in each reporting period and cumulatively over the life of the financial instrument.

d) Functional Currency

PAS 21 requires management to use its judgment to determine the entity's functional currency such that it most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions that are relevant to the entity. In making this judgment, the Bank considers the following:

- the currency that mainly influences sales prices for financial instruments and services;

- the currency in which funds from financing activities are generated; and
- the currency in which receipts from operating activities are usually retained.

Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstance relevant to the Bank, the functional currency of the Bank's RBU book of accounts and FCDU book of accounts have been determined to be PHP and USD, respectively.

PHP and USD are the currencies of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates. These are the currencies that mainly influence the income and costs arising from the Bank operations.

e) *Provisions and Contingencies*

The Bank, in the ordinary course of business, sets up appropriate provisions for its present legal or constructive obligations in accordance with its policies on provisions and contingencies. Judgment is exercised by management to distinguish between provisions and contingencies (see Note 38).

Estimates

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period are discussed below.

(i) *Expected Credit Losses on Financial Assets, Loan Commitments and Financial Guarantees*

The Bank reviews its financial assets at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI, loan commitments and financial guarantees to assess the amount of credit losses to be recognized in the statements of financial position at least on an annual basis or more frequently, as deemed necessary. The measurement of ECL under PFRS 9 requires judgment, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining ECL and the assessment of a SICR. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes to which can result in different levels of allowances.

The ECL methodology of the Bank is regularly recalibrated to improve the accuracy of the ECL models using updated data. Significant factors affecting the estimates on the enhanced ECL model include:

- The default and credit impaired financial assets are aligned across all credit portfolios;
- PD segmentation is based on the staging criteria (i.e., delinquency age buckets, internal credit risk ratings and loan status);
- The LGD takes into account post-default relevant information such as cost of recoveries and curing rate. LGD is adjusted to its present value of expected cash flows using risk-adjusted interest rate. The final LGD estimates are pooled by collateral type;
- EAD estimates consider (a) time horizon for which EAD needs to be estimated, (b) projected cash flows until the estimated point of default and (c) remaining loan term;

- The Bank uses three economic scenarios to arrive at probability-weighted ECL estimates. These scenarios represent a most likely outcome (that is, the 'Baseline' or central scenario) and two less likely scenarios on the either side of the central (that is, the 'Optimistic' and 'Pessimistic', respectively). The scenario weights are developed based on the relative frequency distribution of historical GDP data. Both the 'Optimistic' and 'Pessimistic' scenarios reflect the lower and upper levels whereas the 'Baseline' scenario represents the central distribution; and

The Bank regularly refreshed the ECL framework. In 2024, updates on the ECL parameters involved the following:

- The most recent data was applied for PD, LGD and EAD;
- LGD estimates for corporate loans were updated; and
- The MEVs were tested and updated based on the incremental data during refresh. The updated MEVs include Remittances, Loan Performances, VAPI, Stock Exchange Index, Consumer Outlook, Foreign Exchange rates, Employment Index & Unemployment rate and GDP (Exports and Agriculture).

In 2025, updates on the ECL parameters involved the following:

- The most recent data was applied for PD, LGD and EAD;
- Segmentation of corporate loans to differentiate PD for large corporates and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs);
- Segmentation of auto loans to differentiate losses (LGD) from secured and unsecured loans; and
- The MEVs were tested and updated based on the incremental data during refresh. The updated MEVs include VAPI, Stock Exchange Index, Consumer Outlook, Foreign Exchange rates, Employment Index & Unemployment rate, GDP (Exports and Agriculture), Inflation rate, and market-driven benchmark rate (BVAL).

Refer to Notes 3 and 5 for the detailed discussions of the inputs, assumptions and estimation uncertainty used in measuring ECL under PFRS 9. The related allowance for credit losses subject to ECL are disclosed in Note 17.

(ii) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives) recognized in the statements of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, these are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. These estimates may include consideration of liquidity, volatility and correlation. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair values of financial instruments.

(iii) Fair Value of Investment Properties

The Bank's investment properties are composed of land and buildings which are measured using cost model. The estimated fair value of investment properties disclosed in Notes 6 and 15 is determined by either an independent or internal appraiser on the basis of current appraised values of the properties or similar properties in the same location and condition.

For investment properties with appraisal conducted prior to the end of the current reporting period, management determines whether there are significant circumstances during the intervening period that may require adjustments or changes in the disclosure of fair value of those properties.

(iv) Impairment of Investment in an Associate and Non-financial Assets

The Bank assesses impairment on assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Bank considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

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

The Bank recognizes an impairment loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its net recoverable amount. Net recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The carrying values of investment in an associate, property, equipment and right-of-use assets, investment properties, other properties acquired and intangible assets under "Other Assets" are disclosed in Notes 13, 14, 15 and 16, respectively.

(v) Estimated Useful Lives of Property and Equipment, Investment Properties, Other Properties Acquired and Software Costs

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

The estimated useful lives of property and equipment, investment properties, other properties acquired and software costs are disclosed in Note 3.

(vi) Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available against which the related tax benefits can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the forecasted timing and amount of future taxable income 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 and the unrecognized deferred tax assets are disclosed in Note 32.

(vii) Valuation of Retirement Benefit Obligation and Related Plan Assets

The cost of retirement benefits and other post-employment benefits are determined using actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the long-term nature of the plan, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. The assumed discount rates were determined using the prevailing market yields on Philippine government bonds with terms consistent with the expected employee benefit payout as at reporting date.

Further, the Bank's retirement benefit plan maintains plan assets that are measured at fair value. The fair value of plan assets is determined based on the latest valuation reports from the administering trust company, using quoted market prices for instruments that are actively traded and valuation techniques such as the discounted cash flow method for assets without quoted prices.

The present value of the Bank's retirement obligation and the fair value of plan assets, including the analysis of the movements and related income and expenses, are disclosed in Note 29.

(viii) Contingencies

The Bank is currently involved in various legal proceedings. The probable costs for the resolution of these proceedings have been estimated by management, in consultation with the legal counsels handling the Bank's legal defense in these matters, and is based upon an analysis of potential results.

Management currently does not believe that these proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the Bank's financial position. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings (see Note 38).

5. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Introduction

The business of banking involves financial risks which must be measured, monitored and managed by an effective risk management system embedded throughout the whole organization. Effective risk management ensures that financial risks are properly identified, assessed, measured and managed. The diligent monitoring and management of all financial risks, notably credit, interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB), market and liquidity risk require the development of a risk-conscious culture that will influence daily business activities and decision-making.

The Bank believes that effective risk management will not only minimize potential or actual losses but will also optimize earnings by correctly pricing its products and services commensurate to the risks taken. Its risk mission and objectives are to consistently and accurately measure risks, to always consider risk and return in evaluating transactions and exposures while preserving and maintaining adequate risk-based capital and to ensure adequate returns on such capital. Risk mitigation strategies form an integral part of risk management activities.

Risk Management Structure

The BOD is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks. However, there are separate independent units at the BOD and management levels, which are responsible for managing and monitoring financial risk.

Board of Directors

The BOD is primarily responsible for the sound governance of the Bank, promotion of the highest standards of ethics and integrity. It approves and oversees the implementation of the Bank's strategic objectives and establishes and maintains sound risk management system for the whole institution. The BOD approves and reviews the institutional tolerance for risks, business strategies and risk philosophy.

Executive Committee (Excom)

The Excom is primarily responsible for the evaluation, approval and/or endorsement to the BOD for approval, credit and real and other properties acquired (ROPA) sales proposals from Management. The Excom also evaluates and recommends for BOD approval new, amended or enhanced Bank policies, products or services. The Excom may also act on such specific matters within the competence of the BOD, as may be delegated by majority vote of the BOD, except on certain matters expressly reserved by law for stockholders' and/or for the BOD' action.

Corporate Governance Committee

The Corporate Governance Committee is tasked to assist the BOD in fulfilling its corporate governance responsibilities and in providing oversight in the implementation of the Bank's Compliance System. It is responsible for ensuring due observance of corporate governance principles and guidelines across the Bank.

Related Party Transactions Committee (RPTCom)

The RPTCom assists the BOD in fulfilling its responsibility of ensuring that transactions with related parties are arm's length. It covers proper identification of related parties, recording and vetting of transactions with them including disclosures in financial reports, which must be consistent with relevant legal and regulatory requirements, and Bank policies.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee represents and assists the BOD in its general oversight of the Bank's financial reporting policies, practices and control and internal and external audit functions. It oversees the relationship with the independent external auditors, receives information and provides advice, counsel and general direction, as it deems appropriate, to management and the auditors, taking into account the information it receives, discussions with the auditors, and the experience of the Committee's members in business, financial and accounting matters.

Board Risk Oversight Committee (BROC)

The BROC, a sub-committee of the BOD, oversees the Bank's risk management system. It has the power to approve procedures for implementing risk and capital management policies. The BROC shall assist the BOD with its oversight function to identify and evaluate risk exposures, develop risk management strategies, implement and periodically review the risk management framework and promote a risk management culture in the Bank.

Risk Management Division (RSK)

The RSK reports to the BROC and is responsible for assessing and monitoring the risk-taking activities of the Bank whether exposures remain at acceptable levels based on the Board-approved Risk Appetite. It coordinates with Finance and Controllershship Group on the adequacy of the Bank's capital in absorbing the risks present in the Bank's business. It formulates and recommends policies to manage market, liquidity, credit, operational, information technology, and trust risks arising from the business of the Bank. RSK also assists the BROC in actively promoting a culture of risk awareness and risk management.

Senior Executive Team (SET)

The SET brings together the Chief Executive Officer, Group Heads and select Division Heads of the Bank to discuss and take up policy and strategic issues vital to the Bank's business, shareholders, employees and long-term viability.

Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO)

The ALCO is responsible for setting, developing and implementing the Bank's Asset Liability Management (ALM) and hedging policy. It also reviews the allocation of resources, pricing of products and foreign exchange position of the Bank.

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) Steering Committee (ICAAPcom)

The ICAAPcom is responsible for managing the Bank's ICAAP to ensure that mandated minimum capital requirements are met and that capital levels are sufficient to cover the Bank's risk exposures driven by its strategic plans.

Credit and Collections Committee (Crecom)

The Crecom plays a critical role in the credit approval process. It has the power to approve credit proposals of any sort, e.g. establishment, renewal, extension, increase/decrease, restructuring or settlement of a credit line or term loan (whether short or long) within its authority and to endorse those credit proposals which are beyond its authority to the Excom and/or the BOD. It has likewise the responsibility to ensure that credit accommodations to related parties falling below the materiality thresholds are granted on arms' length basis and are compliant with the set regulations. On top of these, the Crecom studies and deliberates proposals intended to adopt new credit policies or to amend existing ones or to offer new loan products or programs, prior to endorsement to the SET and Excom for approval.

Internal Audit Division

Internal Audit Division is an independent unit of the Bank that conducts objective assurance and consulting activities designed to add value and improve the Bank's operations. It helps the Bank accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to examine, evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, internal control and governance processes of the Bank. The Internal Audit Division reports to the Audit Committee.

Legal Services Division

The primary functions of the Bank's Legal Services Division are composed of rendering legal advice and document review to ensure that relevant laws are disseminated and complied with, the Bank's interest is duly protected, and identified risks are either eliminated or minimized and imparted to responsible units of the Bank. The Division also handles cases filed for and against the Bank.

Compliance Division

The Compliance Division is responsible for coordinating, monitoring and facilitating the Bank's compliance with regulatory requirements. It is responsible for implementing the Bank's Compliance Program and the Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention Program.

Risk Measurement and Reporting Systems

The Bank's capital adequacy is determined by measuring credit, market and operational risk exposures using standardized or basic approaches as suggested by BSP. Risk exposures are measured both individually and in aggregate amounts.

Risk measurements are done by respective risk-taking personnel and groups but are independently validated, analyzed and reported by RSK.

Market risks are measured by mark-to-market and Value-at-Risk (VAR) analyses on the overall exposure, on a portfolio level, and on each individual financial instrument. These exposures are also subjected to stress testing using a variety of historical and hypothetical scenarios.

Quality of credit risks are measured via risk classifications of accounts using ICRRS together with BSP risk classification of borrowing accounts. The Bank's front office recommends the credit risk rating of borrowing accounts and classifications and allowance for losses including changes thereon, when necessary. All risk information is processed, analyzed and consolidated for proper reporting to the BOD through the BROCC, as well as the SET and various management committees of the Bank.

Actual and estimated risk exposures/losses at Treasury, Corporate, Consumer Business and Credit Cards, Operations and Information Technology, Trust and Branches are consolidated for regular reporting. Reports include, among others, portfolio mix, liquidity and maturity matching, interest rate matching, trading gains and losses, sensitivity and back-testing results, top borrowers, non-performing assets and loans, industry exposures, large exposures, fines and penalties, operational losses, and disruptions.

Risk Mitigation

To mitigate market risk exposures, other financial instruments are used to manage exposures resulting from changes in foreign currency and interest rate risk. The Bank also observes limits on positions, losses, and market sensitivities to contain these risk exposures.

The Bank maintains a capital adequacy ratio (CAR) of ten percent (10.0%) or better at all times, for regulatory compliance purposes.

Risk Concentration

The Bank manages loan concentration by controlling its mix of counterparties or borrowers in accordance with conditions permitted by regulators. Borrowers that are considered large in size are regularly monitored and reported to the BROCC. Also, the limits for exposure on specific economic activity groups are in place allowing the Bank to maintain a strategic breakdown of credit risk of the different segments. Having these controls in place allows the Bank to proactively monitor exposures and act upon limit breaches whenever necessary.

Credit Risk

The Bank considers credit risk as the possibility of loss arising from the counterparty's or customer's inability or unwillingness to settle his/her obligations on time or in full as expected or previously contracted.

The Bank has in place a credit policy manual that defines all practices, policies and procedures regarding loan activities from identification of target markets, credit initiation, documentation and disbursement, loan administration, remedial management, and loan unit organization and staffing. Also, it has in place credit approval authorities and respective limits duly approved by the BOD.

The Bank's primary element of credit risk management is the detailed risk assessment of every credit exposure associated with the counterparty. Risk assessment procedures consider both the creditworthiness of the counterparty and the risks related to the specific type of underlying credit exposures as mandated by the circulars issued by BSP. The risk assessment not only affects the structuring of the transaction and the outcome of the credit decision, but also influences the monitoring procedure applied to the ongoing exposures.

There has been no material change on the Bank's exposure to credit risk or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Bank enters into currency forward contracts to manage its foreign exchange risks. Currency forwards are contractual agreements to buy or sell a specified currency at a specific price and date in the future. These derivatives are accounted for as non-hedges, with the fair value changes being reported in the statements of income for the period under "Foreign exchange gains - net" account. Credit risk, in respect of derivative financial instruments, is limited to those with positive fair values, which are reported as "Financial assets at FVPL" account in the statements of financial position.

Credit-related Commitment Risks

The Bank makes available to its customers guarantees which may require the Bank to make payments on their behalf. Such payments are collected from customers based on the terms of the letters of credit. They expose the Bank to risks similar to loans and these are mitigated by the same control processes and policies.

Credit Risk Exposures

The table below shows the Bank's maximum exposure on receivables from customers and sales contract receivables, net of unearned interest income and allowance for credit losses, before and after collateral to credit risk as at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Maximum Exposure		Maximum Exposure	
	Before Collateral	After Financial Effect of Collateral or Credit Enhancement	Before Collateral	After Financial Effect of Collateral or Credit Enhancement
Receivables from customers:				
Term loans	P123,908,336,755	P119,156,324,545	P102,122,054,012	P95,440,542,042
Agri-agra loans	13,200,586,952	13,099,936,806	13,570,344,235	13,566,502,013
Housing loans	12,230,064,280	7,127,635,584	9,479,983,651	6,625,490,914
Auto loans	6,032,585,960	3,691,257,400	4,817,361,550	4,555,858,290
Bills purchased, import bills and trust receipts	1,531,079,655	1,531,079,655	1,177,712,704	1,177,712,704
Direct advances	282,612,834	11,488,460	293,010,557	5,844,940
Others	2,696,555,631	2,696,555,631	2,301,332,860	2,301,172,355
	159,881,822,067	147,314,278,081	133,761,799,569	123,673,123,258
Sales contract receivables	225,420,385	-	278,434,248	-
	P160,107,242,452	P147,314,278,081	P134,040,233,817	P123,673,123,258

For the other financial assets, the carrying amounts represent the maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, fair value of collaterals held for loans and receivables amounted to P24.5 billion and P18.5 billion, respectively.

The table below shows the Bank's maximum exposures, net of unearned interest income, relating to financial assets carried under Stage 3 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	December 31, 2025			
	Maximum Exposure			Expected Credit Loss
	Before Collateral	Financial Effect of Collateral or Credit Enhancement	After Financial Effect of Collateral or Credit Enhancement	
Receivables from customers:				
Term loans	P678,163,855	P14,022,793	P664,141,062	P321,461,564
Agri-agra loans	313,031,389	41,744,572	271,286,817	203,967,261
Housing loans	265,332,024	175,372,054	89,959,970	40,464,764
Auto loans	545,905,215	408,090,587	137,814,628	281,060,199
Bills purchased, import bills and trust receipts	10,878,153	-	10,878,153	10,878,153
Direct advances	89,412,393	14,943,109	74,469,284	79,509,284
Others*	357,801,746	183,896	357,617,850	262,660,357
	2,260,524,775	654,357,011	1,606,167,764	1,200,001,582
Sales contract receivables	97,261,064	43,648,057	53,613,007	54,049,487
	P2,357,785,839	P698,005,068	P1,659,780,771	P1,254,051,069

	December 31, 2024			
	Maximum Exposure			Expected Credit Loss
	Before Collateral	Financial Effect of Collateral or Credit Enhancement	After Financial Effect of Collateral or Credit Enhancement	
Receivables from customers:				
Term loans	P680,576,644	P18,051,343	P662,525,301	P304,767,316
Agri-agra loans	138,284,306	-	138,284,306	138,284,306
Housing loans	284,138,121	125,120,332	159,017,789	73,501,172
Auto loans	336,290,190	275,422,326	60,867,864	243,410,847
Bills purchased, import bills and trust receipts	45,926,838	-	45,926,838	45,926,838
Direct advances	69,569,282	-	69,569,282	69,569,282
Others*	304,187,793	183,895	304,003,898	226,824,514
	1,858,973,174	418,777,896	1,440,195,278	1,102,284,275
Sales contract receivables	90,873,179	37,260,172	53,613,007	53,985,608
	P1,949,846,353	P456,038,068	P1,493,808,285	P1,156,269,883

*Comprised of benefit loans, salary loans and credit cards.

For the other financial assets carried under Stage 3, the carrying amounts represent the maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Collaterals and Other Credit Enhancements

The amount and type of collateral required depend on the assessment of the credit risk of the borrower or counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral valuation and parameters.

The main types of collaterals obtained are as follows:

- For securities lending and reverse repurchase transactions: cash or securities;
- For commercial lending: holdout on deposits, mortgages over real properties, inventory and trade receivables and chattel mortgages; and
- For retail lending: mortgages over real properties and financed vehicles.

Management monitors the market value of collateral and requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement, in the event that the value of the collateral depreciates due to various factors affecting the collateral.

It is the Bank's policy to dispose of repossessed properties in the most expeditious manner possible. Sale is facilitated by offering incentives to the Bank's accredited brokers and/or formulating programs to attract buyers like offering fixed interest rates for an extended period of time and reduced rates for down payment as compared to prevailing market rates, among others.

Credit Quality Per Class of Financial Assets

The credit quality of financial assets is assessed and managed by the Bank using both external and internal credit ratings. The Bank's ICRRS is an established tool used to evaluate the Credit Risk associated with each borrower. The ICRRS assigns a score to each account based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative factors. The scores assigned to each obligor is equivalent to the risk associated to each individual. The scoring model is reviewed and validated by external parties regularly to ensure that the model is risk ranking properly. The risk rating is used as one of the measures of the Bank's risk appetite and as a factor in impairment calculation.

Based on the evaluation of the facility risk factor (FRF), the borrower risk rating (BRR) can be upgraded or downgraded to come up with the final credit risk rating (CRR). Such CRR is eventually used in the determination of the ECL.

BRR Disclosure

In compliance with BSP, the Bank implemented a credit risk classification that is compliant with global rating standards. The BRR is the evaluation of the credit worthiness of an existing or prospective borrower. The account is evaluated independent of any influence from any transactional factors. The BRR measures the borrower's credit quality by looking into three major aspects, namely, financial condition, industry analysis and management quality. The financial condition is assessed by the Bank through financial ratio analysis based on the latest available financial information of the borrower. The Bank performs industry analysis by reviewing actual and expected significant changes in the political, regulatory, and technological environment of the borrower or in its business activities. Management quality is assessed by reviewing the experience and quality of management and management's business strategy. In addition, management's business planning and management of banking relationship are also considered. Each section is given the following point allocation:

Section	Maximum Points	Section Rating
Financial Condition	240	40%
Industry Analysis	210	30%
Management Quality	150	30%
TOTAL	600	100%

There are several rating factors per section which can earn points depending on the four (4) quality judgment levels as follows:

Good	30 points
Satisfactory	20 points
Still acceptable	10 points
Poor	0 point

If there is no available information for a specific factor, a rating of "Poor" will be given.

The BRR is used to determine the credit quality of the Bank's corporate accounts. Loan accounts are classified according to a 1 -10 rating scale based on BRR results, as follows:

	Final Score	Equivalent Risk Rating	Calculated BRR
High Grade	>177	Excellent	1
	150 - 176	Strong	2
	123 - 149	Good	3
Standard Grade	96 - 122	Satisfactory	4
	68 - 95	Acceptable	5
	<68	Watchlist	6
Substandard Grade		Special Mention	7
		Substandard	8
Impaired		Substandard	8
		Doubtful	9
		Loss	10

High Grade or accounts with BRR of 1-3 are loans where the risk of the Bank are good to excellent in terms of risk quality and where the likelihood of the non-payment of obligation is less likely to happen.

Standard Grade or accounts with BRR of 4-6 are loans where the risk of the Bank ranges from satisfactory to acceptable with some form of weakness and where repayment capacity needs to be watched.

Substandard Grade or accounts with BRR of 7-8 are loans still in current status but observed to have potential weaknesses and require a closer observation than the accounts under the Standard rating since if weaknesses are uncorrected, repayment of the loan may be affected increasing the credit risk to the Bank.

Past due but not impaired are those accounts for which contractual principal and interest payments were past due but the Bank still believes that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the level of security or collateral available and/or the stage of collection of amounts owed to the Bank.

Impaired accounts are loans classified by the Bank as Substandard, Doubtful and Loss where there are experiences of past due accounts and there are well-defined weaknesses where collection or liquidation of obligation may be or is already jeopardized.

Consumer loans portfolio and credit card receivables undergo credit scoring, which results in applications either being referred for further manual evaluation or declined. Receivables considered outside the main business lines of the Bank are considered unrated accounts, which include benefit loans, accounts receivable, accrued interest receivables, sales contract receivables and returned checks and other cash items (RCOCI).

The BRR can be subject to an upgrade/downgrade on the basis of the following:

Group Affiliation:

- (a) When a borrower belongs to a group of companies, it can be upgraded up to the rating of the parent company provided that the parent company has a BRR of 4 or better.

- (b) If the BRR of the subsidiary is better than the parent, a downgrade can be considered especially if the parent has a BRR of 5 or worse.
- (c) If the parent has a BRR of 5 or lower and the subsidiary was also rated 5 or worse, it can retain its own rating.
- (d) If there are criteria such as the medium and long-term outlook, special risks that can grievously affect the company and outweigh the other criteria, a possible downgrade can be considered.
- (e) Companies with rapid expansion without a strong driving force or only on account of a single customer are also potential for downgrading.

FRF:

- (a) The FRF is an adjustment in the BRR that considers the transactional influence. It takes into account the quality of each facility. It is important to note that a Borrower can have only 1 BRR but several FRF for its multiple facilities. FRF evaluates the different security arrangements; the quantity and the quality of the collateral cover for each facility.
- (b) Collaterals are assessed at the net realizable value in a liquidation scenario. In evaluating the worthiness of the collateral, the quality of the documentation and the possible subordination of the Bank's claim should also be considered.

The adjustment on the BRR based on the FRF will be based on the following:

Upgrade	The facility is cash collateralized or covered by marketable securities
	Full collateralization of other assets
	Third party guarantees in accordance with the BRR of the guarantor an upgrade should be set to the BRR of the guarantor
Downgrade	Borrower is a potential candidate for a downgrade if the facility is clean or a major part of the facilities are pledged to other creditors

The following table shows the credit quality of loans and receivables, excluding unquoted debt securities (gross of allowance for credit losses and net of unearned interest income) as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 (amounts in thousands).

December 31, 2025											
	Term Loans	Housing Loans	Auto Loans	Bills Purchased, Import Bills and Trust Receipts	Direct Advances	Agri Agra Loans	Others*	Total Receivables from Customers	Sales Contract Receivables	Other Receivables**	Total
Stage 1											
Neither past due nor impaired:											
High grade	P46,610,848	P -	P -	P1,367,723	P259,479	P -	P -	P48,238,050	P -	P1,291,175	P49,529,225
Standard grade	73,572,330	-	-	165,234	9,686	10,490,472	-	84,237,722	-	570,406	84,808,128
Subject to scoring and unrated	-	11,762,451	5,581,212	-	-	-	2,585,303	19,928,966	173,610	788,383	20,890,959
	120,183,178	11,762,451	5,581,212	1,532,957	269,165	10,490,472	2,585,303	152,404,738	173,610	2,649,964	155,228,312
Stage 2											
Neither past due nor impaired:											
Standard grade	2,947,810	-	-	-	-	2,792,525	-	5,740,335	-	45,838	5,786,173
Substandard grade	710,000	-	-	-	603	-	-	710,603	-	1,968	712,571
Past due but not impaired	-	255,708	206,384	-	3,053	-	105,419	570,564	10,439	48,378	629,381
Impaired	37,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,500	-	-	37,500
	3,695,310	255,708	206,384	-	3,656	2,792,525	105,419	7,059,002	10,439	96,184	7,165,625
Stage 3											
Impaired	678,164	265,332	545,905	10,878	89,413	313,031	357,802	2,260,525	97,261	891,459	3,249,245
	678,164	265,332	545,905	10,878	89,413	313,031	357,802	2,260,525	97,261	891,459	3,249,245
	P124,556,652	P12,283,491	P6,333,501	P1,543,835	P362,234	P13,596,028	P3,048,524	P161,724,265	P281,310	P3,637,607	P165,643,182

*Comprised of benefit loans, salary loans and credit cards.

**Comprised of accrued interest receivables, accounts receivables and RCOCI

December 31, 2024

	Term Loans	Housing Loans	Auto Loans	Bills Purchased, Import Bills and Trust Receipts	Direct Advances	Agri Agra Loans	Others*	Total Receivables from Customers	Sales Contract Receivables	Other Receivables**	Total
Stage 1											
Neither past due nor impaired:											
High grade	P31,219,537	P -	P -	P559,000	P287,264	P1,303,843	P -	P33,369,644	P -	P935,085	P34,304,729
Standard grade	68,496,710	-	20,751	622,537	4,928	12,144,771	-	81,289,697	-	551,839	81,841,536
Subject to scoring and unrated	-	9,105,032	4,647,760	-	-	-	2,213,384	15,966,176	238,950	959,902	17,165,028
	99,716,247	9,105,032	4,668,511	1,181,537	292,192	13,448,614	2,213,384	130,625,517	238,950	2,446,826	133,311,293
Stage 2											
Neither past due nor impaired:											
Standard grade	1,537,683	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,537,683	-	2,697	1,540,380
Substandard grade	810,000	-	-	-	962	170,000	-	980,962	-	14,632	995,594
Past due but not impaired	-	175,498	71,241	-	-	-	88,332	335,071	5,042	30,800	370,913
Impaired	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	423	75,423
	2,422,683	175,498	71,241	-	962	170,000	88,332	2,928,716	5,042	48,552	2,982,310
Stage 3											
Impaired											
	680,577	284,138	336,290	45,927	69,569	138,284	304,188	1,858,973	90,873	837,498	2,787,344
	680,577	284,138	336,290	45,927	69,569	138,284	304,188	1,858,973	90,873	837,498	2,787,344
	P102,819,507	P9,564,668	P5,076,042	P1,227,464	P362,723	P13,756,898	P2,605,904	P135,413,206	P334,865	P3,332,876	P139,080,947

*Comprised of benefit loans, salary loans and credit cards.

**Comprised of accrued interest receivables, accounts receivables and RCOCI

The following table shows the credit quality of loan commitment and financial guarantee contracts as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 (amounts in thousands).

	December 31, 2025			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Loan Commitment and Financial Guarantees				
Neither past due nor impaired:				
High grade	P1,185,891	P -	P -	P1,185,891
Standard grade	22,798,116	-	-	22,798,116
Subject to scoring*	4,427,078	-	-	4,427,078
Impaired	-	-	10,000	10,000
	P28,411,085	P -	P10,000	P28,421,085

*Comprised of unused credit card lines.

	December 31, 2024			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Loan Commitment and Financial Guarantees				
Neither past due nor impaired:				
High grade	P1,486,993	P -	P -	P1,486,993
Standard grade	24,379,059	-	-	24,379,059
Subject to scoring*	3,866,333	-	-	3,866,333
	P29,732,385	P -	P -	P29,732,385

*Comprised of unused credit card lines.

Sensitivity of ECL to Future Economic Conditions

Set out below are the changes to the Bank's ECL in 2025 and 2024 that would result from reasonably possible changes in these parameters from the actual assumptions used in the Bank's economic variable assumptions.

	December 31, 2025			
	Change in MEV		Impact on ECL	
	Increase	Decrease	Impact of 1% Increase in MEV	Impact of 1% Decrease in MEV
Corporate MEV				
Inflation Rate: annual change in inflation with reference to 2018 year lagged over 6 months				
Quarterly change of the Philippine Treasury Reference Rates – PHP BVAL Tenor-20Y; lagged to 6 months	1%	1%	-0.01%	0.01%
Month end Philippines Stock Exchange Index lagged over 9 months*				
VAPI of key manufacturing enterprises by industry (2018 = 100, growth rates in percentage) *				
Auto MEV				
Annual change of the monthly inflation rate lagged over 12 months				
Monthly Unemployment Rate lagged over 11 months				
Consumer Expectations Survey: Quarterly Consumer Outlook (current) lagged over 3 months*	1%	1%	0.01%	-0.01%
Annual change of value of production index (VAPI) of key manufacturing enterprises by industry (2018 = 100, growth rates in percentage for periods indicated) lagged over 6 months*				
Housing MEV				
Inflation Rate: annual change in inflation with reference to 2018 year lagged over 9 months				
Monthly unemployment rate lagged over 12 months	1%	1%	0.01%	-0.01%
Consumer Expectations Survey: Quarterly Consumer Outlook (current) lagged over 3 months*				
Salary MEV				
Monthly unemployment rate, lagged over 8 months				
Lag 12 of the annual change in month end Philippine Stock Exchange Index*				
Consumer Expectations Survey: Quarterly Consumer Outlook (current) lagged over 12 months*	1%	1%	1.06%	2.25%
A 12-month lag of the annual change of the Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry, current prices*				

*These variables have a negative relationship with default

December 31, 2024				
	Change in MEV		Impact on ECL	
	Increase	Decrease	Impact of 1% Increase in MEV	Impact of 1% Decrease in MEV
Corporate MEV				
Out-of-period Foreign Exchange rate: Monthly averages of the Japanese Yen per Philippine Peso lagged over 3 months				
Lag 3 of the annual change of the Overseas Filipino Personal Remittance*				
Month-end Philippine Stock Exchange Index*	1%	1%	-0.07%	0.08%
Out-of-period Consumer Expectations Survey Quarterly*				
6-month lag of the annual change of the Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry, current prices*				
Auto MEV				
Annual change of monthly Overseas Filipino personal remittance (in MN USD): Lagged over 3 months*				
Annual change of the quarterly Unemployment Rate: Lagged over 12-month	1%	1%	-0.16%	0.17%
Annual change of value of production index (VAPI) of key manufacturing enterprises by industry (2018 = 100, growth rates in percent for periods indicated): Lagged over 3 months*				
Housing MEV				
3-month lag of the annual change of : (Gross NPL/Total Loans)				
Lagged over 21 months variable of the Consumer Expectations Survey next 12 months (rate)*	1%	1%	0.03%	-0.03%
6-month lag of the annual change of the current prices of the Exports of Goods and Services*				
Foreign Exchange rate: Monthly averages of the Japanese Yen per Philippine Peso lagged over 2-month				
Salary MEV				
A 6-month lag of the quarterly change of the ratio: (Gross NPL/Total Loans)				
Out-of-Pattern variable of the month-end Philippine Stock Exchange Index: Lagged 3 month*	1%	1%	-0.72%	0.77%
Consumer Expectations Survey next 3months (rate)*				
6-month lag of the annual change of the Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry, current prices*				

*These variables have a negative relationship with default

Loans with Renegotiated Terms

The contractual terms of a loan may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. The Bank renegotiates receivable from customers in financial difficulties to maximize collection opportunities and minimize the risk of default. The carrying amounts per class of loans and receivables whose terms have been renegotiated are as follows:

	December 31, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Term loans	P -	P37,500,000	P514,827,933	P552,327,933
Agri-Agra loans	-	-	313,031,389	313,031,389
Housing loans	20,358,494	641,911	1,342,694	22,343,099
Others	80,145	14,935,612	61,638,610	76,654,367
	P20,438,639	P53,077,523	P890,840,626	P964,356,788

	December 31, 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Term loans	P -	P75,000,000	P536,885,114	P611,885,114
Agri-Agra loans	-	-	131,257,842	131,257,842
Housing loans	25,994,409	468,268	2,374,350	28,837,027
Others	144,261	19,562,213	74,422,558	94,129,032
	P26,138,670	P95,030,481	P744,939,864	P866,109,015

For financial assets such as amounts due from BSP and other banks, interbank loans receivable and SPURA, financial assets at FVPL, financial assets at FVOCI, investment securities at amortized cost, and unquoted debt securities classified as loans, the credit quality is assessed using external credit rating (such as Standard & Poor's, Fitch, Moody's, etc.) of the respective counterparties considering relevant BSP mandates, as follows:

	December 31, 2025		
	AA - A	BBB and Below or Unrated	Total
Loans and advances to banks: **			
Due from BSP	P18,056,368,871	P -	P18,056,368,871
Due from other banks	1,584,211,421	521,259,959	2,105,471,380
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	7,648,540,553	-	7,648,540,553
	27,289,120,845	521,259,959	27,810,380,804
Financial assets at FVPL:			
Government securities held-for-trading	-	5,132,997,906	5,132,997,906
Derivative assets*	-	36,710,038	36,710,038
	-	5,169,707,944	5,169,707,944
Financial assets at FVOCI:			
Government securities**	-	34,793,433,601	34,793,433,601
Equity securities	-	224,876,725	224,876,725
	-	35,018,310,326	35,018,310,326
Investment securities at amortized cost:			
Government securities**	5,288,295,767	34,191,371,976	39,479,667,743
Private debt securities**	17,949,514	1,878,156,348	1,896,105,862
	5,306,245,281	36,069,528,324	41,375,773,605
Loans and receivables - gross:			
Unquoted debt securities***	-	291,578,219	291,578,219
	P32,595,366,126	P77,070,384,772	P109,665,750,898

	December 31, 2024		
	AA - A	BBB and Below or Unrated	Total
Loans and advances to banks: **			
Due from BSP	P47,919,926,114	P -	P47,919,926,114
Due from other banks	3,349,901,986	469,998,869	3,819,900,855
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	3,587,849,088	-	3,587,849,088
	54,857,677,188	469,998,869	55,327,676,057
Financial assets at FVPL:			
Government securities held-for-trading	-	2,782,360,563	2,782,360,563
Derivative assets*	-	63,717,369	63,717,369
Private debt securities	-	29,555,862	29,555,862
	-	2,875,633,794	2,875,633,794
Financial assets at FVOCI:			
Government securities**	-	19,036,826,434	19,036,826,434
Equity securities	-	41,807,401	41,807,401
	-	19,078,633,835	19,078,633,835
Investment securities at amortized cost:			
Government securities**	-	34,465,484,615	34,465,484,615
Private debt securities**	282,010,734	1,868,421,885	2,150,432,619
	282,010,734	36,333,906,500	36,615,917,234
Loans and receivables - gross:			
Unquoted debt securities***	-	291,578,217	291,578,217
	P55,139,687,922	P59,049,751,215	P114,189,439,137

*Unrated derivatives pertain to warrants

**Accounts are neither past due nor impaired and carried at Stage 1

***Accounts are impaired and carried at Stage 3

Aging Analysis of Past Due but not Impaired

The table below shows the aging of past due but not impaired loans and receivables as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	December 31, 2025			Total
	1 - 30 Days	31 - 60 Days	61 - 90 Days	
Receivable from customers (gross):				
Housing loans	P23,469,104	P170,632,758	P61,605,978	P255,707,840
Auto loans	-	125,214,584	81,169,807	206,384,391
Direct advances	-	3,053,081	-	3,053,081
Others	52,063,070	51,146,731	2,209,160	105,418,961
Sales contract receivables	-	2,594,483	7,844,600	10,439,083
Other receivables*	355,892	29,365,865	18,657,106	48,378,863
	P75,888,066	P382,007,502	P171,486,651	P629,382,219

* Comprised of accrued interest receivables, accounts receivables, and RCOCI

	December 31, 2024			Total
	1 - 30 Days	31 - 60 Days	61 - 90 Days	
Receivable from customers (gross):				
Housing loans	P468,268	P120,041,750	P54,987,794	P175,497,812
Auto loans	-	53,978,278	17,262,943	71,241,221
Others	52,608,939	31,053,822	4,669,189	88,331,950
Sales contract receivables	-	2,049,430	2,991,661	5,041,091
Other receivables*	2,492	24,000,644	6,797,865	30,801,001
	P53,079,699	P231,123,924	P86,709,452	P370,913,075

* Comprised of accrued interest receivables, accounts receivables, and RCOCI

Impairment Assessment

The Bank recognizes credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI based on whether it has had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. ECLs are recognized in two (2) stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL).

For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

Liquidity Risk and Funding Management

Liquidity risk is the risk to the Bank's earnings and capital arising from its inability to meet funding requirements in a timely manner. To measure and monitor this risk, the Bank generates a report on future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. To ensure sufficient liquidity, the Bank has a set of internal limits incorporated in its annual budget that allocates a portion of its liabilities into cash, investment securities and other liquid assets. Concentration on a single funding source is also regularly monitored to control the Bank's reliance on a specific product, counterparty, or industry.

The Bank has available credit lines from various counterparties that it can utilize to meet sudden liquidity demands. It also maintains a portfolio of high quality liquid assets (HQLA) that can be converted to cash in a short period of time and with minimal loss incurred. This ensures compliance with Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) as required by Basel III regulations. LCR checks if there is sufficient HQLA to offset short-term net outflows or short-term obligations under stressed conditions. The Bank also expands its sources of stable funds in order to support asset growth and meet the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) regulatory limit. NSFR ensures that the Bank is not overly reliant on short-term funding in funding its long-term assets. The Bank's liquidity position is assessed and managed under a variety of scenarios, giving due consideration to stress factors relating both to the market in general and to events specific to the Bank. A contingency funding plan, which covers quantitative and procedural measures, is in place and may be applied under different stress scenarios.

The Bank also manages its liquidity position through the monitoring of a Maximum Cumulative Outflow against a Board-approved limit. This process measures and estimates projected funding requirements that the Bank will need at specific time horizons. The table below sets forth the Bank's liquidity gap as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 (amounts in millions):

	December 31, 2025								
	Up to 1 Month	1 - 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 - 12 Months	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	Beyond 5 Years	Non-maturity	Total
Resources									
Cash and COCI	P3,549	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P3,549
Due from BSP	8,979	1,156	1,691	1,404	397	318	-	4,106	18,054
Due from other banks	4,087	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	4,106
Interbank loans receivable	5,647	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,647
Financial assets at FVPL	436	389	1,212	1,871	1,225	-	-	37	5,170
Financial assets at FVOCI	185	201	2,351	5,303	26,753	-	-	46	34,839
Investment securities at Amortized Cost (AC)	5,291	4,012	3,900	-	10,553	6,134	10,276	1,261	41,427
Loans - net	4,825	24,516	13,805	14,083	34,835	26,370	36,801	4,664	159,899
Other resources	4,450	1,912	138	27	280	147	524	5,062	12,540
	P37,449	P32,186	P23,097	P22,688	P74,043	P32,969	P47,604	P15,195	P285,231
Liabilities and Equity									
Deposit liabilities:	P60,294	P37,956	P30,151	P4,191	P446	P56	P10	P90,210	P223,314
Demand deposits	11,230	11,649	3,979	1,941	-	-	-	51,274	80,073
Savings deposits	7,341	4,095	424	647	-	-	-	38,936	51,443
Time deposits	41,723	22,212	25,748	1,603	446	56	10	-	91,798
Bonds payable	-	-	-	-	7,993	10,007	-	(119)	17,881
Other liabilities	5,494	238	-	-	284	-	-	3,092	9,108
	65,788	38,194	30,151	4,191	8,723	10,063	10	93,183	250,303
Capital funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,928	34,928
	P65,788	P38,194	P30,151	P4,191	P8,723	P10,063	P10	P128,111	P285,231
On-book gap	(P28,339)	(P6,008)	(P7,054)	P18,497	P65,320	P22,906	P47,594	(P112,916)	P -
Contingent resources	P1,260	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P1,260
Contingent liabilities	10,146	1,729	187	4,111	2,185	-	-	83,261	101,619
Off-book gap	(P8,886)	(P1,729)	(P187)	(P4,111)	(P2,185)	P -	P -	(P83,261)	(P100,359)
Cumulative total gap	(P37,225)	(P7,737)	(P7,241)	P14,386	P63,135	P22,906	P47,594	(P196,177)	(P100,359)

	December 31, 2024								
	Up to 1 Month	1 - 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 - 12 Months	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	Beyond 5 Years	Non-maturity	Total
Resources									
Cash and COCI	P4,244	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P4,244
Due from BSP	37,062	1,076	1,896	2,250	268	33	6	5,322	47,913
Due from other banks	7,267	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7,268
Interbank loans receivable	-	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
Financial assets at FVPL	892	459	846	477	138	-	-	64	2,876
Financial assets at FVOCI	283	366	1,674	3,195	13,518	-	-	38	19,074
Investment securities at AC	500	324	264	5,618	14,579	6,021	8,089	1,278	36,673
Loans - net	4,998	24,935	17,388	14,605	25,782	16,980	26,130	2,945	133,763
Other resources	1,438	1,569	113	2	55	168	7	8,612	11,964
	P56,684	P28,868	P22,181	P26,147	P54,340	P23,202	P34,232	P18,260	P263,914
Liabilities and Equity									
Deposit liabilities:	P58,771	P30,779	P31,872	P9,351	P610	P77	P14	P80,534	P212,008
Demand deposits	7,610	7,506	2,048	1,777	-	-	-	45,021	63,962
Savings deposits	5,918	3,773	9	-	-	-	-	35,513	45,213
Time deposits	45,243	19,500	29,815	2,545	610	77	14	-	97,804
Long-term negotiable certificates	-	-	-	5,029	-	-	-	-	5,029
Bonds payable	-	-	-	6,534	-	-	-	-	6,534
Other liabilities	10,752	332	-	-	214	-	-	2,448	13,746
	69,523	31,111	31,872	15,885	824	77	14	82,982	232,288
Capital funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,626	31,626
	P69,523	P31,111	P31,872	P15,885	P824	P77	P14	P114,608	P263,914
On-book gap	(P12,839)	(P2,243)	(P9,691)	P10,262	P53,516	P23,125	P34,218	(P96,348)	P -
Contingent resources	P3,149	P289	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P3,438
Contingent liabilities	12,661	907	125	-	4,505	-	-	90,546	108,744
Off-book gap	(P9,512)	(P618)	(P125)	P -	(P4,505)	P -	P -	(P90,546)	(P105,306)
Cumulative total gap	(P22,351)	(P2,861)	(P9,816)	P10,262	P49,011	P23,125	P34,218	(P186,894)	(P105,306)

There has been no material change to the Bank's exposure to liquidity and funding management risk or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Analysis of Financial Liabilities by Remaining Contractual Maturities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Bank's financial liabilities as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations (amounts in thousands).

	December 31, 2025					Total
	On Demand	Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	
Deposit liabilities:						
Demand	P80,072,538	P -	P -	P -	P -	P80,072,538
Savings	51,493,569	66,082,133	956,140	7,578	-	118,539,420
Time	40,836	23,646,583	1,033,380	207,666	-	24,928,465
Financial liabilities at FVPL	-	2,085	-	-	-	2,085
Bonds payable	-	278,709	848,653	19,802,877	-	20,930,239
Manager's checks	-	1,797,803	-	-	-	1,797,803
Accrued interest and other expenses*	-	887,039	-	-	-	887,039
Lease liabilities	-	44,179	211,871	480,708	25,793	762,551
Other liabilities**	-	3,839,687	887,401	312,044	-	5,039,132
Total Undiscounted Financial Liabilities	P131,606,943	P96,578,218	P3,937,445	P20,810,873	P25,793	P252,959,272

*amounts exclude accruals of employee and other benefits, taxes payable and rent

**amounts exclude withholding tax payable and ECL on off-balance sheet exposures

	December 31, 2024					Total
	On Demand	Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	
Deposit liabilities:						
Demand	P63,961,972	P -	P -	P -	P -	P63,961,972
Savings	45,216,717	78,786,958	1,210,133	-	-	125,213,808
Time	13,598	16,452,949	1,247,703	290,588	-	18,004,838
Long-term negotiable certificates	-	55,952	5,135,038	-	-	5,190,990
Financial liabilities at FVPL	-	45,214	-	-	-	45,214
Bonds payable	-	106,604	6,841,649	-	-	6,948,253
Manager's checks	-	1,414,092	-	-	-	1,414,092
Accrued interest and other expenses*	-	748,774	-	-	-	748,774
Lease liabilities	-	42,179	189,700	485,855	25,710	743,444
Other liabilities**	-	8,965,335	954,148	301,145	-	10,220,628
Total Undiscounted Financial Liabilities	P109,192,287	P106,618,057	P15,578,371	P1,077,588	P25,710	P232,492,013

*amounts exclude accruals of employee and other benefits, taxes payable and rent

**amounts exclude withholding tax payable and ECL on off-balance sheet exposures

The table below shows the contractual expiry by maturity of the Bank's contingent liabilities and commitments (amounts in thousands):

	December 31, 2025				
	On Demand	Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Total
Commitments	P4,427,078	P2,288,625	P14,107,305	P7,598,077	P28,421,085
Contingent liabilities	65,055,643	2,866,380	1,680,824	3,761,253	73,364,100
	P69,482,721	P5,155,005	P15,788,129	P11,359,330	P101,785,185

	December 31, 2024				
	On Demand	Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Total
Commitments	P3,866,333	P1,969,134	P13,043,118	P10,853,800	P29,732,385
Contingent liabilities	69,250,361	6,118,951	159,154	3,313,800	78,842,266
	P73,116,694	P8,088,085	P13,202,272	P14,167,600	P108,574,651

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

The loans provided by the Bank to its borrowers are mostly funded by the deposits of its branch and corporate customers. The difference in the interest revenues from loans and the interest expense in servicing deposits provide the bulk of the Bank's Net Interest Income (NII). Aside from loans, interest revenue is also generated from holdings in debt securities, repurchase agreements (repo), and other interest-bearing assets. Occasionally, the Bank taps interbank loans and other sources of funding to supplement deposits, which are subject to additional interest expense.

The Bank utilizes Funds Transfer Pricing (FTP) as a mechanism to charge the asset businesses for funding (e.g., term loans, housing loans) and to compensate fund raisers (e.g., branch deposits). FTP helps units evaluate profitability and calculate returns upon deal origination. Furthermore, the FTP framework insulates them from interest rate risk. The Central Funding Unit (CFU), under the Treasury Management Group, manages the Bank's overall IRRBB. CFU is the first line of defense for both IRRBB and Liquidity Risk. While the Bank does not have intentions to hedge IRRBB via interest rate swaps in the short-term, it actively manages IRRBB by growing its sources of stable funds to match long-term assets.

The FTP policy is properly documented and is transparent to the fund users and fund providers of the Bank. The FTP interest rates are anchored by widely-used and market-driven benchmark rates such as BVAL and BSP interest rate corridor rates for Peso; USD Secured Overnight Financing Rates and USD-denominated bonds issued by the Philippines for USD. Trends, forecasts, and adjustments to the FTP are discussed and approved in the regular ALCO meeting.

The NII, and ultimately earnings and capital, is vulnerable to adverse fluctuations in interest rates. The Bank also measures the sensitivity of its assets and liabilities to interest rate fluctuations by way of asset-liability gap analysis on a monthly basis. This analysis focuses on the repricing profile of its rate sensitive assets and liabilities, and the impact of interest rate movements on the Bank's accrual earnings. The interest rate repricing gap report assigns all assets and liabilities into various time buckets according to the remaining days to maturity for fixed-rate items, remaining days to next re-pricing for floating-rate items, or based on behavioral assumptions, if more applicable.

The difference between the total of the repricing (interest rate-sensitive) assets and repricing (interest rate-sensitive) liabilities gives an indication of the Bank's repricing risk exposure. A positive gap means more assets mature or have to be repriced than liabilities. In this case, the Bank is said to be "asset sensitive" in that time bucket and it benefits from an increase of interest rates as the assets will be repriced faster than liabilities.

A bank with a negative gap is considered "liability sensitive" since it has more liabilities to be repriced during such period than assets. It is negatively affected by a hike in interest rates. An example would be a bank that uses short-term deposits to fund long-term loans at fixed rates. It may encounter a decline in its net interest income if the interest rates increase since the cost of funds (the deposit rates) will increase while the earnings from loans remain fixed.

RSK monitors the mismatches in the repricing of its assets and liabilities through the interest rate gap reports presented to ALCO and BROCO on a monthly basis. To ensure that the Bank's net interest income is preserved, the Bank has set a limit for the maximum repricing gap, either positive or negative, for tenors up to 1 year. These limits are reviewed annually and form part of the Bank's risk appetite statements.

Non-maturing fixed-rate deposits or current-savings accounts (CASA) are split into three classifications: 1) stable and core deposits; 2) stable-but-non-core deposits and; 3) non-stable deposits. The volatile or non-stable portion of the non-maturing deposits/CASA is slotted in the shortest time-bucket (i.e., less than one month). Stable-but-non-core portion is slotted based on an assumed repricing approximation. Stable-and-core portion is slotted in the 3 to 5-year bucket. The IRRBB model captures the possibility of borrowers prepaying their loans and time deposit customers pre-terminating their investments. The interest rate scenario of the model simulates the impact of interest rate movements on existing loans and deposits. More (less) prepayment is expected if interest rates decline (increase), while more (less) pre-termination is expected if interest rates increase (decrease).

Earnings at risk is simulated on a monthly basis and subject to a limit approved by the Board. The report is also accompanied by stress testing with scenarios such as: 1) standard parallel yield curve shifts; 2) BSP-prescribed yield curve shifts; 3) steepening and inversion of the curves; and 4) timing mismatch in assets and liabilities repricing. Internal Audit conducts a regular validation of the IRRBB models and parameters in addition to the risk-based full scope audit of RSK, which includes a review and evaluation of the processes and controls, including governance and risk management activities.

The table below sets forth the Bank's interest rate repricing gap as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 (amounts in millions).

	December 31, 2025								Total
	Up to 1 Month	1 - 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 - 12 Months	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	Beyond 5 Years	Non-rate Sensitive	
Resources									
Cash and COCI	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P3,549	P3,549
Due from BSP	7,519	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,535	18,054
Due from other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,106	4,106
Interbank loans receivable	5,647	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,647
Financial assets at FVPL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,170	5,170
Financial assets at FVOCI	184	200	2,343	5,285	26,882	-	-	(55)	34,839
Investment securities at AC	5,288	4,029	3,901	-	11,380	6,270	10,861	(302)	41,427
Loans - net	40,964	30,326	13,496	10,893	22,486	16,485	21,167	4,082	159,899
Other resources	153	11	-	-	-	-	-	12,376	12,540
	P59,755	P34,566	P19,740	P16,178	P60,748	P22,755	P32,028	P39,461	P285,231
Liabilities and Equity									
Deposit liabilities:	P104,252	P14,156	P18,380	P625	P143	P85,758	P -	P -	P223,314
Demand deposits	19,820	-	8,979	-	-	51,274	-	-	80,073
Savings deposits	8,646	-	8,360	-	-	34,437	-	-	51,443
Time deposits	75,786	14,156	1,041	625	143	47	-	-	91,798
Bonds payable	-	-	-	-	7,993	10,007	-	(119)	17,881
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,108	9,108
	104,252	14,156	18,380	625	8,136	95,765	-	8,989	250,303
Capital funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,928	34,928
	P104,252	P14,156	P18,380	P625	P8,136	P95,765	P -	P43,917	P285,231
On-book gap	(P44,497)	P20,410	P1,360	P15,553	P52,612	(P73,010)	P32,028	(P4,456)	P -
Contingent resources	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P1,260	P1,260
Contingent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,619	101,619
Off-book gap	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	(P100,359)	(P100,359)
Cumulative total gap	(P44,497)	P20,410	P1,360	P15,553	P52,612	(P73,010)	P32,028	(P104,815)	(P100,359)

December 31, 2024									
	Up to 1 Month	1 - 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 - 12 Months	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	Beyond 5 Years	Non-rate Sensitive	Total
Resources									
Cash and COCI	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P4,244	P4,244
Due from BSP	34,589	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,324	47,913
Due from other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,268	7,268
Interbank loans receivable	-	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
Financial assets at FVPL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,876	2,876
Financial assets at FVOCI	288	373	1,703	3,265	13,992	-	-	(547)	19,074
Investment securities at AC	500	324	683	5,750	15,112	6,053	8,589	(338)	36,673
Loans - net	41,408	26,992	14,791	14,712	11,460	17,078	5,020	2,302	133,763
Other resources	216	16	-	-	-	-	-	11,732	11,964
	P77,001	P27,844	P17,177	P23,727	P40,564	P23,131	P13,609	P40,861	P263,914
Liabilities and Equity									
Deposit liabilities:	P96,039	P12,188	P17,208	P5,776	P207	P80,590	P -	P -	P212,008
Demand deposits	11,618	-	7,323	-	-	45,021	-	-	63,962
Savings deposits	1,248	-	8,451	-	-	35,514	-	-	45,213
Time deposits	83,173	12,188	1,434	747	207	55	-	-	97,804
Long-term negotiable certificates	-	-	-	5,029	-	-	-	-	5,029
Bonds payable	-	-	-	6,534	-	-	-	-	6,534
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,746	13,746
	96,039	12,188	17,208	12,310	207	80,590	-	13,746	232,288
Capital funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,626	31,626
	P96,039	P12,188	P17,208	P12,310	P207	P80,590	P -	P45,372	P263,914
On-book gap	(P19,038)	P15,656	(P31)	P11,417	P40,357	(P57,459)	P13,609	(P4,511)	P -
Contingent resources	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P3,438	P3,438
Contingent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,744	108,744
Off-book gap	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	P -	(P105,306)	(P105,306)
Cumulative total gap	(P19,038)	P15,656	(P31)	P11,417	P40,357	(P57,459)	P13,609	(P109,817)	(P105,306)

The Bank manages interest rate risk separately for its RBU and FCDU books. The interest rate risk of the RBU of the Bank from its accounts is managed in PHP while the FCDU of the Bank, regardless of original currency, is managed in USD. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Bank's results of operations and OCI:

December 31, 2025				
Currency	Changes in Interest Rates (In Basis Points)	Sensitivity of Net Interest Income (In Millions)	Sensitivity of Trading Gains - net on FA at FVPL (In Millions)	Sensitivity of OCI (In Millions)
PHP	200	P336.60	(P530.01)	(P3,288.82)
USD	100	(0.86)	(29.74)	(76.82)
PHP	-200	(336.60)	530.01	3,288.82
USD	-100	0.86	29.74	76.82

December 31, 2024				
Currency	Changes in Interest Rates (In Basis Points)	Sensitivity of Net Interest Income (In Millions)	Sensitivity of Trading Gains - net on FA at FVPL (In Millions)	Sensitivity of OCI (In Millions)
PHP	200	P201.23	(P218.13)	(P1,553.89)
USD	100	(5.25)	(39.35)	(74.30)
PHP	-200	(201.23)	218.13	1,553.89
USD	-100	5.25	39.35	74.30

The sensitivity of the results of operations is measured as the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the net interest income for one year based on the floating rate of financial assets and liabilities held as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The sensitivity of “Trading and investment securities gains (losses) - net” and OCI is calculated by revaluing fixed-rate financial assets at FVPL and debt securities at FVOCI, respectively, as at December 31, 2025 and 2024. The total sensitivity of OCI is based on the assumption that there are parallel shifts in the yield curve, while the analysis by maturity band displays the sensitivity to non-parallel changes.

Market Risk

Market risk arises from the potential decline in earnings and capital due to adverse changes in market conditions and the underlying risk factors, which in turn affect the value and future cash flows of financial instruments, products, and transactions. The Bank is primarily exposed to two sources of market risk, namely: 1) market price risk in the trading book; and 2) foreign exchange risk from open foreign currency exposures. The Bank also has equity-related holdings which is a source of equity price risk, although deemed as minimal compared to the first two.

There has been no material change to the Bank’s exposure to market risk or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Market Price Risk in the Trading Book

The market price of financial instruments and transactions in the trading book may change unfavorably as a result of movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, and other risk factors. The Bank employs an internally developed VAR model, along with other sensitivity metrics, to measure and monitor the probable deterioration in the market value of its trading portfolio. The Bank’s RSK simulates the trading book’s VAR on a daily basis and the results are compared against Board-approved limits. In addition to the limit on VAR, the trading portfolio is also subject to limits on aggregate exposures, sensitivity metrics, monthly and yearly losses.

Value-at-Risk Methodology

VAR serves as the Bank’s key metric in the measurement of risk arising from market price changes of financial assets and foreign currency exposures. Given data for the market risk factors over a 1-year period (260 business days), VAR is the maximum probable loss that may be incurred from positions exposed to market risk. The maximum probable loss is calculated from simulations of daily profit and losses assuming that historical movements in market risk factors will recur, subject to a 99% confidence level and a 1-day holding period.

The Bank’s VAR methodology is based on the widely used historical simulation method but with a modification on the usual assumption of equal probabilities in the simulation data points. Profit and loss simulations derived from older data are given less importance by assigning them with progressively lower probabilities of occurrence when used in the calculation of the maximum probable loss.

The table below summarizes the results of the Bank’s VAR calculations as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	FX Exposures	HFT Securities	FVOCI Securities	Aggregate VAR
2025				
As at December 31, 2025	P10,274,720	P22,819,037	P142,396,521	P175,490,277
Average	3,898,947	28,354,304	126,329,205	158,582,456
Highest	10,290,643	64,371,571	173,024,969	206,653,843
Lowest	202,301	15,889,200	86,267,536	106,692,237
2024				
As at December 31, 2024	P1,055,981	P19,972,845	P96,351,049	P117,379,875
Average	1,802,516	16,829,705	84,843,456	103,396,074
Highest	9,892,421	37,504,367	138,826,273	169,508,195
Lowest	235,676	564,953	38,889,755	39,831,044

Currency Risk

The Bank's policy is to maintain foreign currency exposure within acceptable limits and within existing regulatory guidelines. The Bank believes that its profile of foreign currency exposure based on its assets and liabilities is within conservative limits for a financial institution engaged in a type of business similar to that of the Bank.

Foreign currency deposits are generally used to fund the foreign currency-denominated loan and investment portfolios in the FCDU. Banks are required by BSP to match the foreign currency liabilities held in the FCDU with foreign currency assets. In addition, BSP requires a 30.0% liquidity reserve on all foreign currency liabilities held in the FCDU.

Similar to market price risk in the trading book, the Bank employs limits and a VAR model to manage the risk that possible interest or currency movements pose. Such limits are prudently set and the position status is monitored on a daily basis.

The table below summarizes the Bank's exposure to foreign exchange risk as at December 31, 2025 and 2024. Included in the table are the Bank's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorized by currency (based on USD equivalents in thousands):

	December 31, 2025			
	USD	Euro	Others	Total
Assets				
Cash	\$53	\$318	\$1,148	\$1,519
Due from other banks	3,372	234	408	4,014
Financial assets at FVPL	-	5,769	-	5,769
Loans and receivables	1,551	76	-	1,627
Other assets	20,985	-	-	20,985
Total Assets	25,961	6,397	1,556	33,914
Liabilities				
Deposit liabilities	-	597	8	605
Other liabilities	689	56	8	753
Total Liabilities	689	653	16	1,358
Net Exposure	\$25,272	\$5,744	\$1,540	\$32,556
Amount in thousands PHP	P1,485,741	P337,690	P90,537	P1,913,967
	December 31, 2024			
	USD	Euro	Others	Total
Assets				
Cash	\$ -	\$33	\$1,838	\$1,871
Due from other banks	179	407	284	870
Interbank loans	4,699	-	-	4,699
Loans and receivables	1,582	-	-	1,582
Total Assets	6,460	440	2,122	9,022
Liabilities				
Deposit liabilities	-	817	8	825
Other liabilities	1,468	78	16	1,562
Total Liabilities	1,468	895	24	2,387
Net Exposure	\$4,992	(\$455)	\$2,098	\$6,635
Amount in thousands PHP	P288,762	(P26,319)	P121,359	P383,802

The table below indicates the currencies which the Bank has significant exposure to as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 based on its foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities and its forecasted cash flows. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of other currency rates against the PHP, with all other variables held constant on the results of operations (due to the fair value of currency sensitive monetary assets and liabilities) and OCI. A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction of net income or OCI while positive amount reflects a net potential increase. Changes in currency rates are based on the historical movements of each currency for the same period:

	Philippine Peso Appreciates by	Effect on Profit before Tax (In Millions)	Philippine Peso Depreciates by	Effect on Profit before Tax (In Millions)
December 31, 2025				
Currency:				
USD	P1.00	(P25.27)	(P1.00)	P25.27
Euro	0.50	(2.87)	(0.50)	2.87
Others	0.40	(0.62)	(0.40)	0.62
<hr/>				
	Philippine Peso Appreciates by	Effect on Profit before Tax (In Millions)	Philippine Peso Depreciates by	Effect on Profit before Tax (In Millions)
December 31, 2024				
Currency:				
USD	P1.00	(P4.99)	(P1.00)	P4.99
Euro	0.50	0.23	(0.50)	(0.23)
Others	0.40	(0.84)	(0.40)	0.84

Given the nature and amount of the Bank's equity investments portfolio in 2025 and 2024, management believes the Bank's exposure to currency risk is considered minimal.

Equity Price Risk

Given the nature and amount of the Bank's equity investments portfolio in 2025 and 2024, management believes the Bank's exposure to equity price risk is considered minimal.

6. Categories and Fair Value Measurement

The methods and assumptions used by the Bank in estimating the fair values of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

COCI, Due from BSP and Other Banks and Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA - Fair values approximate carrying amounts given the short-term nature of the instruments.

Debt Securities (Financial Assets at FVPL, Financial Assets at FVOCI, and Investment Securities at Amortized Cost) - Fair values are generally based on quoted market prices. If not readily available, fair values are estimated using either values obtained from independent parties offering pricing services or adjusted quoted market prices of comparable investments or using discounted cash flow methodology.

Equity Securities (Financial Assets at FVOCI) – For quoted securities, fair values are determined based on market prices quoted in an established exchange, or on published quotes by accredited brokers. The Bank's unquoted equity securities are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. Their fair values are determined using the adjusted net asset value (ANAV) method, which is considered appropriate as the investees' net assets largely represent their fair value.

The ANAV technique uses the most recent financial statements of the investees and adjusts the recorded net assets to reflect the fair values of significant underlying assets and liabilities. Key unobservable inputs include valuation adjustments to reflect the fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost, as well as remeasurement of property and other non-financial assets to reflect their estimated fair values at the measurement date.

Derivative Instruments (Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at FVPL) - Fair values are determined based on published quotes or price valuations provided by counterparties or calculations using market-accepted valuation techniques.

Loans and Receivables - The estimated fair values of long-term receivables from customers and sales contract receivables are equal to the estimated future cash flows expected to be received which are discounted using current market rates i.e., BVAL and USD Secured Overnight Financing Rates (SOFR). Fair value of short-term receivable from customers, sales contract receivables, accounts receivables, accrued interest receivables, and RCOCI approximates carrying amounts given the short-term nature of the accounts.

Investment Properties - Fair value is determined based on valuations performed by external and in-house appraisers using the market data approach. Valuations are derived on the basis of recent sales of similar properties in the same area as the investment properties and taking into account the economic conditions prevailing at the time the valuations were made and comparability of similar properties sold with the property being valued. Significant unobservable inputs in determining the fair values include the following:

Location	Location of comparative properties whether on a main road or secondary road. Road width could also be a consideration if data is available. As a rule, properties along a main road are superior to properties along a secondary road.
Size	Size of lot in terms of area. Evaluate if the lot size of property or comparable confirms to the average cut of the lots in the area and estimate the impact of lot size differences on land value.
Time Element	An adjustment for market conditions is made if general property values have appreciated or depreciated since the transaction dates due to inflation or deflation or a change in investor's perceptions of the market over time, in which case, the current date is superior to historic data.
Discount	Generally, asking prices in ads posted for sale are negotiable. Discount is the amount the seller or developer is willing to deduct from the posted selling price if the transaction will be in cash or equivalent.

Deposit Liabilities - Fair values of long-term time deposits are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology, where future cash flows are discounted using the current market rate (i.e., BVAL and USD SOFR) and with maturities consistent with those remaining for the liability being valued. Carrying amounts of short-term time deposits approximate fair value. For demand and savings deposits, carrying amounts approximate fair values considering that these are currently due and demandable.

Bonds and Bills Payable - For long-term bonds and bills payable, fair values are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology, where future cash flows are discounted using the current market rate (i.e., BVAL and USD SOFR) and with maturities consistent with those remaining for the liability being valued. Carrying amounts of short-term bonds and bills payable approximate fair value.

Manager's Checks, Accrued Interest and Other Expenses and Other Liabilities (excluding non-financial liabilities) - Carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short-term nature of the accounts. Due to preferred shareholders is determined to be long term in nature due to a pending dispute which affects maturity. Fair value cannot be estimated reliably due to lack of available supportable data.

The following table provides the fair value hierarchy of the Bank's assets and liabilities measured at fair value and those for which fair values should be disclosed (amounts in thousands):

	December 31, 2025				Total Fair Value
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets Measured at Fair Value					
<i>Financial Assets</i>					
Financial assets at FVPL:					
Government securities held for trading	P5,132,998	P4,560,287	P572,711	P -	P5,132,998
Derivative assets	36,710	-	36,710	-	36,710
Financial assets at FVOCI:					
Government securities	34,793,434	15,314,787	19,478,647	-	34,793,434
Equity securities	224,877	500	-	224,377	224,877
	P40,188,019	P19,875,574	P20,088,068	P224,377	P40,188,019
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					
<i>Financial Liabilities</i>					
Derivative liabilities	P2,085	P -	P2,085	P -	P2,085
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
<i>Financial Assets</i>					
Investment securities at amortized cost:					
Government securities	P39,475,179	P23,056,328	P16,337,158	P -	P39,393,486
Private debt securities	1,895,896	-	1,806,596	-	1,806,596
Loans and receivables:					
Receivables from customers	159,964,965	-	-	161,509,318	161,509,318
Less unearned interest	83,143	-	-	83,143	83,143
	159,881,822	-	-	161,426,175	161,426,175
Sales contract receivables	225,420	-	-	235,932	235,932
	201,478,317	23,056,328	18,143,754	161,662,107	202,862,189
<i>Non-financial Assets</i>					
Investment properties	4,115,809	-	-	11,087,389	11,087,389
	P205,594,126	P23,056,328	P18,143,754	P172,749,496	P213,949,578
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
<i>Financial Liabilities</i>					
Deposit liabilities					
Time	P24,826,278	P -	P24,817,534	P -	P24,817,534
Bonds payable	17,881,001	-	18,077,148	-	18,077,148
	P42,707,279	P -	P42,894,682	P -	P42,894,682

	December 31, 2024				Total Fair Value
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets Measured at Fair Value					
<i>Financial Assets</i>					
<i>Financial assets at FVPL:</i>					
Government securities held for trading	P2,782,361	P2,240,777	P541,584	P -	P2,782,361
Derivative assets	63,717	-	63,717	-	63,717
Private debt securities	29,556	-	-	29,556	29,556
<i>Financial assets at FVOCI:</i>					
Government securities	19,036,827	4,092,577	14,944,250	-	19,036,827
Equity securities	41,807	2,400	-	39,407	41,807
	P21,954,268	P6,335,754	P15,549,551	P68,963	P21,954,268
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					
<i>Financial Liabilities</i>					
Derivative liabilities	P45,214	P -	P45,214	P -	P45,214
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
<i>Financial Assets</i>					
<i>Investment securities at amortized cost:</i>					
Government securities	P34,461,471	P6,544,301	P26,949,415	P -	P33,493,716
Private debt securities	2,150,197	265,575	1,715,331	-	1,980,906
<i>Loans and receivables:</i>					
Receivables from customers	133,829,158	-	-	136,682,790	136,682,790
Less unearned interest	67,358	-	-	67,358	67,358
	133,761,800	-	-	136,615,432	136,615,432
Sales contract receivables	278,434	-	-	291,899	291,899
	170,651,902	6,809,876	28,664,746	136,907,331	172,381,953
<i>Non-financial Assets</i>					
Investment properties	3,992,770	-	-	10,656,631	10,656,631
	P174,644,672	P6,809,876	P28,664,746	P147,563,962	P183,038,584
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
<i>Financial Liabilities</i>					
<i>Deposit liabilities:</i>					
Time	P17,916,073	P -	P17,898,536	P -	P17,898,536
Long-term negotiable certificates	5,029,420	-	5,029,420	-	5,029,420
Bonds payable	6,534,448	-	6,569,750	-	6,569,750
	P29,479,941	P -	P29,497,706	P -	P29,497,706

In 2025 and 2024, due to changes in market conditions for certain government securities measured at FVPL and FVOCI, quoted prices in active markets were not available for these securities. However, there was sufficient information available to measure the fair values of these securities based on observable market inputs. Therefore, these securities at FVPL and FVOCI, with carrying amounts of P225.7 million and P3.3 billion, respectively, in 2025 and P0.5 million and P4.8 billion, respectively, in 2024 were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

In 2025, securities at FVPL and FVOCI, with carrying amount of P0.5 million and P4.3 billion, respectively, were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy since quoted prices in active markets were already available. In 2024, securities at FVPL and FVOCI, with carrying amount of P141.6 million and P56.6 million, respectively, were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy since quoted prices in active markets were already available.

In 2025 and 2024, there have been no transfers into and out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

An instrument in its entirety is classified as Level 3 if a significant portion of the instrument's fair value is driven by unobservable inputs. Unobservable in this context means that there is little or no current market data available from which the price at which an arm's length transaction would be likely to occur can be derived. For unquoted equity securities, fair values are estimated using valuation techniques such as the adjusted net asset value method.

The carrying values of the financial assets and liabilities not included in the fair value hierarchy table shown above approximate their respective fair values as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

7. Segment Reporting

The Bank's operating businesses are recognized and managed separately according to the nature of services provided and the different markets served, with each segment representing a strategic business unit. Operating segments are reported in accordance with internal reporting to SET who is responsible for allocating resources to the segments and assessing their performance. Segment performance is evaluated based on net income before provision/reversal of credit and impairment losses, share in net loss of an associate, and income tax expense. The Bank's business segments follow:

Treasury Management Group - principally provides money market, trading and treasury services, as well as management of the Bank's funding operations by use of treasury bills, government securities and placements and acceptances with other banks.

Corporate Banking Group - principally handles loans and other credit facilities for corporate institutional, and middle market clients.

Branch Banking Group - principally supervises customers' deposits and offers standard customer transactional services through the branch network.

Consumer Group - principally manages home, automobile, and salary loans for individual customers.

Others - includes but not limited to Credit Cards, Transaction Banking, Investment Banking, Trust, and Acquired Assets. Other operations of the Bank also include operations and financial control groups.

Segment assets and liabilities comprise operating assets and liabilities, including borrowings. Revenues and expenses that are directly attributable to a particular business segment and the relevant portions of the Bank's revenues and expenses that can be allocated to that business segment are accordingly reflected as revenues and expenses of that business segment. Transactions between the business segments are carried out at arm's length. The Bank uses an Internal Funds Transfer Pricing rate to allocate the cost of funds or to recognize internal revenue for deposit takers. Interest income is reported net, as management primarily relies on the net interest income as performance measure, not the gross income and expense. The Bank has no significant customers which contributes 10.0% or more of the Bank's revenue net of interest expense. Internal charges and transfer pricing adjustments have been reflected in the performance of each business.

The segment information of the Bank for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 for statements of income items, and as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 for statements of financial position items follow (amounts in millions):

	December 31, 2025					Total
	Treasury Management Group	Corporate Banking Group	Branch Banking Group	Consumer Group	Others	
Statement of Income						
Net interest income:						
Third party	P2,787	P9,170	(P2,840)	P1,355	P306	P10,778
Intersegment	(2,447)	(7,497)	9,172	(1,061)	1,833	-
Net interest income	340	1,673	6,332	294	2,139	10,778
Non-interest income	348	52	67	96	1,267	1,830
Total revenues	688	1,725	6,399	390	3,406	12,608
Compensation and fringe benefits	29	38	588	86	2,296	3,037
General and administrative expenses	87	20	1,268	48	1,835	3,258
Taxes and licenses	295	423	445	79	(119)	1,123
Total expenses	411	481	2,301	213	4,012	7,418
Income (losses) before provision for credit losses and income tax expense	P277	P1,244	P4,098	P177	(P606)	P5,190
Provision for credit and impairment losses						P382
Share in net loss of an associate						1
Income tax expense						1,267
Net income						P3,540
Other Segment Information						
Capital expenditures	P9	P2	P69	P5	P145	P230
Depreciation and amortization	P5	P5	P108	P8	P691	P817
Statement of Financial Position						
Total assets	P95,200	P142,711	P18,286	P19,251	P11,406	P286,854
Total liabilities	29,466	203	215,464	61	5,081	250,275

	December 31, 2024					Total
	Treasury Management Group	Corporate Banking Group	Branch Banking Group	Consumer Group	Others	
Statement of Income						
Net interest income:						
Third party	P2,976	P8,060	(P3,209)	P1,100	P184	P9,111
Intersegment	(1,469)	(6,661)	8,449	(824)	505	-
Net interest income	1,507	1,399	5,240	276	689	9,111
Non-interest income	124	42	83	54	1,342	1,645
Total revenues	1,631	1,441	5,323	330	2,031	10,756
Compensation and fringe benefits	24	35	572	73	1,934	2,638
General and administrative expenses	74	19	1,217	46	1,584	2,940
Taxes and licenses	206	348	455	63	23	1,095
Total expenses	304	402	2,244	182	3,541	6,673
Income (losses) before provision for credit losses and income tax expense	P1,327	P1,039	P3,079	P148	(P1,510)	P4,083
Provision for credit and impairment losses						P139
Share in net loss of an associate						1
Income tax expense						918
Net income						P3,025
Other Segment Information						
Capital expenditures	P3	P6	P67	P8	P292	P376
Depreciation and amortization	P4	P4	P86	P8	P617	P719

	December 31, 2024					Total
	Treasury Management Group	Corporate Banking Group	Branch Banking Group	Consumer Group	Others	
Statement of Financial Position						
Total assets	P96,833	P121,696	P21,561	P15,249	P10,101	P265,440
Total liabilities	9,284	353	211,233	160	11,180	232,210
December 31, 2023						
	Treasury Management Group	Corporate Banking Group	Branch Banking Group	Consumer Group	Others	Total
Statement of Income						
Net interest income:						
Third party	P2,908	P7,049	(P2,707)	P958	P88	P8,296
Intersegment	(2,269)	(5,723)	7,021	(662)	1,633	-
Net interest income	639	1,326	4,314	296	1,721	8,296
Non-interest income	140	73	96	52	1,318	1,679
Total revenues	779	1,399	4,410	348	3,039	9,975
Compensation and fringe benefits	23	33	668	77	1,468	2,269
General and administrative expenses	137	17	1,078	47	1,548	2,827
Taxes and licenses	197	314	425	60	67	1,063
Total expenses	357	364	2,171	184	3,083	6,159
Income (losses) before provision for credit losses and income tax expense	P422	P1,035	P2,239	P164	(P44)	P3,816
Provision for credit and impairment losses						P79
Share in net loss of an associate						1
Income tax expense						934
Net income						P2,802
Other Segment Information						
Capital expenditures	P6	P8	P156	P3	P226	P399
Depreciation and amortization	P4	P4	P59	P7	P492	P566

Non-Interest income consists of trading and investment securities gains (losses), service charges, fees and commissions, foreign exchange gains, gain on foreclosure, and sale of property and equipment and foreclosed assets and miscellaneous income.

Other expenses consist of compensation and fringe benefits, taxes and licenses, rent and utilities, depreciation and amortization, insurance, service fees and commissions, subscription fees, entertainment and recreation, management and professional fees, amortization of software costs and miscellaneous expense.

8. Interbank Loans Receivable and Securities Purchased under Resale Agreements

This account consists of:

	Note	2025	2024
SPURA		P5,500,000,000	P -
Interbank loans receivable		2,148,540,553	3,587,849,088
		7,648,540,553	3,587,849,088
Less allowance for credit losses	17	1,032,553	484,360
		P7,647,508,000	P3,587,364,728

SPURA represents overnight lending placements with the BSP where the underlying securities cannot be sold or re-pledged to parties other than the BSP.

Interbank loans receivable consists of overnight lending placements and short-term loans with original maturities of three months or less from the date of placement granted to other banks.

Interest income on SPURA and interbank loans receivable follows:

	2025	2024	2023
SPURA	P441,173,712	P430,247,101	P746,318,560
Interbank loans receivable	111,885,871	111,800,877	129,387,516
	P553,059,583	P542,047,978	P875,706,076

SPURA bears interest rates ranging from 4.5% to 6.0% in 2025, from 5.9% to 6.7% in 2024, and from 5.5% to 6.4% in 2023.

Peso-denominated interbank loans receivable bear interest rates ranging from 4.8% to 6.0% in 2025, from 5.8% to 6.6% in 2024, and from 5.5% to 6.5% in 2023. Dollar-denominated interbank loans receivable bear interest rates ranging from 1.8% to 4.7%, from 4.2% to 5.8%, and from 3.0% to 5.6% in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

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

Financial assets at FVPL consist of:

	2025	2024
Government securities	P5,132,997,906	P2,782,360,563
Derivative assets	36,710,038	63,717,369
Private debt securities	-	29,555,862
	P5,169,707,944	P2,875,633,794

Private debt securities pertain to investment in MRT III bonds that do not qualify as SPPI, thus, mandatorily classified and measured as financial assets at FVPL.

As at December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, financial assets at FVPL are adjusted for unrealized gain of P65.0 million, unrealized loss of (P1.0 million) and unrealized gain of P22.8 million, respectively (see Note 28).

Derivative Financial Instruments

This includes warrants amounting to \$0.05 million acquired by the Bank in June 2008. The warrants give the Bank the option or right to exchange its holding of certain Republic of the Philippines Global Bonds into peso-denominated government securities upon occurrence of a predetermined credit event. The warrants will mature in November 2032.

Forward swaps refer to spot purchase or sale of one currency against another with an offsetting agreement to sell or purchase the same currency at an agreed forward rate in the future. As at December 31, 2025, these pertain to 4 contracts with notional amount of \$5.0 million each, one contract with notional amount of \$10.0 million and two contracts with notional amount of €2.5 million each. As at December 31, 2024, these pertain to 13 contracts with notional amount of \$5.0 million each and three contracts with notional amount of \$10.0 million each.

The table in the succeeding page shows the fair values of derivative financial instruments entered into by the Bank, recorded as derivative assets or derivative liabilities, together with the notional amount. The notional amount is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset and is the basis upon which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The notional amount indicates the volume of transactions outstanding as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 and is not indicative of either market risk or credit risk.

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Derivative Assets	Notional Amount	Derivative Assets	Notional Amount
Freestanding derivatives:				
Warrants	P29,395,000	\$50,000	P28,922,500	\$50,000
Forwards	7,315,038	20,000,000	34,794,869	50,000,000
	P36,710,038	\$20,050,000	P63,717,369	\$50,050,000

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Derivative Liabilities	Notional Amount	Derivative Liabilities	Notional Amount
Freestanding derivatives:				
Forwards	P1,971,325	\$10,000,000	P45,214,075	\$45,000,000
Forwards	114,141	€5,000,000	-	-
	P2,085,466		P45,214,075	\$45,000,000

10. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Government securities	P34,793,433,601	P19,036,826,434
Equity securities	224,876,725	41,807,401
	P35,018,310,326	P19,078,633,835

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the ECL allowance on debt securities at FVOCI included under “Net unrealized losses on financial assets at FVOCI” amounted to P3.2 million and P1.9 million, respectively (see Note 17).

Equity Securities

This account consists of ordinary shares from a foreign financial institution, non-marketable equity securities and club shares. The Bank has designated these equity securities at FVOCI as these are held for medium or long-term strategic investments rather than for trading.

Equity securities include the Bank’s 3.07% equity interest in Banco National de Guinea Equatorial (BANGE) as part of its partnership with the National Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. The carrying amount of the equity securities amounted to P106.1 million and P19.1 million as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Dividend income received from BANGE in 2025, 2024, and 2023 amounted to P2.7 million, P2.5 million and P4.0 million, respectively, booked under “Miscellaneous Income” in the statements of income (see Note 31).

In 2025, 2024, and 2023, the Bank disposed of equity shares with carrying value of P3.7 million, P98.7 million, and P0.9 million, respectively, and transferred to “Retained earnings” account the realized gain of P15.3 million, P82.3 million, and P7.5 million in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively, in order to achieve the Bank’s strategy to derecognize from the books equity shares that were no longer in use.

Dividend income from equity securities at FVOCI amounted to P2.7 million, P3.9 million, and P5.6 million in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively, booked under “Miscellaneous Income” in Statements of Income (see Note 31).

Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets at FVOCI

The movements of net unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at FVOCI follow:

	Note	2025	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year		(P534,761,685)	(P421,192,531)	(P730,966,925)
Net unrealized gains (losses) recognized as OCI		801,574,327	(29,535,641)	324,174,117
Effect of tax	32	(136,437,696)	(946,234)	(363,597)
Realized gains taken to profit or loss	28	(16,457,282)	(1,623,076)	(6,964,361)
ECL on debt securities at FVOCI	17	1,254,079	838,797	455,690
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) recorded in OCI		649,933,428	(31,266,154)	317,301,849
Realized gains taken to retained earnings		(15,282,401)	(82,303,000)	(7,527,455)
Balance at end of year		P99,889,342	(P534,761,685)	(P421,192,531)

11. Investment Securities at Amortized Cost

This account consists of:

	Note	2025	2024
Government securities		P39,479,667,743	P34,465,484,615
Private debt securities	33	1,896,105,862	2,150,432,619
		41,375,773,605	36,615,917,234
Less allowance for credit losses	17	4,698,688	4,248,853
		P41,371,074,917	P36,611,668,381

No investment securities at amortized cost were sold in 2025, 2024 and 2023.

12. Loans and Receivables

This account consists of:

	<i>Note</i>	2025	2024
Receivables from customers:			
Term loans		P124,556,652,487	P102,819,507,055
Agri-agra loans		13,596,027,710	13,757,055,407
Housing loans		12,283,490,731	9,564,719,568
Auto loans		6,335,496,146	5,079,022,446
Bills purchased, import bills and trust receipts	22	1,543,834,876	1,227,464,415
Direct advances		364,480,041	364,009,899
Others		3,127,426,049	2,668,785,562
		161,807,408,040	135,480,564,352
Less unearned interest income		83,143,147	67,358,184
		161,724,264,893	135,413,206,168
Accrued interest receivable:			
Loans and receivables		1,222,141,660	1,065,846,459
Trading and investment securities		955,491,708	665,093,026
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA		2,224,577	2,181,497
Due from BSP and other banks		1,813,333	20,766,667
Accounts receivable		1,452,597,335	1,573,836,315
Unquoted debt securities		291,578,219	291,578,217
Sales contract receivables		281,310,365	334,864,748
RCOCI		3,337,849	5,152,412
		165,934,759,939	139,372,525,509
Less allowance for credit losses	17	3,115,455,239	2,867,185,128
		P162,819,304,700	P136,505,340,381

Bills purchased, import bills and trust receipts include bills purchased with contra account in "Bills purchased - contra" under "Other Liabilities" in the statements of financial position amounting to P1.5 billion and P0.8 billion as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Notes 22 and 33). Bills purchased - contra represents liabilities arising from the outright purchases of checks due for clearing as a means of immediate financing offered by the Bank to its clients.

Other receivables from customers pertain to consumer loans such as benefit loans, salary loans, and credit cards.

Accounts receivable mainly consist of amounts due from customers and other parties under open-account arrangements, advances for buyers of foreclosed properties, receivables from employees and other miscellaneous receivables.

Sales contract receivables arise mainly from the sale of foreclosed properties booked under "Investment properties" accounts.

In 2020, the Bank granted reliefs under the Bayanihan Acts during the COVID-19 period, resulting in non-substantial modifications of contractual cash flows. The Bank recognized related accretion in interest income on these modified loans amounting to P1.6 million, P2.4 million, and P3.4 million in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

Interest Income on Loans and Receivables

This account consists of:

	2025	2024	2023
Receivables from customers:			
Term loans	P8,135,209,931	P6,855,178,084	P6,145,776,140
Agri-agra loans	953,314,815	1,117,870,332	817,533,328
Housing loans	788,335,878	640,753,034	566,980,066
Auto loans	469,255,291	361,304,335	297,279,192
Bills purchased, import bills and trust receipts	15,939,870	6,355,704	1,704,583
Direct advances	12,824,904	14,761,046	18,960,417
Others	437,427,849	407,824,691	371,451,465
	10,812,308,538	9,404,047,226	8,219,685,191
Sales contract receivable	21,403,439	24,489,114	24,987,312
	P10,833,711,977	P9,428,536,340	P8,244,672,503

*Others pertain to interest income from consumer loans such as benefit loans, salary loans, and credit cards.

As at December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, 37.6%, 63.5%, and 60.3%, respectively, of the total receivables from customers were subject to periodic interest repricing.

Peso-denominated loans earn annual fixed interest rates ranging from 2.8% to 26.3% in 2025, from 2.8% to 28.8% in 2024, and from 2.5% to 28.8% in 2023. Dollar-denominated loans earn annual fixed interest rates ranging from 3.5% to 8.8% in 2025 and 2024, and 3.5% to 9.8% in 2023.

Sales contract receivables bear fixed interest rates ranging from 5.3% to 11.6% in 2025, 2024, and 2023.

13. Investment in an Associate

The movements in Bank's equity investment in BIC follow:

	Note	2025	2024	2023
Acquisition cost (24.26%-owned)		P75,395,200	P75,395,200	P75,395,200
Accumulated equity in net loss and OCI:				
Balance at beginning of year		(35,036,909)	(33,935,650)	(29,946,787)
Share in net loss		(841,298)	(610,815)	(782,580)
Share in other comprehensive loss		(169,941)	(490,444)	(3,206,283)
Balance at end of year		(36,048,148)	(35,036,909)	(33,935,650)
Allowance for impairment loss	17	(5,925,786)	(5,925,786)	(5,925,786)
	33	P33,421,266	P34,432,505	P35,533,764

The following table shows the summarized financial information of BIC:

	2025**	2024*	2023*
Assets	P144,743,742	P147,818,995	P151,989,247
Liabilities	8,422,060	8,096,648	7,930,965
Net assets	136,321,682	139,722,347	144,058,282
Revenues	1,665,625	1,358,955	1,128,538
Net loss for the year	(3,467,839)	(3,628,227)	(3,660,176)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	67,175	(707,709)	(2,128,441)
Total comprehensive loss	(3,400,664)	(4,335,936)	(5,788,617)

* Based on 2023 and 2024 audited financial statements

** Based on 2025 unaudited financial information

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank's subscribed capital stock in BIC amounted to P75.8 million out of BIC's outstanding capital stock of P312.5 million.

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

The movements in property and equipment and right-of-use assets follow:

Note	December 31, 2025						Total
	Land	Buildings	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Right-of-Use Assets (Note 30)		
Cost							
Balance at January 1	P41,569,630	P916,058,743	P1,900,252,411	P967,274,612	P1,189,058,500	P5,014,213,896	
Additions	-	19,835,052	256,837,320	43,855,007	259,651,210	580,178,589	
Disposals	-	-	(257,920,231)	-	(215,684,283)	(473,604,514)	
Balance at December 31	41,569,630	935,893,795	1,899,169,500	1,011,129,619	1,233,025,427	5,120,787,971	
Less Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization							
Balance at January 1	-	337,136,916	1,217,609,920	877,836,382	576,268,178	3,008,851,396	
Depreciation and amortization	-	26,311,166	207,580,624	42,618,012	236,453,434	512,963,236	
Disposals	-	-	(207,863,103)	-	(215,149,248)	(423,012,351)	
Balance at December 31	-	363,448,082	1,217,327,441	920,454,394	597,572,364	3,098,802,281	
Allowance for impairment losses	17	5,022,885	239,593	-	-	5,262,478	
Net Book Value at December 31	P36,546,745	P572,206,120	P681,842,059	P90,675,225	P635,453,063	P2,016,723,212	

Note	December 31, 2024						Total
	Land	Buildings	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Right-of-Use Assets (Note 30)		
Cost							
Balance at January 1	P41,569,630	P901,766,207	P1,918,604,702	P911,431,842	P1,136,772,123	P4,910,144,504	
Additions	-	14,292,536	376,145,793	55,842,770	282,902,827	729,183,926	
Reclassification	16	-	739,187	-	-	739,187	
Disposals	-	-	(395,237,271)	-	(230,616,450)	(625,853,721)	
Balance at December 31	41,569,630	916,058,743	1,900,252,411	967,274,612	1,189,058,500	5,014,213,896	
Less Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization							
Balance at January 1	-	311,880,204	1,367,954,198	843,074,600	590,777,074	3,113,686,076	
Depreciation and amortization	-	25,256,712	201,598,668	34,761,782	214,740,831	476,357,993	
Disposals	-	-	(351,942,946)	-	(229,249,727)	(581,192,673)	
Balance at December 31	-	337,136,916	1,217,609,920	877,836,382	576,268,178	3,008,851,396	
Allowance for impairment losses	17	5,022,885	239,593	-	-	5,262,478	
Net Book Value at December 31	P36,546,745	P578,682,234	P682,642,491	P89,438,230	P612,790,322	P2,000,100,022	

Note	December 31, 2023					Total
	Land	Buildings	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Right-of-Use Assets (Note 30)	
Cost						
Balance at January 1	P41,569,630	P875,749,388	P1,628,976,165	P869,866,640	P1,035,535,118	P4,451,696,941
Additions	-	26,016,819	398,797,324	41,565,202	313,175,775	779,555,120
Disposals	-	-	(109,168,787)	-	(211,938,770)	(321,107,557)
Balance at December 31	41,569,630	901,766,207	1,918,604,702	911,431,842	1,136,772,123	4,910,144,504
Less Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization						
Balance at January 1	-	288,710,154	1,308,085,343	821,224,328	602,102,604	3,020,122,429
Depreciation and amortization	-	23,170,050	120,668,429	21,850,272	200,613,240	366,301,991
Disposals	-	-	(60,799,574)	-	(211,938,770)	(272,738,344)
Balance at December 31	-	311,880,204	1,367,954,198	843,074,600	590,777,074	3,113,686,076
Allowance for impairment losses	17	5,022,885	239,593	-	-	5,262,478
Net Book Value at December 31		P36,546,745	P589,646,410	P550,650,504	P545,995,049	P1,791,195,950

In 2025, 2024 and 2023, the net gains on sale of property and equipment included under "Gains on foreclosure and sale of property and equipment and foreclosed assets - net" account in the statements of income amounted to P0.8 million, P0.6 million and P0.9 million, respectively.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the cost of fully depreciated property and equipment still in use amounted to P1.6 billion and P1.7 billion, respectively.

15. Investment Properties

The movements in investment properties follow:

Note	December 31, 2025		
	Land	Buildings	Total
Balance at January 1	P3,317,361,448	P1,839,539,046	P5,156,900,494
Additions	197,932,502	327,186,355	525,118,857
Disposals	(149,702,267)	(295,446,330)	(445,148,597)
Balance at December 31	3,365,591,683	1,871,279,071	5,236,870,754
Less Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at January 1	-	972,800,408	972,800,408
Depreciation	-	122,978,687	122,978,687
Disposal	-	(168,852,085)	(168,852,085)
Balance at December 31	-	926,927,010	926,927,010
Less Allowance for Impairment Losses	17	187,279,626	194,134,436
		P3,178,312,057	P937,497,251
			P4,115,809,308

Note	December 31, 2024		
	Land	Buildings	Total
Balance at January 1	P3,404,733,373	P1,397,867,451	P4,802,600,824
Additions	30,560,377	472,491,298	503,051,675
Disposals	(111,002,630)	(30,819,703)	(141,822,333)
Write-off	(6,929,672)	-	(6,929,672)
Balance at December 31	3,317,361,448	1,839,539,046	5,156,900,494
Less Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at January 1	-	876,516,450	876,516,450
Depreciation	-	116,089,583	116,089,583
Disposal	-	(19,805,625)	(19,805,625)
Write-off	-	-	-
Balance at December 31	-	972,800,408	972,800,408
Less Allowance for Impairment Losses	17	186,597,978	191,329,926
		P3,130,763,470	P862,006,690
			P3,992,770,160

	Note	December 31, 2023		
		Land	Buildings	Total
Balance at January 1		P3,194,101,578	P1,232,705,893	P4,426,807,471
Additions		358,235,659	230,367,748	588,603,407
Disposals		(137,068,053)	(63,508,658)	(200,576,711)
Write-off		(10,535,811)	(1,697,532)	(12,233,343)
Balance at December 31		3,404,733,373	1,397,867,451	4,802,600,824
Less Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance at January 1		-	824,917,030	824,917,030
Depreciation		-	103,128,616	103,128,616
Disposal		-	(49,972,740)	(49,972,740)
Write-off		-	(1,556,456)	(1,556,456)
Balance at December 31		-	876,516,450	876,516,450
Less Allowance for Impairment				
Losses	17	245,057,307	4,900,569	249,957,876
		P3,159,676,066	P516,450,432	P3,676,126,498

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the aggregate market value of investment properties amounted to P11.1 billion and P10.7 billion, respectively. Information about the fair value measurement of investment properties is presented in Note 6.

Gain on foreclosure and sale of investment properties included under “Gains on foreclosure and sale of property and equipment and foreclosed assets - net” consists of the following:

	2025	2024	2023
Gain on assets sold	P285,174,378	P149,917,862	P196,428,853
Gain on foreclosure	101,135,338	173,000,899	284,652,924
	P386,309,716	P322,918,761	P481,081,777

In 2025, rental income on investment properties (included in “Miscellaneous income” account in the statements of income) amounted P0.9 million (see Note 31). No rental income on investment properties was received in 2024 and 2023.

No direct operating expenses on investment properties that generated rental income were incurred in 2025, 2024 and 2023. Direct operating expenses on investment properties such as security and insurance expenses, included under “Rent and utilities” account, litigation expenses, included under “Litigation and acquired assets-related expenses” in “Other expenses - miscellaneous” account, and real estate taxes, included under “Taxes and licenses” account in the statements of income, that did not generate rental income in 2025, 2024, and 2023 amounted to P111.2 million, P104.3 million, and P83.7 million, respectively (see Note 31).

16. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	Note	2025	2024
Miscellaneous assets - TRB	34	P4,348,088,462	P4,348,088,462
Creditable withholding tax		2,852,106,815	2,507,941,075
Intangible assets*		587,466,559	501,929,014
Retirement assets	29	336,634,990	427,290,277
Sinking fund	24	312,044,149	301,145,218
Prepaid expenses		227,282,167	236,300,582
Documentary stamps		153,721,807	166,665,788
Other properties acquired*		69,864,118	66,500,954
Others		234,173,242	212,297,920
		9,121,382,309	8,768,159,290
Less allowance for impairment losses	17	4,438,080,118	4,438,022,445
		P4,683,302,191	P4,330,136,845

*net of accumulated amortization/depreciation, gross of allowance for impairment losses

Miscellaneous Assets - TRB

This account includes non-performing assets (NPAs) amounting to P4.3 billion as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 which were assumed by the Bank in connection with the Purchase and Sale Agreement (PSA) entered into by the Bank with Traders Royal Bank (TRB) in 2002 (see Note 34). Pursuant to the requirements of PFRS Accounting Standards, the allowance for impairment losses on the NPAs amounting to P4.3 billion as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, were charged in full in the period incurred.

For its separate prudential reporting to BSP, the Bank was allowed under the MB Resolution No. 1751, dated November 8, 2001, as further amended by MB Resolution No. 489, dated April 3, 2003 and pursuant to MB Resolution No. 1950, dated November 21, 2013, to defer the full recognition of the impairment losses. The Bank annually recognizes provisions for impairment losses to gradually meet the foregoing provisioning requirement based on the net yield earned by the Bank from the Financial Assistance Agreement (FAA) with Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC) until November 29, 2013 when the collateralized government securities was sold and the obligation was fully settled. In 2022, the Bank recognized P1.3 billion provisions for prudential reporting to BSP to fully recognize the impairment losses on the NPAs.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of:

	2025	2024
Software costs*	P527,466,559	P441,929,014
Branch licenses	60,000,000	60,000,000
	P587,466,559	P501,929,014

*net of accumulated amortization

Movements in software costs follow:

	2025	2024	2023
Cost			
Balance at January 1	P1,303,017,961	P1,074,904,202	P1,027,748,294
Additions	230,358,709	228,113,759	149,908,692
Write-off	-	-	(102,752,784)
Balance at end of year	1,533,376,670	1,303,017,961	1,074,904,202
Less Accumulated Amortization			
Balance at January 1	861,088,947	765,491,126	701,223,986
Amortization for the year	144,821,164	95,597,821	76,741,228
Write-off	-	-	(12,474,088)
Balance at end of year	1,005,910,111	861,088,947	765,491,126
Net Book Value	P527,466,559	P441,929,014	P309,413,076

Other Properties Acquired

Movements in the other properties acquired follow:

	Note	2025	2024	2023
Cost				
Balance at January 1		P204,855,558	P283,409,284	P245,108,000
Additions		80,866,000	71,813,000	86,927,784
Disposals		(78,648,558)	(148,067,726)	(48,626,500)
Reclassification	14	-	(2,299,000)	-
Balance at end of year		207,073,000	204,855,558	283,409,284
Less Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance at January 1		138,354,604	209,915,332	201,981,840
Depreciation for the year		36,637,618	30,719,655	19,948,439
Disposals		(37,783,340)	(100,872,272)	(12,014,947)
Reclassification	14	-	(1,408,111)	-
Balance at end of year		137,208,882	138,354,604	209,915,332
Net Book Value		P69,864,118	P66,500,954	P73,493,952

In 2025, 2024 and 2023, gain on foreclosure amounted to P1.5 million, P3.6 million and P4.7 million, respectively. Gain on sale of other properties acquired under "Gains on foreclosure and sale of property and equipment and foreclosed assets - net" amounted to P13.8 million, P14.4 million, and P8.7 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Others include security deposit, unused supplies and forms and petty cash fund.

17. Allowance for Credit and Impairment Losses

Movements in ECL allowances in 2025, 2024 and 2023 on financial assets, other than loans and receivables, are summarized as follows (amounts in thousands):

	December 31, 2025					Total
	Due from BSP	Due from Other Banks	Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA (Note 8)	Financial Assets at FVOCI (Note 10)	Investment Securities at Amortized Cost (Note 11)	
ECL allowance, January 1, 2025	P6,469	P516	P484	P1,929	P4,249	P13,647
Provision for (reversal of) credit and impairment losses for the year	(4,031)	(234)	544	1,253	428	(2,040)
Foreign exchange differences	-	2	5	1	22	30
ECL allowance, December 31, 2025	P2,438	P284	P1,033	P3,183	P4,699	P11,637

	December 31, 2024					Total
	Due from BSP	Due from Other Banks	Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA (Note 8)	Financial Assets at FVOCI (Note 10)	Investment Securities at Amortized Cost (Note 11)	
ECL allowance, January 1, 2024	P3,277	P142	P2,715	P1,090	P6,209	13,433
Provision for (reversal of) credit and impairment losses for the year	3,192	366	(2,245)	836	(1,977)	172
Foreign exchange differences	-	8	14	3	17	42
ECL allowance, December 31, 2024	P6,469	P516	P484	P1,929	P4,249	P13,647

	December 31, 2023					Total
	Due from BSP	Due from Other Banks	Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA (Note 8)	Financial Assets at FVOCI (Note 10)	Investment Securities at Amortized Cost (Note 11)	
ECL allowance, January 1, 2023	P3,197	P141	P2,481	P634	P6,069	P12,522
Provision for (reversal of) credit and impairment losses for the year	80	2	238	456	145	921
Foreign exchange differences	-	(1)	(4)	-	(5)	(10)
ECL allowance, December 31, 2023	P3,277	P142	P2,715	P1,090	P6,209	P13,433

All accounts above were carried at Stage 1 and there were no transfers into and out of Stage 1 in 2025, 2024 and 2023.

The ECL allowance on financial assets at FVOCI is included in the “Net unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at FVOCI” account in the statements of financial position (see Note 10).

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, ECL on off-balance sheet exposures amounted to P25.1 million and P45.8 million, respectively (see Note 22). In 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Bank recognized provision for (reversal of) ECL on loan commitment and financial guarantees amounting to (P20.8 million), P22.1 million, and (P10.0 million), respectively.

In 2025 and 2024, the Bank recognized a reversal of allowance for credit losses on loans and receivables amounting to P656.6 million and P10.8 million, respectively, which is included under “Provision for credit and impairment losses” account in the statements of income, as a result of the recalibration of its existing ECL framework to incorporate the most recent data and developments in the macroeconomic environment of the Bank (see Notes 3 and 4). The amount of the effect in future periods is not disclosed because estimating the impact is impracticable.

The tables below and in the succeeding pages summarize the movements in ECL allowances on loans and receivables in 2025, 2024 and 2023 (amounts in thousands).

	December 31, 2025										
	Term Loans	Housing Loans	Auto Loans	Bills Purchased, Import Bills and Trust Receipts	Direct Advances	Agri Agra Loans	Others*	Total Receivables from Customers	Sales Contract Receivables	Other Receivables**	Total
Stage 1											
ECL Loans, January 1, 2025	P288,888	P3,579	P7,850	P3,825	P106	P43,368	P59,441	P407,057	P2,389	P11,654	P421,100
Provision for credit and impairment losses	(1,049)	13,171	40,356	8,929	9,946	220,892	11,521	303,766	(395)	7,249	310,620
Transfer from Stage 1	(151,236)	(12,861)	(42,832)	(10,877)	(9,970)	(251,371)	(3,505)	(482,652)	(267)	(10,415)	(493,334)
Transfer from Stage 2	-	69	50	-	-	-	11	130	4	2	136
Transfer from Stage 3	-	17	-	-	-	-	3	20	5	-	25
Foreign exchange differences	134	-	-	-	-	(77)	28	85	-	(1)	84
	136,737	3,975	5,424	1,877	82	12,812	67,499	228,406	1,736	8,489	238,631
Stage 2											
ECL Loans, January 1, 2025	103,798	7,604	7,420	-	37	4,901	18,306	142,066	55	26,454	168,575
Provision for credit and impairment losses	(59,239)	(2,728)	(3,623)	-	(37)	(8,798)	3,968	(70,457)	(30)	16,288	(54,199)
Transfer from Stage 1	145,558	7,361	13,843	-	30	178,662	404	345,858	98	3,421	349,377
Transfer from Stage 2	-	(3,291)	(3,209)	-	-	-	(883)	(7,383)	(23)	(3,665)	(11,071)
Transfer from Stage 3	-	40	-	-	-	-	11	51	4	2	57
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	3,897	3	3,900	-	37	3,937
	190,117	8,986	14,431	-	30	178,662	21,809	414,035	104	42,537	456,676
Stage 3											
ECL Loans, January 1, 2025	304,767	73,501	243,411	45,927	69,569	138,284	226,825	1,102,284	53,986	1,121,240	2,277,510
Provision for credit and impairment losses	10,664	(40,898)	40,546	(629)	-	(7,026)	106,704	109,361	(115)	36,500	145,746
Transfer from Stage 1	5,678	5,500	28,989	10,877	9,940	72,709	3,101	136,794	169	6,994	143,957
Transfer from Stage 2	-	3,222	3,159	-	-	-	872	7,253	19	3,663	10,935
Transfer from Stage 3	-	(57)	-	-	-	-	(14)	(71)	(9)	(2)	(82)
Movement due to foreclosure/settlement	-	(747)	(33,018)	-	-	-	-	(33,765)	-	(3,528)	(37,293)
Write-off	(628)	(55)	(2,027)	(46,037)	-	-	(74,878)	(123,625)	-	(502)	(124,127)
Foreign exchange differences	981	-	-	740	-	-	50	1,771	-	1,731	3,502
	321,462	40,466	281,060	10,878	79,509	203,967	262,660	1,200,002	54,050	1,166,096	2,420,148
Total											
ECL Loans, January 1, 2025	697,453	84,684	258,681	49,752	69,712	186,553	304,572	1,651,407	56,430	1,159,348	2,867,185
Provision for credit and impairment losses	(49,624)	(30,455)	77,279	8,300	9,909	205,068	122,193	342,670	(540)	60,037	402,167
Transfer from Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movement due to foreclosure/settlement	-	(747)	(33,018)	-	-	-	-	(33,765)	-	(3,528)	(37,293)
Write-off	(628)	(55)	(2,027)	(46,037)	-	-	(74,878)	(123,625)	-	(502)	(124,127)
Foreign exchange differences	1,115	-	-	740	-	3,820	81	5,756	-	1,767	7,523
	P648,316	P53,427	P300,915	P12,755	P79,621	P395,441	P351,968	P1,842,443	P55,890	P1,217,122	P3,115,455

*Comprised of benefit loans, salary loans and credit cards.

**Comprised of accrued interest receivables, accounts receivables and RCOCI

December 31, 2024

	Term Loans	Housing Loans	Auto Loans	Bills Purchased, Import Bills and Trust Receipts	Direct Advances	Agri Agra Loans	Others*	Total Receivables from Customers	Sales Contract Receivables	Other Receivables**	Total
Stage 1											
ECL Loans, January 1, 2024	P190,471	P7,863	P3,948	P2,202	P107	P16,849	P39,707	P261,147	P2,825	P5,111	P269,083
Provision for credit and impairment losses	234,684	5,969	16,593	1,623	36	31,006	24,593	314,504	(363)	9,109	323,250
Transfer from Stage 1	(136,965)	(10,510)	(12,750)	-	(37)	(4,901)	(4,988)	(170,151)	(124)	(2,580)	(172,855)
Transfer from Stage 2	-	136	58	-	-	-	26	220	26	4	250
Transfer from Stage 3	-	120	1	-	-	-	1	122	25	1	148
Foreign exchange differences	698	1	-	-	-	414	102	1,215	-	9	1,224
	288,888	3,579	7,850	3,825	106	43,368	59,441	407,057	2,389	11,654	421,100
Stage 2											
ECL Loans, January 1, 2024	132,854	17,282	4,122	-	29	76	17,461	171,824	52	23,606	195,482
Provision for credit and impairment losses	(9,137)	(13,084)	(2,547)	-	(29)	(76)	(155)	(25,028)	(18)	4,531	(20,515)
Transfer from Stage 1	85,013	5,542	6,919	-	37	4,901	1,377	103,789	52	1,081	104,922
Transfer from Stage 2	(104,932)	(2,503)	(1,118)	-	-	-	(430)	(108,983)	(35)	(2,786)	(111,804)
Transfer from Stage 3	-	367	44	-	-	-	22	433	4	8	445
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	-	14	45
	103,798	7,604	7,420	-	37	4,901	18,306	142,066	55	26,454	168,575
Stage 3											
ECL Loans, January 1, 2024	407,680	172,340	232,543	89,470	121,242	185,708	186,626	1,395,609	54,151	1,105,475	2,555,235
Provision for credit and impairment losses	(94,399)	(101,281)	20,431	(12,679)	-	(47,424)	76,388	(158,964)	(217)	25,318	(133,863)
Transfer from Stage 1	51,952	4,968	5,831	-	-	-	3,611	66,362	72	1,499	67,933
Transfer from Stage 2	104,932	2,367	1,060	-	-	-	404	108,763	9	2,782	111,554
Transfer from Stage 3	-	(487)	(45)	-	-	-	(23)	(555)	(29)	(9)	(593)
Movement due to foreclosure/settlement	-	(4,523)	(16,409)	-	-	-	-	(20,932)	-	(2,852)	(23,784)
Write-off	(168,339)	-	-	(33,123)	(51,673)	-	(40,315)	(293,450)	-	(15,538)	(308,988)
Foreign exchange differences	2,941	117	-	2,259	-	-	134	5,451	-	4,565	10,016
	304,767	73,501	243,411	45,927	69,569	138,284	226,825	1,102,284	53,986	1,121,240	2,277,510
Total											
ECL Loans, January 1, 2024	731,005	197,485	240,613	91,672	121,378	202,633	243,794	1,828,580	57,028	1,134,192	3,019,800
Provision for credit and impairment losses	131,148	(108,396)	34,477	(11,056)	7	(16,494)	100,826	130,512	(598)	38,958	168,872
Transfer from Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movement due to foreclosure/settlement	-	(4,523)	(16,409)	-	-	-	-	(20,932)	-	(2,852)	(23,784)
Write-off	(168,339)	-	-	(33,123)	(51,673)	-	(40,315)	(293,450)	-	(15,538)	(308,988)
Foreign exchange differences	3,639	118	-	2,259	-	414	267	6,697	-	4,588	11,285
	P697,453	P84,684	P258,681	P49,752	P69,712	P186,553	P304,572	P1,651,407	P56,430	P1,159,348	P2,867,185

*Comprised of benefit loans, salary loans and credit cards.

**Comprised of accrued interest receivables, accounts receivables and RCOCI

December 31, 2023

	Term Loans	Housing Loans	Auto Loans	Bills Purchased, Import Bills and Trust Receipts	Direct Advances	Agri Agra Loans	Others*	Total Receivables from Customers	Sales Contract Receivables	Other Receivables**	Total
Stage 1											
ECL Loans, January 1, 2023	P180,639	P18,421	P35,735	P2,958	P120	P5,126	P57,970	P300,969	P2,632	P6,360	P309,961
Provision for credit and impairment losses	41,589	11,126	(25,378)	4,267	16	66,261	(15,519)	82,362	266	777	83,405
Transfer from Stage 1	(31,876)	(22,190)	(6,572)	(5,023)	(29)	(54,499)	(2,743)	(122,932)	(108)	(2,040)	(125,080)
Transfer from Stage 2	214	306	161	-	-	-	15	696	9	12	717
Transfer from Stage 3	-	200	2	-	-	-	3	205	26	3	234
Foreign exchange differences	(95)	-	-	-	-	(39)	(19)	(153)	-	(1)	(154)
	190,471	7,863	3,948	2,202	107	16,849	39,707	261,147	2,825	5,111	269,083
Stage 2											
ECL Loans, January 1, 2023	82,939	9,121	26,246	-	286	6,904	13,361	138,857	39	20,702	159,598
Provision for credit and impairment losses	50,129	(658)	(20,901)	-	(286)	124,381	3,572	156,237	(26)	6,945	163,156
Transfer from Stage 1	-	11,620	3,158	-	29	49	968	15,824	49	527	16,400
Transfer from Stage 2	(214)	(4,525)	(4,489)	-	-	(131,258)	(461)	(140,947)	(12)	(4,610)	(145,569)
Transfer from Stage 3	-	1,724	108	-	-	-	24	1,856	2	44	1,902
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	-	(2)	(5)
	132,854	17,282	4,122	-	29	76	17,461	171,824	52	23,606	195,482
Stage 3											
ECL Loans, January 1, 2023	465,848	144,276	341,668	88,174	133,007	17,663	612,085	1,802,721	54,298	1,134,017	2,991,036
Provision for credit and impairment losses	(36,546)	20,645	(107,031)	-	-	(17,663)	38,990	(101,605)	(181)	(31,153)	(132,939)
Transfer from Stage 1	31,876	10,570	3,414	5,023	-	54,450	1,775	107,108	59	1,513	108,680
Transfer from Stage 2	-	4,219	4,328	-	-	131,258	446	140,251	3	4,598	144,852
Transfer from Stage 3	-	(1,924)	(110)	-	-	-	(27)	(2,061)	(28)	(47)	(2,136)
Movement due to foreclosure/settlement	(9,580)	(5,422)	(9,726)	-	-	-	-	(24,728)	-	(1,340)	(26,068)
Write-off	(43,427)	-	-	(3,376)	(11,765)	-	(466,477)	(525,045)	-	(1,400)	(526,445)
Foreign exchange differences	(491)	(24)	-	(351)	-	-	(166)	(1,032)	-	(713)	(1,745)
	407,680	172,340	232,543	89,470	121,242	185,708	186,626	1,395,609	54,151	1,105,475	2,555,235
Total											
ECL Loans, January 1, 2023	729,426	171,818	403,649	91,132	133,413	29,693	683,416	2,242,547	56,969	1,161,079	3,460,595
Provision for credit and impairment losses	55,172	31,113	(153,310)	4,267	(270)	172,979	27,043	136,994	59	(23,431)	113,622
Transfer from Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movement due to foreclosure/settlement	(9,580)	(5,422)	(9,726)	-	-	-	-	(24,728)	-	(1,340)	(26,068)
Write-off	(43,427)	-	-	(3,376)	(11,765)	-	(466,477)	(525,045)	-	(1,400)	(526,445)
Foreign exchange differences	(586)	(24)	-	(351)	-	(39)	(188)	(1,188)	-	(716)	(1,904)
	P731,005	P197,485	P240,613	P91,672	P121,378	P202,633	P243,794	P1,828,580	P57,028	P1,134,192	P3,019,800

*Comprised of benefit loans, salary loans and credit cards.

**Comprised of accrued interest receivables, accounts receivables and RCOCI

The table below summarizes the movements in the gross carrying amounts of financial assets, other than loans and receivables, in 2025 and 2024 (amounts in thousands).

	December 31, 2025				
	Due from BSP	Due from Other Banks	Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA (Note 8)	Financial Assets at FVOCI (Note 10)	Investment Securities at Amortized Cost (Note 11)
Gross carrying amount, January 1, 2025	P47,919,926	P3,819,901	P3,587,849	P19,078,634	P36,615,917
New assets purchased or originated	1,325,741,056	-	2,319,386,709	18,913,550	331,986,345
Assets derecognized or repaid	(1,354,541,056)	(7,427)	(2,313,880,195)	(3,579,825)	(327,291,807)
Other movements*	(1,063,557)	(1,707,003)	(1,445,822)	605,951	65,319
Gross carrying amount, December 31, 2025	P18,056,369	P2,105,471	P7,648,541	P35,018,310	P41,375,774

*Includes movements in outstanding balances and foreign exchange differences

	December 31, 2024				
	Due from BSP	Due from Other Banks	Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA (Note 8)	Financial Assets at FVOCI (Note 10)	Investment Securities at Amortized Cost (Note 11)
Gross carrying amount, January 1, 2024	P24,275,196	P1,055,497	P20,114,496	P11,043,805	P52,477,313
New assets purchased or originated	1,021,419,244	96,270	3,157,038,787	8,570,288	98,754,644
Assets derecognized or repaid	(992,519,244)	(66,302)	(3,175,007,774)	(306,440)	(114,959,241)
Other movements*	(5,255,270)	2,734,436	1,442,340	(229,019)	343,201
Gross carrying amount, December 31, 2024	P47,919,926	P3,819,901	P3,587,849	P19,078,634	P36,615,917

*Includes movements in outstanding balances and foreign exchange differences

The tables below and in the succeeding page summarize the movements in the gross carrying amounts on loans and receivables in 2025 and 2024 (amounts in thousands).

	December 31, 2025										
	Term Loans	Housing Loans	Auto Loans	Bills Purchased, Import Bills and Trust Receipts	Direct Advances	Agri Agra Loans	Others*	Total Receivables from Customers	Sales Contract Receivables	Other Receivables**	Total
Stage 1											
Gross carrying amount, January 1, 2025	P99,716,247	P9,105,032	P4,668,511	P1,181,537	P292,192	P13,448,614	P2,213,384	P130,625,517	P238,950	P2,446,826	P133,311,293
New assets purchased or originated	71,845,699	4,035,180	2,785,924	1,546,933	229,675	6,523,980	635,855	87,603,246	70,333	1,383,427	89,057,006
Assets derecognized or repaid	(43,765,799)	(255,101)	(328,671)	(1,181,537)	(203,478)	(5,989,936)	(192,268)	(51,916,790)	(13,728)	(1,180,710)	(53,111,228)
Transfer from Stage 1	(2,972,570)	(286,487)	(440,036)	(10,877)	(23,500)	(2,974,299)	(23,855)	(6,731,624)	(26,686)	(232,648)	(6,990,958)
Transfer from Stage 2	-	52,838	10,335	-	-	-	950	64,123	397	761	65,281
Transfer from Stage 3	-	9,832	-	-	-	-	260	10,092	506	151	10,749
Other movements***	(4,640,399)	(898,843)	(1,114,851)	(3,099)	(25,724)	(517,887)	(49,023)	(7,249,826)	(96,162)	232,157	(7,113,831)
	120,183,178	11,762,451	5,581,212	1,532,957	269,165	10,490,472	2,585,303	152,404,738	173,610	2,649,964	155,228,312
Stage 2											
Gross carrying amount, January 1, 2025	2,422,683	175,498	71,241	-	962	170,000	88,332	2,928,716	5,042	48,552	2,982,310
New assets purchased or originated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognized or repaid	(1,537,683)	(12,893)	(29,269)	-	(962)	(170,000)	(4,465)	(1,755,272)	(1,550)	(38,387)	(1,795,209)
Transfer from Stage 1	2,947,810	208,918	199,627	-	3,656	2,792,525	15,523	6,168,059	9,837	93,026	6,270,922
Transfer from Stage 2	-	(99,777)	(24,662)	-	-	-	(3,029)	(127,468)	(2,310)	(5,677)	(135,455)
Transfer from Stage 3	-	1,195	-	-	-	-	56	1,251	440	41	1,732
Other movements***	(137,500)	(17,233)	(10,553)	-	-	-	9,002	(156,284)	(1,020)	(1,371)	(158,675)
	3,695,310	255,708	206,384	-	3,656	2,792,525	105,419	7,059,002	10,439	96,184	7,165,625
Stage 3											
Gross carrying amount, January 1, 2025	680,577	284,138	336,290	45,927	69,569	138,284	304,188	1,858,973	90,873	1,129,076	3,078,922
New assets purchased or originated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognized or repaid	(4,233)	(126,861)	(41,664)	-	-	(7,027)	(3,961)	(183,746)	(8,752)	(90,547)	(283,045)
Transfer from Stage 1	24,760	77,569	240,409	10,877	19,844	181,774	8,332	563,565	16,849	139,622	720,036
Transfer from Stage 2	-	46,939	14,327	-	-	-	2,079	63,345	1,913	4,916	70,174
Transfer from Stage 3	-	(11,027)	-	-	-	-	(316)	(11,343)	(946)	(192)	(12,481)
Write-off	(628)	(55)	(2,027)	(46,037)	-	-	(74,878)	(123,625)	-	(502)	(124,127)
Other movements***	(22,312)	(5,371)	(1,430)	111	-	-	122,358	93,356	(2,676)	664	91,344
	678,164	265,332	545,905	10,878	89,413	313,031	357,802	2,260,525	97,261	1,183,037	3,540,823
Total											
Gross carrying amount, January 1, 2025	102,819,507	9,564,668	5,076,042	1,227,464	362,723	13,756,898	P2,605,904	135,413,206	334,865	3,624,454	139,372,525
New assets purchased or originated	71,845,699	4,035,180	2,785,924	1,546,933	229,675	6,523,980	635,855	87,603,246	70,333	1,383,427	89,057,006
Assets derecognized or repaid	(45,307,715)	(394,855)	(399,604)	(1,181,537)	(204,440)	(6,166,963)	(200,694)	(53,855,808)	(24,030)	(1,309,644)	(55,189,482)
Transfer from Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-off	(628)	(55)	(2,027)	(46,037)	-	-	(74,878)	(123,625)	-	(502)	(124,127)
Other movements***	(4,800,211)	(921,447)	(1,126,834)	(2,988)	(25,724)	(517,887)	82,337	(7,312,754)	(99,858)	231,450	(7,181,162)
	P124,556,652	P12,283,491	P6,333,501	P1,543,835	P362,234	P13,596,028	P3,048,524	P161,724,265	P281,310	P3,929,185	P165,934,760

*Comprised of benefit loans, salary loans and credit cards.

**Comprised of accrued interest receivables, accounts receivables and RCOCI

***Includes movements in outstanding balances and foreign exchange differences

December 31, 2024

	Term Loans	Housing Loans	Auto Loans	Bills Purchased, Import Bills and Trust Receipts	Direct Advances	Agri Agra Loans	Others*	Total Receivables from Customers	Sales Contract Receivables	Other Receivables**	Total
Stage 1											
Gross carrying amount, January 1, 2024	P80,214,649	P7,739,774	P3,723,011	P961,229	P452,422	P11,489,607	P1,985,562	P106,566,254	P282,515	P1,640,714	P108,489,483
New assets purchased or originated	59,559,399	2,388,621	2,421,148	355,689	225,095	6,530,101	567,081	72,047,134	94,525	1,357,801	73,499,460
Assets derecognized or repaid	(31,549,209)	(251,313)	(376,513)	(202,562)	(353,032)	(4,020,500)	(183,636)	(36,936,765)	(31,905)	(551,149)	(37,519,819)
Transfer from Stage 1	(2,433,734)	(173,748)	(88,718)	-	(962)	(170,000)	(17,838)	(2,885,000)	(11,858)	(135,818)	(3,032,676)
Transfer from Stage 2	-	77,518	8,490	-	-	-	2,171	88,179	2,542	1,177	91,898
Transfer from Stage 3	-	59,114	165	-	-	-	172	59,451	2,470	478	62,399
Other movements***	(6,074,858)	(734,934)	(1,019,072)	67,181	(31,331)	(380,594)	(140,128)	(8,313,736)	(99,339)	133,623	(8,279,452)
	99,716,247	9,105,032	4,668,511	1,181,537	292,192	13,448,614	2,213,384	130,625,517	238,950	2,446,826	133,311,293
Stage 2											
Gross carrying amount, January 1, 2024	538,543	171,144	46,914	-	1,674	6,231	88,814	853,320	5,171	30,438	888,929
New assets purchased or originated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognized or repaid	(1,640)	(17,002)	(17,768)	-	(1,674)	(6,231)	(3,368)	(47,683)	(320)	(20,511)	(68,514)
Transfer from Stage 1	2,346,192	128,081	65,797	-	962	170,000	9,770	2,720,802	4,668	46,932	2,772,402
Transfer from Stage 2	(420,157)	(101,184)	(12,656)	-	-	-	(3,073)	(537,070)	(3,451)	(4,466)	(544,987)
Transfer from Stage 3	-	8,605	298	-	-	-	93	8,996	373	176	9,545
Other movements***	(40,255)	(14,146)	(11,344)	-	-	-	(3,904)	(69,649)	(1,399)	(4,017)	(75,065)
	2,422,683	175,498	71,241	-	962	170,000	88,332	2,928,716	5,042	48,552	2,982,310
Stage 3											
Gross carrying amount, January 1, 2024	443,680	543,309	350,703	89,470	121,242	185,708	253,848	1,987,960	100,875	1,118,730	3,207,565
New assets purchased or originated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognized or repaid	(83,662)	(244,931)	(35,830)	(12,679)	-	-	(1,903)	(379,005)	(13,118)	(65,917)	(458,040)
Transfer from Stage 1	87,542	45,667	22,921	-	-	-	8,068	164,198	7,190	88,886	260,274
Transfer from Stage 2	420,157	23,666	4,166	-	-	-	902	448,891	909	3,289	453,089
Transfer from Stage 3	-	(67,719)	(463)	-	-	-	(265)	(68,447)	(2,843)	(654)	(71,944)
Write-off	(168,339)	-	-	(33,123)	(51,673)	-	(40,315)	(293,450)	-	(15,538)	(308,988)
Other movements***	(18,801)	(15,854)	(5,207)	2,259	-	(47,424)	83,853	(1,174)	(2,140)	280	(3,034)
	680,577	284,138	336,290	45,927	69,569	138,284	304,188	1,858,973	90,873	1,129,076	3,078,922
Total											
Gross carrying amount, January 1, 2024	81,196,872	8,454,227	4,120,628	1,050,699	575,338	11,681,546	2,328,224	109,407,534	388,561	2,789,882	112,585,977
New assets purchased or originated	59,559,399	2,388,621	2,421,148	355,689	225,095	6,530,101	567,081	72,047,134	94,525	1,357,801	73,499,460
Assets derecognized or repaid	(31,634,511)	(513,246)	(430,111)	(215,241)	(354,706)	(4,026,731)	(188,907)	(37,363,453)	(45,343)	(637,577)	(38,046,373)
Transfer from Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-off	(168,339)	-	-	(33,123)	(51,673)	-	(40,315)	(293,450)	-	(15,538)	(308,988)
Other movements***	(6,133,914)	(764,934)	(1,035,623)	69,440	(31,331)	(428,018)	(60,179)	(8,384,559)	(102,878)	129,886	(8,357,551)
	P102,819,507	P9,564,668	P5,076,042	P1,227,464	P362,723	P13,756,898	P2,605,904	P135,413,206	P334,865	P3,624,454	P139,372,525

*Comprised of benefit loans, salary loans and credit cards.

**Comprised of accrued interest receivables, accounts receivables and RCOCI

***Includes movements in outstanding balances and foreign exchange differences

The movements in allowance for impairment losses as at December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 for investment in associate and non-financial assets are summarized as follows (amounts in thousands):

December 31, 2025					
	Investment in an Associate (Note 13)	Property and Equipment (Note 14)	Investment Properties (Note 15)	Other Assets (Note 16)	Total
Balance at beginning of year	P5,926	P5,262	P191,330	P4,438,022	P4,640,540
Provision for impairment losses for the year	-	-	2,804	58	2,862
Balance at end of year	P5,926	P5,262	P194,134	P4,438,080	P4,643,402

December 31, 2024					
	Investment in an Associate (Note 13)	Property and Equipment (Note 14)	Investment Properties (Note 15)	Other Assets (Note 16)	Total
Balance at beginning of year	P5,926	P5,262	P249,958	P4,438,056	P4,699,202
Provision for impairment losses for the year	-	-	(51,698)	(34)	(51,732)
Write-off	-	-	(6,930)	-	(6,930)
Balance at end of year	P5,926	P5,262	P191,330	P4,438,022	P4,640,540

December 31, 2023					
	Investment in an Associate (Note 13)	Property and Equipment (Note 14)	Investment Properties (Note 15)	Other Assets (Note 16)	Total
Balance at beginning of year	P5,926	P6,156	P201,904	P4,611,829	P4,825,815
Provision for impairment losses for the year	-	(894)	58,731	(83,494)	(25,657)
Write-off	-	-	(10,677)	(90,279)	(100,956)
Balance at end of year	P5,926	P5,262	P249,958	P4,438,056	P4,699,202

18. Deposit Liabilities

Long-term Negotiable Certificates of Time Deposit (LTNCTD)

On March 17, 2020, the Bank issued unsecured LTNCTD with 4.5% fixed interest rate at par value of P5.0 billion. The issuance of the LTNCTD was approved by the BOD on June 25, 2019 and by the BSP on October 31, 2019. The issuance was listed in the Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corporation. The LTNCD matured and was settled on September 17, 2025.

Reserve Requirement

On June 23, 2023, the BSP reduced the reserve requirement to 9.5% effective on the reserve week starting on June 30, 2023, through the issuance of BSP Circular No. 1175. On September 20, 2024, the BSP issued Circular No. 1201 reducing the reserve requirement to 7.0% effective on the reserve week starting October 25, 2024. On March 11, 2025, the BSP issued Circular No. 1211 reducing the reserve requirement to 5.0% effective on the reserve week starting March 28, 2025.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank is in compliance with such reserve requirements. Due from BSP demand deposit account amounting to P10.7 billion and P12.0 billion as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, is available for meeting these reserve requirements as reported to BSP.

Due from BSP-Overnight Deposit Accounts earned annual interest rates ranging from 4.0% to 5.3% in 2025, from 5.3% to 6.0% in 2024, and from 5.0% to 6.0% in 2023. Due from BSP-Term Deposit Accounts earned annual interest rates ranging from 5.1% to 5.8%, from 6.3% to 6.7%, and from 6.4% to 6.8% in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. Interest income on Due from BSP amounted to P290.2 million, P368.3 million, and P364.2 million in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

Interest expense on deposit liabilities follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Demand	P179,625,107	P88,483,830	P67,813,429
Savings	2,048,288,457	2,504,250,516	2,174,301,309
Time	639,678,671	646,617,783	502,742,516
LTNCTD	161,570,118	226,323,900	226,323,900
	P3,029,162,353	P3,465,676,029	P2,971,181,154

Peso-denominated deposits are subject to annual interest rates ranging from 0.1% to 5.5% in 2025, and 0.1% to 6.5% in 2024 and 2023. Foreign currency-denominated deposits are subject to annual interest rates ranging from 0.1% to 3.5% in 2025, and 0.1% to 5.5% in 2024 and 2023.

Insurance Expense

This account pertains to the PDIC insurance on deposits amounting to P412.9 million, P384.0 million, and P345.1 million in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

19. Bills Payable

This account consists of SSURA and short-term borrowings from local and foreign banks. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no outstanding short-term borrowings from local and foreign banks and no financial assets pledged and transferred under SSURA transactions.

Interest expense consists of:

	2025	2024	2023
SSURA	P2,278,106	P9,058,806	P24,610,494
Local banks	532,440	1,815,681	104,836
Foreign banks	-	-	128,142
Other borrowings	25,048,417	4,258,384	24,254,796
	P27,858,963	P15,132,871	P49,098,268

SSURA were subject to annual interest rate of 4.6% in 2025 and annual interest rates ranging from 4.9% to 5.1% in 2024 and from 5.3% to 5.7% in 2023.

Peso-denominated short-term borrowings from local banks are subject to annual interest rates ranging from 4.8% to 5.3% and from 6.3% to 6.8% in 2025 and 2024, respectively. There were no peso-denominated short-term borrowings from local banks in 2023. Foreign currency denominated short-term borrowings from local banks are subject to annual interest rates ranging from 3.9% to 4.1% in 2025, annual interest rate of 5.5% in 2024, and from 4.6% to 4.9% in 2023.

Foreign currency denominated short-term borrowings from foreign banks are subject to annual interest rates ranging from 4.8% to 5.1% in 2023. There were no foreign currency denominated short-term borrowings from foreign banks in 2025 and 2024.

In 2025, 2024 and 2023, interest expense on other borrowings includes interest expense on tax settlement amounting to P25.0 million, P4.3 million and P24.2 million, respectively.

20. Bonds Payable

This account consists of the following fixed rate peso bonds:

Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Face Value	Outstanding Balance	
				2025	2024
February 19, 2025	February 19, 2027	6.1942%	P10,006,850,000	P9,952,138,980	P -
February 19, 2025	May 19, 2030	6.3494%	7,993,150,000	7,928,861,891	-
May 16, 2024	November 16, 2025	6.5635%	6,569,750,000	-	6,534,447,698
				P17,881,000,871	P6,534,447,698

The P6.6 billion fixed rate bonds issued by the Bank on May 16, 2024 with a coupon rate of 6.5635% payable on a quarterly basis matured and was settled in full on November 16, 2025.

On February 19, 2025, the dual-tranche fixed rate bonds due 2027 (Series C Bonds) and fixed rate bonds due 2030 (Series D Bonds), which were issued as the third tranche of the Bank's increased P50.0 billion Peso Bond Programme, were listed on the Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corporation. Series C Bonds and Series D Bonds, with face value of P10.0 billion and P8.0 billion, respectively, are due on February 19, 2027 and May 19, 2030, respectively. The bonds were priced at par with coupon rate of 6.1942% for Series C Bonds and 6.3494% for Series D Bonds payable on a quarterly basis. Total bond transaction costs amounted to P168.8 million.

Interest expense on bonds payable amounted to P1.4 billion, P532.9 million, and P413.0 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, unamortized bond transaction costs amounted to P119.0 million and P35.3 million, respectively.

21. Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses

This account consists of accruals for the following:

	Note	2025	2024
Interest payable:			
Deposit liabilities	18	P191,703,358	P211,707,577
Bonds payable	20	117,215,471	44,043,546
		308,918,829	255,751,123
Employee and other benefits		365,007,998	226,500,304
Insurance		217,611,820	203,116,131
Taxes payable		90,981,748	116,688,935
Penalties		77,686,628	34,412,283
Fees and commissions		73,265,275	72,329,788
Utilities expenses		46,316,993	32,595,643
Security		36,433,582	27,319,769
Management and professional fees		31,018,076	35,201,526
Equipment-related expenses		17,825,336	7,281,022
Building repairs and maintenance		17,374,574	14,361,406
Rent		6,758,121	6,229,896
Others		60,588,335	66,405,394
		P1,349,787,315	P1,098,193,220

Other accrued expenses include accruals for royalty fee, marketing and advertising, janitorial, messengerial, and various expenses attributable to the Bank's operations.

22. Other Liabilities

This account consists of:

	<i>Note</i>	2025	2024
Accounts payable		P2,244,708,806	P5,147,678,610
Bills purchased - contra	12, 33	1,495,440,250	825,848,408
Lease liabilities	30	682,935,529	661,590,944
Other credits-dormant		420,492,068	252,366,676
Due to preferred shareholders	24	312,044,149	301,145,218
Due to Treasurer of the Philippines		284,244,651	213,902,800
Withholding tax payable		183,578,754	182,032,305
Payment orders payable		99,537,595	2,991,807,839
Unclaimed balances		47,077,966	130,168,838
ECL on off-balance sheet exposures	17	25,055,733	45,843,821
Margin deposits		-	227,000,000
Miscellaneous		135,586,661	130,709,248
		P5,930,702,162	P11,110,094,707

Accounts payable mainly pertains to advance loan payments from borrowers, settlement billings from credit card operations and proceeds from collections pending remittance to clients/payees.

Payment orders payable pertains to inward and outward remittances received by the Bank pending payment or application to designated deposit accounts.

Other credits - dormant account includes long outstanding Managers' Checks that are yet to be encashed by the payees, which have been outstanding for more than one year from the dates of checks.

Margin deposits pertains to non-interest bearing deposits required on commercial letter of credits issued in favor of beneficiaries arising from movement of goods or services.

ECL on off-balance sheet exposures relate to committed credit line, credit card lines, outstanding guarantees and unused commercial letter of credits (see Note 38).

Miscellaneous include deposits for keys of safety deposit boxes, SSS payable, other provisions and unclaimed salaries of resigned employees.

23. Maturity Profile of Assets and Liabilities

The following tables present the maturity profile of the assets and liabilities of the Bank based on the amounts to be recovered or settled within and/or after more than 12 months after the reporting period (amounts in thousands):

Note	2025			2024		
	Within 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total	Within 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
Financial Assets - gross						
COCI	P3,549,485	P -	P3,549,485	P4,244,124	P -	P4,244,124
Due from BSP	18 18,056,369	-	18,056,369	47,919,926	-	47,919,926
Due from other banks	2,105,471	-	2,105,471	3,819,901	-	3,819,901
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	8 7,648,541	-	7,648,541	3,587,849	-	3,587,849
Financial assets at FVPL:	9					
Government securities held-for-trading	5,132,998	-	5,132,998	2,782,361	-	2,782,361
Derivative assets	7,315	29,395	36,710	34,795	28,922	63,717
Private debt securities	-	-	-	29,556	-	29,556
Financial assets at FVOCI:	10					
Government securities	401,120	34,392,314	34,793,434	-	19,036,827	19,036,827
Equity securities	-	224,877	224,877	-	41,807	41,807
Investment securities at amortized cost - gross:	11					
Government securities	13,531,809	25,947,859	39,479,668	6,882,006	27,583,479	34,465,485
Private debt securities	-	1,896,106	1,896,106	266,382	1,884,050	2,150,432
Loans and receivables - gross:	12					
Receivable from customers:						
Term loans	35,312,458	89,244,194	124,556,652	42,179,364	60,640,143	102,819,507
Agri-agra loans	3,395,308	10,200,720	13,596,028	6,132,221	7,624,835	13,757,056
Housing loans	552,416	11,731,075	12,283,491	481,442	9,083,278	9,564,720
Auto loans	904,754	5,430,742	6,335,496	579,843	4,499,179	5,079,022
Bills purchased, import bills and trust receipts	1,543,835	-	1,543,835	1,227,464	-	1,227,464
Direct advances	318,792	45,688	364,480	272,180	91,830	364,010
Others	2,376,744	750,682	3,127,426	1,975,573	693,212	2,668,785
Accrued interest receivable	2,181,671	-	2,181,671	1,753,888	-	1,753,888
Accounts receivable	1,452,597	-	1,452,597	1,573,836	-	1,573,836
Unquoted debt securities	291,578	-	291,578	291,578	-	291,578
Sales contract receivables	114,232	167,078	281,310	98,954	235,911	334,865
RCOCI	3,338	-	3,338	5,152	-	5,152
	98,880,831	180,060,730	278,941,561	126,138,395	131,443,473	257,581,868
Non-financial Assets - gross						
Investment in associate	13 -	75,395	75,395	-	75,395	75,395
Property and equipment	14 -	5,120,788	5,120,788	-	5,014,214	5,014,214
Investment properties	15 -	5,236,871	5,236,871	-	5,156,900	5,156,900
Deferred tax assets	32 -	269,766	269,766	-	447,021	447,021
Other assets	16 3,257,960	7,006,541	10,264,501	2,926,500	6,841,103	9,767,603
	3,257,960	17,709,361	20,967,321	2,926,500	17,534,633	20,461,133
	P102,138,791	P197,770,091	P299,908,882	P129,064,895	P148,978,106	P278,043,001
Less:						
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	17		P7,767,311			P7,519,444
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	14, 15, 16		5,168,848			4,981,095
Unearned interest	12		83,143			67,358
Accumulated equity in net loss	13		36,048			35,037
Total			P286,853,532			P265,440,067
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities:						
Demand	18 P80,072,538	P -	P80,072,538	P63,961,972	P -	P63,961,972
Savings	118,408,300	7,000	118,415,300	125,100,493	-	125,100,493
Time	24,627,351	198,927	24,826,278	17,637,099	278,974	17,916,073
LTNCTD	-	-	-	5,029,420	-	5,029,420
Financial liabilities at FVPL	9 2,085	-	2,085	45,214	-	45,214
Bonds payable	20 -	17,881,001	17,881,001	6,534,448	-	6,534,448
Manager's checks	1,797,803	-	1,797,803	1,414,092	-	1,414,092
Accrued interest and other expenses*	21 887,040	-	887,040	748,774	-	748,774
Other liabilities**	22 4,950,039	772,028	5,722,067	10,119,072	763,147	10,882,219
	230,745,156	18,858,956	249,604,112	230,590,584	1,042,121	231,632,705
Non-financial Liabilities						
Accrued taxes and other expense payable	21 462,748	-	462,748	349,419	-	349,419
Other liabilities	22 208,635	-	208,635	227,876	-	227,876
	671,383	-	671,383	577,295	-	577,295
	P231,416,539	P18,858,956	P250,275,495	P231,167,879	P1,042,121	P232,210,000

*amounts exclude accruals of employee and other benefits, taxes payable and rent

**amounts exclude withholding tax payable and ECL of loan commitments and financial guarantees

Refer to Note 5 for the discussions on the Bank's policy on liquidity risk and funding management.

24. Capital

The Bank's capital stock consists of the following as at December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023:

	Shares	Amount
Authorized Capital Stock		
Common stock, P10 par value	1,702,511,470	P17,025,114,700
Preferred stock, P10 par value	455,000,000	4,550,000,000
	2,157,511,470	P21,575,114,700
Issued and Outstanding		
Common stock	1,403,013,920	P14,030,139,200
Preferred stock	416,666,670	4,166,666,700
	1,819,680,590	P18,196,805,900
Paid-In-Surplus		
Common stock		P 5,995,503,421
Preferred stock		1,233,771,939
		P7,229,275,360

There were no movements on the number of shares outstanding at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Preferred shares are non-voting, except as provided by law, perpetual or non-redeemable, cumulative, convertible to common shares at the option of the holders after 5 years from issue date, subject to requirements under laws, rules and regulations, have preference over common shares in case of liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the affairs of the Bank and subject to the other terms and conditions as may be fixed by the BOD, required under regulations, and to the extent permitted by applicable law.

The Bank has outstanding liability for the unpaid portion of the redemption price of preferred shares amounting to P312.0 million and P301.1 million as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, which is recorded as "Due to preferred shareholders" account under "Other liabilities" in Note 22 to the financial statements. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related sinking fund which is recorded under "Other assets" account amounting to P312.0 million and P301.1 million, respectively, has been set up to fund the eventual settlement of this liability (see Note 16).

On April 8, 2010, the SEC approved the Bank's application for the increase in authorized capital stock from P6.0 billion, divided into 52.5 million common shares and 7.5 million preferred shares both with the par value of P100 each, to P22.0 billion divided into 212.5 million common shares and 7.5 million preferred shares both with the par value of P100 each. The related amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of the Bank relative to its proposed increase in authorized capital stock from P6.0 billion to P22.0 billion was approved by BSP and the SEC on March 26, 2010 and April 8, 2010, respectively.

During its meeting on January 18, 2011, the BOD of the Bank passed a resolution approving the following:

- the sale of fully paid shares of Valiant Ventures & Development Holdings, Inc. (Valiant) in the Bank to SMPI and SMCRP amounting to 2,800,000 shares and 1,972,735 shares, respectively; and
- the assignment of subscription rights of Valiant to SMPI amounting to 523,726 shares (Tranche 1) and 4,713,539 shares (Tranche 2).

In connection to this, the Bank secured the approval of the MB of BSP for such sale of shares and assignment of subscription of the shares of Valiant. This is mandated in BSP's MORB since the total shareholdings of Valiant entitles it to a board seat. The Board also approved that the sale of shares and assignment of subscription rights be recorded in the stock and transfer book of the Bank only after the approval of the MB has been obtained.

On March 30, 2011, the MB of BSP approved the sale of shares of Valiant. In 2011, the Bank's subscribed common stock totaling 59,741,113 shares have been fully paid in accordance with the subscription agreement.

On April 30, 2019, the BOD and the Stockholders approved to amend the Articles of Incorporation to deny pre-emptive rights. The said amendment was approved by the BSP on August 16, 2019 and by the SEC on September 5, 2019.

On January 30, 2020, the BOD and the Stockholders approved the amendment of the Articles of Incorporation to (a) reflect that the Bank's terms of existence shall be perpetual (b) retire 4,248,853 redeemed preferred shares thereby decreasing the Bank's authorized capital stock to P21,575,114,700 (c) reclassify 3,251,147 existing unissued preferred shares into new unissued preferred shares and (d) reclassify 42,248,853 existing unissued common shares into new unissued preferred shares. The amendments resulted in total new preferred shares of 45,500,000 with par value of P100 and decrease in common shares to 170,251,147 with par value of P100. These were approved by the BSP on May 21, 2020 and by the SEC on June 9, 2020.

On January 26, 2021, the BOD approved the issuance of 41,666,667 preferred shares to San Miguel Corporation at P132.0 per share. These shares will be issued out of the unissued Series 1 Preferred Shares of the Bank. On March 8, 2021, the Bank received from BSP a "No Objection" to the provisions in the indicative terms and conditions of these Preferred Shares, provided that the Bank shall continuously comply with the regulation for the inclusion of preferred shares as part of Additional Tier 1 capital under Appendix 59, Risk-based Capital Adequacy Framework for the Philippines Banking System, of the Manual Regulations for Banks. On June 29, 2021, the BOD approved the change of investor for preferred shares from San Miguel Corporation to SMC Equivest Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of San Miguel Corporation and an existing stockholder of the Bank. On August 5, 2021, the Bank issued 41,666,667 Series 1 Preferred Shares to SMC Equivest Corporation at P132.0 per share. Transaction costs on the issuance of preferred shares amounting to P99.6 million were charged against "Paid-in surplus".

On May 25, 2021 and July 8, 2021, the BOD and the Stockholders, respectively, approved the amendment of the Bank's Articles of Incorporation to the par value of common and preferred shares from One Hundred Pesos (P100.0) to Ten Pesos (P10.0). The amendment resulted in increase in common shares from 170,251,147 to 1,702,511,470 and increase in preferred shares from 45,500,000 to 455,000,000. This amendment was approved by the BSP on October 4, 2021 and by the SEC on November 2, 2021.

On October 28, 2021 and November 9, 2021, the BOD and Stockholders, respectively, approved the primary public offer and sale of up to 280,700,000 common shares from unissued capital stock. On February 15 and February 16, 2022, the SEC and the PSE, respectively, approved the application for the Initial Public Offer of the Bank. On March 31, 2022, the Bank listed its common shares with the PSE. The Bank offered and issued new common shares to the public up to 280,602,800 at P12.0 per share. Transaction costs on the issuance of common shares amounting to P108.6 million were charged against "Paid-in surplus".

On October 28, 2021 and November 9, 2021, the BOD and the Stockholders also approved the amendment to the Articles of Incorporation - to align sections around the sale, assignment, and disposal of shares with the lock up requirements of the Philippine Stock Exchange. The By-laws were also amended to update sections on stockholders, the Board of Directors, certificates of stock and the transfer of shares of stock. On December 31, 2021, the BSP approved the request of the Bank to amend its Articles of Incorporation and By-laws. The amendment on the Bank's Articles of Incorporation and By-laws was approved by the SEC on January 28, 2022.

On February 22, 2022 and April 29, 2022, the BOD and the Stockholders, respectively, approved the amendments to the Articles of Incorporation to change its purpose from a Commercial Bank to a Universal Bank pursuant to BSP MB Resolution No. 1798 dated December 23, 2021. The By-laws were also amended to comply with Sections 28 and 52 of the Revised Corporation Code. The amendment on the Bank's Articles of Incorporation and By-laws was approved by the BSP on June 29, 2022 and by the SEC on August 9, 2022.

Subject to the approval of the relevant government regulatory agencies, the Stockholders and BOD approved on April 25, 2023 and February 28, 2023, respectively, the amendment of the Articles of Incorporation to increase the Bank's authorized capital stock from P21,575,114,700 (divided into 1,702,511,470 common shares and 455,000,000 preferred shares) to P28,198,773,840 (divided into 2,364,877,384 common shares and 455,000,000 preferred shares). As of December 31, 2025, the Bank is in process of completing the documentary requirements necessary to obtain BSP approval.

The Stockholders and BOD approved on April 30, 2024 and February 27, 2024, respectively, the amendments to the By-laws to (a) specify the date of the annual stockholders' meeting and (b) align with relevant rules and regulations, such as Section 132 of the MORB and Section 34 of the Revised Corporation Code. The Stockholders likewise approved on April 30, 2024 the authority to delegate to the BOD the power to amend or repeal the current by-laws or enact a new one. On August 22, 2024 and October 8, 2024, the BSP and SEC, respectively, approved the amendments to the By-laws.

Cash Dividend

On May 28, 2024, the BOD declared cash dividends amounting to P654.9 million or equivalent to P0.2512 per common share and P0.7260 per preferred share, payable on July 15, 2024 to all stockholders of record as of June 19, 2024.

On May 27, 2025, the BOD declared cash dividends amounting to P851.4 million or equivalent to P0.25 regular dividend per common share, P0.20 special dividend per common share, and P0.5280 per preferred share, payable on July 15, 2025 to all stockholders of record as of June 19, 2025.

Equity Restructuring

On March 29, 2021, the BOD approved the Bank to undergo equity restructuring to wipe out the deficit amounting to P51,156,715 as at December 31, 2020 through the use of the Bank's Paid-in surplus.

On July 12, 2021, the Bank received from BSP a "No Objection" response to its application for equity restructuring with the SEC, subject to the (i) Bank's compliance with the Commission's other requirements; and (ii) condition that the Bank shall provide BSP a certified true copy of SEC's approval of the equity restructuring within five (5) days from receipt thereof.

On October 14, 2021, the SEC approved the equity restructuring to wipe-out the deficit as at December 31, 2020 amounting to P51,156,715 against the Paid-in surplus of P5.6 billion subject to the conditions that the remaining Paid-in surplus of P5.5 billion cannot be applied for future losses that may be incurred by the Bank without prior approval of the SEC.

Capital Management

The Bank's capital base, comprised of capital stock, paid-in surplus and surplus reserves, is actively being managed to cover risks inherent in the Bank's operations. In 2009, SMPI and SMCRP infused additional capital amounting to P3.3 billion in the form of paid-up common stock. On February 18, 2010 and March 1, 2010, major stockholders infused P271.9 million and P2.1 billion, respectively, into the Bank in the form of advances for future stock subscriptions, which shall be treated as part of the Bank's paid-up capital upon the SEC's approval thereon and on the increase in the Bank's authorized capital stock.

On August 5, 2021, SMC Equivest Corporation infused additional capital amounting P5.5 billion in the form of paid-up preferred stock. This is in support of the application of the Bank for an upgrade of its commercial banking license to a universal banking license. On March 31, 2022, the Bank listed its common shares with the PSE and raised P3.4 billion in additional capital as part of the requirements for the upgrade.

Under Section 121 of the MORB, *Minimum Required Capital*, the minimum capitalization requirement applicable for the Bank (universal banks with more than 100 branches) amounted to P20.0 billion. The Bank achieved this level with the August 2021 infusion of additional capital mentioned above. On December 23, 2021, the BSP approved the upgrade of the Bank's banking license from commercial bank to universal bank (UB) subject to certain regulatory requirements. On October 24, 2022, the Bank received from the BSP the Certificate of Authority to Operate as a Universal Bank dated October 4, 2022. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the reported unimpaired capital of the Bank amounted to P34.9 billion and P32.1 billion, respectively.

The guidelines on Bank's ICAAP under Section 130 and Appendices 94, 95 and 96 of the MORB supplements the BSP's risk-based capital adequacy framework. In compliance with this new circular, the Bank has adopted and developed its ICAAP framework to ensure that appropriate level and quality of capital are maintained. Under this framework, the assessment of risks extends beyond the Pillar 1 set of credit, market and operational risks and onto other risks deemed material by the Bank. The level and structure of capital are assessed and determined in light of the Bank's business environment, plans, performance, risks and budget; as well as regulatory edicts. The deadline for submission of ICAAP documents is March 31 of each year.

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 net worth) as reported to the BSP, which is determined on the basis of Regulatory Accounting Principles which differ from PFRS Accounting Standards in some respects.

The BSP sets and monitors compliance to minimum capital requirements for the Bank. In implementing current capital requirements, BSP issued Circular 538, *Revised Risk-Based Capital Adequacy Framework for Universal and Commercial Banks and their Subsidiary Banks and Quasi-Banks*, which implemented the Revised Risk-Based Capital Adequacy Framework under Basel II effective July 1, 2007. It requires the Bank to maintain a prescribed risk-based capital adequacy ratio (expressed as a percentage of qualifying capital to risk-weighted assets) of not less than 10.0%.

Under Section 125 and Appendix 59 of the MORB, the regulatory qualifying capital of the Bank consists of Tier 1 (core) and Tier 2 (supplementary) capital. Tier 1 capital comprised common stock, additional paid-in capital and surplus. Tier 2 composed upper tier 2 and lower tier 2. Upper tier 2 consists of preferred stock, revaluation increment reserve, general loan loss provision and deposit for common stock subscription. Lower tier 2 consists of the unsecured subordinated debt.

The following are the minimum capital requirements for UBs and KBs and their subsidiary banks and quasi-banks (QBs):

- 6.0% Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)/Risk-Weighted Assets (RWAs)
- 7.5% Tier 1 Capital/RWAs, and
- 10.0% Total Qualifying Capital (Tier1 plus Tier2)/RWAs

The Qualifying Capital must consist of the sum of the following elements, net of required deductions: Tier 1-'going concern' [CET1 plus Additional Tier 1] and Tier 2 - 'gone concern.' A bank/quasi-bank must ensure that any component of capital included in qualifying capital complies with all the eligibility criteria for the particular category of capital in which it is included. The Circular further describes the elements/criteria that a domestic bank should meet for each capital category. Regulatory adjustments and calculation guidelines for each capital category are also discussed.

In conformity with the Basel III standards, a Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) of 2.5% of RWAs, comprised of CET1 capital, has been required of U/KBs and their subsidiary banks and quasi-banks. This buffer is meant to promote the conservation of capital and build-up of adequate cushion that can be drawn down by banks to absorb losses during financial and economic stress.

The CET1 capital requirement includes as an additional capital buffer, the Countercyclical capital buffer (CcyB) of zero percent (0%) subject to upward adjustment to a rate determined by the MB when systemic conditions warrant but not to exceed two and a half percent (2.5%). Any increases in the CcyB rate shall be effective 12 months after announcement while decreases shall be effective immediately.

The countercyclical buffer requirement will extend the size of the capital conservation buffer. A bank shall not be subject to any restriction on distribution if the following conditions are met:

- Has positive retained earnings as of the preceding quarter and has complied with the requirements on the declaration of dividends as provided in the MORB;
- Has CET1 of more than the total required (minimum CET1 ratio of 6.0% plus CCB of 2.5% plus CcyB at the rate determined by the MB) before distribution; and
- Has complied with the minimum capital ratios (CET1 ratio of 6.0%, Tier 1 ratio of 7.5% and 10.0% CAR) after the distribution.

Otherwise, the policy framework of the capital conservation buffer on the restriction on distributions shall apply, except for drawdowns. Thresholds on the restriction on distribution shall consider the CcyB requirement as an extension of the capital conservation buffer.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, based on the CAR reports submitted to BSP, the Bank's CAR of 16.48% and 17.58%, respectively, exceeded the minimum 10.0% requirement as computed and monitored using the rules and ratios established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ("BIS rules/ratios"), based on the Basel III framework. The decrease in the CAR ratio reflects the expansion of credit and market risk weighted assets arising from the Bank's higher loan and securities exposures, which outweighed the increase in unimpaired capital driven by the earnings growth.

The breakdown of the Bank's risk-weighted assets as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 as reported to BSP follows (amounts in thousands):

	2025	2024
Credit risk-weighted assets	P185,950,201	P160,363,565
Operational risk-weighted assets	17,177,154	14,407,072
Market-risk weighted assets	3,450,743	1,512,215
	P206,578,098	P176,282,852

The Bank is also required to maintain a minimum Tier 1 capital ratio of 7.5% in 2025 and 2024 (in millions) as reported to BSP which was compiled as per below:

	2025	2024
Tier 1 capital	P32,464	P29,638
Tier 2 capital	1,576	1,347
Total qualifying capital	P34,040	P30,985
CET1 capital	P27,063	P24,237
Risk-weighted assets	P206,578	P176,283
CET1 ratio	13.10%	13.75%
Tier 1 capital ratio	15.72%	16.81%
Total capital ratio	16.48%	17.58%

Certain adjustments are made to PFRS Accounting Standards results and reserves to calculate CAR which included the Bank's accounting of the following transactions that require different accounting treatments under PFRS Accounting Standards:

- a) non-performing assets and operating losses of TRB capitalized as miscellaneous assets and subject to staggered allowance provisioning;
- b) accounting for investment properties.

The recognition of the Bank for prudential reporting is based on the accounting treatment approved by BSP (see Notes 15 and 16).

Under Section 129 of the MORB Basel III, leverage ratio is designed to act as supplementary measure to the risk-based capital requirements. It is defined as the capital measure (numerator) divided by the exposure measure (denominator). The leverage ratio shall not be less than 5.0% computed on both solo (head office plus branches) and consolidated bases (parent bank plus subsidiary financial allied undertakings but excluding insurance companies).

The Bank exceeded the minimum leverage ratio of 5.0% as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 which was complied as per below breakdown (amounts in thousands):

	2025	2024
Capital measure	P32,463,857	P29,637,638
Exposure measure	299,090,818	278,642,739
Leverage ratio	10.85%	10.64%

The LCR framework under Section 145 of the MORB promotes short-term resilience of liquidity risk profile of a bank. The LCR is the ratio of HQLAs to total net cash outflows. Under normal situation, the value of the ratio should be no lower than 100.0% on a daily basis because the stock of unencumbered HQLA is intended to serve as a defense against the potential onset of liquidity stress. The compliance with the LCR minimum requirement commenced on January 01, 2018 and the prescribed minimum shall be set initially at 90% for 2018 and raised to the minimum level of 100% on January 01, 2019.

Based on the LCR reports submitted to the BSP as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank's LCR were 169.16% and 178.68%, respectively, which were above the prescribed minimum requirement set at 100.0%.

While the NSFR promotes long-term resilience of banks against liquidity risk and maintains stable funding profile in relation to the composition of its assets and off-balance sheet activities. The implementation of the minimum NSFR was phased-in, banks underwent an observation period from July 1, 2018 up to December 31, 2018 while actual implementation commenced on January 01, 2019. The NSFR is the ratio of Bank's available stable funding to its required stable funding and shall maintain at least 100.0% at all times.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the reported NSFR of 128% and 145%, respectively, exceeded the required minimum of 100%.

This applies to UB/KBs as well as their subsidiary banks and quasi-banks with the framework anchored on the international standards issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision known as the Basel III reforms.

25. Surplus Reserve

	2025	2024	2023
Reserve for general provision - special reserve	P1,343,275,024	P939,993,441	P877,491,849
Reserve for trust business	180,516,595	169,052,115	157,512,612
Reserve for self-insurance	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000
	P1,583,791,619	P1,169,045,556	P1,095,004,461

Reserve for General Provision - Special Reserve

The BSP, through Circular No. 1011, *Guidelines on the Adoption of the PFRS 9*, requires appropriation of the Bank's retained earnings in case the computed allowance for credit losses on loans based on PFRS 9 is less than the BSP required 1.0% general provision on outstanding Stage 1 on-balance sheet loans, except for accounts considered as risk-free under existing regulations. Additional appropriation for reserve for general provision amounted to P403.3 million, P62.5 million, and P102.3 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Reserve for Trust Business

In compliance with BSP regulations, 10.0% of the Bank's profit from trust business is appropriated to surplus reserve. This yearly appropriation is required until the surplus reserve for trust business equals 20.0% of the Bank's authorized capital stock. Additional appropriation for reserve for trust business amounted to P11.5 million in 2025 and 2024, and P9.3 million in 2023.

Reserve for Self-insurance

Reserve for self-insurance represents the amount set aside to cover losses due to fire, defalcation and other unlawful acts of the Bank's personnel or third parties. No additional appropriation for Reserve for self-insurance was made in 2025, 2024, and 2023.

26. Interest Income on Debt Securities

This account consists of:

	<i>Note</i>	2025	2024	2023
Investment securities at amortized cost:				
Government securities	11	P1,755,747,951	P1,751,627,968	P1,716,340,695
Private debt securities		67,860,540	80,500,659	85,656,947
Financial assets at FVOCI:				
Government securities	10	1,516,713,315	854,777,572	445,722,527
		3,340,321,806	2,686,906,199	2,247,720,169
Financial assets at FVPL	9			
Government securities		285,715,114	126,909,743	21,561,207
		P3,626,036,920	P2,813,815,942	P2,269,281,376

Foreign currency-denominated investment securities at amortized cost bear EIRs ranging from 0.8% to 4.3% in 2025, and from 0.8% to 5.3% in 2024 and 2023.

Peso-denominated investment securities at amortized cost bear EIRs ranging from 2.6% to 8.1% in 2025, and from 2.3% to 8.1% in 2024 and 2023.

Foreign currency-denominated financial assets at FVOCI bear EIRs ranging from 2.6% to 4.5% in 2025, 2024 and 2023. Peso-denominated financial assets at FVOCI bear EIRs ranging from 3.6% to 6.8% in 2025 and 2024, and from 3.6% to 6.9% in 2023.

Foreign currency-denominated financial assets at FVPL bear annual interest rates ranging from 2.5% to 8.6% in 2025, from 2.2% to 8.6% in 2024, and from 1.6% to 8.6% in 2023. Peso-denominated financial assets at FVPL bear annual interest rates ranging from 3.6% to 8.1%, from 2.6% to 8.6%, and from 2.6% to 9.3% in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

27. Service Charges, Fees and Commissions

Service Charges, Fees and Commissions - Income

This account consists of:

	2025	2024	2023
Credit card fees	P205,175,739	P190,895,182	P179,629,720
Trust income	194,738,959	185,602,042	174,904,628
Underwriter and arranger's fees	175,431,518	292,684,017	148,709,683
Service charges	157,217,036	161,058,043	157,871,633
Fees and commissions	77,402,253	68,341,607	55,744,047
Letters of credit fees	72,843,504	109,140,234	77,530,188
Penalty charges	29,373,108	23,763,728	34,546,673
Remittance fees	18,535,116	21,052,949	37,065,138
Commitment fees	974,672	9,352,113	10,144,513
Telegraphic transfer fees	953,844	3,979,921	3,375,067
Others	15,278,104	8,894,038	6,858,195
	P947,923,853	P1,074,763,874	P886,379,485

Underwriter and arranger's fees are earned by the Bank as compensation for underwriting a public offering, placing an issue in the market or arranging a private placement of debt.

Service charges include charges on loans, ATM fees and deposit taking-related activities.

Others include commission on acceptance fee, insurance, auto and housing loans processing fee and sale of demand drafts.

Service Fees and Commissions - Expenses

This account consists of:

	2025	2024	2023
Transaction and service fees	P235,084,941	P328,732,411	P273,919,598
Mastercard fees	114,642,340	95,687,054	77,654,916
Fees and commissions	65,769,319	63,644,608	58,759,010
Others	10,069,462	7,056,231	7,590,497
	P425,566,062	P495,120,304	P417,924,021

Others include processing fees, handling fees and various other charges.

28. Trading and Investment Securities Gains (Losses) - net

This account consists of realized and unrealized gains (losses) from the following securities:

	Note	2025	2024	2023
Financial assets and liabilities at FVPL:				
Debt securities:				
Unrealized	9	P65,017,733	(P1,017,785)	P22,810,265
Realized		14,633,609	(1,645,410)	(19,188,811)
Equity securities:				
Realized		-	-	12,535
Financial assets at FVOCI	10	16,457,282	1,623,076	6,964,361
		P96,108,624	(P1,040,119)	P10,598,350

29. Employee Benefits

Compensation and Fringe Benefits

The details of the following accounts in 2025, 2024 and 2023 follow:

	2025	2024	2023
Salaries and allowances	P1,661,866,208	P1,504,714,424	P1,326,204,346
Bonuses	699,600,000	508,400,000	460,950,000
Employee benefits	504,558,258	440,596,896	337,516,981
Retirement benefits	98,528,869	135,889,019	91,753,151
Overtime	72,342,473	47,195,764	41,971,618
	P3,036,895,808	P2,636,796,103	P2,258,396,096

Retirement Plan

The Bank has a funded noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan covering its regular and permanent employees. Contributions and costs are determined in accordance with the actuarial studies made for the plan. Annual cost is determined by using projected unit credit method.

The Bank's retirement benefits are based on the employee's years of service and a percentage of his gross monthly salary. An employee shall be retired and shall be entitled to full retirement benefits upon his attainment of 60 years of age.

An employee, upon reaching the age of 50 years and with the completion of no less than 10 years of service as a regular employee and with 30 days prior notice to the Bank, may retire at his option and shall be entitled to the retirement benefits.

An employee who has at least 10 years of service as a regular employee, but who has not reached the age of 50 years, may retire at his option and shall be entitled to the retirement benefits but such retirement benefit shall be subject to the pertinent requirements of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR).

The Bank's retirement plan is registered with the BIR as a tax-qualified plan under RA No. 4917, as amended, and complies with the minimum retirement benefit specified under RA No. 7641, the "New Retirement Law."

The date of the last actuarial valuation is December 31, 2025. Valuations are performed on an annual basis.

As at December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the principal actuarial assumptions used in determining retirement benefits liability for the Bank's retirement plan are shown below:

	2025	2024	2023
Average working life	9.0	9.0	13.0
Discount rate	6.4%	6.1%	6.1%
Future salary increases	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%

The mortality rates used in the valuation were based on the 1985 Unisex Annuity Table (UAT). The 1985 UAT was derived from the experience of the Government Service Insurance System from 01 January 1977 to 31 December 1981, a period of five years. The 1985 UAT has been adjusted to reflect improvements in mortality experience since its original construction. The disability rates used in the valuation were based on 100% of the adjusted 1952 Disability Table, reflecting improvement in Philippine disability experience.

The following table shows reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net retirement benefit liability (assets) and its components (in thousands).

	Defined Benefits Obligation			Fair Value of Plan Assets			Net Retirement Benefit Liability (Asset)		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Balance at January 1	P1,422,454	P1,343,134	P1,027,606	(P1,849,744)	(P1,216,994)	(P1,100,754)	(P427,290)	P126,140	(P73,148)
Included in Profit or Loss									
Current service cost	124,593	128,195	94,990	-	-	-	124,593	128,195	94,990
Interest expense (income)	86,770	81,931	77,119	(112,834)	(74,237)	(80,356)	(26,064)	7,694	(3,237)
	211,363	210,126	172,109	(112,834)	(74,237)	(80,356)	98,529	135,889	91,753
Included in OCI									
Remeasurement loss (gain):									
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:									
Financial assumptions	(34,686)	-	167,475	-	-	-	(34,686)	-	167,475
Demographic assumptions	-	(50,935)	-	-	-	-	-	(50,935)	-
Experience adjustment	23,148	29,700	81,345	-	-	-	23,148	29,700	81,345
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-	-	(3,664)	(12,811)	39,176	(3,664)	(12,811)	39,176
	(11,538)	(21,235)	248,820	(3,664)	(12,811)	39,176	(7,874)	(34,046)	287,996
Others									
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	-	-	(655,273)	(180,461)	-	(655,273)	(180,461)
Benefits paid	(94,533)	(109,571)	(105,401)	94,533	109,571	105,401	-	-	-
	(94,533)	(109,571)	(105,401)	94,533	(545,702)	(75,060)	-	(655,273)	(180,461)
Balance at December 31	P1,527,746	P1,422,454	P1,343,134	(P1,864,381)	(P1,849,744)	(P1,216,994)	(P336,635)	(P427,290)	P126,140

The movements of the remeasurement losses on retirement asset of the Bank follow:

	2025	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	P331,673,141	P365,718,897	P77,723,200
Remeasurement losses (gains) on:			
Defined benefits obligation	(11,538,333)	(21,234,266)	248,820,103
Plan assets	3,664,751	(12,811,490)	39,175,594
Net change in remeasurement losses (gains) recorded in OCI	(7,873,582)	(34,045,756)	287,995,697
Balance at end of year	P323,799,559	P331,673,141	P365,718,897

The actual return on plan assets amounted to P109.2 million and P87.0 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Bank expects to contribute P153.5 million to its defined benefit retirement plan in 2026.

The major categories of the fair value of plan assets as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 follow:

	2025	2024
Investment securities:		
Government and other debt securities	P1,372,938,428	P1,185,718,267
Quoted equity securities	471,059,041	488,000,625
Unquoted equity securities	2,600	2,600
Deposits with the bank	1,518,047	47,946,914
Loans receivables	-	107,910,000
Other receivables	18,862,550	20,165,796
Total Plan Assets	P1,864,380,666	P1,849,744,202

Sensitivity Analysis

Reasonably possible changes to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, with all other assumptions constant, would have affected the net retirement asset of the Bank by the amounts shown below:

	December 31, 2025			
	Discount Rate		Salary Increase Rate	
	+1.00%	-1.00%	+1.00%	-1.00%
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	P1,421,269,576	P1,648,890,492	P1,637,276,621	P1,429,464,876
Fair value of plan assets	(1,864,380,666)	(1,864,380,666)	(1,864,380,666)	(1,864,380,666)
Net retirement assets	(P443,111,090)	(P215,490,174)	(P227,104,045)	(P434,915,790)

	December 31, 2024			
	Discount Rate		Salary Increase Rate	
	+1.00%	-1.00%	+1.00%	-1.00%
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	P1,318,315,459	P1,541,173,741	P1,529,824,281	P1,326,241,221
Fair value of plan assets	(1,849,744,202)	(1,849,744,202)	(1,849,744,202)	(1,849,744,202)
Net retirement assets	(P531,428,743)	(P308,570,461)	(P319,919,921)	(P523,502,981)

The maturity analyses of the undiscounted benefit payments as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
1 - 5 years	P896,026,718	P737,989,897
6 - 10 years	1,238,477,973	1,194,923,143
11 - 15 years	938,312,755	946,660,214
16 years and up	3,533,019,616	3,185,757,321
	P6,605,837,062	P6,065,330,575

The defined benefit plans expose the Bank to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest risk, and market (investment risk).

The overall investment policy and strategy of the retirement plan is based on the Bank's suitability assessment, as provided by its Trust Services Group, in compliance with BSP requirements.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligations is 7 years and 8 years, respectively, as at December 31, 2025 and 2024. The expected average remaining working lives as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are 9 years.

30. Rent and Utilities

The table below shows the breakdown of rent and utilities in 2025, 2024, and 2023.

	2025	2024	2023
Security services	P246,163,048	P225,991,810	P197,680,447
Repairs and maintenance	208,421,705	164,478,895	199,706,881
Power, light, water	91,427,159	76,876,406	112,852,064
Rent expense	80,750,993	93,868,520	81,928,780
Janitorial services	53,345,984	47,405,771	42,226,915
Insurance	19,844,959	14,074,959	13,302,902
Total	P699,953,848	P622,696,361	P647,697,989

Insurance refers to the insurance for the Bank's property and equipment.

Bank as Lessee

The Bank leases the premises occupied by most of its branches. The lease contracts are for periods ranging from 1 to 15 years and are renewable upon mutual agreement between the Bank and the lessors. Various lease contracts include escalation clauses, most of which bear an annual rent increase ranging from 2.0% to 25.0%.

The Bank also leases parking space, ATM location, signage and storage with contract term of 1 year. These leases are short-term and/or leases of low value items. The Bank has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases. Rent expenses related to these contracts are charged against current operations (included under "Rent and utilities" account in the statements of income).

Information about leases for which the Bank is a lessee is presented below.

Right-of-Use Assets

Right-of-use assets relate to leased branch and office premises. Details of right-of-use assets are presented within property and equipment (see Note 14).

Lease Liabilities

The table below shows maturity analysis of lease liabilities as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 (amounts in thousands).

	December 31, 2025						Total
	Within 1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	Over 5 Years	
Lease payments	P256,050	P209,178	P155,142	P86,048	P30,340	P25,793	P762,551
Finance charges	35,033	22,378	12,051	5,432	2,197	2,524	79,615
Net amount	P221,017	P186,800	P143,091	P80,616	P28,143	P23,269	P682,936

	December 31, 2024						Total
	Within 1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	Over 5 Years	
Lease payments	P231,879	P196,171	P154,953	P100,318	P34,413	P25,710	P743,444
Finance charges	34,437	23,239	13,383	5,984	2,320	2,490	81,853
Net amount	P197,442	P172,932	P141,570	P94,334	P32,093	P23,220	P661,591

The table below shows the amounts recognized in the statements of income in 2025, 2024 and 2023 related to leases under PFRS 16 (amounts in millions).

	2025	2024	2023
Interest on lease liabilities	P42.7	P39.2	P32.8
Expenses relating to short-term leases	67.4	78.2	70.0
Expenses relating to lease of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	13.3	15.7	12.0

Total cash outflow for leases recognized in 2025, 2024 and 2023 amounted to P347.7 million, P340.3 million, and P320.1 million, respectively.

Bank as Lessor

The Bank leases out its commercial properties for office space. The Bank has classified these leases as operating leases because they do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets.

Rental income recognized by the Bank on its commercial properties (shown under "Miscellaneous" in the statements of income) for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 were P0.9 million, P0.4 million, and P1.6 million, respectively, and includes rental income on investment properties (Note 15). The Bank also recognized income from the use of safety deposit boxes amounted to P2.9 million in 2025 and 2024 and P3.0 million in 2023 (see Note 31).

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has no future rental receivables under non-cancellable operating lease.

31. Miscellaneous Income and Expenses

Miscellaneous Income

This account consists of:

	<i>Note</i>	2025	2024	2023
Passed-on GRT		P44,775,453	P30,904,732	P50,377,835
Recovery from charged-off assets		18,069,044	23,887,421	71,119,179
Rent income	15, 30	3,789,098	3,384,031	4,602,172
Dividend income	10	2,661,396	3,855,229	5,604,161
Others		62,776,203	40,543,606	13,573,035
		P132,071,194	P102,575,019	P145,276,382

Others include excess chattel fees.

Miscellaneous Expenses

This account consists of:

	<i>Note</i>	2025	2024	2023
Marketing		P87,723,257	P104,522,119	P103,566,171
Communications		86,621,455	68,901,123	79,890,227
Supervision and examination fee		78,078,923	74,970,716	83,011,437
Management fee on deposits		50,103,058	37,808,330	31,354,437
Forms and supplies		46,689,310	47,167,702	51,808,966
Messengerial services		43,804,615	40,360,550	39,440,243
Fines and penalties		43,502,070	584,538	3,372,381
Transportation and travel		32,349,244	32,538,500	42,598,156
Membership dues		27,384,772	22,817,813	27,594,750
Royalty fees		18,135,430	7,846,214	5,600,000
Litigation and acquired assets-related expenses	15	15,862,955	39,850,996	27,984,321
Bank charges		13,686,060	12,183,312	10,889,575
Others		19,805,530	8,533,669	12,682,319
		P563,746,679	P498,085,582	P519,792,983

Others include other provisions and postage.

32. Income and Other Taxes

Income and other taxes are comprised of RBU and FCDU taxes which are discussed as follows:

Regular Banking Unit

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

Income tax expense includes corporate income tax, as discussed below, and final taxes paid at the rate of 20.0%, which is a final withholding tax on gross interest income from government securities and other deposit substitutes.

On May 29, 2025, R.A. No. 12214, *Capital Markets Efficiency Promotion Act* (CMEPA Law), was signed into law and took effect on July 1, 2025. The following are key amendments to the National Internal Revenue Code (NIRC) of 1997 introduced by CMEPA:

- Interest income by individuals and corporations, except non-residents, from depository banks under the expanded foreign currency deposit system shall be subject to 20% final tax.
- Interest income from long-term deposits and investments with maturity period of not less than five (5) years of individuals shall be subject to 20% final tax.

- Capital gains from the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares of stock in a domestic or foreign corporation not traded in a local or foreign stock exchange shall be subject to 15% capital gains tax (CGT), regardless of the classification and status of the seller. For non-resident foreign corporations, only capital gains from sale, exchange or other dispositions of shares of stocks of a domestic corporation, not traded in a local or foreign stock exchange, shall be subject to 15% CGT.
- For domestic shares traded through a local stock exchange, the stock transaction tax (STT) rate shall be reduced from 0.6% to 0.1%. Similarly, shares in a foreign corporation sold or disposed of through a local stock exchange are subject to the same STT, in lieu of CGT.
- Gains derived from the sale, exchange, or retirement of bonds, debentures, or other certificates of indebtedness, including those with a maturity period of more than 5 years, are now subject to income tax. Any tax exemption and preferential rate on financial instruments issued or transacted prior to July 1, 2025, shall be subject to the prevailing rate at the time of issuance for the remaining maturity of the relevant agreement.
- The documentary stamp tax on the original issuance of shares has been reduced from 1.0% to 0.75% of the par value of such shares of stock.
- Deposit substitutes shall exclude reverse repurchase agreements entered into by and between the BSP and any authorized agent bank, certificates of assignment or participation, and similar instruments with recourse.

On March 26, 2021, R.A. No. 11534, *Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act* (CREATE Law), was signed into law and took effect on April 11, 2021. The following are certain provisions of the NIRC of 1997 that were amended and relevant to the Bank:

- Regular corporate income tax rate is decreased from 30.0% to 25.0% starting July 1, 2020;
- Minimum corporate income tax rate is decreased from 2.0% to 1.0% starting July 1, 2020 until June 30, 2023;
- The allowable deduction for interest expense shall be reduced by 20.0% of interest income subjected to final tax, instead of the previous 33.0%; and
- The imposition of 10.0% tax on improperly accumulated retained earnings is repealed.

The MCIT and NOLCO may be applied against the Bank's income tax liability and taxable income, respectively, over a 3-year period from the year of incurrence.

In 2011, the BIR issued RR 4-2011, *Proper Allocation of Costs and Expenses amongst income earning of banks and Other Financial Institutions for Income Tax Reporting Purposes*, which requires banks to allocate and claim as deduction only those costs and expenses attributable to RBU to arrive at the taxable income of the RBU subject to regular income tax. Any cost or expense related with or incurred for the operations FCDU are not allowed as deduction from the RBU's taxable income. In computing for the amount allowable as deduction from RBU operations, all costs and expenses should be allocated between the RBU and FCDU by specific identification and by allocation. In a Decision dated December 1, 2021, the Supreme Court declared RR 4-2011 void for having issue ultra vires. It ruled that RR 4-2011 unduly contravened and expanded the provisions of the Tax Code. The Supreme Court Decision became final and executory on June 7, 2022, and was recorded in the Book of Entries of Judgement.

Foreign Currency Deposit Unit

RA No. 9294, the existing applicable tax regulation governing the taxation of FCDU, provides, among others, the following:

- Offshore income or the income derived by FCDUs from foreign currency transactions with nonresidents, Offshore Banking Units (OBUs) in the Philippines, local commercial banks including branches of foreign banks that may be authorized by BSP to transact business with FCDUs and other depository banks under the foreign currency deposit system shall be exempt from all taxes, except net income from such transactions as may be specified by the Secretary of Finance, upon recommendation by the MB to be subject to the regular income tax payable by banks.
- Gross onshore income or interest income from foreign currency loans granted by FCDUs to residents through offshore units in the Philippines or other depository banks under the expanded system shall be subject to final tax at a rate of 10.0%; and
- Effective July 1, 2025, interest income derived by resident individual or corporation on deposits with FCDUs and OBUs, formerly taxed at 15.0%, shall be subject to 20.0% final tax.

Income tax expense consists of:

	2025	2024	2023
Current:			
Final	P868,442,978	P773,895,471	P728,807,543
RCIT	401,057,925	6,155,999	93,876,511
Tax benefit	(43,060,009)	-	(25,186,431)
MCIT	-	110,350,681	-
	1,226,440,894	890,402,151	797,497,623
Deferred	40,816,783	27,366,145	136,393,568
	P1,267,257,677	P917,768,296	P933,891,191

The amount of tax benefit relates to MCIT of prior periods that was used to reduce current tax payable.

The amount of deferred income tax relates to the origination and reversal of temporary differences.

The reconciliation of the income tax expense computed at the statutory tax rate to the effective income tax shown in the statements of income follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Income before income tax expense	P4,807,127,076	P3,942,707,406	P3,736,110,366
Income tax at statutory rate	P1,201,781,769	P985,676,852	P934,027,592
Additions to (reductions in) income taxes resulting from the tax effects of:			
Nondeductible expenses	306,964,747	219,014,569	192,649,750
Tax paid income	(156,998,855)	(207,327,724)	(157,558,235)
Nontaxable income	(57,575,598)	(38,977,837)	(62,716,480)
FCDU income	(24,671,161)	(5,487,915)	(25,552,958)
Changes in unrecognized deferred tax assets	(10,636,556)	(10,502,984)	59,498,560
Others	8,393,331	(24,626,665)	(6,457,038)
Effective income tax	P1,267,257,677	P917,768,296	P933,891,191

The components of net deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in the statements of financial position follow:

	Beginning Balance (January 1, 2025 Tax Effect)	Amount (Charged) Credited to Profit or Loss	Amount Recognized in OCI	Ending Balance (December 31, 2025 Tax Effect)
Deferred tax assets:				
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	P562,624,786	P27,347,228	P -	P589,972,014
Accumulated depreciation on foreclosed properties	243,200,102	(11,468,349)	-	231,731,753
Accrued employee benefits and other expenses	140,933,002	43,065,229	-	183,998,231
Lease liabilities	165,397,736	5,336,146	-	170,733,882
Unamortized past service cost	142,862,686	(18,243,993)	-	124,618,693
Unrealized loss on foreclosed properties	54,505,252	(2,530,822)	-	51,974,430
Accrued rent expense	1,277,370	412,160	-	1,689,530
Excess of MCIT over RCIT	43,060,009	(43,060,009)	-	-
	1,353,860,943	857,590	-	1,354,718,533
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Unrealized gain on foreclosed properties	(470,720,160)	28,471,280	-	(442,248,880)
Retirement benefits	(189,740,855)	24,632,218	-	(165,108,637)
Right-of-use asset	(153,197,581)	(5,665,685)	-	(158,863,266)
Unrealized gain on financial assets at FVOCI	(1,309,831)	-	(136,437,696)	(137,747,527)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	(74,150,382)	(50,514,565)	-	(124,664,947)
Unamortized bond transaction cost	-	(29,749,782)	-	(29,749,782)
Unrealized gain on financial assets at FVPL	(2,722,760)	(12,542,538)	-	(15,265,298)
Gain on investment properties sold under installments	(14,998,830)	3,694,699	-	(11,304,131)
	(906,840,399)	(41,674,373)	(136,437,696)	(1,084,952,468)
Net Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities)	P447,020,544	(P40,816,783)	(P136,437,696)	P269,766,065

	Beginning Balance (January 1, 2024 Tax Effect)	Amount (Charged) Credited to Profit or Loss	Amount Recognized in OCI	Ending Balance (December 31, 2024 Tax Effect)
Deferred tax assets:				
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	P594,762,020	(P32,137,234)	P -	P562,624,786
Accumulated depreciation on foreclosed properties	219,129,112	24,070,990	-	243,200,102
Lease liabilities	148,341,109	17,056,627	-	165,397,736
Accrued employee benefits and other expenses	164,455,579	(23,522,577)	-	140,933,002
Unamortized past service cost	-	142,862,686	-	142,862,686
Unrealized loss on foreclosed properties	60,786,237	(6,280,985)	-	54,505,252
Excess of MCIT over RCIT	-	43,060,009	-	43,060,009
Accrued rent expense	1,036,852	240,518	-	1,277,370
	1,188,510,909	165,350,034	-	1,353,860,943
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Unrealized gain on foreclosed properties	(436,144,626)	(34,575,534)	-	(470,720,160)
Retirement benefits	(59,894,848)	(129,846,007)	-	(189,740,855)
Right-of-use asset	(136,498,762)	(16,698,819)	-	(153,197,581)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	(62,036,775)	(12,113,607)	-	(74,150,382)
Gain on investment properties sold under installments	(18,239,378)	3,240,548	-	(14,998,830)
Unrealized gain on financial assets at FVPL	-	(2,722,760)	-	(2,722,760)
Unrealized gain on financial assets at FVOCI	(363,597)	-	(946,234)	(1,309,831)
	(713,177,986)	(192,716,179)	(946,234)	(906,840,399)
Net Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities)	P475,332,923	(P27,366,145)	(P946,234)	P447,020,544

Management believes that certain future deductible items may not be realized in the near foreseeable future as future taxable income may not be sufficient for the related tax benefits to be realized. Accordingly, the Bank did not set up deferred tax assets on the following temporary differences:

	2025		2024		2023	
	Deductible Temporary Differences	Deferred Tax Assets	Deductible Temporary Differences	Deferred Tax Assets	Deductible Temporary Differences	Deferred Tax Assets
Allowance for credit and impairment losses*	P2,713,851,614	P678,462,904	P2,750,826,400	P687,706,600	P2,826,627,838	P706,656,960
Unrealized loss on financial assets at FVPL	-	-	-	-	4,023,806	1,005,952
Others	24,905,372	6,226,343	30,476,810	7,619,203	168,557,986	42,139,497
Deferred tax items not recognized in profit or loss	2,738,756,986	684,689,247	2,781,303,210	695,325,803	2,999,209,630	749,802,409
Remeasurement losses on retirement asset	323,799,559	80,949,890	331,673,141	82,918,285	365,718,897	91,429,724
Unrealized loss on financial assets at FVOCI	165,757,255	41,439,314	133,169	33,292	-	-
Deferred tax items not recognized in OCI	489,556,814	122,389,204	331,806,310	82,951,577	365,718,897	91,429,724
	P3,228,313,800	P807,078,451	P3,113,109,520	P778,277,380	P3,364,928,527	P841,232,133

*Includes allowances on miscellaneous assets-TRB, accounts receivables, and accounts that are not credit-impaired

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has no carryforward NOLCO.

Details of the Bank's RBU excess MCIT over RCIT as at December 31, 2025 follow:

Inception Year	Amount	Applied	Balance	Expiry Year
2024	P43,060,009	P43,060,009	P -	2027

33. Related Party Transactions

The Bank has various transactions with its related parties and with certain directors, officers, stockholders and related interests (DOSRI). These transactions usually arise from normal banking activities such as lending, borrowing, deposit arrangements and trading of securities, among others. Under existing policies of the Bank, transactions with related parties are made substantially on the same terms as with other individuals and businesses of comparable risks.

Under current banking regulations, total outstanding loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees to each of the Bank's DOSRI shall be limited to an amount equivalent to their respective unencumbered deposits and book value of their paid-in capital contribution in the Bank provided, however, that unsecured loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees to each of the Bank's DOSRI shall not exceed 30.0% of their respective total loans, other accommodations and guarantees. Loans, other credit accommodations, and guarantees granted by the Bank to its DOSRI for the purpose of project finance, shall be exempted from the 30.0% unsecured individual ceiling during the project gestation phase provided that the Bank shall ensure that standard prudential controls in project finance loans designed to safeguard creditors' interests are in place, which may include pledge of the borrower's shares, assignment of the borrower's assets, assignment of all revenues and cash waterfall accounts, and assignment of project documents.

The details of significant related party transactions of the Bank follow (amounts in thousands):

Category	Note	Amount/Volume			Outstanding Balance		Nature, Terms and Conditions
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	
Investors							
Lease	30	P4,119	P147	P158	P16,158	P -	Fixed monthly lease payments with no variable lease component, and renewable upon mutual agreement
Trust income	27	809	795	665	469	568	Retirement plan managed and administered by the Bank's Trust Services Group under an Investment Management Account (IMA) Agreement
Deposit liabilities	18	-	-	-	303,299	271,077	Consists of current, savings and time deposits which earn interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits		23,711,231	15,631,179	9,515,594	-	-	
Withdrawals		23,208,147	15,456,917	9,363,788	-	-	
Accrued interest payable	21	1,666	3,298	2,235	418	171	Interest expense and accrued interest payable on deposits
Associate							
Investment in an associate	13	841	611	783	33,421	34,433	24.26% equity interests in BIC which is a stockholder of the Bank and share in net loss of BIC
Other Related Parties							
Investment securities at amortized cost	11	-	-	-	-	P266,346	Long-term bonds with interest rates ranging from 6.5% to 8.1% with maturity in 2025
Maturities		266,390	78,770	36,570	-	-	Matured bond had interest rates ranging from 6.5% to 8.1%
Loans and receivables - net:	12						
Receivables from customers:		-	-	-	67,662,032	52,543,906	Term, housing, auto, salary and personal loans with interest rates ranging from 4.8% to 21.6% and with maturity of less than 1 year to 20 years; Collateral includes real estate mortgage, unregistered chattel mortgage, hold-out on deposit, assignment of contract and concession agreement, continuing surety agreement, and pledge agreement on shares
Avaliments		150,268,861	139,453,828	111,576,878	-	-	Interest income on loans and long-term bonds
Settlements		142,811,666	123,122,822	100,198,842	-	-	Consists of current, savings and time deposits which earn interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Accrued interest receivables:		-	-	-	474,517	340,694	Interest expense and accrued interest payable on deposits
Interest income		5,278,670	3,787,163	2,875,183	-	-	Accrued other expenses include professional fees, per diem of Directors and accruals for rent and utilities; On demand, unsecured and non-interest bearing; Other liabilities consists of accounts payable to Bank's officers; On demand, unsecured and non-interest bearing
Deposit liabilities:	18	-	-	-	86,084,609	77,453,490	Loan, underwriting, and investment-related fees and commission income, gain from the cash and installment sale transactions of foreclosed properties and passed-on GRT
Deposits		8,755,503,257	6,995,121,632	6,156,555,651	-	-	Bank guarantees and outstanding letters of credit in favor of related party and committed credit line
Withdrawals		7,796,122,550	5,355,876,025	5,038,723,856	-	-	
Accrued interest payable	21	317,940	965,437	965,603	59,059	78,141	
Accrued other expenses and other liabilities	21, 22	276,612	357,140	319,048	76,956	2,945,125	
Fees and other income	27, 31	361,185	406,456	219,010	-	-	
Commitments and contingent liabilities	38	-	-	-	23,896,918	25,485,310	

Unless otherwise stated, RPTs disclosed are unsecured and balances are net of allowance

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, outstanding bills purchased of related parties with contra account in “Other liabilities” amounted to P1.5 billion and P676.9 million, respectively (see Notes 12 and 22).

Other related parties are companies linked directly or indirectly to the Bank through one or more intermediaries or are members of the same group, is controlled by, is under the same significant influence, or is under common control with the Bank.

The related party transactions shall be settled in cash.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the allowance for credit losses on outstanding transactions with other related parties amounted to P320.9 million and P337.2 million, respectively. Reversal of provision for credit losses recorded in 2025 on such related party transactions totaled to P16.4 million. Provision for credit losses recorded in 2024 and 2023 on such related party transactions totaled to P126.7 million and P120.8 million, respectively. Such outstanding transactions include investment securities at amortized cost, receivables from customers, and accrued interest receivable under the “Loans and receivables - net” account in the statements of financial position and commitment and contingent liabilities.

Transactions with Retirement Plan

The Bank’s retirement plan is managed and administered by the Bank’s Trust Services Group which is covered by an Investment Management Account (IMA) Agreement (agency relationship). The fair values of the plan assets are disclosed in Note 29.

The related unaudited financial information on assets/liabilities as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 and income/expense of the funds for the period ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 follow:

	2025	2024	
Investment securities:			
Government and other debt securities	P1,372,938,428	P1,185,718,267	
Quoted equity securities	471,059,041	488,000,625	
Unquoted equity securities	2,600	2,600	
Loans and other receivables	18,862,550	128,075,796	
Deposits with the bank	5,656,451	51,225,145	
Total Plan Assets	P1,868,519,070	P1,853,022,433	
Trust fee payable	P4,116,892	P3,232,525	
Other liabilities	21,512	45,706	
Total Plan Liabilities	4,138,404	3,278,231	
Net Plan Assets	P1,864,380,666	P1,849,744,202	
Plan Income	2025	2024	2023
Interest income	P83,566,686	P60,316,990	
Trading and investment gains (losses) - net	3,097,811	11,347,086	
Dividend income and others	25,169,908	19,078,546	
	P111,834,405	P90,742,622	
Plan Expense			
Trust fees	P4,499,323	P3,493,486	
Provision for (reversal of) credit losses	(1,595,000)	(1,882,383)	
Other expenses	1,164,598	2,107,923	
	P4,068,921	P3,719,026	
		P6,456,638	

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the retirement plan assets of the Bank include 730,670 shares of the Bank classified under financial assets at FVPL. The shares of the Bank were listed in the PSE on March 31, 2022. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the fair market value of the shares amounted to P6.7 million and P4.9 million, respectively. Limitations and restrictions are covered by the IMA Agreement and anything outside the IMA Agreement must be explicitly authorized by the Board of Trustees (BOT).

Interest income on deposit with the Bank amounted to nil, P157,906, and P40,334 in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Investments are subject to the limitations of the agreement and all other actions pertaining to the fund are to be executed only upon explicit authority by the BOT of the Fund.

The Bank's contribution to its defined benefits retirement plan amounted to nil and P655.3 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Benefits paid out of the Bank's plan assets amounted to P94.5 million and P109.6 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively (see Note 29).

Transactions with Investor

The Bank's Trust Services Group also manages and administers retirement funds of one of the investors under IMA Agreements. The total net assets of these trust accounts amounted to P753.4 million and P407.0 million as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel of the Bank

The compensation of the key management personnel of the Bank follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	P930,130,876	P820,006,634	P711,101,785
Post-employment benefits	31,529,238	44,843,376	30,278,540
	P961,660,114	P864,850,010	P741,380,325

Director's fees and bonuses in 2025, 2024, and 2023 amounted to P39.9 million, P38.6 million, and P47.3 million, respectively.

34. Acquisition of Selected Assets and Assumption of Certain Liabilities of TRB

A summary of the significant transactions related to the PSA entered into by the Bank with TRB on November 9, 2001 follows:

- a. TRB sold and transferred, in favor of the Bank, identified recorded assets owned by TRB both real and personal, or in which TRB has title or interest, and which are included and deemed part of the assets listed and referred to in TRB's Consolidated Statement of Condition (CSOC) as at August 31, 2001. The said assets are inclusive of the banking goodwill of TRB, bank premises, licenses to operate its head office and branches, leasehold rights and patents used in connection with its business or products. In consideration of the sale of identified recorded assets, the Bank assumed identified recorded TRB liabilities including contingent liabilities as listed and referred to in its CSOC as at August 31, 2001.

The liabilities assumed do not include the liability for the payment of compensation, retirement pay, separation benefits and any labor benefits whatsoever arising from, incidental to, or connected with employment in, or rendition of employee services to TRB, whether permanent, regular, temporary, casual or contractual and items in litigation, both actual and prospective, against TRB.

- b. The Bank is allowed to avail of certain BSP incentives including but not limited to the following: (a) full waiver of the liquidated damages on the emergency loan of TRB and penalties related to reserve deficiencies and all other outstanding penalties at the time of acquisition may be paid over a period of 1 year, (b) relocation of branches shall be allowed within 1 year from the date of BSP approval of the PSA. Relocation shall be allowed in accordance with BSP Circular No. 293. The 90-day notice requirement on branch relocation has been waived, and (c) availment of rediscounting facility window subject to present BSP regulations.
- c. The Bank paid the outstanding emergency advances owed by TRB to BSP originally amounting to P2.4 billion through dacion en pago with mandatory buy-back agreement of certain assets of the Bank and TRB at a price set at 80.0% of the appraised value of those assets (see discussions on Settlement of Liabilities of TRB).
- d. The Bank arranged with PDIC a liquidity facility for the first year following the effectivity date in the amount not to exceed 10.0% of the assumed deposit liabilities of TRB to service unanticipated withdrawals by TRB depositors, subject to terms and conditions as may be imposed by PDIC.

Settlement of Liabilities of TRB

Part of the liabilities of TRB assumed by the Bank includes P2.4 billion emergency advances from BSP. As settlement for the emergency advances, a dacion en pago with mandatory buy-back agreement involving certain bank premises and ROPA (with a dacion price equivalent to 80.0% of the average appraised value of the dacion properties) was executed. The dacion en pago with mandatory buy-back agreement contained the following significant terms and conditions:

- a. The Bank may repurchase the bank premises and ROPA within 10 years from the execution of the agreement.
- b. The buy-back price for the ROPA is the dacion price plus, if applicable, real estate taxes paid by BSP. The buy-back price for the bank premises used in operations shall be the dacion price plus 6.0% simple interest per annum plus 50.0% of rental rates based on prevailing rates in the locality as mutually agreed by the parties with a 4.3% yearly increment.
- c. Any gain on sale of the dacion properties within the 10-year holding period, in excess or over the buy-back price, net of any taxes paid related to the sale, shall be shared 70-30 between the Bank and BSP, respectively.

As approved by BSP, properties of the Bank and TRB with net book value amounting to P2.3 billion fully settled the liabilities to BSP assumed by the Bank from TRB amounting to P2.4 billion at the time of dacion; the difference amounting to P102.0 million was credited to other deferred credits (ODC) account. Expenses incurred related to the dacion of properties were offset against ODC.

The Bank fully settled its emergency loan with BSP in June 2012 through cash settlement and permanent transfer of dacioned properties.

FAA

The summary of significant transactions related to the FAA entered into by the Bank with the PDIC, for acting as a "White Knight" by agreeing to the terms and conditions of the PSA with TRB, follows:

- a. The PDIC granted the Bank a loan amounting to P1.8 billion representing the amount of insured deposits of TRB as at June 30, 2001, which should have been paid by PDIC under a closure scenario. The proceeds of the loan were used to purchase a 20-year government securities with a coupon rate of 15.0% per annum to be pledged as collateral for the loan. Yield on the 20-year government securities (net of 20.0% withholding tax and the 3.0% interest to be paid on the loan from PDIC) shall be used to offset on a staggered basis, for prudential reporting purposes, against TRB's unbooked valuation reserves on NPAs with a total face value of P4.5 billion, which was approved by BSP to be booked as "Miscellaneous assets".

On November 29, 2013, the Bank fully settled its loan from PDIC amounting to P1.8 billion.

- b. The Bank infused additional fresh capital amounting to P200.0 million in 2001 and commits to infuse additional capital in the event a shortfall in order to comply with BSP's pertinent regulations on minimum capital requirement.
- c. The Bank agrees to comply with certain regulatory requirements, to provide information as required by the PDIC, to pursue realization of performance targets based on the financial plan, to secure PDIC's written consent for the appointment of an external auditor, and to entitle PDIC to appoint a consultant.
- d. The Bank shall not, among others, without the prior written consent of PDIC, grant new DOSRI loans, make any single major or significant total capital expenditures within five (5) years as defined in the FAA, establish new banking offices or branches, dispose all or substantial portion of its assets except in the ordinary course of business, declare or pay cash dividends, effect any profit sharing or distribution of bonuses to directors and officers of the Bank not in accordance with the financial plan and other transactions or activities not in accordance with the financial plan.

On September 22, 2009, the Bank and PDIC signed a Supplemental Agreement to the 2002 FAA with the following additional terms:

- a. To the extent and in the context relevant to the terms of the FAA, PDIC hereby agrees to a limited adjustment of TRB's unbooked valuation reserves/deferred charges/accumulated operating losses, so as to include operating losses accumulated from the period October 2001 to July 2002 in the amount of P596.0 million which shall bring TRB's total unbooked valuation reserves, deferred charges and accumulated operating losses to P4.5 billion;
- b. Extension of the FAA for such limited period as shall exactly be sufficient to fully set off on staggered basis the MA-TRB against the net yield of the new series 20-year government securities to be purchased to replace the maturing government securities in March 2022 and likewise to be pledged to PDIC; and
- c. Income resulting from the difference between the dacion price and book value of the assets as collateral to BSP, if any, as well as future collections derived by the Bank from NPLs covered by the unbooked valuation reserves shall be deducted from the above amount of P4.5 billion. Such set-off shall be formally and officially reported by BSP to PDIC.

The foregoing Supplemental Agreement did not constitute a significant modification of the terms of the PDIC's below-market loan to the Bank. Had the modification been significant, it would have resulted to the derecognition of the old liability and the recognition of the new liability at its fair value.

In addition, as part of the PSA, there were transactions allowed and approved by BSP, which required different treatment under PFRS Accounting Standards. These transactions and their effects are described below:

Assumption of NPAs of TRB

In addition to the provisions of FAA and subsequent to the approval by BSP and PDIC to recognize NPAs of P144.2 million as miscellaneous assets, the Bank negotiated with BSP and PDIC to include as miscellaneous assets the additional operating losses of TRB amounting to P595.6 million incurred during the transition period of the Bank's assumption of TRB's assets and liabilities.

As at December 31, 2002, a portion of the additional operating losses of TRB amounting to P227.2 million was approved by BSP and PDIC to be included as additional miscellaneous assets. On April 28, 2003, BSP approved the deferral of operating losses amounting to P596.4 million (instead of P595.6 million which was previously negotiated by the Bank and P227.2 million which was previously approved by BSP) thereby increasing the TRB-related bookings to miscellaneous assets to P4.4 billion (see Note 16). NPL included under miscellaneous assets comprised TRB's loans amounting to P3.1 billion as at August 31, 2001 which is excluded in the determination of financial ratios, provisioning and computation of CAR based on the agreed term sheet. Also, BSP considered these miscellaneous assets as non-risk assets and are not subject to classification.

Pursuant to the requirements of PFRS, the allowance for impairment losses on the NPAs amounting to P4.3 billion as at December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 were charged in full in the period incurred (see Note 16).

35. Notes to Statements of Cash Flows

The following is a summary of noncash activities of the Bank:

	2025	2024	2023
Noncash investing activities:			
Additions to investment properties and other properties acquired in settlement of loans	P563,392,624	P560,787,537	P654,419,110
Additions to ROU assets	259,651,210	282,902,827	313,175,775
Additions to PPE on account	24,040,165	-	-
Increase in sales contract receivables from sale of investment properties	47,861,151	57,832,282	108,020,017

The following table shows the reconciliation analysis of liabilities arising from financing activities for period ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

	2025	2024	2023
Beginning balance	P7,196,038,642	P8,071,629,499	P7,933,164,363
Additions to lease liabilities	246,777,776	278,651,103	307,649,056
Interest accretion	127,802,601	84,791,505	68,831,053
Cash flows during the year:			
Proceeds	22,961,241,094	19,763,875,764	3,147,150,433
Settlements	(11,967,292,157)	(21,001,413,943)	(3,385,165,406)
Other adjustments	(631,556)	(1,495,286)	-
Ending balance	P18,563,936,400	P7,196,038,642	P8,071,629,499

Other adjustments pertain to reductions to lease liabilities due to pre-termination of lease contracts.

As allowed by PAS 7, short-term borrowings from other banks amounting to P5.1 billion, P13.3 billion, and P3.1 billion in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, are presented in the statements of cash flows on a net basis. In 2025 and 2024, cash proceeds include issuance of bonds payable amounting to P17.8 billion and P6.5 billion, respectively. In 2025 and 2024, cash settlements include settlement of matured bonds amounting to P6.6 billion and P7.5 billion, respectively.

36. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share amounts were computed as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
a. Net income	P3,539,869,399	P3,024,939,110	P2,802,219,175
b. Dividends on preferred shares*	286,458,336	242,916,668	187,916,668
c. Net income to equity holders of the Bank	3,253,411,063	2,782,022,442	2,614,302,507
d. Weighted average number of outstanding common shares	1,403,013,920	1,403,013,920	1,403,013,920
e. Basic earnings per share (c/d)	P2.32	P1.98	P1.86

* potential dividends on preferred shares as these were not assumed to be converted.

Diluted earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the Bank were computed as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
a. Net income to equity holders of the Bank	P3,539,869,399	P3,024,939,110	P2,802,219,175
b. Weighted average number of outstanding common shares and dilutive preferred shares:			
Outstanding common shares*	1,403,013,920	1,403,013,920	1,403,013,920
Potential common shares from assumed conversion of preferred shares	416,666,670	416,666,670	416,666,670
c. Total weighted average common shares	1,819,680,590	1,819,680,590	1,819,680,590
d. Diluted earnings per share (a/c)	P1.95	P1.66	P1.54

37. Events after the Reporting Date

On February 24, 2026, the BOD approved the proposed increase in the Peso Bond Programme by P30.0 billion from P50.0 billion to P80.0 billion. The proceeds of the increase will be used for general corporate purposes, including refinancing of outstanding bonds.

38. Supplementary Information Required under Section 174 of the MORB

The following supplementary information is required by Appendix 55 - Disclosure Requirements to the Audited Financial Statements to Section 174 of the MORB of the BSP, issued through BSP Circular No. 1074, *Amendment to Regulations on Financial Audit of Banks*.

Financial Performance Indicators

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

	2025	2024	2023
Return on average equity	10.14%	9.44%	9.52%
Return on average assets	1.28%	1.22%	1.25%
Net interest margin on average earning assets	4.35%	4.17%	4.28%

Description of Capital Instruments Issued

- *Common Stock*

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank's common stock amounted to P14.0 billion representing 1,403,013,920 issued common shares.

- *Preferred Stock*

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank's issued and outstanding preferred stock amounted to P4.2 billion representing 416,666,670 preferred shares. These preferred shares are non-voting, except as provided by law, perpetual or non-redeemable, cumulative, convertible to common shares at the option of the holders after 5 years from issue date, subject to requirements under laws, rules and regulations, have preference over common shares in case of liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the affairs of the Bank and subject to the other terms and conditions as may be fixed by the BOD, required under regulations, and to the extent permitted by applicable law.

Significant Credit Exposures

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, information on the concentration of credit as to industry follows (amounts in thousands, except percentages):

	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Electricity, gas, steam, and air-conditioning supply	P45,099,782	27.9	P45,497,015	33.6
Real estate activities	30,722,470	19.0	25,014,466	18.5
Construction	13,355,410	8.3	12,386,390	9.1
Manufacturing	11,753,921	7.3	11,196,631	8.3
Financial and insurance activities	10,498,327	6.5	7,176,445	5.3
Transportation and storage	9,117,307	5.6	2,874,147	2.1
Information and communication	9,086,771	5.6	5,792,384	4.3
Mining and quarrying	8,306,988	5.1	1,966,730	1.5
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,738,624	3.5	7,043,723	5.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,769,903	2.3	3,871,709	2.8
Accommodation and food service activities	3,122,000	1.9	3,151,640	2.3
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,254,677	0.8	1,324,212	1.0
Administrative and support service activities	310,777	0.2	206,588	0.1
Others*	9,670,451	6.0	7,978,484	5.9
	P161,807,408	100.0	P135,480,564	100.0

*Others include Professional Activities, Education, Personal Consumption and other various activities

BSP considers that concentration of credit risk exists when the total loan exposure to a particular industry or economic sector exceeds 30.0% of total loan portfolio or 10.0% of Tier 1 capital.

As at December 31, 2025, the Bank does not have credit concentration in any particular industry that exceeds 30.0% of the total loan portfolio. As at December 31, 2024, the table above includes one industry group (electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply) above the 30.0% of the total loan portfolio. However, the Bank has internal sub-classifications for renewable and non-renewable energy under electricity and power industry with separate limits (for renewable energy- 25.0% of the total loan portfolio, non-renewable energy- 30.0%). Existing exposures as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 for this industry are within the acceptable levels. As at December 31, 2025, existing exposures for renewable energy and non-renewable energy were at 11.9% and 16.0%, respectively, of the total loan portfolio. As at December 31, 2024, existing exposures for renewable energy and non-renewable energy were at 12.0% and 21.6%, respectively, of the total loan portfolio.

As at December 31, 2025, 10.0% of the Tier 1 capital amounted to P3.2 billion and the table in the previous page includes the ten industry groups (Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply, Real estate activities, Construction, Manufacturing, Financial and insurance activities, Transportation and storage, Information and communication, Mining and quarrying, Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and Agriculture, forestry and fishing) exceeding this level as of that date.

The table also includes the nine industry groups (Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply, Real estate activities, Construction, Manufacturing, Financial and insurance activities, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, Information and communications, Wholesale and retail trade, Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Accommodation and food service activities) above the 10.0% of Tier 1 capital (P3.0 billion) as at December 31, 2024.

The BROCOM and CRECOM constantly monitor these credit risk concentrations to ensure these are within the risk appetite of the Bank. Limits are set to allow SET to highlight any possible issues and to actively direct loans to preferred industries when faced with emerging concentration and potential industry decline.

Under BSP Circular No. 941, *Amendments to the Regulations on Past Due and Non-Performing Loans*, loans, investments, receivables, or any financial asset 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 90 days from contractual due date, or accrued interests for more than 90 days have been capitalized, refinanced, or delayed by agreement.

Breakdown of Total Loans as to Security

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the breakdown of receivables from customers as to collateral follows (amounts in thousands, except percentages):

	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Loans secured by:				
Real estate	P14,858,216	9.2	P14,346,526	10.6
Security agreement	14,393,603	8.9	9,449,395	6.9
Deed of pledge	10,862,419	6.7	4,552,022	3.4
Deed of assignment	10,520,115	6.5	1,521,330	1.1
Deposit hold-out	4,854,176	3.0	4,968,854	3.7
Continuing surety agreement	4,504,170	2.8	4,761,602	3.5
Chattel	2,902,114	1.8	2,267,390	1.7
Corporate guaranty	312,500	0.2	1,079,000	0.8
Others*	9,087,633	5.6	11,525,917	8.5
	72,294,946	44.7	54,472,036	40.2
Unsecured	89,512,462	55.3	81,008,528	59.8
	P161,807,408	100.0	P135,480,564	100.0

*Others include post-dated checks and various collaterals on omnibus loan and security agreement

Breakdown of Total Loans as to Status

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the breakdown of receivables from customers (net of unearned interest income) as to status, is as follows (amounts in thousands):

	December 31, 2025		
	Performing	Non-performing	Total
Corporate	P137,498,016	P1,065,291	P138,563,307
Consumers	18,569,602	833,337	19,402,939
Credit card	1,840,080	321,331	2,161,411
Others	1,596,101	507	1,596,608
	P159,503,799	P2,220,466	P161,724,265

	December 31, 2024		
	Performing	Non-performing	Total
Corporate	P116,539,281	P756,163	P117,295,444
Consumers	14,762,658	644,052	15,406,710
Credit card	1,537,700	248,451	1,786,151
Others	879,277	45,624	924,901
	P133,718,916	P1,694,290	P135,413,206

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the NPLs of the Bank, as reported to BSP, are as follows (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Gross NPLs	P2,220,466	P1,694,290
Less deductions as required by BSP	1,187,502	1,027,873
Net NPLs	P1,032,964	P666,417

Gross and net NPL ratios of the Bank are 1.33% and 0.62%, respectively, as at December 31, 2025 and 1.25% and 0.49%, respectively, as at December 31, 2024.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, restructured loans amounted to P1.0 billion and P0.9 billion, respectively. Restructured receivables which do not meet the requirements to be treated as performing receivables shall also be considered as NPLs. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, restructured receivables from customers considered as NPLs amounted P852.0 million and P668.2 million, respectively.

Information on Related Party Loans

Except with the prior approval of the MB, the total outstanding loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees to DOSRI shall not exceed 15% of the total loan portfolio of the bank or 100.0% of net worth whichever is lower provided that in no case shall the total unsecured loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees to said DOSRI exceed 30.0% of the aggregate ceiling or the outstanding loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees, whichever is lower. For the purpose of determining compliance with the ceiling on unsecured loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees, banks shall be allowed to average their ceiling on unsecured loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees every week.

The total outstanding loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees to each of the bank's subsidiaries and affiliates shall not exceed 10.0% of the net worth of the lending bank provided that the unsecured loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees to each of said subsidiaries and affiliates shall not exceed 5.0% of such net worth provided that the total outstanding loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees to all subsidiaries and affiliates shall not exceed 20.0% of the net worth of the lending bank provided that these subsidiaries and affiliates are not related interest of any of the director, officer, and/or stockholder of the lending bank.

The following table shows information on related party loans (amounts in thousands, except percentages):

	2025		2024	
	DOSRI Loans	Related Party Loans (inclusive of DOSRI)	DOSRI Loans	Related Party Loans (inclusive of DOSRI)
Total outstanding loans	P -	P67,949,007	P59	P52,840,911
Percent of DOSRI/Related Party loans to total loans	0.00%	40.60%	0.00%	38.98%
Percent of unsecured DOSRI/Related Party loans to total DOSRI/Related Party loans	0.00%	22.90%	0.00%	26.02%
Percent of past due DOSRI/Related Party loans to total DOSRI/Related Party loans	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
Percent of non-performing DOSRI/Related Party loans to total DOSRI/Related Party loans	0.00%	0.54%	0.00%	0.26%

Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of operations, the Bank makes various commitments, such as guarantees, commitments to extend credit, etc., which are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. The Bank does not anticipate any material losses as a result of these transactions.

The following is a summary of the Bank's commitments and contingencies at their peso equivalent contractual amounts arising from off-books accounts as at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
Contingent assets:		
Future/spot exchange bought	P1,257,580,329	P3,412,855,000
Fixed income securities purchased	2,574,327	25,619,362
	P1,260,154,656	P3,438,474,362
Commitments and contingent liabilities:		
Trust department accounts	P68,650,340,458	P72,409,641,964
Committed credit line	17,379,461,505	15,658,499,835
Unused commercial letters of credit	6,614,545,656	10,207,552,133
Credit card lines	4,427,078,211	3,866,333,335
Outstanding guarantees	2,509,497,648	2,229,592,892
Future/spot exchange sold	1,837,127,054	3,962,382,500
Inward Bills for Collection-Domestic	197,314,203	1,272,590
Retirement obligations	166,555,598	154,519,260
Fixed income securities sold	2,574,326	25,619,362
Late deposits/payments received	632,179	59,173,307
Items held for safekeeping/securities held as collateral	58,653	64,100
	P101,785,185,491	P108,574,651,278

Retirement obligations pertain to the estimated impact of the amendments to the Bank's retirement plan on past service cost, subject to certain conditions.

The Bank has several loan-related suits, claims and regulatory examinations that remain unsettled or ongoing. It is not practicable to estimate the potential financial impact of these contingencies. However, in the opinion of management, in consultation with its legal counsels, the suits and claims, if decided adversely, will not involve sums having a material effect on the Bank's financial statements.

Other Commitments

The assets pledged by the Bank are strictly for the purpose of providing collateral for the counterparty. To the extent that the counterparty is permitted to sell and/or re-pledge the assets, they are classified in the statements of financial position as pledged collateral. The pledged assets will be returned to the Bank when the underlying transaction is terminated but, in the event of the Bank's default, the counterparty is entitled to apply the collateral in order to settle the liability.

No asset is being pledged by the Bank to secure outstanding liabilities as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Trust Assets

Securities and other properties (other than deposits) held by the Bank in fiduciary or agency capacities for its customers are not included in the accompanying statements of financial position since these are not assets of the Bank. Total assets held by the Bank's Trust Services Group amounted to P68.7 billion and P72.4 billion based on audit balances as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

In compliance with the requirements of current banking regulations relative to the Bank's trust functions, government securities with face value of P770.0 million as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, which have been included under "Investment securities at amortized cost" (see Note 11), are deposited with BSP.

39. Supplementary Information Required under Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 15-2010

The BIR has issued RR No. 15-2010 which requires certain tax information to be disclosed in a note to the separate financial statements. The Bank presented the required supplementary tax information as a separate schedule attached to its annual income tax return.

**BANK OF COMMERCE
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXTERNAL AUDITOR
FEE-RELATED INFORMATION
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

	2025	2024
Audit services fees:		
Bank Proper December audit	P4,472,727	P3,680,000
Trust audit	1,415,000	1,413,500
Additional fee for 2023 Trust audit	-	585,000
Total Audit Fees	5,887,727	5,678,500
Non-audit services fees:		
Other assurance services	-	2,035,000
Tax services	-	-
All other services	-	-
Total Non-audit Fees	-	2,035,000
Total Audit and Non-audit Fees	P5,887,727	P7,713,500

Audit and Non-audit Fees of other related entities

	2025	2024
Audit fees	P -	P -
Non-audit services fees:		
Other assurance services	-	-
Tax services	-	-
All other services	-	-
Total Non-audit Fees	-	-
Total Audit and Non-audit Fees	P -	P -



**Report of Independent Auditors
to Accompany Supplementary
Information Required by the
Securities and Exchange
Commission Filed Separately
from the Basic Financial Statements**

Punongbayan & Araullo
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**The Board of Directors and the Stockholders
Bank of Commerce
San Miguel Properties Centre
No. 7 St. Francis Street
Mandaluyong City**

We have audited, in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of Bank of Commerce (hereinafter referred to as the Bank) for the year ended December 31, 2025, on which we have rendered our report dated March 31, 2026. Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The applicable supplementary information (see List of Supplementary Information) is presented for purposes of additional analysis in compliance with the requirements of Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS Accounting Standards). Such supplementary information is the responsibility of the Bank's management. The supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

PUNONGBAYAN & ARAULLO

By: Maria Isabel E. Comedia
Partner

CPA Reg. No. 0092966
TIN 189-477-563
PTR No. 10770756, January 6, 2026, Makati City
SEC Group A Accreditation
Partner - No. 92966-SEC (until financial period 2027)
Firm - No. 0002 (until financial period 2030)
BIR AN 08-002551-021-2025 (until August 6, 2028)
BOA/PRC Cert. of Reg. No. 0002/P-005 (until August 12, 2027)

March 31, 2026

BANK OF COMMERCE

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES REQUIRED BY SRC RULE 68 DECEMBER 31, 2025

Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule (SRC) 68. It prescribed the additional information and schedule requirements for issuers of securities to the public.

Below are the additional information and schedules required by the Revised SRC Rule 68. These are presented for purposes of filing with the SEC and is not required part of the basic financial statements.

PART I

- Schedule A: Schedule of Financial Soundness Indicators
- Schedule B: Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration
- Schedule C: Relationship Map

PART II (Schedules Required by Annex 68-J of the Revised SRC Rule 68)

- Schedule A: Financial Assets
- Schedule B: Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)
- Schedule C: Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are eliminated during the consolidation of financial statements
- Schedule D: Long-Term Debt
- Schedule E: Indebtedness to Related Parties (Long-Term Loans from Related Companies)
- Schedule F: Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers
- Schedule G: Capital Stock

SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS
BANK OF COMMERCE
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

Ratio	Formula	Ratio			
		2025	2024		
Current Ratio	Total current assets	<u>102,138,792,190</u>	0.44	<u>129,064,893,601</u>	0.56
	Total current liabilities	<u>231,416,538,530</u>		<u>231,167,878,978</u>	
Acid Test Ratio	Total current financial assets	<u>98,880,831,742</u>	0.43	<u>126,138,394,041</u>	0.55
	Total current liabilities	<u>231,416,538,530</u>		<u>231,167,878,978</u>	
Solvency Ratio	Net income before non-cash expenses	<u>4,739,470,633</u>	0.02	<u>3,883,116,381</u>	0.02
	Total liabilities	<u>250,275,495,147</u>		<u>232,209,999,804</u>	
Debt to Equity Ratio	Total liabilities	<u>250,275,495,147</u>	6.84	<u>232,209,999,804</u>	6.99
	Total equity	<u>36,578,036,378</u>		<u>33,230,067,251</u>	
Asset to Equity Ratio	Total assets	<u>286,853,531,525</u>	7.84	<u>265,440,067,055</u>	7.99
	Total equity	<u>36,578,036,378</u>		<u>33,230,067,251</u>	
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	Net Income before interest and taxes	<u>9,346,302,372</u>	2.06	<u>7,995,617,620</u>	1.97
	Interest expense	<u>4,539,175,296</u>		<u>4,052,910,214</u>	
Return on Equity	Net income	<u>3,539,869,399</u>	10.14%	<u>3,024,939,110</u>	9.44%
	Average total equity	<u>34,904,051,815</u>		<u>32,040,670,072</u>	
Return on Asset	Net income	<u>3,539,869,399</u>	1.28%	<u>3,024,939,110</u>	1.22%
	Average total assets	<u>276,146,799,290</u>		<u>248,554,023,063</u>	
Net Profit Margin	Net income	<u>3,539,869,399</u>	28.08%	<u>3,024,939,110</u>	28.12%
	Total revenues	<u>12,608,513,420</u>		<u>10,756,373,898</u>	
OTHER RATIOS					
Net Interest Margin	Net interest income	<u>10,778,373,447</u>	4.35%	<u>9,110,929,745</u>	4.17%
	Average interest-earning assets	<u>247,579,031,752</u>		<u>218,747,727,360</u>	
Cost to Income Ratio	Total operating expense	<u>7,418,344,519</u>	0.59	<u>6,673,643,458</u>	0.62
	Operating Income	<u>12,608,513,420</u>		<u>10,756,373,898</u>	
Capital Adequacy Ratio	Total qualifying capital	<u>34,039,523,490</u>	16.48%	<u>30,984,687,774</u>	17.58%
	Total risk-weighted assets	<u>206,578,098,498</u>		<u>176,282,852,171</u>	
Debt to Assets Ratio	Total Liabilities	<u>250,275,495,147</u>	0.87	<u>232,209,999,804</u>	0.87
	Total Assets	<u>286,853,531,525</u>		<u>265,440,067,055</u>	
Loans to Deposit Ratio	Total gross loans*	<u>167,365,923,291</u>	0.75	<u>135,551,757,906</u>	0.64
	Total deposits	<u>223,314,116,398</u>		<u>212,007,957,883</u>	
Non-performing Loans Cover	Allowance for credit losses on loans	<u>1,842,442,826</u>	82.98%	<u>1,651,406,599</u>	97.47%
	Non-performing loans	<u>2,220,465,505</u>		<u>1,694,290,396</u>	
Non-performing Loans Ratio**	Non-performing loans	<u>2,220,465,505</u>	1.33%	<u>1,694,290,396</u>	1.25%
	Total gross loans	<u>167,365,923,291</u>		<u>135,551,757,906</u>	
Net non-performing loans ratio**	Net non-performing loans	<u>1,032,963,664</u>	0.62%	<u>666,417,434</u>	0.49%
	Total gross loans	<u>167,365,923,291</u>		<u>135,551,757,906</u>	

*Gross loans include receivables from customers (loans), interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements.

**Computed based on BSP Circular 941

**RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS
AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

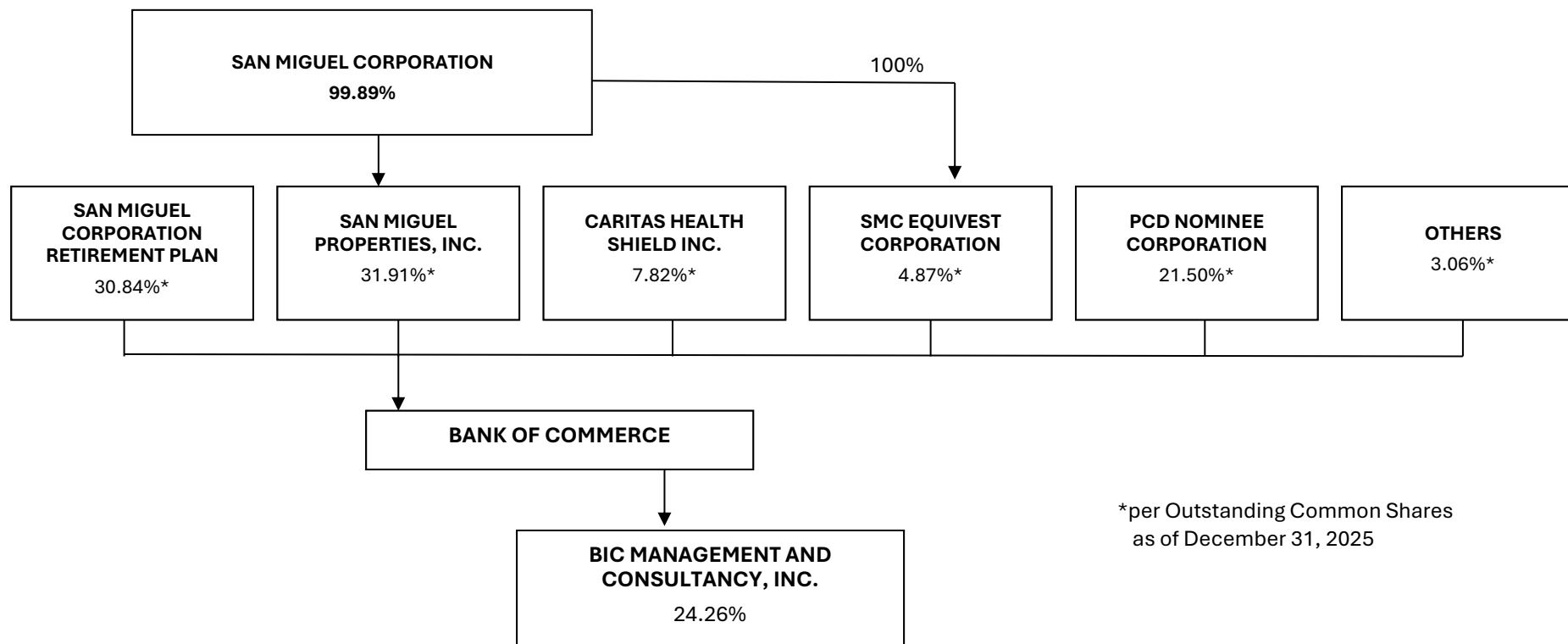
BANK OF COMMERCE

San Miguel Properties Centre, No.7 St. Francis Street, Mandaluyong City

Unappropriated Retained Earnings, beginning of reporting period		P4,514,197,356
Add: Category A: Items that are directly credited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings		
Transfer of gain on equity securities at FVOCI realized through disposal	P15,282,401	15,282,401
Less: Category B: Items that are directly debited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings		
Dividend declaration during the reporting period	(851,356,266)	
Retained earnings appropriated during the reporting period	(414,746,063)	(1,266,102,329)
Unappropriated Retained Earnings, as adjusted		3,263,377,428
Add: Net income for the current year		3,539,869,399
Less: Category C.1: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)		
Unrealized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	(373,994,842)	
Unrealized fair value adjustment (mark-to-market gains) of financial instruments at FVTPL	(48,763,300)	
Unrealized fair value gain of Investment Property	(76,991,164)	
Sub-total		(499,749,306)
Add: Category C.3: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss in prior reporting periods but reversed in the current reporting period (net of tax)		
Reversal of previously recorded foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	222,451,145	
Reversal of previously fair value gain of Investment Property	154,812,537	
Sub-total		377,263,682
Adjusted Net Income		3,417,383,775
Add/Less: Category F: Other items that should be excluded from the determination of the amount of available for dividends distribution		
Net movement of deferred tax asset not considered in the reconciling items under the previous categories	(16,296,259)	
Net movement in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liabilities related to same transaction	(6,058,686)	
Sub-total		(22,354,945)
Total Retained Earnings, end of reporting period available for dividend		P6,658,406,258

BANK OF COMMERCE

**RELATIONSHIP MAP
DECEMBER 31, 2025**



BANK OF COMMERCE

SCHEDULE A - FINANCIAL ASSETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025
(in thousands)

Name of Issuing Entity and Association of Each Issue	Number of Shares or Principal Amount of Bonds and Notes	Amounts Shown in the Statement of Financial Position	Value Based on Market Quotation at End of Reporting Period	Income Received and Accrued
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit of Loss				
Philippine government	P4,659,357	P4,793,834	P4,793,834	P268,401
Other government	346,185	339,164	339,164	17,314
Derivatives	-	36,710	36,710	-
		P5,169,708	P5,169,708	P285,715
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income				
Philippine government	P33,751,380	P34,793,434	P34,793,434	P1,516,713
Equity securities	159	224,877	224,877	2,661
		P35,018,311	P35,018,311	P1,519,374
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost				
Philippine government	P33,548,587	P34,187,597	P34,106,178	P1,574,877
Other government	5,291,100	5,287,582	5,287,308	180,871
Private corporations	1,804,970	1,895,896	1,806,596	67,861
		P41,371,075	P41,200,082	P1,823,609

BANK OF COMMERCE**SCHEDULE B - AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, RELATED PARTIES AND
PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS (OTHER THAN RELATED PARTIES)
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

Name and Designation of Debtor	Balance at Beginning of Year	Additions	Amounts Collected	Amounts Written Off	Current	Not Current	Ending Balance
NONE TO REPORT <i>Indebtedness arise in the ordinary course of business.</i>							

BANK OF COMMERCE**SCHEDULE C - AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM RELATED PARTIES WHICH ARE ELIMINATED
DURING THE CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

Name and Designation of Debtor	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions	Amounts Collected	Amounts Written Off	Current	Not Current	Balance at End of Period
NONE TO REPORT							
<i>Financial statements are not for consolidation.</i>							

BANK OF COMMERCE

SCHEDULE D - LONG-TERM DEBT
DECEMBER 31, 2025

Type of Issue and Type of Obligation	Amount Authorized by Indenture	Amount Shown under Caption “Current Portion of Long-Term Debt” in Related Balance Sheet	Amount Shown under Caption “Long-Term Debt” in Related Balance Sheet	Interest Rates	Amounts or Numbers of Periodic Installments	Maturity Dates
Bonds payable						
Bonds Payable – Fixed Rate Bonds	P10,006,850,000	P -	P9,952,138,980	6.1942%	Quarterly interest payment	February 19, 2027
Bonds Payable – Fixed Rate Bonds	7,993,150,000	P -	7,928,861,891	6.3494%	Quarterly interest payment	May 19, 2030

BANK OF COMMERCE

**SCHEDULE E - INDEBTEDNESS TO RELATED PARTIES
(LONG TERM LOANS FROM RELATED COMPANIES)
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

Name of Related Parties	Balance at Beginning of Year	Balance at End of Year	Nature, Terms and Conditions
NONE TO REPORT			
<i>No long term loans from related companies.</i>			

BANK OF COMMERCE**SCHEDULE F - GUARANTEES OF SECURITIES OF OTHER ISSUERS
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

Name of Issuing Entity of Securities Guaranteed by the Company for which this Statement is Filed	Title of Issue of Each Class of Securities Guaranteed	Total Amount of Guaranteed and Outstanding	Amount Owned by Person of which Statement is Filed	Nature of Guarantee
NONE TO REPORT <i>No securities were guaranteed.</i>				

BANK OF COMMERCE

SCHEDULE G - CAPITAL STOCK
DECEMBER 31, 2025

Title of Issue	Number of Shares Authorized	Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding as Shown under the Related Balance Sheet Caption	Number of Shares Reserved for Options, Warrants, Conversion and Other Rights	Number of Shares Held by Related Parties*	Directors, Officers and Employees	Others
Common shares	1,702,511,470	1,403,013,920	-	1,060,517,880	558,530	341,937,510
Preferred Shares	455,000,000	416,666,670	416,666,670	416,666,670	-	-

* Include shares held by Principal/Substantial Stockholders
Required information is disclosed in Note 24: Capital Stock

ANNEX C - REPORTS ON SEC FORM 17-C

	Date of Disclosure	Subject	Report or Circular No.
1	January 28, 2025	Material Information - Bank of Commerce Launches P5 Billion Dual-Tranche Peso Bond Offering	C00499-2025
2	February 11, 2025	Material Information - Published Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2024	C00784-2025
3	February 19, 2025	Material Information - Bank of Commerce Lists Largest Bond Issue To-Date at P18 billion	C00934-2025
4	February 26, 2025	Change in Directors and/or Officers: Appointment of New Chief Audit Executive Appointment of Lead Independent Director	C01133-2025
5	March 26, 2025	Material Information - Approval of 2024 Audited Financial Statements	C01905-2025
6	March 26, 2025	Notice of Annual Stockholders' Meeting	C01906-2025
7	March 28, 2025	Material Information - BankCom sets milestone as it breaches P3B Net Income	C02043-2025
8	April 30, 2025	Change in Directors and/or Officers - Resignation of Chairman Francis Chua	C02885-2025
9	April 30, 2025	Change in External Auditor for the year 2025	C02911-2025
10	May 2, 2025	Material Information - BankCom kicks off 2025 with a double digit Net Income growth	C02976-2025
11	May 20, 2025	Material Information - Published Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2025	C03566-2025
12	May 27, 2025	Material Information - Declaration of Cash Dividends to Preferred Shares	C03741-2025
13	May 27, 2025	Results of Annual Stockholders' Meeting	C03752-2025
14	May 27, 2025	Results of the Organizational Meeting of the Board of Directors	C03753-2025
15	June 2, 2025	Material Information - BankCom board approves 79% dividend hike after record P3-B profit	C03908-2025
16	June 30, 2025	Change in Directors and/or Officers - Resignation of Independent Director Rebecca Maria A. Ynares	C04714-2025
17	July 30, 2025	Election of Independent Director Antonio S. Abacan Jr.	C05462-2025
18	August 13, 2025	Material Information - Published Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2025	C05944-2025
19	August 14, 2025	Material Information - BankCom Surges Ahead with 31% Profit Growth in 1H 2025	C06038-2025
20	September 23, 2025	Change in Directors and/or Officers - Resignation of Independent Director Mr. Daniel Gabriel M. Montecillo	C06769-2025
21	October 1, 2025	Change in Directors and/or Officers - Election of Independent Director Rafael G. Ayuste, Jr. and Changes in Board Committee Memberships	C06951-2025
22	November 10, 2025	BankCom 3Q25 profit jumps 24% on strength of core revenue expansion	C07837-2025
23	November 11, 2025	BankCom 3Q25 profit jumps 24% on strength of core revenue expansion- Amended	C07900-2025
24	November 11, 2025	BankCom Published Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2025	C07910-2025
25	November 11, 2025	BankCom Published Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2025 - Amended	C07916-2025

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

Company Details	
Name of Organization	BANK OF COMMERCE (BankCom)
Location of Headquarters	San Miguel Properties Centre, 7 St. Francis Street, 1550 Mandaluyong City
Report Boundary: Legal entities (e.g., subsidiaries) included in this report	BankCom has no subsidiaries. <i>As such, this Report discloses the sustainability performance indicators limited to BankCom.</i>
Business Model, including Primary Activities, Brands, Products, and Services	<p>An affiliate of San Miguel Corporation (SMC) since 2008, Bank of Commerce is a publicly-listed universal bank focused on helping its clients, communities and conglomerate partners by delivering the best choice of financial services harnessing the strengths of the SMC Group. Bank of Commerce traces its origins to the Overseas Bank of Manila which opened in Binondo, Manila in 1963. It is identified by its logo bearing the SMC symbols of escudo and cloverleaf, and by the trademark license short name "BankCom" granted by the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOP HL) in 2020. In April 2025, the Bank filed with the IPOP HL its 5th Year Declaration of Actual Use for the trade mark "BankCom."</p> <p>As of 31 December 2025, the Bank reported a new record net income of ₱3.54 billion, 17% higher than the ₱3.02 billion last year, and nearly double the ₱1.80 billion at end of IPO year. The full-year performance outpaced the previous year's, highlighting steady growth in the bank's core revenue streams, driven by net interest income and gains from trading and foreign exchange gains. This translated to a return on equity (ROE) and return on asset (ROA) of 10.14% and 1.28%, respectively.</p> <p>The Bank maintains a network of 142 branches (inclusive of the main office branch, 139 regular branches and 2 branch lites) and 278 Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) including Cash Kiosks strategically located nationwide as of 31 December 2025.</p>
Reporting Period	January 1 to December 31, 2025
Reporting Frameworks	<p>BankCom's annual Sustainability Report is guided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) recommendations - The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) - Reference to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards
Highest Ranking Person responsible for this report	Antonio S. Laquindanum, EVP & Chief Financial Officer

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MATERIALITY PROCESS

BankCom determined its material topics through a review of the banking industry's most significant impacts aligned with the realization of the Bank's Vision and Core Purpose. Along with a study of material topics in the financial industry, the Bank referenced international standards on sustainability reporting, publicly available methodologies of third-party rating providers, and local regulations, particularly the circulars issued by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) on Sustainable Finance and the implementation of the Environmental and Social Risk Management System (ESRMS). From there, the Bank considered which topics would be of interest and would likely affect its primary and secondary stakeholders. In addition, the Bank also considered the priority topics identified in the materiality analysis of its parent company, San Miguel Corporation.

This materiality process is managed by a cross-functional technical working group assigned to facilitate the Bank's ESRMS. As BankCom continues to improve its processes, enhance its policies and develop responsive products and services, its materiality process and topics will be reviewed and updated accordingly.

In 2024, BankCom engaged in a Sustainability Strategic Planning Session to discuss with BankCom's leadership the Bank's ESG priorities. During the said Session, five (5) focus areas were identified, as enumerated and defined below, together with a sustainability statement which ties them together: **'Harnessing BankCom's strengths, we envision a nation where our clients, people, and communities thrive together.'** The following year, the Bank's leadership convened another Strategic Planning Session, in which certain aspects were clarified, particularly on finance. Following are the 5 focus areas:

- Advancing Products Sustainably
BankCom will offer comprehensive, customer-centric products with expanded coverage, driving competitiveness through integrated solutions and seamless services that elevate the customer experience.
- Resilient and Efficient Operations
BankCom is committed to responsible and resilient operations, underpinned by strong corporate governance. The Bank will enhance operational efficiencies, assess its impact, and create an environment that benefits both the planet and its people.
- Responsible and Comprehensive Finance
BankCom will expand its portfolio, develop new sustainable products, and increase investments that drive sustainable growth. This is further defined in terms of two strategic objectives:
 - i. Through the leadership of our people and the support of our sponsor, we will drive responsible and comprehensive finance* aligned to our ambition to be an ESG ready unibank;
 - ii. BankCom will expand its portfolio**, develop new sustainable products, and increase investments that drive sustainable growth;

* The scope of comprehensive finance will be untapped entities within SMC Ecosystem.
** Refers to the core lending business.
- Working Towards Digitalization
BankCom will drive digital transformation by improving efficiencies, optimizing data, and enhancing cybersecurity, while streamlining digital solutions to ensure greater customer security and convenience.
- Championing People
BankCom will strengthen employee engagement, implement effective succession planning, foster career development, and provide capacity-building initiatives that lead to an effective and resilient team.

Material Topics

BankCom identified the following material topics:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Direct economic value generated to stakeholders• Products and Services Contribution to SDG• Diversity, Equal Opportunity and Anti-Discrimination• Employee Hiring and Benefits• Employee Training• Occupational Health and Safety• Community Involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Customer Privacy• Consumer Financial Protection• Resource Consumption• Environmental Impact Management• Procurement Practices• Supply Chain Accreditation Policy• Business Ethics and Anti-Corruption• Climate Risk Management
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ECONOMIC IMPACT

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

GRI 201-1, 201-2, 203-1, 203-2

As a universal bank, BankCom plays a vital role in driving economic growth by providing financial services across the country. The Bank has been instrumental to the viability and continued expansion of small and medium-sized enterprises, middle-market establishments, and large corporations across various sectors, including beverages, food, packaging, energy, fuel and oil, infrastructure, property development and leasing, cement, car distributorship, and related financial services.

BankCom enables Filipino individuals and businesses to achieve their financial goals to manage day-to-day transactional needs through a range of services, including deposit, consumer credit, and corporate lending, trade, investment banking, trust, treasury management and remittance facilities.

With a network of 142 branches – inclusive of the main branch, 139 regular branches, and 2 branch lite units – and 278 automated teller machines (ATMs) and cash kiosks, strategically located nationwide, as well as online banking channels. BankCom provides retail and institutional financial consumers with secure and efficient access to professionally designed and executed financial products.

Economic Impact and Financial Performance

Disclosure Requirements	2022	2023	2024	2025
	(in Php millions)			
Direct economic value generated (revenue)	8,117	9,975	10,756	12,609
Direct economic value distributed	10,154	13,744	18,153	16,640
Operating costs ¹	5,484	6,159	6,685	6,674
Employee wages and benefits ²	1,905	2,258	2,621	3,037
Interest payments	1,283	3,466	4,053	4,539
Taxes paid / remitted to the government ³	1,482	1,861	2,009	2,390
Community investments ⁴	-	-	2,785	0.630
Economic value retained⁵	(2,037)	(3,769)	(7,399)	(4,031)

¹ This includes payment to suppliers and third-party service providers

² The 2024 computation includes salaries and wages amounting to ₱2,060,310,187.68 and employee benefits amounting to ₱560,447,418.27.

³ Provision for income tax, license payments and real property tax

⁴ Investments to community involve donations and corporate social responsibility engagements conducted in 2025

⁵ Computed as direct economic value generated less direct economic value distributed

BankCom closed 2025 with an increase in gross revenue amounting to ₱12,609 million, a 17.2% increase from last year's ₱10,756 million. This is driven by the Bank's consistent identification of new ways to maintain significant and sustainable profitability and growth in its core business as well as trading and foreign exchange activities.

Further, the Bank's economic impact extends beyond traditional business-related contributions, reflecting its commitment to supporting the economy through implementing corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives and actively engaging with local suppliers, including small and medium enterprises.

For three straight years, BankCom has been recognized by the local government of Mandaluyong City as one of the city's leading taxpayers serving as key drivers of the city's sustained progress and economic resilience. Additionally, the Bank has continuously demonstrated its dedication to community engagement by providing financial assistance through CSR programs, sponsorships, and donations to schools, charities, and non-profit organizations.

The Bank actively explores new methods and ways to enhance shareholder value while ensuring sustainable profitability. BankCom's key strategies focus on strengthening core business income, optimizing cross-selling efforts, increasing participation in capital markets, innovating products and services, and developing the SMC ecosystem along with its affiliates to support loan expansion.

At the heart of BankCom's growth strategy are digitalization and automation, which are crucial for

navigating today's technological and financial landscape. The Bank's agenda includes increased investment in information technology and financial technology infrastructure to significantly enhance customer service and touchpoints. BankCom's IT roadmap includes the integration of cash kiosks with a more robust and efficient ATM network, expanding a more stable source of fee revenue streams. Moreover, the Bank is undertaking introductions and/or expansions of digital banking solutions, particularly on the BankCom [Personal] mobile app and web platform for retail users, and the BankCom [Business] platform for corporate users, ensuring accessibility and ease-of use for clients.

The Bank is relentlessly pursuing programs aimed at improving operational efficiency, expanding remittance partnerships to foster greater connectivity, strengthening branch and account management networks, and amplifying brand and product visibility in an increasingly competitive financial marketplace.

Beyond business pursuits, BankCom's CSR program has contributed to community development and environmental stewardship through events organized in partnership with the San Miguel Foundation and partner clients.

Key risks identified	Stakeholders affected	Management approach
Changes in financial consumer preferences, income level, and purchasing power;	Employees Customers Shareholders Government Community	BankCom maintains a strong risk management framework to identify, assess, and mitigate financial risks that may impact its core businesses. The Bank's Risk Management Manual embodies this framework, outlining specific guidelines and processes on risk management. These are integrated into the operating policies of relevant units and undergo regular review by a designated Risk Management Officer. Additionally, BankCom formulates an annual Risk Appetite Statement to guide decision-making across various transactions. The Bank provides a monthly report to the Board Risk Oversight Committee (BROC) and the Board of Directors (BOD) which covers BankCom's current exposure across various risk types, including financial risk, credit, market, liquidity, operational, and information technology risks. Based on this information, the BROC and BOD make decisions regarding additional controls needed to effectively manage these risks.
Increases and changes in applicable taxes, taxation laws, tax incentives;		
Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interbank interest rates (Fed and BSP);		
Increases and changes in BSP reserve requirement ratio (RRR), ceiling on credit card interest rate, fund transfer fees, and other service fees.		
Climate change risks in BankCom's operations and value chain may result in increased costs due to physical risks and reduced revenue due to legal, technology, market, and reputation risks.	Employees Customers Shareholders Community	Climate change risks likewise form part of BankCom's overall risk management framework through the ESRMS. This is outlined in the Climate-related Risks and Opportunities section of this report. BankCom implements a Compliance Program to ensure that any risk associated with non-compliance to laws and regulations, and business ethics are mitigated. It is implemented using a three-pronged approach: self-assessment by business units, independent compliance testing conducted by the Compliance Division, and validation by Internal Audit Division.
Failure of controls to identify and mitigate business ethics issues such as improper accounting practices, money laundering, bribery, aggressive and/or mis-selling of financial products and services may result in significant financial impact, not to mention long-term reputational damages.	Government Shareholders	BankCom's compliance policies and programs are overseen at the high-level by the Board and its Board-level committees. The Corporate Governance Committee (CGCOM) ensures due observance of corporate governance principles and guidelines across the Bank. Along with the Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Committee, they are tasked to oversee the effective implementation of the Bank's compliance with money laundering, proliferation financing and terrorist financing prevention program and policies. On the other hand, the BankCom's Related Party Transactions committee ensures that transactions with related parties are conducted at arm's length thereby ensuring instances of conflicts of interest are mitigated.

CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Governance

The role of governance bodies and senior management in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities is captured in the Bank’s Environmental and Social Risk Management Framework, embedded in the Bank’s ESG and Sustainability Framework Manual (“ESG Manual”).

- The **Board of Directors (BOD)** determines the overarching direction, implementation, and strategies of the Bank on sustainability. The Board leads the Bank’s adoption of sustainability principles through incorporating them into the corporate governance framework as well as in the Bank’s strategic objectives and operations, risk strategy, risk appetite and risk management policies and procedures. The Board approves BankCom’s ESRMS, keeps track of its progress in meeting its environmental and social (E&S) strategic objectives and targets, and ensures that issues and challenges are addressed.
- Two Board-level bodies, the **Corporate Governance Committee (CGCOM)** and the **Board Risk Oversight Committee**, oversee BankCom’s implementation of ESG regulations issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the BSP. The CGCOM ensures that sustainability principles are integrated in the corporate governance framework, strategies, and operations of the Bank. One of the duties of the CGCOM is to oversee the reporting and disclosure of ESG information. This covers adherence with existing regulations and obligations toward stakeholders. The BROCOM, on the other hand, oversees the Bank’s adherence to the risk appetite statement, risk policy, and ESG-related risk limits.
- The **Senior Executive Team (SET)** is responsible for managing the execution of the Board-approved strategies and policies in relation to BankCom’s sustainability objectives. They ensure that BankCom’s activities are aligned with the overall E&S strategic objectives and target and that methodologies and tools that will effectively identify, quantify/measure, monitor and control E&S risks are adopted.
- The **ESG Project Team**, led by the Chief Risk Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, and the Corporate Communications and Consumer Protection Division Head, executes the approved direction and strategies as well as facilitates the adoption of tools to identify and assess E&S risks in relevant business units and oversee the formulation, approval, and implementation of policies, procedures, and processes to monitor and control identified E&S risks. The designated members apprise the BOD, CGCOM, and BROCOM on the Bank’s exposures on E&S risks and status of implementation of the Bank’s sustainability program.
- **Management-level Committees and Process Owners** integrate E&S risks into the relevant risk management frameworks, operating policies, and procedure manuals, conducting proper identification, assessment, monitoring and mitigation of E&S risks.
- The **Internal Audit Division and Compliance Division** are responsible for assessing the Bank’s adherence to policies related to managing E&S risks and evaluating the effectiveness and relevance of said policies.

Strategy

BankCom is aware that environmental concerns and climate change could seriously jeopardize the long-term viability of its core businesses and financial stability. First, there is a chance that the company could suffer financial losses as a result of structural damage brought on by earthquakes, flooding, and other extreme weather events. Second, when climate, environmental, or social risk impacts borrowers and/or their collateral, the lending institution’s financial stability is put at risk.

BankCom is cognizant that environmental risks translate to financial risks, as both physical and transition risks affect businesses, households and the economy. This will ultimately affect BankCom’s level of exposure to financial, operational, and other types of risks.

Risk	
Acute Physical	Damage to property and assets arising from increased severity of extreme weather events
Chronic Physical	Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns, as well as rising mean temperatures and sea levels, which affect operations and

	facilities, resulting in loss/lower value of certain assets and that of our clients
Technology	Cost requirements to transition to lower carbon operations
Policy and Legal	Energy transition policies such as carbon tax, and enhanced disclosure requirements on emissions
Market	Shifting sentiment for high carbon companies, and increased cost of input materials which can affect borrowers
Reputation	Negative stakeholder feedback and/or increased investor concern/oversight

Opportunities	
Resource efficiency	Reduction of energy consumption
Energy Source	Use of green/low carbon sources resulting in energy efficiency and cost savings
Product and Services	Development of green products and services that cater to shifting consumer preferences and support sustainability initiatives of corporate clients

At the strategic level, both physical and transition risks are included in the formulation of BankCom’s Risk Appetite Statement. It guides the decision making on various transactions of the Bank for each type of risk—credit, market, liquidity, operational, reputation, information technology. Further, climate considerations form part of the methodology of the stress testing activity under the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP). Credit stress test scenarios were applied to the high-risk industries in the Bank’s portfolio that are particularly vulnerable to ESG factors such as climate change, social concerns and governance or reputational issues.

ICAAP: ESG-Related Stress Test

Credit stress test scenarios were applied to the high-risk industries in the Bank’s portfolio that are particularly vulnerable to ESG factors such as climate change, social concerns and governance issues. The following industries were identified to have material risks in terms of portfolio size and ESG factors.

- **Agriculture:** The agriculture sector is vulnerable to environmental risks including extreme weather events, water scarcity and soil degradation. Severe climate events can negatively impact the production of agricultural crops leading to lower revenue and increase in credit losses.
- **Mining:** The mining industry in the Philippines is a significant producer of minerals and it is highly exposed to environmental risks (soil erosion, deforestation) as well as social risks (displacements of local communities, loss of livelihood, health risks, etc.). ESG risks could lead to regulatory fines and disrupt operations, which can negatively impact cash flow and increase credit losses.
- **Manufacturing:** The manufacturing industry contributes significantly to the economy. However, it is linked to environmental risks such as air and water pollution as well as social risks associated with labor abuses and poor working condition.
- **Energy and Utilities:** This sector could be heavily impacted by environmental factors, such as severe climate change, air pollution and water supply.
- **Real Estate:** The real estate sector is exposed to environmental risks and social risks related to displacement and access to affordable housing.
- **Transportation and Storage:** As economies transition to a low-carbon future, the transportation sector faces a wide range of transition risks¹. These might range from rising policy pressures to the phase-out of traditional carbon-intensive vehicles through the implementation of carbon prices and a shift in consumer preferences. Technological advancements in electric vehicles (EVs) and alternative fuels will also have a substantial impact on traditional firms in the sector. Along with transition risks, the transportation sector will also be exposed to physical risks as the impacts of climate change intensify. These physical risks, which include severe storms and flooding, sea level rise, and droughts, can impact the supply chains and operations of the sector.

¹ United Nations Environment Programme (2024). Climate Risks in the Transportation Sector. Geneva. Retrieved from <https://www.unepfi.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Climate-Risks-in-the-Transportation-Sector.pdf> (accessed 16 February 2025)

Risk Management

The BSP has released a series of policies aimed at strengthening climate risk management of BSP-supervised financial institutions (BSFIs). In 2020, BSP issued Circular No. 1085 on the Sustainable Finance Framework. The Circular sets out the BSP's expectations on the integration of sustainability principles in the corporate governance and risk management frameworks and the strategic objectives and operations of banks. This was followed by Circular No. 1128 which provides specific guidance on how to integrate E&S Risk Management in the operational risk management and credit risk management of banks. BSP also issued Circular No. 1149 outlining the expectations on the integration of sustainability principles in the investment activities of banks.

Additional regulatory policies have been issued by BSP such as Circular No. 1187 in February 2024, which introduces the adoption of the Philippine Sustainable Finance Taxonomy (SFTG) for banks. This was followed by a series of Memorandums clarifying key aspects of the Taxonomy, as follows:

- BSP Memorandum M-2024-028 re "Frequently Asked Questions on the Financing of Excluded Activities and Coal-Fired Power Plant Projects"
- BSP Memorandum M-2024-035 re "User Guide for Circular No. 1187 on the Adoption of the Philippine Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Guidelines"
- BSP Memorandum M-2025-025 re "Philippine Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Guidelines Frequently Asked Questions Series 1.2"
- BSP Memorandum M-2025-033 re "Philippine Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Guidelines: Sample Climate Adaptation-related Projects and Activities"

BankCom complies with the requirements of the BSP and has instituted an ESRMS. Through this, the identification, assessment, and management of climate risks are integrated in BankCom's credit risk and operational risk management system.

For its own operations, BankCom conducts physical hazard assessments in its branch site selection and monitoring and conducts the implementation of a supplier sustainability questionnaire (SSQ) to identify and understand sustainability risks in the supply chain. BankCom also regularly assesses and monitors climate risks through its Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) and Business Impact Analysis (BIA) Processes.

Physical risks from climate change are considered in the Bank's Business Continuity Plan. BankCom has a Business Continuity Management (BCM) Committee headed by the Branch Banking Group Head and composed of SET members, other senior executives, managers, and employees in critical positions. The BCM Committee provides direction and decision-making on proposals for new or amended business continuity facilities and policies, disaster recovery (DR) testing activities, and IT infrastructure requirements.

On the impact of climate change on the Bank's lending portfolio, BankCom has already integrated ESG/climate consideration in the credit process through the updating of forms used in credit evaluation to identify, assess, measure and monitor ESG/climate risks. BankCom is also requiring its borrowers, whose projects have material environmental impact, to provide a copy of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) as one of the requirements to secure a loan facility.

BankCom has started to identify which industries in its credit portfolio have an increased risk of climate change impacts. The portfolio exposures to high-emitting sectors are disclosed in its Annual Report.

BankCom's ESG Project Team monitors existing and emerging regulatory requirements as well as conducts reviews of best practices and industry trends and regular stakeholder engagement to monitor emerging E&S risks. The results of these monitoring activities are reported to the BOD and/or relevant Board committees.

Metrics and Targets

BankCom has set a 30% limit to funding non-renewable energy sources (in Peso amount) that is aligned with the Department of Energy projections under a Clean Energy Scenario. Since 2023, the

Bank measures the CO2 equivalent of its Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions (See *Environmental Impact Management section for more information*). The Bank is preparing a climate change strategy starting with the collection of baseline data on the aggregate emissions and emissions intensity of its operations and value chain and the conduct of climate risk assessments.

PROCUREMENT PRACTICES

Proportion of spending on local suppliers

Percentage of procurement budget used for significant locations of operations spent on local suppliers	2022	2023	2024	2025
(a) Construction	67%	43%	59%	55%
(b) Consumables	100%	100%	100%	100%

Percentage of local* suppliers that underwent the accreditation process in 2025	96.89%**
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*Philippine-based

**A number of renewal applicants were unable to complete the process within the year due to isolated case-to-case issues.

BankCom recognizes the importance of suppliers in the success of its operations. BankCom's branches operate in strategic locations nationwide. In order to ensure the safety and convenience of its customers, proper, timely and cost-effective maintenance of these facilities is essential. This requires a dependable source of construction services and materials that meet the Bank's standards and criteria.

Moreover, in the course of fulfilling over-the-counter transactions at these branches, certain consumables need to be constantly replenished, such as account opening forms, transaction media, passbooks, and checkbooks. Particularly for materials which have stringent security requirements, such as checks, these require sourcing from local suppliers which are already accredited within the banking industry.

The Bank procures majority of its consumables from local businesses, contributing to the economy in areas where BankCom operates. BankCom acknowledges that procurement from local suppliers also helps support the environment through lower carbon footprint resulting from lower transportation costs, compared to procuring goods and services from foreign sources.

Among its local or Philippine-based suppliers, 96.89% underwent BankCom's accreditation process in 2025. (*For more information, refer to Supply Chain Management section.*)

BankCom continues to explore qualified local contractors and third-party service providers who have a track record with other banks or banking associations, and which can meet the Bank's requirements according to its standards. Further, the implementation of an ESRMS covering the operations of the Bank created the opportunity to ensure sustainability considerations are extended to the Bank's supply chain, covering the suppliers' human rights, labor, and environmental management, among others, along with the sustainability elements of the products they offer. BankCom continues to explore qualified local contractors and third-party service providers who have a track record with other banks or banking associations, and which can meet the Bank's requirements according to its standards.

Key risks identified	Stakeholders affected	Management approach
<p>While local procurement mitigates certain risks compared to foreign sourcing, BankCom may still be exposed to certain risks that may affect the effectiveness and quality of the supply chain.</p> <p>Any material deviation from policies and processes in supplier selection, negotiation, and delivery of materials and services concerned may severely affect BankCom's reputation and profits. Such could be the result of fraud and corruption, lack of fairness and transparency in third-party dealing, or lack of capacity to select and manage contracts.</p> <p>For example, the use of substandard materials and contractors or service providers with documentary deficiency (e.g., updated licenses) or known history of poor performance will negatively impact workmanship and actual cost, timeliness and quality of deliverables, and the Bank's reputation / compliance. These may affect the safety of BankCom's customers and employees, assessment of investors and stock analysts, and the image of its brand. In addition, failure to meet quality standards may result in requiring rework which entails additional time and cost. This may result in customer dissatisfaction, an increase in customer complaints, and potential negative publicity. In turn, this may result in customer attrition.</p>	<p>Suppliers Communities</p>	<p>BankCom has an established procurement process as well as an accreditation process for new suppliers. This ensures that the sourcing of services and materials is fair, cost-effective, and consistent with standards for quality and track record.</p> <p>A Bids and Awards Committee (BAC) executes the Bank's standards and policies on vendor accreditation and selection. BankCom's procurement and evaluation process for third party service providers, including the approval process, are documented in operating manuals and desk manuals which are reviewed regularly and updated accordingly.</p> <p>For example, proposals for branch repairs, renovations, and relocations are presented to the SET for approval. This includes a comparison of cost estimates submitted by candidates and remarks about previous engagements with them. Depending on the total cost, the proposal may be endorsed further to the BOD for approval.</p> <p>Another example is that every year, third party service providers are subject to a performance evaluation conducted by the concerned business or support unit. The results of the performance evaluation are used in making decisions when new requests for materials or services are submitted for canvassing.</p> <p>Moreover, suppliers and employees are expected to abide by BankCom's policy on solicitation or acceptance of gifts, favors and entertainment, including sponsoring of non-company activities and events.</p>

ANTI-CORRUPTION

GRI 205-1, 205-2, 205-3, 206-1, 415-1

BankCom believes that banking is a public trust. BankCom, as a financial institution, places the interests of its customers and the public at the forefront of its existence. It firmly believes that maintaining public trust necessitates unwavering integrity, proven expertise, and dedicated effort. BankCom's core values revolve around enhancing the lives of its stakeholders, keeping their trust, striving for excellence, while ensuring prudence. BankCom does not tolerate bribery and corruption and is seriously committed to prevent money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing. The Bank upholds the highest moral standards in the way it conducts business and makes sure it does not become a channel for illicit funds or a victim of money laundering. The Bank's policy commitments are backed by strong risk management and compliance programs against such unethical and illegal activities. These topics are a key focus of the Bank's corporate governance, risk management, compliance and human resource management programs.

Training on anti-corruption policies and procedures

Disclosure Requirements	2022	2023	2024	2025
Percentage of employees to whom the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated to ¹	1,920 (100%)	1,976 (100%)	2,034 (100%)	2,113 (100%)
Percentage of business partners to whom the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated to ²	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of directors and management that have received anti-corruption training	18 SET, 15 BOD (100%)	18 SET, 15 BOD (100%)	15 BOD, 5 Advisors, 20 SET (100%)	15 BOD, 5 Advisors, 19 SET (100%)
Percentage of employees that have received anti-corruption training	1,920 (100%)	1,976 (100%)	2,034 (100%)	2,113 (100%)

¹Included in the New Employees' Orientation (NEO) as part of the Human Resources (HR) Module for Code of Discipline and Annual e-Learning Refresher Course for Anti-Money Laundering

²Policy is required to be signed by all existing/active suppliers and service providers - Part of the accreditation requirement is signing of bank form "Exhibit No. 2 BankCom Policy on Solicitation and Acceptance of Gifts."

The Bank continues to promote awareness and accountability on anti-corruption and anti-bribery through its E-Learning Training Program and New Employees Orientation (NEO) for employees, and Corporate Governance training for the BOD and SET.

Elements of anti-corruption or anti-bribery e.g., on conflict of interest, are included in the Bank's current training programs delving on anti-money laundering, financial consumer protection, and corporate governance. These are included in training courses on Corporate Governance, Anti-Money Laundering (AML), NEO, and those intended for branch officers and staff members. Training on AML is implemented bank-wide and on a regular basis. Employees are required to reach a minimum score of 80% to pass.

The Bank's Compliance Division, in partnership with HRMDD, constantly enhances the Bank's training program to equip BankCom personnel with appropriate knowledge to achieve the Bank's goal of promoting effective implementation of the AML/CFT policies and procedures in the entire organization.

Incidents of corruption

Disclosure Requirements	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of incidents in which directors were removed or disciplined for corruption	0	0	0	0
Number of incidents in which employees were dismissed or disciplined for corruption	0	0	0	0
Number of incidents when contracts with business partners were terminated due to incidents of corruption	0	0	0	0

Bribery and corruption have an adverse effect on the stability and legitimacy of financial institutions, translating to adverse impacts to the economy and society. Serious misconduct and unethical practices could lead to long-term reputational damage due to loss of confidence of stakeholders, particularly regulators, clients, and employees, in the Bank. BankCom has zero tolerance for solicitation and acceptance, directly or indirectly, of any gift, gratuity, commission or any form of payment from clients, business partners, suppliers and third-party service providers in connection with the Bank's leaders or employees' decision making in exchange of unnecessary favorable treatment.

In 2025, there are **no monetary losses** resulting from corrupt practices brought by any entities against BankCom. Similarly, there are no cases arising from termination of contracts due to corruption.

Key risks identified	Stakeholders affected	Management approach
<p>Corruption can occur during interactions or transactions between the Bank's employees and the parties they deal with, such as when securing decisions from government officials, clients, procurement, or hiring. Charitable and political donations and receiving and accepting gifts and entertainment can also be construed as bribery and corruption when proper procedures and designed limits are not followed.</p> <p>Conflicts of interest can occur in situations when self-serving interests by individuals become a factor in their professional actions and decisions. This could include providing preferences to personal connections in hiring and procurement or exploiting their position or authority for personal gain such as self-dealing and distribution of non-public information.</p>	<p>Shareholders Depositors Customers Employees Government</p>	<p>The Bank has various policies in place to ensure that its actions and decisions comply with high standards of integrity and follow ethical and legal approaches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trust Investment Guidelines for BankCom employees, including portfolio managers and traders, cover instances of processing transactions belonging to the employee, relatives and related entities. BankCom employees are prohibited to use Bank proprietary information and other non-public information to advance their own interest. • Related Party Transactions Policy ensuring that certain transactions involving Related Parties, which present a heightened risk of conflicts of interest or the perception thereof, are entered into on arm's length bases and are consistent with the Bank's and its stakeholders' best interests. • Policy on interlocking positions and secondment of Director and Officers • Code of Professional and Ethical Standards for Treasury Personnel covering responsible marketing and sales, insider trading, fair dealing, disclosure of conflicts of interest, among others. • Policy on solicitation or acceptance of gifts prohibit soliciting and accepting gifts, favors and entertainment, including sponsoring of non- company activities and events. • The Bank's Code of Conduct reiterates that employees should exercise responsible and ethical business practices, including avoiding conflict of interest. New employees are required to acknowledge the Code of Conduct during onboarding. <p>The Bank regularly reviews its policies, updates them whenever necessary, and communicates them to all its officers and employees through regular advisories and an annual training program.</p>

Key risks identified	Stakeholders affected	Management approach
<p>Money laundering, terrorism financing, and proliferation financing can occur when there is an ill-intent from individuals or entities to process monetary proceeds or accounts obtained from illegal sources and/or failure of processes to prevent and to detect their use, or attempted use, for money laundering or terrorist financing purposes or funds or financial services which are used for the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.</p>	<p>Shareholders Depositors Customers Employees Government</p>	<p>The Bank has a Whistleblowing Policy that enables the protection of “whistleblowers” and conduct of due process in case of reports by employees and third parties on the commission of fraud, criminal offenses, corruption and bribery, serious danger, disregard of Bank policy, or deliberate concealment of the foregoing, by an employee or unit of the Bank. The Bank provides confidential channels for reporting persons and has a policy against reprisal or retaliation.</p> <p>To prevent the risk from AML, the Bank has a Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention Program (MTPP) that ensures compliance with the Anti- Money Laundering law, rules, and regulations that is approved by its Board of Directors. It is regularly updated or as need arises to reflect the constantly evolving regulations, the emerging money laundering/terrorist financing risks, and global best practices.</p> <p>The Corporate Governance Committee, a board-level committee, receives monthly reports on AML compliance and monitoring from the Anti-Money Laundering Management Department (AMLMD) of the Compliance Division. AML concerns are escalated to the AML Committee, a management group whose main duty is to oversee the Bank’s effective and correct compliance with relevant laws and the Bank’s MTPP. The AML Committee, which consists of representatives from Compliance Division, Risk Management Division, Operations Group, Treasury Group, Trust Services Group, Legal Services Group and Branch Banking Group, meets monthly or more frequently as needed.</p> <p>The AMLMD is in charge of ensuring that the Bank’s MTPP is implemented correctly and efficiently. This involves using a risk-based approach to implement customer due diligence policies and procedures, record retention policies, a system for promptly capturing and reporting covered transactions, investigating suspicious alerts and reporting as necessary upon approval of the AML Committee, and creating and conducting regular and special training to Bank personnel.</p> <p>In addition, the Compliance Division of the Bank also conducts independent testing of branches and head office units, and is able to identify the segment in the operational process where money laundering, proliferation financing and terrorist financing risks are higher.</p> <p>The Bank’s policies, processes, and procedures on preventing financial crime are outlined in the Bank’s Wolfsberg Questionnaire available on the BankCom website.</p>

Whistleblowing

BankCom builds a transparent, open and accountable work environment where employees are provided with the Guidelines on Whistleblowing. This manual is the formal mechanism for employees and third parties to report issues concerning integrity, human rights and labor rights, such us discriminatory acts, which shall protect employees from reprisal or retaliatory action, as well as to not be subjected to disciplinary actions.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Energy Consumption within the organization

Electricity Consumption	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total electricity consumption (in kwh)	6,162,541	5,429,641	5,739,031	4,570,707.55
Head Office	1,600,987	1,648,431	1,702,042	1,650,909
Manila TAT Building	499,314	472,232	501,040	460,480
Branches	4,062,240	3,308,978	3,535,949	2,459,318.55
Electricity use intensity (kwh/employee)	3,304.31	2,747.79	2,821.55	2,163.14

Energy Saving	2022	2023	2024	2025
Percentage of LED, CFL, and other energy-saving lamps to total electric lighting devices				
Head Office	LED (20%); CFL (80%)	LED (30%); CFL (70%)	LED (90%); CFL (10%)	LED (100%); CFL (0%)
Manila TAT Building	LED (10%); CFL (90%)	LED (10%); CFL (90%)	LED (100%); CFL (0%)	LED (100%); CFL (0%)

Fuel Consumption	2022	2023	2024	2025 ³
Total fuel consumption (in liters)	28,420.25	182,942.57	336,690.29	445,761.14
Head Office	17,871.45	8,627.72	140,441.00 ²	241,956.88
Manila TAT Building	2,300.00	750.00	550.00	485.00
Branches ¹	8,248.80	173,564.85	195,699.29	209,319.26

¹2024 data is based on sample data with averages applied across branches.

²Large difference is due to increase in number of samples in 2024

³2025 data are actual consumption instead of sample

BankCom's direct environmental impact is through its business operations, primarily in the resources consumed for the effective functioning of offices, branches, data centers, and other information technology and physical facilities. BankCom uses grid electricity to power its facilities and uses fuel for bank-assigned cars used for official business activities (i.e., motor pool) as well as for the regular testing / maintenance of generator sets and use during power interruptions.

Despite improvements in increasing clean energy capacity, the Philippines' source for energy generation is still mainly coal but actively capitalizes on its renewable energy (RE) sources like wind, geothermal, solar and hydro, alongside natural gas as transition fuel to support integration of RE.² The burning of fossil fuels results in greenhouse gas emissions that directly contribute to worsening global warming. The Bank aims to manage its environmental impacts by identifying and pursuing ways to reduce operational carbon footprint through instituting resource management policies, evaluating the use of green technologies, and participating in activities to create positive environmental impacts. In 2025, the Bank saw a decrease in the generator sets (gensets)' energy consumption in both the Head Office and Manila TAT Building. This is likely due to the transition to energy-saving activities by the Bank. Further, the increase of Head Office consumption in 2025 is due to the methodology used, reflecting the total fuel consumption for both diesel and gasoline.

One of the opportunities BankCom is looking at is shifting to energy-efficient technologies and/or renewable energy, which can have benefits for the organization such as lower energy costs and improved operational efficiency, differentiation from competition and attracting and retaining environmentally conscious customers and employees. The Bank is currently reviewing suggestions for streamlining different branch and transaction banking operations, through the Operations Committee, which may result in better management of working hours and physical facilities.

The Bank sees the adoption of modern technologies and energy-saving architectural designs for branch and head office operations. These include replacing desktops and old servers with more efficient laptops

² Based on the latest Philippine Energy Plan (https://doe.gov.ph/articles/group/plans-2?category=Energy%20Policy%20and%20Planning&display_type=Card)

and IT hardware, and hard phones with virtual IP phones; designing branches with LED fixtures, right-sized air-conditioning systems, and readiness for possible installation of net metering systems in the future.

Similarly, ESG education for employees has been part of the new employee orientation since 2023. The ESG team has developed communication materials and infographics to encourage employees to be more conscious in using resources. The ESG team, together with the Operations Group, will explore applicable solutions and best practice recommendations to further improve sustainability in its own operations.

Key risks identified	Stakeholders affected	Management approach
<p>As the government's policy gradually shifts towards promoting the use of energy-efficient technologies and boosting renewable energy use, BankCom may be affected in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher energy costs due to the use of outdated and inefficient technologies Reputational risk when benchmarked with other organizations with more pronounced sustainability initiatives within their operations Regulatory penalties for failing to comply with potential environmental regulations promoting low-carbon operations 	<p>Regulators Employees Management</p>	<p>BankCom is mindful of its usage and looks for ways to reduce energy consumption.</p> <p>The Bank's General Services Division (GSD), which is part of the Operations Group, monitors the energy consumption of the Bank's physical facilities. The ESG Project Team works with GSD to come up with recommendations on how to manage energy consumption, e.g., shifting to LED lights, solar panels, and similar devices, and ultimately, to contribute to the achievement of the National Government's goals on energy.</p> <p>As early as 2005, BankCom had already issued a policy on cost management. The policy prescribes specific measures to manage the usage of the lighting system, air-conditioning system, electric fans and office appliances, and water conservation.</p> <p>The ESG Project Team has initiated the expansion of this policy into a more comprehensive framework on conceptualizing and classifying projects which fulfill the sustainability strategic objectives under the Bank's Sustainability Strategic Plan approved in 2024.</p> <p>The Bank also conducts regular preventive maintenance of generator sets and Bank-assigned vehicles. The Bank also continues to utilize online platforms to conduct meetings and webinars, which contributes to the reduction of fuel consumption for travel.</p>

Water Consumption

Disclosure Requirements	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total water consumption (in m³)	23,733.40	25,992.89	25,136.00	22,610.67
(a) Head Office	7,206.00	8,685.00	10,433.00	11,482.00
(b) Manila TAT Building	2,533.00	763.00	1,434.00	1,804.00
(c) Branches	13,993.40	16,544.89	13,269.00	9,324.67
Water intensity (m³/employee)	12.72	13.15	12.36	10.70

Water is used in BankCom's premises primarily to ensure cleanliness and upkeep of the facilities and maintain sanitation and hygiene for the health and safety of employees and customers. BankCom is committed to ensure that uninterrupted and clean water supply is available in its Head Office and Branches, while at the same time ensure water use is kept to a reasonable volume so as not to create water stress in the areas where it operates.

The continuing risk of a water shortage gives justification to the plans of the installation of water-saving fixtures, such as self-closing faucets. Water conservation continues to be a part of the agenda for designing and constructing new branches and other physical facilities with water connection.

Key risks identified	Stakeholders affected	Management approach
<p>Since banking is not a water-intensive business, the main risk for BankCom is the possibility of water unavailability or shortages particularly in water-stressed regions where it operates, which will impact the health and safety of its employees. This risk may be exacerbated by effects of climate change, such as drought and damage to water sources from extreme weather events and flooding, as well as increased demand from growing populations and economic facilities. This risk may result in additional financial costs as well as the inability to deliver access to clean and safe water, a basic human right.</p>	<p>Employees</p>	<p>Water conservation has been on the management's agenda since 2005. An operations memorandum is in place which prescribes measures alongside other initiatives. These measures include immediately reporting to the building maintenance or GSD any faucet and other water fixtures found to be defective. Reminders on water conservation are also placed in washrooms and pantries with water facilities.</p> <p>The Bank's Operations Group will continue to make concerted efforts to identify and launch projects to manage water consumption of its branches and head office. This will include selecting building contractors with a good track record in terms of the durability and appropriateness of materials used for installing the water connection, plumbing, and water fixtures in branches and head office facilities. To better control the Bank's water use, the ESG Project Team will investigate appropriate solutions and best practice recommendations in collaboration with the Operations Group.</p>

Circularity

Materials used by the organization (Paper)

Weight of Paper (kg)	2022	2023	2024	2025
Paper Consumption (bond, computer papers, folders, etc)	36,060	22,950	N/A	27,372
Paper intensity (kg/employee)	19.33	11.61	N/A	12.95

BankCom uses paper for communication with customers, issuance of statements of account, as well as for the management of internal documents such as account statements, loan agreements, and other legal documents required to be retained by the Bank. However, given the current technological landscape, automation and digitalization are at the core of the innovations that the Bank is currently implementing, and these activities are expected to decrease the need for paper in the future.

While paper use is inherent for banks, continued improvements in digital banking offers opportunities to reduce the need for paper through digitization and automation. BankCom continues to enhance its existing electronic banking delivery channels such the BankCom [Personal] mobile app and BankCom [Business] to reduce client paper requirements.

Key risks identified	Stakeholders affected	Management approach
<p>Paper production is associated with environmental impacts such as water stress, greenhouse emissions, and forest degradation. As BankCom commits to reducing environmental impact, measures are undertaken to limit paper consumption and paper waste.</p>	<p>Communities</p>	<p>BankCom continues its programs to reduce the need for paper. One example is the decision to replace paper brochures in the branches with QR-based, PDF versions which can be downloaded from the Bank's website. The Bank is also utilizing electronic statement in lieu of paper statements for trust management clients and credit card customers. Everyone is encouraged to use collaborative workspaces for business purposes, including general document review and approval, to minimize the amount of paper used internally.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT

GHG Emissions

Disclosure Requirements	2023	2024	2025
Direct (Scope 1) GHG Emissions (in MT CO2e)	441.95	1,089.69	1,365.37
Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG Emissions (In MT CO2e)	3,887.73	4,109.50	5,523.48
Emissions intensity (MT CO2e/employee)	2.19	2.56	2.65

In 2023, BankCom started to calculate its greenhouse gas emissions from within its own operations. The Bank's emissions arise from the use of diesel and gasoline for bank-issued vehicles and the purchase of grid electricity. Increased levels of GHG emissions emitted from the burning of fossil fuels contributes to the worsening of changes in the climate, translating to substantial negative impacts, losses and damages.

As discussed under Energy Consumption, opportunities arising from implementing low-carbon technologies include lower energy costs and improved operational efficiency, ability to differentiate itself from competition, and attract and retain environmentally conscious customers and employees. As a financial intermediary, there is an opportunity to tap into a market of consumers/corporate clients who wish to transition to energy-efficient and renewable energy technologies.

Key risks identified	Stakeholders affected	Management approach
<p>The risks from GHG emissions are linked to climate change risks</p> <p>(See Section on Climate-related Risks and Opportunities – Strategy). The risk to the Bank's own operations include policy and regulatory changes (i.e., pricing of emissions and additional climate reduction / transparency requirements), reputation (i.e., climate controversies), and physical risks (i.e., damage to assets, disruption of operations due to extreme weather events).</p>	<p>Management Shareholders Customers Communities Regulators</p>	<p>As part of BankCom's climate risk management, the ESG Project Team, together with the Operations Group, monitors the emissions coming from the Bank's own operations. It is also in charge of preparing a strategy for integrating sustainability in the Bank's own operations, including the mechanism to reduce energy use and transition to low-carbon technologies.</p> <p>BankCom also conducts physical hazard assessments in its branch site selection and monitoring. The Bank also regularly assesses and monitors climate risks through its Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) and Business Impact Analysis (BIA) Process</p>

SOCIAL IMPACT

EMPLOYEE MANAGEMENT

GRI 401-1, 2-7, 2-8, 2-9, 401-2, 401-3, 405-2

To ensure that BankCom operates at an optimum level and delivers outstanding performance, there is a need for talented and highly skilled individuals with a strong work ethic and professionalism as well as skills in client relations, strategy, communication and critical thinking. Beyond attracting the right individuals, it is also critical to sustain the Bank's capacity to operate and perform at a high level through cultivating and retaining committed and loyal employees.

It is in this context that a key focus of the sustainability program of BankCom is human capital development. BankCom is committed to investing in its human resources and constantly assessing and improving every step of the employee life cycle process (talent recruitment, onboarding, engagement, development and training, and retention). A key factor particularly in recruitment, engagement, and retention is the quality and competitiveness of the Bank's benefits program. BankCom offers its employees a comprehensive remuneration and benefits package that is regularly reviewed to ensure competitiveness with the industry.

BankCom's Workforce

Disclosure Requirements	2022	2023	2024	2025
Attrition Rate¹	17.28%	15.73%	15.39%	13.76%
Total Number of Employees	1,865	1,976	2,034	2,113
By Age Group				
Under 30 years old	-	-	612	598
30 – 50 years old	-	-	1,070	1,145
Over 50 years old	-	-	352	370
By Gender				
Female	1,160 (62.20%)	1,210 (61.23%)	1,258 (61.85%)	1,315 (62.23%)
Male	705 (37.80%)	766 (38.76%)	776 (38.15%)	798 (37.77%)
By Level				
Rank and File	-	-	984	1,013
Junior Officers	-	-	907	945
Senior Officers	-	-	143	155

¹Attrition rate is calculated as the (no. of new hires – no. of turnover) / (average of total no. of employees of previous year and total no. of employees of current year)

To improve the culture and decrease the attrition rate of the company, HRMDD organizes employee appreciation activities. The Bank's senior leaders and HRMDD often create awards for employees to show their gratitude in the exemplary performances of BankCom employees. In 2025, there is a decrease in the attrition rate from 2024, with 13.76%.

BankCom also cultivates a strong company culture that aligns to the core value of Malasakit of the SMC Group. In partnership with San Miguel Foundation (SMF), CCCPD led BankCom employees in life-enriching CSR activities conducted at various locations during the year. These activities included reforestation/seed potting and coastal cleanup drives.

The Bank also provides upskilling programs, capacity-building and employee engagement activities as ways to retain employees. HRMDD has launched programs aimed at employee development and retention including free virtual, onsite, and offsite training for all levels of employees; management development programs for senior executives at the country's prestigious business-oriented academies; tuition reimbursements for employees taking up masters education; regular job evaluation to recognize expanded roles; employee engagement activities such as appreciation month; and various medical and mental health awareness programs.

Ratio of the lowest paid employee against the minimum wage¹

Disclosure Requirements	2022	2023	2024	2025
Probationary Employee	111%	106%	103%	103%
Regular Employee	120%	102%	103%	103%

¹Computation is as follows: $Lowest\ Salary / ((Minimum\ Wage \times 261\ days) / 12\ months)$

BankCom affirms its adherence to the 'Pay for Performance' philosophy wherein the structure is designed to uphold equality, providing both men and women with identical compensation for those of comparable roles and responsibilities. Gender does not play a role in the job offers or salary increases. The Bank's commitment to its philosophy, which emphasizes individual performance metrics, promotes fairness and encourages a high level of dedication and productivity among the workforce.

Diversity in governance bodies and workforce

Governance Bodies	By Gender		By Age Group		
	Male	Female	under 30	30-50	over 50
SET Members	12	7	0	4	15

Employees (by category)	By Gender		By Age Group		
	Male	Female	under 30	30-50	over 50
Rank and File	349	664	512	425	76
Junior Officers	364	581	86	669	190
Senior Officers	85	70	0	51	104

Promoting diversity, equality and inclusivity (DEI) at work has been recognized as an important aspect of the modern workplace due to its positive benefits for both the company and its employees. Promoting fair treatment and equal opportunities for employees from all walks of life allows the company to benefit from ideas and innovations coming from diverse perspectives and uncover skilled and talented employees that may be otherwise overlooked. Further, implementing DEI principles in all stages of the employee cycle communicates to employees that they are respected, treated fairly, and protected against discrimination and harassment by the company.

Discrimination is defined as the prejudicial treatment based on a person's protected attributes such as race, religion, age, gender and sexual orientation, disability, family status, among others. These manifests in denial of opportunities, exclusion, isolation, or harassment.

BankCom recognizes the immense value of DEI in driving success and fostering a positive work environment. A strong DEI culture promotes fair treatment and empowers employees, thereby fostering a sense of belongingness which has an observed impact on performance and commitment from employees, generating significant benefits for the organization.

The Bank provides equal employment opportunities to employees and applicants. Recruitment, compensation, training and development are based on the personal skills, knowledge, and capabilities of each candidate. Selection in key positions, promotions, and transfers is open to all qualified candidates and employees and is based solely on merit and aptitude.

BankCom does not condone discrimination. BankCom abides by related Philippine laws such as the RA 6725 Prohibition of Discrimination Against Women, RA 7877 Anti-Sexual Harassment Act, RA 8972 Solo Parents' Welfare Act, RA 10911 Anti-age Discrimination in Employment Act, RA 7277 Magna Carta of Disabled Persons.

Employee Benefits

List of Benefits*	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
SSS (Loans)	139	265	116	236	220	413	153	281
PhilHealth (Certifications)	11	49	33	75	31	56	7	19
Pag-Ibig (Loans)	59	128	56	127	111	224	87	163
Parental Leave	37	78	34	73	1	24	2	20
Vacation Leaves	642	1073	439	647	780	1,262	801	1,307
Sick Leaves	394	681	301	455	509	861	553	935
Medical Benefits ¹	34	87	41	124	7	71	8	65
Housing Assistance ²	285	492	323	508	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Retirement Fund ³	49	112	50	110	45	71	29	52
Further Education Support	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Others								
Life Insurance	1	0	1	1	2	2	3	0
Accident Insurance	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Emergency Leaves	327	580	335	532	398	660	447	755
Rice Subsidy	322	563	317	574	664	1,124	677	1,186
Clothing Allowance	667	1108	725	1132	776	1,258	675	1,187
Burial Assistance	12	31	19	49	26	23	24	47

*Those who availed the employee benefits

¹aside from PhilHealth, SSS Sickness & Maternity

²aside from PAGIBIG

³aside from SSS

All regular employees are given various benefits. As competition for talent in the finance industry is growing, it gives the Bank an opportunity to look into other forms of remuneration such as in the areas of work-life balance, employee training and development, welfare, and supporting advocacies. Examples include support for dependent care, health management, and community involvement. The Bank also looks into upskilling/capacity building and employee engagement as ways to retain employees. HRMDD has launched programs aimed at employee development and retention including free virtual, onsite, and offsite training for all levels of employees; management development programs for senior executives at the country's prestigious business-oriented academies; tuition reimbursements for employees taking up masters education; regular job evaluation to recognize expanded roles; employee engagement activities such as appreciation month; and various medical and mental health awareness programs.

Key risks identified	Stakeholders affected	Management approach
<p>High attrition rate due to dissatisfaction leading to impacts on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recruiting, onboarding and training new individuals requires both financial and human resources; for specialized positions where a certain level of knowledge and experience is needed, new employees may not be as proficient and thus this may lead to lower productivity from affected business units in the short run.; the burden of work is delegated to remaining individuals which may result in burnout and dissatisfaction due to the increased workload, which in turn may lead to further attrition. 	Employees Management	<p>The Human Resource Management and Development Division (HRMDD) leads key initiatives in recruitment, organization development, and compensation and benefits.</p> <p>For its recruitment strategy, HRMDD utilized several approaches to attract talented individuals such as an employee referral program, online job fairs, and job search platforms and social media to increase reach of job postings. The Bank allows applicants to come from within the organization as a way to develop one's abilities in other areas within the Bank. Internal candidates, if qualified, are prioritized over external candidates. Meanwhile, for branch postings, local hiring is preferred.</p> <p>On the area of compensation and benefits, BankCom provides its employees competitive remuneration—with base pay, healthcare benefits and bonuses comprising its overall compensation package. Staff (rank-and-file) compensation is aligned to the collective bargaining agreement.</p> <p>BankCom's compensation package goes beyond salary and statutory benefits. BankCom's benefits package, depending on position and rank, includes various affordable financing programs; health management organization (HMO) program for employees and qualified dependents; life insurance, medical and optical allowance; study leave and scholarship reimbursement, as well as food allowances/free lunch. The Bank also maintains a retirement program which is managed professionally.</p>

EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

BankCom advocates training and employee development to meet the objectives of providing employees with skills and competencies to be future-ready, and at the same time enabling the Bank as an organization to deliver on its mission and purpose for its customers and other stakeholders. Providing training and development opportunities is also part of employee engagement as it communicates the Bank's intention to support the career advancement and well-being of employees.

BankCom employs a strategic training management approach whereby high-potential and high-performing employees are determined through an appraisal system that measures performance in the areas of achieving financial goals, strengthening internal business processes, and enhancing visibility and relevance to customers. Based on these areas, an employee's strengths and potentials are identified and matched against a career path to determine gaps that can be addressed through external training, on-the-job mentoring, and other forms of management interventions. These are articulated in a Development Action Plan (DAP).

Training Hours

Disclosure Requirement	2023	2024	2025
Total training hours provided to employees	60,614 hours	92,296 hours	348,243 hours
Female	-	55,504	223,173
Male	-	36,792	125,070
Average Training Hours per Employee¹	31 hours	45 hours	165 hours

¹Computation is as follows: 348,243 total training hours / 2113 headcount as of December 2025.

Disclosure Requirements	2022	2023	2024	2025
Percentage (%) of Employees Offered E-Learning Training on:				
a. Information Security Awareness	100%	100%	100%	100%
b. Financial Consumer Protection	100%	100%	100%	100%
c. Business Continuity Management	100%	100%	100%	100%
d. Anti-Money Laundering	100%	100%	100%	100%

On another note, The BSP requires Philippine banks to conduct annual mandatory trainings on the areas of anti-money laundering, information security risk, financial consumer protection, and data privacy to ensure employee's continuous awareness of rules, standards and processes pertaining to these key risk topics in the banking industry.

BankCom continues to update its E-Learning Module and explore tools available in Microsoft Office 365 to disseminate relevant information. HRMDD manages limited subscriptions to selected employees in LinkedIn Learning and engages these learners to discover what these facilities have to offer.

The ESG Team, together with HRMDD, has continuously provided new employees with an introduction to ESG and Sustainability. The ESG Team likewise participates in external trainings and workshops and in doing so, has gathered information on ESG frameworks and best practices for banks that can be integrated into BankCom either through capacity building/training or technical solutions. The Team is expected to roll out a specialized training plan on ESG and sustainability for existing employees.

Performance Review

In BankCom, every employee participates in a formal performance evaluation and career development review, guaranteeing that 100% of its workforce receives constructive feedback and guidance. These reviews are conducted annually and involve a comprehensive assessment of the employee's contributions, goals, and opportunities for skill enhancement. The Bank is committed to fostering employee growth that is aligned with BankCom's objectives.

Key risks identified	Stakeholders affected	Management approach
<p>Without continuous efforts to engage employees and upgrade their competencies through training: Skills may stagnate, and motivation may plateau, leading to a decline in productivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees may have low morale due to lack of employee development. • Employees may feel unhappy and dissatisfied, which can result in reduced productivity and increased staff turnover. • Lack of employee development or training can also result in an unsafe working environment. • Failure to conduct training sessions mandated by the BSP could result in legal and compliance issues. • Lack of knowledge of employees on topics of anti-money laundering, information security risk, financial consumer protection, and data privacy that could potentially expose BankCom to risks due to human errors or failure to comply with regulations. 	<p>Employees Management</p>	<p>BankCom, through HRMMD’s leadership, conducted several trainings directed to advancing employees’ technical and functional competencies:</p> <p>BRANCH AND HEAD OFFICE OFFICERS: Officership Training Program</p> <p>JUNIOR OFFICERS (JOs) AND RANK & FILE (RF) Signature Verification and Forgery Detection Fraud & Forgery Detection and Prevention Effective Business Writing Workshop Effective Presentation Skills Workshop</p> <p>EXECUTIVES AND JOs Strategic Planning Civility in the Workplace Corporate Banking and Development Bootcamp Coaching for Managers Workshop Managing the Multigenerational Workforce Workshop Keys to Leadership</p> <p>INTERNAL AUDIT DIVISION – EXECUTIVES, JOs, RF Root Cause Analysis and other Internal Audit Related Matters Workshop</p> <p>TRANSACTION SERVICES GROUP – RF The Keys to Performance</p> <p>In addition, Members of the Board of Directors, Senior Executives, JOs and RF Employees had attended over 150 external trainings sponsored by the Bank. Examples of external trainings are those which touch on areas of operations, compliance and all other relevant areas of knowledge in Banking which are offered through the Bank Administration Institute of the Philippines (BAIPHIL) such as covering banking industry topics: AML/CTF, auditing, accounting, risk management, cybersecurity, data privacy and sustainability among others.</p>

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS AND STANDARDS

Hiring Guidelines

In relation to recruitment and selection, BankCom is dedicated to achieving its employment objectives through a proper and comprehensive screening process, from pre- to post-employment. The Bank exercises fairness in selecting applicants based on their overall qualifications. Aligned with its commitment to fostering an inclusive workplace, BankCom's hiring guidelines explicitly prohibit any form of discrimination on the basis of gender, status, age, or religion.

Collective Bargaining Agreements

BankCom has a collective bargaining agreement with the BankCom Employee Union (BCEU) where the purpose is to foster good labor-management relations, enforcing discipline and exacting efficiency and honesty in the performance of the employees' duties to ensure maximum productivity, peaceful adjustment and settlement of grievance disputes and differences which may arise.

Disclosure Requirements	2024	2025
% of employees covered with Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBA)	All regular rank-and-file employees of the Bank* 984 Rank and File employees (793 BCEU members)	All regular rank-and-file employees of the Bank* 936 Rank and File employees (803 BCEU members)
Number of consultations conducted with employees concerning employee-related policies	Zero	Zero

**Regular rank-and-file employees" mean employees of the bank who, not being probationary, managerial or supervisory employees as defined by law, have been engaged to perform activities which are usually necessary or desirable in the usual business or trade of the Bank.*

Health and Safety

Occupational Health and Safety

Disclosure Requirement	2023	2024	2025
Employees covered by an Occupational Health and Safety (OSH) System	100%	100%	100%

As a recognized human right, initiatives that safeguard employees' health, safety, and well-being are prioritized at BankCom. Beyond national regulations requiring companies to institute an Occupational Health and Safety System, BankCom actively works beyond the prevention of harm but also in promoting and securing physical and mental health for employees. BankCom's commitment to health and safety is integrated in its policies and programs on internal communications, risk management and employee engagement.

BankCom is compliant with Republic Act (RA) 11058 and Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) Department Order 198-18, acknowledging the company's obligation and responsibility to implement an OSH system to ensure the protection of workers and employees against injuries, illnesses, and death through safe and healthy working conditions and environment.

Labor Laws and Human Rights

Disclosure Requirement	2024	2025
No. of legal actions or employee grievances involving forced or child labor	0	0

Drug-Free Workplace Policy

Employee health is highlighted by BankCom's initiatives in the workplace. The Bank strongly advocates for the safety and well-being of its employees, bearing in mind the adverse effects of dangerous drugs on its employees, the workplace, their family and the community. In this regard, the Bank implements a drug-free workplace policy to ensure alignment with its commitment as well as RA 9165 or the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002.

Sexual Harassment Policy

BankCom recognizes the mutual respect, cooperation and understanding necessary for a working environment. It is the full support and recognition to the dignity and self-esteem of individuals that the Bank has created a Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedure in 2002. This policy shows commitment to a work environment that is free of sexual harassment and all forms of sexual intimidation and exploitation of its employees by their officers or co-workers.

CUSTOMER MANAGEMENT

At the core of BankCom's mission is customer satisfaction. Ensuring that every interaction is smooth, efficient and beneficial, the Bank prioritizes customer management through its financial education initiatives and proactive problem resolution.

Customer Satisfaction

In December 2025, the Branch Banking Group (BBG) conducted a short survey, gathering insights from 4,979 respondents. The participants rated their experiences with the Bank from a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the highest score. The Bank achieved a score of 4.87, reflecting a strong commitment to customer service and a high level of trust among its clients.

Complaint Management

In 2025, there were a total of 25,127 complaints logged, with 95% addressed, and 77% addressed within the normal 5-day turnaround time.

Marketing and labelling

There were no complaints and non-compliance in relation to marketing and labeling in 2024.

Disclosure Requirements	2023	2024	2025
No. of substantiated complaints on marketing and labeling	0	0	0
No. of complaints addressed	0	0	0

Customer Privacy

In maintaining trust, BankCom acknowledges the importance of customer privacy, ensuring the security of sensitive financial information.

Disclosure Requirements	2023	2024	2025
No. of substantiated complaints on customer privacy*	0	0	0
No. of complaints addressed	0	0	0

**Substantiated complaints include complaints from customers that went through the organization's formal communication channels and grievance mechanisms*

CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION

In 2025, BankCom ramped up its Financial Literacy Programs with the different branches leading the sessions to teach different sectors such as employees, students, women and other beneficiaries. With 8 CSR activities and 6 financial literacy sessions coordinated with the San Miguel Group ecosystem and different branches, BankCom has reached a total of 812 stakeholders.

The Bank also conducted series of Financial Literacy Programs to educate participants on the aspects of basic financial management (financial planning, saving, proper use of credit and basics of investing), digital literacy as well as cyber security (e-safety). BankCom collaborates with schools, community organizations, and businesses to ensure that those who will benefit most from the program are included. We identify the particular demographic categories—such as students (grade school, high school, and college), low-income individuals, working professionals, or retirees in order to customize the modules.

For working professionals and/or retirees, the Bank usually conducts surveys to determine the FinLit requirements of potential participants. This also helps in customizing the program to address specific knowledge gaps.

DATA SECURITY

BankCom implements robust security measures to safeguard customer data from unauthorized access and cyber threats. Likewise, compliance with strict regulatory standards and data protection laws further reinforces the Bank’s commitment to ensure personal and financial details are handled with utmost care and confidentiality.

Disclosure Requirement	2023	2024	2025
No. of data breaches, including leaks, thefts	0	0	0

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

CSR in Bank of Commerce (BankCom) is deeply aligned with our parent company, San Miguel Corporation’s (SMC) core value of “Malasakit” and vision of building a better world. For BankCom, our commitment to delivering superior service goes hand-in-hand with our commitment to bringing positive impact to our employees, clients and partners, and to supporting SMC’s nation-building initiatives. The Bank adheres to the concept of giving back through willingness to dedicate time, effort and resources, and showing up when it matters the most.

BankCom ramped up its involvement on initiatives and causes which are anchored on the Bank’s CSR pillars of community development, financial literacy and social responsibility in 2025. From various donation drives, environmental protection activities, community outreaches, and financial literacy sessions, BankCom volunteers strategically partnered with reputable organizations and proactively participated in San Miguel Foundation-led initiatives. These enabled our employees to be part of something purposeful and gave them a sense of meaning, connection and purpose aside from the work that they do.

Financial Literacy Program

BankCom’s Financial Literacy (FinLit) Program is a core pillar of the Bank’s CSR initiative. Through its Consumer Protection and ESG Department (CPED), the Bank regularly rolls out FinLit sessions that focus on equipping various segments in society such as parents, students, micro and small entrepreneurs, women, and others with knowledge on financial planning, budgeting, saving and avoiding scams.

In 2025, the program was able to successfully reach a total of 100 high school teachers from President Corazon “Cory” C. Aquino National High School (PCCCANHS), a total of 101 women entrepreneurs who are Better World Community members or being supported by the Helping Hands Livelihood Group or the Petron Foundation, 30 parents and officials in Brgy. Pingit, Baler, Aurora, and 100 youth plus parents around the area of the Sto. Domingo Church in Quezon City.

Aside from the Bank's CPED, different branches in Metro Manila also conducted the different sessions, ensuring a wider reach.

School kit packing

With an aim to support after-school programs in education and active citizenship, BankCom partnered with a non-profit organization, Sikat-Aurora, who help underserved communities in the province of Aurora. The Bank sponsored one cycle in August 2025 of Abot Ko Ang Libro (ABKL), a mobile library cart program that brings books closer to learners in remote areas in the province. In this program, student volunteers did storytelling sessions for 5 consecutive Saturdays to 50 kids from Brgy. Pingit. On the fifth Saturday, BankCom turned over 50 school kits with reading materials to these kids who completed attending all 5 Saturdays of the ABKL program. These school kits were packed through the assistance of 24 head office-based volunteers.

A total of 56 volunteers from the different branches of the Metro Manila South and North Areas also joined in the school kit packing activities. Their participation produced a total of 135 school kits donated to students of Lawang Elementary School and Lawang West Elementary School in the Municipality of Dilasag.

Box It Fresh

The Bank's Human Resources Management & Development Division (HRMDD) implemented a Nutrition Month Engagement Program called "Box It Fresh" in July 2025 at the head office where employees can buy fresh produce from Better World Tondo Nanays. 19 BankCom volunteers dedicated their time in effectively managing the program and in ensuring the activity was implemented in an orderly manner.

Outreach and support

Philippine Cancer Society, Inc.

BankCom's Transaction Banking Group (TBG) visited the Philippine Cancer Society, Inc. (PCSI) at San Miguel, Manila to generously share their monetary and in-kind donations, spend some time to cheer up and bring a glimmer of hope to the patients assisted by PCSI. Senior Vice President and TBG Head Mary Assumpta Gail Bautista together with 17 volunteers from the group generously donated their cash prize of PHP 50,000 from winning the Charity Raffle during BankCom's 2024 Year-end Party. The volunteers also organized a special program with fun games and shared inspirational messages to 20 cancer patients.

Chosen Children Village Foundation

11 volunteers from different branches in the Metro Manila South Area visited the Chosen Children Village Foundation which houses children with disabilities. The visit was filled with joy and meaningful interactions through fun games, storytelling, and special bag painting activity that allowed the children to express their creativity. As part of this initiative, the volunteers also extended their support through cash and in-kind donations.

Missionaries of Charity for the Elders

Initiated by the Metro Manila East Area branches, a total of 70 elders being cared for by the Missionaries of Charity were visited by 16 volunteers from BankCom. The volunteers spent time to entertain the "lolos and lolas" through songs and meaningful interactions. The volunteers also donated hygiene kits and essential supplies. Through these special visit, the volunteers were able to let the elderlies feel the warmth of human connection as some of these elderlies no longer have families to care for them.

Virlanie Foundation

BankCom branches in the Makati Area came together to partner with Virlanie Foundation to support the nine (9) female teenagers in Elizabeth Home, 20 persons with disabilities in Aime Home and 15 kids ages 5 to 12 years old in Masaya Home. From teaching confidence and useful soft skills to donations of school kits, the volunteers spent two (2) Saturdays to ensure that they were able share valuable lessons and materials that would equip them further in life.

Manila Boys, Girls and Kids Town

From elderly to young ones, the Metro Manila East branches visited the Manila Boys, Girls and Kids Town to distribute loot bags containing snacks and spend quality time with the beneficiaries. The volunteers also hosted a game and donated clothes and hygiene kit to ensure that these children feel love and support.

Overtaken Church

The Bank's Cash Management Sales Department under Transaction Banking Group partnered with Overtaken Church to collect monetary and in-kind donations in the relief operations for those affected by fire in Brgy. Catmon, Malabon last October. A total of 50 individuals were the beneficiaries of this donation drive.

Team Malasakit activities

BankCom's unwavering support of Team Malasakit (TM) activities was clearly visible with the Bank's active participation in San Miguel Foundation's (SMF) TM 10th Anniversary activations in 2025. From Better World community activities to environmental initiatives, blood donation and relief operations, BankCom volunteers were ready to support.

Tutor Kita Program

Seven (7) volunteers from BankCom dedicated their time and expertise to help bridge learning gaps for Filipino students as part of SMF's Tutor Kita Program in partnership with AHA Learning Center, a non-profit organization that helps Filipino students in their studies. The volunteers participated in both face-to-face and online trainings to prepare them for the task of tutoring learners at the Better World Smokey Mountain in Tondo, Manila. For two consecutive Saturdays in February and March, they shared their knowledge on one of the four (4) subjects: Filipino, English, Math and Science within an hour and half-long class structure. After each session, the students took post-tests to evaluate their learnings and ensure reinforcement of academic and social skills.

The program provided after-school learning support to K-12 students, focusing on academic reinforcement, emotional growth, and self-confidence.

Blood Donation, and Health and Wellness

BankCom volunteers understand the importance of having available safe supply of blood in saving lives. The Philippines approximately requires one (1) million units of blood annually to support the requirements of various patients in the country according to the Philippine Red Cross. Heeding to the call for blood donors, 21 BankCom employees in the head office signed up for the nationwide blood donation drive facilitated by SMF in cooperation with the Philippine Red Cross.

On the other hand, 19 employees volunteered in two (2) different sessions of Health and Wellness activities at Better World Cubao. The volunteers led Zumba sessions which truly energized the "kumares". They also shared tips on how stay healthy while trying to lose weight through a talk facilitated by Mr. Michael Angelo Quinto from the Bank's Digital Services Group who was also declared Champion of BankCom's Biggest Loser 2025 engagement activity.

Fur Partner Day

20 pet-loving BankCom volunteers joined SMF's Fur Partner Day with Animal Kingdom Foundation (AKF) in Capas, Tarlac. They assisted in feeding, petting, bathing plus getting to know the rescued cats and dogs at the shelter. There were also monetary and in-kind donations such as pet wipes, treats, collar and other useful items. These donations were then turned over to AKF.

Tree planting, Backyard Bukid and Agriskwela and Coastal Cleanup

The Bank's strong commitment to environmental protection was visible in its participation to different conservation efforts. Nine (9) volunteers planted saplings at the Mount Purro Nature Reserve (MPNR) in Brgy. Calawis, Antipolo City along with other SMC business unit volunteers. These saplings were the grown seedlings potted by BankCom volunteers in the previous years.

On the other hand, BankCom volunteers also joined the efforts for maintaining the Backyard Bukid and learned about basic agricultural skills at the SMC Head Office Complex.

BankCom has been actively participating in coastal cleanups since 2018 and has supported SMF’s cleanup campaigns since 2019. 2025 is no different with more BankCom volunteers from the Head Office and branches participating in the cleanup drive: 45 joined the Metro Manila leg at the SM Mall of Asia and 10 joined the regional activation at Brgy. Jubay, Liloan, Cebu. Held last September 20, these cleanup drives were part of San Miguel Corporation’s (SMC) unified efforts to help collect wastes that affect our rivers and seas. This is the biggest coastal cleanup campaign yet by SMC targeting 55 sites nationwide and hundreds of volunteers from the group. BankCom volunteers collected a total of 55 sacks of plastics, aluminum cans, wood debris, rubbers and other wastes at the Manila Bay. While in Liloan, our volunteers collected 2 sacks of non-biodegradable wastes such as plastics, metals and glass.

Various donation drives

As part of Team Malasakit’s initiative to bring smiles to Better World Communities in time for the Christmas season, One Good Deed Day is annually activated where different San Miguel business units can support. For BankCom, a total amount of PHP 37,861 and three (3) in-kind donations from 36 donors were turned over to SMF last December 16, 2025.

One of the highlights of Team Malasakit activities for 2025 is the Kasalang Bayan where a total of 47 couples in Smokey Mountain, Manila tied the knot in July. City of Manila Mayor Francisco "Isko" Moreno Domagoso presided over the wedding ceremonies. A total of 37 BankCom donors graciously bestowed white dresses, long sleeves, shoes and other wedding items that these couples used.

In 2025, different calamities also struck the nation; typhoons, earthquakes and fires affected our countrymen. The call for “malasakit” was even greater and BankCom was one of those who heed this call. A total amount of PHP 29,900 from 31 donors from the Bank assisted in the relief operations of SMF those affected by Typhoon Tino and Uwan in Luzon and Visayas. On the other hand, a total of 116 BankCom donors shared clothes, beddings/blankets, towels and hygiene kits to the Better World Tondo community members who were victims of the big fire in September.

Sponsorships for a Cause

The Bank continued its active involvement in sponsoring initiatives aimed at supporting various social causes including education, healthcare, and sports among others. A total amount of PHP 590,000 was donated by BankCom to various reputable organizations and institutions. Among those were Pinget Elementary School, Money Market Association of the Philippines, Alumni Association of the Asian Institute of Management (AAAIM), Bank Security Management Association of the Philippines (BSMAP), International Care Ministries (ICM), Sikat-Aurora, Foundation for Economic Freedom, Tanging Yaman Foundation, Inc., HERO Foundation, Inc. and President Corazon “Cory” C. Aquino National High School (PCCCANHS).

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

GRI 204-1, 414-1, 308-1

Supplier Accreditation Policy

Topic	Reference in supplier accreditation policy
Environmental Performance	Suppliers are required to submit information on policy and management programs focusing on the environmental impact of their operations/products
Forced Labor	Suppliers are required to provide information on their labor policies
Child labor	Suppliers are required to provide information on their labor policies
Human rights	Suppliers are required to provide information on how respect for human rights is integrated in their policies
Bribery and corruption	Suppliers are required to acknowledge the Bank’s no-gift policy

BankCom’s commitment to sustainability in its own operations is two-pronged: (1) ensuring resource efficiency and managing direct environment and social impacts and (2) implementing responsible sourcing and supply chain management practices. BankCom recognizes that organizations may have indirect environmental impacts through its business relationships, particularly through its supply chain. Beyond ensuring the quality or technical capability of products and services offered, it is now critical to ensure that vendors and third-party service providers are aware and are transparent about their environmental and social impacts, and to encourage them to start taking steps to manage these impacts by integrating sustainability into their own operations.

Sustainable and responsible sourcing and supply chain management starts with understanding the extent of environmental and social impact of suppliers and encouraging them to rethink unsustainable practices through raising awareness on sustainability. These steps are integrated in the supplier accreditation process of BankCom.

In its commitment to responsible and efficient operations, BankCom conducts supplier orientation on sustainability. The orientation involves providing an overview of sustainability in the Bank, the regulations aligned with the questionnaire, and an introduction on how to accomplish the supplier sustainability questionnaire. BankCom has a unique opportunity to extend its commitment to sustainability by raising awareness to suppliers and encourage them to rethink the ways they do business. It will allow BankCom to extend beyond its walls its commitment to sustainability and position itself as a leader in driving positive change within the industry.

ESG Factors in Credit Analysis

BankCom is slowly integrating ESG into its operations, with the credit analysis process as one of them. ESG considerations are seamlessly integrated into the initial credit analysis process, which thoroughly identifies and assesses environmental and social (E&S) risks. This integration involves the use of specific templates designed to address these risks comprehensively. This documentation includes borrower disclosures that pertain to corporate governance, sustainability, and environmental compliance, alongside property hazard assessments. By connecting these elements, the evaluation process not only adheres to financial metrics but also reflects a strong commitment to integrating environmental and social governance throughout operations, fostering a culture of responsibility and sustainability.


Key risks identified	Stakeholders affected	Management approach
<p>Disruptions in the supply chain may limit BankCom's ability to provide its services. These disruptions, which include labor disputes, environmental compliance, and production stoppages, can be caused by environmental and social problems that the supplying firm does not handle or manage, such as health and safety, labor disputes, and reputational concerns.</p> <p>The consequences of climate change on suppliers, including physical and transition hazards, are another significant risk to the supply chain that could have a knock-on effect on the business.</p>	<p>Suppliers Communities Customers</p>	<p>BankCom has updated the supplier vendor accreditation process to include requirements for ESG disclosures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suppliers are required to submit a supplier sustainability questionnaire (SSQ). The SSQ is a tool that helps us understand the environmental and social practices of our suppliers and how they manage sustainability-related risks in their business activities. Suppliers are also required to acknowledge the Bank’s no-gift policy which prohibits all employees and their immediate families from soliciting gifts, favors, and services starting any current or potential third-party provider. <p>The Bank’s SSQ and No-Gift Policy are communicated to all suppliers undergoing accreditation by the Procurement Management Department. Suppliers are required to provide documents such as a Business Continuity Self-Assessment and a Risk Profile Self-Assessment which requires information on risk topics such as human capital, information security and physical hazards.</p>

UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS










PRODUCT OR SERVICE CONTRIBUTION TO UN SDGS


Key products and services and their contribution to sustainable development.

Products and Services	Societal Value / Contribution to UN SDGs	Potential Negative Impact of Contribution / Management Approach to Negative Impact
<p>Bank Accounts BankCom provides various types of banking accounts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Savings Account with Debit Card (Mastercard) • Savings Account with Passbook • Savings Account Plus • Checking Account • ElitePlus Checking Account • Complete Checking Account • Executive Payroll Account • US Dollar Savings Account • Euro Savings Account • Yuan Savings Account • Junior Smart Savers Savings Account • One Passbook Investment Account 	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>1 NO POVERTY</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> </div> </div> <p>BankCom supports customers in building financial resiliency through savings by offering easily accessible, low maintenance savings and deposit accounts that cater to different populations, such as employees, students, and business owners. This helps the company contribute to SDG 1. It also helps achieve SDG 8 since it gives small enterprises the financial credibility and savings they need to make capital expenditures that will grow their operations and eventually lead to the creation of jobs.</p>	<p>BankCom diligently fulfills its fiduciary obligation to safeguard the money entrusted to it by these depositors. The Bank's risk mission and objective is to consistently and accurately measure risks, to always consider risk and return in evaluating transactions and exposures while preserving and maintaining adequate risk-based capital and to ensure adequate returns on such capital. Risk mitigation strategies form an integral part of risk management activities.</p> <p>BankCom employs its ESRMS to proactively address environmental and social risks. This system ensures that any such risks, which may intersect with financial risks, are effectively managed both in the bank's core business transactions and in the management of its internal operations.</p>
<p>Consumer Loans</p> <p>BankCom also provides home, automobile, and salary loans for individual customers around the country. The Bank maintains partnerships with real estate developers as well as automobile dealers through its account officers to capture the market.</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>1 NO POVERTY</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> </div> </div> <p>These products align with SDG 1 as it contributes to improvement in living standards through homeownership and increased mobility options for individuals. Salary loans foster economic resilience by reducing the reliance on predatory lending options. These accessible and fair financial solutions contribute to social equality and stability which is aligned with the goal of SDG 8.</p>	<p>The Bank ensures that potential clients are properly informed of costs and conditions and diligently reviews and evaluates potential borrowers (know-your-customer, credit risk assessments) to ensure affordability and sustainability of the product for them. The Bank employs processes to prevent over-indebtedness and actively works out solutions for clients who are in, or at risk of default. These policies are covered by BankCom's FCP Framework.</p>

Products and Services	Societal Value / Contribution to UN SDGs	Potential Negative Impact of Contribution / Management Approach to Negative Impact
<p>Branches</p> <p>With a network of 140 branches, BankCom provides a consistent and comprehensive financial experience for individual and business clients.</p>	 <p>For clients who transact with merchants or other customers, these branches service their deposits to fund their personal or operating accounts, facilitate withdrawal through over-the-counter (OTC) or onsite ATMs, accept check clearing and encashment, and fulfill various account-related requests. BankCom also services the needs of business customers through its check releasing counters, deposit pickup facilities, and account maintenance for auto-credit and auto-debit arrangements performed by branches.</p> <p>By facilitating other products and services such as deposit and savings account and consumer, BankCom's branch networks support relevant SDGs 1 and 8.</p>	<p>BankCom implements training for Branch Staff on Fundamentals on Branch Operations and a Branch Officers Training Program. BankCom also ensures that all branch employees are aware and follow the Bank's FCP Framework ensuring quality delivery of service to branch clients.</p>
<p>Remittance</p> <p>BankCom develops and manages tie-ups with various partners to facilitate remittances from overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) mostly from the Middle East through its SikapPinoy Asenso program.</p> <p>An all-in-one service to help OFWs and their families handle their hard-earned money in the most convenient, secure, and smart way possible towards establishing a business of their own. Beyond providing a savings account and accessible remittance channels, SikapPinoy Asenso Program includes assistance to access business franchising opportunities (e.g. U-Franchise and Potato Corner for qualified BankCom OFW account holders).</p> <p>Products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SikapPinoy OFW Savings Account 	 <p>This program helps Filipinos living abroad and their families manage their remittances, save money, and make investments. This primarily supports SDG 1 as it makes it easier for money to be transferred to OFW families in need and promotes saving and investing, which helps the OFW and their families become financially resilient over the long term and end poverty cycles. Remittance channels support the macroeconomic growth and stability of the Philippine economy by facilitating the transfer of capital (SDG 8). Remittance schemes help OFWs and their families, especially the unbanked, become more integrated into the financial system (SDG 10).</p>	<p>BankCom diligently fulfills its fiduciary obligation to safeguard the money entrusted to it by the depositors. BankCom's risk mission and objective are to consistently and accurately measure risks, to always consider risk and return in evaluating transactions and exposures while preserving and maintaining adequate risk-based capital and to ensure adequate returns on such capital. Risk mitigation strategies form an integral part of risk management activities.</p>

Products and Services	Societal Value / Contribution to UN SDGs	Potential Negative Impact of Contribution / Management Approach to Negative Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SikapPinoy Domestic Remit • SikapPinoy International Remit • E-Government Payments of OFWs 		
<p>Digital Channels</p> <p>BankCom's electronic banking channels consist of a mobile app and online banking channel designed for retail or individual customers, i.e., BankCom [Personal], a web-based channel specially made for corporate or institutional accounts, i.e., BankCom [Business], ATMs, Cash Kiosks, and point-of-sale (POS) terminals.</p>	 <p>The objective of strengthening domestic financial institutions to increase access to banking, insurance, and financial services is supported by BankCom's digital banking channels (SDG 8). These channels guarantee easy, quick, and accessible access to BankCom's services.</p>	<p>BankCom implements an IT security program composed of policies and processes to protect its information assets and IT resources. The program includes physical and technical safeguards covering topics such as, but not limited to, physical security, software and hardware controls, backup, storage, disposal and disaster security, internet and network security. This also covers personnel responsibilities such as IT asset management, information security training and incident management.</p>
<p>Financial Literacy Program</p> <p>BankCom's Financial Literacy Program is a comprehensive initiative designed to empower individuals with essential financial knowledge and skills. Through interactive workshops, educational resources, and tailored courses, the program aims to enhance understanding in budgeting, investing, and responsible financial management.</p>	 <p>In order to reduce poverty and increase financial resilience (SDG 1), BankCom works to empower adults with greater financial literacy, which in turn helps them make better financial decisions. By giving people from all backgrounds access to financial information and skills (SDG 4), financial literacy also helps to reduce inequality (SDG 10).</p>	<p>BankCom regularly reviews its Financial Literacy Program to ensure that updates in finance and banking (threats/risks, new products/services, standards) are incorporated.</p>
<p>Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Program</p> <p>The Bank not only prioritizes its financial performance but also focuses on making meaningful contributions to the development of the nation and welfare of the larger society. The Bank's CSR efforts are geared toward fulfilling its long-standing commitment to community development, promoting financial literacy, and championing volunteer work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total volunteers: 462 	 <p>BankCom employees volunteered in various coastal clean-ups organized by Team Malasakit of SMF where team members across all business units, BankCom included, volunteered to clean up coastal area across Metro Manila and Visayas.</p> <p>BankCom team members demonstrated their commitment to the community by participating in san Miguel Foundation-led tree planting</p>	<p>BankCom ensures that its CSR activities are strategic and aligned with its core values. BankCom has instituted a CSR policy framework that will serve as a guiding document on the implementation of CSR activities. BankCom's CSR activities focus on expanding its financial literacy activities, supporting community development, and promoting environmental sustainability.</p>

Products and Services	Societal Value / Contribution to UN SDGs	Potential Negative Impact of Contribution / Management Approach to Negative Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total volunteer hours: 1,397.95 Total number of donors of in-kind donations: 161 Total value of cash donations: 659,261 (including sponsorships) 	<p>activity and Backyard Bukid.</p>  <p>BankCom partnered with Sikat-Aurora in providing 185 school kits to elementary and highschool students in the province of Aurora. The bags include pencils and a pencil case, sharpener, eraser, scissors, notebook and pad paper, crayons, and story books.</p>	
<p>Corporate Loans</p> <p>BankCom extends loans and other credit facilities to corporate institutional, and middle market clients to support their working capital and/or capital expenditure requirements. Corporate lending may be in the form of term loans, credit lines, or project finance.</p>	<p>Electricity and Gas including renewable energy (RE) reflecting 12% of the outstanding portfolio</p>   <p>Real Estate (commercial and residential)</p> 	<p>BankCom's risk mission and objective is to consistently and accurately measure risks, to always consider risk and return in evaluating transactions and exposures while preserving and maintaining adequate risk-based capital and to ensure adequate returns on such capital. Risk mitigation strategies form an integral part of risk management activities.</p>
<p>The Bank's financing portfolio includes, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity and Gas including renewable energy (hydropower, solar, battery and other energy storage systems) Real Estate (commercial and residential) Construction Manufacturing (e.g. Food and Beverage, Textile, Apparel, Furniture) Agriculture and Fishing <p>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</p>	<p>Construction</p>    <p>Manufacturing (e.g. Food and Beverage, Textile, Apparel, Furniture)</p>  <p>Agriculture and Fishing</p>   <p>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</p> 	<p>BankCom employs its ESRMS to proactively address environmental and social risks. This system ensures that any such risks, which may intersect with financial risks, are effectively managed both in BankCom's core business transactions and in the management of its internal operations.</p> <p>This includes integration of ESG/climate information in credit forms used in credit evaluation to identify, assess, measure and monitor ESG/climate risks at the borrower level. BankCom is also requiring its borrowers, with material environmental impact, to provide a copy of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).</p>

Products and Services	Societal Value / Contribution to UN SDGs	Potential Negative Impact of Contribution / Management Approach to Negative Impact
<p>Loans for small enterprises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small Business Loan – Term Loan • Small Business Loan – Business Credit Line 	 <p>By offering loans to small businesses, BankCom advances the national financial inclusion strategy. It also promotes SDGs 1 and 8, which aim to reduce poverty by fostering the expansion of small businesses and the generation of jobs they generate. Because it gives small businesses access to capital, it also advances SDG 10's objective.</p>	

GRI CONTENT INDEX

Statement of Use	Bank of Commerce has reported the information cited in this GRI Index for the period January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024 with reference to the GRI Standards.
GRI 1 Used	GRI 1: Foundation 2021

GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURE	LOCATION
General Disclosures		
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	2-1 Organizational details	Contextual Information, p.1
	2-2 Entities included in the organization's sustainability reporting	Contextual Information, p.1
	2-3 Reporting period, frequency and contact point	Contextual Information, p.1
	2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships	Contextual Information, p.1
	2-7 Employees	Social Impact: Employee Management, pp.21 – 24
	2-19 Remuneration policies	Social Impact: Employee Management, pp.21 – 24
	2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy	Materiality Process, p.4
	2-23 Policy commitments	Economic Impact: Anti-Corruption, pp.12 – 15
	2-30 Collective bargaining agreements	Social Impact: Labor-Management Relations and Standards, pp. 27 – 28
Material Topics		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-1 Process to determine material topics	Materiality Process, p.4
	3-2 List of material topics	Materiality Process: Material Topics, p.4
Direct economic value generated to stakeholders		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Economic Impact: Economic Performance, pp. 5- 7
GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016	201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed	Economic Impact: Economic Performance, pp. 5- 7
	201-2 Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	Economic Impact: Economic Performance, pp. 5- 7
GRI 202: Market Presence 2016	202-1 Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage	Social Impact: Employee Management, pp. 21 - 24
Procurement Practices		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Economic Impact: Procurement Practices, pp. 10 - 12
GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016	204-1 Proportion of spending on local suppliers	Economic Impact: Procurement Practices, pp. 10 - 12
Business Ethics and Anti- Corruption		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Economic Impact: Anti-Corruption, pp. 12-15
GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016	205-1 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	Economic Impact: Anti-Corruption, pp. 12-15
	205-2 Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	Economic Impact: Anti-Corruption, pp. 12-15
	205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	Economic Impact: Anti-Corruption, pp. 12-15

GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURE	LOCATION
GRI 417: Marketing and Labeling 2016	417-2 Incidents of non-compliance concerning product and service information and labeling	Social Impact: Customer Management, pp. 28 - 30
	417-3 Incidents of non-compliance concerning marketing communications	Social Impact: Customer Management, pp. 28 – 30
Resource Consumption		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Environmental Impact: Resource Management, pp. 16 - 19
GRI 302: Energy 2016	302-1 Energy consumption within the organization	Environmental Impact: Resource Management, pp. 16 — 19
	302-3 Energy intensity	Environmental Impact: Resource Management, pp. 16 — 19
	302-4 Reduction of energy consumption	Environmental Impact: Resource Management, pp. 16 — 19
GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018	303-5 Water consumption	Environmental Impact: Resource Management, pp. 16 — 19
GRI 306: Waste 2020	306-3 Waste generated	Environmental Impact: Resource Management, pp. 16 — 19
Environmental Impact Management		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Environmental Impact: Environmental Impact Management, pp. 19 – 21
GRI 305: Emissions 2016	305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	Environmental Impact: Environmental Impact Management, pp. 19 – 21
	305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	Environmental Impact: Environmental Impact Management, pp. 19 – 21
	305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	Environmental Impact: Environmental Impact Management, pp. 19 – 21
	305-4 GHG emissions intensity	Environmental Impact: Environmental Impact Management, pp. 19 – 21
Supply Chain Accreditation Policy		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Social Impact: Supply Chain Management, pp. 31 - 33
GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment 2016	308-1 New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	Social Impact: Supply Chain Management, pp. 31 — 33
GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016	414-1 New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	Social Impact: Supply Chain Management, pp. 31 - 33
Employee Hiring and Benefits		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Social Impact: Employee Management, pp. 21 – 24
GRI 401: Employment 2016	401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover	Social Impact: Employee Management, pp. 21 - 24
	401-2 Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	Social Impact: Employee Management, pp. 21 – 24
	401-3 Parental leave	Social Impact: Employee Management, pp. 21 – 24
GRI 407: Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining 2016	407-1 Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	Social Impact: Labor-Management Relations and Standards, p.27

GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURE	LOCATION
GRI 408: Child Labor 2016	408-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labor	Social Impact: Labor-Management Relations and Standards, p.27
GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labor 2016	409-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor	Social Impact: Labor-Management Relations and Standards, p.27
Occupational Health and Safety		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Social Impact: Labor-Management Relations and Standards, pp. 27 - 28
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018	403-1 Occupational health and safety management system	Social Impact: Labor-Management Relations and Standards, pp. 27 - 28
Employee Training		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Social Impact: Employee Training and Development, pp. 24 – 26
GRI 404: Training and Education 2016	404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee	Social Impact: Employee Training and Development, pp. 24 – 26
	404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	Social Impact: Employee Training and Development, pp. 24 – 26
	404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	Social Impact: Employee Training and Development, pp. 24 - 26
Diversity, Equal Opportunity and Anti-Discrimination		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Social Impact: Employee Management, pp. 21 – 24
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016	405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Social Impact: Employee Management, pp. 21 – 24
	405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	Social Impact: Employee Management, pp. 21 – 24
GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016	406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	Social Impact: Employee Management, pp. 21 – 24
Community Involvement		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Social Impact: Community Engagement, pp. 30 – 31
GRI 413: Local Communities 2016	413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	Social Impact: Community Engagement, pp. 30 – 31
Customer Privacy		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Social Impact: Customer Management, pp. 28 - 29
GRI 418: Customer Privacy 2016	418-1 Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	Social Impact: Customer Management, pp. 28 - 29