

**CARD MRI Rizal Bank, Inc.,
A Microfinance-Oriented Rural
Bank**

Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019

and

Independent Auditor's Report



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CARD MRI Rizal Bank, Inc., A Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank (the Bank), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the statements of income, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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



Reports on the Supplementary Information Required Under Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) Circular No. 1074 and Revenue Regulations 15-2010

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under BSP Circular No. 1074 in Notes 23 and Revenue Regulations 15-2010 in Note 24 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and Bureau of Internal Revenue, respectively, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the management of CARD MRI Rizal Bank, Inc., A Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Miguel U. Ballelos Jr.

Miguel U. Ballelos, Jr.

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 109950

SEC Accreditation No. 1566-AR-1 (Group A),

April 3, 2019, valid until April 2, 2022

Tax Identification No. 241-031-088

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

January 28, 2019, valid until January 27, 2022

PTR No. 8534220, January 4, 2021, Makati City

April 29, 2021



**CARD MRI RIZAL BANK, INC.,
A MICROFINANCE-ORIENTED RURAL BANK**

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31	
	2020	2019
ASSETS		
Cash and other cash items	₱16,122,720	₱15,071,444
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Notes 6 and 10)	90,342,664	97,610,954
Due from other banks (Note 6)	2,058,136,940	858,365,760
Loans and receivables (Note 7)	3,699,882,327	3,762,263,676
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 7)	24,911,801	36,283,701
Property and equipment (Note 8)	266,274,720	277,132,270
Retirement asset (Note 15)	19,339,918	27,351,284
Deferred tax assets (Note 18)	70,679,797	30,202,238
Other assets (Note 9)	154,246,923	84,429,776
	₱6,399,937,810	₱5,188,711,103
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Deposit liabilities (Notes 10 and 19)		
Regular savings	₱3,594,283,291	₱2,317,378,680
Special savings	617,499,669	740,915,188
Demand	413,997	37,164
	4,212,196,957	3,058,331,032
Bills payable (Note 11)	857,669,641	720,448,844
Income tax payable	18,388,194	56,189,227
Deposits for future stock subscription (Note 13)	–	110,637,200
Other liabilities (Note 11)	187,241,198	225,138,631
	5,275,495,990	4,170,744,934
Equity		
Capital stock (Note 13)		
Common stock	748,222,700	400,000,000
Preferred stock	109,872,600	100,000,000
Surplus free	256,725,886	492,711,435
Surplus reserve (Note 7)	17,855,712	26,695,806
Remeasurement loss on retirement plan (Note 15)	(8,235,078)	(1,441,072)
	1,124,441,820	1,017,966,169
	₱6,399,937,810	₱5,188,711,103

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



**CARD MRI RIZAL BANK, INC.,
A MICROFINANCE-ORIENTED RURAL BANK**

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
INTEREST INCOME		
Loans and receivables (Note 7)	₱1,064,374,701	₱1,641,976,486
Due from other banks (Note 6)	15,705,722	24,818,982
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 7)	1,209,985	3,296,350
	1,081,290,408	1,670,091,818
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Deposit liabilities (Notes 10 and 19)	71,742,982	61,239,788
Bills payable (Note 11)	32,375,887	31,008,950
Lease liabilities (Note 16)	7,749,617	6,874,343
	111,868,486	99,123,081
NET INTEREST INCOME	969,421,922	1,570,968,737
Miscellaneous	2,071,035	1,223,777
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	971,492,957	1,572,192,514
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Compensation and benefits (Notes 14, 15 and 19)	365,202,451	375,358,370
Provision for credit losses (Note 7)	138,487,623	65,269,597
Depreciation and amortization (Note 8)	102,476,542	72,763,704
Taxes and licenses	93,173,017	95,444,944
Transportation and travel	78,139,714	100,983,788
Information technology	41,567,734	96,008,218
Security, messengerial, janitorial services	35,505,249	31,352,309
Rent (Note 16)	25,043,367	29,639,491
Stationeries and supplies	12,812,572	63,396,450
Power, light and water	11,454,633	11,296,346
Training and development	10,800,434	32,119,632
Postage, telephone, cables and telegrams	11,017,720	9,425,355
Insurance	8,194,040	5,793,060
Seminars and meetings	4,699,870	7,499,339
Professional fees	2,580,981	2,748,698
Fines, penalties and other charges	1,777,640	2,885,772
Miscellaneous (Note 17)	20,527,031	22,772,717
	963,460,618	1,024,757,790
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	8,032,339	547,434,724
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 18)	2,357,982	164,760,678
NET INCOME	₱5,674,357	₱382,674,046

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



**CARD MRI RIZAL BANK, INC.,
A MICROFINANCE-ORIENTED RURAL BANK**

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
NET INCOME	₱5,674,357	₱382,674,046
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE GAIN (LOSS)		
<i>Other comprehensive gain not recycled to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>		
Remeasurement loss on retirement plan (Note 15)	(9,705,723)	(16,241,350)
Income tax effect (Note 18)	2,911,717	4,872,405
	(6,794,006)	(11,368,945)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	(₱1,119,649)	₱371,305,101

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



**CARD MRI RIZAL BANK, INC.,
A MICROFINANCE-ORIENTED RURAL BANK**

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Common Stock (Note 13)	Preferred Stock (Note 13)	Surplus		Remeasurement Loss on Retirement Plan (Note 15)	Total
			Free	Reserve (Note 7)		
Balances at January 1, 2020	₱400,000,000	₱100,000,000	₱492,711,435	₱26,695,806	(₱1,441,072)	₱1,017,966,169
Issuance of shares (Note 13)	59,085,500	9,872,600	–	–	–	68,958,100
Application of DFS subscription to issued shares	110,637,200	–	–	–	–	110,637,200
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	5,674,357	–	(6,794,006)	(1,119,649)
Declaration of cash dividends (Note 13)	–	–	(72,000,000)	–	–	(72,000,000)
Declaration of stock dividends (Note 13)	178,500,000	–	(178,500,000)	–	–	–
Reversal of appropriated surplus (Note 13)	–	–	8,840,094	(8,840,094)	–	–
Balances at December 31, 2020	₱748,222,700	₱109,872,600	₱256,725,886	₱17,855,712	(₱8,235,078)	₱1,124,441,820
Balances at January 1, 2019	₱341,249,600	₱54,000,000	₱394,037,389	₱26,695,806	₱9,927,873	₱825,910,668
Issuance of shares (Note 13)	58,750,400	46,000,000	–	–	–	104,750,400
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	382,674,046	–	(11,368,945)	371,305,101
Declaration of cash dividends (Note 13)	–	–	(284,000,000)	–	–	(284,000,000)
Balances at December 31, 2019	₱400,000,000	₱100,000,000	₱492,711,435	₱26,695,806	(₱1,441,072)	₱1,017,966,169

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



**CARD MRI RIZAL BANK, INC.,
A MICROFINANCE-ORIENTED RURAL BANK**

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	₱8,032,339	₱547,434,724
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization (Note 8)	102,476,542	72,763,704
Provision for credit losses (Note 7)	138,487,623	65,269,597
Loss on loan modification – net (Note 7)	13,279,945	–
Amortization of documentary stamp tax on bills payable (Notes 11 and 20)	8,361,208	5,925,697
Retirement expense (Note 15)	7,583,003	2,926,043
Amortization of financial assets at amortized cost	(120,960)	(146,828)
Operating income before changes in operating assets and liabilities:	278,099,700	694,172,937
Increase in the amounts of:		
Loans and receivables	(89,386,219)	(710,702,531)
Other assets	(66,814,590)	(16,522,573)
Increase (decrease) in the amounts of:		
Deposit liabilities	1,153,865,925	670,949,470
Other liabilities	(26,117,981)	31,747,918
Net cash generated from operations	1,249,646,835	669,645,221
Contributions to retirement asset (Note 15)	(9,277,360)	(11,954,497)
Income taxes paid	(77,724,857)	(172,271,427)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,162,644,618	485,419,297
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisitions of property and equipment (Note 8)	(39,435,431)	(67,662,163)
Acquisitions of intangible assets (Note 9)	(5,293,977)	–
Proceeds from maturity of investment securities at amortized cost (Note 7)	11,492,860	4,879,098
Net cash used in investing activities	(33,236,548)	(62,783,065)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from:		
Availment of bills payable (Notes 11 and 20)	1,241,359,589	794,088,356
Deposit for future stock subscription (Notes 13 and 20)	–	110,637,200
Issuance of common stock (Note 13 and 20)	59,085,500	58,750,400
Issuance of preferred stock (Note 13 and 20)	9,872,600	46,000,000
Settlements of:		
Bills payable (Notes 11 and 20)	(1,112,500,000)	(855,000,000)
Dividend distribution (Notes 13 and 20)	(71,790,174)	(283,894,212)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities (Note 16 and 20)	(61,881,419)	(43,036,041)
Net cash provided (used in) by financing activities	64,146,096	(172,454,297)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,193,554,166	250,181,935

(Forward)



	Years Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		
Cash and other cash items	₱15,071,444	₱7,871,827
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	97,610,954	74,342,915
Due from other banks	858,365,760	638,651,481
	971,048,158	720,866,223
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		
Cash and other cash items	16,122,720	15,071,444
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	90,342,664	97,610,954
Due from other banks	2,058,136,940	858,365,760
	₱2,164,602,324	₱971,048,158
OPERATIONAL CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST		
Interest received	₱1,089,626,130	₱1,656,387,353
Interest paid	98,770,526	83,977,422

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



**CARD MRI RIZAL BANK, INC.,
A MICROFINANCE-ORIENTED RURAL BANK**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

CARD MRI Rizal Bank, Inc., A Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank (the Bank) was incorporated under Philippine laws by virtue of Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Certificate of Registration No. AS094-11394 dated December 15, 1994 with a corporate life of 50 years. Based on the provisions of Republic Act No. 11232, otherwise known as “An Act Providing for the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines,” the Bank has a perpetual existence.

The Bank was granted the authority by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) to operate on April 29, 1996. It was established primarily to engage in the business of rural banking as defined and authorized under Republic Act No. 3779, As Amended, such as granting loans to small farmers and to deserving rural enterprises, as well as receiving deposits in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the Monetary Board.

On June 28, 2018, the BSP approved the change in the Bank’s corporate name from Rizal Bank, Inc., A Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank to CARD MRI Rizal Bank, Inc., A Microfinance-Oriented Rural Bank. On October 5, 2018, the SEC approved the change in the corporate name of the Bank.

The Monetary Board, in its Resolution No. 272 dated February 16, 2017, approved the request of the Bank to transfer 10 percent (10%) of the stockholdings of Center for Agriculture and Rural Development, Inc. (CARD, Inc.), transferee-stockholder, to Bank of the Philippine Island (BPI) through sale and purchase of 200,000 common shares of the former by the latter, in accordance with the agreement between CARD, Inc. and BPI, which also includes vesting to BPI the right to appoint one (1) non-independent director in the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Bank.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank’s majority stockholder is CARD Bank, Inc.

The principal place of business of the Bank is at P. Guevarra St., Cor. Aguirre St., Brgy. Poblacion 2, Sta. Cruz, Laguna. As at December 31, 2020, the Bank consists of its head office and thirty-four (34) branches.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso (₱), the Bank’s functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest peso except when otherwise indicated.

Presentation of Financial Statements

The Bank presents its statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery of assets or settlement of liabilities within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (noncurrent) are disclosed in Note 12.

Statement of Compliance

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



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

The Bank has no offsetting arrangements with its counterparties.

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

Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following new accounting pronouncements which became effective as of January 1, 2020. These changes in the accounting policies did not have any significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Bank.

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Business Combinations, Definition of a Business*
- Amendments to PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments, Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*
- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, Definition of Material*

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

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

- Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on March 29, 2018

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

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



- Amendments to PFRS 16, *COVID-19-related Rent Concessions*

The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying the PFRS 16 requirement on lease modifications to rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. A lessee may elect not to assess whether a rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification if it meets all of the following criteria:

- The rent concession is a direct consequence of COVID-19;
- The change in lease payments results in a revised lease consideration that is substantially the same as, or less than, the lease consideration immediately preceding the change;
- Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before June 30, 2021; and
- There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

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

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

Significant Accounting Policies

Fair Value Measurement

For measurement and disclosure purposes, the Bank determines fair value of an asset or a liability at initial measurement date or at each statement of financial position date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer the 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 the 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 the market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability assuming the market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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



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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Due from BSP includes the statutory reserves required by the BSP which the Bank considers as cash equivalents as withdrawals can be made to meet the Bank's cash requirements as allowed by the BSP. The components of cash and cash equivalents are shown in the statement of cash flows. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the statement of financial position.

Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

Date of recognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market, except for derivatives, are recognized on the settlement date. Settlement date is the date on which the transaction is settled by delivery of the assets that are the subject of the agreement. Settlement date accounting refers to:

- a. the recognition of an asset on the day it is received by the 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.

'Day 1' difference

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value or from other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Bank recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a 'Day 1' difference) in the statement of income unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset.

In cases when the fair value is determined using data which are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in the statement of income when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Bank determines the appropriate method of recognizing the 'Day 1' difference amount.

Classification and measurement

Under PFRS 9, the classification and measurement of financial assets is driven by the entity's contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets and business model for managing the financial assets.

As part of its classification process, the Bank assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the 'solely payments of principal and interest' (SPPI) test. 'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g., if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium or discount).



The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Bank applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set. In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Business model assessment

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

The Bank's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

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

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

The Bank's measurement categories are described below:

Investment securities at amortized cost

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

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

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

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



As of December 31, 2020, the Bank has not made such designation.

Financial liabilities

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

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

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

Staging assessment

For non-credit-impaired financial instruments:

- Stage 1 is comprised of all non-impaired financial instruments which have not experienced a SICR since initial recognition. The Bank recognizes a 12-month ECL for Stage 1 financial instruments.
- Stage 2 is comprised of all non-impaired financial instruments which have experienced a SICR since initial recognition. The Bank recognizes a lifetime ECL for Stage 2 financial instruments.

For credit-impaired financial instruments:

Financial instruments are classified as Stage 3 when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that have occurred after initial recognition with a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of a loan or a portfolio of loans. The ECL model requires that lifetime ECL be recognized for impaired financial instruments.



The Bank recognizes lifetime ECL on all of its non-impaired financial instruments since the Bank assessed that the expected life of its financial assets does not exceed 12 months. As a result, the Bank considers these instruments under Stage 1, regardless whether SICR already exists since initial recognition.

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

The Bank defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit impaired, in all cases when the borrower becomes at least 90 days past due on its contractual payments. As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Bank also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Bank carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted. An instrument is considered to be no longer in default (i.e., to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of 180 days (i.e. consecutive payments from the borrowers for 180 days).

ECL parameters and methodologies

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

The PD represents the likelihood that a credit exposure will not be repaid and will go into default. EAD represents an estimate of the outstanding amount of credit exposure at the time a default may occur. For off-balance sheet and undrawn amounts, EAD includes an estimate of any further amounts to be drawn at the time of default. LGD is the amount that may not be recovered in the event of default. LGD takes into consideration the amount and quality of any collateral held.

Economic overlays and multiple economic scenarios

The Bank incorporates economic overlays into the measurement of ECL to add a forward-looking risk measure parallel to multiple future macroeconomic atmosphere expectations. A broad range of economic indicators were considered for the economic inputs. The inputs and models used for calculating ECL may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To address this, quantitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material

Financial asset carried at amortized cost

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, which includes 'Loans and receivables', 'Due from BSP', 'Due from other banks', and refundable rental deposits under 'Other assets'. The Bank first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant.

If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses for impairment. Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the counterparties' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment for impairment.



If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of loss is charged to the statement of income. Financial assets, together with the associated allowance accounts, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized. If, subsequently, the amount of the estimated impairment loss decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reduced by adjusting the allowance account.

If a write-off is later recovered, any amounts formerly charged are credited to 'Miscellaneous' in the statements of income.

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of such credit risk characteristics as days past-due and term. Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group.

Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period in which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently.

Estimates of changes in future cash flows reflect and are directionally consistent with changes in related observable data from period to period (such as changes in unemployment rates, payment status, or other factors that are indicative of incurred losses in the group and their magnitude). The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Bank to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Restructured receivables

Where possible, the Bank seeks to restructure receivables, which may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new receivable conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, the receivable is no longer considered past due.

Management continuously reviews restructured receivables to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The receivables continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the receivable's original EIR. The difference between the recorded value of the original receivable and the present value of the restructured cash flows, discounted at the original EIR, is recognized in 'Provision for credit losses' in the statements of income.

Modification of financial assets

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

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

- introduction of an equity feature;
- change in counterparty; and



- if the modification results in the asset no longer considered SPPI.

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

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

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

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:

- a. the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- b. 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
- c. the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control over the asset.

Where the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a "pass-through" arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control over the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Bank also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Bank has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Bank could be required to repay.

The transfer of risks and rewards is evaluated by comparing the Bank's exposure, before and after the transfer, with the variability in the amounts and timing of the net cash flows of the transferred asset. The Bank has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset if its exposure to the variability in the present value of the future net cash flows from the financial asset does not change significantly as a result of the transfer (e.g., because the entity has sold a financial asset subject to an agreement to buy it back at a fixed price or the sole price plus a lender's return). The Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset if its exposure to such variability is no longer significant in relation to the total variability in the present



value of the future net cash flows associated with the financial asset (e.g., because the entity has sold a financial asset subject only to an option to buy it back at its fair value at the time of repurchase or has transferred fully proportionate share of the cash flows from a larger financial asset in an agreement).

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

Financial liabilities

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

Prepayments

Prepayments are expenses paid in advance and recorded as asset before they are utilized. This account consists of prepaid rentals and prepaid expenses under 'Other assets' in the statement of financial position. Prepayments are apportioned over the period covered by the payments and charged to the appropriate accounts in the statements of income when incurred.

Property and Equipment

Depreciable property and equipment, which include building, furniture, fixtures and equipment, information technology equipment, transportation equipment and leasehold improvements, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization, and any impairment in value. Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the property and equipment to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged against operations in the year the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of property and equipment.

The initial cost is comprised of construction costs and any other directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Construction-in-progress is not depreciated and is transferred to the related property and equipment account when the construction or installation and related activities necessary to prepare the property and equipment for their intended use are completed, and the property and equipment are ready for use.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives (EUL) of the depreciable assets. The EULs of the depreciable assets follow:

Building	10 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 years
Information technology equipment	3 years
Transportation equipment	3 years
Leasehold and improvements	5 years or the terms of the related leases, whichever is shorter



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

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amounts.

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

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further depreciation is credited against statement of income.

Intangible Assets

The Bank's intangible assets include software costs under development and purchased licenses amortized on a straight-line basis over EUL of 3 years and recognized under 'Other assets' in the statement of financial position. An intangible asset is recognized only when the cost can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Bank.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

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

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

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic 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 at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and they are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statements of income under 'Depreciation and amortization'.

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 when the asset is derecognized.



Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether there is any indication that its non-financial assets may be impaired. When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is assessed as part of the cash generating unit (CGU) to which it belongs. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset 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.

An impairment loss is charged to the statement of income in the year in which it arises.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of income. After such a reversal, the depreciation expense is adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining life.

Deposit for Future Stock Subscription (DFS)

DFS represents payments made on subscription of shares which cannot be directly credited to 'Preferred stock' or 'Common stock' pending registration with the SEC of the amendment to the Articles of Incorporation increasing capital stock.

Under SEC Financial Reporting Bulletin No. 006 issued in 2012 and amended in 2013, an entity should not consider a DFS as an equity instrument unless all of the following elements are present.

1. The unissued authorized capital stock of the Bank is insufficient to cover the amount of shares classified as deposits for future shares subscriptions;
2. The entity's BOD and shareholders have approved an increase in capital stock to cover the shares corresponding to the amount of the deposit; and
3. An application for the approval of the increase in capital stock has been filed with the SEC and BSP.

If any or all of the foregoing elements above are not present, the DFS should be recognized as a financial liability.

As of December 31, 2019, the Bank has DFS recorded under liabilities amounting to ₱110.64 million (Note 13). As at December 31, 2020, the DFS has been applied to common shares.

Equity

Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued and outstanding. When the Bank issues more than one class of stock, a separate account is maintained for each class of stock and the number of shares issued. Incremental costs incurred directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are



shown in equity as deduction from proceeds, net of tax. Capital stock consists of common and preferred. Preferred stocks are: (a) cumulative, (b) non-voting, and (c) non-redeemable.

Common stock is recognized at subscribed amount net of any subscription receivable. This will be credited upon full payment of the subscription and issuance of the shares of stock.

Surplus represents the cumulative balance of periodic net income or loss, dividend contributions, prior period adjustments, effect of changes in accounting policy and other capital adjustments.

Cash dividends are recognized as liability and deducted from the equity when approved by the BOD while stock dividends are deducted from equity when approved by BOD and ratified by stockholders. Dividends for the year that are approved after the reporting date are dealt with as subsequent events. Stock issuance costs are accounted for as deduction from equity.

Retirement Benefits

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

Defined benefit retirement plan

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

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

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:

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

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

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

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to 'Remeasurement gains (losses) on retirement liabilities' under OCI in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of income in subsequent periods.



Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Bank, nor can they be paid directly to the Bank. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Leases

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

Bank as a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

The Bank recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Office space	2-12 years
Vehicles	17 months to 2 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Bank at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Bank recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Bank and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Bank exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.



In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Bank uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Bank applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of machinery that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Operating lease - Bank as lessee

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized under 'Rent' in the statements of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Revenue Recognition

Interest income

For all financial assets measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded at EIR, which 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 contractual terms of the financial instrument including any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR, but not future credit losses.

Under PFRS 9, when a financial asset becomes credit-impaired, 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.

Expense Recognition

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

Interest expense

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

Other expenses

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



Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they are accrued to the employees. The Bank allows to carry-over maximum of 30 and 60 days paid leave for its staff and managerial levels, respectively. Employees can convert to cash up to ten (10) days leave credits in the following year. The excess of the allowed leave credits shall likewise be converted to cash. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled after the end of the annual reporting period is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period and reported under 'Other liabilities' in the statements of financial position.

For leave entitlements expected to be settled for more than twelve months after the reporting date, valuation of the liability is dependent on certain assumptions used by the Bank's internal actuary. These include, among others, discount rate, future salary increase rate, and turnover rate. As at December 31, 2020, valuation methodology used was Earned Portion Present Value of Expected Future Liability and reported under 'Other Liabilities' in the statements of financial position.

Income Taxes

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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



Current income tax and deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in OCI, and not in profit or loss.

Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) where, as a result of a past event, 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. When the Bank expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income, net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to time value of money is recognized as 'Interest expense' in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Events After the Reporting Date

Post-year-end events up to the date of approval of the financial statements 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, if any, are disclosed in the notes when material to the financial statements.

Standards Issued but not yet Effective

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. The Bank intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective. Unless otherwise stated, adoption of these pronouncements is not expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's financial statements.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2021

- Amendments to PFRS 9, PFRS 7, PFRS 4 and PFRS 16, *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2*

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2022

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*
- Amendments to PAS 16, *Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use*
- Amendments to PAS 37, *Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract*
- *Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2018-2020 Cycle*
 - Amendments to PFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Philippines Financial Reporting Standards, Subsidiary as a first-time adopter*
 - Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments, Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities*
 - Amendments to PAS 41, *Agriculture, Taxation in fair value measurements*

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*



Deferred effectivity

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

3. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the Bank's financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires the management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities, if any. Future events may occur which will cause the judgments used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in estimates are reflected in the financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

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

Judgments

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

a) *Fair value of financial instruments*

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized or disclosed in the statements of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, these are determined using internal valuation techniques using generally accepted market valuation 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 judgments may include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as correlation and volatility for longer dated derivatives.

b) *Modification of loans*

In 2020, as a result of the relief provided under Bayanihan 1 Act and Bayanihan 2 Act, the Bank modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. The Bank assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms.

If the terms are substantially different, the Bank derecognizes the original financial asset and recognizes a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Bank also assesses whether the new financial asset recognized is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognized in the statements of comprehensive income as a gain or loss on derecognition.



If the terms are not substantially different, the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in the statement of income. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset shall be recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

The impact of loan modification is discussed in Note 7.

- c) *Determination of the lease term for lease contracts with renewal and termination options*
The Bank determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

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

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

Estimates

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next period, are described below. The Bank based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances beyond the control of the Bank. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

- (a) *Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate*
The Bank cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its IBR to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Bank would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The Bank estimates the IBR using observable inputs (by reference to average bank lending rates). The carrying amount of the right-of-use assets amounted to ₱120.23 million and ₱126.74 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (Note 8). Lease liabilities amounted to ₱121.22 million and ₱125.46 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (Note 16).



(b) *Expected credit losses on financial assets (PFRS 9)*

The Bank's ECL calculations are outputs of complex with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Significant factors affecting the estimates on the ECL model include:

- Segmentation of the portfolio, where the appropriate model or ECL approach is used
- The criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a lifetime ECL basis and the qualitative assessment. In 2020, the Bank's effected anticipatory credit downgrades for portfolios belonging to industries heavily affected by the COVID-19 pandemic situation
- The segmentation of the financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of association between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs to the ECL models. In 2020, the Bank initiated a formulation of probability weights to reflect the negative economic outlook brought about by the pandemic.

The ongoing COVID-19 outbreak is widely expected to adversely affect the global economy and financial markets for the foreseeable future. The economic impact of COVID-19 depends on the mutation of the virus and the response of the authorities and the global community. The situation continues to evolve and the impact on the global and Philippine economy and the related government responses and measures depend on future developments that are highly uncertain. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Bank reviewed the conduct of its impairment assessment and ECL methodologies. The Bank revisited the segmentation of its portfolio and resiliency assessment. The Bank also reassessed the framework for macroeconomic overlay, incorporating pandemic scenarios to ensure that changes in economic conditions are captured in the ECL calculations. In assessing forecast conditions to estimate the PDs and LGDs, the Bank also considered the significant government measures and plans to support affected and/or vulnerable entities.

The related allowance for credit losses of financial assets are disclosed in Note 7.

(c) *Recognition of deferred tax assets*

The amount of deferred tax assets recognized by the Bank is based on the estimate of future taxable income. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax asset that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning.

The Bank reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax asset at each reporting date and reduces this 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 asset to be utilized. As the COVID-19 pandemic affected the Bank's normal operations, the Bank reassessed its business plan, as well as tax strategies, in the next three to five years, considering various economic scenarios including recovery outlook, travel restrictions, and government relief efforts.

The Bank recognized net deferred tax assets amounting to ₱70.68 million and ₱30.20 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (Note 18).



(d) *Present value of defined benefit obligation*

The cost of defined benefit retirement plan and other post-employment benefits is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, and mortality rates. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the market yields on Philippine government bonds with terms consistent with the expected employee benefit payout at reporting date, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the specific country. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements.

The Bank has a net retirement asset amounting to ₱19.34 million and ₱27.35 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (Note 15).

(e) *Continuing impact of COVID19 Pandemic*

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

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

The scale and duration of these developments continue to be uncertain as of the report date. In 2020, the Bank observed declines in its revenues because of disruptions brought by the pandemic. However, it is not possible to estimate the impact of the pandemic's near-term and long-term effects. The Bank has incurred and will continue to incur costs as it continues to mitigate the adverse effects of the pandemic on its operations. The pandemic could have a material impact on the Bank's financial results for the rest of 2021 and even periods thereafter. Considering the evolving nature of the pandemic, the Bank will continue to monitor the situation.

4. **Fair Value Measurement**

As of December 31, 2020, and 2019, except as discussed below, the carrying values of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities as reflected in the statements of financial position and related notes approximate their fair values.

The methods and assumptions used by the Bank in estimating fair values of financial instruments for which fair value is disclosed are as follows:

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

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



The following tables summarize the carrying amounts and the fair values by level of the fair value hierarchy of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020				Total Fair Value
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets and liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:					
Financial assets					
Investment securities at amortized cost	24,911,801	–	–	18,112,929	18,112,929
Other assets					
Refundable rental deposits*	4,623,267	–	–	4,623,267	4,623,267
Financial liabilities					
Deposit liabilities*	1,412,684,914	–	–	1,513,680,942	1,513,680,942
Accrued vacation leave	9,663,196	–	–	9,663,196	9,663,196
<i>*pertain to noncurrent assets and liabilities</i>					
	2019				Total Fair Value
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets and liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:					
Financial assets					
Investment securities at amortized cost	₱36,283,701	₱–	₱–	₱32,678,064	₱32,678,064
Other assets					
Refundable rental deposits	16,481,748	–	–	16,481,748	16,481,748
Financial liabilities					
Deposit liabilities	3,058,331,032	–	–	2,961,363,630	2,961,363,630
Accrued vacation leave	22,139,256	–	–	22,139,256	22,139,256

Investment securities at amortized cost,

Inputs used in estimating fair values of financial instruments carried at cost and categorized under Level 3 include risk-free rates and applicable risk premium ranging from 0.77% to 7.26% and 2.43% to 8.14% in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Noncurrent portion of refundable deposits

Fair values of noncurrent portion of refundable deposit were estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology, using the Bank's current incremental borrowing rates for similar borrowings, ranging from 4.39% to 5.27% and 5.11% to 7.19% in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Noncurrent portion of deposit liabilities

Fair values of noncurrent deposit liabilities are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology, using risk-free rates and applicable premium, ranging from 0.13% to 5.43% and 3.63% to 4.04% in 2020 and 2019, respectively, with maturities consistent with those remaining for the liability being valued, if any.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements in 2020 and 2019.



5. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

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

- Credit risk
- Market risk
- Liquidity risk

The Bank has instituted the Risk Management Committee (RMC), composed of Independent director as chairman and majority of the members are independent directors , which is responsible for the comprehensive development of financial risk strategies, principles, frameworks, policies and limits purposely to eliminate or at least reduce the risk the Bank faces in banking activities and thus optimize returns on the capital or equity.

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

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

The BOD through its RMC is responsible for monitoring the Bank's implementation of risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank. The RMC regularly reports to the BOD the results of reviews of actual implementation of risk management policies. Internal Audit (IA) undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee (AC).

Credit Risk

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

Management of credit risk

The Bank faces potential credit risks every time it extends funds to borrowers, commits funds to counterparties or invests funds to issuers (e.g., investment securities issued by either sovereign or corporate entities).

The Bank manages credit risks by instilling credit discipline both among the staff and the borrowers. Close-monitoring and assessment of account throughout the borrowing period is being done. Moreover, on-time and quality service delivery increase motivation of the borrowers to fulfill their financial obligation. Instilling good credit discipline and commitment are always considered through regular orientation and training. Consequently, their savings balances are pledged and serve as guarantee to their loans, which increase their borrowing capacity. Each business unit has a designated Unit Manager, who reports on all credit-related matters to Area Manager and Regional Director. Each business unit is responsible for the quality and performance of its credit portfolio and monitoring and controlling risks associated with it. Regular audits of business units and credit processes are undertaken by IA. In addition, Executive Committee and Management Committee



members of the Bank regularly conduct monitoring based on their respective target per month. This strategy further ensures that business unit's implementation is within the credit policy and regulation of the Bank. Regular capacity building program through provisions of banking-related trainings such as but not limited to credit risk management, managing business, and delinquency management are regularly run. Availability of operations manual as reference, assist personnel in handling daily transaction. The manual is customized for microfinance clients and is being updated as often as new policies and procedures are finalized and approved by the BOD, based on client and staff satisfaction surveys, staff and management program review and planning meetings and workshops. A codified signing authority is in place for every level of loan processing and approval.

All past due accounts are reported on daily, weekly and monthly bases. Consistent monitoring for this group of accounts is established by competent and diligent staff to maximize recovery. Writing off bad accounts are approved by the BOD and reported to the BSP in compliance with the rules and regulations for banks.

The RMC closely monitors the over-all credit operations. Identified existing and potential risks are acted upon appropriately and are reported during monthly meetings of the BOD.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

An analysis of the maximum exposure to credit risk after taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements is shown below as at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020			
	Maximum Exposure*	Fair Value of Collateral	Financial Effect of Collateral	Net Exposure
Loans and receivables	₱3,699,882,327	₱865,991,680	₱858,887,917	₱2,840,994,410

**Net of allowance for credit losses*

	2019			
	Maximum Exposure*	Fair Value of Collateral	Financial Effect of Collateral	Net Exposure
Loans and receivables	₱3,762,263,676	₱911,015,841	₱899,717,566	₱2,862,546,110

**Net of allowance for credit losses*

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to cover the credit risks associated with its due from BSP and other banks, other receivables and other financial assets. Hence, the carrying values of those financial assets best represent the maximum exposure to credit risk.

Credit enhancement for receivable from customers pertains to deposit hold-out from pledge savings equivalent to 15.00% of the original amount of the loan to the member as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The Bank has no financial instruments with rights of set-off in accordance to PAS 32 as at December 31, 2020 and 2019. There are also no financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements which require disclosure in the financial statements in accordance with amendments to PFRS 7.



Additionally, the tables below show the distribution of maximum credit exposure by industry sector of the Bank as at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020				
	Loans and Receivables	Due from BSP and Other Banks	Investment securities at Amortized Cost	Other Assets*	Total
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	₱1,779,446,345	₱-	₱-	₱8,806,642	₱1,788,252,987
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	1,007,887,746	-	-	-	1,007,887,746
Government	1,080,374	1,862,831,291	24,911,801	-	1,888,823,466
Financial institutions	537,546	285,648,313	-	7,490,313	293,676,172
Accommodation and food service activities	333,708,029	-	-	-	333,708,029
Construction	214,234,908	-	-	-	214,234,908
Real estate activities	49,659,118	-	-	-	49,659,118
Manufacturing	209,930,423	-	-	-	209,930,423
Education	55,579,378	-	-	-	55,579,378
Transportation and storage	79,150,239	-	-	-	79,150,239
Administrative and support service activities	86,909,771	-	-	-	86,909,771
Human health and social work activities	55,851,441	-	-	-	55,851,441
Arts, entertainment and recreation	19,792,967	-	-	-	19,792,967
Other community, social and personal service activities	467,744	-	-	-	467,744
Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities	15,165,870	-	-	-	15,165,870
Information and communication	13,525,000	-	-	-	13,525,000
Professional, scientific and technical services	6,430,592	-	-	-	6,430,592
Electricity, gas and water supply	632,501	-	-	-	632,501
Mining and quarrying	207,676	-	-	-	207,676
	3,930,197,668	2,148,479,604	24,911,801	16,296,955	6,119,886,028
Less : Allowance for credit losses	217,035,396	-	-	-	217,035,396
Unearned discounts and interest	13,279,945	-	-	-	13,279,945
Total	₱3,699,882,327	₱2,148,479,604	₱24,911,801	₱16,296,955	₱5,889,570,687

*Pertains to refundable rental deposit.

	2019				
	Loans and Receivables	Due from BSP and Other Banks	Investment securities at Amortized Cost	Other Assets*	Total
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	₱1,557,295,975	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱1,557,295,975
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	871,859,210	-	-	-	871,859,210
Government	-	474,363,486	31,283,701	-	505,647,187
Financial institutions	-	481,613,228	5,000,000	-	486,613,228
Accommodation and food service activities	366,782,043	-	-	-	366,782,043
Construction	226,984,087	-	-	-	226,984,087
Real estate activities	180,248,736	-	-	-	180,248,736
Manufacturing	177,755,783	-	-	-	177,755,783
Education	149,765,504	-	-	-	149,765,504
Transportation and storage	82,489,423	-	-	-	82,489,423
Administrative and support service activities	78,027,361	-	-	-	78,027,361
Human health and social work activities	65,973,309	-	-	-	65,973,309
Fishing	50,932,900	-	-	-	50,932,900
Arts, entertainment and recreation	20,554,389	-	-	-	20,554,389
Other community, social and personal service activities	39,217	-	-	16,481,748	16,520,965
Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities	14,179,614	-	-	-	14,179,614
Information and communication	8,269,743	-	-	-	8,269,743
Professional, scientific and technical services	4,697,887	-	-	-	4,697,887
Electricity, gas and water supply	686,216	-	-	-	686,216
Mining and quarrying	152,077	-	-	-	152,077
	3,856,693,474	955,976,714	36,283,701	16,481,748	4,865,435,637
Less allowance for credit losses	94,429,798	-	-	-	94,429,798
Total	₱3,762,263,676	₱955,976,714	₱36,283,701	₱16,481,748	₱4,771,005,839

*Pertains to refundable rental deposits



Credit quality per class of financial assets

The financial assets are grouped according to stage whose description is explained as follows:

Stage 1

Microfinance loans

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

Other loans

Agri Loans and Other Loans

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

Business Loans and Salary Loans

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

Stage 2

Other Loans

Business Loans and Salary Loans

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

Stage 3

Microfinance Loans

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

Other Loans

Other Loans and Agri Loans

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

Business Loans and Salary Loans

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

The tables below show the credit quality per class of financial assets (gross of allowance for credit and impairment losses) as at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Due from BSP	₱90,342,664	₱-	₱-	₱90,342,664
Due from other banks	2,058,136,940	-	-	2,058,136,940
Loans receivable:				
Microfinance loans	3,004,732,356		497,360,988	3,502,093,344
Other loans	269,783,533	-	69,955,374	339,738,907
Other receivables:				
Accrued interest receivable	81,390,796	-	-	81,390,796
Accounts receivable	6,974,621	-	-	6,974,621
Investment securities at amortized cost	24,911,801	-	-	24,911,801
Other assets:				
Refundable rental deposits	16,296,955	-	-	16,296,955
	₱5,552,569,666	₱-	₱567,316,362	₱6,119,886,028



	2019			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Due from BSP	₱97,610,954	₱–	₱–	₱97,610,954
Due from other banks	858,365,760	–	–	858,365,760
Loans receivable:				
Microfinance loans	3,309,669,785	–	100,325,377	3,409,995,162
Other loans	355,150,112	244,119	10,338,892	365,733,123
Other receivables:				
Accrued interest receivable	76,446,573	–	–	76,446,573
Accounts receivable	4,518,616	–	–	4,518,616
Investment securities at amortized cost	36,283,701	–	–	36,283,701
Other assets:				
Refundable rental deposits	16,481,748	–	–	16,481,748
	₱4,754,527,249	₱244,119	₱110,664,269	₱4,865,435,637

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank's microfinance loans that are past due for more than 90 days are considered impaired.

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

Restructured receivables have principal terms and conditions that have been modified in accordance with an agreement setting forth a new plan of payment or a schedule of payment on a periodic basis. When the receivable account becomes past due and is being restructured or extended, the approval of the BOD is required before loan booking and is always governed by the BSP rules on restructuring. No loans were restructured as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Market Risk

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

Interest rate risk

The Bank has floating or variable interest rates from held-to-maturity investments, however, management assessed that the Bank's exposure to changes in interest rate risk is immaterial.

Liquidity Risk

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

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

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



The Bank uses liquidity forecast models that estimate the Bank's cash flow needs based on the Bank's actual contractual obligations and under normal circumstances and extraordinary circumstances.

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

	2020					Total
	On demand	Due within 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Beyond 1 year	
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱16,122,720	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱16,122,720
Due from BSP	90,342,664	-	-	-	-	90,342,664
Due from other banks	631,548,448	1,428,690,599	-	-	-	2,060,239,047
Loans and receivable	683,004,474	179,843,184	555,025,794	2,509,855,223	2,468,993	3,930,197,668
Financial asset at amortized cost	-	312,622	215,826	4,878,003	20,583,099	25,989,550
Other assets	6,994,510	293,023	1,049,754	3,676,818	5,294,584	17,308,689
Total Financial Assets	1,428,012,816	1,609,139,428	556,291,374	2,518,410,044	28,346,676	6,140,200,338
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	2,079,253,506	162,204,844	189,720,431	394,922,129	1,412,684,914	4,238,785,824
Bills payable	-	25,750,000	293,887,188	558,513,750	-	878,150,938
Other liabilities:						
Lease liabilities	-	4,496,843	8,993,547	37,628,207	70,097,553	121,216,150
Accounts payable	2,391,165	4,180,078	-	-	-	6,571,243
Accrued interest payable	-	1,369,280	4,562,086	6,653,841	6,701,223	19,286,430
Accrued other expenses	13,625	-	985,585	-	9,663,196	10,662,406
Dividends payable	373,286	-	-	-	-	373,286
Total Financial Liabilities	2,082,031,582	198,001,045	498,148,837	997,717,927	1,499,146,886	5,275,046,277
Net	(₱654,018,766)	₱1,411,138,383	₱58,142,537	₱1,520,692,117	(₱1,470,800,210)	₱ 865,154,061

	2019					Total
	On demand	Due within 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Beyond 1 year	
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱15,071,444	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱15,071,444
Due from BSP	97,610,954	-	-	-	-	97,610,954
Due from other banks	532,175,982	326,904,913	-	-	-	859,080,895
Loans and receivable	83,589,021	164,463,833	666,501,983	2,940,210,670	1,927,967	3,856,693,474
Financial asset at amortized cost	1,324,860	296,291	180,496	9,737,314	25,188,190	36,727,151
Other assets	-	153,339	971,871	9,643,365	5,713,173	16,481,748
Total Financial Assets	729,772,261	491,818,376	667,654,350	2,959,591,349	32,829,330	4,881,665,666
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	301,804,829	322,810,742	482,047,817	1,651,929,030	299,738,614	3,058,331,032
Bills payable	-	37,500,000	162,500,000	525,000,000	-	725,000,000
Other liabilities:						
Lease liabilities	₱-	₱4,872,480	₱9,438,271	₱37,647,792	₱89,299,398	₱141,257,941
Accounts payable	21,165,009	3,988,296	-	-	-	25,153,305
Accrued interest payable	10,648	2,253,608	2,216,705	2,713,541	6,743,585	13,938,087
Accrued other expenses	-	13,851,096	-	985,585	18,261,255	33,097,936
Dividends payable	163,460	-	-	-	-	163,460
Total Financial Liabilities	323,143,946	385,276,222	656,202,793	2,218,275,948	414,042,852	3,996,941,761
Net	₱406,628,315	₱106,542,154	₱11,451,557	₱741,315,401	(₱381,213,522)	₱884,723,905

6. Due from BSP and Other Banks

The 'Due from BSP' account represents the balance of non-interest-bearing peso deposit account with the BSP which the Bank maintains primarily to meet reserve requirements (Note 10) and to serve as a clearing account for interbank claims.

Due from other banks represent funds deposited with domestic banks which are used by the Bank as part of its working funds. These deposits earn interest at annual rates ranging from 0.01% to 1.45% and 0.10% to 4.00% in 2020 and 2019, respectively. Interest earned on due from other banks amounted to ₱15.71 million and ₱24.82 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively.



7. Loans and Receivables and Investment Securities at Amortized Cost

Loans and Receivables

This account consists of:

	2020	2019
Loans and receivables		
Microfinance loans	₱3,502,093,344	₱3,409,995,163
Other loans	339,738,907	365,733,122
	3,841,832,251	3,775,728,285
Accrued interest receivable	81,390,796	76,446,573
Accounts receivable (Note 19)	6,974,621	4,518,616
	3,930,197,668	3,856,693,474
Less: Allowance for credit losses	217,035,396	94,429,798
Unearned discount and interest	13,279,945	—
	₱3,699,882,327	₱3,762,263,676

Microfinance and other loans carry annual effective interest rates ranging from 32.00% to 61.91% and 33.47% to 50.47% in 2020 and 2019, respectively. Interest earned on loans and receivables amounted to ₱1.06 billion and ₱1.64 billion in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

On March 25, 2020, Republic Act No. 11469 or the “Bayanihan to Heal as One Act” (Bayanihan 1) was enacted declaring a state of national emergency over the entire country to control the spread of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Among the provisions of Bayanihan 1 is the implementation of a 30-day grace period for all loans with principal and/or interest falling due within the period of the Enhanced Community Quarantine without incurring interest on interest, on penalties, fees and other charges. Further, on September 11, 2020, Republic Act No. 11494 or the “Bayanihan to Recover as One Act” (Bayanihan 2) was enacted and part of the provisions of the Bayanihan 2 is the implementation of a one-time 60-day grace period to be granted for the payment of all existing, current and outstanding loans falling due, or any part thereof, on or before December 31, 2020, without incurring interest on interest, penalties, fees and other charges, thereby extending the maturity of said loans. In addition, Bayanihan 2 allows loans to be settled on a staggered basis without interest on interests, penalties, fees or other charges until December 31, 2020 or as may be agreed upon by both parties.

The impact of loan modifications as a result of the Bayanihan 1 and Bayanihan 2 Acts amounted to a loss of ₱155.06 million. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the net impact of the loan modifications (i.e., after subsequent accretion of the modified loans) amounted to a loss of ₱13.28 million recorded as a deduction in ‘Interest income from loans and receivables’ and contra-asset account ‘Unearned discount and interest’.

The movements in the allowance for credit losses follow:

	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of year	₱94,429,798	₱32,897,156
Provisions	138,487,623	65,269,597
Write-offs	(15,882,025)	(3,736,955)
Balance at end of year	₱217,035,396	₱94,429,798



The tables below illustrate the movements of the allowance for impairment and credit losses during the year 2020 and 2019 (effect of movements in ECL due to transfers between stages are shown in the total column):

	2020			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Loss allowance at January 1, 2020	₱8,363,723	₱27,849	₱86,038,226	₱94,429,798
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(20,102,488)	–	20,102,488	–
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	–	(27,849)	27,849	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	3,813,071	–	(3,813,071)	–
New financial assets originated or purchased	147,302,545	–	–	147,302,545
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(76,850,421)	–	105,393,201	28,542,780
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(5,987,820)	–	(31,369,882)	(37,357,702)
Total net P&L charge during the period	48,174,887	(27,849)	90,340,585	138,487,623
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs and other movements	–	–	(15,882,025)	(15,882,025)
Total movements without P&L impact	–	–	(15,882,025)	(15,882,025)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2020	₱56,538,610	₱–	₱160,496,786	₱217,035,396

	2019			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Loss allowance at January 1, 2019	₱14,064,838	₱–	₱18,832,318	₱32,897,156
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(27,849)	27,849	–	–
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(39,646,404)	–	39,646,404	–
New financial assets originated or purchased	47,728,131	–	–	47,728,131
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	81,962	–	39,805,944	39,887,906
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(13,836,955)	–	(8,509,485)	(22,346,440)
Total net P&L charge during the period	(5,701,115)	27,849	70,942,863	65,269,597
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs and other movements	–	–	(3,736,955)	(3,736,955)
Total movements without P&L impact	–	–	(3,736,955)	(3,736,955)
Loss allowance at December 31, 2019	₱8,363,723	₱27,849	₱86,038,226	₱94,429,798

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

	2020			
	ECL Staging			Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2020	₱3,740,138,915	₱247,769	₱110,664,269	₱3,851,050,953
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(680,157,632)	–	680,157,632	–
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	–	(247,769)	247,769	–
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	2,063,946	–	(2,063,946)	–
New financial assets originated or purchased	3,456,118,217	–	–	3,456,118,217
Collection of principal and accrued interest	(206,041,156)	–	(164,969,388)	(371,010,544)
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(2,972,008,295)	–	(39,538,306)	(3,011,546,601)
Write-offs and other movements	–	–	(15,882,025)	(15,882,025)
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2020	₱3,340,113,995	₱–	₱568,616,005	₱3,908,730,000



	2019			Total
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2019	₱3,094,961,550	₱-	₱50,217,403	₱3,145,178,953
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(247,769)	247,769	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(91,158,714)	-	91,158,714	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	3,792,311,914	-	-	3,792,311,914
Collection of principal and accrued interest	29,873,498	-	(2,150,872)	27,722,626
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(3,085,601,564)	-	(24,824,021)	(3,110,425,585)
Write-offs and other movements	-	-	(3,736,955)	(3,736,955)
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	₱3,740,138,915	₱247,769	₱110,664,269	₱3,851,050,953

While the Bank recognizes through the statements of income the movements in the expected credit losses computed using the models, the Bank also complies with BSP's regulatory requirement to appropriate a portion of its surplus at an amount necessary to bring to at least 1% the allowance for credit losses on loans. The amount of surplus reserve recognized in the statements of financial position amounted to ₱17.86 million and ₱26.70 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Regulatory Reporting

In accordance with BSP regulations, the Bank considers a loan as part of portfolio-at-risk (PAR) when an installment payment is past due for one day. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank's PAR amounted to ₱567.32 million and ₱112.29 million, respectively. The allowance for credit losses recognized for past due loans amounted to ₱160.50 million and ₱85.76 million as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, nonperforming loans (NPLs) based on Circular No. 941 and as reported to the BSP amounted to as follows:

	2020	2019
Performing loans	₱3,275,200,263	₱3,665,064,016
Nonperforming loans	566,631,988	110,664,269
Balance at end of year	₱3,841,832,251	₱3,775,728,285

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

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

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



In the case of microfinance loans, past due/PAR accounts shall be considered as NPL. Loans are classified as nonperforming in accordance with BSP regulations, or when, in the opinion of management, collection of interest is doubtful. Loans are not reclassified as performing until interest and principal payments are brought to current or the loans are restructured in accordance with existing BSP regulations, and future payments appear assured.

The following table shows the secured and unsecured portions of receivable from customers as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 (at gross amount):

	2020	2019
Secured portion		
Deposit hold-out	₱858,887,917	₱899,717,566
Unsecured portion	2,982,944,334	2,876,010,719
	₱3,841,832,251	₱3,775,728,285

Collateral of loans includes deposit hold-out at 15.00% of loan disbursed (Note 10).

Investment securities at Amortized Cost

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, investment securities at amortized cost consist of the following:

	2020	2019
Agrarian Reform 10-year bond	₱24,911,801	₱31,283,701
Small Business Corporation (SBC)	-	5,000,000
	₱24,911,801	₱36,283,701

Agrarian reform bonds pertain to long-term certificates issued by the National Government and earn annual interest rates from 0.99% to 3.00% and 2.15% to 2.25% in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Investment security in SBC pertains to non-negotiable Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Note with annual interest rate of 2.00% in 2020 and 2019. This matured in June 2020.

Interest income on investment securities at amortized cost amounted to ₱1.21 million and ₱3.30 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively.



8. Property and Equipment

The composition of and movements in this account follow:

	2020								Total
	Land	Building	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Information Technology Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Construction in Progress	Right-of-Use Asset	
Cost									
Balance at beginning of year	₱20,030,959	₱29,981,083	₱72,548,073	₱21,482,989	₱1,530,900	₱87,050,109	₱5,663,837	₱167,564,133	₱405,852,083
Additions	–	780,499	14,710,617	5,614,385	3,110,787	1,148,369	14,070,774	52,036,508	91,471,939
Reclassification	–	1,908,581	–	–	–	11,473,524	(13,382,105)	–	–
Disposals	–	–	(1,318,187)	(113,245)	–	–	–	(23,478,818)	(24,910,250)
Balance at end of year	20,030,959	32,670,163	85,940,503	26,984,129	4,641,687	99,672,002	6,352,506	196,121,823	472,413,772
Accumulated Depreciation									
Balance at beginning of year	–	14,270,740	36,672,146	7,453,107	285,278	29,213,437	–	40,825,105	128,719,813
Depreciation	–	3,906,151	15,804,864	4,838,202	692,582	18,546,138	–	58,541,550	102,329,487
Disposals	–	–	(1,318,187)	(113,243)	–	–	–	(23,478,818)	(24,910,248)
Balance at end of year	–	18,176,891	51,158,823	12,178,066	977,860	47,759,575	–	75,887,837	206,139,052
Net Book Value	₱20,030,959	₱14,493,272	₱34,781,680	₱14,806,063	₱3,663,827	₱51,912,427	₱6,352,506	₱120,233,986	₱266,274,720
	2019								
	Land	Building	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Information Technology Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Construction in Progress	Right-of-Use Asset	Total
Cost									
Balance at beginning of year	₱20,030,959	₱29,981,083	₱44,767,124	₱9,540,723	₱214,417	₱58,370,497	₱7,737,584	₱90,499,380	₱261,141,767
Additions	–	–	27,797,549	11,942,266	1,316,483	1,968,075	24,637,790	77,064,753	144,726,916
Reclassification	–	–	–	–	–	26,711,537	(26,711,537)	–	–
Disposals	–	–	(16,600)	–	–	–	–	–	(16,600)
Balance at end of year	20,030,959	29,981,083	72,548,073	21,482,989	1,530,900	87,050,109	5,663,837	167,564,133	405,852,083
Accumulated Depreciation									
Balance at beginning of year	–	11,237,667	24,906,552	4,462,105	214,416	15,151,969	–	–	55,972,709
Depreciation	–	3,033,073	11,782,194	2,991,002	70,862	14,061,468	–	40,825,105	72,763,704
Disposals	–	–	(16,600)	–	–	–	–	–	(16,600)
Balance at end of year	–	14,270,740	36,672,146	7,453,107	285,278	29,213,437	–	40,825,105	128,719,813
Net Book Value	₱20,030,959	₱15,710,343	₱35,875,927	₱14,029,882	₱1,245,622	₱57,836,672	₱5,663,837	₱126,739,028	₱277,132,270



The composition of depreciation and amortization as presented in the statements of income are as follows:

	2020	2019
Property and equipment	₱102,329,487	₱72,763,704
Intangible assets (Note 9)	147,055	-
	₱102,476,542	₱72,763,704

Construction in progress represents the cost of materials, labor, and other capitalizable expenditures incurred in connection with leasehold improvements of bank premises under establishment or renovation.

As at December 31, 2020, the leasehold improvements under construction pertain to the renovation of bank premises of Trento and Buenavista branch. The projects were completed in January and February 2021, respectively. As at December 31, 2019, the leasehold improvements under construction pertain to the renovations of the Angeles' bank premises, teller's booth in San Fernando, Iba, and Solano branch-lite units and the head office's second floor. These were completed in February, May, and September 2020, respectively.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the cost of fully depreciated property and equipment that are still in use amounted to ₱37.25 million and ₱25.07 million, respectively.

9. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	2020	2019
Financial assets		
Refundable rental deposits	₱16,296,956	₱16,481,748
Nonfinancial assets		
Prepaid expenses	68,983,438	37,371,319
Stationery and supplies on hand	60,511,677	28,792,588
Intangible asset	5,146,922	-
Prepaid rent	3,307,930	1,784,121
	137,949,967	67,948,028
	₱154,246,923	₱84,429,776

Prepaid expenses include advance lease payments of office and IT equipment from CARD Leasing and Finance Corporation (CLFC), as well as IT services from CARD MRI Information Technology, Inc. (CMIT). Prepaid rent pertains to advances paid on lease of offices.

No impairment loss was recognized on other assets in 2020 and 2019.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets include software costs under development and purchased licenses.



The movements of intangible assets follow:

	2020
Cost	
Balance at beginning of year	₱-
Additions	5,293,977
Balance at end of year	5,293,977
Accumulated amortization	
Balance at beginning of year	-
Amortization	147,055
Balance at end of year	147,055
Net Book Value	₱5,146,922

10. Deposit Liabilities

The Bank's deposit liabilities include regular savings amounting to ₱3.59 billion and ₱2.32 billion as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. These mostly comprise of the ₱50.00 per week aggregate compulsory savings collected from each member/nonmember/borrower plus any voluntary deposit. Under an assignment agreement, the "pledge" savings balances serve as security for loans granted by the Bank to its members. The "pledge" savings earn annual interest of 2.00% in 2020 and 2019. In 2020 and 2019, a member/borrower is required to maintain a pledge savings balance equivalent to 15.00% of the original loan amount (Note 7).

Other regular savings accounts are "Kusang-ipon", "Tagumpay", "Agap-ipon" and "Katuparan" savings deposit accounts which cater to non-members and Bank employees and carry interest rates from 1.50% and 5.00% in 2020 and 2019.

Special savings deposits have interest rates ranging from 2.00% to 4.25% in 2020 and 2019.

Interest expense on deposit liabilities are as follows:

	2020	2019
Regular savings deposits	₱43,550,618	₱38,757,750
Special savings deposit	28,192,364	22,482,038
Balance at end of year	₱71,742,982	₱61,239,788

Circular No. 1092 of the BSP prescribes 2.00% reserve requirements on demand and savings deposits.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, available reserves pertain to Due from BSP of ₱90.34 million and ₱97.61 million, respectively. The Bank is compliant with the applicable reserve requirements on demand and savings deposits, respectively.



11. Bills Payable and Other Liabilities

Bills Payable

Bills payable represents borrowings from financing institutions which are subject to certain terms and conditions and bears annual nominal interest rates ranging from 3.00% to 5.88% in 2020 and from 3.90% to 7.25% in 2019. Maturity period for the outstanding bills payable ranges from one month to one year and from three months to one year in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Interest expense recognized in the statements of income amounted to ₱32.38 million and ₱31.01 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively. Unpaid interest as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to ₱2.00 million and ₱2.15 million, respectively, is presented under 'Accrued interest payable' under 'Other liabilities'.

The composition of and movements in this account follow:

	2020	2019
Face value		
Balance at beginning of year	₱725,000,000	₱780,000,000
Availments	1,250,000,000	800,000,000
Principal payments	(1,112,500,000)	(855,000,000)
Balance at end of year	862,500,000	725,000,000
Unamortized transaction cost		
Balance at beginning of year	₱4,551,156	₱4,565,209
Availments	8,640,411	5,911,644
Amortization	(8,361,208)	(5,925,697)
Balance at end of year	4,830,359	4,551,156
Carrying value	₱857,669,641	₱720,448,844

Other Liabilities

This account consists of the following:

	2020	2019
Financial liabilities:		
Lease liabilities (Note 16)	₱121,216,150	₱125,455,811
Accrued interest payable	19,286,430	13,938,087
Accrued other expenses	10,662,406	33,097,936
Accounts payable (Note 19)	6,571,243	25,153,305
Dividends payable	373,286	163,460
	158,109,515	197,808,599
Nonfinancial liabilities:		
Gross receipt taxes payable	18,243,064	23,734,701
Documentary stamp taxes payable	7,368,517	579,331
Withholding taxes payable	3,520,102	3,016,000
	29,131,683	27,330,032
	₱187,241,198	₱225,138,631

Accounts payable include due to suppliers and contractors, regulatory bodies, employees and related parties.

Accrued other expenses include accrued rent and other operating expenses.



12. Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

The following table shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analyzed according to whether they are expected to be recovered or settled within one year and beyond one year from statement of financial position dates:

	2020			2019		
	Within One Year	Beyond One Year	Total	Within One Year	Beyond One Year	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱16,122,720	₱-	₱16,122,720	₱15,071,444	₱-	₱15,071,444
Due from BSP	90,342,664	-	90,342,664	97,610,954	-	97,610,954
Due from other banks	2,058,136,940	-	2,058,136,940	858,365,760	-	858,365,760
Loans and receivables	3,927,728,675	2,468,993	3,930,197,668	3,854,765,507	1,927,967	3,856,693,474
Investment securities at amortized cost	5,091,758	19,820,043	24,911,801	11,447,566	24,836,135	36,283,701
Other assets (Note 9)	11,673,688	4,623,267	16,296,955	-	16,481,748	16,481,748
Nonfinancial Assets						
Property and equipment	-	472,413,772	472,413,772	-	405,852,083	405,852,083
Retirement asset	-	19,339,918	19,339,918	-	27,351,284	27,351,284
Deferred tax assets	-	70,679,797	70,679,797	-	30,202,238	30,202,238
Other assets (Note 9)	129,495,115	8,454,853	137,949,968	66,163,907	1,784,121	67,948,028
Total Assets	₱6,238,591,560	₱597,800,643	₱6,836,392,203	₱4,903,425,138	₱508,435,576	₱5,411,860,714
Allowance for credit and impairment losses			(217,035,396)			(94,429,798)
Unearned discount and interest			(13,279,945)			-
Accumulated depreciation and amortization			(206,139,052)			(128,719,813)
			₱6,399,937,810			₱5,188,711,103
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	₱2,806,206,416	₱1,405,990,541	₱4,212,196,957	₱2,758,592,418	₱299,738,614	₱3,058,331,032
Bills payable	857,669,641	-	857,669,641	720,448,844	-	720,448,844
Other liabilities (Note 11)	71,647,543	86,461,972	158,109,515	92,954,215	104,854,384	197,808,599
Deposit for future stock subscription	-	-	-	110,637,200	-	110,637,200
Nonfinancial Liabilities						
Income tax payable	18,388,194	-	18,388,194	56,189,227	-	56,189,227
Other liabilities (Note 11)	29,131,683	-	29,131,683	27,330,032	-	27,330,032
Total Liabilities	₱3,783,043,477	₱1,492,452,513	₱5,275,495,990	₱3,766,151,936	₱404,592,998	₱4,170,744,934

13. Equity

Capital Stock

The Bank's authorized capital stock amounted to ₱1.00 billion, consisting of 8,000,000 shares of common stock with par value of ₱100 per share and 1,000,000 private preferred shares with par value of ₱200 per share, after capital increase for the year end 2020.

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

	2020		2019	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Common stock - ₱100 par value, 8,000,000 authorized shares				
Common stock at the beginning of the year	4,000,000	₱400,000,000	3,412,496	₱341,249,600
Application of DFS subscription to issued shares	1,106,372	110,637,200	-	-
Issuance of shares	590,855	59,085,500	587,504	58,750,400
Issuance of stock dividend	1,785,000	178,500,000	-	-
Common stock at the end of the year	7,482,227	₱748,222,700	4,000,000	₱400,000,000

(Forward)



	2020		2019	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Preferred stock - ₱200 par value, 1,000,000 authorized shares				
Preferred stock at the beginning of the year	500,000	₱100,000,000	270,000	₱54,000,000
Issuance of shares	49,363	9,872,600	230,000	46,000,000
Preferred stock at the end of the year	549,363	₱109,872,600	500,000	₱100,000,000

Preferred shares have the following features: (a) cumulative, (b) non-voting, and (c) non-redeemable. Preferred shareholders shall be entitled to a dividend rate of eight percent (8.00%) per annum or whatever is determined by the BOD. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, cumulative dividends paid on preferred shares amounted to ₱12.00 million and ₱32.00 million, respectively.

Deposit for Future Stock Subscriptions

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2019, the application for approval of the proposed increase is not yet filed with the SEC. As such, the deposit for future stock subscriptions amounting to ₱110.64 million was classified under liabilities as of December 31, 2019. The increase in authorized capital was filed on March 4, 2020 and was approved on October 29, 2020.

In 2020, the Bank issued 590,855 common shares and 49,363 preferred shares at par amounting to ₱59.09 million and ₱9.82 million, respectively.

In 2019, the Bank issued 587,504 common shares and 230,000 preferred shares at par amounting to ₱58.75 million and ₱46.00 million, respectively.

Dividends

Cash dividends declared by the Bank in 2020 and 2019 are the following:

Date of declaration	Common shares		Preferred shares		Record date
	Per share	Total amount	% of Par	Total amount	
December 12, 2020	–	–	4.00%	₱4.00 million	November 30, 2020
March 14, 2020	₱15.00	₱60.00 million	8.00%	₱8.00 million	February 29, 2020
November 9, 2019	₱15.00	₱60.00 million	8.00%	₱8.00 million	October 31, 2019
August 10, 2019	₱23.00	₱92.00 million	8.00%	₱8.00 million	July 31, 2019
April 13, 2019	₱25.00	₱100.00 million	16.00%	₱16.00 million	March 31, 2019



As approved by the Banks's BOD and stockholders in their joint special meeting on December 12, 2020, stock dividends amounting ₱178.50 million or ₱34 per share was declared to stockholders on record as of November 30, 2020. No stock dividends were declared in 2019.

Capital Management

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

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

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

Regulatory Qualifying Capital

Under existing BSP regulations, the determination of the Bank's compliance with regulatory requirements and ratios is based on the amount of the Bank's unimpaired capital (regulatory net worth) reported to the BSP, determined on the basis of regulatory accounting policies, which differ from PFRS in some aspects.

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

Under current banking regulations, the combined capital accounts of each bank should not be less than an amount equal to ten percent (10.00%) of its risk assets. The qualifying capital of the Bank for purposes of determining the capital-to-risk assets ratio to total equity excludes:

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

Risk assets consist of total assets after exclusion of cash on hand, due from BSP, loans covered by hold-out or assignment of deposits, loans or acceptances under letters of credit to the extent covered by margin deposits, and other non-risk items as determined by the Monetary Board of the BSP.

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



On October 9, 2014, BSP issued the Circular No. 854, which states that rural banks with head offices in areas outside the National Capital Region and with up to ten branches are required to comply with the minimum capital requirement of ₱30.00 million. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank is in compliance with the capitalization requirement.

Under BSP Circular No. 854, regulatory capital consists of Tier 1 capital, which comprises share capital, share premium, surplus including current year profit less accrued dividends, net long positions in own shares and goodwill. The other component of regulatory capital is Tier 2 capital, which includes revaluation reserves. Certain adjustments are made to PFRS-based results and reserves, as prescribed by the BSP.

The CAR of the Bank as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, as reported to the BSP, is shown in the table below (amounts in millions):

	2020	2019
Tier 1 capital	₱973.57	₱1,011.19
Tier 2 capital	114.63	145.23
Total qualifying capital	₱1,088.20	₱1,156.42
Risk weighted assets	₱5,945.86	₱5,705.48
Tier 1 capital ratio	16.37%	17.72%
Tier 2 capital ratio	1.93%	2.55%
Total CAR	18.30%	20.27%

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

Liquidity Coverage Ratio for universal and commercial banks, which also applies to their subsidiary and affiliate thrift banks (TBs), rural banks (RBs), cooperative banks (CBs), and quasi-banks (QBs) is 90% beginning January 1, 2018 and 100% beginning January 1, 2019 onwards. Meanwhile, stand-alone TBs, RBs, CBs, and QBs will be subjected to a Minimum Liquidity Ratio (MLR) of 20% for 2020 and 2019.

The Bank's MLR as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, as reported to the BSP is shown in the table below (amounts in millions):

	2020	2019
Stock of liquid assets	₱2,163.72	₱968.12
Qualifying liabilities	3,395.81	2,315.03
MLR	63.72%	41.82%

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

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

The amount of surplus funds available for dividend declaration is determined also on the basis of regulatory net worth after considering certain adjustments.



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

14. Compensation and Benefits

This account consists of:

	2020	2019
Salaries and wages	₱207,262,940	₱200,092,702
Employee benefits	124,530,473	149,625,330
Retirement expense (Note 15)	7,583,003	2,926,043
Other short-term benefits	25,826,035	22,714,295
	₱365,202,451	₱375,358,370

Other short term benefits pertain to the Bank's share in contribution to employee's SSS, and health benefit plans.

15. Retirement Plan

The Bank, CARD Bank, Inc., CARD MRI Development Institute, Inc., CARD Mutual Benefit Association, Inc., CARD SME Bank, Inc., CARD MRI Insurance Agency, Inc., CARD Business Development Service Foundation, Inc., CMIT, CARD Employees Multi-Purpose Cooperative, Responsible Investments for Solidarity and Empowerment Financing Co., BotiCARD Inc., CLFC, CARD, Inc., Mga Likha ni Inay Inc., CARD MRI Property Holdings Inc., CARD MRI Publishing House Inc. and CARD MRI Hijos Tours Inc. maintain a funded and formal noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan - the CARD MRI Multi-Employer Retirement Plan (MERP) - covering all of their regular employees and CARD Group Employees' Retirement Plan (New Plan) applicable to employees hired on or after July 1, 2016. MERP and New Plan comply with the requirements of Republic Act No. 7641, *Retirement Pay Law*.

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

In addition to MERP, the Bank is also a participant to the CARD Group Employees' Retirement Plan referred to as "New Plan" which provides a retirement benefit equal to 100% of the member's employer accumulated value (the Bank's contributions of 8% plan salary to Fund A plus credited earnings) and 100% of the member's employee accumulated value (member's own contributions up to 10% of plan salary to Fund B plus credited earnings), if any, provided that in no case shall 100% of the employee accumulated value in Fund A be less than 100% of plan salary for every year of credited service.

The date of the latest actuarial valuation report is December 31, 2020.



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

	2020												
	Net benefit cost in statement of income					Remeasurements in other comprehensive income							
	January 1	Current service cost	Net interest	Subtotal	Transfer to the Plan Net of Benefits Paid	Benefits paid from plan assets	Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in the effect of asset ceiling	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Subtotal	Contribution by employer	December 31
Fair value of plan assets	₱110,556,974	₱-	₱6,597,168	₱6,597,168	₱9,296,658	(₱1,523,062)	(₱1,960,219)	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱5,813,377	₱9,277,360	₱132,244,879
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(80,031,330)	(9,570,575)	(4,433,736)	(14,004,311)	(9,296,658)	1,523,062	(17,854,745)	-	950,366	6,935,359	(17,742,616)	-	(111,778,257)
Asset ceiling	(3,174,360)	-	(175,860)	(175,860)	-	-	-	2,223,516	-	-	2,223,516	-	(1,126,704)
Net defined benefit asset (liability)	₱27,351,284	(₱9,570,575)	₱1,987,572	(₱7,583,003)	₱-	₱-	(₱19,814,964)	₱2,223,516	₱950,366	₱6,935,359	(₱9,705,723)	₱9,277,360	₱19,339,918

	2019											
	Net benefit cost in statement of income					Remeasurements in other comprehensive income						
	January 1	Current service cost	Net interest	Subtotal	Benefits paid from plan assets	Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in the effect of asset ceiling	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Subtotal	Contribution by employer	December 31
Fair value of plan assets	₱96,675,460	₱-	₱7,816,636	₱7,816,636	(₱2,275,903)	(₱3,613,716)	₱-	₱-	₱-	(₱5,889,619)	₱11,954,497	₱110,556,974
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(50,466,078)	(5,960,110)	(3,885,888)	(9,845,998)	2,275,903	(1,904,597)	-	(400,754)	(19,689,806)	(19,719,254)	-	(80,031,330)
Asset ceiling	(11,645,202)	-	(896,681)	(896,681)	-	-	9,367,523	-	-	9,367,523	-	(3,174,360)
Net defined benefit asset (liability)	₱34,564,180	(₱5,960,110)	₱3,034,067	(₱2,926,043)	₱-	(₱5,518,313)	₱9,367,523	(₱400,754)	(₱19,689,806)	(₱16,241,350)	₱11,954,497	₱27,351,284

In 2020 and 2019, net benefit cost is recognized under 'Compensation and benefits' in the statements of income.



The maximum economic benefit available is a combination of expected refunds from the plan and reductions in future contributions. The fair value of plan assets by each class as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 follows:

	2020	2019
Cash and cash equivalents	₱61,202,930	₱37,658,707
Government securities	54,286,523	48,817,735
Loans and receivables	11,055,672	9,104,573
Other bond instruments	2,023,346	12,516,191
Mutual fund	648,000	553,026
Other assets	3,028,408	1,906,742
Fair value of plan assets	₱132,244,879	₱110,556,974

All plan assets do not have quoted prices in an active market except for government bonds and mutual fund. Cash and cash equivalents are with reputable financial institutions and related parties and are deemed to be standard grade. Loans and other assets are unrated.

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

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

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

	2020	2019
Discount rate		
January 1	5.54%	7.70%
December 31	3.99%	5.54%
Future salary increases	3.00%	5.00%

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

	2020		2019	
	Increase (decrease) in basis points	Increase (decrease) in present value of obligation	Increase (decrease) in basis points	Increase (decrease) in present value of obligation
Discount rates	+100 (100)	(₱13,094,600) 15,920,187	+100 (100)	(₱10,150,587) 12,441,563
Future salary increases	+100 (100)	15,918,491 (13,326,122)	+100 (100)	12,381,772 (10,286,303)



The Bank plans to contribute ₱10.54 million to the defined benefit retirement plan in 2021. As at December 31, 2020, the average duration of defined benefit obligations is 13.0 years.

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

	2020	2019
Less than one year	₱6,214,069	₱3,927,902
More than one year to five years	34,331,616	22,915,756
More than five years to ten years	45,491,831	36,164,404
More than 10 years to 15 years	65,904,494	60,079,160
More than 15 years to 20 years	83,582,576	88,112,154
More than 20 years to 25 years	120,956,407	148,009,368
More than 25 years	254,225,171	438,841,638

16. Leases

The Bank has lease contracts for various items of office space for its branches and staff house, transportation, and IT equipment used in its operations. The lease contracts are for periods ranging from six months to 12 years and are renewable upon mutual agreement between the Bank and lessors. Various lease contracts include escalation clauses ranging from 5.00% to 50.00%, starting on the year stated in the contract.

The Bank's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Bank is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets and some contracts require the Bank to maintain certain financial ratios.

The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognized and the movements during the period are disclosed in Note 8.

The following are the amounts recognized in statements of income:

	2020	2019
Lease payments relating to short-term leases and leases with low value assets (included in 'Rent')	₱25,043,367	₱29,639,491
Depreciation expense of ROU assets included in property and equipment	52,036,508	40,825,105
Interest expense on lease liabilities	7,749,617	6,874,343
Total amount recognized in the statements of income	₱84,829,492	₱77,338,939

Rent expense in 2020 and 2019 pertains to expenses from short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. As of December 31, 2020, and 2019, the Bank has no contingent rent payable.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under other liabilities) and the movements during the period:

	2020	2019
As at beginning of year	₱125,455,811	₱87,419,908
Additions	49,892,141	74,197,601
Accretion of interest	7,749,617	6,874,343
Payments	(61,881,419)	(43,036,041)
As at end of year	₱121,216,150	₱125,455,811



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

	2020
Within 1 year	P20,154,591
more than 1 years to 2 years	4,072,449
more than 2 years to 3 years	382,770

17. Miscellaneous Expenses

This account consists of:

	2020	2019
Covid-19 preventive measures	7,271,525	-
Vaccination	3,243,460	-
Banking fees	2,479,260	667,397
Donations and charitable contributions	2,152,000	8,368,800
Repairs and maintenance	1,763,220	2,619,127
Scholarship allowance	407,400	-
Periodicals and magazines	349,948	376,867
Company events and celebrations	316,722	3,168,139
Recruitment and training expenses	293,560	967,104
Membership fees and dues	235,480	157,720
Hospitalization and other medical expense	219,011	-
Processing fee of approved branches	218,963	392,273
Advertising and publicity	61,137	598,008
Legal fees	18,150	412,566
Program and monitoring	-	76,718
Other expenses	1,497,195	4,967,998
	P20,527,031	P22,772,717

Covid-19 preventive measures include cost of quarantine facilities, transportation, meals during quarantine period, vitamins for employees, disinfection of office premises, others.

Vaccination expenditures which include cost of flu vaccines for employees.

Other expenses include various expenses such as replenishment of emergency fund, representation and entertainment expenses, awards to top performing branches and staffs, and other small value expenses that are non-recurring.

18. Income Taxes

Provision for income tax consists of:

	2020	2019
Current:		
RCIT	P36,601,691	P177,711,000
Final tax	3,322,133	5,650,248
	39,923,824	183,361,248
Deferred	(37,565,842)	(18,600,570)
	P2,357,982	P164,760,678



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

Income taxes include RCIT, as discussed below and final taxes paid at the rate of 20.00%, which is a final withholding tax on gross interest income from government securities and other deposit substitutes.

Republic Act No. 9337, *An Act Amending National Internal Revenue Code*, provides that the RCIT rate shall be 30.00%, and deductible interest expense shall be reduced by 33.00% of interest income subjected to final tax. Current tax regulations also provide for MCIT of 2.00% on modified gross income and allow a NOLCO. The MCIT and NOLCO may be applied against the Bank’s income tax liability and taxable income, respectively, over a three-year period from the year of inception. Further, current tax regulations set a limit for entertainment, amusement and recreation (EAR) expenses that can be deducted for income tax purposes. EAR expenses are limited to 1.00% of net revenue for sellers of services. EAR expenses are presented under ‘Miscellaneous expenses’ in the statements of income. The Bank incurred no EAR expenses in 2020 and 2019.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, net deferred tax assets are as follows:

	2020	2019
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for credit losses	₱65,110,619	₱28,328,939
Net loan modification loss	3,983,983	–
Unamortized past service cost	4,193,562	4,985,272
Accumulated vacation leave	2,898,959	5,478,377
Net lease liabilities over right-of-use assets	294,649	–
	76,481,772	38,792,588
Deferred tax liability		
Retirement asset	5,801,975	8,205,385
Net right-of-use assets over lease liabilities	–	384,965
	5,801,975	8,590,350
	₱70,679,797	₱30,202,238

Deferred tax recognized in OCI amounted to a provision of ₱2.91 million and ₱4.87 million for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. There are no unrecognized deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

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

	2020	2019
Statutory income tax	₱2,409,701	₱164,230,417
Income tax effects of:		
Interest income subject to final tax	(1,752,579)	(2,784,352)
Nondeductible expenses	1,700,860	3,314,613
Provision for income tax	2,357,982	₱164,760,678



19. Related Party Transactions

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

- key management personnel, close family members of key management personnel and entities which are controlled, significantly influenced by or for which significant voting power is held by key management personnel or their close family members, and
- post-employment benefit plans for the benefit of the Bank's employees.

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

Transactions with Retirement Plans

Under PFRS, certain post-employment benefit plans are considered as related parties. CARD MRI's MERP is a stand-alone entity assigned in facilitating the contributions to retirement starting 2015. The plan assets are mostly invested in time deposits and special savings accounts and government bonds (Note 15). As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the retirement funds do not hold or trade the Bank's shares of stock.

Remunerations of Key Management Personnel

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

The compensation of key management personnel included under 'Compensation and benefits' in the statement of income are as follows:

	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	₱8,985,419	₱8,918,194
Post-employment benefits	217,382	699,283
	₱9,202,801	₱9,617,477

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

Other Related Party Transactions

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

Loans receivable

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank has no outstanding loan that was granted to related parties.



Deposit liabilities, accounts receivable and accounts payable

Deposit liabilities, accounts receivable and accounts payable held by the Bank for key management personnel, shareholder and other related parties as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 follow:

December 31, 2020			
Category	Amount/Volume	Outstanding Balance	Nature, Terms and Conditions
Key management personnel			
Deposit liabilities		₱11,012,909	Consists of regular savings deposit account with annual interest rate of 1.50% and 5.00%, and special savings deposit account with annual interest rate ranging from 2.75% to 4.25%..
Deposits	7,758,800		
Withdrawals	13,472,212		
Interest expense/payable	360,498		
Shareholders			
Deposit liabilities		161,186,453	Consists of regular savings deposit account with annual interest rate of 1.50% to 5.00% and special savings deposit account with annual interest rate ranging from 2.75% to 4.25%.
Deposits	430,818,607		
Withdrawals	466,263,751		
Interest expense/payable	4,751,922		
Accounts receivable		86,474	Pertains to shareholders' non-trade payable (e.g. share of expenses) still due to the Bank
Billings	2,548,931		
Collection	2,462,457		
Accounts payable		432	Pertains to share on various expenses.
Billings	1,985,132		
Payment	2,040,197		
December 31, 2019			
Category	Amount/Volume	Outstanding Balance	Nature, Terms and Conditions
Key management personnel			
Deposit liabilities		₱16,365,823	Consists of regular savings deposit account with annual interest rate of 1.50% and 5.00%, and special savings deposit account with annual interest rate ranging from 2.75% to 4.25%.
Deposits	23,153,770		
Withdrawals	13,140,692		
Interest expense/payable	219,486		
Shareholders			
Deposit liabilities		191,879,675	Consists of regular savings deposit account with annual interest rate of 1.50% and special savings deposit account with annual interest rate ranging from 3.00% to 4.00%.
Deposits	388,251,990		
Withdrawals	357,455,689		
Interest expense/payable	3,132,234		
Accounts receivable		-	Pertains to shareholders' share in share in expenses still payable to the Bank.
Billings	2,397,159		
Collection	3,337,475		
Accounts payable		55,497	Pertains to share on various expenses.
Billings	2,463,835		
Payment	2,435,866		

20. Supplementary Information for Cash Flow Analysis

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

December 31, 2020						
	Bills payable (Note 11)	Deposit for future stocks subscription (Notes 13)	Dividends payable (Note 11)	Lease liabilities (Note 16)	Capital stock (Note 13)	Total
Beginning balance	₱720,448,844	₱110,637,200	₱163,460	₱125,455,811	₱500,000,000	₱1,456,705,315
Cash flows	128,859,589	-	(71,790,174)	(61,881,419)	68,958,100	64,146,096
Non-cash items						
Application of DFS to equity	-	(110,637,200)	-	-	110,637,200	-
Dividend declaration	-	-	72,000,000	-	-	72,000,000

(Forward)



December 31, 2020						
	Bills payable (Note 11)	Deposit for future stocks subscription (Notes 13)	Dividends payable (Note 11)	Lease liabilities (Note 16)	Capital stock (Note 13)	Total
New lease contracts entered during the year	P-	P-	P-	P49,892,141	P-	P49,892,141
Amortization of discount of bills payable	8,361,208	-	-	-	-	8,361,208
Amortization of interest expenses of lease liability	-	-	-	7,749,617	-	7,749,617
Declaration of stock dividend	-	-	-	-	178,500,000	178,500,000
Balances as of December 31, 2020	P857,669,641	P-	P373,286	P121,216,150	P858,095,300	P1,837,354,377

December 31, 2019						
	Bills payable (Note 11)	Deposit for future stocks subscription (Notes 13)	Dividends payable (Note 11)	Lease liabilities (Note 16)	Capital stock (Note 13)	Total
Balances as at January 1, 2019	P775,434,791	P-	P57,672	P87,419,908	P395,249,600	P1,258,161,971
Cash flows	(60,911,644)	110,637,200	(283,894,212)	(43,036,041)	104,750,400	(172,454,297)
Non-cash items						
Dividend declaration	-	-	284,000,000	-	-	284,000,000
New lease contracts entered during the year	-	-	-	74,197,601	-	74,197,601
Amortization of discount of bills payable	5,925,697	-	-	-	-	5,925,697
Amortization of interest expenses of lease liability	-	-	-	6,874,343	-	6,874,343
Balances as of December 31, 2019	P720,448,844	P110,637,200	P163,460	P125,455,811	P500,000,000	P1,456,705,315

21. Approval for the Release of Financial Statements

The BOD of the Bank has reviewed and approved the release of the accompanying financial statements on April 29, 2021.

22. Events after the Reporting Date

CREATE Law

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

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

- Effective July 1, 2020, regular corporate income tax (RCIT) rate is reduced from 30% to 25% for domestic and resident foreign corporations. For domestic corporations with net taxable income not exceeding Php5 million and with total assets not exceeding Php100 million (excluding land



on which the business entity's office, plant and equipment are situated) during the taxable year, the RCIT rate is reduced to 20%.

- Minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) rate reduced from 2% to 1% of gross income effective July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2023.

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

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

- Based on revenue regulations No. 5-2021 dated April 8, 2021 issued by the BIR, the prorated CIT rate of the Bank is 27.5%. This will result in lower provision for current income tax for the year ended December 31, 2020 and lower income tax payable as of December 31, 2020, amounting to ₱33.25 million and ₱15.04 million, respectively, or a reduction of ₱3.35 million. The reduced amounts will be reflected in the Bank's 2020 annual income tax return. However, for financial reporting purposes, the changes will only be recognized in the 2021 financial statements.
- This will result in lower deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and provision for deferred tax for the year then ended by ₱58.90 million and ₱31.30 million respectively. These reductions will be recognized in the 2021 financial statements.

23. Supplementary Information Required under BSP Circular No. 1074

Presented below is the supplementary information required by BSP under Appendix 55 of BSP Circular No. 1074 to be disclosed as part of the notes to financial statements. This supplementary information is not a required disclosure under PFRS.

Basic quantitative indicators of financial performance

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

	2020	2019
Return on average equity	0.53%	41.51%
Return on average assets	0.10%	8.23%
Net interest margin	18.73%	38.19%

Description of capital instruments issued

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank has two classes of capital stock, preferred and common stocks.

Significant credit exposures

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



As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, information on the concentration of receivables from customers as to industry follows (at gross amount):

	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	₱1,737,456,608	45.22%	₱1,521,962,427	40.31%
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	987,283,485	25.70%	904,479,261	23.96%
Accommodation and food service activities	326,886,032	8.51%	359,503,238	9.52%
Construction	209,855,301	5.46%	222,479,578	5.89%
Manufacturing	205,638,813	5.35%	174,228,212	4.61%
Administrative and support service activities	85,133,074	2.22%	76,478,905	2.03%
Transportation and storage	77,532,170	2.02%	80,852,417	2.14%
Human health and social work activities	54,709,669	1.42%	64,664,066	1.71%
Education	54,443,168	1.42%	146,793,401	3.89%
Real estate activities	48,643,936	1.27%	176,671,692	4.68%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	19,388,339	0.50%	20,146,486	0.53%
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	14,855,834	0.39%	13,898,219	0.37%
Information and communication	13,248,508	0.34%	8,105,630	0.22%
Professional, scientific and technical services	6,299,131	0.16%	4,604,657	0.12%
Other services activities	458,183	0.01%	860,096	0.02%
	₱3,841,832,251	100.00%	₱3,775,728,285	100.00%

Loans per security

The following table shows the secured and unsecured portions of receivable from customers as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 (at gross amount):

	2020	2019
Secured portion		
Deposit hold-out	₱858,887,917	₱899,717,566
Unsecured portion	2,982,944,334	2,876,010,719
	₱3,841,832,251	₱3,775,728,285

Collateral of loans includes deposit hold-out at 15.00% of loan disbursed (Note 10).

Status of loans per product line

Information on the amounts of performing and NPL receivables (gross of allowance for credit losses) of the Bank, as reported to BSP, are as follows:

	2020			2019		
	Performing	Nonperforming	Total	Performing	Nonperforming	Total
Loans and receivables						
Microfinance loans	₱3,003,352,418	₱497,360,988	₱3,500,713,406	₱3,309,669,785	₱100,325,378	₱3,409,995,163
Other loans	271,847,845	69,271,000	341,118,845	355,394,231	10,338,891	365,733,122
Balance at end of year	₱3,275,200,263	₱566,631,988	₱3,841,832,251	₱3,665,064,016	₱110,664,269	₱3,775,728,285

Related party loans

As required by BSP, the Bank discloses loan transactions with investees and with certain directors, officers, stockholders and related interests (DOSRI). Existing banking regulations limit the amount of individual loans to DOSRI, 70.00% of which must be secured, to the total of their respective deposits and book value of their respective investments in the lending company within the Bank.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, DOSRI includes fringe benefit loans to officer amounting to ₱1.69 million and ₱1.43 million, respectively. In the aggregate, loans to DOSRI generally should not exceed total equity or 15.00% of total loan portfolio, whichever is lower. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank is in compliance with the regulatory requirements.



BSP Circular No. 423 dated March 15, 2004, as amended by BSP Circular No. 914 dated June 23, 2016, provide the rules and regulations governing credit exposures to DOSRI. The following table shows information relating to the loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees classified as DOSRI accounts under regulations existing prior to BSP Circular No. 423 and new DOSRI loans and other credit accommodations granted under said circular as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
Total outstanding DOSRI loans	2,410,644	1,688,082
Percent of DOSRI accounts to total loans	0.06%	0.04%

There are no unsecured DOSRI accounts in total outstanding DOSRI loans.

Secured liability and assets pledged as security

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank has no liability that is secured by pledged assets.

Commitments and contingencies

There are no commitments and contingencies as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

24. Supplementary Information Required under RR 15-2010

On November 25, 2010, the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) issued RR 15-2010 prescribing the manner of compliance in connection with the preparation and submission of financial statements accompanying the tax returns. It includes provisions for additional disclosure requirements in the notes to the financial statements, particularly on taxes and licenses paid or accrued during the year. The components of 'Taxes and licenses' recognized in the statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2020, follow:

GRT	₱55,175,966
DST	28,046,488
Business permits and licenses	7,290,480
Real property tax	165,110
Others	2,494,973
	₱93,173,017

Withholding taxes in 2020 are categorized into:

	Amount remitted	Outstanding as of December 31, 2020
Final withholding tax on interest expense and dividends declared	₱12,800,414	₱2,783,858
Expanded withholding tax	7,873,846	736,244
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	687,411	-
	₱21,361,671	₱3,520,102



Tax Assessments and Cases

On Sept. 14, 2020, the BIR rendered a letter of authority to examine the books of accounts and other accounting records for all internal revenue taxes including documentary stamp taxes and other taxes for the taxable period January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. The examination resulted in a total deficiency tax assessment of ₱1.75 million which was settled by the Bank on November 26, 2020.

As at December 31, 2020, the Bank has no outstanding tax assessment notice from the BIR or cases in court or bodies outside the BIR.

