

At the heart of everything we do, is

YOU



About this report



How to read this report

This report is structured to provide a comprehensive narrative. It begins with **Who we are** and sets the stage for our narrative. **Our 2024 highlights** offer insights into the operating environment that shapes our strategic decisions, key outcomes, and impact. **Our BetterBanking stories** showcase how we delight customers and how our teams work together to exceed expectations. **Our Sustainability focus** outlines our strategy and goals for responsible growth, environmental stewardship, and social impact. The report also details **Our governance and business conduct** practices that ensure transparency and accountability, followed by an overview of **Our financial performance**.

For more context, we provided **Additional information** on ESG and sustainability data, and details on our leaders, products and services, associations, and branches.

With this structure, we hope to provide a well-rounded understanding of our BetterBanking story this year, and inspire our stakeholders to help shape a resilient and sustainable future.

REPORTING COVERAGE

The reporting period covers January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024.

REPORTING FRAMEWORKS

Our 2024 Integrated Report was created around the following standards:

- Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) Guidelines and Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Guidelines for annual and sustainability reporting
- GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards
- International Integrated Reporting Council's (IIRC) Integrated Reporting (IR) Framework
- Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Standards
- Task Force for Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation (IFRS) S1 & S2 Standards
- United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)
- ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard
- Integrated Annual Corporate Governance Report (I-ACGR)

Contents

WHO WE ARE

As one of the Philippines' leading universal banks, we aim to deliver meaningful impact to our customers, employees, investors, communities, and partners.

Our vision

To become the most customer-centric bank in the Philippines.

Our mission

To enrich lives, empower businesses, and build communities sustainably through financial service excellence.

Our values

PEOPLE

We care for our employees. We are driven to serve the diverse needs of our customers. We deliver sustainable shareholder value.

INTEGRITY

We act responsibly and honestly to honor commitments while ensuring timely, best-in-class delivery, even when situations are challenging.

EMPOWERMENT

We are accountable for the authority we are given and the authority we give to others.

INNOVATION

We reimagine existing processes and tools towards achieving better outcomes.

EXECUTION EXCELLENCE

We effectively operationalize strategic goals and drive process and service excellence.



Corporate profile

GRI 2-1, 2-23

Established in 1951, Security Bank is the first privately-owned Filipino bank, setting a precedent in the financial landscape of the Philippines. By 1995, we secured our place on the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE:SECB), building a legacy of trust, innovation, and a clear commitment to customer-centricity.

From retail, corporate, commercial, and MSME banking, we offer an extensive suite of financial solutions—lending, leasing, foreign exchange, investment banking, asset management, and more—designed to meet the needs of an ever-evolving market. Our promise of BetterBanking is manifested in a meticulous attention to customer needs and delivering services that are professional, timely, and personalized.

The Bank is proud of its domestic independence and global reach, given its strategic alliance with MUFG Bank, Ltd., Japan's largest bank. This alliance opens the door to an international network, bringing world-class resources and opportunities to our customers.

We're recognized for our innovation, market leadership, and management practices by local and international bodies. Beyond financial services excellence, we integrate sustainability into our strategies and operations, creating value for stakeholders and driving positive impact. And together with Security Bank Foundation, we promote social responsibility with focus advocacies in education, health & wellness, and community development.

Dear Shareholders, Clients, and Partners,

GRI 2-22

2024 unfolded as a year of monumental political and economic change. The world grappled with persistent inflationary pressures, shifting monetary policies, and geopolitical uncertainties. On top of these challenges, nature wreaked havoc worldwide. The past year has been a testament to the resilience and adaptability of businesses and economies in navigating a complex global macroeconomic landscape.

Closer to home, the Philippine economy demonstrated remarkable strength, fueled by robust domestic consumption and recovery in key sectors. However, challenges such as fluctuating currency rates, high interest rates, and climate-related risks underscored the need for vigilance and innovation. Against this backdrop, we at Security Bank continued to align our strategies with sustainable growth, leveraging opportunities to support our customers, communities, and the broader economy while remaining steadfast in our commitment to delivering value to our stakeholders.

Amid the shifting global and local environment, Security Bank delivered a commendable performance in 2024. Our Net Income reached PHP11.24 billion, reflecting our robust financial health and strategic initiatives. Return on Equity stood at 8.11%, while Net Interest Margin was maintained at 4.73%. Total Assets grew to PHP1.13 trillion, supported by a strong Capital Base of PHP141.14 billion, and our Total Capital Adequacy Ratio remained solid at 13.84%.

We are honored to have received several accolades, including the prestigious 3 Golden Arrow recognition from the Institute of Corporate Directors, which underscores our Bank's staunch adherence to excellence and governance. Governance was further strengthened by the new appointments of directors into the key posts of Chairman and Vice Chairman

both for the Board and the Executive Committee. In addition, Security Bank increased its number of independent directors to seven, with the addition of Dr. Stephen G. Tan, whose extensive experience and network have infused fresh perspectives into our strategic discussions.

This year's theme, "At the heart of everything we do, is you," highlights the keen focus of everyone at Security Bank, from the Board to management to all staff, on customer experience and engagement. This year was a milestone year for client engagement as the Office of the Chairman, in collaboration with business partners and regulatory agencies, spearheaded the conduct of informative business forums in Cebu and Davao and numerous wealth management events all over the country. Topics ranged from succession and wealth planning, priority investment areas, sectors and incentives, advancing socio-economic development in an area, market outlook, and new products, with the aim of equipping our clients with the know-how on how to flourish in this current environment and create lasting partnerships.

Further, the Board has provided strategic oversight in our ongoing transformation journey, emphasizing the importance of building a culture rooted in good governance and compliance. This year, we enhanced our risk frameworks, as evidenced by the attainment of two ISO accreditations, and repurposed and renamed a board sub-committee to the Information Security Risk Management Committee, heightening our emphasis on information security, a critical area in today's digital age. Our revised sustainability framework promotes alignment between our operational, environmental, and social imperatives and ensures consistency in how we will execute and report as a more responsible organization.

I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to the Board of Directors for their unwavering support, commitment to fulfilling their fiduciary duty, and guidance as we continue to undertake significant investments in our people and sustain efforts to improve customer connectivity and experience, security, and agility through technology.

Lastly, my profound thanks go to all our stakeholders—our employees, clients, and partners. Your trust, dedication, and collaboration have been the bedrock of our success. As we move forward, we remain committed to delivering value and excellence, ensuring that at the heart of everything we do is indeed you, as you matter to us.

Cirilo P. Noel
Chairman

“

We remain committed to delivering value and excellence, ensuring that at the heart of everything we do is indeed, you...”



Dear Stakeholders,

GRI 2-22

2024 was a year of impressive growth. Our loans and CASA deposits growth rate doubled that of the market, a testament to the efforts of our dedicated team. The integration of new systems, processes, and technology played a crucial role in this growth, facilitating not only more agile and efficient operations but also innovative ways of working.

THE YEAR IN NUMBERS

The Bank posted a record-high Net Income of PHP11.2 billion in 2024, up 23% year-on-year. This incredible achievement was driven by record-high Total Revenues of PHP54.9 billion, up 28% year-on-year.

Our growth was fueled by a 26% increase in Net Interest Income, thanks to healthy Net Interest Margins and accelerated loan growth. Total Loans grew by 26% year-on-year, with Retail and MSME Loans increasing by 37% and Wholesale Loans by 21%. Total Non-Interest Income also rose by 36%, driven by Fee Income. Service Charges, Fees, and Commissions increased by 47% to PHP8.9 billion.

Our operating expenses reflect our strategic investments in technology and manpower to accelerate transformation and drive growth. We improved our cost-to-income ratio, which decreased to 60.2%. Our workforce grew by 13.6%, strengthening our capabilities in Branch Banking, Technology, Data, and Retail Banking, and positioning us well for future growth and enhanced customer service.

SUPERCHARGING OUR BRAND PROMISE

The growth of the Bank was underpinned by our focus on customer satisfaction and innovation. Highlights include:

- Strengthened retail channels with the launch of the all-new Security Bank app, which reached over 740,000 active users by year-end and CRM integration into our telephony system, facilitating efficient identity verification and record retrieval.
- Credit card innovations which led to impressive growth in subscribers and usage. These include the Wave Mastercard, made from 100% recycled PVC and the Platinum and World Mastercard, which became the preferred choices for affluent and lifestyle segments. Furthermore, the launch of the BetterBanking Rewards program, the cards loyalty program, resulted in an increase in redemptions and a rise in billings.
- Reorganization of our wholesale team to focus on product innovation, faster market delivery, and stronger internal processes. We also made significant strides in expanding our sustainable financing portfolio, disbursing PHP68.96 billion for green and social projects. This growth provided funding for renewable energy, green buildings, essential services, and infrastructure projects and highlighted our commitment to environmental and social goals.
- Growth in our MSME loan portfolio with a 54% increase YoY. Moreover, we have enhanced our holistic customer propositions with offerings including Security Bank Collect, a digital payment platform and Beyond Banking Partnerships, an ecosystem of services and support.
- Strengthening of our balance sheet as we raised long-term funds through a USD400 million EMTN Program and a PHP20 billion-peso bond, achieving the largest bond issuance to date with the highest retail participation. Additionally, the Bank saw a 49% growth

in investment securities to support accrual income and to realize trading gains.

- Unprecedented increase in Wealth TRB and a substantial increase in non-USD FX client flow volume, driven by key trade currencies.
- Expansion of our branch network to 346 locations, widening our reach in strategic areas to better serve our customers.
- Strides in our EVP initiative, "YOU matter," to support and recognize our most valuable asset, our employees, as we focused on learning, engagement, and future-proofing our organization.

“

Looking forward, we're optimistic about building on our achievements and driving sustained profitability.... We'll remain focused on creating experiences that build loyalty and trust, with customers at the heart of everything we do.”



Insights from the President and CEO

- Advanced AI and analytics innovations, with new AI models for detecting online and application fraud, as well as enhancing AML case monitoring. Additionally, AI models have driven improvements in customer journeys and hyper-personalization initiatives.
- Other modernized digital banking platforms, including our Payment Hub and Gateway and Operational Data Platform which have integrated payment rails and improved efficiencies by providing real-time data across various touchpoints.

INDUSTRY RECOGNITION

We were both proud and humbled by many recognitions due to our people and process initiatives, including ranking #1 Philippine bank, #2 Philippine company, and #5 in employee satisfaction globally on TIME's World's Best Companies list. Other notable awards were Best for High-Net-Worth Clients in the Philippines by Euromoney/Asiamoney (for the fourth consecutive year), Best Corporate Bank in the Philippines by Euromoney/Asiamoney, the 3 Golden Arrow Recognition for corporate governance excellence by the Institute of Corporate Directors (ICD), and Best Investor Relations Company by Corporate Governance Asia at the 14th Asian Excellence Awards.

IN SUMMARY

2024 marked an exceptional year of performance for the Bank, with key milestones including the highest Net Income ever recorded of PHP11.2 billion, surpassing a trillion in earnings assets, and improved asset quality with Gross NPL ratio below 3% (the lowest in two years). The 23% increase in customer base, now exceeding two million, and the expansion to 346 branches further highlight our commitment to customers and expanding our reach.

Looking forward, we're optimistic about building on our achievements and driving sustained profitability. We will capitalize on our investments and strategic ecosystems, including our joint venture with Mitsubishi Motors for superior auto financing services and our affiliation with Home Credit to meet evolving client needs. Our new digital apps, including the upcoming Security Bank Enterprise for corporates and Security Bank Business for MSMEs, will offer enhanced security, stability, and tailored experiences, leveraging a common tech stack for greater efficiencies and faster time to market.

We'll remain focused on creating experiences that build loyalty and trust with customers at the heart

of everything we do. This approach emphasizes not just great service but also creating meaningful experiences. We extend our heartfelt thanks to our employees for their incredible contributions, to our customers and investors for their continued trust, and to our Board for their continuous support.



Sanjiv Vohra
President and CEO

Board of Directors and Advisors

GRI 2-9



FREDERICK Y. DY
Chairman Emeritus

Years on Board: 36

CIRILO P. NOEL
Chairman

Years on Board: 7
Committees:

- Audit**
- Corporate Governance**
- Executive
- Risk Oversight
- Senior Credit

DIANA P. AGUILAR
Vice Chairperson

Years on Board: 8
Committees:

- Trust*
- Executive
- Related Party Transactions

DANIEL S. DY
Director

Years on Board: 4
Committees:

- Executive*
- Nominations and Remuneration
- Transformation and Technology

NOBUYA KAWASAKI
Director

Years on Board: 2
Committees:

- Corporate Governance

MARIA CRISTINA A. TINGSON
Director

Years on Board: 2
Committees:

- Senior Credit*
- Executive**
- Information Security Risk Management
- Nominations and Remuneration
- Risk Oversight
- Trust

JUICHI UMENO
Director

Years on Board: 2
Committees:

- Information Security Risk Management
- Risk Oversight
- Senior Credit

SANJIV VOHRA
President and CEO

Years on Board: 6
Committees:

- Executive
- Senior Credit
- Transformation and Technology
- Trust

GERARD H. BRIMO
Independent Director

Years on Board: 6
Committees:

- Audit*
- Corporate Governance
- Nominations and Remuneration
- Related Party Transactions



ENRICO S. CRUZ
Independent Director

Years on Board: 6
Committees:

- Risk Oversight*
- Nominations and Remuneration**
- Executive
- Information Security Risk Management
- Senior Credit

ESTHER WILEEN S. GO
Independent Director

Years on Board: 5
Committees:

- Information Security Risk Management*
- Transformation and Technology*
- Risk Oversight**
- Executive

JIKYEONG KANG
Independent Director

Years on Board: 8
Committees:

- Nominations and Remuneration*
- Transformation and Technology**
- Risk Oversight

JOSE PERPETUO M. LOTILLA
Independent Director

Years on Board: 4
Committees:

- Corporate Governance*
- Related Party Transactions**
- Trust**
- Audit

NAPOLEON L. NAZARENO
Independent Director

Years on Board: 8
Committees:

- Related Party Transactions*
- Information Security Risk Management**
- Audit
- Corporate Governance
- Trust

STEPHEN G. TAN
Independent Director

Months on Board: 7
Committees:

- Senior Credit**

JOEL RAYMOND R. AYSON
Corporate Secretary

ANASTASIA Y. DY
Senior Advisor

JAMES JK HUNG
Senior Advisor

*Chairman/Chairperson
**Vice Chairman/Chairperson

Executive Management



SANJIV VOHRA
President and CEO



ARNOLD Q. BENGCO
EVP and Financial Markets Segment Head*



NERISSA GLORIA C. BERBA
EVP and Chief People Officer



LESLIE Y. CHAM
EVP and Branch Banking Group Head



LUZ PILAR U. DE GUZMAN
EVP and Chief Risk Officer



LUCOSE T. ERALIL
EVP and Chief Operating Officer



EDUARDO M. OLBES
EVP and Chief Financial Officer



JOHN CARY L. ONG
EVP and Wholesale Banking Segment Head



RAHUL S. RASAL
EVP and Retail Banking Segment Head

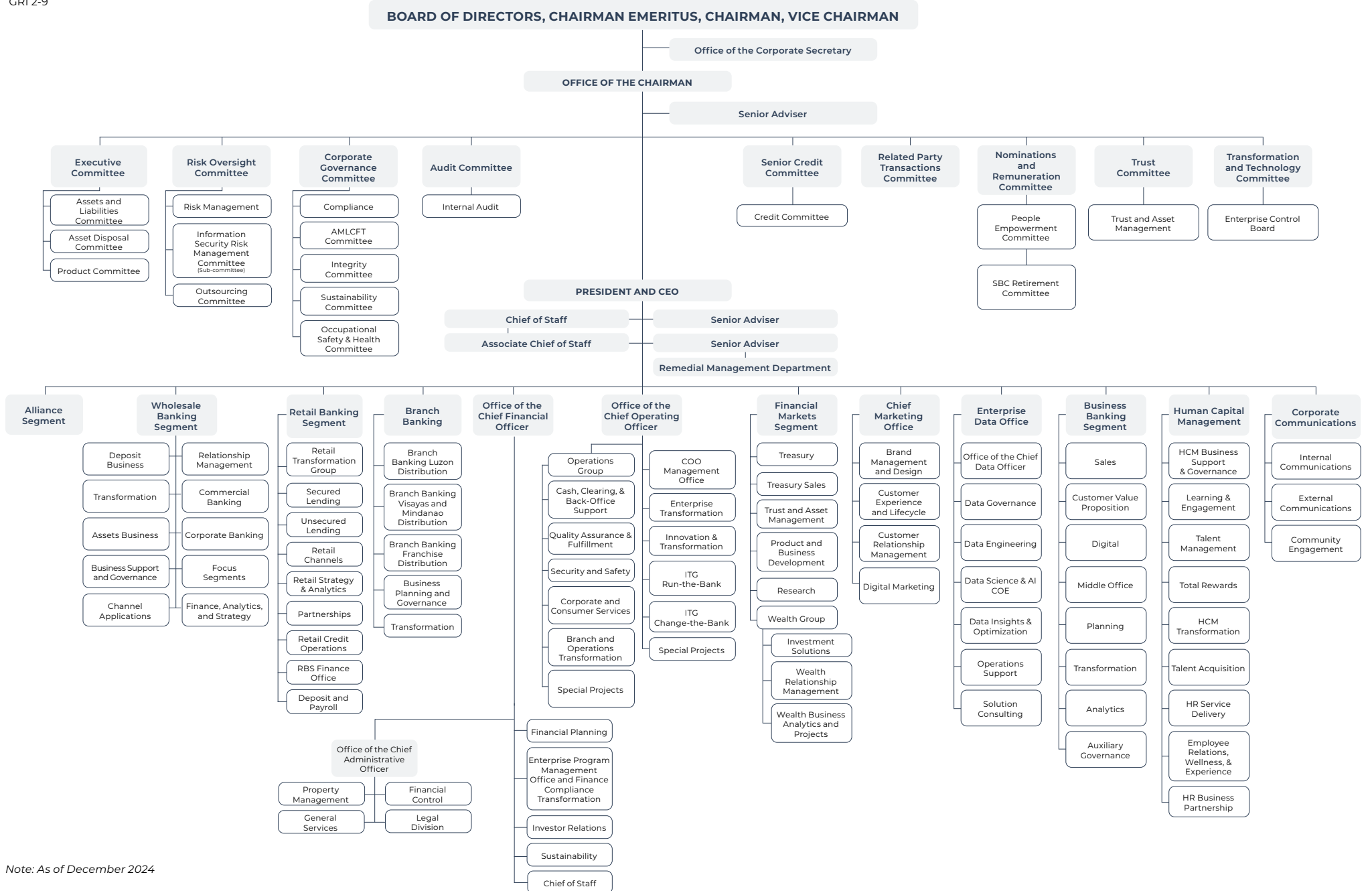


JUICHI UMENO
EVP and Alliance Segment Head

*Resigned 2/1/2025

Table of Organization

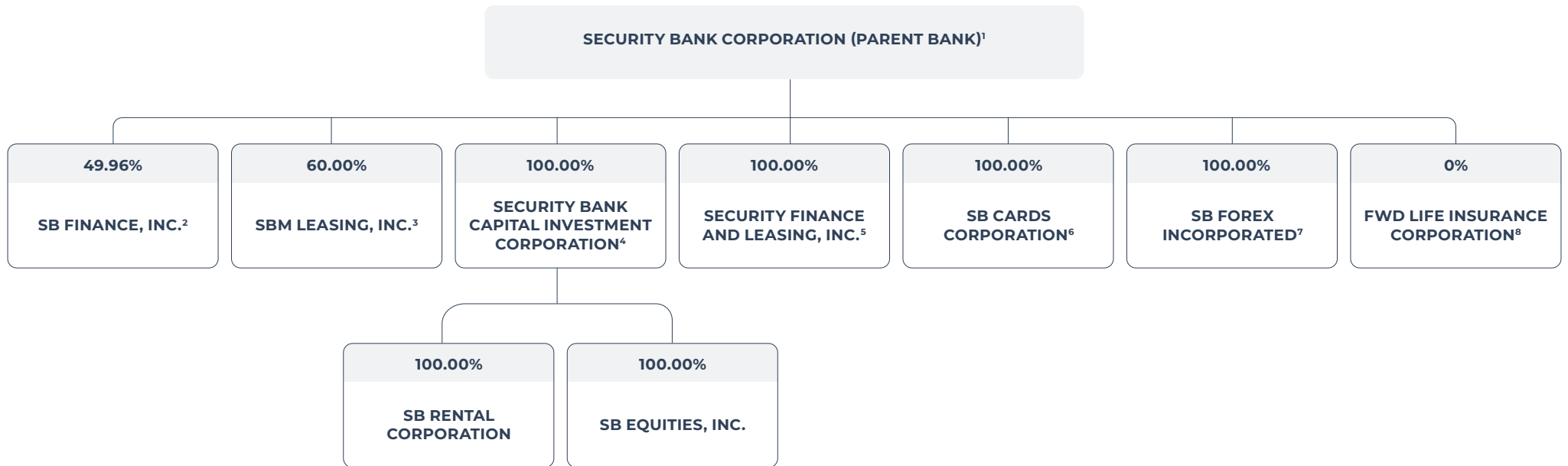
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Note: As of December 2024

Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures

MAP SHOWING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AND AMONG PARENT, SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES



¹MUFG owns 20% of voting shares of Security Bank Corporation
Common Shares: Par value is P10.00 Total Outstanding Shares – 753,538,887
Preferred Shares: Par value is P0.10 Total Outstanding Shares – 1,000,000,000

²Joint venture Formerly SB Finance Company, Inc.

³Joint venture

⁴Formerly SB Capital Investment Corporation, with Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) approval on November 12, 2024 to change corporate name

⁵Formerly Landlink Property Investments (SPV-AMC), Inc. With BOD approval in 2024 to shorten corporate life on December 31, 2025, awaiting approval from SEC

⁶Corporate term ended on December 31, 2024, for processing of tax clearance

⁷Corporate term ended on February 28, 2022, awaiting clearance from Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)

⁸With irrevocable power of attorney/proxy to vote certain shares of FWD Life Insurance Corporation

OUR 2024 HIGHLIGHTS

Operating environment

The Philippine banking sector exhibited resilience in 2024 amid a volatile market environment characterized by an increase in local bond yields, a depreciation of the Philippine peso, and underperformance of the domestic stock market. Banks' positive performance has been evident through their double-digit earnings growth amid manageable asset quality and healthy capital adequacy. The upbeat investor sentiment on local banking is apparent in the outperformance of bank stocks relative to the benchmark index of the domestic stock market.

Economic fundamentals improved last year, offering a healthy business environment for Philippine banks. The Philippine economy continued to outperform its ASEAN peers with GDP growth of near 5.7%. Inflation trekked

downward towards the central bank's target range of 2%-4%, averaging 3.2% last year, the lowest in four years. The central bank embarked on adjusting its monetary policy stance from restrictive towards a neutral level, as this was done with the policy rate being cut by a total of 75 basis points last year, from 6.50% to 5.75% by the end of 2024. With this, borrowing costs have started to come down. The central bank also slashed the banks' reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 250 basis points last year from 9.50% to 7.00% and this bodes well for bank profitability in terms of additional liquidity for lending and investment purposes. Economic sentiment has been upbeat with business optimism driven by easing inflation and interest rates while improvement in consumer sentiment stemming from expectations of higher income and more job opportunities.

Risks, opportunities, and outlook

NAVIGATING ECONOMIC AND GLOBAL UNCERTAINTIES



Inflation acceleration

An increase in inflationary pressures could dampen household consumption and savings, and thereby adversely impact consumer credit. This could also raise inflation expectations, which would be negative to economic sentiment.



Less policy rate cuts

Central banks will reduce the frequency and/or magnitude of policy rate cuts if inflation is expected to accelerate. This would exert upward pressure on bond yields, and therefore could raise borrowing costs, which in turn discourage business investment.



Global trade war

United States President Donald Trump has proposed a trade policy that is protectionist in terms of imposing tariffs on US major trading partners. This could spark a tit-for-tat retaliation in terms of higher global tariffs, which would constrict global trade activity and hurt trade financing.



Geopolitical tensions

The ongoing maritime dispute between the Philippines and China alongside the current Ukraine-Russia war and Israel-Iran conflict are all examples of geopolitical risks facing the Philippines and the global economy. Their escalation would result in erosion in business and consumer confidence.



Cybersecurity threats

The digital age has unleashed several forms of cyber threats and financial crimes that can hurt banks' performance and reputation.

LEVERAGING INNOVATION AND GROWTH SECTORS



Digitalization of financial services

This would provide greater opportunities in offering financial products and services to a bigger bankable population, especially those who are savvy with new technologies. There is greater scope for digital banks and fintech to become bigger players in the banking system.



MSMEs

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are the backbone of the local economy as they account for nearly all of the establishments in the country, contribute more than three-fifths of employment, account for more than a third of GDP, and provide one-fourth of the country's exports.



Climate change

The country has a high risk of climate change given it is prone to natural disasters and weather disturbances. This presents a strategic opportunity to invest in sustainable infrastructure, climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy, and innovative disaster risk management.

CHARTING THE FUTURE OF PHILIPPINE BANKING



Foster technology and financial innovation

Banks that invest more in technology and foster financial innovation will harness greater benefits over the medium- to long-run in terms of better customer experience, stronger cybersecurity measures, and improved operational efficiencies.



MSME financing

Banks that lend more to MSMEs will gain a bigger market share given the large contributions of MSMEs to the economy in terms of employment, production, and exports.



Climate finance

Banks can provide more financing to activities that are friendly to the environment and thereby reduce climate risk as well as improve its credit risk.

Strategy statement



Our vision is to be the most customer-centric bank in the Philippines. To be customer-centric, we'll strengthen our capabilities to address our customers' evolving needs and continue to invest in what matters to them.

To track our progress in reaching our vision, we have set goals to:

- Grow mass affluent and corporate share, focusing on customers with high potential for growth and where we can differentiate on service.
- Become the industry leader in Net Promoter Score (NPS) for Retail, Corporate, Commercial, and Business (MSME) segments—serving our clients' financial needs and driving their success.
- Be an Employer of Choice, promoting a healthy environment, flexible working, and a connected culture.
- Enhance shareholder value by targeting to be in the Top 3 Peer Return on Equity (ROE).

To support our goals, we continue to fortify our key enablers:

- Our Human Capital Management team is transforming the employee lifecycle to deliver on our strategic ambition.
- Our Risk Management Group is building our capabilities to allow for agility, the ability to take calculated risks, and pivot when challenges arise.
- Our Information Technology Group is modernizing and future-proofing our infrastructure, while building resource capacity and capability to execute on our goals.

Our Bank's strategic priorities focus on Retail, Wholesale (Corporate and Commercial), and MSME clients, leveraging data to understand their unique needs, offering tailored products and services, and reaching them seamlessly across all channels.

Further, our partnership with MUFG enables global linkages that add value to our customers, employees, and other stakeholders.



Financial highlights

GRI 2-6, 3-3, 201-1



Security Bank posted record-high Net Income of PHP11.2 billion in 2024, up 23% year-on-year. This was on the back of the Bank achieving record-high Total Revenues of PHP54.9 billion, up 28%.

Revenue growth was driven by both Net Interest Income and Non-interest Income. Net Interest Income increased 26% to PHP43.7 billion, driven by healthy Net Interest Margin and accelerated loan growth. Total Non-interest Income likewise increased 36% to PHP11.2 billion, driven by fee income. Service charges, fees and commissions grew 47% to PHP8.9 billion, led by increase in fees from bancassurance, credit cards, and loans.

Net Interest Margin for the full year 2024 was at a healthy level of 4.73%. Net Loans accelerated to 26% growth rate from the 7% posted in 2023. The Bank ended 2024 with Net Loans of PHP678 billion. Retail and MSME loans combined accelerated to 37% growth rate from the 29% posted in 2023. Wholesale loans likewise accelerated to 21% growth rate from flat growth in 2023. The growth in retail and MSME loans in 2024 was driven by home loans which grew 19%, credit cards which rose 64%, auto loans which grew 54%, and MSME loans which grew 54%. On a sequential quarter-on-quarter basis, net loans increased by a robust 9% in the fourth quarter of 2024, driven by retail and MSME loans which increased 10%,

and wholesale loans which grew 9% quarter-on-quarter. Retail and MSME loans as percent of total loans increased to 32% from 29% in 2023. Total Investment Securities increased to PHP338 billion, up 49% year-on-year. Loans and investments securities have exceeded PHP1 trillion as of December 31, 2024.

Operating Expense was 27% higher, driven by investments in technology and manpower to accelerate transformation and drive growth. Cost-to-income ratio was 60.2%, slightly lower than the 60.8% in 2023. Employees increased 13.6% over the year with growth primarily in Branch Banking, Technology, Data, and Retail Banking. Twenty-one new Security Bank branches were opened in 2024. This increased the Bank's branch network to 346 branches as of year-end 2024. The new branches are located in key areas in Metro Manila, rest of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao.

Pre-provision Operating Profit increased 30% to PHP21.9 billion. The Bank set aside PHP6.6 billion in Provisions for Credit and Impairment Losses. Gross Non-performing Loan Ratio decreased to 2.85% from 3.37% in 2023. NPL Reserve Cover was 81%. Return on Shareholders' Equity increased to 8.11% and Return on Assets increased to 1.12%.

Total Deposits grew 32%. CASA deposits accelerated

to 16% growth rate from the 4% posted in 2023. CASA ratio was at 52%. Time Deposits and LTNCDs rose 57% to support the growth in earning assets. To complement the growth in deposits, the Bank issued longer-tenor bonds during the year to further expand and diversify its funding base and support investment and lending activities. In May 2024, the Bank issued USD400 million of 5.50% senior unsecured fixed rate notes due May 14, 2029. In August 2024, the Bank issued PHP20 billion of 6.05% fixed rate peso corporate bonds due 2029. The Bank continues to maintain healthy liquidity, with Liquidity Coverage Ratio at 178% and Net Stable Funding Ratio at 130% at year-end 2024.

Total Assets increased 30% to PHP1.1 trillion. Shareholders' Capital likewise increased to PHP141 billion, up 4%. Cash dividends for the year were maintained at PHP3.00 per common share. Security Bank's capital ratios remain healthy, with Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio at 12.9% and Total Capital Adequacy Ratio at 13.8% as of year-end 2024.

In summary, 2024 was a year of growth and investment. The Bank carries that growth momentum into 2025 and beyond as it leverages its investments in technology and manpower to support clients and execute on its BetterBanking promise.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS						
(AMOUNTS IN PHP MILLION, EXCEPT RATIOS, PER COMMON SHARE, AND HEADCOUNT)	CONSOLIDATED			PARENT BANK (SOLO)		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Profitability						
Total Net Interest Income	29,246	34,734	43,722	29,275	34,769	43,795
Total Non-Interest Income	10,389	8,225	11,212	9,306	7,233	10,010
Total Non-Interest Expenses	22,909	26,099	33,084	21,921	25,209	32,039
Pre-Provision Profit	16,727	16,860	21,850	16,660	16,793	21,766
Provision for Credit and Impairment	2,841	4,801	6,610	2,843	4,798	6,598
Net Income	10,556	9,105	11,238	10,561	9,105	11,238
Balance Sheet						
Liquid Assets	313,492	302,775	411,060	313,388	302,671	410,929
Gross Loans	519,096	553,847	694,125	518,730	555,054	695,192
Allowance for Credit Losses	16,478	15,517	16,312	16,445	15,490	16,272
Total Assets	842,291	871,509	1,129,141	842,446	872,657	1,129,488
Deposits	605,837	606,531	801,079	607,879	608,782	802,957
Total Equity	125,848	136,130	141,138	125,850	136,132	141,140
Ratios						
Return on Equity	8.42%	6.95%	8.11%	8.45%	6.95%	8.11%
Return on Assets	1.37%	1.06%	1.12%	1.37%	1.06%	1.12%
CET 1 Capital Ratio	16.11%	15.30%	12.94%	15.75%	14.81%	12.54%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	16.11%	15.30%	12.94%	15.75%	14.81%	12.54%
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	16.60%	16.19%	13.84%	16.24%	15.69%	13.44%
Per Common Share						
Net Income per Share						
Basic	14.00	12.08	14.91	14.01	12.08	14.91
Diluted	14.00	12.08	14.91	14.01	12.08	14.91
Book Value per Share	166.88	180.52	187.17	166.88	180.52	187.17
Others						
Cash Dividend Declared	2,265	2,265	2,265	2,265	2,265	2,265
Headcount*	7,338	8,190	9,305	7,279	8,131	9,230
Officers	4,766	5,521	6,511	4,716	5,473	6,454
Staff	2,572	2,669	2,794	2,563	2,658	2,776

*Excluding SBML, SB Finance, Inc., and SB Foundation, Inc.

Performance highlights

11.2 PHP BN

Net Income
↑ 23% YoY

54.9 PHP BN

Total Revenues
↑ 28% YoY

1.1 PHP TN

Total Assets
↑ 30% YoY

A

MSCI ESG RATING

Report: January 29, 2025

801 PHP BN

Total Deposits
↑ 32% YoY

678 PHP BN

Net Loans
↑ 26% increase YoY

338 PHP BN

Total Investment Securities
↑ 49% YoY

346

BRANCHES

↑ 21 new in 2024

420 PHP BN

CASA Deposits
↑ 16% YoY

↑ **37%** YoY

Retail and MSME Loans

↑ **21%** YoY

Wholesale Loans

Our economic contribution

GRI 201-1, 203-1

→ By doing well, we help other industries grow and boost the Philippine economy. Further, the companies we support contribute to improving the ESG profile of the Philippines.

Our economic value generated and distributed in PHP millions		2022	2023	2024
Total economic value generated	Direct economic value generated (revenue)	39,635	42,959	54,935
Total economic value distributed	Includes operating costs, employee wages and benefits, payments to providers of capital, payments to government by country, and community investment	25,510	29,335	37,347
Operating costs	Cash payments outside the organization for material, product components, facilities, and services (e.g., property rental, license fees, royalties, etc.)	370	389	469
Employee wages and benefits	Total payroll including employee salaries and amounts paid to government institutions on behalf of employees, total benefits or other cost items directly related to the employee's job function	7,539	8,913	10,839
Stockholders	Payments to providers of capital as dividends to all shareholders, plus interest payments made to providers of loans (interest on all forms of debt and borrowings, arrears of dividends due to preferred shareholders)	2,265	2,265	2,265
Governments	Taxes plus related penalties paid at the international, national, and local levels, organization taxes can include corporate, income, and property	3,396	4,166	5,764
Suppliers	Payments made for the provision of utilities, goods, and services	11,765	13,356	17,732
Community investment	Actual expenditures in the reporting period, not commitments community investments as voluntary donations plus investment of funds in the broader community where the target beneficiaries are external to the organization	175	246	278
Direct economic value retained	Direct economic value generated less economic value distributed	14,125	13,624	17,588

Loans by industry sector in PHP millions	2022	2023	2024
Financial Intermediaries	18,578	22,726	33,325
Power, Electricity, and Water Distribution	87,499	88,012	107,803
Wholesale and Retail Trade	81,646	89,289	115,361
Trading and Manufacturing	57,545	44,113	48,757
Transportation, Storage, and Communication	44,731	38,628	46,833
Real Estate*	123,865	148,139	168,359
Others	88,753	107,422	157,375
Total	502,617	538,329	677,813

*Includes loans and receivables on real estate or dwelling units, which are considered production activities.

Stockholders' data	2022	2023	2024
Earnings per share (PHP)	14.00	12.08	14.91
Cash dividends declared (PHP MN)	2,265	2,265	2,265
Cash dividends per common share (PHP)	3	3	3
Stock dividends paid	None	None	None
Book value per share (PHP)	166.88	180.52	187.17

Awards and recognition

ALPHA SOUTHEAST ASIA

- Best Sustainability-linked Transaction Security Bank Capital's role in Ayala Land Inc.'s PHP6 billion ASEAN Sustainability-Linked Bonds (Tranche 1) and PHP8 billion Tranche 2 ASEAN Sustainability-Linked Bonds (Tranche 2)
- Best Local Currency Bond Deal of the Year Southeast Asia - Security Bank Capital's role in Ayala Land Inc.'s PHP6 billion ASEAN Sustainability-Linked Bonds (Tranche 1) and PHP8 billion Tranche 2 ASEAN Sustainability-Linked Bonds (Tranche 2)
- Best Syndicated Loan Deal of The Year Security Bank Capital's role in New NAIA Infrastructure Corporation's PHP80 billion Syndicated Term Loan Facility

ANNUAL BEST DEAL & SOLUTION AWARDS

- Best Payment Solution in the Philippines for the Billing/Invoice Presentment and Payment System

ASIAN BANKING AND FINANCE RETAIL BANKING AWARDS

- Credit Card Initiative of the Year for the Wave Mastercard
- Sustainability Initiative of the Year for the Wave Mastercard
- ESG Program of the Year (Bronze) for the Wave Mastercard

ASIAN BANKING AND FINANCE WHOLESALE BANKING AWARDS

- Domestic Digital Payment Initiative of the Year for the Billing Invoice Presentment and Payment System

ASIAN MANAGEMENT EXCELLENCE AWARDS

- Team of the Year - Philippines - Financial Services (SB Finance)

ASIAN TECHNOLOGY EXCELLENCE AWARDS

- Philippines' Technology Excellence Award for Enterprise Software

THE ASSET BENCHMARK RESEARCH AWARDS

- #2 Top Investment House - Philippines
- #2 Top Sellside Firms in the Secondary Market - Government Bonds
- #2 Top Arranger - Investor's Choice for Primary Issues in Government Bonds (Security Bank Capital)

THE ASSET TRIPLE A SUSTAINABLE AWARDS

- Best IPO - Security Bank Capital for its role in Citicore Renewable Energy Corporation's PHP5.3 billion Initial Public Offering
- Best Social Loan - SME - Security Bank Capital for its role in Asialink Finance Corporation's USD115 million Financing Package
- Best Sustainability-Linked Financing Deal - Security Bank Capital for its role in Ayala Land, Inc.'s PHP6 billion ASEAN Sustainability-Linked Bond (Tranche 1)

THE ASIAN BANKER FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION AWARDS

- Best Branch Digitisation Implementation for the Mosaic Voyager Teller and Lobby Management System

THE ASIAN BANKER PHILIPPINE FINANCE AWARDS

- Best New Product Launch Strategy in the Philippines for the Wave Mastercard

CHARTER FINANCIAL ANALYST SOCIETY PHILIPPINES ANNUAL BEST FUNDS AWARDS

- Best Peso Long Term Fund for the SB Peso Bond Fund
- Best Peso Equity Index Fund for the SB Peso Equity Index Fund

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ASIA ASIAN EXCELLENCE AWARDS

- Best Investor Relations Company
- Sustainable Asia Award
- Asia's Best CEO - Investor Relations (Sanjiv Vohra)

- Asia's Best CFO - Investor Relations (Eduardo Olbes)
- Best Investor Relations Professional (Ropi Dangazo)

DATAIKU FRONTRUNNER AWARDS

- AI for Financial Services (Finalist)

THE DIGITAL BANKER DIGITAL CX AWARDS

- Best Digital CX-Account Opening and Onboarding - Retail Banking

EUROMONEY AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE

- The Philippines' Best Bank for Corporates

EUROMONEY GLOBAL PRIVATE BANKING AWARDS

- Philippines' Best for High-Net-Worth

EUROMONEY SECURITIES AWARDS

- Best ESG House - Philippines (Security Bank Capital)

FINANCEASIA AWARDS

- Best ECM House - Domestic - Highly Commended (Security Bank Capital)
- Most Innovative Deal - Southeast Asia Highly Commended and Philippines Winner for Security Bank Capital's role in Ayala Land, Inc.'s PHP6 billion ASEAN Sustainability-Linked Bond

FORTUNE SOUTHEAST ASIA 500

- #67 on the list

GLOBAL RETAIL BANKING INNOVATION AWARDS

- Best Customer-Centric Business Model - Philippines

HR ASIA

- Best Companies to Work for in Asia

HR EXCELLENCE AWARDS

- Excellence in Digital Transformation (Gold)
- Excellence in Employee Engagement (Gold)
- Excellence in Work-Life Harmony (Silver)

INSTITUTE OF CORPORATE DIRECTORS

- 3 Golden Arrow Recognition for Excellence in Corporate Governance

LINKEDIN TALENT AWARDS

- Talent Insights Awards

PHILIPPINE DEALING SYSTEM AWARDS

- Top 3 Corporate Issue Manager/Arranger Investment House Category (Security Bank Capital)
- Top 4 Corporate Securities Market Maker
- Top 4 Fixed-Income Brokering Participant

PROSPLE PHILIPPINES TOP 100 EMPLOYERS FOR FRESH GRADUATES

- #7 on this list

QUILL AWARDS

- Excellence Award for SBF's Regalo Mo, Kinabukasan Ko scholarship program

RETAIL BANKER INTERNATIONAL ASIA TRAILBLAZER AWARDS

- Best Loan Offering for eSALAD (SB Finance)

STEVIE AWARDS FOR GREAT EMPLOYERS

- Chief Human Resources Officer of the Year Silver (Nerissa Berba)
- Human Resources Team of the Year - Silver
- Stevie Awards for Technology Excellence
- Technical Innovation of the Year for Operational Data Platform - Bronze

TIME AND STATISTA

- #1 Philippine bank, #2 Philippine company, #5 in employee satisfaction globally on the World's Best Companies 2024 list

OUR BETTERBANKING STORIES

Our dedication to enhancing customer experience is a collective effort involving multiple divisions, each contributing their expertise to ensure that our customers receive the best possible service.



Customer-centricity in action

Building on our 73-year legacy BetterBanking service, we've increasingly adopted customer-centric strategies to meet the diverse needs of our customers. This approach involves tailoring our services and products to specific customer segments, enabled by the strategic integration of people, technology, data, and risk management. These teams work together, each playing a unique role in ensuring that customers receive the best possible service:

- Our **Retail Banking Segment (RBS)** delivers quality products and services to our retail customers, including consumer loans, credit and debit cards, savings, and checking and time deposits.
- Our corporate and commercial clients are covered by the **Wholesale Banking Segment (WBS)**, which offers best-in-class financing solutions and cash management services.
- Our MSME clients are serviced by our **Business Banking Segment (BBS)**, through its data-driven, holistic proposition and multi-channel approach.
- Our **Wealth Management Group** offers tailored financial solutions for our high-net-worth clients, ensuring that their unique needs are met with distinct precision and care.
- Our **Branch Banking Group (BBG)** builds strong relationships with customers through distinct and personalized service across our growing branch network.
- Our **Customer Care Department (CCD)** works tirelessly to address customer concerns promptly and effectively, reinforcing our dedication to customer satisfaction.

- Our **Financial Markets Segment (FMS)** offers treasury services designed to meet the diverse needs of customers.
- The **Alliance Segment** leverages the Bank's partnership with MUFG to expand our global network and promote good practices to better service clients. The alliance includes not only business development but also enhancement of governance and ESG related activities.
- Our **Trust and Asset Management Group (TAMG)** offers a wide range of investment products, trust, and other fiduciary services that are designed to help different customer segments achieve their financial goals and meet their specialized trust needs.
- Clients can rely on **Security Bank Capital Investment Corporation** for industry-leading investment banking needs, **SB Rental** for operating leases, **SBM Leasing** for financial leases, **SB Equities, Inc.** for stockbroking services, and **SB Finance, Inc.** for microfinance and financial literacy.

Behind the scenes, our tech, AI, and marketing teams have spearheaded several initiatives to enhance both internal capabilities and overall customer experience:

- Our **Chief Operating Office** comprises Information Technology, Information Security, Operations, Strategy, and Innovation & Transformation and deliver technology services and execution efficiency across the Bank. Their projects, including the all-new Security Bank app, the Payment Hub and Gateway, and the Operational Data Platform (ODP), have modernized our digital banking platform, integrated

payment rails, and improved efficiencies by providing real-time data across various touchpoints.

- Our **Enterprise Data Office (EDO)** has significantly advanced AI and analytics innovations, developing new AI models for detecting online and application fraud, as well as enhancing AML case monitoring, which reduces false positives and improves alert scenarios. Additionally, AI models have driven improvements in customer journeys and hyper-personalization initiatives. Over 300 employees have been trained in data literacy, analytic thinking, and data-driven decision-making, leading to the deployment of new analytic applications aimed at optimizing sales and boosting productivity.
- Our commitment to customer-centricity, led by the **Chief Marketing Office (CMO)**, is reflected in our efforts to define ways of working, clarify expectations, and make data accessible across the organization. By linking customer satisfaction (CSAT) to business outcomes, we help employees see how their focus on customers directly impacts their key result areas (KRAs) and overall business success.

In summary, Security Bank's dedication to enhancing customer experience is a collective effort involving multiple divisions, each contributing to ensure that our customers receive the best possible service.



Making retail banking better

→ In 2024, Security Bank achieved milestones that showcased its dedication to delivering a superior banking experience. From launching an innovative digital banking app to expanding our branch network, we have consistently prioritized convenience, accessibility, and trust for our customers.

Redefining convenience

In 2024, we demonstrated our commitment to improved customer experience and accessibility through significant advancements in digital banking, branch expansion, and rapid service delivery.

AN ALL-NEW DIGITAL BANKING EXPERIENCE

Retail customers were introduced to the all-new Security Bank app in August. Built from the ground up using customer feedback and a future-proof tech stack, the all-new app addressed previous pain points, offering a more stable, secure, and seamless experience. Key features include real-time data streaming, two-factor authentication (2FA), and integrated account management. By year-end, the app had over 748,000 active users and processed nearly 12 million transactions, proving that customers embraced a fully digital banking experience.



MORE BRANCHES, MORE ACCESS

We opened 21 new branches across the country in 2024, bringing our total network to 346 at year-end. This expansion enabled us to reach more customers in underserved areas. We brought in a total of 97,000 New-to-Bank (NTB) customers through solicitations and walk-ins. Over 83,000 were retail customers who availed of our low-cost deposit accounts.

SEAMLESS EXPERIENCES, STRONGER SECURITY

By mid-year, we completed the upgrade of our Customer Relationship Management (CRM) platform and transitioned to a cloud-based solution, offering greater functionality and enhanced user experience. We improved compliance and eliminated application-specific authentication challenges with the implementation of our Customer Identity Access

Management (CIAM) platform to manage customer identity across all digital channels.

SPEED LIKE NEVER BEFORE

The days of waiting endlessly for loan approvals are over. In 2024, we implemented various test programs, process efficiency and automation projects to improve TAT. Notable initiatives included score-based models that gave seamless application journey to targeted customer segments. Furthermore, our new Loan Origination System (LOS) reduced dependency on manual inputs and validations, making confident decisions instantaneously possible. Overall, we processed 30% more card and loan applications, and shortened the delivery of auto loan decisions to just 24 hours, a game-changer for customers eager to make big purchases without bureaucratic delays.

RESHAPING PROCESSES TO MEET CUSTOMER NEEDS

The upgrade of our Smart Lending Platform (SLP) brought about critical improvements in operational efficiency and customer experience for SB Finance. Key benefits included improved tracking and monitoring of customer requests and concerns, reduced manual processing of communications, and decreased inbox volume on social media platforms.



Innovating products that matter

GRI 417-1

In a world where financial needs are as diverse as the customers themselves, we doubled down on innovation, launching products and services that weren't just relevant but refreshingly forward-thinking.

A NEW WAVE OF RESPONSIBLE BANKING

In February, we launched the Security Bank Wave Mastercard featuring zero annual fees for life, rebates for online spend, and lower interest rates. The card is made from 100% recycled PVC—a first in the Philippines. Within the first month of its launch, the Wave Mastercard exceeded performance projections, with about 15,000 approvals, and demonstrated sustained growth in succeeding months. There was also a 100% increase in monthly spending per card compared to our previous no-annual fee credit card. The card won several awards including Best New Product Launch Strategy in the Philippines by The Asian Banker and Credit Card Initiative of the Year, Sustainability Initiative of the Year, and ESG Program of the Year (Bronze) by Asian Banking and Finance.

Read more about the environmental impact of the Wave Mastercard on page 40.

ADVOCATE FOR A GREENER FUTURE

From solar mortgages to Electric Vehicle (EV) financing, we gave eco-conscious customers financial tools to align their values with their investments. In February, we teamed up with the country's pioneering climate fintech firm, Helios, to integrate solar panel purchases into new or existing home loans. Everyday banking got a sustainability boost, too, with debit cards made from environmentally friendly materials following the success of the Wave Mastercard. Moreover, we migrated from physical PIN mailers to Green PIN activation for debit cards to reduce paper consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. This saved PHP1.06 million annually and earned a 91% customer approval rating.

Read more about the environmental impact of the Green PIN initiative on page 40.



PROFESSIONALLY MANAGED TRUST PRODUCTS

In 2024, TAMG introduced new investment options and trust solutions for the Bank's Retail and Wealth clients. They facilitated access to capital markets through their participation in primary bond and preferred share offerings during the year. Additionally, with affordable investment requirements, they enabled access to BSP securities through our SB money market funds and provided opportunities to invest in US and global markets via our SB feeder funds.

DISTINCTIVE WEALTH MANAGEMENT

Our three-tier approach based on customers' Total Relationship Balance (TRB), provided tailored solutions, enhanced customer satisfaction, and promoted effective wealth management. YoY, approximately 15% of Wealth's customer base moved up from the lowest tier (Tier 1) to the mid-tier (Tier 2) and up to the highest tier (Tier 3). Further, our new Member-Get-Member & Ambassador Program empowered existing customers to advocate for our services while receiving incentives for successful referrals. The program resulted in over 790 New-to-Bank (NTB) customers and a total AUM of PHP5.38 billion. We also expanded our Wealth product suite with offshore investment funds to give customers more ways to grow their assets.



A STRONG AUTO FINANCING PROPOSITION

In April, we signed a Joint Venture (JV) agreement with Japanese automobile manufacturer Mitsubishi Motors Corporation (MMC) to establish Mitsubishi Motors Finance Philippines Inc. (MMFP) and offer financing services to MMC customers in the Philippines. The JV will help us reach more customers while offering Mitsubishi Motors dealers the well-needed tools to compete with other car manufacturers. The new company is expected to launch in 2025, with MMC owning 51% and the Bank owning 49%.



Promoting financial education

We promoted financial literacy and proactive engagement, acknowledging that good money management is as vital as income generation.

INDUSTRY EXPERTS LEADING THE CHARGE

We partnered with SGV & Co. to host events throughout the year, equipping customers with essential knowledge on wealth transfer and business continuity. These sessions covered tax implications, legal considerations, family constitution, estate planning, succession planning, and wealth preservation strategies for family-owned businesses.

PARTNERSHIPS ON THE GROUND

We organized community engagement activities and sales caravans at the branch level, which generated new customers for CASA, personal loans, SME loans, and Bancassurance products. These events led to high satisfaction ratings, increased retention rates, new account openings, cross-sell opportunities, and improved branch performance.

REACHING THE NEXT GENERATION

The Financial Literacy (FinLit) Campaign, led by ANC anchor and TV host Salve Duplito, empowered stakeholders to improve financial practices, cementing our role as a trusted financial partner. Initiatives like Kasama Mo, SBFF Mo, and Lunch with the CEO fostered deeper connections and collaboration. Our outreach programs reflected our commitment to inclusivity and shared growth.

Building trust with care

Customers spoke, and we listened. In 2024, we collected feedback through CSAT surveys across various channels, including email, Viber, website, and QR codes at the branches. This data pointed out key areas of improvement such as credit card and cash advance PIN delivery, inability to process requests for ready cash, annual fee reversal, and increase in credit limit and InstaPay issues. We took this feedback to heart and pushed ourselves to improve.

REAL IMPROVEMENTS WITH CLOSED FEEDBACK LOOP

Understanding the value of customer feedback, we implemented an experience management platform in May to gather real-time insights. This streamlined

feedback collection and analysis, boosting our ability to respond effectively. This led to a 200% increase in response rates and an 80% transactional CSAT rating, the highest in five years. Our credit card onboarding satisfaction reached 84%, while deposit account management hit 86%. Improvements in credit card delivery, including optimized logistics and enhanced digital banking, made everyday banking easier and more efficient.

EFFICIENT HANDLING, IMPROVED SERVICE

By introducing Genesys' AI-powered telephony system and integrating it with Telesales, Collections, and Help Desk, agents now have quick access to customer account information, reducing call handling time by one minute.

CONVERTING CUSTOMERS INTO ADVOCATES

Our Member-Get-Member and Client-Get-Client programs are a testament to how satisfied customers are the best brand ambassadors. When customers refer their friends, families, and colleagues, that means they're truly experiencing BetterBanking. Through our New-to-Bank (NTB) locator initiative, we proactively reached out to clients to educate them on our products and services.

“

I was surprised that a banker visited me in my office to ask about my financial requirements both for business and personal. I opened an account because I was delighted by this act of true BetterBanking experience.”



SMARTER REWARDS, STRONGER LOYALTY

The BetterBanking Rewards Program was launched in July, providing customers with a seamless experience to redeem, view, and manage their rewards in real-time. This program saw over 52,000 enrollees within the first months of launch and a 46% jump in redemptions (~20,000) as customers cashed in on perks tailored to their preferences.

Future plans

Looking ahead, we're excited to unveil a series of strategic initiatives to uphold our BetterBanking commitment. This includes upgrades to the Security Bank app, incorporating AI-driven financial advisory and predictive analytics to enhance money management. Additionally, we plan to expand our eKYC mobile onboarding process, ensuring a seamless and entirely digital account opening experience for our customers.

We plan to introduce new products alongside our digital banking advancements. Enhanced credit card benefits and rewards programs will be available for various customer segments. We hope to expand sustainable financing with more green loan products for home and auto financing. Automation in credit decision-making hopes to reduce loan and credit application times, and AI-driven customer service will offer faster, personalized support. Our commitment to financial literacy includes broader educational campaigns and partnerships with universities and businesses on investment strategies, debt management, and financial planning.



Empowering corporate and commercial customers



Security Bank understands the complex needs of corporate and commercial clients. We make transactions easier with advanced cash management, trade finance, and payment systems, and strong digital platforms. Through innovative financial products and key partnerships, we help businesses grow and expand smoothly.

Enhanced relationship management

Within our **Corporate Banking Group (CorBank)**, we restructured teams for better industry coverage—resulting in more tailored solutions and customized financial strategies to meet the unique needs of our customers. Our stringent focus on account planning ensures that customers receive the best possible financial advice and support.

With the introduction of the Deposit Relationship Manager (RM) role in the **Commercial Banking Group (ComBank)**, customers with limited lending requirements now benefit from personalized attention and solutions that cater to their specific financial needs. Additionally, the creation of the Central Business District (CBD) Region has allowed us to better serve our Metro Manila-based clients.

Our **Focus Segments Team's** new automobiles segment leverages our strong relationships with importer/distributor customers under CorBank and dealer customers under ComBank. Supported by our supply chain finance solutions, this initiative strengthens our B2B proposition and generates auto loan referrals for RBS. This ensures that our customers enjoy seamless and comprehensive automotive financing options.



Digital banking for corporates

We modernized our transaction banking suite of products and made collections and disbursements easier and more efficient.

FASTER, MORE EFFICIENT BANKING

Enrollments to our award-winning DigiBanker platform are processed within 24 hours, even with a 43% increase in enrollment modules, guaranteeing prompt processing. Additionally, we deployed 152 new corporate Cash Deposit Machines, providing cost savings and eliminating risk of cash handling for our customers.

PAYMENT AND COLLECTION SOLUTIONS

Over 1,000 merchants have onboarded our QR Pay platform, offering customers a fast, seamless, and secure payment experience. Our corporate collections facility became even more accessible with a new partnership with Cebuana Lhuillier, alongside our existing partnerships with Palawan Pawnshop, M Lhuillier, and ECPay. Core collection products such as Deposit Pick Up (DPU) and corporate CAMs expanded coverage, enabling us to be the preferred bank of prominent institutions.

Growth champions and expansion

In a world where industries evolve overnight, businesses need more than just loans—they need strategic financing that adapts to their needs. That’s where we came in.

BIGGER DEALS, BETTER TERMS

We streamlined our commercial loans, trade finance, and asset-backed lending, making it easier for businesses to get the capital they need—whether for expansion, inventory, or operations. New offerings like Intraday Facilities, Agri-business Financing, and Sustainable Finance ensured companies had access to funding that worked for their specific industries. We supercharged Supply Chain Finance, growing our portfolio 50x over in just one year, because businesses need cash flow as fast as they move inventory.

MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND RENEWABLE ENERGY INVESTMENTS

We backed over 1GW of renewable energy projects, providing funding for solar, wind, and other sustainable initiatives that are reshaping the country’s energy landscape. With eyes set on the future, we’re targeting 5GW in capacity covering solar, wind, and hydro financing by 2025, proving that green finance isn’t just an option—it’s the way forward.

TRUST SOLUTIONS FOR CORPORATES

TAMG offered innovative trust solutions, aiding electronic money issuers in meeting regulatory and liquidity standards. Additionally, FWD Life Insurance’s FWD Peso Fixed Income, Equity, and Balanced Funds provided diverse investment options. TAMG also delivered crucial fiduciary services for project financing, ensuring the smooth execution of loan syndications and essential agreements.

Read more about our Sustainable Finance deals on page 54.

REVOLUTIONIZING BUSINESS LEASING AND ALTERNATIVE FINANCE

We expanded beyond traditional lending with Operating and Finance Lease solutions, giving businesses more flexible ways to acquire assets and scale operations. Through our leasing and rental divisions, we funded everything from fleet expansions to large-scale industrial equipment, proving that if businesses need it, we can finance it.

BESPOKE INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS

We developed customized structures for customers, such as the tiered interest rate structure options which allowed customers to better manage interest rate volatilities on their long-term loan facilities. This enabled customers to time loan interest rates based on their market outlook. We offered customers planning to go public without diluting ownership the option of perpetual preferred shares IPO. In 2023, the Philippine Stock Exchange approved this equity offering for non-public companies wanting to list their shares without ownership dilution.

Cross-border partnerships

The world of business doesn't stop at the border, and neither do we. In Q2, we joined MUFG partner banks including Bank of Ayudhya (Thailand), Bank Danamon (Indonesia), and VietinBank (Vietnam) on the ASEAN Link which opened doors for cross-border investments, giving our customers access to a network of partner banks across the region, business matching activities, knowledge sharing, expanded collaboration with MUFG, project finance opportunities, and the expansion of the Japan Desk. These benefits enhanced growth and collaboration opportunities for our customers.

Throughout the year, we coordinated with MUFG to generate more business opportunities in deposit, loan, FX, and other transactions for both Japanese and non-Japanese customers. One example was our participation in the offshore syndicated loan for Indonesian financing company, arranged by MUFG and participated by Danamon and the Bank—the first club loan deal ever participated among MUFG and its partner banks.

FIVE DECADES OF BETTERBANKING

For nearly 50 years, we've been more than a bank to Boyet Lim, Chairman of Toyota Davao—we've been a trusted partner. From arranging weekend and holiday pickups to handling urgent transactions with care, our customer-centric service has supported his businesses at every stage. Unlike more rigid institutions, we've remained agile—responding quickly without sacrificing quality. Decades on, our BetterBanking partnership endures—a testament to trust, reliability, and a deeply personalized approach.

“

Security Bank is so service-oriented. I'm surprised as big as they are they can move quickly. I've always recognized them as a partner.”

BOYET LIM

Chairman, Toyota Davao

Future plans

Looking ahead to 2025, we plan to introduce AI-powered fraud prevention to safeguard our clients, expand ESG financing to support sustainable initiatives across various sectors, enhance our digital capabilities for smoother business banking experiences, and create more opportunities for cross-border investments through strengthened ASEAN partnerships.

We're more than a financial institution—we're a partner in progress. And for the businesses that bank with us, the future has never looked brighter.





Enabling MSMEs

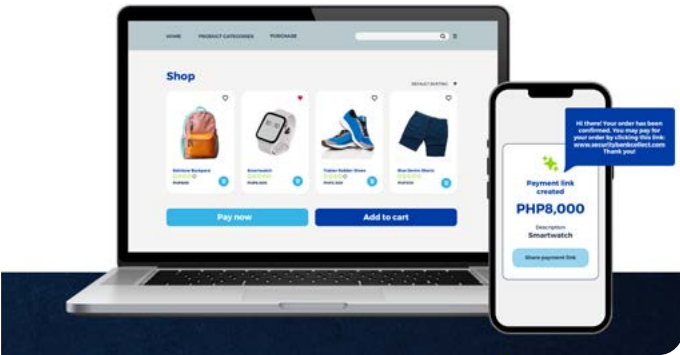


MSMEs, which account for 99.5% of all businesses in the Philippines, play a pivotal role in the local economy by driving growth and innovation. However, they often face significant challenges in accessing financial support, which can impede their development and sustainability. Our **Business Banking Segment (BBS)** provides support for these MSMEs and in 2024, this fast-growing segment enhanced its customer-centric proposition with innovative products and partnerships, digital payments initiatives, and improved loan application processing times.

Smarter lending, faster approvals

Historically, small business owners have struggled with slow, complicated loan applications that don't match the speed of their ambitions. This year, we reworked that process, making it faster, smarter, and more customer-centric:

- Re-engineered lending journeys cut down turnaround times, ensuring businesses get the funds they need without unnecessary delays.
- Integration of an online appointment-booking tool that gave MSME customers an efficient, stress-free way to schedule consultations and loan processing meetings.



Faster payments, fewer headaches

If cash flow is the lifeblood of business, then payments are the heartbeat. In 2024, we launched Security Bank Collect, a digital payment platform powered by Magpie. IM, designed to remove traditional barriers and bring businesses into the future of seamless transactions.

- Secure, real-time digital payments that help merchants track and reconcile transactions instantly.
- Payment links that work anywhere—businesses can send secure links via social media or messaging apps, making it easier than ever to get paid.
- Seamless website integration through plug-ins and APIs, giving businesses without built-in payment gateways a simple way to accept online payments.

By modernizing the way MSMEs collect revenue, we not only made transactions easier but also aligned with the BSP's national push for digital payments, ensuring businesses stay ahead of evolving financial regulations.

Support that goes further

Financing a business is one thing—helping it thrive is another. That's why we launched the Beyond Banking Partnership program, designed to give MSMEs a competitive edge by providing access to exclusive third-party services:

- Business registration and renewal assistance so that entrepreneurs can focus on growing their business instead of drowning in paperwork.
- Legal services to navigate contracts, compliance, and everything in between.
- HR solutions, including timekeeping and payroll computation, to streamline workforce management.
- Business intelligence and data analytics tools that turn raw numbers into actionable insights.
- Tax filing services to simplify compliance and free up time for business expansion.

We also joined forces with PhilBritish Insurance, offering MSMEs an extra layer of protection against risks like fire, flood, robbery, theft, and even food poisoning. This partnership made it easier—and more affordable—for business owners to secure the coverage they need while ensuring compliance with government-mandated insurance requirements.

Future plans

Looking ahead, we're taking our commitment to MSME customers to the next level with self-service onboarding, digital account creation, and instant loan availments via the upcoming all-new Security Bank Business app. Other key initiatives will include:

- Increase sales coverage across branches, ensuring more businesses can access our financial expertise and solutions.
- Expand secured loan options, with a broader list of acceptable collateral, giving MSMEs more flexibility in accessing credit.
- Establish stronger partnerships with new institutions to increase loan volume and grow our customer base.

For MSMEs, banking isn't just about keeping the lights on—it's about fueling their next big move. And in 2025, we're making sure they have everything needed to turn their ambitions into reality.



“

Security Bank has proven to be a reliable partner, offering competitive interest rates, accessible payment plans, and convenient digital banking services that allow us to monitor our transactions in real-time. Location-wise, it's excellent. Wherever we expand, there's a Security Bank nearby, making it easy to deposit our daily sales. Thanks to Security Bank's support, we closed the year with 31 Rider's Pit Stop branches: 23 in Cebu, two in Tagbilaran, Bohol, three in Dumaguete, and three in Bacolod.”

KATHERINE ANN KARACA

President, Rider's Pit Stop Philippines Incorporated

OUR SUSTAINABILITY FOCUS

We're committed to developing lasting relationships with our stakeholders, and promoting shared and sustainable growth for a better world. We achieve this by efficiently and responsibly utilizing our resources to create meaningful value for our stakeholders.

Our sustainability journey

2020

- Board approval of Sustainability Framework
- Alignment with UN SDGs, and adoption of SDGs 3, 4, 8, and 9
- Creation of Sustainability Committee

2021

- Creation of Sustainability Unit to drive strategy and initiatives
- Board approval of ESRMS
- Policy: No new coal-related power generation plant financing and zero out coal financing by 2033

2022

- Inclusion into ATRAM's 2022 Sustainable Development Growth Fund
- MSCI ESG score increase from B to BB
- Year one of five-year partnership with ABS-CBN on the restoration of La Mesa Watershed

2023

- Board approval of Sustainable Finance Framework
- Creation of Sustainable Finance Team to drive business and product development
- Published first Integrated Report covering FY2022
- Received ESCAP Sustainable Business Network (ESBN) Asia-Pacific Green Deal Badge
- 100% migration to renewable energy in Head Office and three branches

2024

- Refreshed Sustainability Framework
- Expanded Renewable Energy adoption to five more branches
- Broadened SDG Focus Areas to SDGs 3, 4, 8, 9, 13, and 17

*MSCI ESG score increased from BB to A in January 2025.



Sustainability strategy

Since 2020, we've marked critical milestones in our pursuit of responsible banking. Our alignment with the BSP's evolving sustainability priorities and our stakeholders' needs has shaped our strategic responses to the rapidly changing, climate-impacted landscape.

In 2024, we refreshed our Sustainability Framework to better articulate our long-term vision and refine our strategic direction.

This refreshed framework is rooted in our vision to become the Philippines' most customer-centric bank. In 2023, we conducted a Materiality Assessment Survey, aligned with GRI standards to assess the priorities and expectations of our stakeholders—employees, customers, community partners, regulatory bodies,

investors, and suppliers. This comprehensive approach has provided valuable insights into their priorities and expectations, helping us deliver meaningful impact.

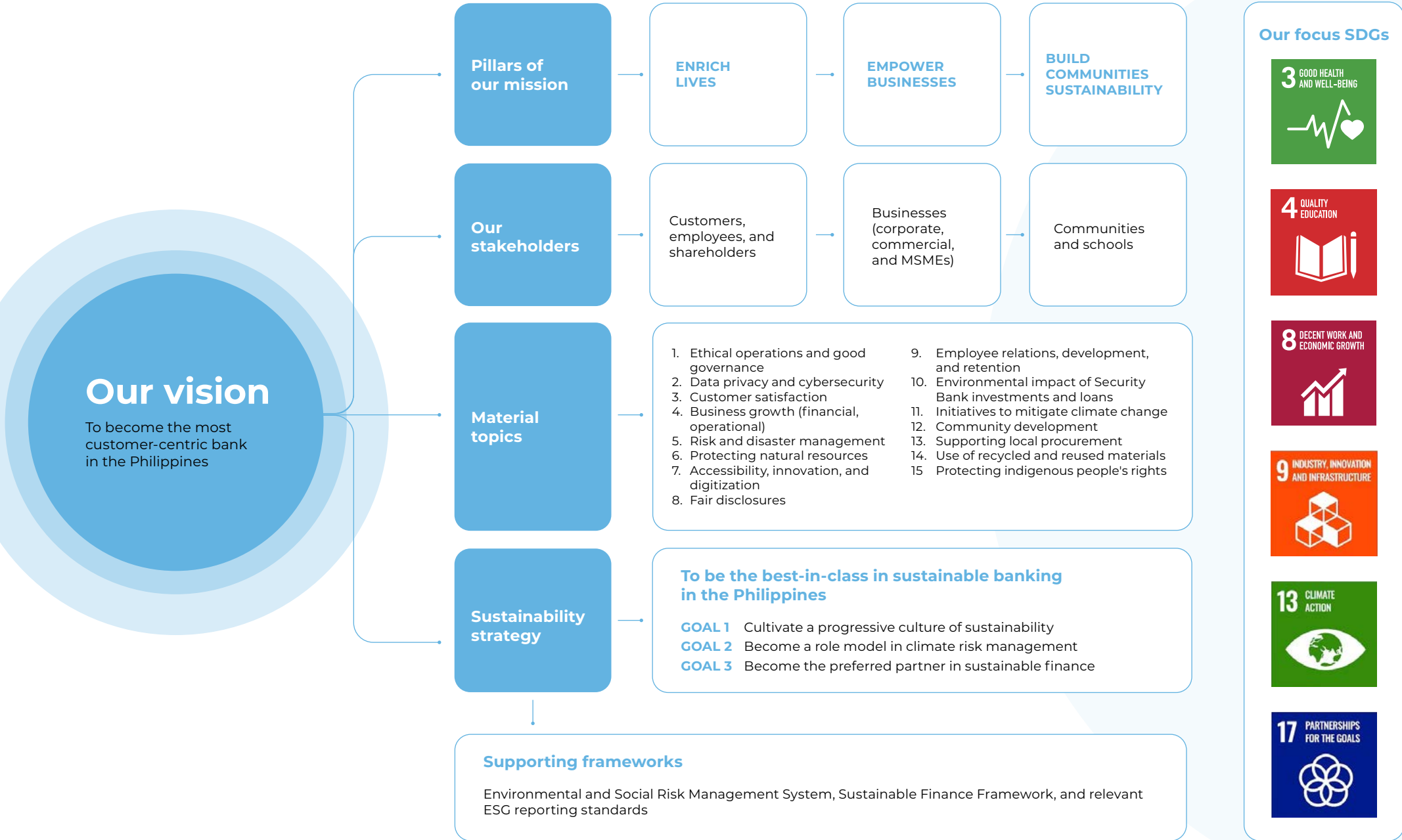
Our Sustainability Framework serves as our guiding star, directing our approach to navigating environmental, social, and economic challenges. It offers a blueprint for embedding sustainability into our decision-making processes and is anchored on the following principles:

- We incorporate sustainability into our business decisions.
- We recognize the substantial risk that climate change poses and acknowledge the impact of our operations on the environment and society. This understanding drives our commitment to proactively manage these risks responsibly and equitably.
- We help make the shift to a low-carbon economy fair and inclusive with financial products and solutions, as well as guiding our clients through this transition.

- We acknowledge the significance of aligning with the and national and global agenda, particularly the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), the Philippines' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the ASEAN Low Carbon Economy Programme (ALCEP), and other initiatives to address economic, environmental, and social challenges.
- We believe that a culture of sustainability begins with our employees.
- We're committed to working with all stakeholders to ensure accountability, transparency, and collaboration.

For more information about our materiality process and its impact to our operations, visit page 172.

Our Sustainability Framework

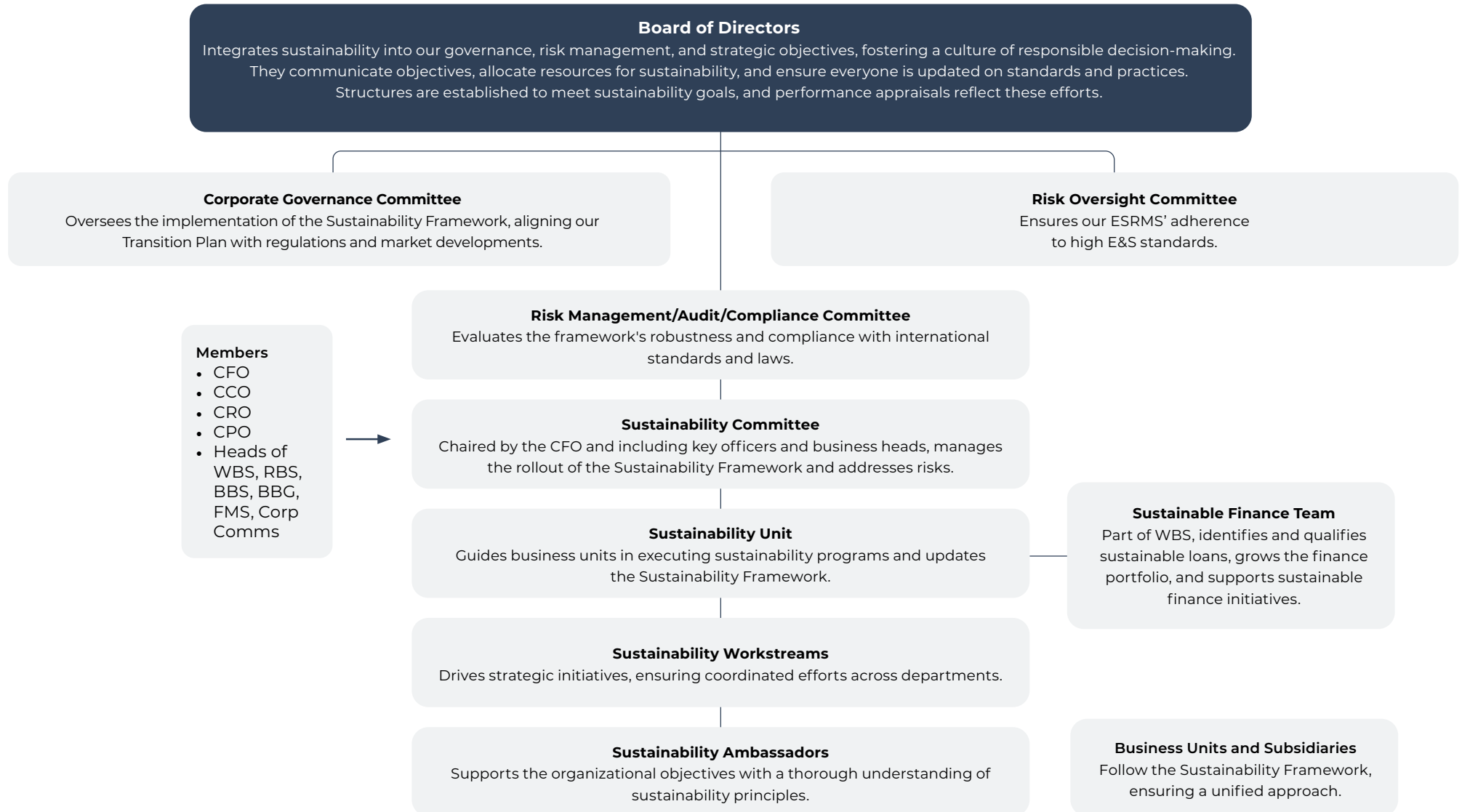


Sustainability in our operations

SUSTAINABILITY GOVERNANCE

GRI 2-13, 2-17, IFRS S1-27(a), IFRS S1-27(b), IFRS S2-6(a), IFRS S2-6(b)

Our robust governance framework consists of key committees driving and overseeing initiatives to meet our ambitious goals.



Our sustainability goals

Our three main aspirational goals highlight our dedication to incorporate sustainability into our operations, products, and services.

GOAL 1: CULTIVATE A PROGRESSIVE CULTURE OF SUSTAINABILITY

To achieve our sustainability goals, we must cultivate a strong internal culture of sustainability, integrating it into our operations through robust governance, responsible and efficient resource management, education, innovation, accurate, and transparent reporting.

GOAL 2: BECOME A ROLE MODEL IN CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT

We're committed to proactively managing environmental and social risks, recognizing their impact on our business, customers, and communities. We continuously assess climate change effects on our operations and address environmental risks, while supporting our customers in transitioning to a low-carbon, sustainable, and resilient economy.

GOAL 3: BECOME THE PREFERRED PARTNER IN SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

We recognize the critical role that financial institutions play in directing investments towards the global transition to a low-carbon economy and in achieving sustainable development goals. We're committed to promoting this shift, leveraging our Sustainable Finance Framework. Our goal is to ensure an inclusive transition that creates value for both customers and society.

Contributing to UN SDGs

The UN SDGs offer a comprehensive framework for a sustainable future, targeting poverty eradication, planet protection, and universal prosperity by 2030. As a leading universal bank in the Philippines, we play a crucial role in advancing these goals.

While we support all 17 SDGs, we focus on six where our impact is greatest. This strategic prioritization aligns with stakeholder expectations and our institutional strengths, ensuring our initiatives drive meaningful change.



SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

We foster employee wellness through comprehensive healthcare programs, mental health initiatives, and workplace safety measures, promoting healthy lives and well-being across our workforce and communities.



SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

We support inclusive education by providing scholarships, financial literacy programs, and partnerships with educational institutions to enhance skills and lifelong learning opportunities.



SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

We drive economic progress by financing MSMEs, fostering innovation, and maintaining ethical workplace practices that ensure decent work opportunities and sustainable economic growth.



SDG 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Through sustainable financing, we support resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive industrialization, and invest in innovative technologies that contribute to economic and social development.



SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION

We manage environmental and social risks by integrating ESG criteria into our operations, including facilities and supplier management, while embedding climate risk assessments into our loan portfolio to support the transition to a low-carbon economy.



SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

We collaborate with government, the private sector, and global organizations to achieve shared sustainability objectives and collective impact.



SUSTAINABILITY

Goal 1

Cultivate a progressive culture of sustainability

→ Our sustainability efforts begin with fostering an internal culture of sustainability that prioritizes and exemplifies sustainable practices. By embedding sustainability into our day-to-day operations, we aim to drive positive change.

CAPABILITY BUILDING

We held over 20 team meetings, SFF, and sustainability training sessions to align on goals and strengthen ESG integration in our financial decision-making.

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

Community-driven initiatives bridge finance, sustainability, and social impact. This includes participation in the MUFG Net Zero World (NOW) Conference and projects like the Kythe Foundation art workshops, school painting activities across the country via SBF1, and upcycling challenges with ArteFino Maker's Lab.

GREEN PIN ACTIVATION

We switched to Green PIN for activating debit cards. This move cut down on the need for physical PIN mailers, thereby reducing paper usage. Besides saving on materials and transport, the environmental benefits include:

- **Total energy savings** - 72.1 million BTUs, equivalent to the energy consumption of 85.9 refrigerators operated annually.
- **Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions** - 50,900 pounds of CO₂, equivalent to the emissions of 4.6 cars each year.
- **Water consumption savings** - 60,500 gallons, equivalent to the water used by 43.7 clothes washers annually.
- **Waste reduction** - 3,330 pounds of solid waste avoided, equivalent to the amount generated by 761 people daily.

The Green PIN initiative also reshaped customer interactions with 91% of customers satisfied with this activation method.

DIGITIZATION OF MANUAL PROCESSES

By using DocuSign, we cut down on paper use and reduced greenhouse emissions from document deliveries.

OPTIMIZING ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND EMISSIONS REDUCTION TARGET

We upgraded air conditioning units and implemented work-from-home schedules, saving electricity and fuel. This year, we installed solar panels in five branches: Dasmariñas, BF Parañaque, Del Monte, Montalban, and Biñan, reducing our reliance on conventional power.

USE OF RECYCLED MATERIALS

In February, we introduced the Wave Mastercard made from 100% recycled PVC. Typically, producing new credit cards uses five grams of virgin plastic each. With 11.8 million credit cards in the country as of March 2023, this equates to 59 metric tons of plastic, or 1.5 million plastic bottles. Our issuance of over 250,000 recycled PVC cards saved about 1.3 tons of plastic, or 20,000 plastic bottles. Following this success, we launched the All-Access Debit card, also made from 100% recycled PVC.

We strictly monitored Scope 1 and Scope 2 by tracking fuel and electricity consumption to improve efficiency. Regular maintenance programs of vehicles, generators, and electrical systems enhanced performance and lowered emissions. Although we have not set a carbon neutrality target, we actively complied with emission standards and consistently received certifications for our generator sets.

12

Branches powered by renewable energy (% up from 2023)

LEED CERTIFICATION

Head Office

ALLIANCE FOR GREEN COMMERCIAL BANKS MEMBERSHIP

In 2024, we became the first Philippine bank to join the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Alliance for Green Commercial Banks, reinforcing our commitment to a climate-focused banking model.

Future plans

We're expanding our emissions inventory to include vital material-to-bank emission categories, enhancing data collection for better decision-making. We're also creating a decarbonization roadmap with specific emission reduction strategies and equipping more branches with solar panels to reduce our carbon footprint through renewable energy.



TURNING REWARDS POINTS INTO REAL IMPACT

In 2024, we enabled customers to convert credit card rewards points into donations for SBFI. With a few clicks, unused points can fund scholarships, support community projects, and uplift underserved sectors.



Sustainability with and for our people

Our people are central to our customer-centric vision. Through our Employee Value Proposition (EVP), “YOU matter,” championed by our **Human Capital Management (HCM)** segment, we created a nurturing work environment that equips our people with the tools and education they need to thrive. These initiatives by HCM align with **SDG Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being** and **SDG Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**, ensuring that our commitment to employee welfare and sustainable practices are deeply intertwined.

TRANSFORMING THE EMPLOYEE EXPERIENCE

In 2024, we enhanced our cloud-based HCM platform, HeRO (HCM Employee Resources Online). Key improvements included:

- Automated pre-employment documentation for seamless onboarding.
- Goal check-ins, continuous feedback loops, and 360-degree performance reviews, reinforcing career growth and accountability.
- Simplified annual Performance Bonus (PB), Merit Increase (MI), and Promotion (Promo) exercises, with auto-generated letters for greater efficiency.

BUILDING A DIVERSE, INCLUSIVE, AND SAFE WORKPLACE

Our people have a dynamic and inclusive workplace that aligns with our BetterBanking commitment. We proudly employ:

EMPLOYEE BREAKDOWN

	Number	%
Male	3,691	37%
Female	6,383	63%
Total	10,074	100%

More information on employee demographics by segment can be found on page 182.



HeRO HIGHLIGHTS

- Achieved productivity cost savings target and IT cost avoidance over five years.
- Improved the HCM-to-employee ratio from 1:53 in 2023 to 1:60 in 2024, with ~91% automation of core HR processes.
- Achieved a 98% Recruitment Satisfaction Rate, saving 40 minutes per hire monthly, while managers underwent leadership assessments to enhance talent management.
- Earned Gold for Excellence in Digital Transformation (HR Excellence Awards 2024) and Organization Transformation Leader (Darwinbox ChangeMakers Awards 2024).

GRI 403-1

Our health and safety approach underscores our commitment to creating a healthy and safe work environment for all employees, suppliers, clients, and visitors on our premises. We ensure that leading health and safety management standards are implemented and maintained across our operations to achieve an incident-free workplace.

The Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Committee ensures proper governance on health and safety matters over our employees and within our facilities.

ZERO

Work-related injuries and ill-health for 2024

100%

Workers covered by OHS Management System

More information on OHS can be found on page 182.

ENGAGING AND DEVELOPING EMPLOYEES

We invest in our people, equipping them with the skills, knowledge, and opportunities to grow both professionally and personally. In 2024, we launched several impactful learning and development programs:

Ability to Execute (A2E) Workshop

We trained over 1,000 leaders with essential execution skills, and certified A2E trainers for future rollouts. To reinforce learning, we introduced Team Talks, a social learning initiative, achieving 91% participation and incorporating a Team Talks Rewards Program to sustain engagement.

Hyper-Personalized Learning Pathways (HPLP)

Our HPLP strategy optimized LinkedIn Learning (LiL) for self-directed, 24/7 learning, particularly for leadership development. With 5,086 employees connecting their Individual Development Plans (IDPs) to HPLP courses, this initiative saved PHP3 million in training costs, 654 man-days, and 2.5 full-time equivalent employees, while increasing course offerings by 14%.

Learn for a Cause

Since 2021, Learn for a Cause has transformed employee learning into scholarship opportunities. For every hour spent on LinkedIn Learning (LiL), PHP2 is donated to support scholars of SB Foundation's Regalo Mo, Kinabukasan Ko program. Since its inception, Learn for a Cause has supported 16 scholarships.

Employee retention via "YOU matter"

We engaged 30 EVP Ambassadors and six project teams to integrate insights and develop a comprehensive change management plan. They co-created initiatives with stakeholders to strengthen each EVP pillar:

- **Care** - Health and wellness programs, assistance programs, occupational health and safety, and mental health services.
- **Enablement** - Digital learning through LiL, personalized learning pathways with mandatory and competency-based modules.

- **Flexibility** - Hybrid work arrangements and a relaxed dress code.
- **Listening** - Employee feedback mechanisms, learning caravans, and town halls.
- **Purpose** - Corporate Social Responsibility and sustainability programs.
- **Rewards and recognition** - Annual performance bonuses, merit increases, promotion cycles, role-based salary structures, and career development progression.

SUSTAINABILITY AWARENESS

All new hires undergo sustainability orientation, covering definitions, SDGs, and our commitment to responsible business practices. This fosters a culture of sustainability from day one.

June saw the first-ever Sustainability and Wellness Week, organized by the HCM Employee Engagement, Wellness, Corporate Communications, and SBF teams. Over 500 employees participated, promoting the adoption of key SDGs.

To celebrate Earth Day, we launched Learning Bites on Sustainability, attracting over 300 employees to learn sustainable practices.

In 2024, new sustainability initiatives included the Food Shed Program in Kabankalan, Negros Occidental, promoting sustainable agriculture and food security. Other projects were the Sustainability Quiz supporting Box-All-You-Can with Rural Rising to reduce food waste and an Art Workshop with Kythe Foundation to encourage creativity in children undergoing medical treatment.



Box-All-You-Can with Rural Rising Philippines



Future plans

In 2025, we'll assess improvements in the 10 essential execution skills and refine training programs.

Additionally, we'll:

- Integrate sustainability into employee performance metrics relevant roles.
- Enhance the Basics of Sustainability course, mandatory for all employees.
- Launch of the Sustainability Innovation Award in our performance-based awards program, OSAM (Outstanding Security Bankers, Achievements, and Milestones).
- Incorporate sustainability in the 2025 Performance Assessment for all employees.
- Aim for 1:2 employee participation in sustainability engagement, allowing contributions to the Bank's sustainability programs.



YOU MATTER: OUR JOURNEY TOGETHER

Every June, we celebrate our anniversary with a People's Fair. For our 73rd anniversary, employees enjoyed a variety of experiences including a Thanksgiving Mass, a wellness and sustainability fair, activities showcasing our Bank products and services, a blood donation drive, and community outreach programs.

Building communities sustainably

GRI 3-3 203-1, 203-2, 413-1, 413-2

Through Security Bank Foundation, Inc. (SBFI) and Corporate Communications, we assess community needs of and partner with strategic beneficiaries to deliver lasting impact. Our 2024 initiatives focused on educational services, health & wellness, arts, culture, and heritage, and environmental stewardship.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Through SBFI, we contribute to **SDG 4: Quality Education** by building schools, training educators, and assisting students. For the School Year 2024-2025, SBFI supported 359 scholars who were Bank employees, agency personnel, and their children, as well as college students enrolled in eight partner universities.



SBFI: SUPPORTING SCHOLARS, ONE STEP AT A TIME

John Rojell Elizaga's journey as a scholar began with daily walks to school. Despite often walking on an empty stomach, he recognized that education was a path forward. "Each step I took brought me closer to understanding that learning was essential for progress," he said.

John worked hard to secure admission at the Polytechnic University of the Philippines and found a scholarship opportunity with SBFI. Overcoming doubts about qualifying, he applied and was selected, marking a significant point in his educational journey.

In 2024, John graduated Summa Cum Laude with a degree in Journalism. He says "Security Bank Foundation saw potential in me, and for that, I am forever grateful."



Students from Carmona Elementary School of Cavite



Teacher training program

SBFI programs	Description	2024 impact	Total impact
Build a School, Build a Nation (Classroom Construction)	Improves the quality of basic education by building classrooms in communities where we operate.	62 classrooms	845 classrooms
Build a School, Build a Nation (Classroom Repair)	Sustains the integrity and safety of classroom donations every five years or after a calamity.	70 classrooms	449 classrooms
Mentoring Future Leaders for Nation-Building (Principals)	Three-year training program transforming principals into experts and mentors of problem solving, action planning, and stakeholder engagement to shape school environments.	53 principals	177 principals
Mentoring Future Leaders for Nation-Building (Teachers)	Three-year training program transforming teachers into experts and mentors of model lesson planning and implementation; and stakeholder engagement to enhance students' academic performance and 21st century skills.	90 teachers	36,464 teachers
Scholars for Better Communities (Integrated Scholarship)	Scholarship program for the Bank's employees, agency personnel, and college students across eight partner schools in Metro Manila.	359 scholars	Over 2,000 scholars
School painting	Volunteer program for Bank employees to paint donated classrooms.	29 classrooms 320 employee volunteers	115 classrooms 1,202 employee volunteers
Vision screening and eyeglasses	Partnership with Ideal Vision to provide elementary students free vision screening and eyeglasses to improve their reading ability and enhance their learning.	1,418 students screened 1,012 eyeglasses recipients	



Science lab in SBFI school building



School painting volunteer program



Graduate recognition ceremony



Student vision screening program



ArteFino and Presente

Community Engagement

We contribute to **SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals** through various CSR initiatives, making a meaningful impact in our communities.

LIVELIHOOD AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

Partnering with ArteFino, we supported over 200 local vendors, emphasizing regenerative design and craftsmanship.

FilipinaZ

Themed “Females of Fair Trade,” this fair fueled over 100 small enterprises, promoting female empowerment and supporting the livelihood projects of long-time community partner Zonta Club of Makati & Environs.

Community Crafts Association of the Philippines (CCAP) Trade Fair

In March, we supported the Lokalakalan: Kultura, Kababaihan, at Kabuhayan Fair, organized by female entrepreneurs from CCAP. This event showcased traditional crafts and mentored 23 communities

through workshops on product development, design, and marketing, promoting economic sustainability and cultural heritage.

Angat Nueva Ecija NGO Go Organic Kabukiran Project

We collaborated with PWD beneficiary associations from Barangay Macapsing (69 members), Del Pilar (38 members), and Portal (39 members) to enhance food security in Nueva Ecija, enrich farmlands, reduce farming expenses, and increase income.

Box-All-You-Can with Rural Rising Philippines

Supporting 100 farmers, we facilitated the sale of produce at above-farm gate prices, enabling sustainable agriculture.

ArteFino Maker's Lab: Totally Upcycled Design Challenge

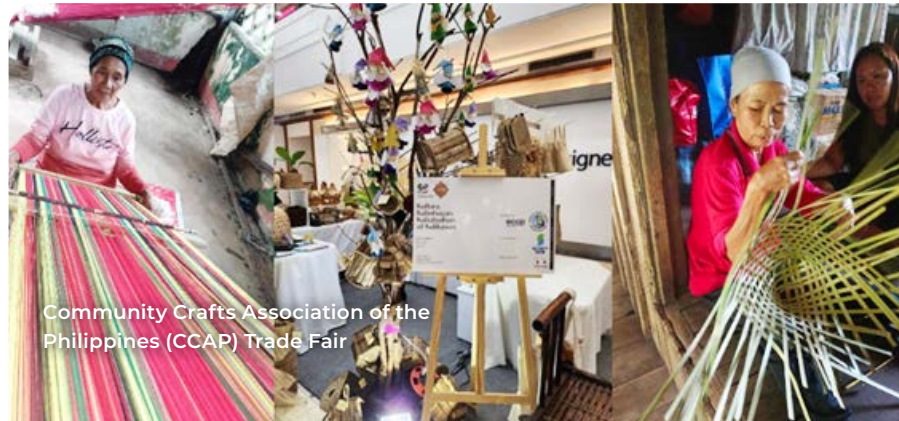
In collaboration with ArteFino, we supported this eight-week challenge which promoted sustainability and conscious consumerism among SOFA Design Institute scholars.



Angat Nueva Ecija NGO Go Organic Kabukiran Project



Box-All-You-Can with Rural Rising Philippines



Community Crafts Association of the Philippines (CCAP) Trade Fair

HEALTH, WELLNESS, AND RESILIENCY

Gamified Food Packing

For the second consecutive year, we partnered with International Care Ministries (ICM) and Rise Against Hunger to prepare for disasters. Over 100 Security Bank employees packed more than 6,000 ready-to-cook meal packs for marginalized communities nationwide.

ARTS, CULTURE, AND HERITAGE

Art Association of the Philippines (AAP) workshops

We hosted art workshops with AAP for Security Bank employees, their families, and cancer patients from Kythe Foundation. These sessions promoted a culture of giving, allowing employees to sponsor Noche Buena packs. Through creative activities, the art therapy provided young warriors a sense of healing and empowerment—a testament to the transformative power of art.

National Heritage Month

Our commitment to Filipino pride and culture shone during National Heritage Month and National Flag Day, organized by the Filipino Heritage Festival, Inc. (FHFI). Bank representatives and clients joined the celebrations, showcasing vibrant national pride.

Future plans

We continuously review our programs to maximize impact and align with the Department of Education's (DepEd) requirements, especially in our flagship Build a School, Build a Nation program.

Employee feedback drives our volunteerism and fundraising efforts, ensuring they are effective and impactful. Our CSR events boasted a 99% satisfaction rating, underscoring their meaningful impact.

In 2025, we aim to construct 56 new classrooms and repair 110 others. We will continue principal development programs, teacher training in Math, English, and Science, and provide certificates and cash incentives to college graduates with Latin honors. Additionally, we will launch an alumni program for graduate-scholars and distribute eyeglasses to 1,012 students by the first quarter, and provide free vision screening to another batch of over 1,000 students by the second to fourth quarter.



Art Association of the Philippines (AAP) workshops



SUSTAINABILITY

Goal 2

Become a role model in climate risk management

→ Leading by example in climate risk management means proactively addressing E&S risks that impact our business, customers, and communities. We continuously evaluate the effects of climate change on our operations and portfolio, and implement measures to mitigate these risks.

RISK APPETITE STATEMENT

The Bank will align with regulatory expectations and industry best practices on environmental and social risks such that no material financial, reputational, or regulatory risks arise resulting from failure to perform its sustainability commitments to climate change, energy, health and safety, and supply chain in view of its credit granting process, investments, and operations.

Environment and Social Risk Management System

GRI 3-3, 201-2, IFRS S1-41

We understand the important role that financial institutions play in nation building and sustainable development. We aim to manage environmental and social risks from our activities and customers by providing quality products and services, acting responsibly, and supporting worthy causes to contribute to business growth and corporate value.

CLIMATE CHANGE

We aim to balance our lending and investment portfolios toward low-emission, sustainable investments and support our clients and communities during the transition.

We're committed to addressing climate change by:

- Understanding and managing climate impacts in our operations.
- Ensuring lending and asset management policies support a low-carbon economy.
- Increasing business resilience to climate risks with products like green mortgages and sustainable bonds.
- Support clients and employees in their transition to a low carbon economy.
- Disclosing our actions and progress on climate-related risks to stakeholders.

ENERGY

We recognize the elevated E&S risks in the energy sector and support the transition to a low-carbon economy. While coal reduction is urgent, developing countries like the Philippines need more time. We aim to help our clients and communities' transition to low-carbon technologies by providing the necessary capital to develop efficient processes and reduce carbon footprints.

Achieving energy goals is a multi-year transition. We'll support clients in the Energy sector committed to sustainable development by investing in low carbon energy sources and new technologies. Our support will come from corporate lending and capital markets.

Our energy policy relates to clients with operations in the following business activities:

- Power generation, including energy from coal, oil, gas, nuclear, and hydropower dams. It excludes clients involved in renewable energy businesses such as solar, wind, and waste-to-energy, since these businesses are able to make a net positive impact sustainable development.
- Oil and gas, including its exploration, development, production, and refining.
- Transmission of oil or gas either by pipeline or electricity from generating plant to substation.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

We value our people and their health and well-being as vital to our success. Our policy outlines our commitment to a healthy and safe work environment for all employees, suppliers, clients, and visitors. We aim for an incident-free workplace through leading health and safety management standards across our operations.

The Occupational Safety and Health Committee ensures proper governance on health and safety matters for our employees and facilities.

SUPPLY CHAIN

GRI 3-3, 2-6, 204-1, 308-1, 308-2, 414-1, 414-2

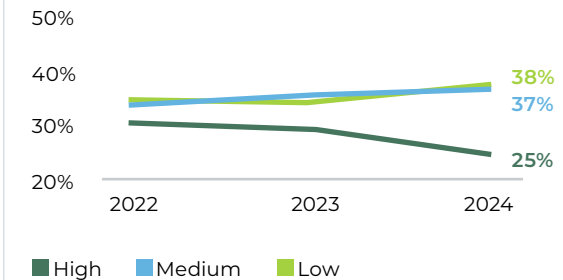
We recognize the importance of sustainable and ethical procurement practices. Security Bank ensures its supply chain operates responsibly, improving the lives of its stakeholders, their communities, and the environment.

We aim to create meaningful supplier relationships by delivering superior, cost-competitive products and services, aligned with our values. Our suppliers must adhere to our Supplier Standards and comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and standards.

This includes suppliers that provide services to or on behalf of the Bank and third parties sub-contracted by a supplier.

- **Ethical business practices** - Suppliers must comply with laws prohibiting bribery, corruption, fraud, and false statements, implementing fair trade and ethical sourcing practices relevant to their services.
- **Environmental sustainability** - Suppliers must have an environmental or sustainability policy commensurate to the size and nature of the supplier's operations to prevent, manage, and mitigate impacts from operations including greenhouse gas emissions, energy, water, waste and air quality.
- **Health and safety** - Suppliers must have a safe work environment that complies with local laws and regulations, managing health and safety systems effectively.

PORTFOLIO E&S RISK EXPOSURE



2024 Climate Risk Management highlights

Over the last three years, our wholesale portfolio's exposure to high-risk industries, as defined in our Environment and Social Risk Management System, has consistently declined, while exposure to low- and medium-risk industries has progressively increased. This shift reflects our strategic commitment to exiting coal and expanding our sustainable finance portfolio.

INTEGRATED ESG IN INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

TAMG embedded ESG principles into its investment strategies via our Environmental and Social Risk Management ESRMS policy and aligning with the One Bank, One Risk Management Approach. This ensures that sustainability considerations are integrated into our investment decision-making for responsible and resilient portfolio management.

INTEGRATED CLIMATE RISK INTO OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT (ORM)

Our ESRMS now incorporates environmental and social risks—particularly physical climate risks—into our ORM. These risks are embedded into key functions, such as Risk Monitoring, Third-Party Risk Management, and Business Continuity Management. Additionally, our ESRMS can measure branch productivity losses from climate-related events, aiding in informed decision-making for risk mitigation and resilience planning.

ADVANCED GHG ACCOUNTING CAPABILITIES

Recognizing that most of our emissions are linked to our financing activities rather than direct operations, we partnered with a global climate expert to improve our emissions accounting, focusing on financed emissions. We began an inventory of our portfolio emissions following the standards of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF). While disclosure is pending, this effort has refined our climate risk management strategy. We are committed to enhancing data quality, expanding scope, and refining measurement methodologies through ongoing engagement and capability-building initiatives in 2025.

Future plans

CLIMATE STRESS TESTING

Recognizing the financial stability risks posed by climate change, we intend to expand our stress testing framework to include climate-related financial risks.

CREDIT

We'll assess our credit portfolio's resilience to climate scenarios by evaluating physical and transition risks in corporate lending. This includes analyzing potential borrower defaults using internal and external climate risk data, such as HazardHunterPH for physical risks, and the World Bank's A Climate Transition Risk Assessment publication, along with other BSP-recommended resources for transition risks.

OPERATIONS

We'll conduct an Operational Risk Climate scenario analysis, incorporating physical, microeconomic, and financial variables to evaluate climate risk impacts on productivity.

PORTFOLIO EMISSIONS ACCOUNTING

Building on our initial inventory of portfolio emissions aligned with the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) standards, we're committed to improving data quality and expanding coverage to additional asset classes by refining processes, and strengthening data capture and storage.

INTEGRATING PHILIPPINE SUSTAINABLE FINANCE TAXONOMY GUIDELINES (PSFTG) INTO ESRMS

In 2025, the Bank will further explore opportunities to align its existing sustainability frameworks and policies, including ESRMS and SFF, with the Philippine Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Guidelines (PSFTG). This initiative seeks to strengthen the Bank's ability to monitor and report on portfolio exposure to activities that support greenhouse gas emissions reduction.





SUSTAINABILITY

Goal 3

Become the preferred partner in sustainable finance

→ We recognize the critical role that financial institutions play in directing investments towards the global transition to a low-carbon economy and in achieving sustainable development goals. At Security Bank, we're committed to promoting this shift, leveraging our Sustainable Finance Framework (SFF). Our goal is to ensure an inclusive transition that creates value for both clients and society.

Sustainable Finance Framework

Together with our subsidiaries, we've established the SFF to support our sustainability commitments and provide clear guidelines for identifying, selecting, and reporting eligible sustainable finance projects.

Our SFF is aligned with the following local and international principles and standards:

- International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles 2021 (GBP), Social Bond Principles (SBP) 2023, Sustainability Bond Guidelines 2021, and Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles (SLBP) 2024.
- ASEAN Capital Markets Forum (ACMF) ASEAN Green Bond Standards, ASEAN Social Bond Standards 2018, ASEAN Sustainability Bond Standards.
- Loan Market Association (“LMA”), Asia Pacific Loan Market Association (“APLMA”) and Loan Syndications and Trading Association (“LSTA”) Green Loan Principles 2023, Social Loan Principles 2023, and Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles 2023.
- United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) Sustainable Blue Economy Finance Principles (SBEFP).
- International Finance Corporation (IFC) Guidelines for Blue Finance.
- Philippine Sustainable Finance Guiding Principles, Republic of the Philippines Sustainable Finance Framework, and Philippine Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Guidelines 2024.

We also ensure strict adherence to relevant Philippine laws and regulations. This commitment includes compliance with environmental standards, financial regulations, and governance requirements in all aspects of our operations and initiatives.

Project categories	Eligibility criteria
ELIGIBLE GREEN PROJECTS	
Renewable energy	Power generation with renewable energies, such as solar, wind, tidal, hydropower, geothermal, and biofuels, including biogas and biomass.
Energy efficiency	Acquisition, development, or production of products or technologies that reduce energy consumption of at least 20% relative to the baseline, and/or other energy efficiency projects qualified under the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act of 2019 and/or similar laws.
Green buildings	Acquisition, development, or renovation of buildings that meet recognized international or Philippine standards, such as LEED, EDGE, BERDE, etc.
Clean transportation	Acquisition, development, or manufacturing of electric vehicles, and urban and rural transportation systems that demonstrate a shift from a higher-carbon mode.
Climate change adaptation	Projects that improve Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM), and resilience of ecological and biological systems against impacts of climate change.
Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use	Environmentally sustainable forestry, including afforestation or reforestation, and preservation or restoration of natural landscapes. Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) projects that aim for at least 20% productivity improvement/yield increase, crop/food loss reduction, and animal protein improvement.
Pollution prevention and control	Reduction of air emissions, greenhouse gas control (excluding investments directly linked to fossil fuel technology), soil remediation, and waste management (excluding landfills). Circular economy adapted products, production technologies and processes, and/or certified eco-efficient products.
ELIGIBLE SOCIAL PROJECTS	
Access to essential services	Healthcare projects, such as hospitals, medical clinics in underserved communities, and pharmaceutical companies' facilities, technology, and equipment used to manufacture affordable/generic medicines. Education projects such as vocational training facilities, schools in underserved communities and those catering to persons with special needs.
Affordable basic infrastructure	Construction, operation or upgrading of basic infrastructure, such as water supply and sanitation infrastructure, electrification facilities, transport and telecommunication infrastructures.
Affordable housing	Loans for the development, purchase, or renovation of “Socialized Housing” and “Economic Housing” as defined by the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) of the Philippines.
Employment generation	Loans to small and medium enterprises as defined by the BSP intended for employment generation, and to MSME financing institutions adhering to responsible and fair lending practices
Socio-economic advancement and empowerment	Loans that promote social inclusion to low income, minorities, rural areas, disabilities, climate hazard risks, high conflict areas, and women empowerment.
ELIGIBLE BLUE PROJECTS	
Fisheries, aquaculture, and seafood value chain	Sustainable production and waste management and reduction measures that meet, keep, or exceed Marine Stewardship Council Certification or equivalent.
Ocean-friendly and water-friendly products	Production, packaging, and distribution of environmentally friendly products that avoid water or ocean pollution.
Offshore renewable energy production	Offshore wind farms that do not harm marine ecosystems.
Sustainable water and wastewater management	Infrastructure projects for clean water supply and water sanitation that result in at least 20% in water savings relative to the baseline.

2024 SF highlights

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE LOANS

Disbursed PHP78.36 billion, an 80% increase from 2023. This includes PHP52.27 billion in green finance and PHP26.09 billion in social finance.

SF PORTFOLIO BREAKDOWN				
Eligible categories		2023 PHP (B)	2024 PHP (B)	Change %
Green	Renewable Energy (RE)	20.6	35.64	73%
	Clean Transport (CT)	-	9.03	>100%
	Green Building (CB)	6.6	7.6	15%
Social	Affordable Basic Infrastructure (ABI)	14.3	19.7	38%
	Access to Essential Services (AES)	2.1	1.17	-44%
	Employment Generation (EG)	-	4.82	>100%
	Socioeconomic Advancement and Empowerment (SAE)	-	0.4	>100%
Total		43.6	78.36	80%

*Note: The decrease in AES is attributed to the refinement of eligibility criteria, resulting in tightened qualifications and the reclassification of certain projects into other categories. The updated criteria now reflect more stringent standards to ensure alignment with international standards. For detailed information on the eligibility criteria, please refer to our Sustainable Finance Framework.

The Bank's SF portfolio has grown significantly, boosting its positive environmental and social impact and supporting the UN SDGs. Strategic investments and sustainable lending practices drive progress toward an inclusive and low-carbon economy.

SF PORTFOLIO IMPACT		
Category	Metrics (Bank share)	SDGs supported
RE	• 1,275.74 MW	SDG 7
CT	• 8.215 km electric train rail	SDG 11
GB	• 1 LEED Platinum • 2 LEED Gold • 1 BERDE	SDG 11
ABI	• Water Supply and Sanitation – 448,275 service connections • Berth/Port/Container Yard – 1,461,194 TEUs • Telco – 1,035 towers	SDG 9 SDG 11 SDG 9
AES	• 519 hospital beds, 6 hospital equipment purchased (2 Radiation equipment, 1 CT Scan, 1 LINAC, 1 Ultrasound), 23 clinic rooms	SDG 3
EG	• 383,585 beneficiaries – mostly women (Microfinance)	SDG 8
SAE	• 32,600 beneficiaries – mostly women	SDG 10

LANDMARK SF DEALS

In alignment with our ESG commitments, Security Bank Capital ceased involvement in coal projects and shifted focus to renewable energy financing. We've committed resources to solar and hydro projects totaling nearly 1 GW in 2024, underscoring our dedication to sustainable investment and clean energy. They also played an integral part of several landmark deals:

- The PHP4.8 billion loan for Negros Ph Solar, Inc. (NPSI) enabled Nexif and Ratch Group to finance, develop, and construct their second solar power project in the Philippines.
- 3 Barracuda Energy Corporation (3BEC), a joint venture between Vena Group and MGreen, raised PHP18.23 billion for its 550MWp solar power project in Pangasinan. Security Bank Capital co-arranged a 15-year senior term-loan facility, making it the largest solar plant in the country to date, expected to generate approximately 958 GWh/year of green energy annually.

CASE STUDY: TWIN GEAP PROJECTS OF MERALCO POWERGEN CORPORATION

In 2024, we supported Meralco PowerGen Corporation's (MGen) Twin Green Energy Auction Program (GEAP) projects—Greenery for Global, Inc. (GGI) and Greentech Solar Energy, Inc. (GSEI). These solar farms in Cordon, Isabela (64MWdc/49MWac) and Bongabon, Nueva Ecija (22MWdc/18.75MWac) will generate 93.3 GWh of clean energy annually under the Department of Energy's Green Energy Auction Program (GEA 2), with a 20-year fixed-rate contract for renewable power generation. This aligns with our Sustainability Framework and UN SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy).

These projects **will reduce CO₂ emissions by over 72,000 metric tons annually**, equivalent to the carbon absorption of **over 3.2 million trees**. They also promote energy independence, economic growth, and job creation while utilizing high-efficiency solar photovoltaic systems and strategic grid connections for optimal energy distribution.



CHAMPIONING THE PHILIPPINES' GREEN TRANSITION

In June, we jointly hosted MUFG Net Zero World (NOW) themed “Scaling up for a decarbonized future – the Philippines’ green transition,” gathering over 150 leaders to discuss sustainability in the Philippines. Keynote speakers included Department of Energy (DoE) Secretary Raphael P.M. Lotilla (seated center).

INCLUSIVE GROWTH

Through Security Bank Capital and SB Finance, we championed financial inclusion through accessible loan offerings and financial literacy initiatives:

- In November 2024, Security Bank Capital facilitated a PHP800 million corporate notes issuance for Country Funders Finance Corporation to expand the company’s loan portfolio and provide loan products (i.e., motorcycle loans, micro-business loans, agricultural loans, etc.) which cater to serve the needs of the unbanked and underserved, in line with our commitment to provide financial inclusion to customers with limited access to formal financing channels. In December 2024, we partnered with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to arrange a USD115

million facility for Asialink Finance Corporation to support MSMEs nationwide, with a focus on female-owned companies.

- SB Finance introduced financing solutions that encourage greener choices. Its solar panel loan, launched under the Personal Loan product, provides accessible funding for households transitioning to renewable energy. Additionally, its MotorsikLoan now includes financing for e-trikes, supporting tricycle operators and drivers in adopting cleaner, more cost-effective transportation to help reduce carbon footprint and advance sustainable mobility solutions.
- Led by TV and radio host Salve Duplito, this initiative provided employees, clients, and partners with the

tools and knowledge to enhance their financial management skills, fostering stronger financial resilience across communities.

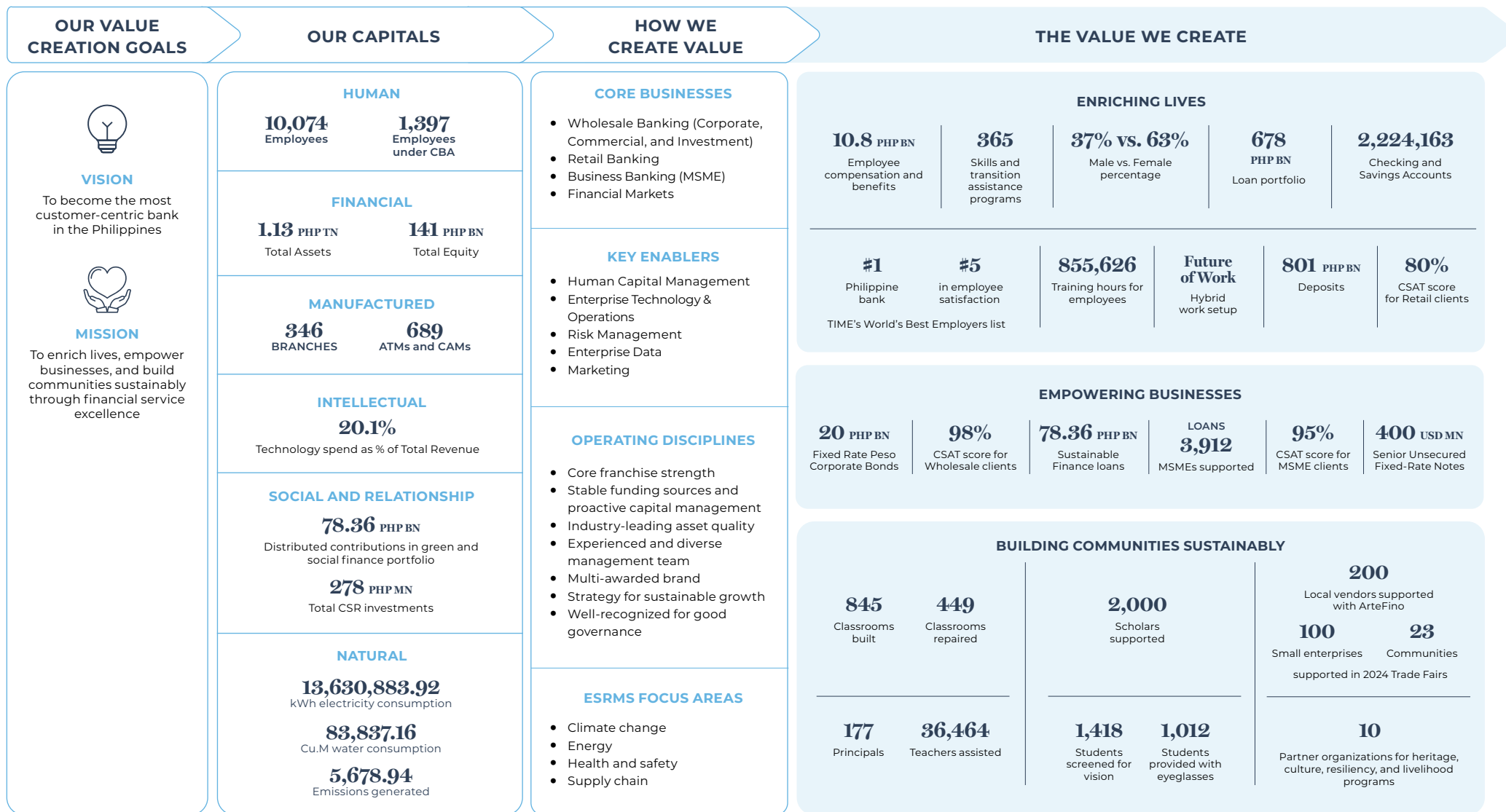
- We participated in primary issuances of Energy Development Corp ASEAN Green Bonds, BPI ASEAN Sustainable Bonds, and ALI Sustainability Linked Bonds.
- Over the last two years, we launched the Solar Mortgage Program for homeowners to integrate solar power systems, offered under Security Bank’s Home Loan Purpose and Top-Up Program in partnership with Helios.

Future plans

The Bank is enhancing its sustainable finance leadership by providing teams and clients with the tools to advance a low-carbon economy:

- We’ll launch a campaign integrating key sustainable finance solutions: solar rooftop, energy efficiency, clean transport, green buildings, and green leasing.
- We’ll organize a comprehensive training program for Relationship Managers and Enterprise Risk Managers to enhance knowledge and confidence in assessing and discussing sustainable finance solutions. We’ll also launch an internal Sustainable Finance Knowledge Hub in 2025, providing resources, tools, and insights to support informed decision-making.
- We’ll develop a Sustainable Finance webpage which will serve as a one-stop information hub, with financing options and tools such as an emissions and impact calculator, enabling clients to assess their projects’ environmental benefits.
- The Sustainable Finance Team will organize events with experts from government agencies and green certification bodies. These sessions will provide insights into trends, regulatory developments, and new opportunities in sustainable finance.

Value creation model





OUR GOVERNANCE AND BUSINESS CONDUCT

We consistently adhere to good corporate governance principles of fairness, accountability, and transparency in all our dealings, ensuring a high degree of integrity in the conduct of all our affairs.

Policy statement

The Board of Directors and Management of Security Bank Corporation and its Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (the Group) commit to the principles and best practices that promote good corporate governance, as embodied in the regulations of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in order to guide the Bank in attaining its corporate goals and objectives.

The Board and Senior Management will take every effort necessary to create awareness and ensure compliance with corporate governance policies and practices within the organization through its BetterBanking brand promise.

Core principles

Security Bank consistently adheres to good corporate governance principles of fairness, accountability, and transparency in all its dealings, ensuring a high degree of integrity in the conduct of all its affairs. The Bank is substantially compliant with the SEC Code of Corporate Governance. In accordance with its requirements, where applicable, the Bank properly explains where existing practices vary with proposed best practices under the Code.

In carrying out its advocacy of good corporate governance, Security Bank has implemented a Governance System that encompasses three critical pillars consisting of:

- The Board of Directors that provides direction for business and risk strategies, organization, financial soundness and governance
- Senior Management that carries out the implementation of strategies and initiatives set and approved by the Board
- An internal control system which covers the implementation of key control functions such as Risk Management, Compliance, and Internal Audit.

The Bank's Board-approved Manual of Corporate Governance (the "Manual") embodies the corporate governance rules and regulations of the BSP, the SEC, the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE), and global best practices, ensuring disclosure and transparency to uphold the rights of the Bank's stockholders and other stakeholders, and instilling awareness in directors, officers, and employees of their responsibilities to conduct business in a safe and sound manner at all times.

Since 2013, the Bank has adopted the GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards to ensure compliance with global standards in the disclosure of environmental, social, and economic performance and impact of the organization. This has been enhanced in 2020 with the adoption of the Environmental and Social Risk Policy and the establishment of a Sustainability Committee in charge of spearheading the Bank's sustainability initiatives. Security Bank consistently carries out measures to continue improving the service it provides to its clients and stakeholders as embodied in its practices related to the following:

INFORMATION ACCESS MANAGEMENT

To enable the Board to make well-informed decisions, complete, timely, and accurate information is readily available through an effective information framework existing throughout the organization, coupled with an information access system.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

The Board is primarily accountable to the stockholders. Thus, a balanced and comprehensive assessment of the Bank's performance, position and prospects is provided on a periodic basis, including the reportorial requirements of the regulatory bodies. The Bank's internal control system provides reasonable assurance on the achievement of objectives through efficient and effective operations reliable, complete, and timely financial and management information and compliance with applicable laws, regulations and the organization's policies and procedures.

STOCKHOLDERS' RIGHTS AND PROTECTION OF STOCKHOLDERS' MINORITY INTERESTS

The Bank, through its Board of Directors, strongly respects the rights of the stockholders as provided for in the Revised Corporation Code.

GOVERNANCE SELF-RATING SYSTEM

The Board has an internal self-rating process that measures the performance of the Board, Board Committees, and Management in accordance with set criteria.

DISCLOSURE AND TRANSPARENCY

GRI 207-1, 207-3

Transparency is the essence of good corporate governance. The Bank is committed to making timely and appropriate disclosures of all material information which could affect its viability or the interests of its stockholders or other stakeholders. Required information is submitted through the appropriate exchange mechanisms for listed companies and to the SEC, PSE, BSP, Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), and other regulatory agencies.

The Board of Directors

GRI 3-3, 2-14, 405-1

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Board of Directors is primarily responsible for the governance of the Bank, ensuring that the Bank is steadily run in a prudent and sound manner under high standards of honesty, integrity, and best practice.

The Board reviews, guides and approves the corporate strategy and major plans; sets performance objectives; monitors implementation and corporate performance; and oversees major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures; in order to sustain the company's long-term viability and strength. It is also responsible for monitoring and overseeing the performance of Senior Management as the latter manages the daily affairs of the Bank.

The Board defines the Bank's risk management strategy that provides a structured and rationally sound approach in identifying, assessing, and managing the risks to which the Bank is exposed. The Bank's risk strategy includes processes that provide for regular updating and review of assessments based on new developments or actions taken. Together with the Bank's Senior Management team, the Board holds regular discussions on the Bank's strategic direction given changes in the operating environment and ensures alignment of bank-wide efforts in the delivery of operating and strategic objectives. The 2024 operating plans and budgets were approved by the Board in December 2023.

The Board continually reviews the Statements of Vision, Mission, and Values to ensure that: (1) they remain reflective of and accurately embody the Bank's purposes, goals, and direction (2) they resonate with employees, customers, and stockholders (3) they are sufficient for purposes of providing guidance to

decision-making and establishing the standards against which actions can be assessed.

As the position of a director is a position of trust, two key elements are expected to be observed in the exercise of their fiduciary duty: the duty of care, which requires Board members to act on a fully informed basis, in good faith and with due diligence and care and the duty of loyalty, where board members should act in the interest of the Bank and all its shareholders and not those of the controlling company of the group or any other stakeholder.

COMPOSITION

The Board is composed of highly qualified business professionals. Of the 15, seven are independent directors, six are non-independent, non-executive directors, and two are executive directors.

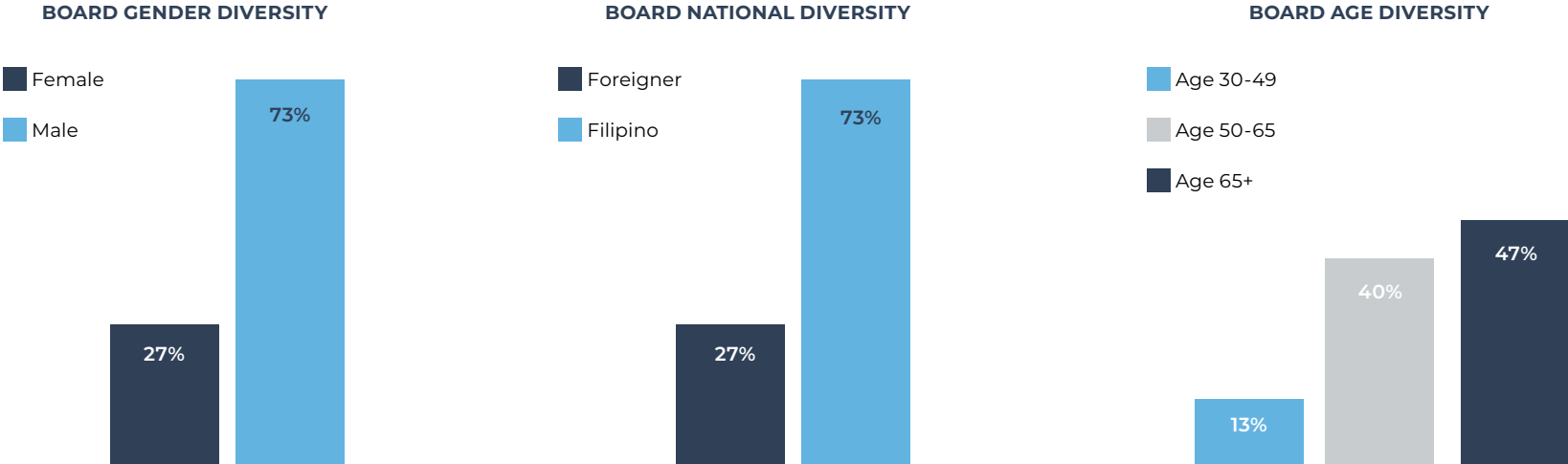
In 2024, the Board welcomed one new Member: Stephen G. Tan, who replaced Alfonso L. Salcedo, Jr.

DIVERSITY IN THE BOARD

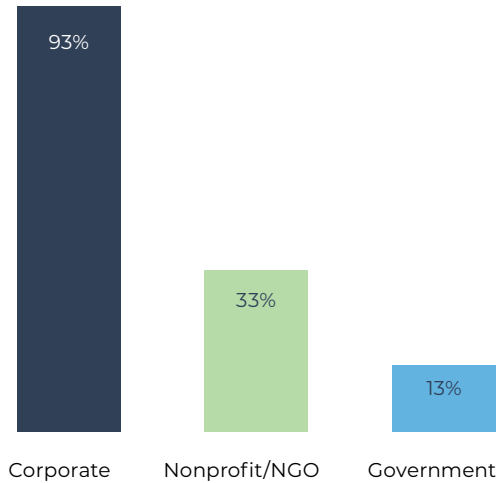
Security Bank recognizes and embraces diversity in the Board. The Board has a Gender Diversity objective to maintain at least two female Board members, and to take opportunities to increase over time that number where it is consistent with skills, experience and other requirements, as well as global best practice. The Bank currently has four female Board members or 27% of its total composition. Six of the Board members are over 65 years old. Seven are between 50 to 65. Two Board members are between 30 to 49.

The Board is composed of members with various backgrounds, skills, and experience (both local and global), offering different viewpoints and competencies that can be a competitive advantage in formulating business strategy and improving company performance. Profiles of the Board members may be found on page 189 of this report and may also be found on the corporate website.

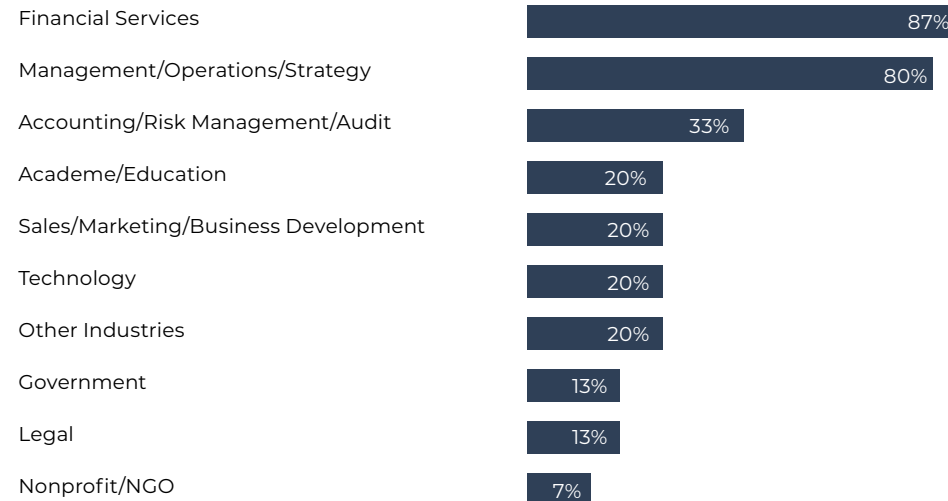
DIRECTORS' SNAPSHOT



BOARD SECTORAL EXPERIENCE



BOARD EXPERIENCE DIVERSITY



The Bank recognizes and embraces the benefits of having a diverse Board and sees increasing diversity at the Board level as an essential element in maintaining a competitive advantage.

The Bank's Board is composed of members belonging to different age groups, genders, and nationalities. Their varied backgrounds, skills and experience contribute to the effective governance of the Bank's business, its long-term success, and sustained competitiveness and profitability.

SEPARATION OF ROLES

GRI 2-10, 2-12

The roles of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer are kept separate to ensure that there is an appropriate balance of power, increased accountability, and better capacity for independent decision-making by the Board.

The Chairman is responsible for ensuring the effective functioning of the Board and maintaining a relationship of trust with Board members. He makes sure that a sound decision making process is in place by encouraging critical discussions, with dissenting or independent views being expressed, discussed, and given due respect and consideration.

The Chairman is assisted by a Corporate Secretary who is responsible for the safekeeping and preservation of the integrity of the meeting minutes of the Board and its committees, as well as other official records of the corporation.

SELECTION PROCESS

GRI 2-11

The Bank sources its candidates through professional management associations such as Financial Executives Institute of the Philippines (FINEX) and the Institute of Corporate Directors (ICD), as well as referrals of other Board members and Senior Management. Procedures are in place to allow the stockholders to nominate and elect Directors to the Board. The recommended candidates are submitted to the Nominations and Remuneration Committee either via direct submission or through the Office of the Corporate Secretary. From among the nominees cleared by the Nominations and Remuneration Committee and endorsed by the Board, the shareholders elect the Board members during the annual meeting of shareholders.

The Board also created a Search Committee from among the members of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to ensure efficiency and thoroughness in the search for Directors and Senior

Management. The Committee has the authority to negotiate terms and conditions with candidates.

The Board of Directors oversees the selection process to appoint a competent Management team by applying Fit and Proper standards, integrity, technical expertise, and experience in the institution or business as key considerations.

INDUCTION AND CONTINUOUS TRAINING

New directors, upon onboarding, are given an Orientation Program on the Bank's businesses and control functions.

Continuing education is provided through trainings by the Bank and by outside service providers accredited by the BSP and the SEC. In May 2024, the Board members, together with Senior Officers, attended a continuing Corporate Governance training program, facilitated by the Center for Global Best Practices. The training program covered the areas of Change Management,

Quality Management System, and Data Privacy Management. The Board members have continuous access to the Bank's #BetterBankingisSustainable SharePoint site, which is a repository of all internal content on the Bank's sustainability framework, so that they can self-read sustainability-related materials.

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

GRI 2-18

The Corporate Governance and Nominations and Remuneration Committees, with the support of the Compliance Office and Committee Secretariats, facilitate the annual performance assessment of the Board of Directors, as a collegial body and individually as Directors, the different Board and Management Committees, the Chairman, the Corporate Secretary, and the Chief Executive Officer.

Performance assessment guidelines are continuously enhanced to strengthen the review mechanism and ensure accuracy of performance evaluation. The current profile of the Board is reviewed to ensure conformity with the set qualification standards and that appropriate skills are aligned with the strategic objectives of the Bank. The assessment covers full compliance with the provisions and requirements of the Bank's Manual of Corporate Governance. For FY 2024, the evaluation was conducted by an external facilitator, KPMG R.G. Manabat and Co., to comply with the three-year requirement of the SEC Code of Corporate Governance. The results were presented to the Board in February 2025 as part of the evaluation of members who may be seeking re-election.

The performance evaluation of the members of the Board are endorsed to the Nominations and Remuneration Committee as part of the nominations process. The nominees for Board positions are endorsed to the shareholders for election during the annual meeting of stockholders.

For Senior Management, the Bank implements a performance-based system where each officer is required to define their Key Result Areas (KRA) for

the year. Objectives and deliverables are specifically stated and conditions that warrant a specific rating are defined. Performance is assessed relative to the set KRAs through a performance appraisal rating system at the end of the year. The performance appraisal process ensures that KRAs stem from or are aligned with the Bank's overall objectives. The Bank uses a bell curve to differentiate performance among employees. The process of reaching the bell curve is called Performance Rating Calibration. This process is where the performance of senior officers is reviewed by the CEO, the Head of HCM, and the Heads of Business and Enabling groups. The calibrated ratings and the recommended performance bonuses are then presented to the Nominations and Remuneration Committee of the Board for further deliberations and approval. The approved calibrated ratings serve as a significant basis for distribution of performance bonuses and other decisions related to reward, such as promotions, merit increases, and availment of certain benefits among others.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Security Bank declares and pays out dividends from the earned surplus or net profits of the Bank as often and at such times as the Board of Directors may determine, with dividend pay-outs for common shares, generally ranging from 15% to 30% of the prior year's Net Income After Taxes (NIAT).

REMUNERATION

GRI 2-19, 2-20, 2-21

The aggregate executive compensation during the last two fiscal years for all officers and directors amounted to PHP7.6 billion and PHP6.4 billion in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The directors receive fees and bonuses, while the executive directors receive salaries, bonuses, and other usual bank benefits that are already included in the amounts stated above, with per diem of PHP16.5 million and PHP17 million in 2024 and 2023 respectively, as approved by the Board of Directors commensurate

to their attendance and individual contributions in meetings of the Board and committees. Executive directors are entitled to fixed compensation and performance-based bonuses plus fees for attendance in meetings. Non-executive directors receive performance based bonuses and fees for attendance in meetings of the Board and its committees. The directors have no other compensation plan or arrangement with the Bank. No warrants or options are held by them.

The executive officers receive salaries, bonuses, and other usual bank benefits that are included in the amounts stated. Aside from these, they have no other compensation plan or arrangement with the Bank and do not hold warrants or options.

Security Bank provides Senior Management with a remuneration program that is equitable and commensurate to the responsibilities of each key officer. The Bank maintains a competitive remuneration standard among industry peers to promote overall motivation and satisfaction, taking into consideration current industry trends and regulatory provisions, as well as alignment with the long-term interests of the Bank, including the overall business and risk strategy.

The Bank's philosophy is to provide appropriate remuneration based on specific financial and nonfinancial metrics to measure performance and set specific provisions for key officers with significant influence on the overall risk profile of the Bank.

SUCCESSION AND BOARD REFRESHMENT PLAN

The Bank established a succession plan and board refreshment policy that ensures continuity of leadership of the Bank in case of retirement or separation. Vacancies in the Board may be filled through appointment or election of a qualified individual by the remaining directors, if still constituting a quorum. Otherwise, the stockholders shall fill such vacancy in the regular annual meeting, or a special meeting called for that purpose.

SUCCESSION PLAN

The Succession Plan for the Board takes into consideration that regular Board members are those with a stake, or who have shareholdings, in the Bank.

The regular Board members are those with a stake, or who have shareholdings, in the Bank.

For Senior Management, the succession plan considers execution of the Succession Program and periodic review of the potential successor's progress per Development Plan. The Succession Program primarily covers the following major activities: identifying critical roles that need succession management; establishing required capabilities for these critical roles; identifying successors;

and investing in fit-for-purpose development activities to enhance their competence and readiness.

RETIREMENT POLICY

GRI 201-3

The Bank sets the normal retirement age at 60 years old. An employee may, however, apply for early retirement at the age of 50 provided he/she has served the Bank for a minimum of 10 years counted from hiring date.

The Bank, nevertheless, has the option to re-hire an employee after the attainment of age 60, on a fixed term basis.

BOARD REFRESHMENT POLICY

- The new Board members elected starting 2017 shall

not stand for election for any term that begins after their 75th birthdays.

- Existing Board members beyond the age of 70 who have been with the Board prior to 2017 shall be allowed an extension of 10 years.
- Existing Board members below the age of 70 who have been with the Board prior to 2017 shall be allowed an extension of 10 years after they reach the age of 75.

BOARD MEETINGS

The Board meets every last Tuesday of the month in accordance with the Bank's by-laws. A schedule of the Board meetings is presented to the new Board upon their election in April as part of the Organizational Board meeting. In 2024, the Board held a total of 15 meetings.

GRI 2-9

Name of Director	Attendance*	Percentage
Frederick Y. Dy	15 of 15 meetings	100%
Cirilo P. Noel	15 of 15 meetings	100%
Diana P. Aguilar	14 of 15 meetings	93%
Daniel S. Dy	15 of 15 meetings	100%
Nobuya Kawasaki	14 of 15 meetings	93%
Maria Cristina A. Tingson	15 of 15 meetings	100%
Juichi Umeno	15 of 15 meetings	100%
Sanjiv Vohra	15 of 15 meetings	100%
Gerard H. Brimo	14 of 15 meetings	93%
Enrico S. Cruz	15 of 15 meetings	100%
Jikyeong Kang	15 of 15 meetings	100%
Jose Perpetuo M. Lotilla	14 of 15 meetings	93%
Esther Wileen S. Go	15 of 15 meetings	100%
Napoleon L. Nazareno	13 of 15 meetings	87%
Stephen G. Tan**	10 of 10 meetings	100%
Alfonso L. Salcedo, Jr.***	5 of 5 meetings	100%

*Excluding Organizational Meetings

**Stephen G. Tan was selected to the Board effective May 7, 2024.

***Term of Alfonso L. Salcedo, Jr. ended on May 7, 2024.

Name of Director	No. of years as Director	Total no. of Direct (D) and Indirect (I) Shares as of Dec. 31, 2024		Nature of Beneficial Owner	% of Total Voting Shares
		Common Stock	Preferred Stock		
Frederick Y. Dy	36 years	86,865,273	335,207,671	Direct	24.07%
Diana P. Aguilar	8 years	10	0	Direct	0.00%
Jikyeong Kang	8 years	10	0	Direct	0.00%
Napoleon L. Nazareno	8 years	10	0	Direct	0.00%
Cirilo P. Noel	7 years	10	0	Direct	0.00%
Gerard H. Brimo	6 years	10	0	Direct	0.00%
Sanjiv Vohra	6 years	300,010	0	Direct	0.02%
Enrico S. Cruz	5 years	187,010	0	Direct	0.01%
Daniel S. Dy	4 years	30,229,655	256,951,638	Direct/ Indirect	16.38%
Esther Wileen S. Go	4 years	10	0	Direct	0.00%
Jose Perpetuo M. Lotilla	4 years	3	0	Direct	0.00%
Nobuya Kawasaki	2 years	1	0	Direct	0.00%
Juichi Umeno	2 years	1	0	Direct	0.00%
Maria Cristina A. Tingson	2 years	10	0	Direct	0.00%
Stephen G. Tan	7 months	10	0	Direct	0.00%

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN RECORD AND BENEFICIAL OWNERS

Owners of record of more than 5% of the Bank's voting securities as of December 31, 2024 were as follows:

GRI 2-1

Title of Class	Name, address or Record Owner/Beneficial Owner, and relationship with Issuer	Name of Beneficial Owner	Citizenship	No. of Shares Held	% of Total Voting Shares
Common Preferred	The Bank of Tokyo - Mitsubishi UFJ. Ltd. (now known as MUFG Bank, Ltd.) Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	BTMU (MUFG)	Non-Filipino	150,707,778 200,000,000	8.59% 11.41%
Common Preferred	Frederick Y. Dy 23/F Security Bank Centre 6776 Ayala Ave., Makati City	Frederick Y. Dy	Filipino	86,865,273* 335,207,671	4.95% 19.12%
Common Preferred	Daniel S. Dy 18/F Security Bank Centre 6776 Ayala Ave., Makati City	Daniel S. Dy	Filipino	30,229,655 256,951,638***	1.72% 14.65%
Common	PCD Nominee Corporation Equitable Tower, Paseo de Roxas, Makati City	Various Stockholders Client	Filipino	191,120,180**	10.90%
Common	PCD Nominee Corporation Various Stockholders Client Equitable Tower, Paseo de Roxas, Makati City	Various Stockholders Client	Non-Filipino	137,426,520****	7.84%

*Inclusive of 28,264,524 shares of Frederick Y. Dy lodged with PCD Nominee Corp.

**Net of 28,264,524 shares of Frederick Y. Dy lodged with PCD Nominee Corp. and 30,229,655 shares of Daniel S. Dy of a corporate shareholder of Issuer

***Inclusive of the 35,714,994 indirect shares/Shareholder

****Net of 150,707,778 shares of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. lodged in PCD Nominee Corp. (Non-Filipino)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Function

- Exercise the authority of the Board of Directors as delegated by the Board and as may be allowed by law during intervals between meetings of the Board of Directors.
- Provides oversight of the financial management of the Group, including strategic and financial planning, the budget, capital planning and compliance with regulatory limits with respect to capital, liquidity ratios and other measures as may be required by the relevant regulatory agencies.
- With the support of the Risk Oversight Committee, provides financial strategic direction to achieve the objective regarding investments, derivative activities, balance sheet management, interest rate, and foreign risk management.
- Provides strategic direction with regard to liquidity position, including issuance of short- and long-term debt, generation of short- and long-term financial assets.
- Approves the sale of ROPA as recommended by the Asset Disposal Committee.
- Approves and Endorses Major Expenditures based on Major Expenditures Policy (MEP).
- Reviews Investor Relations activities.
- Reviews and monitors the company's debt ratings, dialogue with the credit agencies, and bank credit arrangements.

Composition	Attendance	Percentage
Daniel S. Dy - Chairman *	23	100%
Maria Cristina A. Tingson Vice Chairperson **	15	100%
Cirilo P. Noel ***	22	96%
Diana P. Aguilar	23	100%
Sanjiv Vohra	22	96%
Enrico S. Cruz (Independent Director Non-voting)	23	100%
Esther Wileen S. Go (Independent Director Non-voting)	22	96%

*Appointed as Chairman effective May 7, 2024

**Additional member of the Committee effective May 7, 2024

***Chairman from January 1 – May 6, 2024

Number of meetings in 2024: 23

Accomplishments:

- Reviewed and endorsed the strategic initiatives, financial performance, and budget plan to the Board.
- Approved sale of ROPA and NROPA as recommended by the Asset Disposal Committee.
- Assessed impact and proposed mitigation to address various market, competitive, and legislative developments on the Bank's financials.
- Reviewed and updated the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), Business Model in compliance with the Liquidity Coverage Ratio, based on BSP-prescribed parameters and the Bank's parameters.
- Approved and endorsed the dividend policy for the Bank's common and preferred shareholders to the Board.
- Reviewed the Bank's and business segments' monthly and quarterly performance.
- Assessed, approved, and endorsed the major expenditures of the Bank for both strategic and major initiatives.
- Conducted the annual review of the Committee Charter and provided oversight to management level committees for effective management of relevant risk (i.e., Asset Disposal Committee, Asset and Liability Committee, and Product Committee).

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

Function

- Oversee the compliance function and assist the BOD in fulfilling its corporate governance responsibilities across a broad range of areas, including sustainability.
- Responsible for ensuring the BOD's effectiveness and due observance of corporate governance principles and guidelines.

Composition	Attendance	Percentage
Jose Perpetuo M. Lotilla Chairman (ID) *	12	100%
Cirilo P. Noel - Vice Chairman	10	83%
Gerard H. Brimo - Member (ID)	10	83%
Nobuya Kawasaki - Member	6	50%
Napoleon L. Nazareno Member (ID) **	10	83%

*Appointed as Chairman in May 7, 2024 member from January 1, 2024 – May 6, 2024

**Appointed as Chairman from January 1, 2024 – May 6, 2024 member May 7, 2024 onwards

Number of meetings in 2024: 12

Accomplishments:

- Reviewed and endorsed the following for Board approval:
 - Bank's 2023 Integrated Annual Corporate Governance Report (IAGCR)
 - Annual performance assessment of the Board, Board-level and Management-level Committees
 - Amendments to the Manual of Corporate Governance
 - Enhancement of the Compliance Assurance Risk Prioritization Criteria
 - Additional KPIs under eKYC and Delegation of KPI under Periodic KYC and 2023 ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard
 - Amendments to the Sustainability Committee Charter and Sustainability Framework
 - Updates and Amendments to the Data Privacy Policy, and Personal Investment Policy (PIP)
 - Reviewed the Integrity Committee (IC) Committee Charter including the function of Committee on Corrective Action (CCA) and Committee on Decorum (COD)
 - Annual review of the Corporate Governance Committee Charter
- Facilitated the completion of Annual Corporate Governance Training (SEC requirement) and submission of the Certificates before deadline date.
- Reviewed results of performance evaluation of Compliance Office and Chief Compliance Officer.

- Performed oversight of the Compliance function, including review of the BSP Report of Examination and assessment of replies and periodic reports of the Compliance Office, monitoring of implementation of the Compliance Plan covering General Regulations and AML, evaluation of results of independent compliance testing, updates on policies and manuals relating to Corporate Governance, Compliance Program, and MLPP.
- Reviewed administrative cases on a quarterly basis,
- Provided oversight of the following management Committees: Sustainability, Integrity, Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), and Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism (AMLCFT) Committees.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Function

Assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities on the integrity of the Bank's financial statements and the effectiveness of internal controls and risk management, and compliance with laws and regulations.

Composition	Attendance	Percentage
Gerard H. Brimo Chairman (ID)	6	100%
Cirilo P. Noel - Vice Chairman	6	100%
Napoleon L. Nazareno Member (ID) *	4	100%
Jose Perpetuo M. Lotilla Member (ID)	1	50%

*Appointed as member effective May 7, 2024 (vice Director Lotilla)

Number of meetings in 2024: 6

Accomplishments:

- Reviewed the effectiveness of internal controls including financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management.
- Evaluated the integrity of the Bank's financial statements and the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting.
- Reviewed and approved the annual internal audit risk assessment and plan to ensure its conformity with the objectives of the Bank, including any changes ensuring appropriate coverage of risk and compliance with regulatory requirements.

- Reviewed the performance and remuneration of the Head of Internal Audit and the External Auditor.
- Monitored outstanding internal and external audit issues, including whistleblowing cases.
- Approved the appointment/retention of the External Auditor, including non-audit services.
- Reported on the performance of internal audit function and significant internal audit findings including management agreed actions to the Board.
- Reviewed the adequacy of the Committee Charter and the Internal Audit Charter.
- Reviewed the results of the internal periodic and independent external quality assurance review.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS COMMITTEE

Function

Ensure that transactions with related parties across the Security Bank Group are handled in a sound and prudent manner, with integrity and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations to protect the interest of depositors and stakeholders.

Composition	Attendance	Percentage
Napoleon L. Nazareno Chairman (ID) *	7	88%
Jose Perpetuo M. Lotilla Vice Chairman (ID) **	12	100%
Diana P. Aguilar - Member	12	100%
Gerard H. Brimo (ID) ***	4	100%

*Appointed as Chairman effective May 7, 2024 (vice Director Lotilla who was appointed as Vice Chairman)

**Appointed as Vice Chairman effective May 7, 2024 (vice Director Brimo)

***Vice Chairman from January 1 – May 6, 2024

Number of meetings in 2024: 12

Accomplishments:

- Approved updates to the Related Party Transactions Policy which is applicable to the Bank and its subsidiaries and affiliates.
- Reviewed and endorsed material RPT transactions for Board approval ensuring that transactions were conducted in a manner that protected the Bank from any potential conflict of interest and that the terms and conditions given were on an arm's length basis.

- Noted and endorsed non-material RPT transactions for Board confirmation.
- Approved the amendment to the RPTC Charter.

NOMINATIONS AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Function

- Review and evaluate the qualifications of all persons nominated to the Board and other appointments that require Board approval.
- Assess the effectiveness of the Board's processes and procedures in the election and replacement of directors.
- Establish a formal and transparent procedure for developing policy on remuneration of directors and officers to ensure that compensation is consistent with the Bank's culture, strategy, and the business environment in which the Bank operates.

Composition	Attendance	Percentage
Jikyeong Kang Chairperson (ID)	13	100%
Enrico S. Cruz Vice Chairman (ID)	13	100%
Gerardo H. Brimo (ID)	12	92%
Daniel S. Dy	13	100%
Maria Cristina A. Tingson	13	100%

Number of meetings in 2024: 13

Accomplishments:

- Evaluated and recommended new Board membership.
- Reviewed and approved the following:
 - Annual performance of the individual Directors and the President and CEO
 - Senior Officer new hires
 - Various HR and employee benefits related policies as recommended by the People Empowerment Committee
 - Adequacy of Committee Charter
 - Adequacy of the organizational changes and structure
 - Board and committee assignments
 - Concurrent and interlocking officership and directorships assignments
 - Executive compensation disclosures

- Reviewed manpower reports.
- Oversight on the transformation of HR systems (HeRO) and Employee Value Proposition (EVP).
- Oversight of the People Empowerment and SBC Retirement Committees.

RISK OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

Function

Responsible for the development, approval, and oversight of the Enterprise Risk Management Framework and program of the Bank and its Subsidiaries, including its implementation by management.

- Define the Group's risk appetite. In setting the risk appetite, the Committee takes into account the business environment, regulatory landscape, and the Group's long-term interests, overall business objectives, and ability to manage risk.
- Approve and oversee adherence to the risk appetite statement (RAS), risk appetite levels and risk tolerance limits.
- Oversee the development of, approves, and oversees the implementation of policies and procedures relating to the management of risks throughout the Group.
- Define organizational responsibilities of the risk management function following the three (3) lines of defense framework. The business line functions will represent the first line of defense; the risk management and compliance functions, the second line of defense; and the internal audit function, the third line of defense.

Composition	Attendance	Percentage
Enrico S. Cruz - Chairman (ID)	16	100%
Esther Wileen S. Go Vice Chairperson (ID)	15	94%
Napoleon L. Nazareno (ID)	10	63%
Jikyeong Kang (ID)	11	69%
Cirilo P. Noel	12	75%
Juichi Umeno	14	88%
Maria Cristina A. Tingson *	10	100%
Alfonso L. Salcedo, Jr. **	5	83%

*Appointed as ROC member effective May 7, 2024 (vice Director Salcedo, Jr.)
 **Term as Director ended May 7, 2024

Number of meetings in 2024: 16

Accomplishments:

- Strengthened risk management by enhancing the existing credit, market, liquidity, environmental and social, and operational risk policies.
- Reviewed and approved all trading activities and its exceptions, and business risk review relating to business units.
- Approved various credit, market, liquidity, and operational risk policies to strengthen risk management practices and align with regulatory changes, such as:
 - Market Risk policies relating to current trading and brokering programs, after-hours trading and business model
 - Credit Risk policies for wholesale and retail lending, Approving Authorities and Credit Limits, Credit Classifications and documentary requirements for corporate and retail loans
 - Operational Risk policies relating to Fraud Risk Management Framework, Business Continuity Management Framework, Crisis Management Policy, Reputational Risk Management, Third Party Risk Management Framework, Environmental and Social Risk Management Framework and Information Security Policy notation of the Outsourcing Committee's third-party service provider evaluation and accreditation.
 - Model development and recalibration of ECL models across all credit risk taking businesses and model risk management of all risk and business models
 - Updates on market, liquidity, credit and operational risks of the Bank's Trust Division and subsidiaries
- Approved and endorsed for confirmation of the Board the Contingency Funding Plan appropriate for the Bank and Subsidiaries and the ICAAP document and Recovery Plan.

INFORMATION SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Function

Responsible for the oversight and maintenance of the Bank's Information Security Strategic Plan (ISSP) and Information Security Program (ISP). Ensures that emerging technology and fraud risks associated with customer accounts are addressed through comprehensive and proactive measures. This includes regular reviews, updates, and the implementation of best practices to safeguard the Bank's information assets. Oversees

the management of Information Technology (IT) risks, ensuring that all technological aspects are secure and resilient against potential threats.

- Oversee, review, and approve the development, implementation, and annual update of the ISSP and ISP, including all related security policies.
- Provide guidance in the development of the Bank's policies, risk appetite, and limits relevant to the management of technology, information security, and business continuity risks. This ensures that current and emerging risk exposures align with the Bank's strategic direction and overall risk appetite.
- Receive, review, and provide inputs on reports of significant risk issues identified by management ensuring that these risks are promptly assessed, mitigated, corrected, and monitored.
- Periodically review the Bank's contingency/crisis management and business continuity and disaster recovery plans with Management to ensure operational resiliency.
- Ensure that the Information Security Risk Management function has adequate staff and resources and carry out their responsibilities independently, objectively, and effectively.
- Mandate risk awareness training for all employees, appropriate to their positions, and ensure these skills are maintained as required.

Composition	Attendance	Percentage
Esther Wileen S. Go Chairperson (ID)	11	100%
Napoleon L. Nazareno Vice Chairman (ID)	7	64%
Enrico S. Cruz (ID)	11	100%
Juichi Umeno	9	82%
Maria Cristina A. Tingson *	5	75%
Alfonso L. Salcedo Jr. **	3	71%

*Appointed member of ISRMC effective May 7, 2024 (vice Director Salcedo Jr.)
 **Term as Director ended May 7, 2024

Number of meetings in 2024: 11

Accomplishments:

- Approval of the ISSP, ISP, and ISRMC Charter to align with the evolving regulatory environment and Bank strategy.

- Oversaw Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) intended to measure and aid the management of information security and technology risks. Effective monitoring of identified high and medium-risk items from key business processes, including project and change management activities, to ensure effective risk management and mitigation.
- Guided Management in continuous assessment and adoption of strategies to address evolving threats and vulnerabilities.
- Supervised the Bank in maintaining certification compliance with ISO 27001:2022 Information Security Management Systems (ISMS), ensuring adherence to the highest standards of information security.
- Guided the implementation of the ISSP and ISP to align with the Bank's business goals and objectives. Areas of key input include the following:
 - Information Security and Technology Risk Management
 - Application Security/Patch Management
 - Identity and Access Management
 - Asset Inventory Management
 - ATM Security Management
 - Information Security Projects and continuous improvement
 - Business Continuity Risk and Program Management
- Directed the alignment with the Zero Trust Framework, minimizing security risks and ensuring robust protection of sensitive data and systems throughout the Bank's technology growth.
- Supported the Bank's achievement of certification compliance with ISO 22301:2019 Business Continuity Management Systems (BCMS).
- Reviewed IS/IT and fraud incidents impacting the Bank's operations, challenged root cause, and formulated sustainable action plans to address them.

SENIOR CREDIT COMMITTEE

Function

The highest credit decision-making body. Reviews and approves proposals and facilities related to credit (except for DOSRI and material RPT accounts which are reviewed and endorsed for Board approval). Approves remedial and/or recovery strategies of the Bank for identified problem loan accounts. Works closely with the Risk Oversight Committee (ROC) in managing the overall credit risk of the Bank.

Composition	Attendance	Percentage
Maria Cristina A. Tingson Chairperson	48	98%
Stephen G. Tan Vice Chairman (ID) *	26	79%
Sanjiv Vohra	41	84%
Cirilo P. Noel **	35	71%
Juichi Umeno ***	31	94%
Enrico S. Cruz (Independent Director Non-voting)	49	100%
Alfonso L. Salcedo, Jr. ****	16	100%

*Appointed as Vice Chairman effective May 7, 2024 numerical replacement of Director Salcedo, Jr.

**Vice Chairman from January 1 – May 6, 2024

***Additional member effective May 7, 2024

****Term as Director ended May 7, 2024

Number of meetings in 2024: 49

Accomplishments:

- Reviewed and approved credit transactions over authority limits of Credit Committee.
- Reviewed and approved the streamlining of process approvals including the use of Swimlane criteria.

TRUST COMMITTEE

Function

A special committee that reports directly to the Board and is primarily responsible for overseeing the Trust, IMA and Other Fiduciary businesses of the Bank through its Trust and Asset Management Group (TAMG), including the oversight of investments of funds and assets contributed to and held by these Trust, IMA and Other Fiduciary accounts.

Composition	Attendance	Percentage
Diana P. Aguilar - Chairperson	5	100%
Jose Perpetuo M. Lotilla Vice Chairman *	3	80%
Ma. Christina A. Tingson **	4	100%
Sanjiv Vohra	4	80%
Maricar R. Lopez - Trust Officer	4	80%
Napoleon L. Nazareno ***	1	100%
Alfonso L. Salcedo, Jr. ****	1	100%

*Appointed as Vice Chairman effective May 7, 2025 (vice Director Salcedo, Jr.)

**Appointed as member effective May 07, 2024 (vice Director Nazareno)

***Member from January 1 – May 6, 2024

****Term as Director ended May 7, 2024

Number of meetings in 2024: 5

Accomplishments:

- Convened five TC meetings in 2024 and discussed the following matters:
 - Update on performance (AUM and Profitability) of TAMG and allow the Committee to recommend processes and ways to improve its profitability and operational efficiencies.
 - Update on market updates, views, and outlook of the Investments' Team and give its recommendation on improving return performance.
 - Review the business model from time to time, considering product profitability, standard fees, and trust products to offer given the market developments (high interest rate volatility in FI and Equity markets).
 - Update on Compliance and Risk matters arising out of TAMG investment and fiduciary activities.
 - Update on status on external, internal, and regulatory audit related matters, Account Governance report on document deficiencies, results of administrative and investments' review of accounts managed and administered by TAMG. Update on queries raised by the Committee including updates on action items committed by TAMG that were raised and discussed during the previous meeting.

- Approved the following:
 - Trust Group's 2025 Budget, AUM size, profitability.
 - Changes in Trust Group's organizational structure including manpower count.
 - Amendments and enhancements of internal policies, including: a) amendments to the Best Execution Policy of the Group; b) amendments to the Trust Committee Charter as recommended by the Compliance Group; c) amendments to the Trust Manual to include standard fees per product, guidelines for setting fees for new products, inclusion of BSP Securities to TAMG's Investment Processes, insertion of ESG Policy and Offsite/Work from Home Policy and removal of the BRITE Branches Policy for UITFs; and d) amendments to the UITF Plan Rules.
 - Additional Electronic Money Issuer Trust Accounts and amendments to the benchmarks of SB Feeder and Peso money market funds.
 - Related Party transactions that included:
 - I. The Bank as Counterparty and Debt Issuer, including the Fixed Rate Corporate 5-year Bonds.
 - II. FWD IMAs including the fees to be charged.
 - III. MUFG and the Bank each as Counterparty and Debt Issuer SB Finance Company, Inc. and SBM Leasing, each as Debt Issuer SB Equities, Inc. as Counterparty (Equity Broker).
 - Inclusion of ISHARES 0-3 Month Treasury Bond ETF, Vanguard Short-Term Treasury ETF (VGSH US) and Vanguard Intermediate-Term Corporate Bond ETF (VCIT US), iShares Gold Trust Micro (IAUM) and SPDR Gold Minishares Trust (GLDM) to TAMG's investment universe.
 - Accreditation of new Debt and Equity Issuers and revalidation of existing Debt, Equity Issuers and ETFs.
 - Minutes of all Trust Committee Meetings held in 2024.
- Provided guidance to TAMG on the following:
 - Marketing and sales initiatives, catch-up plans, new products, standard fees per product, new regulations, and market scanning to help grow the AUM at faster pace.
 - Challenges of the Trust and Asset Management business on the back of market trends, competition, market volatilities, and how challenges could also be opportunistic for the business.
 - Addressing of customer and audit concerns and issues.
 - Identified process and policy enhancements from findings on industry and market scan as reported to the Committee.

TRANSFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE (TTC)

Function

Oversee the development and implementation of strategy, transformation, innovation and information technology initiatives of the Bank and its subsidiaries and affiliates, in support of the Group's vision, mission, and strategic objectives.

- Advise the Bank in all major strategy, transformation, and information technology initiatives in terms of strategy, culture, process, leadership, technology, and structure.
- Oversee the strategic transformation, and technology initiatives. Recommend the Bank's Strategy and Transformation for Board approval.
 - Recommend the Bank's Information technology architecture and strategic plan for Board approval.
 - Review proposed strategic, transformation and information technology initiatives and projects for risk, value, potential returns, and support of the Bank's strategic plans.
 - Endorse Major Expenditure Proposals (MEP) related to strategic programs and projects to the Executive Committee (ExCom) and Board.
 - Monitor the implementation and execution of various strategic, transformation and information technology initiatives and projects across the Bank based on goals, cost, and benefits defined in the MEP and the SMART goals (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-Bound). Scope of programs governed in TTC will be deemed strategic as per classification/definition approved by TTC.
- Review and approve IT policies.
- Ensure that a review of IT procedures and standards is performed at least on an annual basis.
- Report to the Board on the IT performance, status of strategic projects and associated risks, and other significant issues.
- Appoint members of the Senior Management Team, who will be part of the Enterprise Control Board (ECB) that will ensure alignment of the IT projects with the Bank's Strategic Plan. The TTC shall review and approve the ECB Charter on an annual basis.

Composition	Attendance	Percentage
Esther Wileen S. Go (ID) Chairperson	13	100%
Jikyeong Kang (ID) Vice Chairperson	10	77%
Sanjiv Vohra	12	92%
Daniel S. Dy	12	92%
Eduardo M. Olbes	11	85%
Lucose T. Eralil	11	85%

Number of meetings in 2024: 13

Accomplishments:

- Reviewed the proposed strategic transformation, and information technology initiatives and projects for risk, value, potential returns, and support of the Bank's strategic plans.
- Endorsed MEP related to strategic programs and projects to the ExCom and Board.
- Monitored the implementation and execution of various strategic, transformation and information technology initiatives and projects across the Bank based on goals, cost, and benefits defined in the MEP and the SMART goals .
- Reviewed and approved IT policies, procedures, guidelines, and standards.
- Reviewed and reported the IT performance, status of strategic projects and associated risks, and other significant issues to the Board.



Compliance Policy

The Bank is committed to complying with all banking and consumer laws and regulations.

All employees are expected to fully comply with and adhere to the letter and the spirit of these laws and regulations in a consistent manner. The Bank regularly enhances the formal and structured compliance program embedded in its Compliance Risk Management System, which is an integral part of the Bank's Culture and Risk Governance Framework. This system assists Management and the Board in identifying and mitigating risks that may erode the franchise value of the Bank.

Compliance risks, at a high level, include the following:

- Risk of money laundering, sanctions violations, bribery and corruption, and KYC failure.
- Risk of failing to comply with regulatory obligations such as relationships with regulators, responding to regulatory changes, obtaining appropriate licenses, conducting cross border activities without considering applicable local laws and regulations, and maintaining prudential regulatory requirements.

If not effectively managed, the Bank may run the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss, or reputational damage. As such, Compliance Risk Management is a responsibility and shared accountability of all personnel, officers, and the Board of Directors.

Compliance system

The Bank's Compliance System promotes a culture of Group-wide adherence to compliance standards and allows for the identification and mitigation of compliance risks that may erode the Bank's franchise value. The Compliance System reinforces the stature of the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) as independent from the Bank's business activities, reporting functionally to the Corporate Governance Committee and administratively to the President or his delegate. The CCO is deemed as the Senior Officer for purposes of administering the Group's Compliance Program and interacting with the regulators on compliance-related issues and developments. The CCO is a member of key committees such as AML, Outsourcing, Sustainability, and Integrity Committees.

The Compliance System is supported by the effective and efficient oversight of the Board of Directors and Senior Management, as well as by sound policies and procedures embodied in a Board-approved Compliance Policy and Program Manual (Manual). The Manual is being implemented by Senior Management, and includes the employment of robust internal controls and the regular conduct of audit. The Board-approved policy also defines the Group compliance framework and provides the structure adopted by the Group, where the compliance function is established primarily within the Parent Bank. The policy includes the overall responsibility of the Parent Bank's compliance function to likewise manage, or oversee the management of, the compliance risk exposures of subsidiaries/affiliates.

The Bank's Board-approved Compliance Program is periodically updated to strengthen the implementation of a more robust and dynamically responsive Compliance System.

Regulatory compliance

The Compliance Office oversees the implementation of the Group's Compliance Program, ensuring employee awareness and compliance with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations. The program considers the size, risk appetite, and complexities of the operations of the Group, the relevant rules and regulations that affect their operations, and the business risks that may arise due to non-compliance. Risk-based regulatory and self-assessment compliance matrices, which are aligned with the business exposures and priorities, are formulated and updated to mitigate identified business risks. These are then tested based on set verification procedures to ensure compliance and to immediately address and resolve issues and exceptions as they arise. The Compliance Office has forged strong formal alliances with the Internal Audit Group, Risk Management Group, Legal Department, Quality Assurance Officers (QAOs), and the designated Auxiliary Governance Officers (AGOs). The QAOs and AGOs are directed to primarily enforce compliance with rules and regulations pertinent to their respective units and immediately report issues or exceptions noted to the

Compliance Office. An outsourcing arrangement is in place between the Compliance Office and Internal Audit for periodic testing activities of AML controls within the branches to maximize resources and avoid duplication of processes. The Compliance Office takes a proactive role in partnering with the business and operations units to ensure a high degree of compliance across the Group, aligning its compliance activities with business priorities in light of more stringent regulations, technological innovations, and emerging threats.

Compliance awareness and understanding is promoted among officers and staff through the dissemination of regulatory issuances and the conduct of table discussions, classroom training, and e-Learning. The Compliance Office also conducts periodic compliance testing and regular monitoring of the implementation of compliance controls with timely and focused feedback on the status of business and operating units' fulfillment of regulatory responsibilities.

Through continuous dialogue and liaison with regulators and various industry associations, the Compliance Office ensures the prompt dissemination of new regulations and other developments affecting bank operations.

Financial Crime Compliance (FCC)

The Bank conducts business in conformity with the highest ethical standards to protect the integrity of the banking system, protect the diverse interests of the Bank's stockholders and other stakeholders, and protect the Bank against exposure to financial crimes. The Bank's Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention Program (MTPP) is regularly updated to incorporate all relevant regulatory updates from by BSP and AMLC, including best practices from external organizations (e.g. FATF). The updates to the Bank's MTPP include the refinements in the clients' customer due diligence, reporting requirements, compliance testing framework, and other AML/CFT controls and processes.

To promote a strong AML/CFT compliance culture and instill awareness and discipline, AML training and workshops both physical and virtual are being undertaken including timely releases of AML/CFT-related advisories. Continuous improvements are being made for AML/CFT controls with respect to people, processes, and systems to ensure that the Bank sustains the overall Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention Program.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

The Bank is committed to adhere and comply with the US government on the US Law on Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) which mandates the reporting of foreign financial assets. The Bank shall submit mandatory regulatory reports to the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which contain the needed information about the Bank's clients who are US Persons once the FATCA is ratified and passed into law in the Philippines. Preparatory to eventual compliance with the Model 1A Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) signed between the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) of the United States and the Philippines' Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), Security Bank registered as the lead of the Expanded Affiliated Group with Global Intermediary Identification Number (GIIN) as follows:

- Security Bank - VF107Z.00000.LE.608
- Security Bank Capital - VF107Z.00001.ME.608
- SB Equities - VF107Z.00003.ME.608

In adherence to the FATCA requirements, the Bank has implemented its FATCA guidelines appended in the MTPP and the Bank's Knowledge Base. The Bank has also incorporated the FATCA mandatory information in the Customer Information Form (CIF), and mandated the submission of W8-BEN/W8-BENE and W9 Forms in the pre-onboarding requirements of clients, including the Certificate of Authorization (CoA) consenting to the disclosure and/or processing of any and all information relating to a customer's account for FATCA reportorial requirement in consonance with the Data Privacy Act (DPA).

Policy on Related Party Transactions

GRI 2-15

The Bank recognizes that RPT may give rise to conflicts of interest. Thus, the Board has established an overarching policy that will ensure the effective conduct of robust due diligence, and sound reporting and monitoring of transactions of the Bank with its Related Parties (RPs).

The Board likewise constituted the RPT Committee to assist in the implementation of the RPT Policy and to review all Related Party Transactions of the Group.

The Committee ensures that transactions with related parties and directors, officers, stockholders, and their Related Interests (DOSRI) are handled in a sound and prudent manner, with integrity and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations to protect the interest of depositors, creditors, and other stakeholders.

In carrying out its function, the Committee evaluates, on an ongoing basis, existing relations between and among businesses and counterparties to ensure that all RPs are continuously identified, monitored, and subsequent changes in the relationship are captured. On a monthly basis, management, through the Committee Secretariat, submits RPT proposals based on defined threshold amounts of the Bank. The proposals are evaluated to ensure that these are not under unfavorable economic terms, taking into consideration at a minimum the charge price/interest, commission to be earned, fees, tenor, and collateral. Evaluation of RPTs also covers the identification and prevention or management of potential or actual conflicts of interest which may arise.

- The members of the Board, stockholders, and management shall disclose to the Board whether they directly, indirectly, or on behalf of third parties, have a financial interest in any transaction or matter affecting the Bank. The disclosure shall include a description of his/her material interest, the nature of the RPT, and the amount involved.
- Directors and Officers with personal interest in the transaction shall abstain from the discussion,

approval, and management of such transaction or matter affecting the Bank.

- However, where there is no Director or Officer directly involved or will be involved in the RPT, it shall be the primary responsibility of the Relationship Managers (RMs) or the person in charge of handling client accounts in the respective Business/Operation Units of the Bank and its subsidiaries and/or affiliates, to ensure that RPs and RPTs are properly identified and evaluated.

The proposals, after thorough evaluation, will be endorsed to the Board for final approval before the transactions can be affected, for those within the defined thresholds. Significant RPTs are confirmed by a majority of the Bank's stockholders during the annual meeting of stockholders.

The following table is a summary of the Bank's significant RPTs for the year 2024. Related party transactions are also disclosed in Note of the Bank's 2024 Audited Financial Statements. Full disclosures of these transactions have been made through reports filed with the appropriate regulatory agencies such as the BSP and SEC.

MATERIAL RPT FOR CONFIRMATION OF MAJORITY STOCKHOLDERS

Related Party	Total Credit Amount	Total Non-Credit Amount	Total (Credit and Non-Credit)	Total Outstanding Exposure as of 31 December 2024
Subsidiaries	PHP26,835,000,000.00	PHP1,920,000,000.00	PHP28,755,000,000.00	PHP2,631,567,782.70
DOSRI	PHP46,462,200,000.00	PHP13,652,382.63 USD227,000,000.00	PHP46,475,852,382.63 USD227,000,000.00	PHP625,412.59
Affiliates	PHP23,777,000,000.00 USD86,000,000.00	PHP5,500,000,000.00	PHP29,277,000,000.00 USD86,000,000.00	PHP2,657,142,857.18
Other Related Parties	PHP77,124,754,000.00	PHP9,628,434,000.00	PHP86,753,188,000.00	PHP13,331,345,146.14
Total	PHP174,198,954,000.00 USD86,000,000.00	PHP17,048,434,000.00 USD227,000,000.00	PHP191,261,040,382.63 USD313,000,000.00	PHP18,620,681,198.61

Data privacy

Security Bank recognizes and values the protection of personal data. The Bank's Data Protection Policy ensures that the collection and processing of personal data adheres to the general principles of transparency, legitimate purposes and proportionality, and that the Bank complies with the requirements and standards set by the Data Privacy Act of 2012 and relevant issuances of the National Privacy Commission.

A dedicated Group Data Protection Officer (DPO) appointed by the Board oversees compliance with the regulatory requirements under the DPA and provides adequate support in addressing cross-organizational privacy risks. Being part of the Compliance Group, the approach to managing compliance risks is applied to data privacy, such as advisory, issuance/review of policies and procedures, risk assessment, training and testing. The Privacy Manual serves as a guide for the Bank's employees on its privacy practices and overall Privacy Management Program. The Bank completed the baseline privacy impact assessment and gap analysis for its processes and systems in 2022 and will continue to review these on a regular basis to ensure that they remain accurate and up to date. Aside from

the e-Learning module on data privacy, additional training is also conducted for certain selected units that extensively handle customer information. A Security Incident Management Policy is also in place to ensure that any personal data breaches are reported and addressed in a timely manner. The Bank's Privacy Notice is posted on the Bank's corporate website.

Communication and training on anti-corruption policies and procedure

GRI 205-2

ANTI-BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION (ABC) POLICY

Consistent with the Bank's Code of Conduct, conflict of interest, and the principle of arm's length terms, the ABC Policy is instituted to emphasize and strengthen the ethical culture and integrity of Security Bank Group's directors, officers, and employees. The Policy defines the proper guidelines and controls on how to prevent bribery and corruption within the organization, including its subsidiaries and affiliates. The Bank and its subsidiaries are committed to the highest level of ethical behavior and adopt a Zero Tolerance approach on bribery and corruption.

The Group does not tolerate any acts of bribery and corruption including engagement in facilitation payments and acceptance of kickbacks. Sections stating clear provisions on acceptance of gifts and business hospitality including escalations are put in place to document and monitor exposure.

Relevant training and risk assessments are conducted throughout the Group as part of the Bribery and Corruption Prevention Program

Other Corporate Governance policies

GRI 2-27

PERSONAL INVESTMENT POLICY

The Bank has a Personal Investment Policy that governs personal transactions of all Security Bank Group personnel to ensure that these are done above board. Also, as a publicly listed company, the Bank strictly observes the prohibition on insider trading under Section 27 of the Securities Regulation Code (SRC). Certain Security Bank personnel, by virtue of their responsibilities, are treated as Covered Persons which consequently require their personal transactions to be subject to prior approval by the Chief Compliance Officer, Associated Person, or other Approving Authority, depending on the

type of investment vehicle and monetary value. In certain instances, they may be restricted from engaging in specific types of transactions.

The Bank complies with disclosure and black-out rules covering dealings of the directors and Senior Officers in the Bank's shares as listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange.

All Directors or Officers with the rank of Senior Vice President and up, when dealing with the Bank's shares, are required to notify the Board through the Office of the Corporate Secretary (OCS) of their intention to deal in SECB shares at least one day prior to trading and to submit the necessary SEC Form 23A (Initial Statement of Beneficial Ownership of the Securities) and/or SEC Form 23B (Statement of Changes in Beneficial Ownership of Securities) to the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Philippine Stock Exchange within three business days from initial acquisition or changes (subsequent acquisition or disposal). They shall also coordinate with the OCS to ensure the timely filing of said reports. The Bank strictly prohibits the short selling of SECB shares by any of its directors or officers in accordance with the applicable provisions of the SRC and its Amended Implementing Rules and Regulations.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

GRI 2-15

Directors, officers, and employees must avoid situations where their personal interest may conflict or appear to conflict with the interests of the Bank or its customers and acquire personal gain as a result. Additionally, they have obligations to the public at large relating to the proper handling of confidential information.

The Bank has an existing policy in place that identifies potential conflict of interest situations and the procedures that need to be undertaken. These include, but are not limited to, making the appropriate disclosures, voluntary abstention from decision-making where circumstances require, using third parties as independent reviewers, and implementing the Chinese Wall policy and the Code of Conduct.

CODE OF CONDUCT

GRI 2-25, 2-26, 406-1, 409-1, FN-CB-510a.2

The Bank's Code of Conduct outlines the rules on conduct and decorum, established operations and procedures, honesty, integrity, and ethics. It serves as a reference for the Bank's employees in maintaining their sense of responsibility and commitment to honesty, industry, and integrity—and establishes measures and standards to institute discipline.

The Bank supports a Whistleblower Program, which serves as a mechanism to prevent and detect incidents of fraud or misconduct, as well as enable fast and coordinated incident responses to protect the Bank from potential financial, regulatory, or reputational risks. It encourages and allows employees and all other stakeholders to report to speak_up@securitybank.com.ph in good faith, without fear of discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation because Management ensures anonymity and non-disclosure of information about the whistleblower other than to the investigating body.

Disclosures are directed to the Bank's whistleblowing page in its website or through Human Capital Management's (HCM's) [Speak_up](mailto:speak_up@securitybank.com.ph) team via a report form. A thorough investigation shall be conducted to establish the validity of any report in consonance with due process as prescribed by the Bank's Code of Conduct.

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

The Bank publicly discloses in a timely manner all material information which could potentially affect its viability or the interests of the stockholders. All material information is disclosed through the appropriate exchange mechanisms and posted on the Bank's website.

Risk Management

GRI 2-23, 3-3, FN-CB-550a.2, IFRS S1-27(b), IFRS S1-44(a), IFRS S2- 6(b)



The Bank's approach to Risk Management has always been rooted in our commitment to enrich lives, empower businesses, and build communities sustainably. In a year marked by continued challenges and rapidly evolving market conditions, we remained steadfast in our focus on navigating uncertainty while upholding these core values.

In times of volatility, effective Risk Management becomes not only a protective mechanism but a strategic enabler. The Bank's Risk Management Framework is designed to ensure that the Bank is resilient, adaptive, and poised to take advantage of emerging opportunities, all while safeguarding shareholders, addressing the needs of other stakeholders, and ensuring the long-term stability of the organization.

We recognize that risk is multifaceted, extending beyond financial concerns to include a broad spectrum of non-financial risks, including environmental and sustainability risks. We continue to place importance on integrating these factors into our risk management processes in order to ensure we are prepared for future challenges and shifting regulatory and societal expectations.

Achieving these Risk Management objectives is not the responsibility of a single group, but a shared responsibility across all segments and groups.

Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework

ERM provides a comprehensive and systematic approach to identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring priority and potential risks, spanning both financial and non-financial, that could impact the Bank's operations, financial performance, and reputation.

Aside from taking a holistic view of the risks, considering all potential threats across the entire organization, ERM also ensures alignment of risk decisions with strategic goals and objectives. This provides a framework to increase protection of assets, enhance profitability, and maintain competitive advantage in an increasingly challenging and uncertain environment.

RISK APPETITE AND LIMITS

The overall risk appetite of the Bank is defined through established policies and procedures, product programs, limits setting to manage risk exposures, and through defined accountabilities and responsibilities across the organization. The Bank adheres to both regulatory and internal limits approved by the Risk Oversight Committee and the Board. These limits are monitored regularly and presented to Senior Management and the appropriate committees. Any breaches are elevated for approval as appropriate, and action points are taken to address underlying issues.

RISK CULTURE

The Bank promotes a corporate culture that emphasizes accountability, ownership, high ethical standards, and risk-taking that is appropriately priced and consistent with corporate strategy and risk appetite. The aim is to have an effective risk culture where everyone in the organization identifies risks, understands the Bank's approach to risks, takes personal responsibility to manage risks in the daily business operations, and encourages others to follow their example. In addition to the various regular risk reporting and ad-hoc notifications from the Risk Management Group to Senior Management, and to the business areas, various risk communication tools including e-learnings and trainings are utilized to embed the appropriate risk culture across the Bank.

Overall governance

The Board establishes the risk appetite of the Bank and aligns the direction of the business units to achieve strategic goals. The active participation of the Board is reflected in the working committees it has established to extend its oversight into the Bank's operations.

RISK OVERSIGHT

Risk management oversight from the Board resides with the Risk Oversight Committee which reviews, approves, and ensures the effective implementation of the Bank's risk management framework.

Key responsibilities of the ROC are to:

- Advise the Board on the Bank's overall current and future risk appetite.
- Oversee Senior Management's adherence to the risk appetite statement and report on the state of risk culture of the Bank.
- Oversee the Risk Management Framework:
 - Oversee the development of and approve the Bank's primary risk management policies, risk appetite statements (RAS), and risk limits, and annually review and approve any material changes to such.
 - Work with Management to identify significant risk issues and ensure that said risks are promptly and properly assessed in terms of probability and impact, prioritized, mitigated or corrected, and monitored.
 - Ensure that there is periodic review of the effectiveness of the risk management systems, contingency plans, and recovery plans.
- Oversee the Risk Management function:
 - Ensure that the Risk Management function has adequate staff and resources and carry out their responsibilities independently, objectively, and effectively.
 - Responsible for the appointment/selection, remuneration, performance assessment, and dismissal of the Chief Risk Officer (CRO).
 - Ensure that the Risk Management function has adequate resources and effectively oversees the risk-taking activities of the Bank.
- On Capital Management which the Executive Committee oversees, provide support in addressing Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) matters, specifically on risk assessment and stress testing of scenarios.
- For Outsourcing matters:
 - Oversee the Outsourcing Committee in its role of

managing and reviewing outsourcing contracts with third party providers.

- Approve policies recommended by the Outsourcing Committee to ensure effective management of risks arising from outsourced activities.
- Oversee the risk management of the Bank's Trust and subsidiaries, with coordination and reporting to the respective boards of directors of the subsidiaries. However, the ultimate responsibility for managing risk exposures remains with the individual boards of directors of the subsidiaries.
- Take on additional responsibilities as may be designated by the Board.

A sub-committee under ROC, the Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC), was created in 2022 to closely oversee operational risks. This evolved into the Information Security Risk Management Committee Charter (ISRMC) to prioritize the management of risks inherent to the current Bank's strategy and to focus on operational resilience. Key responsibilities of the ISRMC are to:

- Oversee, review, and approve the development, implementation, and annual update of the Bank's ISSP and ISP, including all related security policies.
- Provide guidance in the development of the Bank's policies, risk appetite, and limits relevant to the management of technology, information security and business continuity risks, ensuring that current and emerging risk exposures are consistent with the Bank's strategic direction and overall risk appetite.
- Receive, review, and provide inputs to reports of significant risk issues identified by management and ensure that said risks are promptly assessed, mitigated, or corrected, and monitored.
- Periodically review with management the Bank's contingency/crisis management plans, business continuity, and disaster recovery plans to ensure operational resiliency.
- Ensure that the Information Security Risk Management function has adequate staff and resources and carry out their responsibilities independently, objectively, and effectively.

- Ensure that all employees undergo risk awareness training appropriate to their position and maintain these skills, as required.

The ISRMC reports periodically to the ROC on actions taken and significant matters reviewed by the Committee.

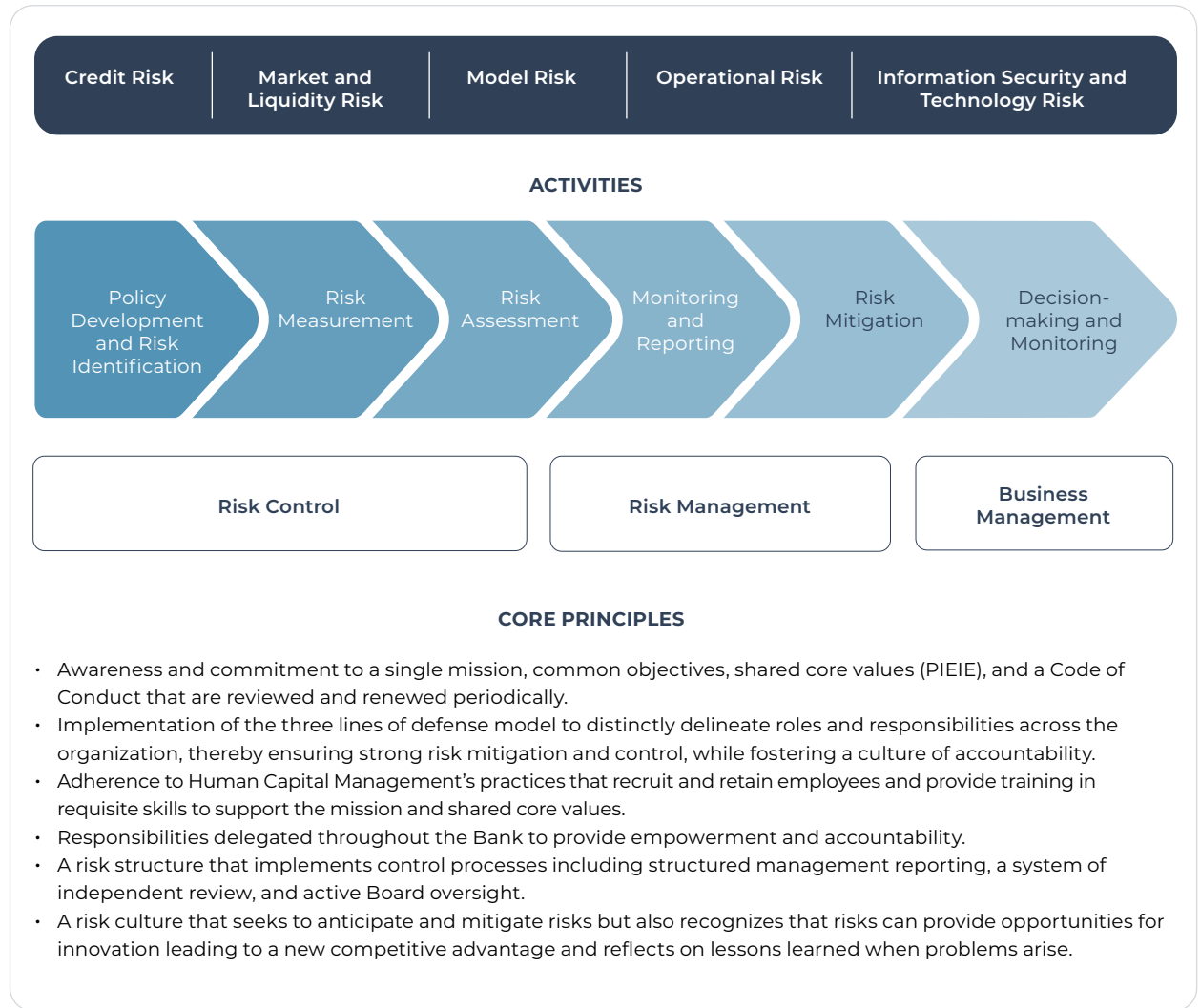
CHIEF RISK OFFICER (CRO) AND RISK MANAGEMENT GROUP ORGANIZATION

The ROC’s execution and operational arm is primarily the RMG, headed by the CRO. The CRO is independent from executive functions and business line responsibilities, operations, and revenue-generating functions, and reports directly to the ROC.

RMG maintains a proactive approach towards risk management through a robust and well-established Risk Management Framework, ensuring appropriate mitigation strategies are deployed to navigate the uncertainties. This is done through activities consisting of identifying, assessing and dimensioning, mitigating, monitoring, and reporting of risks that the Bank is exposed to, supported by principles anchored on the Bank’s core values of People, Integrity, Empowerment, Innovation, and Execution Excellence.

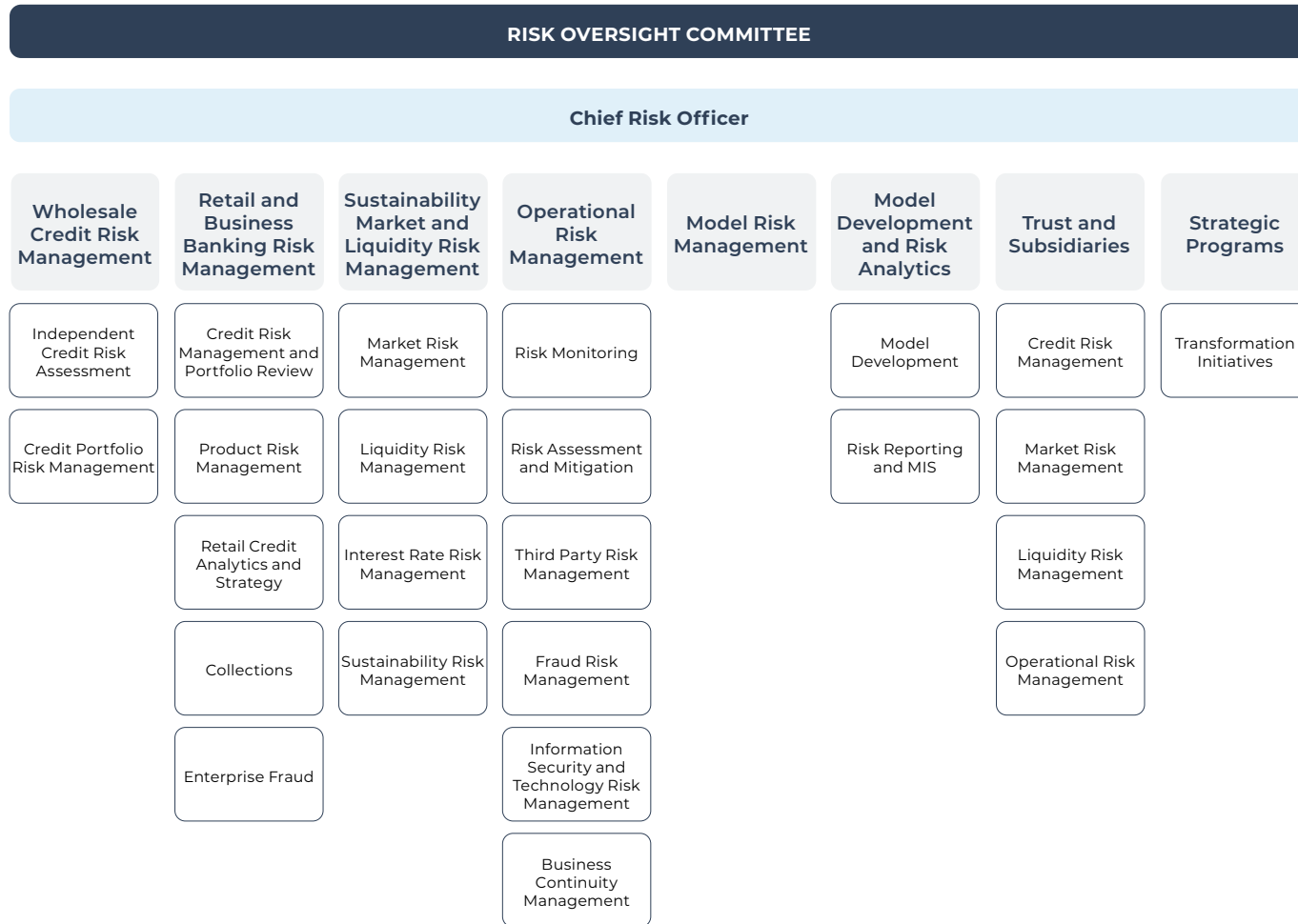
The Bank adopts and promotes the basic tenet that risks are primarily owned by the respective business and process owners. Everyone in the organization is, therefore, expected to proactively manage the risks inherent in their respective areas.

RMG’s primary responsibility is to develop and maintain the Risk Management Framework and drive enterprise-wide implementation and adherence.



Risk Management scope and structure

GRI 207-2



The Bank is faced with multiple risks inherent to its business largely in the form of market, liquidity, credit, and operational risks. To protect customers and stakeholders, as well as the opportunities for growth and value creation, RMG is organized to address these risks continuously and effectively by category, where risk is managed primarily via structures of policies, processes, and measurement tools established and provided by the RMG for the Bank. The same structures are adapted by the subsidiaries, and Joint Ventures, and are tailor-fitted to suit their specific activities.

The Bank's Risk Management, internal control process, and infrastructure are designed to keep pace with the developments of the Bank, including balance sheet and revenue growth, increasing complexity of the business, transformation initiatives, risk configuration or operating structure, geographical expansion, mergers and acquisitions, or the introduction of new products or business lines, as well as with the external risk landscape, business environment, and industry practice. In this respect, the Bank's risk data aggregation and risk reporting are conducted with accuracy, integrity, completeness, timeliness, and adaptability. Actual risk management processes are outlined by risk category.

RMG's activities assist the Board (through the ROC) in fulfilling its Risk Management responsibilities through the following fundamental tasks:

- Development and review of the Bank's risk appetite. This includes the risk appetite statement, limits, and policies that relate to the management of risks within the defined risk appetite.
- Assessment, measurement, monitoring, mitigation, and reporting of the Bank's risk-taking and risk management activities, including risk limit utilization and performance.
- Provision of subject matter expertise in business, product and project developments, and other strategic decision-making activities.
- Elevation of issues and findings to Senior Management and the ROC.

Risk Management oversight covers all risk areas but especially focuses on the following key risks:

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from the failure of a borrower or counterparty to perform or complete, in a timely manner, its obligations during the life of a transaction. This includes the risk of non-payment by borrowers or issuers, failed settlement of transactions, and default on contracts. Credit risk arises from both the lending and investment activities of the Bank. As one of the primary risks inherent to the banking business, the Group manages credit risk through a systemized approach which includes:

POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Credit Policy Officer maintains and develops credit policies and procedures to guide business and support units involved in the credit process to make appropriate actions and decisions pertaining to credit transactions. Policy formulation also supports the Bank's "Single Credit Engine" concept which provides for a uniform understanding and consistent application of credit policies and procedures across the entire institution.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MEASUREMENT

Credit risk officers identify and evaluate existing and potential exposures, assess the probability of each risk, materializing, and estimate the possible effect and cost of risk factors. The team uses different credit risk measurement tools and valuation methods such as Credit Quality Ratios, Probability of Default (PD), Expected Credit Loss (ECL), Credit Classification, credit concentrations, delinquency, residual risks on collateral, and credit stress testing.

RISK CONTROL AND MITIGATION

Credit facilities are granted primarily based on the borrower's credit quality and repayment capacity. Where possible, the Bank takes credit risk mitigants as a secondary recourse to the borrower to mitigate credit risk. On the Wholesale Credit side, the Bank accepts collateral such as cash, real estate, marketable

securities, trade receivables, and standby letters of credit. In addition, the Bank limits vulnerabilities and manages risks to an acceptable level through the following: (i) lending limits that encompass industry, single name, group, and large exposures; (ii) proactive impairment process involving the Lending Units as well as the Remedial Management Division and; (iii) timely ECL provisioning. On the Retail Credit side, acceptable collateral includes cash, automobile, equipment, and real estate. In addition, the Bank limits vulnerabilities and manages risks to an acceptable level through the following: (i) Minimum Risk Acceptance Criteria; (ii) regular Portfolio Quality Reviews with Business, Credit, Collections and Risk Units and; (iii) timely ECL provisioning.

RISK MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring focuses on the 'collective or aggregate risk' of our credit portfolios rather than the credit risk of individual borrowers. The Bank has developed and implemented a range of capabilities to better understand, measure, and monitor credit risk at the portfolio level. Regular reporting to the ROC and Senior Management covers credit risk exposures, portfolio quality, concentration risks, product segmentations, credit mitigation, and residual risks across all products.

INDEPENDENT RISK ASSESSMENT (IRA)

The IRA is the pre-approval review of select Wholesale Banking Segment (WBS) accounts with identified weaknesses or higher than normal credit risk by the Independent Credit Risk Assessment Department (ICRA). In scope credit proposals are subject to IRAs which evaluate the soundness of credits by identifying risk issues, assessing alignment of account plans with industry risk-reward portfolio actions, and providing recommendations on risk mitigations and credit structures to ensure portfolio quality.

CREDIT RISK REVIEW (CRR)

The CRR is an independent audit exercise conducted by Risk to assess both portfolio quality as well as credit process quality. The CRR's emphasis is on identifying

weaknesses, trends, and other risk issues to allow for proactive mitigation as needed via collateral, covenants, and alternative repayment sources, as well as adjustments to policies, procedures, or awareness activities where applicable.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ESRMS)

Recognizing that Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance (ESG) will be a critical area for growth, the ESRMS framework was developed to help the bank adhere to its commitment in contributing to a sustainable environment and society. The ESRMS framework contains guiding principles in identifying, assessing, and managing environmental and social risks aligned with the Bank's ESG focus areas, risk appetite, and strategic approach in growing its portfolio and accomplishing its business objectives.

2024 CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT ENHANCEMENTS

The Bank continued to make progress on the credit quality of both its wholesale and retail credit portfolio. The steady improvement was achieved by focusing on initiatives to strengthen people, strategies, processes, and systems across the credit cycle.

WHOLESALE CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

The following initiatives were undertaken to further improve credit risk management of institutional accounts:

ROLL-OUT OF INDUSTRY MINIMUM RISK ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA (MRAC)

To further enhance the assessment of wholesale credits, the ICRA is developing new and updating existing MRAC for industries where the Bank has large exposures. These MRAC's take-off from financial standards and operating best practices in the industry are backed by lessons learned from existing borrowers of the Bank.

ENHANCING CREDIT INTELLIGENCE THROUGH CIBI/MEDIA METER PROJECT

To keep our ears close to the ground, CIBI was tasked to provide a more comprehensive and objective trade checking report gathered from both suppliers and customers of wholesale banking borrowers. Media Meter, on the other hand, provides daily news monitoring on existing wholesale banking borrowers aimed at flagging adverse developments in a timely manner.

NON-PERFORMING LOANS (NPL) DEEP DIVE

An in-depth review of the wholesale loan portfolio was conducted as a lesson learned activity to identify common attributes of the NPLs as inputs to better underwriting and account management. As a result of this exercise, several initiatives were undertaken in the areas of training, underwriting, portfolio management, remedial management and recovery, and the development of an Early Warning System by the Wholesale Banking Segment.

ENHANCED UNDERWRITING

Implementing differentiated underwriting for low-risk credit proposals and enhanced CP template to include risk factors identified in the NPL deep dive project.

STRONGER PORTFOLIO CONCENTRATION RISK FRAMEWORK

Group concentration limits were re-assessed and the methodology for limit setting was enhanced to establish risk-based and capital-linked group concentration limits.

Retail and Business Banking Risk Management

RISK TOOLS OPTIMIZATION

The portfolio risk management reporting tool implemented in December 2022 further strengthened the Bank's risk analytics capabilities. The same has been used to sharpen acquisition-related policies, identifying pockets of the portfolio whose performance is in breach of the Bank's approved risk appetite levels and immediately taking risk mitigating actions.

Enhancements to the data fields made in 2024 have improved the capabilities of the tool further and has become the standard with the intent of having the business partners also maximizing usage of such, collectively pushing the products into greater profitability.

POLICY RATIONALIZATION

Continuous refinement of credit policies in 2024 anchored on observed portfolio performance, and industry trends while leveraging on additional information available. Bureau information and data science were utilized to grant better application journey via straight through processing for the best customer segments. Additionally, for Business Banking clients, policies were revisited to ensure the Bank remains competitive in the market and primed to support its business growth aspirations. Return on Asset (ROA) linked risk appetite framework for Business Banking asset products was established in 2024, which formed the basis for policy refinements.

INTEGRATION OF ENTERPRISE FRAUD RISK DEPARTMENT

To ensure closer coordination between functional teams, the Enterprise Fraud Risk Department was moved to the Retail and Business Banking Risk Management Division from the Operations Group in the second half of 2024.

EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS (ECL) FRAMEWORK ENHANCEMENT

The Bank re-developed its Home Loan ECL model to better capture the behavior of borrowers and better predict probability of default. All other models continue to be monitored and prioritized for redevelopment when necessary.

SUPPORT ON SUSTAINABILITY DRIVE

In line with the overall ESG direction, policies and product propositions are being reviewed to ensure readiness and relevance to support sustainable finance. Actions have been started in Q4 2023, but implementation of various initiatives are expected in 2024.

Market Risk Management

Market risk is the risk that movements in market factors will have an adverse impact on the Bank's portfolio values, income, and/or capital. Market factors include foreign exchange rates, interest rates, equity prices, and their volatilities. The risk applies to both the Bank's trading and banking book positions, largely in two forms:

PRICE RISK IN THE TRADING BOOK

The risk that the Bank's earnings or capital will decline because of a change in the level or volatility of interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, options prices, or equity prices.

INTEREST RATE RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK (IRRBB)

The risk that the Bank's earnings or capital will decline, immediately or over time, due to adverse movements in interest rates. Interest rate risk arises through some specific products with fixed rates or, more generally, because the overall structure of the firm's balance sheet creates an interest rate exposure.

Given the sensitivity to, and the pace of change of, market factors, the Bank manages market risk through a variety of structures involving the following:

- Use of Value at Risk (VaR) methodologies, Earnings at Risk (EaR) techniques, Economic Value of Equity (EVE) measures, loss triggers, and stress testing.
- Adoption of limits aside from those related to VaR, EaR, EVE, and P&L, such as exposure and position limits, and performance of stress testing to augment the primary measures.
- Periodic reporting of limit status e.g. re-pricing gaps (for IRRBB) and P&L to the ROC, Senior Management, and other concerned parties.
- Development and review of risk models that are used for monitoring market risk, as well as validating the models developed internally or by third-party vendors.

2024 MARKET RISK ENHANCEMENTS

This year, the Bank undertook significant actions to enhance risk management framework and operational processes. Key initiatives included reviewing and increasing the investment book duration, addressing recommendations on limits, and implementing new methods to improve presentation and management. In addition, the Bank also focused on enhancing system configurations to resolve operational issues, such as setting up and updating data, correcting calculations, and interpolating curves. Furthermore, the team reviewed Treasury Operations processes to ensure the accuracy of data uploaded in the treasury system.

Regarding IRRBB, the Bank enhanced its interest rate risk management by incorporating non-parallel interest rate shock scenarios into its earnings-at-risk (EaR) calculations. It formalized the monitoring of applicable interest rate shocks for Delta EVE and revised its behavioral models. These measures have further bolstered its stress testing capabilities, ensuring a robust and resilient financial strategy for the future.

MARKET RISK MANAGEMENT TEAM

Risk appetite is defined in terms of limits assigned by the ROC to cover all market risk-taking activities of the Bank and its Subsidiaries. The Market Risk Management Team establishes these limits annually based on the targets set in the planning process. The Bank likewise manages concentration and market liquidity risks by setting exposure/position limits to specific investment types and products as needed.

The CRO, Market Risk Officer, Market Risk/Liquidity Risk Analysts, Model Development and Model Risk Officers ensure the continuous enhancement of market risk management across the Bank, monitoring and reporting regularly to Senior Management, the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO), and the ROC.

The dynamic relationship between the independent risk management unit and the business unit it supports and looks after is integral to the effectiveness of the Bank's market risk management infrastructure. Risk Management goes beyond the traditional control function and seeks to add greater value to the institution by being an independent risk partner with its own voice and assessments of proposals and exposures. By being in step with the developments in the business side, Risk Management not only readily identifies potential risk areas, but also helps the business manage risks from the onset.

Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk is generally defined as the current and prospective risk to earnings or capital arising from a bank's inability to meet its obligations when they come due without incurring unacceptable losses or costs. Liquidity risk includes the inability to manage unplanned decreases or changes in funding sources. It may be classified into the following sub-types:

FUNDING LIQUIDITY RISK

The risk that a firm cannot obtain the necessary funds to meet its obligations as they fall due. It occurs from the mismatch of asset, liability, exchange contract and contingent commitment maturities. With liquidity being the lifeline of banks, the risk is mainly monitored through tools such as liquidity gap reports including the Maximum Cumulative Outflow (MCO) status, Basel III liquidity ratios, balance sheet risk measures and assessment of deposit concentration. This is further augmented by periodic liquidity stress testing.

MARKET LIQUIDITY RISK

The risk that an entity will be unable to unwind a position in a particular instrument at or near its market value because of lack of depth or disruption in the market for that instrument. To protect itself from market liquidity concerns, the Bank has established bond issue concentration limits effective across the trading and investment entities of the Security Bank Group. The limit which aims to minimize concentration

risk puts a cap on the relative share of the Group vis-à-vis the total bond issue size.

In addition, it is important to identify other potential sources of liquidity risk in the Bank's books such as those arising during intraday, from intragroup funding, increased reliance or increasing concentration in foreign currency assets or liabilities, collateral management, etc.

Regular reports are then provided to Senior Management, the ALCO, and the ROC regarding these tools. Moreover, the Bank has an established Contingency Funding Plan to deal with potential liquidity crisis situations.

2024 LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT ENHANCEMENTS

In 2024, the Bank diligently reviewed and enhanced its policies and stress testing scenarios for liquidity risk management to ensure financial stability and regulatory compliance. This includes roll-out of revised behavioral models to address critical evaluations identified during back testing.

LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT TEAM

RMG assists the ALCO by providing the relevant information with respect to the management of all risks related to the Group's assets and liabilities, and the trading and accrual books. The impact of the Group's activities on liquidity and capital are also monitored by the ALCO with the RMG providing the necessary data to the Committee for assessment. Results of their analysis are reported on a periodic basis to the ROC. Through the ALCO, RMG provides an independent assessment of the depth and magnitude of funding liquidity risk that the Bank takes and suggests ways that can be explored to enhance the Bank's liquidity risk profile or keep exposure within risk appetite. RMG also provides its views on proposals or strategies concerning balance sheet structure, funding mix or concentration, and bond or note issuance.

Operational Risk Management

Security Bank aligns with the Basel II framework's definition of operational risk as the risk of loss due to inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems, or from external events. Operational risk management covers processing errors, fraudulent activities, inappropriate behavior of staff, systems failure, inability to deliver products and services to customers, and natural and man-made disasters.

The Bank's Operational Risk Management Division is currently composed of the following:

INFORMATION SECURITY AND TECHNOLOGY RISK (ISTRD)

ORMD's ISTRD team monitors the technology and information security risks of the Bank and its Subsidiaries, aligning with corporate plans, strategies, and objectives of the Group. Actively working with ITG and other support functions of the Group, it monitors the key risk levels, assists in process and control improvements to protect information assets, and ensures confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information and systems.

BUSINESS CONTINUITY

The Business Continuity Unit focuses on maintaining and developing the Bank's capabilities to recover from system failures, natural or man-made disasters, pandemics, and other crisis events, to ensure that the Bank's operations and core business functions remain up and running through disruptive events.

FRAUD RISK

The Fraud Risk team within ORMD is responsible for defining and monitoring adherence to policies specific to fraud risk. It provides complementary expertise, support, monitoring, challenge to, as well as independent oversight of the Enterprise Fraud Team as second line of defense.

THIRD PARTY RISK (TPRM)

The TPRM team helps ensure that risks introduced by or associated with third party partners of the Bank, such as suppliers, service providers, partners, and others, are properly identified, assessed and mitigated prior to and during the life of each engagement and that regulatory requirements around such arrangements are sufficiently met.

OPERATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION (ORAM)

ORAM is tasked with process reviews, investigations, incident handling, issue management, independent risk assessments, reporting and other core risk management activities expected of the second line of defense.

RISK MONITORING

The Risk Monitoring team helps develop, socialize, and implement operational risk policies, procedures, and tools used by the various businesses in identifying, assessing, mitigating, and monitoring non-financial risks. It leads the development and cascade of learning modules and communication materials and manages engagement with Business Units through liaison with the community of Auxiliary Governance Officers within the first line of defense.

2024 OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT ENHANCEMENTS

2024 saw the expansion of the Operational Risk Management Division with the addition of the Information Security and Technology Risk team led by the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), and the creation of three new teams: Fraud Risk, Third Party Risk, and Operational Risk Assessment and Mitigation.

Significant achievements in 2024 include:

- Development and implementation of the Bank's Third-Party Risk Management Framework. This document consolidates various vendor management and outsourcing processes and guidelines across the enterprise under a central framework and enhances risk management and control oversight using new tools that fully align with BSP expectations as articulated in the Manual of Regulations for Banks.
- Being awarded the ISO BCMS 22301 Certification, attesting to the effective implementation of global standards in the areas of Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery.
- Successful completion of the Bank's first bank-wide BCP exercise activity for critical processes. DR testing was conducted as part of the BCP exercise activity to cap off a multi-year effort to address gaps in disaster recovery capability for critical systems noted by the BSP. Development of a new Incident Reporting application that enables more efficient self-reporting, escalation, investigation, and monitoring of operational risk incidents through to resolution and closure.
- Conducted risk assessments for high priority areas throughout the year including Credit/Debit cards and Auto Loans, where recommended improvements and key actions were completed by December 2024. Both assessments aimed to identify and mitigate potential fraud risks in their respective areas, improving fraud risk management since their completion.
- Launch of the enhanced Consumer Protection e-Learning module that carries the new guidelines published in the Bank's Consumer Protection Risk Management Framework published in 2023.

Model Development and Risk Analytics (MDRA)

The Bank's MDRA team was created to allow for centralization of common activities and optimization of specialized skills within the Risk Management Group. The team's activities are directed towards the measurement and monitoring of identified risks through model development and preparation of risk reports.

MODEL DEVELOPMENT

The Model Development team oversees the strategic analytics and modelling activities involved in the Bank's risk management function. The team is responsible for the development aspects of models in Liquidity Risk behavioral models and Credit Risk Expected Credit Loss (ECL) models. The team ensures the development process and resulting models conform to both enterprise and regulatory requirements on model governance and Model Risk Framework.

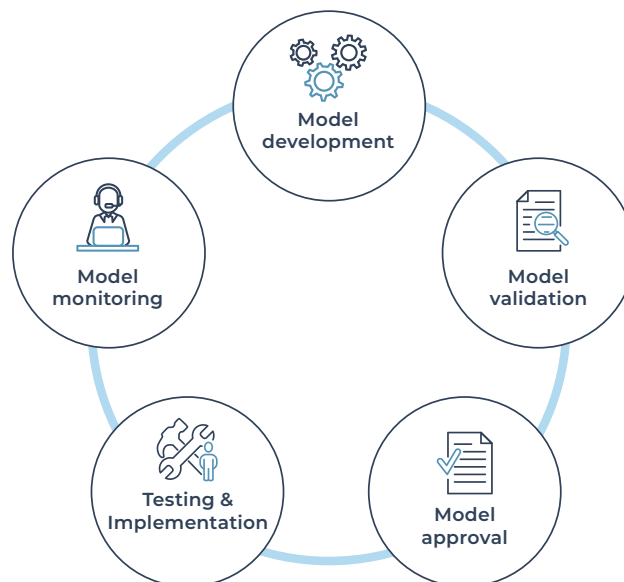
REPORTING AND MIS

The team supports Credit Risk, and Market Risk in their continuous monitoring and periodic reporting functions. Automation initiatives and creation of datamarts are steadily pursued to ensure timely, accurate, and efficient delivery of ROC and regulatory reports and ECL calculation.

Model Risk Management

Model risk is the potential loss that an institution may incur primarily due to fundamental errors in the design, implementation, or use of a model. A model refers to a quantitative method, system, or approach that applies statistical, economic, financial, or mathematical theories, techniques, and assumptions to process input data into quantitative estimates for decision making. This also includes expert judgement models which are based on views of subject matter experts provided that the outputs are quantitative in nature.

Model risk is managed throughout the model lifecycle:



MODEL DEVELOPMENT

Model development represents the very beginning of the model lifecycle where the model owner identifies its objectives and business requirements. The development of the models can be carried out by the model owners themselves, or externally if there are no available resources.

MODEL VALIDATION

The Model Risk Management Division (MRMD) is responsible for the independent review, attestation, and validation of all models to support existing supervisory guidance and business objectives.

All model components (inputs, processes, and outputs) shall be subjected to both quantitative and qualitative review to ensure that the model is sound and can be relied upon for decision-making purposes. This is

to ensure that the models are within the model risk appetite of the Bank and are compliant with the internal policies and regulatory requirement/s.

MODEL APPROVAL

Once the model has passed the validation, the model will be endorsed by the model owner to the designated approving body for approval. For models that cannot be validated prior to use, this will be approved by the designated Board-level committee and the Board prior to implementation.

TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Testing is an integral part of the model lifecycle to ensure an accurate and smooth implementation of the model. As such, there will be rigorous pre- and post-implementation testing procedures to determine if the model is performing as intended and is producing accurate results.

MODEL MONITORING

When the model goes into use, its performance shall be validated against experience to make sure that the model functions as intended. The monitoring will serve as an early warning indicator for any performance deterioration and trigger appropriate action.

The MRMD shall monitor the models on an ongoing basis, the frequency of which depends on the model rating, the nature of the model, and best practices. To aid in the monitoring of the models, a model inventory will be maintained by the MRMD to provide a comprehensive overview of all models in use. It will contain all implemented, developed, and recently discontinued models with the following components.

2024 MODEL RISK MANAGEMENT ENHANCEMENTS

In 2024, MRMD sought to streamline parts of its governance activities by leveraging on an existing Data Science tool used by the Enterprise Data Office (EDO). The unit conducted a testing of the system to determine its applicability in performing tasks such as model inventory and performance monitoring. After passing the user acceptance test (UAT) and establishing the implementing guidelines of its use by different stakeholders, MRMD aims to complete the installation of projects during the year. Full implementation of the system is slated to begin by January 2025.

Also, during the year the unit aimed to expand its scope to cover all models that the Bank uses, both regulatory and non-regulatory (i.e., those used for operational efficiency, marketing, fraud, etc.). A survey was conducted across different units to identify other models used across the Bank and included them in the bank-wide model inventory. Initial validation of these models is expected to be completed by Q1 2025.

Environment and Social Risk Management

Security Bank recognizes the important role that financial institutions play in nation building and sustainable development. We acknowledge that environmental and social risks arising from our activities and those of our customers have significant impact on our operations. We aim to manage these risks appropriately by providing excellent products and services, acting responsibly, and supporting worthwhile advocacies. In doing these, we also seek to contribute to the sustainable growth of our business and enhancement of our corporate value.

We recognize that Security Bank's impact needs to be measured from a broader perspective to include the

individuals, businesses, and communities we engage with. We made sure that our sustainability goals are carefully planned and calibrated, and aligned with our vision, mission, and values. We're continuously working towards our commitment to develop lasting relationships with both our clients and society, and to promote shared and sustainable growth for a better world.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Security Bank recognizes that climate change is a global problem that will require global cooperation to address. Its impacts such as rising sea levels and changes in the severity of extreme weather events will have an increasing effect on our clients and our community, in the form of disruption in business activities, damage to properties, decrease in the value of assets, and risk of default in repaying loans. Our clients and communities will also be impacted by the transition risks arising from climate change through legislative, regulatory, or policy responses, such as carbon pricing and climate change adaptation or mitigation policies. Thus, urgent action is needed to prevent its impacts from accelerating further.

Globally, there is increasing acknowledgement of the important role that lenders, investors, and markets must play in order to shift investments away from fossil fuels and emissions-intensive industries and to finance industries that contribute to the transition to a low-carbon economy. While we balance our lending and investment portfolios in favor of low-emission, sustainable customers and investments, we will also support our clients and communities to make the transition.

ENERGY

Energy is the cornerstone of sustainable development. The rapid increase in the demand for energy in Asia and the Pacific is driven by unprecedented economic growth. This makes the energy sector a contributor to the development of economies and standards of living as it provides power, fuel, and heat to people and businesses. Energy can be sourced from fossil fuels,

nuclear, or renewables. However, if this is not responsibly managed, these activities can have an adverse impact to our environment and, ultimately, to the people.

Security Bank recognizes the elevated environmental and social risks inherent to the Energy sector and is committed to support the transition to a low-carbon economy. It is generally acknowledged that there must be a significant and immediate reduction in the use of coal. However, developing countries like the Philippines may need more time to adjust than developed ones. Thus, addressing climate change and helping our clients and communities' transition to low-carbon technologies and business models also presents challenges and opportunities for us. We will seek to ensure that our clients will continue to have access to the necessary capital that would develop their businesses, help them invest in more efficient processes, and reduce their carbon footprint.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Everyone at a workplace is responsible for taking reasonable care for their own health and safety, including taking actions that do not adversely affect the health and safety of themselves or others. Security Bank values its people and their health and well-being as this is an important factor in the success of our business. This policy outlines the commitment of the Bank to create a healthy and safe work environment for all employees, suppliers, clients, and visitors on Security Bank premises.

SUPPLY CHAIN

Security Bank aims to create meaningful supplier relationships by delivering superior and cost-competitive products and services in line with our values. Apart from complying with all applicable laws, regulations, and standards, we expect our suppliers to adhere to our Supplier Standards while conducting business with or on behalf of the Bank. This will help our suppliers manage Environmental, Social, and Governance risks in all their business dealings.

2024 ESRMS ENHANCEMENTS

- The International Finance Corporation (IFC) conducted a thorough evaluation to independently assess the Bank's current state and its institutional readiness to advance in green banking and enhance resilience to climate risk. Based on this evaluation, the Bank must prioritize several key initiatives to further solidify its commitment to sustainability and strengthen its internal capabilities in emerging green sectors.
- Continued to integrate physical climate risk and social risk into its Operational Risk Management through its inclusion in Risk Monitoring, Third Party Risk Management and Business Continuity Management tools and processes. We also developed a tool that estimates branch productivity loss due to climate events.
- Internal training to further increased awareness and build capacity for front-office personnels in identifying and assessing possible Environmental & Social Risks. This also covers introduction of concepts pertaining to the Philippine Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Guidelines to provide a head-start and basic understanding on how to identify and assess environmental objectives.

Consumer Protection Risk Management

Security Bank has adopted a Consumer Protection Risk Management Framework (CPRMF) in accordance with the BSP Circular 1160 to create an enabling environment that protects the interests of financial consumers and institutionalizes the responsibilities of all stakeholders.

The document defines the responsibilities of the Board of Directors in terms of approving and overseeing the implementation of consumer protection-related

policies, promoting a culture of ethical behavior, and ensuring the effectiveness of the Bank's governance mechanisms.

It also articulates the responsibilities of Senior Management, who ensure the Bank practices are aligned with approved consumer protection policies and risk management guidelines, and that these are consistently applied throughout the Bank's place of business, especially by business units that deal directly with consumers.

The CPRMF adheres to the five consumer protection standards that must be observed at all times:

- **Disclosure and transparency** - The Bank ensures that financial consumers are provided with all material details of the instruments or services they are availing of prior to entering into agreements and over the course of their relationships. The Bank provides information about its products and services on various print and digital media through its branches, websites, and other platforms. This includes the types of products, the benefits to the customer, terms and conditions, fees and charges, eligibility criteria, documentary requirements, general guidelines, and FAQs, among others.
- **Fair treatment** - The Bank aligns with standards of fair treatment through its Code of Conduct, which upholds the organization's core values by detailing behavioral expectations and standards of professional conduct for all its directors, officers, and employees. Where external help is sought, particularly for debt collection and recovery efforts, third parties such as agencies, counsels, and others undergo proper accreditation and review through the processes defined in the Bank's Outsourcing Policy. This ensures that only reputable and competent service providers are engaged with and that expectations around acceptable, reasonable, and legally permissible practices are clarified and met.

All terms and conditions are reviewed and cleared by

Legal and/or Compliance to ensure that these are fair to both the Bank and its customers and comply with regulatory expectations. In addition, Security Bank also determines whether its products and services are suitable and affordable based on the risk and financial profile of its target financial consumers.

- **Privacy and protection of client data** - In accordance with bank secrecy laws under Republic Acts Nos. 1405 and 6426 and their amendments, as well as the Data Privacy Act (DPA) of 2012 (Republic Act No. 10173), Security Bank has implemented its Data Protection Policy, which governs the collection, processing, use, distribution, storage, and eventual disposal of customer information by both the Bank's employees and its third-party service providers. SBC does not share any customer's information without his or her consent, even with its subsidiaries and affiliates.

The Bank's Information Technology Risk Management Framework and Information Security Policy, along with related supporting standards and implementing guidelines, ensure that appropriate risk mitigation measures are in place to protect the confidentiality and integrity of the personal data of all of the Bank's customers. Security is designed to protect information throughout its life cycle from both internal and external threats. Incident response guidelines and crisis management playbooks are also in place to enable swift and effective response to security or privacy breaches and compliance with regulatory reporting requirements.

- **Protection of consumer assets against fraud and misuse** - Security Bank has a published Fraud Risk Management Framework that establishes its strategy for the prevention, detection, investigation, handling, and recovery from fraudulent attacks against the organization and its customers.

Fraud prevention is driven through a combination of employee and customer awareness programs, the embedding of access controls, segregation of duties

authentication, and maker-checker mechanisms in systems and bank processes, enforcement of strong employee screening measures, and compliance with various regulatory requirements such as KYC procedures, cooling-off periods, removal of clickable links, and others.

In compliance with BSP Circular 1140, the Bank has also implemented the Falcon Fraud Monitoring System (FMS) to enable swift detection and response to unusual account activity, allowing the Bank to promptly notify its customers for verification in order to prevent unauthorized activity.

In addition, the Bank provides direct support for customer self-reporting of unauthorized transactions through its 24/7 fraud hotline and manages the investigation and recovery efforts relating to disputed e-commerce transactions through its chargeback process.

- **Effective recourse** - Security Bank maintains efficient processes for effective and prompt handling of customer complaints in line with its brand promise of BetterBanking. These are detailed in the Manual of Policies and Procedures on Complaints Handling, which describes the role of the Customer Care Department (CCD) as The Bank's Financial Consumer Protection Assistance Mechanism, or FCPAM. Its responsibilities include establishing effective channels for the lodging and acknowledgment of customer complaints, the proper classification, handling, and investigation of those complaints, coordination and progress monitoring across relevant internal fulfillment units, and communication of updates and resolutions to clients within prescribed timeframes. In addition, CCD collects, analyzes, and performs bank-wide oversight and evaluation of complaints-related data for senior management awareness and continuous process improvement.

Capital Management

Under the purview of the Financial Planning Division, the primary objectives of the Bank's capital management are to ensure that the Bank maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in support of its business, and to remain compliant with externally imposed capital requirements, all while maximizing shareholder value. Currently, the Bank remains well in compliance with the capital requirements of the Basel III Framework. This is largely driven by the Bank's careful approach to risk and capital management. Minimum capital levels and adequacy ratios as required by regulatory standards are used by the Bank merely as a starting point. Annually, the Bank assesses its current and planned business and risk-taking activities, and their comparison to the BOD's risk appetite taken in the context of macroeconomic and industry developments. This assessment is summarized in the Bank's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) document and is submitted to the BSP. The document highlights the Bank's medium-term plans, the minimum capital it expects to maintain, capital triggers, and contingency plans.

The Executive Committee and ROC are jointly responsible for approving the Bank's ICAAP, working alongside the other members of Senior Management in implementing the strategic goals as confirmed by the BOD. In essence, these Committees assess the Bank's capital adequacy relative to its risk profile, understanding capital requirements as scenarios vary or become stressed. Risk exposures and corresponding capital requirements vis-à-vis current levels are periodically reviewed, ensuring risk and capital are aligned with the Bank's appetite and activities, as well as with regulatory standards.

Internal Audit



The Bank's Internal Audit Group provides reasonable assurance to the Board, Senior Management, and stockholders that the Bank's key organizational and procedural controls are effective, appropriate, and complied with.

Internal Audit covers, at a minimum, the evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of controls-related governance, operations, information systems reliability, integrity of financial and operational information effectiveness, efficiency of operations protection of assets, and compliance with contracts, laws, rules, and regulations.

The Internal Audit Group reports directly to the Board through the Audit Committees of the Security Bank Group. The risk-based Annual Audit Plan, including subsequent changes thereto, as well as the evaluation, appointment, and termination of the External Auditor, among others, are presented for approval by the Audit Committee. Other matters such as audit results, issues resolution tracking, updates on accomplishments, and other audit activities are also regularly reported.

Audit Committee Report

For the year ended December 31, 2024

The Audit Committee is composed of three non-executive directors, two of whom are independent directors, including the Chairman. The Committee is governed by a Board-approved charter that defines its overall purpose, authority, organization, meeting requirements and responsibilities. In accordance with this charter, the Committee assists the Board of Directors (BOD) in its oversight responsibilities on the following:

- a. Integrity of the Bank's financial statements and financial reporting process
- b. System of internal controls, risk management and governance process
- c. Performance of the internal audit function and external auditors
- d. Compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations, and its code of conduct and business ethics and,
- e. Fulfillment of other responsibilities set out in the Audit Committee Charter.

The Bank has an Internal Audit Group that reports directly to the Audit Committee, and assists in the discharge of its oversight responsibilities. The Internal Audit, governed by a charter approved by the Audit Committee, is responsible for providing an independent, reasonable assurance on the Bank's system of internal controls, governance, and risk management, processes, and adherence to regulatory and legal requirements.

In performing its oversight responsibilities and in compliance with the Audit Committee Charter and applicable corporate governance laws and rules, the following were the activities of the Audit Committee in 2024.

FINANCIAL REPORTING

- Reviewed and approved for endorsement annual financial statements and reports audited by external auditors prior to submission to the Board
- Discussed the external auditor's attestation and report on management's internal control with regards to all critical accounting principles and practices all alternative treatments of financial information within IFRS/PFRS, GAAP and the PAS that have been discussed with the management and its implications and reviews the recommendations in the external auditor's management letter

EXTERNAL AUDIT

- Recommended the reappointment of the external auditor.
- Discussed with the external auditors the nature, proposed audit scope, approach and expenses of the audit, including fees for audit and approval of seven non-audit engagements.
- Reviewed the performance of the external auditors at least annually focusing on technical competence, integrity, independence, objectivity and overall effectiveness of the external audit process.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

- Reviewed and monitored the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system, including risk management, information technology, security and internal controls through reports from the Internal Audit Group including significant findings noted, recommendations from internal audit reviews and management's corrective actions.
- Monitored status of whistleblowing cases.

INTERNAL AUDIT

- Reviewed and approved the Internal Audit charter, annual internal audit risk assessment and plan including any significant change to the audit plan to ensure its conformity with the objectives of the Bank.
- Monitored and reviewed the effectiveness of the internal audit function through the status of accomplishments of internal audit activities including the performance and remuneration of Chief Audit Executive (CAE).
- Reported to the Board on the performance of internal audit function and significant internal audit findings including management agreed actions.

GOVERNANCE AND COMPLIANCE

- Reviewed the results of the internal and independent external quality assurance reviews and monitor the implementation of the Internal Audit Group's action plans to address any recommendations.

- Ensured that the Internal Audit Group as well as internal audit service providers comply with sound internal auditing standards such as the Institute of Internal Auditors' International Standard for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing and other supplemental standards issued by regulatory authorities/government agencies, including relevant code of ethics.
- Performed the annual self-evaluation of the Committee in general, and the individual Committee members, and discussed the results.
- Reviewed the Audit Committee Charter in August 2024 and approved minor changes thereon.
- Reviewed and approved the Service Level Agreements with subsidiaries.

The Committee held a total of six meetings during the year. Two members attended all six meetings. One member attended one of the first two meetings before being succeeded by a new member, who attended all four remaining meetings. In accordance with the Charter, the Committee appointed the new CAE to be the Audit Committee Secretary. As part of the continuing education program, the Committee attended a seminar on Corporate Governance issues conducted by a third party service provider.

The reviews and discussions that were conducted, along with the external auditor's unqualified opinion on the Bank's financial statements, provide reasonable assurance that the internal control, risk management and governance systems are generally suitable and aligned with the organization's business goals. Senior Management is constantly working to improve the Bank's policies and procedures, including compliance with regulatory requirements.


Gerard H. Brimo
Audit Committee Chairman

OUR FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE



**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY
FOR CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

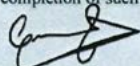
The management of Security Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries (the Group) and of Security Bank Corporation (the Parent Company) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, in accordance with prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

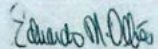
SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co., the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders for the periods December 31, 2024 and 2023, has audited the consolidated financial statements of the Group and of the Parent Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.



CIRILO P. NOEL
Chairman of the Board



SANJIV VOHRA
President & Chief Executive Officer



EDUARDO M. OLBES
Chief Financial Officer

mmw

Signed this 25th day of February 2025

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION

Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City, Philippines 0719
Tel: (+632) 888-78 • MCPO 2026 • www.securitybank.com

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 10 MAR 2025 affiants exhibiting to me their Passport ID as follows:

NAMES	ID NUMBER	DATE OF ISSUE	PLACE OF ISSUE
Cirilo P. Noel	P5718000A	January 22, 2018	Muntinlupa City
Sanjiv Vohra	Z4836868	June 27, 2018	Singapore
Eduardo M. Olbes	P8116670A	July 27, 2018	Manila City

Doc. No. 714
Page No. 39
Book No. 2
Series of 2025



Daley Rose A. Limosinero
ATTY. DALEY ROSE A. LIMOSINERO, CPA
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR MAKATI CITY
Appointment No. M-022 until December 31, 2026
Roll of Attorney No. 71800
PTR No. 10466863; 1/2/2025; Makati City
IBP No. 483726; 12/16/2024; MF2025; Laguna Chapter
MCLE Compliance No. VIII-0007533 until April 14, 2026
20/F Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Ave., Makati City

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Security Bank Corporation

Report on the Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Security Bank Corporation and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the parent company financial statements of Security Bank Corporation (the Parent Company), which comprise the consolidated and parent company statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the consolidated and parent company statements of income, consolidated and parent company statements of comprehensive income, consolidated and parent company statements of changes in equity and consolidated and parent company statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and parent company financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and their financial performance and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

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

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

Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans and Receivables

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

Allowance for credit losses on loans and receivables as of December 31, 2024 amounted to ₱16.3 billion for the Group and the Parent Company, respectively. Provision for credit losses on loans and receivables of the Group and the Parent Company in 2024 amounted to ₱6.5 billion.

The disclosures related to the allowance for credit losses on loans and receivables are included in Note 14 to the financial statements.

Audit Response

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

We (a) assessed the Group's and the Parent Company's segmentation of its credit risk exposures based on homogeneity of credit risk characteristics; (b) tested the definition of default and significant increase in credit risk criteria against historical analysis of accounts, credit risk management policies and practices in place, (c) tested the Group's and the Parent Company's application of internal credit risk rating system by reviewing the ratings of sample credit exposures; (d) assessed whether expected life is different from the contractual life by testing the maturity dates reflected in the Group's and the Parent Company's records and considering management's assumptions regarding future collections, advances, extensions, renewals and modifications; (e) tested loss given default by inspecting historical recoveries and related costs, management's strategies in disposing collaterals, write-offs and collateral valuations,



and the effects of any financial support and credit enhancements provided by any party; (f) tested exposure at default considering outstanding commitments and repayment scheme; (g) checked the reasonableness of forward-looking information used for overlay through statistical test and corroboration using publicly available information and our understanding of the Group's and the Parent Company's lending portfolios and broader industry knowledge and (h) tested the EIR used in discounting the expected loss.

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

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

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A, and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2024, but does not include the consolidated and parent company financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A, and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2024 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and parent company financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Parent Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s and the Parent Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and parent company financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and the Parent Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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



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

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under Section 174 of the MORB in Note 41 and Revenue Regulations 15-2010 in Note 40 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the BSP and Bureau of Internal Revenue, respectively, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the management of Security Bank Corporation. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

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

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.


Juan Carlo B. Maminta
Partner

CPA Certificate No. 115260

Tax Identification No. 210-320-399

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, April 16, 2024, valid until August 23, 2026

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-132-2023, September 12, 2023, valid until September 11, 2026

PTR No. 10465333, January 2, 2025, Makati City

February 25, 2025



SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	December 31			
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(Amounts in Thousands)			
ASSETS				
Cash and Other Cash Items	₱13,165,055	₱13,947,069	₱13,164,915	₱13,946,944
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Note 19)	35,104,831	45,821,155	35,104,831	45,821,155
Due from Other Banks (Notes 7 and 32)	15,370,541	12,022,007	15,285,745	11,962,662
Interbank Loans Receivable and Securities Purchased Under Resale				
Agreements with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Note 37)	9,393,615	4,080,999	9,393,615	4,080,999
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (Note 10)	16,821,406	10,886,351	16,821,382	10,886,326
Derivatives Designated as Hedges (Note 11)	634,928	-	634,928	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other				
Comprehensive Income (Note 12)	181,836,689	139,861,049	181,790,398	139,816,639
Investment Securities at Amortized Cost (Note 13)	138,733,375	76,156,084	138,733,375	76,156,084
Loans and Receivables (Notes 14 and 32)	677,813,274	538,329,399	678,919,832	539,564,128
Investments in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (Note 15)	2,626,573	2,625,071	5,277,697	5,033,614
Property, Equipment, and Right-of-Use Assets (Note 16)	8,034,827	6,429,496	5,093,758	4,318,022
Investment Properties (Note 17)	6,282,770	4,790,602	6,282,770	4,789,827
Deferred Tax Assets (Note 28)	6,259,066	5,703,100	6,197,321	5,664,128
Goodwill (Note 4)	841,602	841,602	841,602	841,602
Intangible Assets (Note 18)	6,590,675	4,969,055	6,580,198	4,960,263
Other Assets (Note 18)	9,631,529	5,046,416	9,365,466	4,814,507
TOTAL ASSETS	₱1,129,140,756	₱871,509,455	₱1,129,487,833	₱872,656,900
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
Deposit Liabilities (Notes 19 and 32)				
Demand	₱279,240,344	₱245,268,222	₱280,592,335	₱246,851,638
Savings	140,868,600	118,280,754	140,983,093	118,400,566
Time	370,536,430	232,566,397	370,947,669	233,114,194
Long-term Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	10,433,785	10,416,014	10,433,785	10,416,014
	801,079,159	606,531,387	802,956,882	608,782,412
Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (Note 20)	1,716,047	2,968,706	1,716,047	2,968,706
Derivatives Designated as Hedges (Note 11)	3,841,204	-	3,841,204	-
Bills Payable and Securities Sold Under Repurchase Agreements (Note 21)	91,179,648	51,339,105	91,027,982	51,273,271
Acceptances Payable	1,669,868	2,782,734	1,669,868	2,782,734
Margin Deposits and Cash Letters of Credit	169,923	57,568	169,923	57,568
Manager's and Certified Checks Outstanding	5,339,433	5,208,887	5,339,433	5,208,887
Income Tax Payable (Note 28)	456,396	802,086	411,366	775,827
Notes and Bonds Payable (Note 22)	61,195,057	48,963,521	61,195,057	48,963,521
Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses (Note 23)	5,931,126	4,844,732	5,689,994	4,723,141
Other Liabilities (Note 24)	15,425,343	11,880,389	14,330,408	10,988,376
TOTAL LIABILITIES	988,003,204	735,379,115	988,348,164	736,524,443
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY				
Capital stock (Note 26)	7,635,389	7,635,389	7,635,389	7,635,389
Additional paid-in capital (Note 26)	38,524,323	38,524,323	38,551,028	38,551,028
Surplus (Note 26)	104,155,854	95,555,339	104,139,419	95,538,904
Net unrealized loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 12)	(7,474,013)	(5,534,401)	(7,482,166)	(5,542,554)
Net unrealized gain on subsidiaries' financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 12 and 15)	22,787	20,632	22,787	20,632
Cumulative foreign currency translation	(129,650)	(70,942)	(129,650)	(70,942)
Cost of hedging reserve (Note 11)	(1,597,138)	-	(1,597,138)	-
TOTAL EQUITY	141,137,552	136,130,340	141,139,669	136,132,457
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	₱1,129,140,756	₱871,509,455	₱1,129,487,833	₱872,656,900

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Consolidated		Parent Company			
	Years Ended December 31					
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
	(Amounts in Thousands, Except Earnings per Share)					
INTEREST INCOME ON						
Loans and receivables (Notes 14 and 32)	₱48,387,423	₱38,140,064	₱29,686,399	₱48,526,400	₱38,233,106	₱29,730,457
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment securities at amortized cost (Note 8)	12,473,753	8,555,245	5,848,229	12,473,753	8,555,245	5,848,229
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 8)	959,157	1,303,820	759,588	959,157	1,303,820	759,588
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	776,875	993,763	373,989	776,875	993,763	373,989
Deposits with banks and others (Note 7)	208,824	102,195	86,766	205,935	99,181	84,221
	62,806,032	49,095,087	36,754,971	62,942,120	49,185,115	36,796,484
INTEREST EXPENSE ON						
Deposit liabilities (Notes 19 and 32)	6,892,747	8,195,106	5,043,112	6,967,253	8,260,343	5,062,401
Subordinated note, bills payable, securities sold under repurchase agreements, notes payable, and other borrowings (Note 21)	6,473,708	5,473,221	1,987,727	6,462,660	5,462,681	1,980,841
Derivatives designated as hedges (Note 11)	5,576,107	-	-	5,576,107	-	-
Lease liabilities (Note 16)	99,955	80,990	71,508	99,955	80,990	71,831
Derivative instruments (Note 20)	41,069	612,119	406,421	41,069	612,119	406,421
	19,083,586	14,361,436	7,508,768	19,147,044	14,416,133	7,521,494
NET INTEREST INCOME	43,722,446	34,733,651	29,246,203	43,795,076	34,768,982	29,274,990
Service charges, fees and commissions (Note 30)	8,920,676	6,067,992	5,284,975	8,415,138	5,510,062	4,718,963
Profit from assets sold/exchanged (Notes 16, 17 and 18)	935,182	1,211,848	1,496,888	935,182	1,211,843	1,496,510
Rent (Notes 17, 32 and 33)	931,694	708,404	631,118	49,896	39,520	74,703
Trading and securities gain (loss) - net (Note 9)	283,192	288,555	(25,871)	283,297	288,234	(25,933)
Share in net income of subsidiaries and joint ventures (Note 15)	1,870	179,565	147,364	258,462	480,472	266,214
Foreign exchange gain (loss) - net (Note 6)	(1,757,330)	(2,092,750)	966,654	(1,757,959)	(2,092,766)	965,578
Gain on disposal/redemption of investment securities at amortized cost (Note 13)	-	-	4,004	-	-	4,004
Miscellaneous (Note 31)	1,896,891	1,861,458	1,883,870	1,825,870	1,795,526	1,806,088
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	54,934,621	42,958,723	39,635,205	53,804,962	42,001,873	38,581,117
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Compensation and fringe benefits (Notes 29 and 32)	10,838,573	8,912,812	7,538,940	10,722,974	8,803,147	7,440,488
Provision for credit losses (Note 14)	6,653,742	4,666,194	2,634,324	6,641,481	4,663,189	2,635,597
Taxes and licenses	3,766,397	3,195,408	3,059,983	3,722,953	3,154,014	3,024,346
Depreciation and amortization (Note 16)	2,746,570	2,150,173	2,114,519	2,121,113	1,694,720	1,588,759
Amortization of software costs (Note 18)	904,892	675,041	551,180	904,450	674,567	550,599
Occupancy costs (Notes 17, 31 and 32)	469,110	388,520	370,126	463,260	383,003	364,600
Provision for (recovery of) impairment losses (Note 17)	(43,839)	134,680	207,060	(43,839)	134,680	207,060
Miscellaneous (Note 31)	14,358,885	10,776,982	9,273,934	14,104,085	10,499,405	8,952,550
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	39,694,330	30,899,810	25,750,066	38,636,477	30,006,725	24,763,999
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	15,240,291	12,058,913	13,885,139	15,168,485	11,995,148	13,817,118
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 28)	4,001,863	2,953,475	3,329,540	3,930,057	2,889,710	3,256,110
NET INCOME	₱11,238,428	₱9,105,438	₱10,555,599	₱11,238,428	₱9,105,438	₱10,561,008
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:						
Equity holders of the Parent Company (Notes 26 and 36)	₱11,238,428	₱9,105,438	₱10,555,599	₱11,238,428	₱9,105,438	₱10,555,599
NET INCOME	₱11,238,428	₱9,105,438	₱10,555,599	₱11,238,428	₱9,105,438	₱10,555,599
Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share (Note 36)	₱14.91	₱12.08	₱14.00	₱14.00	₱12.08	₱14.00

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Years Ended December 31			Years Ended December 31		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
	(Amounts in Thousands)					
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	₱11,238,428	₱9,105,438	₱10,555,599	₱11,238,428	₱9,105,438	₱10,561,008
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)						
<i>Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss in Subsequent Periods:</i>						
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	(2,029,374)	3,613,590	(7,246,936)	(2,029,374)	3,613,590	(7,246,936)
Cumulative translation adjustments	(58,708)	23,072	(186,410)	(58,708)	23,072	(186,410)
Changes in cost of hedging reserve, net of tax						
Fair value loss for the year	(5,779,218)	–	–	(5,779,218)	–	–
Loss taken to profit or loss (Note 11)	4,182,080	–	–	4,182,080	–	–
Changes in cash flow hedge reserve, net of tax						
Fair value gain for the year	1,325,380	–	–	1,325,380	–	–
Amount recycled to profit or loss (Note 11)	(1,325,380)	–	–	(1,325,380)	–	–
<i>Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss in Subsequent Periods:</i>						
Revaluation gain on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 12)	89,762	90,862	51,295	89,762	90,863	51,296
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plans (Notes 15, 26 and 29)	(369,450)	(289,628)	(140,018)	(369,450)	(289,628)	(140,018)
Share in changes in other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries (Note 15)						
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plans	(3,219)	(5,174)	(1,492)	(3,219)	(5,174)	(1,492)
Revaluation gain on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,155	4,013	8,466	2,155	4,012	8,465
Share in changes in other comprehensive income (loss) of joint ventures (Note 15)						
Remeasurement gain (loss) on defined benefit plans	(368)	4,962	2,933	(368)	4,962	2,933
	(281,120)	(194,965)	(78,816)	(281,120)	(194,965)	(78,816)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE GAIN (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	(3,966,340)	3,441,697	(7,512,162)	(3,966,340)	3,441,697	(7,512,162)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	₱7,272,088	₱12,547,135	₱3,043,437	₱7,272,088	₱12,547,135	₱3,048,846
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:						
Equity holders of the Parent Company	₱7,272,088	₱12,547,135	₱3,043,437	₱7,272,088	₱12,547,135	₱3,043,437
	₱7,272,088	₱12,547,135	₱3,043,437	₱7,272,088	₱12,547,135	₱3,043,437

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Years Ended December 31			Years Ended December 31		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
	(Amounts in Thousands)					
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Income before income tax	₱15,240,291	₱12,058,913	₱13,885,139	₱15,168,485	₱11,995,148	₱13,817,118
Adjustments for:						
Provision for credit losses (Note 14)	6,653,742	4,666,194	2,634,324	6,641,481	4,663,189	2,635,597
Depreciation and amortization (Note 16)	2,746,570	2,150,173	2,114,519	2,121,113	1,694,720	1,588,759
Amortization of software costs (Note 18)	904,892	675,041	551,180	904,450	674,567	550,599
Amortization of premium on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment securities at amortized cost (Notes 12 and 13)	588,060	557,747	639,083	588,060	557,747	639,083
Amortization of discount on LTNCD, notes and bonds payable, and lease liabilities (Notes 19 and 22)	296,970	362,423	292,030	296,970	362,423	292,030
Gain on disposal/redemption of investment securities at amortized cost (Note 13)	–	–	(4,004)	–	–	(4,004)
Share in net loss of subsidiaries and joint ventures (Note 15)	(1,870)	(179,565)	(147,364)	(258,462)	(480,472)	(266,214)
Provision for (recovery of) impairment losses (Notes 16,17 and 18)	(43,839)	134,680	207,060	(43,839)	134,680	207,060
Loss (gain) on disposal of financial assets at FVTOCI (Note 9)	(609,266)	132,350	–	(609,266)	132,350	–
Profit from assets sold/exchanged (Notes 16, 17 and 18)	(935,182)	(1,211,848)	(1,496,888)	(935,182)	(1,211,843)	(1,496,510)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:						
Decrease (increase) in the amounts of:						
Loans and receivables (Note 14)	(148,025,402)	(41,542,654)	(58,508,199)	(147,885,054)	(43,106,425)	(58,215,856)
Financial assets at FVTPL (Note 10)	(5,935,056)	(3,319,779)	(644,116)	(5,935,056)	(3,319,779)	(644,115)
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	(507,985)	1,998,013	(3,997,851)	(507,985)	1,998,013	(3,997,851)
Due from other banks	89	(279)	159	172	(241)	212
Other assets	(4,524,154)	(635,519)	(3,379,268)	(4,417,270)	(610,482)	(2,472,284)
Increase (decrease) in the amounts of:						
Deposit liabilities (Note 19)	194,530,001	15,045,591	82,209,064	194,156,699	15,254,485	82,367,590
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses (Note 23)	713,724	691,206	1,257,015	597,402	609,590	1,281,626
Manager's and certified checks outstanding	130,547	1,105,816	(118,301)	130,547	1,105,816	(118,301)
Margin deposits and cash letters of credit	112,355	(6,378)	23,764	112,355	(6,378)	23,764
Acceptances payable	(1,112,865)	1,697,470	83,759	(1,112,865)	1,697,470	83,759
Financial liabilities at FVTPL (Note 20)	(1,252,659)	1,215,888	467,432	(1,252,659)	1,215,888	467,432
Other liabilities (Note 24)	3,258,454	1,313,582	1,598,390	2,987,525	2,136,881	272,893
Net cash generated from (used in) operations	62,227,417	(3,090,935)	37,666,927	60,747,621	(4,502,653)	37,012,387
Income taxes paid	(4,417,122)	(3,474,324)	(2,438,731)	(4,343,487)	(3,414,471)	(2,357,771)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	57,810,295	(6,565,259)	35,228,196	56,404,134	(7,917,124)	34,654,616

(Forward)



	Consolidated		Parent Company			
	Years Ended December 31					
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
	(Amounts in Thousands)					
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Acquisitions of:						
Financial assets at FVTOCI (Note 12)	(P106,942,674)	(P57,299,480)	(P42,625,610)	(P106,942,674)	(P57,299,480)	(P42,625,610)
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 13)	(80,795,402)	(12,600,658)	(46,566,445)	(80,795,402)	(12,600,658)	(46,566,445)
Property and equipment (Note 16)	(3,131,894)	(2,471,040)	(1,285,087)	(1,554,541)	(1,132,039)	(556,392)
Software costs (Note 18)	(2,587,280)	(1,926,760)	(1,098,153)	(2,585,141)	(1,926,659)	(1,098,126)
Investment in joint ventures (Note 15)	-	-	(750,000)	-	-	(750,000)
Proceeds from:						
Disposals or maturities of financial assets at FVTOCI (Notes 9 and 12)	63,966,403	32,869,002	3,909,601	63,966,403	32,869,002	3,909,601
Disposals, redemptions or maturities of investment securities at amortized cost	19,357,629	4,552,693	2,057,500	19,357,629	4,552,693	2,057,500
Disposals of investment properties and chattel mortgages	1,065,169	961,502	1,318,057	1,064,394	961,502	1,318,058
Disposals of property and equipment	148,261	343,414	133,226	21,187	299,260	66,599
Disposals of software cost	50,633	-	-	50,621	-	-
Dividends received from subsidiaries (Note 15)	-	-	-	13,000	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(108,869,155)	(35,571,327)	(84,906,911)	(107,404,524)	(34,276,379)	(84,244,815)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Settlements of:						
Bills payable and securities sold under repurchase agreements (Note 37)	(660,613,634)	(724,538,355)	(457,098,389)	(660,609,468)	(724,485,855)	(457,098,389)
Notes and bonds payable (Note 37)	(30,600,000)	(17,056,500)	(13,500,000)	(30,600,000)	(17,056,500)	(13,500,000)
LTNCD (Note 37)	-	(14,381,000)	-	-	(14,381,000)	-
Proceeds from:						
Bills payable and securities sold under repurchase agreements (Note 37)	698,376,629	736,658,375	494,565,466	698,286,629	736,658,375	494,543,799
Issuance of notes and bonds payable (Notes 22 and 37)	41,968,599	18,352,354	30,359,962	41,968,599	18,352,354	30,359,962
Payments of lease liabilities (Note 16)	(882,988)	(748,610)	(586,357)	(882,988)	(744,244)	(586,357)
Cash dividends paid (Note 26)	(2,264,096)	(2,273,063)	(2,266,963)	(2,264,096)	(2,273,063)	(2,265,882)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	45,984,510	(3,986,799)	51,473,719	45,898,676	(3,929,933)	51,453,133
Effect of exchange rate differences	1,737,162	186,996	(3,013,042)	1,739,060	191,616	(3,018,938)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(3,337,188)	(45,936,389)	(1,218,038)	(3,362,654)	(45,931,820)	(1,156,004)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR						
Cash and other cash items	13,947,069	13,180,172	11,083,299	13,946,944	13,180,047	11,083,174
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	45,821,155	63,011,416	67,391,502	45,821,155	63,011,416	67,391,502
Due from other banks	12,022,007	20,097,291	13,126,213	11,962,662	20,033,377	13,000,265
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	2,080,999	23,518,740	29,424,643	2,080,999	23,518,740	29,424,643
	P73,871,230	P119,807,619	P121,025,657	P73,811,760	P119,743,580	P120,899,584

(Forward)

	Consolidated		Parent Company			
	Years Ended December 31					
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
	(Amounts in Thousands)					
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR						
Cash and other cash items	P13,165,055	P13,947,069	P13,180,172	P13,164,915	P13,946,944	P13,180,047
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	35,104,831	45,821,155	63,011,416	35,104,831	45,821,155	63,011,416
Due from other banks	15,370,541	12,022,007	20,097,291	15,285,745	11,962,662	20,033,377
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	6,893,615	2,080,999	23,518,740	6,893,615	2,080,999	23,518,740
	P70,534,042	P73,871,230	P119,807,619	P70,449,106	P73,811,760	P119,743,580
OPERATIONAL CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS						
Interest received	P60,386,181	P48,562,000	P36,867,320	P60,522,591	P48,648,260	P36,397,593
Interest paid	18,391,927	14,026,707	6,261,589	18,457,927	14,085,829	6,271,507
Dividends received	3,165	3,395	1,612	1,382	1,612	1,612

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Consolidated								
Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022								
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company								
	Capital Stock (Note 26)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 26)	Surplus (Note 26)	Net Unrealized Loss on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (Note 12)	Net Unrealized Gain on Subsidiaries' Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (Note 12)	Cumulative Foreign Currency Translation	Cost of hedging reserve (Note 11)	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2024	₱7,635,389	₱38,524,323	₱95,555,339	(₱5,534,401)	₱20,632	(₱70,942)	₱–	₱136,130,340
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	10,865,391	(1,939,612)	2,155	(58,708)	(1,597,138)	7,272,088
Declaration of cash dividends (Note 26)	–	–	(2,264,876)	–	–	–	–	(2,264,876)
Balance at December 31, 2024	₱7,635,389	₱38,524,323	₱104,155,854	(₱7,474,013)	₱22,787	(₱129,650)	(₱1,597,138)	₱141,137,552
Balance at January 1, 2023	₱7,635,389	₱38,524,323	₱89,004,617	(₱9,238,853)	₱16,619	(₱94,014)	₱–	₱125,848,081
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	8,815,598	3,704,452	4,013	23,072	–	12,547,135
Declaration of cash dividends (Note 26)	–	–	(2,264,876)	–	–	–	–	(2,264,876)
Balance at December 31, 2023	₱7,635,389	₱38,524,323	₱95,555,339	(₱5,534,401)	₱20,632	(₱70,942)	₱–	₱136,130,340
Balance at January 1, 2022	₱7,635,389	₱38,524,323	₱80,852,471	(₱2,043,212)	₱8,153	₱92,396	₱–	₱125,069,520
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	10,417,022	(7,195,641)	8,466	(186,410)	–	3,043,437
Declaration of cash dividends (Note 26)	–	–	(2,264,876)	–	–	–	–	(2,264,876)
Balance at December 31, 2022	₱7,635,389	₱38,524,323	₱89,004,617	(₱9,238,853)	₱16,619	(₱94,014)	₱–	₱125,848,081



Parent Company								
Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022								
	Capital Stock (Note 26)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 26)	Surplus (Note 26)	Net Unrealized Loss on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (Note 12)	Net Unrealized Gain on Subsidiaries' Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (Note 12)	Cumulative Foreign Currency Translation	Cost of hedging reserve (Note 11)	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2024	₱7,635,389	₱38,551,028	₱95,538,904	(₱5,542,554)	₱20,632	(₱70,942)	₱-	₱136,132,457
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	10,865,391	(1,939,612)	2,155	(58,708)	(1,597,138)	7,272,088
Declaration of cash dividends	-	-	(2,264,876)	-	-	-	-	(2,264,876)
Balance at December 31, 2024	₱7,635,389	₱38,551,028	₱104,139,419	(₱7,482,166)	₱22,787	(₱129,650)	(₱1,597,138)	₱141,139,669
Balance at January 1, 2023	₱7,635,389	₱38,551,028	₱88,988,182	(₱9,247,006)	₱16,619	(₱94,014)	₱-	₱125,850,198
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	8,815,598	3,704,452	4,013	23,072	-	12,547,135
Declaration of cash dividends	-	-	(2,264,876)	-	-	-	-	(2,264,876)
Balance at December 31, 2023	₱7,635,389	₱38,551,028	₱95,538,904	(₱5,542,554)	₱20,632	(₱70,942)	₱-	₱136,132,457
Balance at January 1, 2022	₱7,635,389	₱38,551,028	₱80,830,627	(₱2,051,365)	₱8,153	₱92,396	₱-	₱125,066,228
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	10,422,431	(7,195,641)	8,466	(186,410)	-	3,048,846
Declaration of cash dividends	-	-	(2,264,876)	-	-	-	-	(2,264,876)
Balance at December 31, 2022	₱7,635,389	₱38,551,028	₱88,988,182	(₱9,247,006)	₱16,619	(₱94,014)	₱-	₱125,850,198

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



SECURITY BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

Security Bank Corporation (the Parent Company) is a domestic corporation registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in 1951 and was listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) in 1995. The Parent Company’s head office is located at Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City.

The Parent Company was incorporated on May 8, 1951 and started its operations as a commercial bank on June 18, 1951. On May 30, 2000, the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Parent Company approved its Amended Articles of Incorporation to extend the corporate term of the Parent Company, which expired on May 8, 2001, for another 50 years. On February 19, 2001, the SEC approved such amendment.

With the effectivity of Section 11 of Republic Act (RA) No. 1132, otherwise known as “Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines” on February 23, 2019, corporations existing before its enactment are deemed to have perpetual term. Accordingly, the Parent Company’s corporate term is considered perpetual.

In 1994, the Parent Company was approved by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) to operate as a universal bank, allowing it to expand its financial services and revenue sources.

The Parent Company provides expanded commercial banking services such as deposit products, loans and trade finance, domestic and foreign fund transfers, treasury, foreign exchange and trust services. In addition, the Parent Company is licensed to engage in financial derivatives to service the requirements of its customers and as a means of reducing and managing the Parent Company’s foreign exchange and interest rate exposures.

The Parent Company and its subsidiaries and joint ventures (collectively referred to as the “Group”), which are all incorporated in the Philippines, are engaged in the following businesses:

Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	Principal place of business	Line of Business	Effective Percentage of Ownership	
			December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Security Bank Capital Investment Corporation (formerly SB Capital Investment Corporation) ¹ SB Equities, Inc. (SBEI)	18th floor, Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Investment house	100.00	100.00
SB International Services, Inc. (SISI) ²	18th floor, Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Stock brokerage	100.00	100.00
SB Rental Corporation (SBRC)	17th floor, Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Marketing services	–	100.00
SB Cards Corporation (SBCC) ³	5th floor, Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Rental/Leasing	100.00	100.00
Security Finance and Leasing Inc. (formerly Landlink Property Investments (SPV-AMC), Inc. (LPII)) ⁴	Diners Club Center, 114 Valero St. Salcedo Village, Makati City	Credit card operations	100.00	100.00
SB Forex, Incorporated ⁵	Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Financing	100.00	100.00
SBM Leasing, Inc. (SBML) ⁶	Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Foreign exchange services	100.00	100.00
SB Finance, Inc. (SBF) (formerly SB Finance Company, Inc.) ⁷	5th floor, Security Bank Centre, 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	Financing	60.00	60.00
	Keyland Armatz Building, 849 Antonio Arnaiz Avenue, Legaspi Village, Makati City 1229	Financing	49.96	49.96

¹ With SEC approval on November 12, 2024 to change corporate name

² Corporate term ended on December 31, 2021, with clearance from Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) dated June 18, 2024; liquidated effective October 4, 2024

³ Corporate term ended on December 31, 2024, for processing of tax clearance

⁴ With BOD approval in 2024 to shorten corporate life on December 31, 2025, awaiting approval from SEC

⁵ Corporate term ended February 28, 2022, awaiting clearance from BIR

⁶ Joint Ventures

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

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policy Information

Basis of Preparation

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

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial assets and financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) and derivative assets and liabilities designated as hedges that have been measured at fair value. The carrying values of recognized loans and receivables and investment securities at amortized cost that are hedged items in fair value hedges, and otherwise carried at amortized cost, are adjusted to record changes in fair value attributable to the risks that are being hedged. The financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand peso (₱000) except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements of the Parent Company include the accounts maintained in the Regular Banking Unit (RBU) and Foreign Currency Deposit Unit (FCDU). The functional currency of the RBU and the FCDU is the Philippine Peso and United States Dollar (USD), respectively. For financial reporting purposes, FCDU accounts and foreign currency-denominated accounts in the RBU are translated into their equivalents in Philippine Peso, which is the Parent Company’s presentation currency. The financial statements individually prepared for these units are combined after eliminating inter-unit accounts.

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and the items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The functional currency of each of the Parent Company’s subsidiaries is the Philippine Peso.

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared for the same reporting period as the subsidiaries, using consistent accounting policies.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.



When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statements of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of 'Other comprehensive income (OCI)' are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies used in line with those used by the Group. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests;
- derecognizes the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;
- recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- reclassifies the Parent Company's share of components' gains (losses) previously recognized in OCI to profit or loss or surplus, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Changes in Accounting Policies

Except for these new and amended standards which were adopted as of January 1, 2024, the accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of previous financial year.

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

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
- Amendments to PFRS 16, *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*
- Amendments to PAS 7 and PFRS 7, *Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements*

Fair Value Measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

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

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



Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

Date of recognition

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

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

Initial recognition of financial instruments

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

'Day 1' difference

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

Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets

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

Business model assessment

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

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

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

The Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) test

As a second step of its classification process the Group assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

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

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

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

Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

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

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

Financial assets at FVTPL

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

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



A financial asset is held for trading if:

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

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

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group has not designated any debt instrument that meets the amortized cost criteria as at FVTPL.

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

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

Equity instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group has designated certain equity instruments that are not held for trading as at FVTOCI on initial application of PFRS 9 (see Note 12).

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

Debt instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

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

Derivative instruments

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

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

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Parent Company's hybrid financial instruments are classified as at FVTPL (see Note 10).



Reclassification of financial assets

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

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

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

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

Hedge Accounting

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when the risk being hedged is the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment;
- Cash flow hedges when the risk being hedged is the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognized firm commitment; and
- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Parent Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged, and how the Parent Company will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined).

A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is an 'economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Parent Company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Parent Company actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in OCI as cash flow hedge reserve (see Note 11), while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statements of income. The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

For cash flow hedges, to calculate the change in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, the Parent Company uses the hypothetical derivative method. The hypothetical derivative method involves establishing a notional derivative that would be the ideal hedging instrument for the hedged exposure (normally an interest rate swap or forward contract with no unusual terms and a zero fair value at inception of the hedge relationship). The fair value of the hypothetical derivative is then used as a proxy for the net present value of the hedged future cash flows against which changes in value of the actual hedging instrument are compared to assess effectiveness and measure ineffectiveness.

When foreign exchange swap contracts are used in hedging relationships, the Parent Company can designate the instrument in its entirety or exclude the forward element by designating the spot element only. The forward element in a foreign exchange swap contract is the difference between the spot and forward prices. When only the spot element is designated, the Parent Company has a choice to apply the cost of hedging accounting to the excluded forward element. In applying the cost of hedging accounting to the forward element of the foreign exchange swap contract, the change in the fair value of the forward element is recognized in OCI and accumulated in a separate component of equity. In case of a time period-related hedged item, the forward element that exists at inception is amortized from the separate component of equity to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis. The unamortized portion of the cost of hedging is presented under 'Cost of hedging reserve' in the statements of financial position. The amortization of the forward element is presented under 'Interest expense on derivatives designated as hedges' in the statements of income.

The amounts accumulated in OCI under cash flow hedge reserve are accounted for, depending on the nature of the underlying hedged transaction. If the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amount accumulated in equity is removed from the separate component of equity and included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the hedged asset or liability. This is not a reclassification adjustment and will not be recognized in OCI for the period. This also applies where the hedged forecast transaction of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability subsequently becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied. For any other cash flow hedges, the amount accumulated in OCI under cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.

When the Parent Company discontinues hedge accounting for a cash flow hedge, it must account for the amount that has been accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve as follows: (a) the amount remains in accumulated other comprehensive income if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur or (b) the amount is immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment if the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur. Any amount immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment is presented under 'Foreign exchange gain (loss) - net' in the statements of income.

As of December 31, 2024, the Parent Company has foreign exchange swap contracts where the spot element have been designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges (see Note 11).



Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group and the Parent Company record the allowance for expected credit losses for all loans and receivables and other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, all referred to as ‘financial instruments’. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under PFRS 9.

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

Staging assessment

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

For non-credit-impaired financial instruments:

- Stage 1 is comprised of all financial instruments which have not experienced a SICR since initial recognition or is considered of low credit risk as of the reporting date. The criteria for determining whether an account should be assessed under Stage 1 are as follows: (i) current including past due up within the cure period of up to 30 days; or (ii) unclassified. Both (i) and (ii) are applicable to wholesale, business and retail loans. The Group recognizes a 12-month ECL for Stage 1 financial instruments.
- Stage 2 is comprised of all financial instruments which have experienced a SICR as of reporting date compared to initial recognition. A SICR is generally deemed present in accounts with: (i) 31 days up to 90 days past due; (ii) especially mentioned; (iii) substandard; or (iv) with score below defined threshold. For wholesale loans, this includes small accounts with Borrower Risk Rating of 10. For auto loans and credit cards, score cut-offs are 564 and 580, respectively. For home loans, 3-notch downgrade in score is considered as Stage 2. The Group recognizes a lifetime ECL for Stage 2 financial instruments.

For credit-impaired financial instruments:

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

Definition of “default” and “restored”

The Group classifies loans, investments, receivables, or any financial asset as in default when it is credit impaired, becomes past due on its contractual payments for more than 90 days, considered non-performing, under litigation or is classified as doubtful or loss. As part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Group considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Group carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted. An instrument is considered to be no longer in default

(i.e., restored) if there is sufficient evidence to support that full collection is probable and payments are received for at least six months.

Credit risk at initial recognition

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

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

Modification

In certain circumstances, the Group modifies the original terms and conditions of a credit exposure to form a new loan agreement or payment schedule. The modifications can be given depending on the borrower’s or counterparty’s current or expected financial difficulty. The modifications may include, but are not limited to, change in interest rate and terms, principal amount, maturity date, date and amount of periodic payments and accrual of interest and charges.

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

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

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

ECL parameters and methodologies

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

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



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

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

Forward-looking information

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

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

Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI

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

Consumer loans and credit card receivables

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

Restructured loans

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

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

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

Financial liabilities held for trading include:

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

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

- The designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis; or
- The liabilities are part of a group of financial liabilities which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or
- The financial instrument contains an embedded derivative, unless the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows or it is clear, with little or no analysis, that it would not be separately recorded.

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

Bills payable and other borrowed funds

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

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

Derivative liabilities

Derivative liabilities are recognized initially and subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statements of income, unless designated as an accounting hedge.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets

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

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or



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

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

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

- Change in currency
- Introduction of an equity feature
- Change in counterparty
- If the modification results in the asset no longer considered "solely payment for principal and interest"

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

Financial Guarantees

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

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of 'COCI', 'Due from BSP', 'Due from other banks', and 'Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with the BSP' that are convertible to known amounts of cash, with original maturities of three months or less from dates of placements and that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. 'Due from BSP' includes the statutory reserves required by the BSP which the Parent Company considers as cash equivalents wherein drawings can be made to meet cash requirements.

Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements

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

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

Foreign Currency Translation

Transactions and balances

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

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



FCDU

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

Investments in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures

Investment in subsidiaries

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

Interest in joint ventures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Transfer of business from subsidiary to the Parent

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

Property and Equipment

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Right-of-use Assets

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

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

Investment Properties

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

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

Real properties acquired

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

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

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

Investments in real estate

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

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

Other Properties Acquired

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

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

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

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

Intangible Assets

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

Software costs

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



Exchange trading right

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

Branch licenses

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

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

Business Combinations

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

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

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

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

Goodwill

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

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

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

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

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

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

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

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

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

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



statements of income. After such a reversal, the depreciation expense is adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining life.

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

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

Goodwill

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

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

Income Taxes

Current income tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting income nor taxable income; and

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable income will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

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

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

Revenue Recognition

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

PFRS 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The five-step model is as follows:

- Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract
- Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

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

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

Revenues within the scope of PFRS 15:

Service charges and penalties

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



Fees and commissions

a. Fee income earned from services that are provided over time

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

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

b. Bancassurance fees

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

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

c. Fee income from providing transaction services

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

Discounts earned and awards revenue on credit cards

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

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

Other income

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

Revenues outside the scope of PFRS 15:

Interest income

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

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

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

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

Trading and securities gain (loss) - net

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

Dividend income

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

Rental income

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

Expense Recognition

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

Operating expenses

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

Taxes and licenses

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

Pension Cost

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



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

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:

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

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

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

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

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

Leases

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

Lease liabilities

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

Group as a lessee

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

Group as a lessor

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

Provisions and Contingencies

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

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

Debt Issuance Costs

Issuance, underwriting and other related costs incurred in connection with the issuance of debt instruments are deferred and amortized over the terms of the instruments using the effective interest method. Unamortized debt issuance costs are included in the carrying amount of the debt instrument in the statements of financial position.

Earnings Per Share

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

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

Equity

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



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

‘Surplus’ represents accumulated earnings of the Group less dividends declared.

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

Dividends on Common Shares and Preferred Shares

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

Segment Reporting

The Group’s operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. If the Group changes the structure of its internal organization in a manner that causes the composition of its reportable segments to change, the corresponding information for earlier periods, including interim periods, shall be restated unless the information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive. Financial information on business segments is presented in Note 35.

Fiduciary Activities

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

Events after the Reporting Period

Any post-year-end event that provides additional information about the Group’s position at the statement of financial position date (adjusting event) is reflected in the financial statements. Any post-year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed when material to the financial statements.

Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of

entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

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

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

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

- Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of Exchangeability*

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

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2026

- Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, *Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*

The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognized on the ‘settlement date’, i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. They also introduce an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met.

The amendments also clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features. Furthermore, the amendments clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.

- Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11

The amendments are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversight or conflicts between the requirements in the Accounting Standards. The following is the summary of the Standards involved and their related amendments.

- Amendments to PFRS 1, *Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter*

The amendments included in paragraphs B5 and B6 of PFRS 1 cross references to the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting in paragraph 6.4.1(a), (b) and (c) of PFRS 9. These are intended to address potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in PFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in PFRS 9.



- Amendments to PFRS 7, *Gain or Loss on Derecognition*
The amendments updated the language of paragraph B38 of PFRS 7 on unobservable inputs and included a cross reference to paragraphs 72 and 73 of PFRS 13.
- Amendments to PFRS 9
 - Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities
The amendments to paragraph 2.1 of PFRS 9 clarified that when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with PFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply paragraph 3.3.3 and recognize any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss.
 - Transaction Price
The amendments to paragraph 5.1.3 of PFRS 9 replaced the reference to ‘transaction price as defined by PFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*’ with ‘the amount determined by applying PFRS 15’. The term ‘transaction price’ in relation to PFRS 15 was potentially confusing and so it has been removed. The term was also deleted from Appendix A of PFRS 9.
- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Determination of a ‘De Facto Agent’*
The amendments to paragraph B74 of PFRS 10 clarified that the relationship described in B74 is just one example of various relationships that might exist between the investor and other parties acting as de facto agents of the investor.
- Amendments to PAS 7, *Cost Method*
The amendments to paragraph 37 of PAS 7 replaced the term ‘cost method’ with ‘at cost’, following the prior deletion of the definition of ‘cost method’.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2027

- PFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*
The standard replaces PAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and responds to investors’ demand for better information about companies’ financial performance. The new requirements include:
 - Required totals, subtotals and new categories in the statement of profit or loss
 - Disclosure of management-defined performance measures
 - Guidance on aggregation and disaggregation
- PFRS 19, *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability*
The standard allows eligible entities to elect to apply PFRS 19’s reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other PFRS accounting standards. The application of the standard is optional for eligible entities.

Deferred effectivity

- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*
The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or

contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors’ interests in the associate or joint venture.

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

3. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in compliance with PFRS Accounting Standards requires the Group to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities. Future events may occur which will cause the assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in estimates are reflected in the financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

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

Judgments

a. Leases

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

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

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

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



b. Business model test

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

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

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

In June 2022, the Parent Company decided to re-establish the HTC Government Securities business. In making the assessment, the Bank considered the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine-Russia war to its ability to deploy its funds as envisioned in 2020 affecting its overall strategy and risk appetite. The objective of the business model is to hold a core portfolio of government securities, which is funded primarily from the Parent Company's capital, core deposits, and other long-term liabilities (see Note 13). The Parent Company also imposed limits based on the long-term funding sources for the reestablished HTC government securities business model to ensure that there will be no sale that is more than infrequent and more than insignificant from the HTC government securities portfolio.

In April 2024, the Parent Company undertook a holistic review of its business models as part of its established policy. Enhancements were made at this point, and subsequently in July 2024, to define certain terms (i.e., significance, frequency, increase in credit deterioration), to revise the list of permitted sales under the HTC business model and to clarify existing governance processes covering sales and/or derecognition of financial assets under the HTC business model as well as changes in, abandonment of, or reestablishment of the Parent Company's business models.

c. Cash flow characteristics test

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

d. Contingencies

The Group is currently involved in various legal proceedings, claims and assessments. The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims and assessments has been developed in consultation with outside counsel handling the Group's defense in these matters and is based on an analysis of potential results. The Group currently does not believe that these proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the financial statements. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings (see Note 34).



e. Hedge accounting

Part of the Parent Company's risk management strategies is to mitigate the foreign currency risk arising from the revaluation of the foreign currency denominated loan from FCDFU/inter-book payable to FCDFU in the RBU book. The Bank's risk management objective is to designate the spot element of the foreign exchange swap contract under the swap investment product to hedge the foreign currency risk associated with the revaluation of the foreign currency denominated loan from FCDFU/inter-book payable to FCDFU in the RBU book. The forward element of the foreign exchange swap contract shall be subject to cost of hedging accounting.

The Bank employs both qualitative and quantitative methods to assess the effectiveness of the hedge. The effectiveness assessment performed at the inception of the hedge, at each reporting date, and upon a significant change in circumstances relevant to the hedge.

Critical terms matching applied to qualitatively assess the economic relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item. All critical terms of the foreign currency denominated loans from FCDFU/inter-book payable/s to FCDFU and foreign exchange swap contracts are matched. Specifically, there is a 1:1 relationship in terms of nominal amount of the hedging instrument and the hedged item during the relevant period.

A source of ineffectiveness in the hedges is the incorporation of the counterparty's credit risk (i.e., Credit Valuation Adjustment or CVA) and Bank's own credit risk (i.e., Debit Valuation Adjustment or DVA) in measuring the value of foreign exchange swaps as required by PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*, but is not to be reflected in the measurement of the hedged item.

The Parent Company's hedge accounting policies include an element of judgment and estimation, in respect of the existence of highly probable cash flows for inclusion within the cash flow hedge. Estimates of future interest rates and the general economic environment will influence the availability and timing of suitable hedged items, with an impact on the effectiveness of the hedge relationships. Details of the Parent Company's hedging transactions are described in Note 11.

f. Consolidation and joint venture arrangements

The Group has determined that it controls and consolidates the subsidiaries in which it owns majority of the shares.

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

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

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



Estimates

a. Fair value of financial instruments

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

b. Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

The ECL models and all ECL-related policies are assessed and approved by the Risk Oversight Committee (ROC) and the BOD.

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

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

In 2024, the Bank implemented new ECL models for the Home Loan portfolio. The vintage default rate methodology in 2023 was replaced by an enhanced model to better capture the behavior of borrowers and predict PD. The LGD is based on the blended recovery from ROPA and cash payments.

In 2024 and 2023, changes in the model estimates and/or assumptions as a result of calibration were accordingly assessed and approved by the ECL Steering Committee and/or the ROC.

In 2024, probability weights used in ECL calculations were revised from 60 – Base, 30 – Bad and 10 – Good to 50 – Base, 30 – Bad and 20 – Good. The adjustments reflect the Bank's increased confidence in the good assumptions given the more stable macroeconomic conditions. The Bank still provides a significant weightage on the downside risks to consider the still elevated loans of the banking industry.

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

The ECL models and all ECL-related policies are assessed and approved by the ROC and the BOD.

The gross carrying amounts of financial assets and the related allowance for credit losses are disclosed in Notes 7, 12, 13 and 14

c. Recognition of deferred tax assets

The Group reviews the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets at each statements of financial position date and reduces it to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Significant judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable income together with future tax planning strategies. The recognized net deferred tax assets and unrecognized deferred tax assets of the Group and the Parent Company are disclosed in Note 28.

d. Impairment of non-financial assets

Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures and other non-financial assets

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

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

- deteriorating or poor financial condition;
- recurring net losses; and
- significant changes with an adverse effect on the subsidiary or associate have taken place during the period, or will take place in the near future, the technological, market, economic, or legal environment in which the subsidiary operates.



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

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

The Group recognizes an impairment loss whenever the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is computed based on the higher of the asset’s fair value less cost to sell or VIU. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual nonfinancial assets or, if it is not possible, for the CGU to which the nonfinancial asset belongs.

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

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the carrying values of the Parent Company’s investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures are disclosed in Note 15.

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

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets (Note 16)	₱8,034,827	₱6,429,496	₱5,093,758	₱4,318,021
Investment properties (Note 17)	6,282,770	4,790,602	6,282,770	4,789,827
Branch licenses (Note 18)	1,445,000	1,445,000	1,445,000	1,445,000
Software costs (Note 18)	5,137,675	3,516,055	5,135,198	3,515,263
Other properties acquired (Note 18)	989,931	872,153	989,931	872,153
Exchange trading right (Note 18)	8,000	8,000	-	-

The provision for (recovery of) impairment losses on non-financial assets of the Group and the Parent Company are disclosed in Notes 16 and 17.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life

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

The recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined based on a VIU calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a three-year period. Key assumptions in VIU calculation of CGUs are most sensitive to discount rates and growth rates used to project cash flows.

Goodwill

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

- e. *Estimated useful lives of property, equipment and right-of-use assets, investment properties, software costs and other properties acquired*

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

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

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets (Note 16)*	₱7,569,812	₱5,986,459	₱4,628,743	₱3,874,984
Investment properties (Note 17)*	3,057,994	2,715,404	3,057,994	2,715,404
Software costs (Note 18)	5,137,675	3,516,055	5,135,198	3,515,263
Other properties acquired (Note 18)	989,931	872,152	989,931	872,152

*Excludes land

- f. *Pension benefits*

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

The present value of the defined benefit obligation of the Group and the Parent Company are disclosed in Note 29.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Further details about the assumptions used are provided in Note 29.



Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they are accrued to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, accrual for other employee benefit obligations and expenses included under ‘Accrued other expenses payable’ (included under ‘Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses’ in the statements of financial position) amounted to ₱2.0 billion and ₱1.8 billion, respectively, in 2024 and 2023 for the Group and the Parent Company (see Note 23).

4. Goodwill

Impairment Testing of Goodwill

In 2012, goodwill acquired through business combination has been allocated to Security Bank Savings (SBS) as the CGU. In 2015, the entire goodwill was reallocated to the Branch Banking Group (BBG) as a result of the integration of SBS to the Parent Company. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the carrying amount of goodwill amounted to ₱841.6 million and there was no impairment loss recognized in 2024 and 2023.

The recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined based on a VIU calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a three-year period. Key assumptions in VIU calculation of CGUs are most sensitive to discount rates and growth rates used to project cash flows. Future cash flows and growth rates were based on experiences and strategies developed and prospects. The discount rate used for the computation of the net present value is the cost of equity and was determined by reference to a comparable entity. In 2024 and 2023, the pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 11.53% and 13.01%, respectively, while the growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the three-year period is 6.00% and 9.33%, respectively.

Management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the goodwill to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

5. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Introduction

Integral to the Parent Company’s value creation process is risk management. It therefore operates an integrated risk management system to address the risks it faces in its banking activities, including (a) credit; (b) liquidity; (c) market; (d) operational; and (e) sustainability. Exposures across these risk areas are regularly identified, measured, controlled, monitored and reported to Senior Management, the ROC and the BOD.

Risk Management Structure

Board of Directors

The BOD directs the Parent Company’s over-all risk management strategy. The risk management processes of the subsidiaries are the separate responsibilities of their respective BOD. The BOD performs an oversight function on the Parent Company’s implementation of its risk policies through various committees that it has created as follows:

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee oversees the strategy, financial, liquidity and capital management of the Group. It exercises the authority of the BODs as delegated by the Board and as may be allowed by law during intervals between meetings of the BODs.

Risk Oversight Committee

The ROC reviews, approves, and ensures effective implementation of the risk management framework. It approves risk-related policies, oversees limits to discretionary authority that the BOD delegates to management, and evaluates the magnitude, distribution and direction of risks in the Parent Company.

Corporate Governance Committee

The Corporate Governance Committee oversees the compliance function and assists the BOD in fulfilling its corporate governance responsibilities across a broad range of areas including sustainability. It is responsible for ensuring the BOD’s effectiveness and due observance of corporate governance principles and guidelines.

Audit Committee

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

Senior Credit Committee

The Senior Credit Committee is the highest credit decision-making body in the Bank and works closely with the ROC in managing the overall credit risk of the Bank. The committee reviews and approves proposals and facilities related to credit, except for Directors, Officers, Stockholders and Related Interests (DOSRI) and material related party transactions (RPT) accounts. It also approves remedial and/or recovery strategies of the Bank for identified problem loan accounts.

Related Party Transactions Committee

The Related Party Transactions Committee ensures that transactions with related parties are handled in a sound and prudent manner, with integrity, and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations to protect the interest of depositors, creditors and other stakeholders.

Nominations and Remunerations Committee

The Nominations and Remunerations Committee has oversight over Board nominees and other appointments requiring Board approval, as well as their remuneration commensurate with corporate and individual performance.

Trust Committee

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

Transformation and Technology Committee

The Transformation and Technology Committee oversees the development and implementation of strategy, transformation, innovation and information technology initiatives of the Bank and its subsidiaries and affiliates, in support of the Group’s vision, mission and strategic objectives.



The Parent Company's organizational structure includes the Risk Management Group (RMG), which is responsible for driving the following risk management processes of the Group:

- Independent assessment, measurement, monitoring and reporting of the Group's risk-taking activities; and
- Formulation, review and recommendation of risk-related policies and control structures.

Nevertheless, the Group's risk management framework adopts the basic tenet that risks are owned by the respective business and process owners. Everyone in the organization is therefore expected to proactively manage the risks inherent to their respective area by complying with the Group's risk management framework, policies and standards.

The Parent Company and its subsidiaries manage their respective financial risks separately. The subsidiaries have their own risk management procedures but are structured similar to that of the Parent Company. To a certain extent, the respective risk management programs and objectives are the same across the Group.

Risk Measurement and Reporting

The Parent Company's risks are measured using various methods compliant with Basel III standards. The Parent Company also runs worst case scenarios that would arise in the event that extreme events which are unlikely to occur do, in fact, occur.

Expected credit loss models are developed and maintained by the RMG. These models are used as a tool for the Parent Company's risk management process and management reporting systems. The applicable results of the calculations are used as the basis for the assessment of expected credit losses.

Monitoring and controlling risks are primarily performed based on limits established by the Parent Company. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Parent Company as well as the level of risk that the Parent Company is willing to take. In addition, the Parent Company monitors and measures the overall risk-bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activities.

For all levels throughout the Parent Company, specifically tailored risk reports are prepared and distributed in order to ensure that all business divisions have access to extensive, necessary and up-to-date information. These reports include aggregate credit exposure, credit metric forecasts, limit exceptions, Value-at-Risk (VaR), liquidity ratios and risk profile changes.

Credit Risk Management prepares detailed reporting of risks per credit classification, payment status, industry, loan tenor, and other measures of portfolio quality. Senior management assesses the appropriateness of allowance for credit losses on a yearly basis or as the need arises. The ROC and the heads of the concerned business units receive comprehensive portfolio quality reports which are designed to provide the necessary information to assess and conclude on the credit risks of the Parent Company.

In the case of market risk, a monthly report is presented to the ROC on the utilization of market limits and liquidity, plus other risk developments.

Information compiled from businesses is examined and processed in order to analyze, control and identify risks early. This information is assessed and deliberated by the heads of each business unit, the ROC and the BOD.



Risk Mitigation

The Parent Company uses various risk mitigation practices to manage different types of risks, such as credit, market, operational, liquidity, and sustainability. Generally, these include: establishing and reviewing risk limits and policies by considering the risk appetite, strategy and objectives of the Bank, as well as the regulatory requirements and industry best practices; implementing and enforcing these limits by using effective monitoring and reporting systems, and by escalating and resolving any limit breaches or policy violations; and conducting regular and ad hoc stress testing.

Risk Concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities or activities in the same geographic region or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Parent Company's performance to developments affecting a particular borrowing group, industry or geographic location.

The Parent Company manages concentration risks by setting exposure limits to borrowing groups, industries, countries, and where appropriate, on products and facilities. These limits are reviewed as the need arises, but at least annually.

To avoid excessive concentrations of risks, the Parent Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from the failure of a borrower or counterparty to perform its obligations during the life of the transaction. This includes risk of non-payment by borrowers or issuers, failed settlement of transactions, and default on contracts.

The Parent Company drives credit risk management fundamentally via its Credit Policy Manual (CPM), the provisions of which are regularly reviewed and updated to reflect changing regulations and risk conditions. The CPM defines the principles and parameters governing credit activities, ensuring that each account's creditworthiness is thoroughly understood and regularly reviewed. Lending units assume overall responsibility for the management of credit exposures while middle and back-office functions are clearly defined to provide independent checks and balance to credit risk-taking activities. A system of approving and signing limits ensures adequate senior management involvement for larger and more complex transactions. Large exposures of the Group are kept under rigorous review as these are subjected to stress testing and scenario analysis to assess the impact of changes in market conditions or key risk factors (examples are economic cycles, interest rate, liquidity conditions or other market movements) on its profile and earnings.

The risk management structure of policies, accountabilities and responsibilities, controls and senior management involvement is similarly in place for non-performing assets.

Derivative financial instruments

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



Credit-related commitments

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

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

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

	Consolidated				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value of Collateral	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk	Financial Effect of Collateral	Associated ECL*
December 31, 2024					
Credit risk exposure relating to on-balance sheet assets					
SPURA with BSP	₱3,941	₱3,941	₱-	₱3,941	₱-
Receivable from customers - net (exclusive of SBEI):					
Corporate lending	455,982	92,624	379,954	76,028	9,817
Consumer lending	63,971	48,869	34,079	29,892	1,803
Small business lending	540	436	169	371	35
Residential mortgages	98,149	89,788	38,227	59,922	807
Credit card receivables - individual	49,522	-	49,522	-	3,509
Receivable from customers - net (SBEI):					
Corporate	173	1,022	152	21	-
Individual	47	1,137	18	29	-
Other receivables	9,429	176	9,252	177	341
	₱681,754	₱237,993	₱511,373	₱170,381	₱16,312

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

*Amount deducted from gross amount to reflect carrying amount

	Parent Company				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value of Collateral	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk	Financial Effect of Collateral	Associated ECL*
December 31, 2024					
Credit risk exposure relating to on-balance sheet assets					
SPURA with BSP	₱3,941	₱3,941	₱-	₱3,941	₱-
Receivable from customers - net (exclusive of SBEI):					
Corporate lending	457,868	92,624	381,840	76,028	9,817
Consumer lending	63,969	48,867	34,079	29,890	1,803
Small business lending	540	436	169	371	35
Residential mortgages	98,149	89,788	38,227	59,922	807
Credit card receivables - individual	49,522	-	49,522	-	3,509
Other receivables	8,872	109	8,763	109	301
	₱682,861	₱235,765	₱512,600	₱170,261	₱16,272

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

*Amount deducted from gross amount to reflect carrying amount

The maximum exposure to credit risks for the other financial assets is limited to the carrying value as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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

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

Risk concentrations of the maximum exposure to credit risk

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



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

	Consolidated				Total
	Loans and Receivables	Financial Investments*	Advances to Banks**	Others***	
December 31, 2024					
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	₱9,966	₱273,123	₱-	₱541	₱283,630
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services and producing activities of households for own use****	93,637	-	-	146,114	239,751
Real estate activities	168,359	17,060	-	2,648	188,067
Electricity, gas, stream and air conditioning supply	97,133	476	-	57,982	155,591
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	115,361	657	-	26,855	142,873
Financial and insurance activities	33,325	36,046	63,598	9,040	142,009
Manufacturing	48,757	1,712	-	10,955	61,424
Transportation and storage	25,227	3,235	-	17,161	45,623
Construction	26,013	-	-	7,092	33,105
Information and communication	21,606	1,262	-	2,361	25,229
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	10,670	-	-	3,294	13,964
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8,827	-	-	444	9,271
Professional scientific and technical services	6,847	-	-	19	6,866
Others	12,085	4,455	-	5,313	21,853
	₱677,813	₱338,026	₱63,598	₱289,819	₱1,369,256
December 31, 2023					
Real estate activities	₱148,139	₱19,013	₱-	₱9,907	₱177,059
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	5,374	164,236	-	120	169,730
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services and producing activities of households for own use****	58,527	-	-	90,127	148,654
Financial and insurance activities	22,726	30,638	63,391	6,707	123,462
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	89,289	481	-	11,308	101,078
Electricity, gas, stream and air conditioning supply	78,596	2,143	-	12,402	93,141
Manufacturing	44,113	2,559	-	3,777	50,449
Transportation and storage	21,356	3,150	-	9,711	34,217
Construction	19,361	-	-	5,058	24,419
Information and communication	17,272	1,197	-	625	19,094
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9,416	-	-	1,553	10,969
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,424	-	-	656	10,080
Professional scientific and technical services	4,035	-	-	2,037	6,072
Others	10,701	3,486	-	4,154	18,341
	₱538,329	₱226,903	₱63,391	₱158,142	₱986,765

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

	Parent Company				Total
	Loans and Receivables	Financial Investments*	Advances to Banks**	Others***	
December 31, 2024					
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	₱9,966	₱273,123	₱-	₱541	₱283,630
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services and producing activities of households for own use****	93,634	-	-	146,114	239,748
Real estate activities	168,358	17,060	-	2,648	188,066
Electricity, gas, stream and air conditioning supply	97,105	476	-	57,982	155,563
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	115,344	657	-	26,855	142,856
Financial and insurance activities	32,748	36,015	63,513	9,040	141,316
Manufacturing	48,744	1,712	-	10,955	61,411
Transportation and storage	25,203	3,235	-	17,161	45,599
Construction	25,965	-	-	7,092	33,057
Information and communication	21,604	1,262	-	2,361	25,227
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	10,670	-	-	3,294	13,964
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8,827	-	-	444	9,271
Professional scientific and technical services	6,847	-	-	19	6,866
Others	13,905	4,440	-	5,313	23,658
	₱678,920	₱337,980	₱63,513	₱289,819	₱1,370,232
December 31, 2023					
Real estate activities	₱148,070	₱19,013	₱-	₱9,907	₱176,990
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	5,374	164,236	-	120	169,730
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services and producing activities of households for own use****	58,524	-	-	90,127	148,651
Financial and insurance activities	24,230	30,593	63,331	6,707	124,861
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	89,276	481	-	11,308	101,065
Electricity, gas, stream and air conditioning supply	78,596	2,143	-	12,402	93,141
Manufacturing	44,092	2,559	-	3,777	50,428
Transportation and storage	21,336	3,150	-	9,711	34,197
Construction	19,355	-	-	5,058	24,413
Information and communication	17,269	1,197	-	625	19,091
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9,416	-	-	1,553	10,969
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,423	-	-	656	10,079
Professional scientific and technical services	4,035	-	-	2,037	6,072
Others	10,568	3,487	-	4,154	18,209
	₱539,564	₱226,859	₱63,331	₱158,142	₱987,896

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

For details of the composition of the loans and receivables portfolio, refer to Note 14.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

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



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

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

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

The table below presents the recognized financial instruments of the Group and the Parent Company that are offset, or subject to enforceable master netting agreements or other similar arrangements but not offset, as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, taking into account the effects of over-collateralization.

	Gross amounts of recognized financial instruments [a]	Gross amounts set-off in accordance with the PAS 32 offsetting criteria [b]	Net amount presented in statements of financial position [c]= a - b	Effect of remaining rights of set-off that do not meet PAS 32 offsetting criteria		Net exposure [e]= c - d
				Financial instruments [d]	Financial collateral	
2024						
Financial Assets						
Derivative assets (Notes 6 and 10)	P1,531,397	P-	P1,531,397	P1,056,335	P-	P475,062
SPURA (Note 37)	3,941,367	-	3,941,367	-	3,941,367	-
Derivatives Designated as Hedges	634,928	-	634,928	634,928	-	-
	P6,107,692	P-	P6,107,692	P1,691,263	P3,941,367	P475,062
Financial Liabilities						
Derivative liabilities (Notes 6 and 20)	P1,716,047	P-	P1,716,047	P1,056,335	P-	P659,712
SSURA (Note 21)	67,898,043	-	67,898,043	-	75,384,639	-
Derivatives Designated as Hedges	3,841,204	-	3,841,204	634,928	-	3,206,276
	P73,455,294	P-	P73,455,294	P1,691,263	P75,384,639	P3,865,988
2023						
Financial Assets						
Derivative assets (Notes 6 and 10)	P922,356	P-	P922,356	P246,387	P-	P675,969
SPURA (Note 37)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P922,356	P-	P922,356	P246,387	P-	P675,969
Financial Liabilities						
Derivative liabilities (Notes 6 and 20)	P2,968,706	P-	P2,968,706	P246,387	P-	P2,722,319
SSURA (Note 21)	46,525,809	-	46,525,809	-	54,197,254	-
	P49,494,515	P-	P49,494,515	P246,387	P54,197,254	P2,722,319

Collateral and other credit enhancements

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

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

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

Management monitors the market value of real property collateral every two years or if there is a trigger event, whichever comes earlier, and as needed for marketable securities to preserve collateral cover. The existing market value of collateral is considered during the review of the credit facilities and adequacy of the allowance for credit losses.

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

Credit quality per class of financial assets

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

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

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

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

Agency		Investment Grade								
S&P	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-	A+	A	A-	BBB+	BBB	BBB-
Moody's	Aaa	Aa1	Aa2	Aa3	A1	A2	A3	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3
Agency		Non-Investment Grade								
S&P	BB+	BB	BB-	B+	B	B-	Below B-			
Moody's	Ba1	Ba2	Ba3	B1	B2	B3	Below B3			

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

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



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

Wholesale Banking Segment Scorecards

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

High Grade (PD Rating of 1 to 7)

Accounts in this category have a low probability of defaulting on their obligations over the next 12 months. A comfortable degree of stability and diversity can be found in these borrowers.

Medium Grade (PD Rating of 8 to 9)

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

Low Grade (PD Rating of 10 to 11)

Accounts for which default risk are very much present and those that have defaulted already are included in this category.

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

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

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

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

Unrated – Receivables from employees and refundable deposits.

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

High Grade – Accounts with behavioral score >752

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

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



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

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

High Grade – Accounts with behavioral score >715.

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

Low Grade – Accounts with score <=580.

Unrated – Accounts which are inactive in the last 12 months; too early or not enough information to rate.

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

High Grade (PD Rating of <1%)

Accounts in this category have a low probability of defaulting on their obligations over the next 12 months. A comfortable degree of stability and diversity can be found in these borrowers.

Medium Grade (PD Rating of 1% to 10%)

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

Low Grade (PD Rating of 10+% and above)

Accounts for which an assumed default risk is present.

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, all investment securities are classified as Stage 1.

	Consolidated				Total
	Neither Past Due nor Individually Impaired			Unrated	
	High Grade	Medium Grade	Low Grade		
December 31, 2024					
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
HFT investments:					
Government securities	₱14,308,570	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱14,308,570
Private bonds	704,653	-	-	276,762	981,415
Total HFT investments	15,013,223	-	-	276,762	15,289,985

(Forward)



	Consolidated					Total
	Neither Past Due nor Individually Impaired				Unrated	
	High Grade	Medium Grade	Low Grade	Unrated		
Derivative assets:						
Currency forwards	P957,977	P-	P-	P487,759	P1,445,736	
Interest rate swaps	52,607	-	-	-	52,607	
Cross-currency swaps	-	-	-	31,421	31,421	
Bond forwards and options	1,633	-	-	-	1,633	
Total derivative assets	1,012,217	-	-	519,180	1,531,397	
Total financial assets at FVTPL	P16,025,440	P-	P-	P795,942	P16,821,382	
Derivative assets designated as hedges	P-	P-	P-	P634,928	P634,928	
Financial assets at FVTOCI:						
Treasury notes and bills	P95,392,729	P-	P-	P-	P95,392,729	
Treasury bonds	84,484,049	-	-	-	84,484,049	
Private bonds	1,333,343	-	-	-	1,333,343	
Total	P181,210,121	P-	P-	P-	P181,210,121	
Financial assets at amortized cost (excluding loans and receivables)						
Due from BSP	P35,104,831	P-	P-	P-	P35,104,831	
Due from other banks	15,370,541	-	-	-	15,370,541	
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	9,393,615	-	-	-	9,393,615	
Investment securities at amortized cost						
Private bonds	49,537,866	-	-	10,565,046	60,102,912	
Treasury bonds	33,468,084	-	-	-	33,468,084	
Treasury notes and bills	45,229,516	-	-	-	45,229,516	
Total	128,235,466	-	-	10,565,046	138,800,512	
Total	188,104,453	-	-	10,565,046	198,669,499	
Total	P385,340,014	P-	P-	P11,995,916	P397,335,930	
December 31, 2023						
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
HFT investments:						
Government securities	P9,681,878	P-	P-	P-	P9,681,878	
Private bonds	138,013	-	-	144,079	282,092	
Total HFT investments	9,819,891	-	-	144,079	9,963,970	
Derivative assets:						
Currency forwards	469,401	-	-	160,453	629,854	
Interest rate swaps	233,549	-	-	6,333	239,882	
Interest rate futures	40,776	-	-	-	40,776	
Cross-currency swaps	-	-	-	11,828	11,828	
Bond forwards and options	8	-	-	8	16	
Total derivative assets	743,734	-	-	178,622	922,356	
Total financial assets at FVTPL	P10,563,625	P-	P-	P322,701	P10,886,326	
Financial assets at FVTOCI:						
Treasury notes and bills	P82,365,379	P-	P-	P-	P82,365,379	
Treasury bonds	55,451,234	-	-	-	55,451,234	
Private bonds	1,523,151	-	-	-	1,523,151	
Total	P139,339,764	P-	P-	P-	P139,339,764	
Financial assets at amortized cost (excluding loans and receivables)						
Due from BSP	P45,821,155	P-	P-	P-	P45,821,155	
Due from other banks	12,023,449	-	-	-	12,023,449	
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	4,081,000	-	-	-	4,081,000	
Investment securities at amortized cost						
Private bonds	57,874,831	-	-	-	57,874,831	
Treasury bonds	14,959,970	-	-	-	14,959,970	
Treasury notes and bills	3,372,462	-	-	-	3,372,462	
Total	76,207,263	-	-	-	76,207,263	
Total	138,132,867	-	-	-	138,132,867	
Total	P288,036,256	P-	P-	P322,701	P288,358,957	

	Parent Company					Total
	Neither Past Due nor Individually Impaired				Unrated	
	High Grade	Medium Grade	Low Grade	Unrated		
December 31, 2024						
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
HFT investments:						
Government securities	P14,308,570	P-	P-	P-	P14,308,570	
Private bonds	704,653	-	-	276,762	981,415	
Total HFT investments	15,013,223	-	-	276,762	15,289,985	
Derivative assets:						
Currency forwards	957,977	-	-	487,759	1,445,736	
Interest rate swaps	52,607	-	-	-	52,607	
Interest rate futures	-	-	-	-	-	
Cross-currency swaps	-	-	-	31,421	31,421	
Bond forwards and options	1,633	-	-	-	1,633	
Total derivative assets	1,012,217	-	-	519,180	1,531,397	
Total financial assets at FVTPL	P16,025,440	P-	P-	P795,942	P16,821,382	
Derivative assets designated as hedges	P-	P-	P-	P634,928	P634,928	
Financial assets at FVTOCI						
Treasury notes and bills	P95,392,729	P-	P-	P-	P95,392,729	
Treasury bonds	84,484,049	-	-	-	84,484,049	
Private bonds	1,333,343	-	-	-	1,333,343	
Total	P181,210,121	P-	P-	P-	P181,210,121	
Financial assets at amortized cost (excluding loans and receivables)						
Due from BSP	P35,104,831	P-	P-	P-	P35,104,831	
Due from other banks	15,285,745	-	-	-	15,285,745	
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	9,393,615	-	-	-	9,393,615	
Investment securities at amortized cost						
Private bonds	49,537,866	-	-	10,565,046	60,102,912	
Treasury bonds	33,468,084	-	-	-	33,468,084	
Treasury notes and bills	45,229,516	-	-	-	45,229,516	
Total	128,235,466	-	-	10,565,046	138,800,512	
Total	188,019,657	-	-	10,565,046	198,584,703	
Total	P385,255,218	P-	P-	P11,995,916	P397,251,134	
December 31, 2023						
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
HFT investments:						
Government securities	P9,681,878	P-	P-	P-	P9,681,878	
Private bonds	138,013	-	-	144,079	282,092	
Total HFT investments	9,819,891	-	-	144,079	9,963,970	
Derivative assets:						
Currency forwards	469,401	-	-	160,453	629,854	
Interest rate swaps	233,549	-	-	6,333	239,882	
Interest rate futures	40,776	-	-	-	40,776	
Cross-currency swaps	-	-	-	11,828	11,828	
Bond forwards and options	8	-	-	8	16	
Total derivative assets	743,734	-	-	178,622	922,356	
Total financial assets at FVTPL	P10,563,625	P-	P-	P322,701	P10,886,326	
Financial assets at FVTOCI						
Treasury notes and bills	P82,365,379	P-	P-	P-	P82,365,379	
Treasury bonds	55,451,234	-	-	-	55,451,234	
Private bonds	1,523,151	-	-	-	1,523,151	
Total	P139,339,764	P-	P-	P-	P139,339,764	
Financial assets at amortized cost (excluding loans and receivables)						
Due from BSP	P45,821,155	P-	P-	P-	P45,821,155	
Due from other banks	11,963,925	-	-	-	11,963,925	
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	4,081,000	-	-	-	4,081,000	
Investment securities at amortized cost						
Private bonds	57,874,831	-	-	-	57,874,831	
Treasury bonds	14,959,970	-	-	-	14,959,970	
Treasury notes and bills	3,372,462	-	-	-	3,372,462	
Total	76,207,263	-	-	-	76,207,263	
Total	138,073,343	-	-	-	138,073,343	
Total	P287,976,732	P-	P-	P322,701	P288,299,433	



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

	Consolidated			
	December 31, 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivable from customers:				
Corporate lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱234,835,555	₱-	₱-	₱234,835,555
Medium grade	155,610,318	8,582,851	-	164,193,169
Low grade	33,499,939	18,170,733	-	51,670,672
Past due but not impaired	-	286,857	-	286,857
Past due and impaired	-	-	14,812,116	14,812,116
	423,945,812	27,040,441	14,812,116	465,798,369
Consumer lending (excluding credit card receivables)				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	15,689,682	4,212	-	15,693,894
Medium grade	31,456,102	236,463	-	31,692,565
Low grade	227,232	402,366	-	629,598
Unrated	14,875,378	551,977	-	15,427,355
Past due but not impaired	-	885,126	-	885,126
Past due and impaired	-	-	1,445,995	1,445,995
	62,248,394	2,080,144	1,445,995	65,774,533
Small business lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	26,275	-	-	26,275
Medium grade	435,687	5,000	-	440,687
Low grade	18,041	34,470	-	52,511
Past due and impaired	-	-	54,698	54,698
	480,003	39,470	54,698	574,171
Residential mortgages				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	76,026,011	31,761	-	76,057,772
Medium grade	11,698,342	56,597	-	11,754,939
Low grade	7,122,484	619,011	-	7,741,495
Unrated	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	1,244,508	-	1,244,508
Past due and impaired	-	-	2,156,967	2,156,967
	94,846,837	1,951,877	2,156,967	98,955,681
Credit card receivables – individual				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	12,906,765	100,303	-	13,007,068
Medium grade	35,586,630	748,052	-	36,334,682
Low grade	10,336	602,334	-	612,670
Unrated	66,722	-	-	66,722
Past due but not impaired	-	1,379,131	-	1,379,131
Past due and impaired	-	-	1,630,695	1,630,695
	48,570,453	2,829,820	1,630,695	53,030,968
Receivable from customers (SBEI)				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	10,815	-	-	10,815
Medium grade	17,075	-	-	17,075
Low grade	190,410	-	-	190,410
Past due but not impaired	-	1,436	-	1,436
	218,300	1,436	-	219,736
Total receivable from customers	630,309,799	33,943,188	20,100,471	684,353,458
Other receivables				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	6,478,326	22,992	-	6,501,318
Medium grade	1,296,197	12,231	-	1,308,428
Low grade	540,987	99,353	-	640,340
Unrated	717,156	9,956	-	727,112
Past due but not impaired	-	61,262	-	61,262
Past due and impaired	-	-	533,399	533,399
	9,032,666	205,794	533,399	9,771,859
Other assets*				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	4,237,071	-	-	4,237,071
	₱643,579,536	₱34,148,982	₱20,633,870	₱698,362,388

*Consists of cash collateral and security deposits

	Consolidated			
	December 31, 2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivable from customers:				
Corporate lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱206,351,382	₱-	₱-	₱206,351,382
Medium grade	114,997,810	6,920,410	-	121,918,220
Low grade	21,141,707	21,999,712	-	43,141,419
Past due but not impaired	-	86,891	-	86,891
Past due and impaired	-	-	14,060,673	14,060,673
	342,490,899	29,007,013	14,060,673	385,558,585
Consumer lending (excluding credit card receivables)				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	10,430,430	686	-	10,431,116
Medium grade	20,314,226	132,028	-	20,446,254
Low grade	391,637	281,260	-	672,897
Unrated	8,770,016	332,221	-	9,102,237
Past due but not impaired	-	922,287	-	922,287
Past due and impaired	-	-	1,434,341	1,434,341
	39,906,309	1,668,482	1,434,341	43,009,132
Small business lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	9,000	-	-	9,000
Medium grade	463,556	1,761	-	465,317
Low grade	-	55,475	-	55,475
Past due but not impaired	-	4,000	-	4,000
Past due and impaired	-	-	51,781	51,781
	472,556	61,236	51,781	585,573
Residential mortgages				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	6,975,390	12,730	-	6,988,120
Medium grade	72,337,994	114,068	-	72,452,062
Low grade	8,004	1,430,520	-	1,438,524
Unrated	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	861,833	-	861,833
Past due and impaired	-	-	1,635,354	1,635,354
	79,321,388	2,419,151	1,635,354	83,375,893
Credit card receivables – individual				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	6,662,821	4,745	-	6,667,566
Medium grade	20,743,167	176,732	-	20,919,899
Low grade	-	603,144	-	603,144
Unrated	1,932,278	480,736	-	2,413,014
Past due but not impaired	-	1,027,921	-	1,027,921
Past due and impaired	-	-	1,511,663	1,511,663
	29,338,266	2,293,278	1,511,663	33,143,207
Receivable from customers (SBEI)				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	74,664	-	-	74,664
Medium grade	201,533	-	-	201,533
Low grade	51,497	-	-	51,497
Past due but not impaired	-	10,547	-	10,547
	327,694	10,547	-	338,241
Total receivable from customers	491,857,112	35,459,707	18,693,812	546,010,631
Other receivables				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	4,347,217	318	-	4,347,535
Medium grade	1,507,320	67,750	-	1,575,070
Low grade	321,330	163,113	-	484,443
Unrated	657,654	-	-	657,654
Past due but not impaired	-	180,622	-	180,622
Past due and impaired	-	-	590,579	590,579
	6,833,521	411,803	590,579	7,835,903
Other assets*				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	2,180,021	-	-	2,180,021
	₱500,870,654	₱35,871,510	₱19,284,391	₱556,026,555

*Consists of cash collateral and security deposits



	Parent Company			
	December 31, 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivable from customers:				
Corporate lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱236,721,889	₱-	₱-	236,721,889
Medium grade	155,610,318	8,582,851	-	164,193,169
Low grade	33,499,939	18,170,733	-	51,670,672
Past due but not impaired	-	286,857	-	286,857
Past due and impaired	-	-	14,812,116	14,812,116
	425,832,146	27,040,441	14,812,116	467,684,703
Consumer lending (excluding credit card receivables)				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	15,689,682	4,212	-	15,693,894
Medium grade	31,456,102	236,463	-	31,692,565
Low grade	227,232	402,366	-	629,598
Unrated	14,872,771	551,977	-	15,424,748
Past due but not impaired	-	885,126	-	885,126
Past due and impaired	-	-	1,445,995	1,445,995
	62,245,787	2,080,144	1,445,995	65,771,926
Small business lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	26,275	-	-	26,275
Medium grade	435,687	5,000	-	440,687
Low grade	18,041	34,470	-	52,511
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	54,698	54,698
	480,003	39,470	54,698	574,171
Residential mortgages				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	76,026,011	31,761	-	76,057,772
Medium grade	11,698,342	56,597	-	11,754,939
Low grade	7,122,484	619,011	-	7,741,495
Past due but not impaired	-	1,244,508	-	1,244,508
Past due and impaired	-	-	2,156,967	2,156,967
	94,846,837	1,951,877	2,156,967	98,955,681
Credit card receivables - individual				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	12,906,765	100,303	-	13,007,068
Medium Grade	35,586,630	748,052	-	36,334,682
Low grade	10,336	602,334	-	612,670
Unrated	66,722	-	-	66,722
Past due but not impaired	-	1,379,131	-	1,379,131
Past due and impaired	-	-	1,630,695	1,630,695
	48,570,453	2,829,820	1,630,695	53,030,968
Total receivable from customers	631,975,226	33,941,752	20,100,471	686,017,449
Other receivables				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	6,429,740	22,991	-	6,452,731
Medium grade	1,296,197	12,231	-	1,308,428
Low Grade	139,524	99,353	-	238,877
Unrated	628,605	9,956	-	638,561
Past due but not impaired	-	61,056	-	61,056
Past due and impaired	-	-	474,753	474,753
	8,494,066	205,587	474,753	9,174,406
Other assets*				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	4,238,303	-	-	4,238,303
	₱644,707,595	₱34,147,339	₱20,575,224	₱ 699,430,158

*Consists of cash collateral and security deposits

	Parent Company			
	December 31, 2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivable from customers:				
Corporate lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	₱208,260,494	₱-	₱-	₱208,260,494
Medium grade	114,997,810	6,920,410	-	121,918,220
Low grade	21,141,707	21,999,712	-	43,141,419
Past due but not impaired	-	86,891	-	86,891
Past due and impaired	-	-	14,060,673	14,060,673
	344,400,011	29,007,013	14,060,673	387,467,697
Consumer lending (excluding credit card receivables)				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	10,430,430	686	-	10,431,116
Medium grade	20,314,226	132,028	-	20,446,254
Low grade	391,637	281,260	-	672,897
Unrated	8,767,818	332,220	-	9,100,038
Past due but not impaired	-	922,287	-	922,287
Past due and impaired	-	-	1,434,341	1,434,341
	39,904,111	1,668,481	1,434,341	43,006,933
Small business lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	9,000	-	-	9,000
Medium grade	463,556	1,761	-	465,317
Low grade	-	55,475	-	55,475
Unrated	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	4,000	-	4,000
Past due and impaired	-	-	51,781	51,781
	472,556	61,236	51,781	585,573
Residential mortgages				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	6,975,390	12,730	-	6,988,120
Medium grade	72,337,994	114,068	-	72,452,062
Low grade	8,004	1,430,520	-	1,438,524
Unrated	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	861,833	-	861,833
Past due and impaired	-	-	1,635,354	1,635,354
	79,321,388	2,419,151	1,635,354	83,375,893
Credit card receivables - individual				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	6,662,821	4,745	-	6,667,566
Medium grade	20,743,167	176,732	-	20,919,899
Low Grade	-	603,144	-	603,144
Unrated	1,932,278	480,736	-	2,413,014
Past due but not impaired	-	1,027,921	-	1,027,921
Past due and impaired	-	-	1,511,663	1,511,663
	29,338,266	2,293,278	1,511,663	33,143,207
Total receivable from customers	493,436,332	35,449,159	18,693,812	547,579,303
Other receivables				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	4,359,366	318	-	4,359,684
Medium grade	1,507,320	67,750	-	1,575,070
Low Grade	144,027	163,113	-	307,140
Unrated	461,606	-	-	461,606
Past due but not impaired	-	180,622	-	180,622
Past due and impaired	-	-	590,579	590,579
	6,472,319	411,803	590,579	7,474,701
Other assets*				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	2,177,127	-	-	2,177,127
	₱502,085,778	₱35,860,962	₱19,284,391	₱557,231,131

*Consists of cash collateral and security deposits



The following table provides the analysis of the Group and the Parent Company's restructured receivables by class (included in the preceding table for the credit quality by class of financial assets) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Consolidated and Parent Company			
	December 31, 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Corporate lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
Medium grade	₱314,214	₱-	₱-	₱314,214
Low Grade	878,083	2,811,696	-	3,689,779
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	5,070,531	5,070,531
	1,192,297	2,811,696	5,070,531	9,074,524
Consumer lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	46,882	-	-	46,882
Medium grade	149,832	13,675	-	163,507
Low Grade	5,649	3,799	-	9,448
Unrated	269,072	14,093	-	283,165
Past due but not impaired	-	40,323	-	40,323
Past due and impaired	-	-	131,687	131,687
	471,435	71,890	131,687	675,012
Small business lending				
Past due and impaired	-	-	28,193	28,193
Residential mortgages				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	933,679	20,296	-	953,975
Medium grade	109,680	16,344	-	126,024
Low Grade	45,981	22,835	-	68,816
Past due but not impaired	-	29,659	-	29,659
Past due and impaired	-	-	156,180	156,180
	1,089,340	89,134	156,180	1,334,654
	₱2,753,072	₱2,972,720	₱5,386,591	₱11,112,383

	Consolidated and Parent Company			
	December 31, 2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Corporate lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
Medium grade	₱240,816	₱286,900	₱-	₱527,716
Low Grade	38,595	4,092,795	-	4,131,390
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Past due and impaired	-	-	4,766,600	4,766,600
	279,411	4,379,695	4,766,600	9,425,706
Consumer lending				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	57,996	-	-	57,996
Medium grade	213,858	14,237	-	228,095
Low Grade	37,465	15,054	-	52,519
Unrated	124,340	9,024	-	133,364
Past due but not impaired	-	15,942	-	15,942
Past due and impaired	-	-	133,480	133,480
	433,659	54,257	133,480	621,396
Small business lending				
Past due and impaired	-	-	27,905	27,905
Residential mortgages				
Neither past due nor impaired				
High grade	151,519	12,340	-	163,859
Medium grade	912,160	98,846	-	1,011,006
Past due and impaired	-	-	83,098	83,098
	1,063,679	111,186	83,098	1,257,963
	₱1,776,749	₱4,545,138	₱5,011,083	₱11,332,970

Impairment assessment

The Group calculates ECLs based on sophisticated models utilizing its scorecards for the following portfolios:

- Wholesale Banking Segment loans
- Business Banking Segment loans
- Retail Banking Segment loans
- The treasury, trading and interbank relationships (such as investment securities not held for trading, due from other banks, interbank loans and cash collateral deposits)

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

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Group might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under both normal and stress circumstances. Liquidity risk is monitored and managed mainly using liquidity gap capped by the approved Maximum Cumulative Outflows (MCO) limits, stress testing, and compliance to Basel III liquidity ratios. A Contingency Funding Plan is likewise in place to ensure readiness for identified liquidity crisis situation.

The Parent Company's Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) is directly responsible for market and liquidity risk exposures. ALCO regularly monitors the Parent Company's positions and sets the appropriate transfer pricing rate to effectively manage movements of funds across business activities.

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

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

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

Financial assets

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



Financial liabilities

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

	Consolidated							Total
	On Demand	Within 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days		
December 31, 2024								
Financial Assets								
Financial assets at FVTPL:								
HFT investments:								
Government securities	P14,308,570	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P14,308,570
Private bonds	981,415	-	-	-	-	-	-	981,415
Equity Securities	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Total HFT investments	15,290,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,290,009
Derivatives	-	553,819	211,572	369,777	228,079	189,513	-	1,552,760
Total financial assets at FVTPL	15,290,009	553,819	211,572	369,777	228,079	189,513	-	16,842,769
Derivatives Designated as Hedges	-	277,232	69,729	283,811	4,156	-	-	634,928
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	2,359,511	1,103,278	6,468,706	13,482,102	232,030,279	-	255,443,876
Financial assets at amortized cost:								
COCI and due from BSP	48,269,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,269,886
Due from other banks	15,370,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,370,541
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with BSP	-	6,849,822	16,206	113,998	104,599	2,568,025	-	9,652,650
Investment securities at amortized cost	-	555,594	4,210,194	6,163,921	10,073,369	145,830,850	-	166,833,928
Receivable from customers and other receivables	-	164,290,253	53,482,980	87,027,546	48,481,144	525,198,441	-	878,480,364
Total financial assets at amortized cost	63,640,427	171,695,669	57,709,380	93,305,465	58,659,112	673,597,316	-	1,118,607,369
Total financial assets	P78,930,436	P174,886,231	P59,093,959	P100,427,759	P72,373,449	P905,817,108	P1,391,528,942	
Financial Liabilities								
Deposit liabilities:								
Demand	P279,240,344	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P279,240,344
Savings	140,868,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,868,600
Time	-	81,720,638	107,845,720	33,046,554	59,379,052	105,068,920	-	387,060,884
LTNCD	-	34,779	34,779	8,444,307	2,081,806	-	-	10,595,671
Total deposit liabilities	420,108,944	81,755,417	107,880,499	41,490,861	61,460,858	105,068,920	81,765,499	1,724,974
Financial Liabilities at FVTPL	-	779,541	588,263	220,358	71,112	65,700	-	1,724,974
Derivatives Designated as Hedges	-	499,435	660,401	1,143,371	1,537,997	-	-	3,841,204
Bills payable and SSURA	-	29,524,061	22,148,197	34,409,005	3,797,799	2,379,248	-	92,258,490
Notes and bonds payable	-	18,800,126	204,804	819,214	1,228,821	51,496,150	-	72,549,115
Acceptances payable	-	1,302,940	362,911	4,017	-	-	-	1,669,868
Margin deposits and cash letters of credit	-	169,923	-	-	-	-	-	169,923
Manager's and certified checks outstanding	5,339,433	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,339,433
Accrued interest, expense and other liabilities	-	17,015,514	66,905	247,137	324,708	1,475,156	-	19,129,420
Total financial liabilities	P425,448,377	P149,846,957	P131,911,980	P78,333,963	P68,421,475	P160,485,174	P1,014,447,926	

(Forward)

	Consolidated						Total	
	On Demand	Within 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days		
December 31, 2023								
Financial Assets								
Financial assets at FVTPL:								
HFT investments:								
Government securities	P9,681,878	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P9,681,878	
Private bonds	282,092	-	-	-	-	-	282,092	
Equity Securities	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	
Total HFT investments	9,963,995	-	-	-	-	-	9,963,995	
Derivatives	-	147,734	98,911	372,881	299,202	10,554	-	929,282
Total financial assets at FVTPL	9,963,995	147,734	98,911	372,881	299,202	10,554	-	10,893,277
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	2,862,166	4,144,715	3,726,535	3,669,988	166,858,396	-	181,261,800
Financial assets at amortized cost:								
COCI and due from BSP	59,768,224	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,768,224
Due from other banks	12,023,449	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,023,449
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with BSP	-	107,756	26,217	2,067,617	582,800	1,688,325	-	4,472,715
Investment securities at amortized cost	-	305,432	445,050	8,717,908	8,709,147	72,439,372	-	90,616,909
Receivable from customers and other receivables	-	118,947,227	41,906,052	76,577,676	43,893,795	431,454,336	-	712,779,086
Total financial assets at amortized cost	71,791,673	119,360,415	42,377,319	87,363,201	53,185,742	505,582,033	-	879,660,383
Total financial assets	P81,755,668	P122,370,315	P46,620,945	P91,462,617	P57,154,932	P672,450,983	P1,071,815,460	

(Forward)



	Parent Company							Total
	On Demand	Within 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days		
Financial assets at FVTOCI	P-	P2,862,166	P4,144,714	P3,726,535	P3,669,988	P166,813,987	P181,217,390	
Financial assets at amortized cost:								
COCI and due from BSP	59,768,099	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,768,099
Due from other banks	11,963,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,963,925
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with BSP	-	107,757	26,217	2,067,616	582,800	1,688,325	4,427,715	
Investment securities at amortized cost	-	305,432	445,051	8,717,908	8,709,147	72,439,372	90,616,910	
Receivable from customers and other receivables	-	120,155,193	41,906,052	76,577,677	43,893,795	431,453,839	713,986,556	
Total financial assets at amortized cost	71,732,024	120,568,382	42,377,320	87,363,201	53,185,742	505,581,536	880,808,205	
Total financial assets	P81,695,994	P123,578,282	P46,620,945	P91,462,617	P57,154,932	P672,406,077	P1,072,918,847	
Financial Liabilities								
Deposit liabilities:								
Demand	P246,851,638	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P246,851,638	
Savings	118,400,566	-	-	-	-	-	118,400,566	
Time	-	65,501,851	69,104,753	22,745,992	31,194,388	48,433,711	236,980,695	
LTNCD	-	36,273	36,273	145,091	217,636	10,851,286	11,286,559	
Total deposit liabilities	365,252,204	65,538,124	69,141,026	22,891,083	31,412,024	59,284,997	613,519,458	
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	958,041	502,601	1,031,690	470,056	6,318	2,968,706	
Bills payable and SSURA	-	12,361,580	6,221,920	27,825,454	3,293,446	2,376,396	52,078,796	
Notes payable	-	16,191,517	146,192	15,091,942	490,250	18,478,121	50,398,022	
Acceptances payable	-	1,943,502	48,712	781,562	8,958	-	2,782,734	
Margin deposits and cash letters of credit	-	57,568	-	-	-	-	57,568	
Manager's and certified checks outstanding	5,208,887	-	-	-	-	-	5,208,887	
Accrued interest, expense and other liabilities	-	13,935,498	20,064	144,424	124,130	1,487,401	15,711,517	
Total financial liabilities	P370,461,091	P110,985,830	P76,080,515	P67,766,155	P35,798,864	P81,633,233	P742,725,688	

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

	On Demand	Within 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days	Total
December 31, 2024							
Unutilized credit limit of credit card holders	P146,113,130	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P146,113,130
Committed loan line	16,806,647	-	3,031,910	6,695,960	30,799,765	-	57,334,282
Unused commercial letters of credit	7,853,035	10,455,901	12,834,122	20,286,370	21,040,588	9,012,167	81,482,183
Outstanding guarantees	866,900	-	-	-	-	-	866,900
Inward bills for collection	496,984	298,752	132,085	2,717,025	-	-	3,644,846
Outward bills for collection	265,777	-	-	-	-	-	265,777
Financial guarantees with commitment	46,131	253	930	9,128	29,657	25,400	111,499
	P172,448,604	P10,754,906	P15,999,047	P29,708,483	P51,870,010	P9,037,567	P289,818,617
December 31, 2023							
Unutilized credit limit of credit card holders	P89,916,523	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P89,916,523
Committed loan line	13,155,504	-	937,500	3,191,021	1,500,000	-	18,784,025
Unused commercial letters of credit	1,657,802	5,269,914	6,275,753	11,201,829	11,643,658	10,456,686	46,505,642
Outstanding guarantees	833,749	-	-	-	-	-	833,749
Inward bills for collection	1,451,832	134,744	28,965	-	-	-	1,615,541
Outward bills for collection	107,422	111,062	13,880	-	-	-	232,364
Financial guarantees with commitment	-	-	-	143,636	4,019	106,619	254,274
	P107,122,832	P5,515,720	P7,256,098	P14,536,486	P13,147,677	P10,563,305	P158,142,118

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Group classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios and manages those portfolios separately.

The Group manages its market risk exposures through various established structures, processes and measurement tools.

- Treasury Group, the unit in charge of managing customer flows, liquidity and interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB), and that which handles the proprietary trading of the Group, is assigned risk limits by the ROC.
- The RMG performs daily monitoring of compliance with policies, procedures and risk limits and accordingly makes recommendations, where appropriate.

- The ALCO is the senior decision-making body for the management of all market risks related to asset and liability management, and the trading and accrual books.
- VaR is the statistical model used by the Group to measure the market risk of its trading portfolio, with the confidence level set at 99%.

The market risk measurement models are subjected to periodic back testing to ensure validity of market assumptions used.

Other risk management tools utilized by the Parent Company are as follows:

- Loss limits
- Position and duration limits, where appropriate
- Mark-to-market valuation
- VaR limits
- Stress testing

Additional risk monitoring tools were likewise adopted to manage under fluid market environment. The tools include sensitivity analyses to identify vulnerabilities in terms of profit or loss and capital erosion.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of financial instruments. The Bank defines IRRBB as the risk of deterioration in the net interest income or capital of bank arising from the timing and rate mismatch of its assets and liabilities combined with unfavorable movements in interest rates.

The Parent Company follows a prudent policy on managing its assets and liabilities so as to ensure that exposure to fluctuations in interest rates is kept within acceptable limits. Management of IRRBB entails identifications of risks in the banking book, modelling of balance sheet account behavior, measurement of interest rate gap, estimation of Earnings-at-Risk (EaR), interest rate stress-testing, calculation of change in Economic Value of Equity (EVE), reporting to ALCO, the ROC and the BOD, model validation and maintenance, and regular audit.

Interest rate risk exposures are reported via the repricing gap schedule. The repricing gap report highlights mismatches in the repricing tenors of assets and liabilities. Repricing gaps are calculated by distributing the statements of financial position accounts into time buckets based on the next repricing dates of individual items. For non-maturing deposits, distinction is made between the stable (i.e. core) and non-stable portions, where the former is spread in time buckets aligned with Basel's IRRBB document while the latter is bucketed in short-term tenors. For time deposits and loans, model assumptions were developed based on historical experience of the Bank to capture early redemption risk and prepayment risk. These are adjusted using scaling factors under different interest rate shocks and stress scenarios when measuring the impact of IRRBB in economic value. After slotting the balance sheet items into time buckets, the resulting difference between the amount of the assets and the amount of the liabilities that will reprice within a particular time bucket constitutes a repricing gap.

The Group employs gap analysis to measure the sensitivity of its assets and liabilities to fluctuations in market interest rates for any given period. A positive gap occurs when the amount of interest rate-sensitive assets exceeds the amount of interest rate-sensitive liabilities during a period of rising interest rates since it is in a better position to invest in higher yielding assets more quickly than it would need to refinance its interest-bearing liabilities. Conversely, during a period of falling interest rates, a positively gapped position could result in restrained growth or declining net interest income.



The Delta EVE is a cash flow calculation that takes the present value of all asset cash flows and subtracts the present value of all liability cash flows. This measure is defined as a bank's value sensitivity to changes in market rates. Delta EVE complements EaR and VaR as the Group's measure of interest rate risk. As of December 31, 2024, the Parent Company's Delta EVE is at 14.51%, arising from parallel shock up interest rate scenario.

The following tables set forth the asset-liability gap position of the Group and of the Parent Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Consolidated					Total
	Within 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days	
December 31, 2024						
Rate-sensitive Financial Assets						
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
HFT investments:						
Government securities	P14,308,570	P-	P-	P-	P-	P14,308,570
Private bonds	981,415	-	-	-	-	981,415
Total HFT investments	15,289,985	-	-	-	-	15,289,985
Derivative assets	-	-	2,394	4,410	77,224	84,028
Total financial assets at FVTPL	15,289,985	-	2,394	4,410	77,224	15,374,013
Financial assets at FVTOCI	1,549,072	298,016	3,323,778	8,886,102	167,199,444	181,256,412
Financial assets at amortized cost - gross of allowance:						
Due from BSP and other banks and Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with the BSP	57,310,145	-	50,000	10,000	2,500,000	59,870,145
Investment securities at amortized cost	-	3,587,464	3,700,724	6,504,642	125,007,682	138,800,512
Receivable from customers and other receivables	176,730,354	50,148,989	75,532,236	33,009,967	358,703,771	694,125,317
Total financial assets at amortized cost	234,040,499	53,736,453	79,282,960	39,524,609	486,211,453	892,795,974
Total rate-sensitive assets	250,879,556	54,034,469	82,609,132	48,415,121	653,488,121	1,089,426,399
Rate-sensitive Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	500,529,737	106,825,498	39,460,278	58,188,379	96,075,267	801,079,159
Financial Liabilities at FVTPL	779,390	588,112	219,752	70,204	58,589	1,716,047
Bills payable and SSURA	29,142,909	21,900,244	34,068,037	3,720,748	2,347,710	91,179,648
Notes and bonds payable	18,496,290	-	-	-	42,698,767	61,195,057
Total rate-sensitive liabilities	548,948,326	129,313,854	73,748,067	61,979,331	141,180,333	955,169,911
Asset-Liability Gap	(P298,068,770)	(P75,279,385)	P8,861,065	(P13,564,210)	P512,307,788	P134,256,488
December 31, 2023						
Rate-sensitive Financial Assets						
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
HFT investments:						
Government securities	P9,681,878	P-	P-	P-	P-	P9,681,878
Private bonds	282,092	-	-	-	-	282,092
Total HFT investments	9,963,970	-	-	-	-	9,963,970
Derivative assets	-	-	164,568	120,664	7,254	292,486
Total financial assets at FVTPL	9,963,970	-	164,568	120,664	7,254	10,256,456
Financial assets at FVTOCI	2,286,147	3,578,805	1,470,228	290,910	131,713,674	139,339,764
Financial assets at amortized cost - gross of allowance:						
Due from BSP and other banks and Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with the BSP	57,925,604	-	2,000,000	500,000	1,500,000	61,925,604
Investment securities at amortized cost	-	139,620	7,547,534	7,114,992	61,405,117	76,207,263
Receivable from customers and other receivables	114,831,706	39,096,266	67,019,216	31,117,669	301,781,677	553,846,534
Total financial assets at amortized cost	172,757,310	39,235,886	76,566,750	38,732,661	364,686,794	691,979,401
Total rate-sensitive assets	185,007,427	42,814,691	78,201,546	39,144,235	496,407,722	841,575,621
Rate-sensitive Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	428,010,542	68,749,607	21,906,381	30,212,654	57,652,203	606,531,387
Financial Liabilities at FVTPL	-	-	(28,592)	-	-	(28,592)
Bills payable and SSURA	12,151,458	6,042,750	27,520,715	3,265,861	2,358,321	51,339,105
Notes and bonds payable	15,995,449	-	14,571,659	-	18,396,413	48,963,521
Total rate-sensitive liabilities	456,157,449	74,792,357	63,970,163	33,478,515	78,406,937	706,805,421
Asset-Liability Gap	(P271,150,022)	(P31,977,666)	P14,231,383	P5,665,720	P418,000,785	P134,770,200

	Parent Company					Total
	Within 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days	
December 31, 2024						
Rate-sensitive Financial Assets						
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
HFT investments:						
Government securities	P14,308,570	P-	P-	P-	P-	P14,308,570
Private bonds	981,415	-	-	-	-	981,415
Total HFT investments	15,289,985	-	-	-	-	15,289,985
Derivative assets	-	-	2,394	4,410	77,224	84,028
Total financial assets at FVTPL	15,289,985	-	2,394	4,410	77,224	15,374,013
Financial assets at FVTOCI	1,502,781	298,016	3,323,778	8,886,102	167,199,444	181,210,121
Financial assets at amortized cost - gross of allowance:						
Due from BSP and other banks and Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with the BSP	57,225,349	-	50,000	10,000	2,500,000	59,785,349
Investment securities at amortized cost	-	3,587,464	3,700,724	6,504,641	125,007,683	138,800,512
Receivable from customers and other receivables	177,800,235	50,148,454	75,532,136	33,009,812	358,701,218	695,191,855
Total financial assets at amortized cost	235,025,584	53,735,918	79,282,860	39,524,453	486,208,901	893,777,716
Total rate-sensitive assets	251,818,350	54,033,934	82,609,032	48,414,965	653,485,569	1,090,361,850
Rate-sensitive Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	502,407,461	106,825,498	39,460,278	58,188,379	96,075,266	802,956,882
Financial Liabilities at FVTPL	779,390	588,112	219,752	70,204	58,589	1,716,047
Bills payable and SSURA	30,365,118	21,129,077	33,869,828	3,370,304	2,293,655	91,027,982
Notes and bonds payable	18,496,290	-	-	-	42,698,767	61,195,057
Total rate-sensitive liabilities	552,048,259	128,542,687	73,549,858	61,628,887	141,126,277	956,895,968
Asset-Liability Gap	(P300,229,909)	(P74,508,753)	P9,059,174	(P13,213,922)	P512,359,292	P133,465,882
December 31, 2023						
Rate-sensitive Financial Assets						
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
HFT investments:						
Government securities	P9,681,878	P-	P-	P-	P-	P9,681,878
Private bonds	282,092	-	-	-	-	282,092
Total HFT investments	9,963,970	-	-	-	-	9,963,970
Derivative assets	-	-	164,568	120,664	7,254	292,486
Total financial assets at FVTPL	9,963,970	-	164,568	120,664	7,254	10,256,456
Financial assets at FVTOCI	2,286,147	3,578,805	1,470,228	290,910	131,713,674	139,339,764
Financial assets at amortized cost - gross of allowance:						
Due from BSP and other banks and Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with the BSP	57,866,080	-	2,000,000	500,000	1,500,000	61,866,080
Investment securities at amortized cost	-	139,620	7,547,534	7,114,992	61,405,117	76,207,263
Receivable from customers and other receivables	116,039,672	39,096,266	67,019,216	31,117,669	301,781,181	555,054,004
Total financial assets at amortized cost	173,905,752	39,235,886	76,566,750	38,732,661	364,686,298	693,127,347
Total rate-sensitive assets	186,155,869	42,814,691	78,201,546	39,144,235	496,407,226	842,723,567
Rate-sensitive Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	430,261,567	68,749,607	21,906,381	30,212,654	57,652,203	608,782,412
Financial Liabilities at FVTPL	-	-	(28,592)	-	-	(28,592)
Bills payable and SSURA	12,130,465	6,042,749	27,520,715	3,265,861	2,313,481	51,273,271
Notes and bonds payable	15,995,449	-	14,571,659	-	18,396,413	48,963,521
Total rate-sensitive liabilities	458,387,481	74,792,356	63,970,163	33,478,515	78,362,097	708,990,612
Asset-Liability Gap	(P272,231,612)	(P31,977,665)	P14,231,383	P5,665,720	P418,045,129	P133,732,955

The following table provides for the average EIRs by period of repricing (or by period of maturity if there is no repricing) of the Group and of the Parent Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	Greater than 1 year	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	Greater than 1 year
December 31, 2024						
Peso						
Financial Assets						
Due from BSP	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from banks	2.64%	-	-	2.64%	-	-
Interbank loans	-	9.87%	7.54%	-	9.87%	7.54%
Investment securities*	6.02%	4.47%	5.26%	6.02%	4.47%	5.26%
Loans and receivables	8.17%	8.28%	8.36%	8.17%	8.28%	8.36%

(Forward)



	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	Greater than 1 year	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	Greater than 1 year
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities other than LTNCD	3.80%	3.75%	3.79%	3.80%	3.75%	3.79%
LTNCD	2.59%	4.59%	0.00%	2.59%	4.59%	0.00%
Bills payable and SSURA	6.13%	-	8.00%	6.13%	-	8.00%
Notes payable	-	-	6.23%	-	-	6.23%
USD						
Financial Assets						
Due from banks	1.77%	-	-	1.77%	-	-
Investment securities*	0.87%	5.44%	4.50%	0.87%	5.44%	4.50%
Loans and receivables	5.20%	4.10%	5.76%	5.20%	4.10%	5.76%
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	0.79%	0.49%	3.62%	0.79%	0.49%	3.62%
Bills payable	5.16%	5.33%	4.52%	5.16%	5.33%	4.52%
Notes payable	-	-	5.83%	-	-	5.83%
December 31, 2023						
Peso						
Financial Assets						
Due from BSP	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from banks	7.47%	8.01%	8.37%	7.47%	8.01%	8.37%
Interbank loans	1.31%	-	-	1.31%	-	-
Investment securities*	4.43%	6.11%	-	4.43%	6.11%	-
Loans and receivables	5.45%	7.53%	7.88%	5.45%	7.53%	7.88%
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities other than LTNCD	3.94%	4.18%	4.21%	3.94%	4.18%	4.21%
LTNCD	-	-	4.03%	-	-	4.03%
Bills payable and SSURA	-	-	8.00%	-	-	8.00%
Notes payable	-	-	4.29%	-	-	4.29%
USD						
Financial Assets						
Due from banks	1.00%	-	-	1.00%	-	-
Investment securities*	3.41%	4.36%	-	3.41%	4.36%	-
Loans and receivables	4.82%	5.94%	6.29%	4.82%	5.94%	6.29%
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	1.33%	1.05%	3.26%	1.33%	1.05%	3.26%
Bills payable	4.87%	2.49%	-	4.87%	2.49%	-
Notes payable	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Market Risk in the Trading Book

The Parent Company measures VaR in order to estimate if the market value of an asset or of a portfolio of assets is likely to change over a certain time period as market factors change.

VaR computation is a two-step process which involves calculation of the changes in the relevant risk factors then computing for the corresponding impact on the exposure's value. A risk factor is defined as a variable that causes a change in the value of a financial instrument or a portfolio of financial instruments.

VaR Methodology

The Parent Company uses a Historical Model approach to calculate VaR for all products.

Unlike parametric methods, the historical approach does not put specific assumptions on the distribution (ex. normality assumption) of the historical returns. Instead, the Historical Model estimates VaR using historical changes in market factors to construct an empirical distribution of potential profits and losses, and then reading off the loss that is exceeded at a specified confidence level and period. The Parent Company employs Historical Model using a Taylor expansion composed of "Greek" sensitivities (Delta and Gamma) characterizing market behavior.

VaR Parameters

The Group uses one-year historical observations consisting of 365 data points with a 99% confidence level and a 1-day holding period. This implies 99% confidence level that the portfolio will not lose more than the calculated VaR over the next day.

The VaR figures are backtested against actual and hypothetical profit and loss to validate the robustness of the VaR model. Likewise, to complement the VaR measure, the Parent Company performs stress tests wherein the trading portfolios are valued under extreme market scenarios not covered by the confidence interval of the VaR model.

Since VaR is an integral part of the Parent Company's market risk management, VaR limits are set annually for all financial trading activities based on its risk appetite level. Exposures are then monitored daily against the established VaR limits.

The following table provides the VaR summary of the Parent Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 (amounts in millions):

Stand-alone VaR	FX and FX Swaps	Fixed Income	Interest Rate Swap		Other Derivatives
			Agreements*	Agreements*	
As of Dec. 31, 2024	24.74	48.39	6.93	0.11	
2024-Highest	64.04	117.66	65.70	2.17	
2024-Lowest	8.72	21.52	2.25	0.01	
2024-Average Daily	21.61	64.07	27.35	0.91	

swaps, e.g., USD/PHP fix/fix

Stand-alone VaR	FX and FX Swaps	Fixed Income	Interest Rate Swap		Other Derivatives
			Agreements*	Agreements*	
As of Dec. 31, 2023	9.84	47.19	54.27	1.56	
2023-Highest	45.48	68.84	56.72	5.80	
2023-Lowest	5.77	44.01	0.24	0.81	
2023-Average Daily	14.97	57.59	4.66	1.89	

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

Component VaR	FX and FX Swaps	Fixed Income	Interest Rate Swap		Other Derivatives
			Agreements*	Agreements*	
2023-Highest	35.36	186.79	1.16	17.67	
2023-Lowest	0.02	33.26	0.00	0.04	
2023-Average Daily	7.27	107.09	0.34	1.29	

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

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

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

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



Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities will decrease as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, this risk originates from the open stock positions of SB Equities. The Bank has no significant equity price risk as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The Group, except for SBEL, has no equity securities classified under Financial assets at FVTOCI as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 which are affected by changes in the PSEi as these securities are mainly golf and club shares.

Market Risk in the Non-Trading Book

The accrual book pertains to the assets and liabilities that make up the Parent Company’s balance sheet. Such accrual positions are sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Parent Company monitors the exposure of non-trading assets and liabilities to fluctuations in interest rates by measuring the impact of interest rate movements on its interest income.

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

Currency	2024				2023			
	PHP		USD		PHP		USD	
Changes in interest rates (in basis points)	+100	-100	+100	-100	+100	-100	+100	-100
Change in annualized net interest income*	(P1,483)	P1,483	(P798)	P798	(P348)	P348	(P1,036)	P1,036

*Amounts in millions

EaR is a key measure of IRRBB. EaR is the sensitivity of the statements of income given assumed changes in interest rates on the net interest income for one year, based on the floating rate, non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held at each statement of financial position date. This approach focuses on the impact in profit or loss of holding on to the gaps over a one-year time frame.

The take-off point for the EaR calculation is the bank’s repricing gap model which takes into account behavior. To control the interest rate repricing risk in the banking books, the Parent Company sets a limit on the EaR measure.

The Parent Company recognizes that this metric assumes a “business-as-usual” scenario and, therefore, do not show potential losses under a “stress” scenario. To address this limitation, the Parent Company performs regular stress testing to test its ability to cope with adverse changes in interest rates under different stress scenarios. This process involves applying interest rate shocks of different magnitudes to the current repricing gap positions in the balance sheet. Stress-testing involves yield curve shifts based on economic forecasts and regulatory guidelines. The bank uses hedging products such as interest rate swaps to hedge its banking book.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Foreign currency-denominated deposits are generally used to fund the Parent Company’s foreign currency-denominated loan and investment portfolio in the FCDU. The Group’s policy is to maintain foreign currency exposure within acceptable limits and within existing regulatory guidelines.

The following tables summarize the Group’s and the Parent Company’s exposure to currency risk as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. Included in the tables are the Group’s and the Parent Company’s assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorized by currency (amounts in Philippine Peso thousands equivalent and excludes FCDU USD-denominated instruments).

	2024			2023		
	USD	Others*	Total	USD	Others*	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	P6	P236,997	P237,003	P720	P204,460	P205,180
Due from other banks	4,351,970	3,828,170	8,180,140	3,495,948	2,858,751	6,354,699
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables	4,766,617	779,063	5,545,680	5,524,662	674,593	6,199,255
Other assets	5	-	5	1	1,922	1,923
Total financial assets	9,118,598	4,844,230	13,962,828	9,021,331	3,739,726	12,761,057
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	-	5,103,756	5,103,756	-	33,131,529	33,131,529
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bills payable and SSURA	(30)	153	123	(41)	901	860
Acceptances payable	1,663,958	5,910	1,669,868	2,773,929	8,805	2,782,734
Margin deposits and cash letters of credit	14,461	2,457	16,918	4,551	-	4,551
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses	7,019	2,123	9,142	-	104,413	104,413
Other liabilities	421,190	6,297	427,487	398,956	58,139	457,095
Total financial liabilities	2,106,598	5,120,696	7,227,294	3,177,395	33,303,787	36,481,182
Currency Swaps and Forwards	293,701,660	1,683,385	295,385,045	93,957,497	30,693,963	124,651,460
Net Exposure	P300,713,660	P1,406,919	P302,120,579	P99,801,433	P1,129,902	P100,931,335

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

Information relating to the Parent Company’s currency derivatives are disclosed in Notes 6 and 11. The Parent Company has outstanding cross-currency swaps with notional amount of USD12.8 million and USD11.8 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and foreign currency forward transactions with notional amount of USD6.5 billion (bought) and USD1.5 billion (sold) as of December 31, 2024, and USD3.1 billion (bought) and USD0.9 billion (sold) as of December 31, 2023. The impact of the range of reasonably possible changes in the US Dollar-Philippine Peso exchange rate (except those in the FCDU books) on the Parent Company’s non-consolidated pre-tax income in 2024 and 2023 has been included in the VaR summary per product line.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the probability of loss arising from fraud, unauthorized activities, errors, omissions, system failures, cyber incidents or from external events. This is the broadest risk type encompassing product development and delivery, operational processing, systems development, computing systems, complexity of products and services, and the internal control environment.

Operational Risk Management is considered a critical element in the Bank’s commitment to sound management and corporate governance. Under the Bank’s operational risk management framework, business units are provided extensive guidance on the comprehensive identification and effective assessment of their operational risks and the corresponding controls to promote a forward-looking culture of risk management. This is complemented by continuous focus on issue management to address identified weaknesses, as well as by enhanced incident response capability to ensure preparedness in the event of significant risk occurrences.

Group policies and frameworks have been developed and implemented covering key areas such as technology risks, business continuity, fraud, and information security, as well as new risk areas like social media, environmental, social, and governance (ESG), and reputational risk. Guidelines and tools have also been enhanced for key operational risk activities such as Issue Management, Incident and Loss Reporting and Key Risk Indicators to improve reporting and oversight of the Bank’s operational risk environment. The Risk and Control Self-Assessment process has also been updated



to ensure effective identification, assessment, mitigation and monitoring of operational risks by the risk owners in the first line of defense.

There remains increased focus on operational resilience, with ongoing reviews of business continuity plans and crisis management playbooks, and planned upgrades to critical systems as part of IT disaster recovery efforts.

Increased digitalization in response to customer needs has been accompanied by enhanced alignment of the Bank's risk assessment and technology project management processes. Security controls were strengthened to mitigate cybersecurity and external fraud risks, particularly within the online banking services. Security awareness programs for both customers and staff have likewise been enhanced. Finally, third-party experts are contracted to assess and guide further improvements to both cybersecurity maturity and incident response capability. These measures are intended to address information security, fraud, resiliency, and other operational risks.

Sustainability Risk

Environmental & Social Risk Management (ESRM) is the identification, measurement, assessment, monitoring and reporting of environmental and social risks associated with the Bank's lending and investment activities, and its operations. The Bank has incorporated environmental and social factors into the lending process and customer dialogue to align with its policies. The Bank recognizes the consequences of failing to appropriately manage ESG issues can directly impact its reputation, its operations, and the communities where the Bank and its clients operate.

6. Fair Value Measurement

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

	Consolidated				
	Carrying Value	Fair Value			
		Total	Quoted Prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
December 31, 2024					
Assets Measured at Fair Value					
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
HFT investments:					
Government securities	₱14,308,570	₱14,308,570	₱4,964,110	₱9,344,460	₱-
Private bonds	981,415	981,415	523,055	458,360	-
Equity securities	24	24	-	24	-
Total HFT investments	15,290,009	15,290,009	5,487,165	9,802,844	-
Derivative assets:					
Currency forwards	1,445,736	1,445,736	-	1,445,736	-
Interest rate swaps	52,607	52,607	-	52,607	-
Cross-currency swaps	31,421	31,421	-	31,421	-
Bond forwards and options	1,633	1,633	-	1,633	-
Total derivative assets	1,531,397	1,531,397	-	1,531,397	-
Total financial assets at FVTPL	16,821,406	16,821,406	5,487,165	11,334,241	-
Derivative assets designated as hedges	634,928	634,928	-	634,928	-
Financial assets at FVTOCI:					
Treasury notes and bills	95,392,729	95,392,729	31,909,047	63,483,682	-
Treasury bonds	84,484,049	84,484,049	45,985,577	38,498,472	-
Private bonds	1,333,343	1,333,343	-	1,333,343	-
Equity securities	626,568	626,568	-	626,568	-
	181,836,689	181,836,689	77,894,624	103,942,065	-
	₱199,293,023	₱199,293,023	₱83,381,789	₱115,911,234	₱-

(Forward)

	Consolidated				
	Carrying Value	Fair Value			
		Total	Quoted Prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial Assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Investment securities at amortized cost:					
Private bonds	₱60,038,556	₱59,706,775	₱19,752,547	₱39,954,228	₱-
Treasury bonds	33,465,303	33,437,894	19,905,125	13,532,769	-
Treasury notes and bills	45,229,516	45,489,856	14,958,892	30,530,964	-
Total investment securities at amortized cost	138,733,375	138,634,525	54,616,564	84,017,961	-
Receivable from customers:					
Corporate lending	456,154,331	462,587,153	-	-	462,587,153
Consumer lending	113,539,793	113,831,876	-	-	113,831,876
Small business lending	539,543	540,441	-	-	540,441
Residential mortgages	98,148,557	99,006,692	-	-	99,006,692
Total receivable from customers	668,382,134	675,966,162	-	-	675,966,162
Other receivables	9,431,140	9,431,140	-	-	9,431,140
Other assets	508,068	444,096	-	-	444,096
Total financial assets at amortized cost	817,054,717	824,475,923	54,616,564	84,017,961	685,841,398
Non-financial Assets					
Investment properties	6,282,770	8,761,853	-	-	8,761,853
	₱823,337,487	₱833,237,776	₱54,616,564	₱84,017,961	₱694,603,251
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					
Financial liabilities at FVTPL:					
Derivative liabilities:					
Currency forwards	₱1,643,806	₱1,643,806	₱-	₱1,643,806	₱-
Interest rate swaps	54,023	54,023	-	54,023	-
Foreign currency options	17,450	17,450	-	17,450	-
Bonds forward	768	768	-	768	-
Total financial liabilities at FVTPL	1,716,047	1,716,047	-	1,716,047	-
Derivative liabilities designated as hedges	3,841,204	3,841,204	-	3,841,204	-
	₱5,557,251	₱5,557,251	₱-	₱5,557,251	₱-
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Deposit liabilities excluding LTNCD	₱790,645,374	₱791,082,908	₱-	₱-	₱791,082,908
Notes Payable	61,195,057	62,311,815	-	-	62,311,815
LTNCD	10,433,785	10,445,084	-	-	10,445,084
Bills payable and SSURA	91,179,648	90,904,801	-	-	90,904,801
	₱953,453,864	₱954,744,608	₱-	₱-	₱954,744,608

	Consolidated				
	Carrying Value	Fair Value			
		Total	Quoted Prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
December 31, 2023					
Assets Measured at Fair Value					
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
HFT investments:					
Government securities	₱9,681,878	₱9,681,878	₱2,913,828	₱6,768,050	₱-
Private bonds	282,092	282,092	174,580	107,512	-
Equity securities	25	25	-	25	-
Total HFT investments	9,963,995	9,963,995	3,088,408	6,875,587	-
Derivative assets:					
Currency forwards	629,854	629,854	-	629,854	-
Interest rate swaps	239,882	239,882	-	239,882	-
Interest rate futures	40,776	40,776	-	40,776	-
Cross-currency swaps	11,828	11,828	-	11,828	-
Bond forwards and options	16	16	-	16	-
Total derivative assets	922,356	922,356	-	922,356	-
Total financial assets at FVTPL	10,886,351	10,886,351	3,088,408	7,797,943	-
Financial assets at FVTOCI:					
Treasury notes and bills	82,365,379	82,365,379	45,017,540	37,347,839	-
Treasury bonds	55,451,234	55,451,234	46,369,066	9,082,168	-
Private bonds	1,523,151	1,523,151	-	1,523,151	-
Equity securities	521,285	521,285	-	521,285	-
	139,861,049	139,861,049	91,386,606	48,474,443	-
	₱150,747,400	₱150,747,400	₱94,475,014	₱56,272,386	₱-

(Forward)



	Consolidated				
	Fair Value				
	Carrying Value	Total	Quoted Prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial Assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Investment securities at amortized cost:					
Private bonds	P57,825,124	P56,774,956	P22,295,281	P34,479,675	P-
Treasury bonds	14,958,498	14,988,687	-	14,988,687	-
Treasury notes and bills	3,372,462	3,447,353	815,028	2,632,325	-
Total investment securities at amortized cost	76,156,084	75,210,996	23,110,309	52,100,687	-
Receivable from customers:					
Corporate lending	376,237,689	370,771,905	-	-	370,771,905
Consumer lending	71,502,587	70,622,747	-	-	70,622,747
Small business lending	550,177	549,433	-	-	549,433
Residential mortgages	82,517,787	81,752,717	-	-	81,752,717
Total receivable from customers	530,808,240	523,696,802	-	-	523,696,802
Other receivables	7,521,159	7,521,159	-	-	7,521,159
Other assets	708,515	663,894	-	-	663,894
Total financial assets at amortized cost	615,193,998	607,092,851	23,110,309	52,100,687	531,881,855
Non-financial Assets					
Investment properties	4,790,602	6,504,188	-	-	6,504,188
Total	P619,984,600	P613,597,039	P23,110,309	P52,100,687	P538,386,043
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					
Financial liabilities at FVTPL:					
Derivative liabilities:					
Currency forwards	P2,940,101	P2,940,101	P-	P2,940,101	P-
Interest rate swaps	28,592	28,592	-	28,592	-
Bonds forward	13	13	-	13	-
Total financial liabilities at FVTPL	2,968,706	2,968,706	-	2,968,706	-
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Deposit liabilities excluding LTNCD	596,115,373	597,217,974	-	-	597,217,974
Notes Payable	48,963,521	49,121,866	-	-	49,121,866
LTNCD	10,416,014	10,358,450	-	-	10,358,450
Bills payable and SSURA	51,339,105	51,663,319	-	-	51,663,319
Total	P706,834,013	P708,361,609	P-	P-	P708,361,609

	Parent Company				
	Fair Value				
	Carrying Value	Total	Quoted Prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
December 31, 2024					
Assets Measured at Fair Value					
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
HFT investments:					
Government securities	P14,308,570	P14,308,570	P4,964,110	P9,344,460	P-
Private bonds	981,415	981,415	523,055	458,360	-
Total HFT investments	15,289,985	15,289,985	5,487,165	9,802,820	-
Derivative assets:					
Currency forwards	1,445,736	1,445,736	-	1,445,736	-
Interest rate swaps	52,607	52,607	-	52,607	-
Cross-currency swaps	31,421	31,421	-	31,421	-
Bond forwards and options	1,633	1,633	-	1,633	-
Total derivative assets	1,531,397	1,531,397	-	1,531,397	-
Total financial assets at FVTPL	16,821,382	16,821,382	5,487,165	11,334,217	-
Derivative assets designated as hedges	634,928	634,928	-	634,928	-
Financial assets at FVTOCI:					
Treasury notes and bills	95,392,729	95,392,729	31,909,047	63,483,682	-
Treasury bonds	84,484,049	84,484,049	45,985,577	38,498,472	-
Private bonds	1,333,343	1,333,343	-	1,333,343	-
Equity securities	580,277	580,277	-	580,277	-
Total	181,790,398	181,790,398	77,894,624	103,895,774	-
Total	P199,246,708	P199,246,708	P83,381,789	P115,864,919	P-

(Forward)

	Parent Company				
	Fair Value				
	Carrying Value	Total	Quoted Prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial Assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Investment securities at amortized cost:					
Private bonds	P60,038,556	P59,706,775	P19,752,547	P39,954,228	P-
Treasury bonds	33,465,303	33,437,894	19,905,125	13,532,769	-
Treasury notes and bills	45,229,516	45,489,856	14,958,892	30,530,964	-
Total investment securities at amortized cost	138,733,375	138,634,525	54,616,564	84,017,961	-
Receivable from customers:					
Corporate lending	457,868,045	464,300,867	-	-	464,300,867
Consumer lending	113,490,525	113,782,699	-	-	113,782,699
Small business lending	539,543	540,441	-	-	540,441
Residential mortgages	98,148,557	99,006,692	-	-	99,006,692
Total receivable from customers	670,046,670	677,630,699	-	-	677,630,699
Other receivables	8,873,162	8,873,162	-	-	8,873,162
Other assets	509,301	445,173	-	-	445,173
Total financial assets at amortized cost	818,162,508	825,583,559	54,616,564	84,017,961	686,949,034
Non-financial Assets					
Investment properties	6,282,770	8,761,853	-	-	8,761,853
Total	P824,445,278	P834,345,412	P54,616,564	P84,017,961	P695,710,887
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					
Financial liabilities at FVTPL:					
Derivative liabilities:					
Currency forwards	P1,643,806	P1,643,806	P-	P1,643,806	P-
Interest rate swaps	54,023	54,023	-	54,023	-
Foreign currency options	17,450	17,450	-	17,450	-
Bonds forward	768	768	-	768	-
Total financial liabilities at FVTPL	1,716,047	1,716,047	-	1,716,047	-
Derivative liabilities designated as hedges	3,841,204	3,841,204	-	3,841,204	-
Total	P5,557,251	P5,557,251	P-	P5,557,251	P-
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:					
Deposit liabilities excluding LTNCD	P792,523,097	P792,960,631	P-	P-	P792,960,631
Notes Payable	61,195,057	62,311,815	-	-	62,311,815
LTNCD	10,433,785	10,445,084	-	-	10,445,084
Bills payable and SSURA	91,027,982	90,753,134	-	-	90,753,134
Total	P955,179,921	P956,470,664	P-	P-	P956,470,664

	Parent Company				
	Fair Value				
	Carrying Value	Total	Quoted Prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
December 31, 2023					
Assets Measured at Fair Value					
Financial assets at FVTPL:					
HFT investments:					
Government securities	P9,681,878	P9,681,878	P2,913,828	P6,768,050	P-
Private bonds	282,092	282,092	174,580	107,512	-
Total HFT investments	9,963,970	9,963,970	3,088,408	6,875,562	-
Derivative assets:					
Currency forwards	629,854	629,854	-	629,854	-
Interest rate swaps	239,882	239,882	-	239,882	-
Interest rate futures	40,776	40,776	-	40,776	-
Cross-currency swaps	11,828	11,828	-	11,828	-
Bond forwards and options	16	16	-	16	-
Total derivative assets	922,356	922,356	-	922,356	-
Total financial assets at FVTPL	10,886,326	10,886,326	3,088,408	7,797,918	-

(Forward)



	Parent Company				
	Fair Value				
	Carrying Value	Total	Quoted Prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at FVTOCI:					
Treasury notes and bills	P82,365,379	P82,365,379	P45,017,540	P37,347,839	P-
Treasury bonds	55,451,234	55,451,234	46,369,066	9,082,168	-
Private bonds	1,523,151	1,523,151	-	1,523,151	-
Equity securities	476,875	476,875	-	476,875	-
	139,816,639	139,816,639	91,386,606	48,430,033	-
	P150,702,965	P150,702,965	P94,475,014	P56,227,951	P-
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial Assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Investment securities at amortized cost:					
Private bonds	P57,825,124	P56,774,956	P22,295,281	P34,479,675	P-
Treasury bonds	14,958,498	14,988,687	-	14,988,687	-
Treasury notes and bills	3,372,462	3,447,353	815,028	2,632,325	-
Total investment securities at amortized cost	76,156,084	75,210,996	23,110,309	52,100,687	-
Receivable from customers:					
Corporate lending	377,892,991	372,427,207	-	-	372,427,207
Consumer lending	71,416,364	70,536,524	-	-	70,536,524
Small business lending	550,177	549,433	-	-	549,433
Residential mortgages	82,517,787	81,752,717	-	-	81,752,717
Total receivable from customers	532,377,319	525,265,881	-	-	525,265,881
Other receivables	7,186,809	7,186,809	-	-	7,186,809
Other assets	710,517	666,271	-	-	666,271
Total financial assets at amortized cost	616,430,729	608,329,957	23,110,309	52,100,687	533,118,961
Non-financial Assets					
Investment properties	4,789,827	6,503,413	-	-	6,503,413
	P621,220,556	P614,833,370	P23,110,309	P52,100,687	P539,622,374
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					
Financial liabilities at FVTPL:					
Derivative liabilities:					
Currency forwards	P2,940,101	P2,940,101	P-	P2,940,101	P-
Interest rate swaps	28,592	28,592	-	28,592	-
Bonds forward	13	13	-	13	-
Total financial liabilities at FVTPL	P2,968,706	P2,968,706	P-	P2,968,706	P-
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:					
Deposit liabilities excluding LTNCD	P598,366,398	P599,468,999	P-	P-	P599,468,999
Notes Payable	48,963,521	49,121,866	-	-	49,121,866
LTNCD	10,416,014	10,358,450	-	-	10,358,450
Bills payable and SSURA	51,273,271	51,597,485	-	-	51,597,485
	P709,019,204	P710,546,800	P-	P-	P710,546,800

When fair values of listed equity and debt securities, as well as publicly traded derivatives at the reporting date are based on quoted market prices or binding dealer price quotations, without any adjustments for transaction costs, the instruments are included within Level 1 of the hierarchy.

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

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

The methods and assumptions used by the Group in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments are:

COCI, due from BSP and other banks and interbank loans receivable and SPURA with the BSP
The carrying amounts approximate fair values considering that these accounts consist mostly of overnight deposits and floating rate placements.

Debt securities

Fair values are generally based upon quoted market prices, if available. If the market prices are not readily available, fair values are estimated using either values obtained from independent parties offering pricing services or adjusted quoted market prices of comparable investments or using the discounted cash flow methodology.

Equity securities

Fair values of quoted equity securities are based on quoted market prices. Fair values of unquoted equity securities are derived based on the adjusted net asset value method.

Receivable from customers and sales contracts receivable (included under 'Other receivables')

Fair values of loans and receivables are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology, using the Group's current incremental lending rates for similar types of loans and receivables.

Other receivables - Accounts receivable and accrued interest receivable

Carrying amounts approximate fair values given their short-term nature.

Investment properties

Fair value of investment properties are determined by independent or in-house appraisers using the market data approach. Valuations were derived based on recent sales of similar properties in the investment properties and taking into account the economic conditions prevailing in the vicinity of the time the valuations were made and comparability of similar properties sold with the property being valued. Significant unobservable inputs in determining fair values include the following:

Location	Location of comparative properties whether on a main road, or secondary road. Road width could also be a consideration if data is available. Generally, properties located along a main road are superior to properties located along a secondary road.
Size	Size of lot in terms of area. Evaluate if the lot size of property or comparable conforms to the average cut of the lots in the area and estimate the impact of the lot size differences on land value.
Time element	An adjustment for market conditions is made if general property values have appreciated or depreciated since the transaction dates due to inflation or deflation or a change in investor's perceptions of the market over time, in which case, the current data is superior to historic data.
Discount	Generally, asking prices in advertisements posted for sale are negotiable. Discount is the amount the seller or developer is willing to deduct from the posted selling price if the transaction will be in cash or equivalent.

Other financial assets

The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to their short-term nature.



Derivative instruments (included under FVTPL and designated as hedges)

Derivative products are valued using valuation techniques using market observable inputs including foreign exchange rates and interest rate curves prevailing at the statements of financial position date. For interest rate swaps, cross-currency swaps and foreign exchange contracts, discounted cash flow model is applied. This valuation model discounts each cash flow of the derivatives at a rate that is dependent on the tenor of the cash flow.

Deposit liabilities (demand and savings deposits excluding long-term deposits)

The carrying amounts approximate fair values considering that these are due and demandable.

Long-term negotiable certificates of deposit (LTNCD) and subordinated note

Fair values of LTNCD and subordinated note are estimated using adjusted quoted market prices of comparable investments. The adjustments on market quoted prices are unobservable inputs.

Other financial liabilities

For accrued interest and other expenses and other financial liabilities, the carrying amounts approximate fair values due to their short-term nature.

The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities is credit-adjusted rates for similar types of financial instruments. Significant increases (decreases) in the credit-adjusted rates would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement.

7. Due from Other Banks

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Foreign banks	₱12,116,518	₱9,533,595	₱12,116,518	₱9,533,274
Local banks	3,255,360	2,489,854	3,170,383	2,430,651
	15,371,878	12,023,449	15,286,901	11,963,925
Allowance for credit losses				
Balance at beginning of year	1,442	1,222	1,263	1,048
Provision for (recovery of) credit losses (Note 14)	(89)	279	(172)	241
Foreign exchange adjustment	(16)	(59)	65	(26)
	1,337	1,442	1,156	1,263
	₱15,370,541	₱12,022,007	₱15,285,745	₱11,962,662

In 2024 and 2023, 'Due from other banks' were carried at Stage 1 and there were no transfers into and out of Stage 1.

Nominal annual interest rate ranges on the Group's and the Parent Company's due from other banks follow:

	2024	2023	2022
Peso-denominated	0.05%-0.40%	0.03%-0.45%	0.05%-0.45%
Foreign currency-denominated	0.03%-2.80%	0.03%-2.90%	0.03%-0.13%

Total interest income on 'Due from other banks' earned by the Group amounted to ₱206.3 million, ₱85.8 million and ₱16.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, while total interest income on 'Due from other banks' earned by the Parent Company amounted to ₱205.9 million, ₱85.8 million and ₱16.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, included in 'Interest income on deposits with banks and others' in the statements of income.

8. Interest Income on Financial Investments

This account consists of interest income on:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 13)	₱5,715,338	₱3,503,872	₱2,047,909	₱5,715,338	₱3,503,872	₱2,047,909
Financial assets at FVTOCI (Note 12)	6,758,415	5,051,373	3,800,320	6,758,415	5,051,373	3,800,320
	12,473,753	8,555,245	5,848,229	12,473,753	8,555,245	5,848,229
Financial assets at FVTPL (Note 10):						
Derivatives	307,423	788,000	453,043	307,423	788,000	453,043
Held-for-trading	651,734	515,820	306,545	651,734	515,820	306,545
	959,157	1,303,820	759,588	959,157	1,303,820	759,588
	₱13,432,910	₱9,859,065	₱6,607,817	₱13,432,910	₱9,859,065	₱6,607,817

Ranges of annual fixed interest on financial investments follow:

	2024	2023	2022
Peso-denominated			
HFT investments	2.63% to 18.25%	2.38% to 12.38%	2.38% to 13.00%
Investment securities at amortized cost	3.44% to 8.75%	3.44% to 8.63%	3.25% to 8.63%
Debt financial assets at FVTOCI	2.63% to 18.25%	2.38% to 9.25%	2.38% to 6.88%
Foreign currency-denominated			
HFT investments	1.38% to 9.38%	1.38% to 10.63%	1.38% to 9.50%
Investment securities at amortized cost	1.19% to 5.75%	1.00% to 7.39%	1.00% to 7.39%
Debt financial assets at FVTOCI	1.38% to 10.63%	0.13% to 10.63%	0.13% to 10.63%

9. Trading and Securities Gain (Loss)

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

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Financial assets at FVTOCI (Note 12)	₱609,266	(₱132,350)	₱-	₱609,266	(₱132,350)	₱-
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
Held-for-trading investments (Note 10)	(88,385)	(23,836)	(44,728)	(88,280)	(24,157)	(44,790)
Derivatives (Note 6)	(237,689)	444,741	18,857	(237,689)	444,741	18,857
	(326,074)	420,905	(25,871)	(325,969)	420,584	(25,933)
	₱283,192	₱288,555	(₱25,871)	₱283,297	₱288,234	(₱25,933)

10. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Held-for-trading:				
Government securities	₱14,308,570	₱9,681,878	₱14,308,570	₱9,681,878
Private bonds	981,415	282,092	981,415	282,092
Equity securities	24	25	-	-
	15,290,009	9,963,995	15,289,985	9,963,970
Derivative assets (Note 11):				
Currency forwards	1,445,736	629,854	1,445,736	629,854
Interest rate swaps	52,607	239,882	52,607	239,882
Cross-currency swaps	31,421	11,828	31,421	11,828
Bonds forwards and options	1,633	16	1,633	16
Interest rate futures	-	40,776	-	40,776
	1,531,397	922,356	1,531,397	922,356
	₱16,821,406	₱10,886,351	₱16,821,382	₱10,886,326

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, 'Financial assets at FVTPL' include net unrealized loss of ₱146.9 million and ₱39.7 million, respectively, for the Group and the Parent Company.

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

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, certain government securities were pledged as collateral for SSURA (see Note 21).

11. Derivative Transactions

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedges

The following tables set out the information about the Group's and the Parent Company's derivative financial instruments not designated as hedges and the related fair values:

	2024			2023		
	Notional Amounts	Derivative Asset (Note 10)	Derivative Liability (Note 20)	Notional Amounts	Derivative Asset (Note 10)	Derivative Liability (Note 20)
Forward exchange bought	USD6,541,124	₱673,946	₱1,333,986	USD3,142,807	₱223,452	₱2,843,050
Forward exchange sold	USD1,546,934	771,790	309,820	USD935,432	406,402	97,051
Interest rate swaps	₱9,417,166	52,607	54,023	₱21,740,784	239,882	-
Bonds forward	USD11,000	1,633	768	USD6,235	16	13
Warrants	USD250,258	-	-	USD250,258	-	-
Cross-currency swaps	USD12,812	31,421	-	USD3,240	11,828	-
Foreign currency options	USD8,000	-	17,450	-	-	-
Interest rate futures	-	-	-	USD190,300	40,776	28,592
	₱1,531,397	₱1,716,047	₱1,716,047	₱922,356	₱2,968,706	₱2,968,706

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

	2024	2023
Derivative Assets (Note 10)		
Balance at beginning of year	₱922,356	₱2,664,382
Fair value changes during the year	927,971	(854,114)
Settled transactions	(318,930)	(887,912)
Balance at end of year	₱1,531,397	₱922,356
Derivative Liabilities (Note 20)		
Balance at beginning of year	₱2,968,706	₱1,752,818
Fair value changes during the year	(1,750,223)	1,726,501
Additions (settled) transactions	497,564	(510,613)
Balance at end of year	₱1,716,047	₱2,968,706

Fair value changes of derivatives other than forward contracts amounting to ₱0.6 billion gain and ₱0.2 billion gain in 2024 and 2023, respectively, are recognized as 'Trading and securities gain (loss) - net' in the statements of income (see Note 9), while fair value changes on forward contracts amounting to ₱2.1 billion gain in 2024 and ₱2.8 billion loss in 2023 are recognized as 'Foreign exchange gain (loss) - net' in the statements of income.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Parent Company has positions in the following types of derivatives:

Forwards

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

Swaps

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

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

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

Interest rate futures

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

Foreign currency options

Foreign currency options are contractual agreements that give the holder the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a specific amount of foreign currency at a predetermined exchange rate (strike price) on or before a certain date (expiration date).



Derivative financial instruments held or issued for trading purposes

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

Derivatives Designated as Hedges

In March 2024, the Parent Company entered into hedging transactions, particularly cash flow hedges, to hedge its exposure to variability in future cash flows arising from foreign currency risk associated with its inter-book liabilities in the RBU books. The following table shows the summary of the hedging transactions of the Parent Company designated as cash flow hedges and the related balances as of December 31, 2024:

Hedged Item	Hedging Instrument	Notional Amount*	Derivative Asset	Derivative Liability	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Cost of Hedging Reserve, Net of Tax	Total Hedge Reserve, Net of Tax
Cash short position in the RBU books	Spot element of FX swap contract	\$4,036,767	₱634,928	₱3,841,204	₱-	(₱1,597,138)	(₱1,597,138)

*In thousands

As of December 31, 2024, the Parent Company assessed the hedging relationships to be effective.

The cost of hedging pertaining to the amortization of the forward element presented under 'Interest expense on derivatives designated as hedges' in the statements of income amounted to ₱5.6 billion for the period ended December 31, 2024. Fair value gain of ₱1.8 billion initially deferred in cash flow hedge reserve were recycled to profit or loss at the same time the revaluation of the inter-book liabilities in RBU books was recognized in profit or loss.

12. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Debt instruments				
Treasury notes and bills	₱95,392,729	₱82,365,379	₱95,392,729	₱82,365,379
Treasury bonds	84,484,049	55,451,234	84,484,049	55,451,234
Private bonds	1,333,343	1,523,151	1,333,343	1,523,151
	181,210,121	139,339,764	181,210,121	139,339,764
Equity instruments				
Golf and club shares	580,277	476,875	580,277	476,875
PSE shares	46,291	44,410	-	-
	626,568	521,285	580,277	476,875
	₱181,836,689	₱139,861,049	₱181,790,398	₱139,816,639

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

	2024	2023
Fair value at beginning of year	₱139,339,764	₱112,477,023
New assets originated or purchased	106,942,674	57,299,480
Disposals or maturities	(63,357,137)	(33,001,352)
Change in fair value	(2,641,771)	4,392,452
Foreign exchange and other adjustments	926,591	(1,827,839)
	₱181,210,121	₱139,339,764
ECL allowance at beginning of year	₱7,146	₱372
Provision for credit losses (Note 14)	17,966	6,942
Foreign exchange and other adjustments	91	(168)
	₱25,203	₱7,146

In 2024 and 2023, debt instruments at FVTOCI were carried at Stage 1 and there were no transfers into and out of Stage 1.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, Peso-denominated debt financial assets at FVTOCI amounted to ₱138.4 billion and ₱114.6 billion, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, USD-denominated debt financial assets at FVTOCI amounted to ₱42.8 billion and ₱24.7 billion, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, certain treasury bond securities were pledged with foreign banks as collateral for SSURA (see Note 21).

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, government securities included under 'Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income' with a total face value amounting to ₱1.5 billion and ₱1.2 billion, respectively, were deposited with the BSP in compliance with the requirements of the General Banking Law relative to the Parent Company's trust functions (see Note 27).

PSE shares were obtained by SBEI in 2001 as a result of the demutualization of its membership shares in the stock exchange. These investments were for long-term strategic purpose. SBEI designated these equity securities as financial assets at FVTOCI as management believes that this provides a more meaningful presentation for medium or long-term strategic investments, rather than reflecting changes in fair value immediately in the statements of income. The Group also adopted the same classification for its investments in golf and club shares.

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

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	(₱5,513,769)	(₱9,222,234)	(₱5,521,922)	(₱9,230,387)
Unrealized gain (loss) for the year	(1,346,157)	3,569,173	(1,346,157)	3,569,173
Amount realized in profit or loss*	(591,300)	139,292	(591,300)	139,292
Balance at end of year	(₱7,451,226)	(₱5,513,769)	(₱7,459,379)	(₱5,521,922)

*includes expected credit losses



13. Investment Securities at Amortized Cost

This account consists of investments by the Parent Company in:

	2024	2023
Private bonds	₱60,102,912	₱57,874,831
Treasury bonds	33,468,084	14,959,970
Treasury notes and bills	45,229,516	3,372,462
	138,800,512	76,207,263
Allowance for credit losses	67,137	51,179
	₱138,733,375	₱76,156,084

On May 11, 2022, the Parent Company participated on an issuer-initiated mandatory early redemption of PHP-denominated corporate bond with face value of ₱514.5 million. Total amount of redemptions during the year amounted to ₱2.1 billion resulting to a gain amounting to ₱4.0 million.

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

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, certain private bonds were pledged with foreign banks as collateral for SSURA (see Note 21).

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

	2024	2023
Gross carrying amount at beginning of year	₱76,207,263	₱69,247,485
New assets originated or purchased	80,795,402	12,600,658
Assets matured	(19,357,629)	(4,552,693)
Amortized premium	168,286	126,239
Foreign exchange adjustments	987,190	(1,214,426)
	₱138,800,512	₱76,207,263
Allowance for credit losses		
ECL allowance at beginning of year	₱51,179	₱17,525
Provision for credit losses (Note 14)	15,010	33,716
Foreign exchange and other adjustment	948	(62)
	₱67,137	₱51,179

In 2024 and 2023, investment securities at amortized cost were carried at Stage 1 and there were no transfers into and out of Stage 1.

14. Loans and Receivables

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Receivable from customers:				
Corporate lending	₱466,916,282	₱386,695,606	₱468,629,918	₱388,350,908
Consumer lending	119,811,209	77,207,357	119,761,564	77,120,727
Residential mortgages	99,239,675	83,664,495	99,239,675	83,664,495
Small business lending	574,433	585,804	574,433	585,804
	686,541,599	548,153,262	688,205,590	549,721,934
Less unearned discounts and deferred credits	2,188,141	2,142,631	2,188,141	2,142,631
	684,353,458	546,010,631	686,017,449	547,579,303
Accrued interest receivable (Note 32)	8,380,686	6,548,895	8,386,826	6,555,357
Accounts receivable (Note 32)	1,279,582	1,157,735	675,989	790,071
Sales contracts receivable	111,591	129,273	111,591	129,273
	694,125,317	553,846,534	695,191,855	555,054,004
Less allowance for credit losses	16,312,043	15,517,135	16,272,023	15,489,876
	₱677,813,274	₱538,329,399	₱678,919,832	₱539,564,128

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

	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at				
January 1, 2024	₱343,598,609	₱29,014,018	₱14,082,979	₱386,695,606
Newly originated assets that remained in Stage 1 as at yearend	275,896,134	-	-	275,896,134
Newly originated assets that moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 as at yearend	-	20,619,489	1,746,498	22,365,987
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(196,920,920)	(16,535,319)	(4,248,471)	(217,704,710)
Transfers to Stage 1	3,080,847	(3,080,847)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(631,816)	753,200	(121,384)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(27,945)	(3,725,516)	3,753,461	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(336,735)	(336,735)
	₱424,994,909	₱27,045,025	₱14,876,348	₱466,916,282
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2024	₱191,739	₱438,665	₱8,944,305	₱9,574,709
Provision for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	316,126	-	-	316,126
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	-	89,603	1,134,588	1,224,191
Transfers to Stage 1	86,979	(86,979)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(996)	11,171	(10,175)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(132,359)	132,359	-
Other movements*	31,977	(119,111)	(580,707)	(667,841)
	434,086	(237,675)	676,065	872,476
Amounts written off	-	-	(336,735)	(336,735)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	-	-	(293,713)	(293,713)
	₱625,825	₱200,990	₱8,989,922	₱9,816,737

*Includes changes in assumptions and payments



	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2023	P320,359,102	P56,712,961	P11,705,406	P388,777,469
Newly originated assets that remained in Stage 1 as at yearend	212,103,571	-	-	212,103,571
Newly originated assets that moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 as at yearend	-	18,991,578	2,272,730	21,264,308
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(199,687,404)	(32,883,155)	(2,629,253)	(235,199,812)
Transfers to Stage 1	15,085,283	(15,085,283)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(4,246,793)	4,246,793	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(15,150)	(2,968,876)	2,984,026	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(249,930)	(249,930)
	P343,598,609	P29,014,018	P14,082,979	P386,695,606
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	P743,230	P2,125,516	P9,085,856	P11,954,602
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	111,931	-	-	111,931
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	-	130,906	961,521	1,092,427
Transfers to Stage 1	11,448	(11,448)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(107,450)	107,450	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(112)	(1,250,508)	1,250,620	-
Other movements*	(567,308)	(663,251)	(969,227)	(2,199,786)
	(551,491)	(1,686,851)	1,242,914	(995,428)
Amounts written off	-	-	(249,930)	(249,930)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	-	-	(1,134,535)	(1,134,535)
	P191,739	P438,665	P8,944,305	P9,574,709

*includes changes in assumptions and payments

	Parent Company			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2024	P345,254,083	P29,013,846	P14,082,979	P388,350,908
Newly originated assets that remained in Stage 1 as at yearend	275,723,721	-	-	275,723,721
Newly originated assets that moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 as at yearend	-	20,619,204	1,746,499	22,365,703
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(196,690,061)	(16,535,146)	(4,248,472)	(217,473,679)
Transfers to Stage 1	3,080,847	(3,080,847)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(631,816)	753,200	(121,384)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(27,945)	(3,725,516)	3,753,461	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(336,735)	(336,735)
	P426,708,829	P27,044,741	P14,876,348	P468,629,918
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2024	P191,739	P438,664	P8,944,305	P9,574,708
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	316,126	-	-	316,126
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	-	89,525	1,134,588	1,224,113
Transfers to Stage 1	86,979	(86,979)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(996)	11,171	(10,175)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(132,359)	132,359	-
Other movements*	31,977	(119,110)	(580,707)	(667,840)
	434,086	(237,752)	676,065	872,399
Amounts written off	-	-	(336,735)	(336,735)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	-	-	(293,713)	(293,713)
	P625,825	P200,912	P8,989,922	P9,816,659

*includes changes in assumptions and payments

	Parent Company			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2023	P320,809,526	P56,711,995	P11,705,406	P389,226,927
Newly originated assets that remained in Stage 1 as at yearend	211,849,934	-	-	211,849,934
Newly originated assets that moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 as at yearend	-	18,991,407	2,272,730	21,264,137
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(198,228,717)	(32,882,190)	(2,629,253)	(233,740,160)
Transfers to Stage 1	15,085,283	(15,085,283)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(4,246,793)	4,246,793	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(15,150)	(2,968,876)	2,984,026	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(249,930)	(249,930)
	P345,254,083	P29,013,846	P14,082,979	P388,350,908
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	P743,230	P2,125,507	P9,085,856	P11,954,593
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	111,931	-	-	111,931
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	-	130,906	961,521	1,092,427
Transfers to Stage 1	11,448	(11,448)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(107,449)	107,449	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(112)	(1,250,508)	1,250,620	-
Other movements*	(567,309)	(663,242)	(969,227)	(2,199,778)
	(551,491)	(1,686,843)	1,242,914	(995,420)
Amounts written off	-	-	(249,930)	(249,930)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	-	-	(1,134,535)	(1,134,535)
	P191,739	P438,664	P8,944,305	P9,574,708

*includes changes in assumptions and payments

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

	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2024	P70,113,496	P4,086,824	P3,007,037	P77,207,357
Newly originated assets that remained in Stage 1 as at yearend	64,012,540	-	-	64,012,540
Newly originated assets that moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 as at yearend	-	1,031,190	4,102,973	5,134,163
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(16,931,003)	(1,080,768)	(3,883,493)	(21,895,264)
Transfers to Stage 1	950,974	(904,300)	(46,674)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(3,202,464)	3,289,911	(87,447)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(3,272,003)	(1,395,223)	4,667,226	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(4,647,587)	(4,647,587)
	P111,671,540	P5,027,634	P3,112,035	P119,811,209
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2024	P2,455,185	P492,289	P1,786,707	P4,734,181
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	1,426,013	-	-	1,426,013
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	-	194,948	219,495	414,443
Transfers to Stage 1	261,439	(204,574)	(56,865)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(99,579)	166,568	(66,989)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(72,069)	(75,366)	147,435	-
Other movements*	(1,922,539)	644,783	4,884,186	3,606,430
	(406,735)	726,359	5,127,262	5,446,886
Amounts written off	-	-	(4,647,587)	(4,647,587)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	-	-	(220,636)	(220,636)
	P2,048,450	P1,218,648	P2,045,746	P5,312,844

*includes changes in assumptions and payments



	Consolidated			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2023	P47,618,025	P3,516,359	P2,504,928	P53,639,312
Newly originated assets that remained in Stage 1 as at yearend	40,702,878	-	-	40,702,878
Newly originated assets that moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 as at yearend	-	1,878,486	1,099,856	2,978,342
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(13,486,249)	(1,770,254)	(1,201,281)	(16,457,784)
Transfers to Stage 1	707,654	(606,193)	(101,461)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(2,329,353)	2,422,095	(92,742)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(3,099,459)	(1,353,669)	4,453,128	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(3,655,391)	(3,655,391)
	P70,113,496	P4,086,824	P3,007,037	P77,207,357
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	P1,152,963	P482,148	P1,462,369	P3,097,480
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	1,570,518	-	-	1,570,518
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	-	69,212	3,475,160	3,544,372
Transfers to Stage 1	132,919	(109,913)	(23,006)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(117,545)	172,842	(55,297)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(185,728)	(157,704)	343,432	-
Other movements*	(97,942)	35,704	330,464	268,226
	1,302,222	10,141	4,070,753	5,383,116
Amounts written off	-	-	(3,655,391)	(3,655,391)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	-	-	(91,024)	(91,024)
	P2,455,185	P492,289	P1,786,707	P4,734,181
<i>*includes changes in assumptions and payments</i>				
	Parent Company			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2024	P70,037,243	P4,076,447	P3,007,037	P77,120,727
Newly originated assets that remained in Stage 1 as at yearend	63,965,767	-	-	63,965,767
Newly originated assets that moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 as at yearend	-	1,030,038	4,102,974	5,133,012
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(16,856,471)	(1,070,391)	(3,883,493)	(21,810,355)
Transfers to Stage 1	950,974	(904,300)	(46,674)	-
Transfers to Stage 2**	(3,202,464)	3,289,911	(87,447)	-
Transfers to Stage 3**	(3,272,003)	(1,395,223)	4,667,226	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(4,647,587)	(4,647,587)
	P111,623,046	P5,026,482	P3,112,036	P119,761,564
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2024	P2,454,601	P492,256	P1,786,919	P4,733,776
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	1,426,199	-	-	1,426,199
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	-	194,889	219,495	414,384
Transfers to Stage 1	261,439	(204,573)	(56,866)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(99,579)	166,568	(66,989)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(72,069)	(75,366)	147,435	-
Other movements*	(1,922,559)	644,815	4,884,511	3,606,767
	(406,569)	726,333	5,127,586	5,447,350
Amounts written off	-	-	(4,647,587)	(4,647,587)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	-	-	(221,171)	(221,171)
	P2,048,032	P1,218,589	P2,045,747	P5,312,368
<i>*includes changes in assumptions and payments</i>				
<i>**includes transfers of newly originated assets</i>				
	Parent Company			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2023	P47,369,078	P3,484,354	P2,504,925	P53,358,357
Newly originated assets that remained in Stage 1 as at yearend	40,702,640	-	-	40,702,640
Newly originated assets that moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 as at yearend	-	1,878,485	1,099,857	2,978,342
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(13,313,317)	(1,748,625)	(1,201,279)	(16,263,221)
Transfers to Stage 1	707,654	(606,193)	(101,461)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(2,329,353)	2,422,095	(92,742)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(3,099,459)	(1,353,669)	4,453,128	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(3,655,391)	(3,655,391)
	P70,037,243	P4,076,447	P3,007,037	P77,120,727

(Forward)

	Parent Company			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	P1,151,905	P482,105	P1,462,298	P3,096,308
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	1,570,518	-	-	1,570,518
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	-	69,212	3,475,160	3,544,372
Transfers to Stage 1	132,919	(109,913)	(23,006)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(117,545)	172,842	(55,297)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(185,728)	(157,704)	343,432	-
Other movements*	(97,468)	35,714	330,463	268,709
	1,302,696	10,151	4,070,752	5,383,599
Amounts written off	-	-	(3,655,391)	(3,655,391)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	-	-	(90,740)	(90,740)
	P2,454,601	P492,256	P1,786,919	P4,733,776

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*

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

	Consolidated and Parent			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2024	P79,587,619	P2,422,425	P1,654,451	P83,664,495
Newly originated assets that remained in Stage 1 as at yearend	27,775,209	-	-	27,775,209
Newly originated assets that moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 as at yearend	-	554,662	158,929	713,591
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(11,215,294)	(1,161,194)	(537,132)	(12,913,620)
Transfers to Stage 1	807,530	(679,042)	(128,488)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,090,556)	1,094,866	(4,310)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(779,813)	(259,355)	1,039,168	-
	P95,084,695	P1,972,362	P2,182,618	P99,239,675

	Consolidated and Parent			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2024	P433,293	P31,322	P393,491	P858,106
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	210,817	-	-	210,817
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	-	9,166	9,361	18,527
Transfers to Stage 1	38,629	(12,305)	(26,324)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(8,777)	9,074	(297)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(5,283)	(4,825)	10,108	-
Other movements*	(248,028)	39,851	39,317	(168,860)
	(12,642)	40,961	32,165	60,484
Foreclosures and other adjustments	-	-	(111,467)	(111,467)
	P420,651	P72,283	P314,189	P807,123

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*

	Consolidated and Parent			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2023	P68,242,680	P1,299,252	P1,769,844	P71,311,776
Newly originated assets that remained in Stage 1 as at yearend	22,648,797	-	-	22,648,797
Newly originated assets that moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 as at yearend	-	1,158,374	104,808	1,263,182
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(10,671,345)	(350,894)	(537,021)	(11,559,260)
Transfers to Stage 1	575,430	(266,900)	(308,530)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(722,838)	730,277	(7,439)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(485,105)	(147,684)	632,789	-
	P79,587,619	P2,422,425	P1,654,451	P83,664,495

	Parent Company			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	P539,476	P54,705	P405,596	P999,777
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	49,732	-	-	49,732
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	-	5,427	15,430	20,857
Transfers to Stage 1	9,648	(4,591)	(5,057)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(15,981)	16,449	(468)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(67,348)	(26,686)	94,034	-
Other movements*	(82,234)	(13,982)	(38,630)	(134,846)
	(106,183)	(23,383)	65,309	(64,257)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	-	-	(77,414)	(77,414)
	P433,293	P31,322	P393,491	P858,106

**includes changes in assumptions and payments*

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

	Consolidated and Parent			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2024	P472,776	P61,247	P51,781	P585,804
Newly originated assets that remained in Stage 1 as at yearend	448,200	-	-	448,200
Newly originated assets that moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 as at yearend	-	26,018	2,466	28,484
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(429,469)	(50,589)	(7,997)	(488,055)
Transfers to Stage 1	4,230	(4,230)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(7,024)	7,024	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(8,510)	-	8,510	-
	P480,203	P39,470	P54,760	P574,433
(Forward)				
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2024	P68	P32	P35,298	P35,398
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	212	-	-	212
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	-	28	69	97
Transfers to Stage 1	12	(12)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(28)	28	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Other movements*	16	287	(1,382)	(1,079)
	212	331	(1,313)	(770)
	P280	P363	P33,985	P34,628
<i>*includes changes in assumptions and payment</i>				
	Consolidated and Parent			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2023	P618,853	P36,420	P62,952	P718,225
Newly originated assets that remained in Stage 1 as at yearend	453,979	-	-	453,979
Newly originated assets that moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 as at yearend	-	56,390	4,663	61,053
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(598,243)	(33,363)	(15,847)	(647,453)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,800)	1,800	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(13)	-	13	-
	P472,776	P61,247	P51,781	P585,804
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	P143	P30	P48,077	P48,250
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	64	-	-	64
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	-	16	22	38
Transfers to Stage 2	(11)	11	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(13)	-	13	-
Other movements*	(115)	(25)	(12,814)	(12,954)
	(75)	2	(12,779)	(12,852)
	P68	P32	P35,298	P35,398
<i>*includes changes in assumptions and payments</i>				

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

	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2024	P6,833,521	P411,803	P590,579	P7,835,903
Newly originated assets that remained in Stage 1 as at yearend	6,509,189	-	-	6,509,189
Newly originated assets that moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 as at yearend	-	102,949	162,686	265,635
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(4,272,310)	(235,147)	(267,758)	(4,775,215)
Transfers to Stage 1	53,704	(50,821)	(2,883)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(44,012)	44,817	(805)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(49,301)	(65,945)	115,246	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(63,653)	(63,653)
	P9,030,791	P207,656	P533,412	P9,771,859
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2024	P25,632	P8,651	P280,458	P314,741
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	7,915	-	-	7,915
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	-	2,687	117,988	120,675
Transfers to Stage 1	2,300	(1,111)	(1,189)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(708)	831	(123)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(1,571)	(2,940)	4,511	-
Other movements*	(7,130)	131	(18,742)	(25,741)
	806	(402)	102,445	102,849
Amounts written off	-	-	(63,653)	(63,653)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	-	-	(13,226)	(13,226)
	P26,438	P8,249	P306,024	P340,711
<i>*includes changes in assumptions and payments</i>				
	Consolidated			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2023	P5,322,763	P576,721	P624,740	P6,524,224
Newly originated assets that remained in Stage 1 as at yearend	4,756,507	-	-	4,756,507
Newly originated assets that moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 as at yearend	-	243,073	127,332	370,405
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(3,377,310)	(138,683)	(248,002)	(3,763,995)
Transfers to Stage 1	214,748	(207,775)	(6,973)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(52,792)	54,070	(1,278)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(30,395)	(115,603)	145,998	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(51,238)	(51,238)
	P6,833,521	P411,803	P590,579	P7,835,903
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	P31,444	P26,330	P320,370	P378,144
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	11,800	-	-	11,800
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	-	2,593	30,645	33,238
Transfers to Stage 1	1,269	(863)	(406)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(2,762)	3,063	(301)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(12,361)	(24,802)	37,163	-
Other movements*	(3,758)	2,330	(25,331)	(26,759)
	(5,812)	(17,679)	41,770	18,279
Amounts written off	-	-	(51,238)	(51,238)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	-	-	(30,444)	(30,444)
	P25,632	P8,651	P280,458	P314,741
<i>*includes changes in assumptions and payments</i>				



	Parent Company			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2024	P6,472,319	P411,803	P590,579	P7,474,701
Newly originated assets that remained in Stage 1 as at yearend	6,008,367	-	-	6,008,367
Newly originated assets that moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 as at yearend	-	100,885	82,794	183,679
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(3,949,013)	(235,147)	(244,528)	(4,428,688)
Transfers to Stage 1	53,704	(50,821)	(2,883)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(44,012)	44,817	(805)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(49,164)	(64,087)	113,251	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(63,653)	(63,653)
	P8,492,201	P207,450	P474,755	P9,174,406
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2024	P25,126	P8,459	P254,303	P287,888
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	7,951	-	-	7,951
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	-	2,580	95,340	97,920
Transfers to Stage 1	2,300	(1,111)	(1,189)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(708)	831	(123)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(1,571)	(2,747)	4,318	-
Other movements*	(6,680)	131	(9,038)	(15,587)
	1,292	(316)	89,308	90,284
Amounts written off	-	-	(63,653)	(63,653)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	-	-	(13,274)	(13,274)
	P26,418	P8,143	P266,684	P301,245

*includes changes in assumptions and payments

	Parent Company			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2023	P4,847,956	P605,768	P536,648	P5,990,372
Newly originated assets that remained in Stage 1 as at yearend	4,404,138	-	-	4,404,138
Newly originated assets that moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 as at yearend	-	214,026	127,331	341,357
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(2,911,336)	(138,683)	(159,909)	(3,209,928)
Transfers to Stage 1	214,748	(207,775)	(6,973)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(52,792)	54,070	(1,278)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(30,395)	(115,603)	145,998	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(51,238)	(51,238)
	P6,472,319	P411,803	P590,579	P7,474,701
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	P30,931	P26,321	P288,733	P345,985
Provisions for (recovery of) credit losses				
Newly originated assets which remained in Stage 1 at yearend	8,662	-	-	8,662
Newly originated assets which moved to Stage 2 and Stage 3 at yearend	-	2,593	30,322	32,915
Transfers to Stage 1	1,269	(863)	(406)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(2,762)	2,877	(115)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(9,219)	(24,802)	34,021	-
Other movements*	(3,755)	2,333	(25,334)	(26,756)
	(5,805)	(17,862)	38,488	14,821
Amounts written off	-	-	(51,238)	(51,238)
Foreclosures and other adjustments	-	-	(21,680)	(21,680)
	P25,126	P8,459	P254,303	P287,888

*includes changes in assumptions and payments

Receivable from customers consist of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Loans (Note 32)	₱610,353,620	₱496,185,246	₱612,017,611	₱497,753,918
Credit card receivables	53,988,365	34,110,664	53,988,365	34,110,664
Customers' liabilities under letters of credit and trust receipts	16,496,878	13,213,402	16,496,878	13,213,402
Bills purchased (Note 24)	4,032,868	1,861,216	4,032,868	1,861,216
Customers' liabilities under acceptances	1,669,868	2,782,734	1,669,868	2,782,734
	686,541,599	548,153,262	688,205,590	549,721,934
Less unearned discounts and deferred credits	2,188,141	2,142,631	2,188,141	2,142,631
	₱684,353,458	₱546,010,631	₱686,017,449	₱547,579,303

Restructured receivables of the Group and the Parent Company amounted to ₱11.1 billion as of December 31, 2024 and ₱11.3 billion as of December 31, 2023. Interest income on these restructured receivables amounted to ₱646.4 million in 2024, ₱810.7 million in 2023, and ₱626.7 million in 2022 for the Group and Parent Company.

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

	Consolidated		
	For the year ended December 31		
	2024	2023	2022
Due from other banks (Note 7)	(₱89)	₱279	(₱159)
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with BSP	7,985	(1,386)	1,224
Financial assets at FVTOCI (Note 12)	17,966	6,942	(3,877)
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 13)	15,010	33,716	(49,407)
Loans and receivables	6,481,925	4,328,858	3,109,769
Financial guarantees, loan and other commitments (Note 34)	130,945	297,785	(423,226)
	₱6,653,742	₱4,666,194	₱2,634,324

	Parent Company		
	For the year ended December 31		
	2024	2023	2022
Due from other banks (Note 7)	(₱172)	₱241	(₱212)
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA with BSP	7,985	(1,386)	1,224
Financial assets at FVTOCI (Note 12)	17,966	6,942	(3,877)
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 13)	15,010	33,716	(49,407)
Loans and receivables	6,469,747	4,325,891	3,111,095
Financial guarantees, loan and other commitments (Note 34)	130,945	297,785	(423,226)
	₱6,641,481	₱4,663,189	₱2,635,597

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the fair value of the collateral held relating to the total loan portfolio amounted to ₱234.1 billion and ₱228.0 billion, respectively, for the Group and ₱231.8 billion and ₱220.7 billion, respectively, for the Parent Company. The collateral consists of cash, securities, letters of guarantee and real and personal properties.

The Group and the Parent Company took possession of various properties previously held as collateral. The carrying values of such properties amounted to ₱7.3 billion and ₱5.7 billion for the Group and the Parent Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.



Interest income on loans and receivables consists of:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Loans	P38,596,251	P31,446,567	P25,498,130	P38,735,228	P31,539,609	P25,542,188
Credit card receivables	8,793,923	5,447,808	3,308,797	8,793,923	5,447,808	3,308,797
Customers' liabilities under letters of credit and trust receipts	960,063	1,199,236	850,118	960,063	1,199,236	850,118
Sales contracts receivable	12,813	10,616	7,058	12,813	10,616	7,058
Bills purchased	24,373	35,837	22,296	24,373	35,837	22,296
	P48,387,423	P38,140,064	P29,686,399	P48,526,400	P38,233,106	P29,730,457

Of the total receivables from customers of the Group and of the Parent Company, 29.4% and 32.7% as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, are subject to periodic interest repricing. Remaining receivables from customers, for the Group and the Parent Company, earn annual fixed interest rates, as follows:

	2024	2023	2022
Peso-denominated	0.06%-38.57%	1.25%-38.57%	2.00%-38.57%
Foreign currency-denominated	0.05%-8.53%	0.05%-8.94%	0.05%-9.14%

Sales contracts receivable earns interest rates ranging from 7.75% to 10.00% and 7.75% to 12.00% as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, for the Group and the Parent Company.

15. Investments in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures

This account consists of investments in:

	% of Ownership		Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Subsidiaries:						
Cost:						
SBCIC	100.00	100.00	P-	P-	P500,000	P500,000
SBCC	100.00	100.00	-	-	325,000	325,000
SFLI	100.00	100.00	-	-	125,000	125,000
SB Forex	100.00	100.00	-	-	50,000	50,000
					1,000,000	1,000,000
Accumulated equity in net income						
Balance at beginning of year			-	-	1,318,317	1,017,410
Share in net income			-	-	256,592	300,907
Dividends			-	-	(13,000)	-
Other adjustment			-	-	54	-
Balance at end of year			-	-	1,561,963	1,318,317
Accumulated equity in OCI						
Balance at beginning of year			-	-	90,226	91,387
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plans			-	-	(3,220)	(5,174)
Net unrealized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income*			-	-	2,155	4,013
Balance at end of year			-	-	89,161	90,226
			-	-	2,651,124	2,408,543
Joint Ventures:						
Cost:						
SBML	60.00	60.00	150,057	150,058	150,057	150,058
SBF	49.96	49.96	2,095,655	2,095,655	2,095,655	2,095,655
			2,245,712	2,245,713	2,245,712	2,245,713

(Forward)

	% of Ownership		Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Accumulated equity in net income						
Balance at beginning of year			P379,358	P194,831	P379,358	P194,831
Share in net income			1,870	179,565	1,870	179,565
Remeasurement gain (loss) on defined benefit plans			(367)	4,962	(367)	4,962
Balance at end of year			380,861	379,358	380,861	379,358
			2,626,573	2,625,071	2,626,573	2,625,071
			P2,626,573	P2,625,071	P5,277,697	P5,033,614

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

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

Subsidiary	Date of declaration	Per share	Total amounts in thousands
SBCC	August 22, 2024	P4.0 per share	P13,000

Reclassification of SBF to Joint Venture

On October 20, 2020, after securing regulatory approvals in the Philippines and Thailand, the Parent Company sold 7,075,000 SBF shares (50% ownership) to Krungsri for P1.5 billion, recognizing a P933.1 million gain. As a result, SBF ceased to be a subsidiary and was deconsolidated from the Group's financial statements.

In 2021, the Parent Company and Krungsri approved a P3.0 billion capital infusion into SBF, disbursed in two tranches: P1.5 billion on May 21, 2021, and P1.5 billion on January 18, 2022. To accommodate the infusion, SBF issued new shares.

Sale and Purchase Agreement relating to HC Consumer Finance Philippines, Inc.

On November 29, 2024, the Parent Company entered into an agreement with MUFG to acquire HC Consumer Finance Philippines, Inc., subject to the satisfaction of certain completion conditions.

Financial Information of Joint Ventures

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

	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	P35	P99
Loans receivable held for sale	207	284
Loans and receivables	1,451	1,126
Other assets	106	108
Deposits on lease contracts	(385)	(356)
Bills payable	(477)	(337)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(294)	(317)
Equity	P643	P607
Proportion of the Group's ownership	60%	60%
Carrying amount of the investment	P386	P364



	2024	2023
Income		
Leasing and interest income	₱120	₱103
Interest expense	(21)	(23)
Net interest income	99	80
Other income	41	62
Operating expenses	(92)	(104)
Income before income tax	48	38
Provision for income tax	(12)	(10)
Net income	₱36	₱28
Group's share for the year	₱22	₱17

SBF:

	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	₱385	₱589
Loans and receivables	9,426	8,680
Other Assets	1,714	1,531
Bills payable	(6,400)	(5,705)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(639)	(569)
Equity	₱4,486	₱4,526
Proportion of the Group's ownership	49.96%	49.96%
Carrying amount of the investment	₱2,241	₱2,261

	2024	2023
Income		
Interest income	₱3,701	₱3,116
Interest expense	(387)	(267)
Net interest income	3,314	2,849
Other income	678	652
Operating expenses	(4,041)	(3,043)
Income (loss) before income tax	(49)	458
Provision for income tax	9	(133)
Net income (loss)	(₱40)	₱325
Group's share for the year	(₱20)	₱162

SBML and SBF have no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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

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

	Consolidated							Total Right-of-use assets	Total
	Building and Land Improvements	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Building and Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Right-of-use Assets		
December 31, 2024									
Cost									
Balance at beginning of year	P463,006	P2,683,446	P6,417,663	P2,555,594	P292,783	P3,474,030	P20,643	P3,494,673	P15,907,165
Additions	4,696	108,453	1,970,039	839,009	209,697	1,160,542	542	1,161,084	4,292,978
Disposals	-	-	(107,603)	(718,172)	(5,122)	(1,283,633)	(1,282)	(1,284,915)	(2,115,812)
Amortization of leasehold improvements	-	-	-	-	-	(128,232)	-	-	(128,232)
Reclassifications and other adjustments (Note 18)	3,913	5,740	(75,245)	24,553	(10,548)	24,571	-	24,571	(27,016)
Balance at end of year	471,615	2,797,639	8,204,854	2,700,984	358,578	3,375,510	19,903	3,395,413	17,929,083
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at beginning of year	-	2,040,439	4,105,124	1,300,262	-	2,001,970	8,216	2,010,186	9,456,011
Depreciation	-	101,073	925,870	391,423	-	792,290	6,265	798,555	2,216,921
Disposals	-	-	(101,326)	(585,084)	-	(1,103,793)	(1,282)	(1,105,075)	(1,791,485)
Reclassifications and other adjustments (Note 18)	-	(4,806)	145	7,901	-	-	-	-	3,240
Balance at end of year	-	2,136,706	4,929,813	1,114,502	-	1,690,467	13,199	1,703,666	9,884,687
Allowance for impairment loss (Note 17)									
Balance at beginning of year	19,969	1,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,658
Provision (recovery)	(13,369)	1,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,089)
Balance at the end of year	6,600	2,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,569
Net book value at end of year	P465,015	P679,964	P3,275,041	P1,586,482	P358,578	P1,685,043	P6,704	P1,691,747	P8,034,327
December 31, 2023									
Cost									
Balance at beginning of year	P427,784	P2,654,457	P5,112,711	P2,277,857	P225,485	P3,227,818	P15,513	P3,243,331	P13,941,625
Additions	35,222	55,641	1,484,176	724,786	171,215	625,648	15,797	641,445	3,112,485
Disposals	-	(27,193)	(178,239)	(457,652)	(1,376)	(390,192)	(10,191)	(400,383)	(1,064,843)
Amortization of leasehold improvements	-	-	-	-	-	(102,266)	-	-	(102,266)
Reclassifications and other adjustments (Note 18)	-	541	(985)	10,603	(275)	10,756	(476)	10,280	20,164
Balance at end of year	463,006	2,683,446	6,417,663	2,555,594	292,783	3,474,030	20,643	3,494,673	15,907,165
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at beginning of year	-	1,965,513	3,654,830	1,362,143	-	1,662,827	2,949	1,665,776	8,648,262
Depreciation	-	100,623	605,662	327,658	-	704,909	7,911	712,820	1,746,763
Disposals	-	(25,697)	(155,368)	(395,481)	-	(364,711)	(2,644)	(367,355)	(943,901)
Reclassifications and other adjustments (Note 18)	-	-	-	5,942	-	(1,055)	-	(1,055)	4,887
Balance at end of year	-	2,040,439	4,105,124	1,300,262	-	2,001,970	8,216	2,010,186	9,456,011
Allowance for impairment loss (Note 17)									
Balance at the end of year	19,969	1,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,658
Net book value at end of year	P443,037	P641,318	P2,312,539	P1,255,332	P292,783	P1,472,060	P12,427	P1,484,487	P6,429,496
Parent Company									
December 31, 2024									
Cost									
Balance at beginning of year	P463,006	P2,683,446	P4,722,522	P331,880	P287,949	P3,474,030	P20,643	P3,494,673	P11,983,476
Additions	4,696	108,453	1,121,631	110,064	209,697	1,160,542	542	1,161,084	2,715,625
Disposals	-	-	(8,963)	(64,469)	(349)	(1,283,633)	(1,282)	(1,284,915)	(1,358,696)
Amortization of leasehold improvements	-	-	-	-	-	(128,171)	-	-	(128,171)
Reclassifications and other adjustments (Note 18)	3,913	5,740	(75,245)	24,553	(10,548)	24,571	-	24,571	(27,016)
Balance at end of year	471,615	2,797,639	5,759,945	402,028	358,578	3,375,510	19,903	3,395,413	13,185,218
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at beginning of year	-	2,035,665	3,447,268	150,677	-	2,001,970	8,216	2,010,186	7,643,796
Depreciation	-	101,073	620,219	71,677	-	792,291	6,265	798,556	1,591,525
Disposals	-	-	(8,765)	(47,603)	-	(1,103,794)	(1,282)	(1,105,076)	(1,161,444)
Reclassifications and other adjustments (Note 18)	-	(32)	145	7,901	-	-	-	-	8,014
Balance at end of year	-	2,136,706	4,058,867	182,652	-	1,690,467	13,199	1,703,666	8,081,891

(Forward)



	Parent Company									Total
	Land	Building and Improvements	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment			Right-of-use Assets			Total Right-of-use assets	
			Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Building and Improvements	Transportation Equipment				
Allowance for impairment loss (Note 17)			P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P-	P21,658
Balance at beginning of year	P19,969	P1,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,089)
Provision (recovery)	(13,369)	1,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	6,600	2,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,569
Net book value at end of year	P465,015	P657,964	P1,701,078	P219,376	P358,578	P1,685,043	P6,704	P1,691,747	P5,093,758	

	Parent Company									Total
	Land	Building and Improvements	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment			Right-of-use Assets			Total Right-of-use assets	
			Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Building and Improvements	Transportation Equipment				
December 31, 2023										
Cost										
Balance at beginning of year	P427,784	P2,654,457	P4,049,611	P298,875	P220,468	P3,227,818	P15,513	P3,243,331	P10,894,526	
Additions	35,222	55,641	763,056	106,905	171,215	625,648	15,797	641,445	1,773,484	
Disposals	-	(27,193)	(89,160)	(84,503)	(1,376)	(390,192)	(10,191)	(400,383)	(602,615)	
Amortization of leasehold improvements	-	-	-	-	-	(102,083)	-	-	(102,083)	
Reclassifications and other adjustments (Note 18)	-	541	(985)	10,603	-	10,756	(476)	10,280	20,164	
Balance at end of year	463,006	2,683,446	4,722,522	331,880	287,949	3,474,030	20,643	3,494,673	11,983,476	
Accumulated depreciation										
Balance at beginning of year	-	1,960,740	3,101,237	150,420	-	1,662,827	2,949	1,665,776	6,878,173	
Depreciation	-	100,623	420,543	57,507	-	704,909	7,911	712,820	1,291,493	
Disposals	-	(25,698)	(74,512)	(63,192)	-	(364,711)	(2,644)	(367,355)	(530,757)	
Reclassifications and other adjustments (Note 18)	-	-	-	5,942	-	(1,055)	-	(1,055)	4,887	
Balance at end of year	-	2,035,665	3,447,268	150,677	-	2,001,970	8,216	2,010,186	7,643,796	
Allowance for impairment loss (Note 17)										
Balance at end of year	19,969	1,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,658	
Net book value at end of year	P443,037	P646,092	P1,275,254	P181,203	P287,949	P1,472,060	P12,427	P1,484,487	P4,318,022	

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the cost of fully depreciated property and equipment still in use amounted to P4.3 billion and P4.2 billion, respectively, for the Group and the Parent Company.

Gain or loss on disposal of equipment is included under 'Profit from assets sold/exchanged' in the statements of income. In 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Profit from assets sold/exchanged amounted to P3.8 million, P274.3 million and P66.6 million, respectively, for the Group and P3.8 million, P274.3 million and P67.0 million for the Parent Company.

The details of depreciation and amortization recognized in the statements of income are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent Company			
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets	P2,216,921	P1,746,763	P1,819,098	P1,591,525	P1,291,493	P1,293,338
Leasehold improvements	128,232	102,266	117,600	128,171	102,083	117,600
Investment properties (Note 17)	293,552	228,276	103,010	293,552	228,276	103,010
Other properties acquired (Note 18)	107,865	72,868	74,811	107,865	72,868	74,811
	P2,746,570	P2,150,173	P2,114,519	P2,121,113	P1,694,720	P1,588,759

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liability (see Note 24) and the movements during the year:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	P1,391,870	P1,538,021	P1,391,870	P1,533,655
Additions	1,161,084	641,445	1,161,084	641,445
Disposals/pre-terminations	(179,839)	(131,311)	(179,839)	(131,311)
Accretion of interest	99,955	80,990	99,955	80,990
Payments	(882,988)	(748,610)	(882,988)	(744,244)
Other adjustments	24,571	11,335	24,571	11,335
Balance at end of year	P1,614,653	P1,391,870	P1,614,653	P1,391,870

17. Investment Properties

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

	Consolidated		
	Land	Building and Improvements	Total
December 31, 2024			
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	P2,178,725	P3,361,763	P5,540,488
Additions (Note 37)	1,266,946	743,443	2,010,389
Disposals	(129,423)	(144,802)	(274,225)
Balance at end of year	3,316,248	3,960,404	7,276,652
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at beginning of year	-	492,243	492,243
Depreciation (Note 16)	-	293,552	293,552
Disposals	-	(41,931)	(41,931)
Balance at end of year	-	743,864	743,864
Allowance for Impairment Loss			
Balance at beginning of year	103,527	154,116	257,643
Provision for (recovery of) impairment losses	(7,498)	6,721	(777)
Disposals	(4,557)	(2,291)	(6,848)
Balance at end of year	91,472	158,546	250,018
Net Book Value at End of Year	P3,224,776	P3,057,994	P6,282,770

December 31, 2023			
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	P1,704,013	P1,993,517	P3,697,530
Additions (Note 37)	866,629	1,510,337	2,376,966
Disposals	(391,917)	(142,091)	(534,008)
Balance at end of year	2,178,725	3,361,763	5,540,488
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at beginning of year	-	295,838	295,838
Depreciation (Note 16)	-	228,276	228,276
Disposals	-	(31,871)	(31,871)
Balance at end of year	-	492,243	492,243
Allowance for Impairment Loss			
Balance at beginning of year	99,748	97,273	197,021
Provision for impairment losses	25,305	59,944	85,249
Disposals	(21,526)	(3,101)	(24,627)
Balance at end of year	103,527	154,116	257,643
Net Book Value at End of Year	P2,075,198	P2,715,404	P4,790,602

	Parent Company		
	Land	Building and Improvements	Total
December 31, 2024			
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	P2,177,951	P3,361,762	P5,539,713
Additions (Note 37)	1,266,946	743,443	2,010,389
Disposals	(128,649)	(144,801)	(273,450)
Balance at end of year	3,316,248	3,960,404	7,276,652
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at beginning of year	-	492,244	492,244
Depreciation (Note 16)	-	293,552	293,552
Disposals	-	(41,932)	(41,932)
Balance at end of year	-	743,864	743,864

(Forward)



	Parent Company		
	Land	Building and Improvements	Total
Allowance for Impairment Loss			
Balance at beginning of year	₱103,531	₱154,111	₱257,642
Provision for impairment losses	(7,498)	6,721	(777)
Disposals	(4,561)	(2,286)	(6,847)
Balance at end of year	91,472	158,546	250,018
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱3,224,776	₱3,057,994	₱6,282,770
December 31, 2023			
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	₱1,703,239	₱1,993,516	₱3,696,755
Additions (Note 37)	866,629	1,510,337	2,376,966
Disposals	(391,917)	(142,091)	(534,008)
Balance at end of year	2,177,951	3,361,762	5,539,713
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at beginning of year	–	295,839	295,839
Depreciation (Note 16)	–	228,276	228,276
Disposals	–	(31,871)	(31,871)
Balance at end of year	–	492,244	492,244
Allowance for Impairment Loss			
Balance at beginning of year	99,751	97,269	197,020
Provision for impairment losses	25,305	59,944	85,249
Disposals	(21,525)	(3,102)	(24,627)
Balance at end of year	103,531	154,111	257,642
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱2,074,420	₱2,715,407	₱4,789,827

Investment properties are real estate properties acquired in settlement of loans and receivables. The difference between the fair value of the asset upon foreclosure and the carrying value of the loan is recognized under 'Profit from assets sold/exchanged'. In 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Profit from assets sold/exchanged amounted to ₱1.0 billion, ₱0.9 billion and ₱1.2 billion for the Group and the Parent Company.

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

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the carrying value of investment properties still subject to redemption amounted to ₱1.9 billion and ₱1.3 billion, respectively, for the Group and the Parent Company.

The Group and the Parent Company have no investment properties, which are leased out under operating leases as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

In 2024, 2023, and 2022, direct operating expenses, consisting of depreciation and amortization and repairs and maintenance (included under 'Occupancy costs' in the statements of income) pertaining to investment properties amounted to ₱107.9 million, ₱72.9 million, and ₱74.8 million, respectively, for the Group and ₱107.9 million, ₱72.9 million, and ₱74.8 million, respectively, for the Parent Company.

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

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets (Note 16)	(₱12,089)	₱21,422	₱433	(₱12,089)	₱21,422	₱433
Investment properties	(777)	85,249	173,782	(777)	85,249	173,782
Other properties acquired (Note 18)	(30,973)	28,009	32,845	(30,973)	28,009	32,845
	(₱43,839)	₱134,680	₱207,060	(₱43,839)	₱134,680	₱207,060

18. Intangible and Other Assets

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Software costs	₱5,137,675	₱3,516,055	₱5,135,198	₱3,515,263
Branch licenses	1,445,000	1,445,000	1,445,000	1,445,000
Exchange trading right	8,000	8,000	–	–
	₱6,590,675	₱4,969,055	₱6,580,198	₱4,960,263

Movements in software costs follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cost				
Balance at beginning of year	₱6,553,846	₱4,643,991	₱6,407,322	₱4,497,568
Additions	2,587,280	1,926,760	2,585,141	1,926,659
Disposal	(50,820)	(291)	(50,621)	(291)
Reclassification (Note 16)	(10,135)	(16,614)	(10,135)	(16,614)
Balance at end of year	9,080,171	6,553,846	8,931,707	6,407,322
Accumulated Amortization				
Balance at beginning of year	3,037,791	2,362,766	2,892,059	2,217,492
Amortization	904,892	675,041	904,450	674,567
Disposal	(187)	(16)	–	–
Balance at end of year	3,942,496	3,037,791	3,796,509	2,892,059
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱5,137,675	₱3,516,055	₱5,135,198	₱3,515,263

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the latest transacted price of SBEI's exchange trading right amounted to ₱8.0 million.



Other Assets

Other assets consist of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash collateral deposits	₱3,729,003	₱1,466,610	₱3,729,003	₱1,466,610
Other investment	1,249,500	–	1,249,500	–
Other properties acquired - net	989,931	872,153	989,931	872,153
Prepaid expenses	722,291	702,353	718,228	627,309
Rental and security deposits (Note 33)	508,068	558,992	509,301	560,994
Documentary stamps	408,385	277,476	408,385	277,476
Due from brokers	232,520	311,044	232,520	311,044
Returned checks and other cash items	175,023	50,560	175,023	50,560
Income tax credits	140,855	136,296	11,062	17,111
Deferred input VAT	114,895	26,411	–	–
Due from trust	74,149	79,939	74,149	79,939
Pension asset (Note 29)	1,473	2,786	–	–
Miscellaneous	1,285,436	561,796	1,268,364	551,311
	₱9,631,529	₱5,046,416	₱9,365,466	₱4,814,507

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

In 2024 and 2023, the gross carrying amount of cash collateral securities were carried at Stage 1 and there were no transfers into and out of Stage 1.

Other properties acquired represent chattel mortgages foreclosed from loan borrowers. Gain or loss upon foreclosure is included under ‘Profit from assets sold/exchanged’ in the statements of income. In 2024, 2023 and 2022 the Profit from assets sold/exchanged, amounted to (₱108.9 million), ₱59.8 million and ₱0.3 billion, respectively, for the Group and the Parent Company.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, ‘Other assets - miscellaneous’ includes items in process for clearing amounting to ₱634.8 million and ₱177.6 million, respectively, and prepaid employee benefits under car plan program amounting to ₱267.8 million and ₱224.8 million for the Group, respectively, and ₱265.8 million and ₱223.7 million for the Parent Company, respectively.

Other Investment

On April 8, 2024, the Executive Committee as delegated by the BOD of the Parent Company, approved a joint venture agreement with Mitsubishi Motors Corporation (Mitsubishi Motors) of Japan. The agreement establishes Mitsubishi Motors Finance Philippines Inc. (MMFP) and provides for a capital injection totaling to ₱4.0 billion, to be paid in tranches. Pursuant to the agreement, the Parent Company will hold a 49.0% ownership stake in MMFP, while Mitsubishi Motors will hold a 51.0% ownership stake. On November 26, 2024, upon fulfillment of certain closing conditions, the Parent Company paid the first tranche of capital injection amounting to ₱1.25 billion.

As of December 31, 2024, articles of incorporation of MMFP were pending approval by the SEC (see Note 38).

Other Properties Acquired

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

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cost				
Balance at beginning of year	₱1,038,286	₱993,047	₱1,038,286	₱993,047
Additions (Note 37)	957,527	505,628	957,527	505,628
Disposals	(812,143)	(455,277)	(812,143)	(455,277)
Reclassification (Note 16)	(3,520)	(5,112)	(3,520)	(5,112)
Balance at end of year	1,180,150	1,038,286	1,180,150	1,038,286
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance at beginning of year	109,457	60,815	109,457	60,815
Depreciation (Note 16)	107,865	72,868	107,865	72,868
Disposals	(50,994)	(23,963)	(50,994)	(23,963)
Reclassification (Note 16)	292	(263)	292	(263)
Balance at end of year	166,620	109,457	166,620	109,457
Accumulated Impairment Loss				
Balance at beginning of year	56,676	32,846	56,676	32,846
Provision for impairment losses (Note 17)	(30,973)	28,009	(30,973)	28,009
Disposals	(2,112)	(4,148)	(2,112)	(4,148)
Reclassification	8	(31)	8	(31)
Balance at end of year	23,599	56,676	23,599	56,676
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱989,931	₱872,153	₱989,931	₱872,153

19. Deposit Liabilities

On June 23, 2023, through BSP Circular 1175, the BSP approved a 250-basis point reduction in the reserve requirement ratios of selected reservable liabilities of the Bank, lowering it from 12.0% to 9.5%, effective June 30, 2023. In September 2024, BSP Circular No. 1201 was issued reducing the reserve requirements against deposit and deposit substitute liabilities from 9.5% to 7.00% effective reserve week starting October 25, 2024.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group and the Parent Company has set aside ‘Due from BSP’ as reserves amounting to ₱29.9 billion and ₱40.2 billion, respectively. Total interest income on ‘Due from BSP’ earned by the Group and Parent Company amounted to nil, nil and ₱46.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The movement of unamortized debt issue costs on LTNCDs follows:

	2024	2023
Beginning balance	₱23,986	₱54,214
Amortization	(17,771)	(30,228)
Balance at end of year	₱6,215	₱23,986

Interest expense on deposit liabilities consists of:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Demand	₱482,606	₱371,371	₱242,646	₱527,650	₱390,094	₱243,015
Savings	257,444	129,558	70,062	257,617	129,725	70,167
Time	5,716,167	6,909,626	3,683,052	5,745,456	6,955,973	3,701,867
LTNCD	436,530	784,551	1,047,352	436,530	784,551	1,047,352
	₱6,892,747	₱8,195,106	₱5,043,112	₱6,967,253	₱8,260,343	₱5,062,401

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

	2024	2023	2022
Peso-denominated	0.01%-6.00%	0.01%-6.75%	0.01%-6.65%
Foreign currency-denominated	0.01%-5.50%	0.01%-5.50%	0.01%-5.10%

20. Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

This account consists of:

	2024	2023
Derivative liabilities (Note 11):		
Currency forwards	₱1,643,806	₱2,940,101
Interest rate swaps	54,023	–
Foreign currency options	17,450	–
Bonds forward	768	13
Interest rate futures	–	28,592
	₱1,716,047	₱2,968,706

Interest expense on derivative instruments consists of:

	2024	2023	2022
Interest rate swaps	₱14,165	₱567,504	₱300,435
Cross-currency swaps	26,904	44,615	105,986
	₱41,069	₱612,119	₱406,421

21. Bills Payable and Securities Sold Under Repurchase Agreements

This account consists of borrowings from:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
SSURA	₱67,898,043	₱46,525,809	₱67,898,043	₱46,525,809
Local banks	12,708,494	4,695,331	12,556,828	4,629,497
Foreign banks	5,784,500	–	5,784,500	–
Local government banks with relending facilities	4,788,611	117,965	4,788,611	117,965
	₱91,179,648	₱51,339,105	₱91,027,982	₱51,273,271

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

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets at FVTPL (Note 10)				
Government securities	₱2,796,968	₱2,796,968	₱3,813,159	₱3,813,159
Financial assets at FVTOCI (Note 12)				
Treasury bonds	32,385,552	32,385,552	19,832,200	19,832,200
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 13)				
Private bonds	40,320,464	40,202,119	31,093,477	30,551,895
	₱75,502,984	₱75,384,639	₱54,738,836	₱54,197,254



For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, interest expense on bills payable and SSURA, notes payable, subordinated notes and other borrowings in the statements of income consist of the following:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Notes and bonds payable (Note 22)	₱2,925,022	₱2,696,656	₱1,456,891	₱2,925,022	₱2,696,656	₱1,456,891
Bills payable and SSURA	3,515,934	2,771,815	528,168	3,511,353	2,765,987	523,888
Others	32,752	4,750	2,668	26,285	38	62
	₱6,473,708	₱5,473,221	₱1,987,727	₱6,462,660	₱5,462,681	₱1,980,841

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

	2024	2023	2022
Interbank borrowings:			
Peso-denominated	6.09%-8.00%	1.50%-8.00%	1.50%-8.00%
Foreign currency-denominated	4.40%-6.18%	4.17%-6.04%	0.05%-4.83%

22. Notes and Bonds Payable

This account consists of the following:

	2024	2023
Senior unsecured notes due May 2029	₱22,842,339	₱-
Fixed rate bonds due September 2029	19,856,428	-
Fixed rate bonds due January 2025	18,496,290	18,396,413
Fixed rate bonds due January 2024	-	15,995,449
Fixed rate bonds due May 2024	-	14,571,659
	₱61,195,057	₱48,963,521

Senior Unsecured Notes due September 2023

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

On September 25, 2023, the Parent Company settled in full ₱17.1 billion senior unsecured notes.

Fixed Rate Bonds due January 2024

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

On January 22, 2024, the Parent Company settled in full ₱16.0 billion fixed rate bonds.

Fixed Rate Bonds due May 2024

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

On May 10, 2024, the Parent Company settled in full the ₱14.6 billion 5.3000% fixed rate bonds.

Fixed Rate Bonds due January 2025

On July 13, 2023, the Parent Company issued ₱18.5 billion fixed rate bonds due on January 13, 2025. The bond, which are listed in Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corporation, were priced at par with a coupon rate of 6.4250% fixed rate (EIR of 6.99%) payable on a quarterly basis commencing on October 13, 2023. The Parent Company incurred debt issue costs amounting to ₱147.6 million.

On January 13, 2025, the Parent Company settled in full the ₱18.5 billion 6.4250% fixed rate bonds (Note 38).

Senior Unsecured Notes due May 2029

On May 9, 2024, the Parent Company issued USD 400 million Senior Unsecured Fixed Rate Notes due May 14, 2029. The Senior Unsecured Notes, which are listed in the Singapore Stock Exchange, were priced at a discount, with a coupon rate of 5.50% fixed rate (EIR of 5.83%) payable on a semi-annual basis commencing on November 14, 2024. The Parent Company incurred debt issue costs amounting to ₱232.0 million.

Fixed Rate Bonds due September 2029

On August 20, 2024, the Parent Company issued ₱20.0 billion fixed rate bonds due on September 20, 2029. The bonds, which are listed in Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corporation, were priced at par with a coupon rate of 6.05% fixed rate (EIR of 6.23%) payable on a quarterly basis commencing on November 20, 2024. The Parent Company incurred debt issue costs amounting to ₱152.9 million.

The movements in unamortized discount follow:

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	₱136,479	₱214,807
Additions	475,802	147,646
Amortization	(179,243)	(251,205)
Translation adjustment	9,905	25,231
Balance at end of year	₱442,943	₱136,479



23. Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Accrued interest payable (Note 32)	₱2,386,538	₱1,891,893	₱2,385,703	₱1,893,601
Accrued other expenses payable	2,032,181	1,843,864	1,824,160	1,750,777
Accrued other taxes and licenses payable	986,925	818,453	959,513	789,134
Pension liability - net (Notes 29 and 32)	525,482	290,522	520,618	289,629
	₱5,931,126	₱4,844,732	₱5,689,994	₱4,723,141

Accrued other expenses payable includes accrual for various operating expenses such as payroll, repairs and maintenance, utilities, rental, and contractual services. This also includes estimated provision for probable losses arising from various legal cases of the Group (see Note 34).

24. Other Liabilities

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Accounts payable (Note 32)	₱5,281,720	₱4,047,392	₱5,088,785	₱3,920,437
Bills purchased - contra	2,730,245	833,344	2,730,245	833,344
Other deferred credits	1,709,416	1,527,736	1,709,416	1,527,736
Lease liability (Notes 2 and 16)	1,614,653	1,391,870	1,614,653	1,391,870
Provision for ECL on loan commitments and financial guarantees (Note 34)	737,305	606,059	737,305	606,059
Payable to brokers	700,036	603,515	–	–
Withholding taxes payable	421,881	405,112	414,401	398,847
Rewards for cardholders	285,645	173,146	285,645	173,146
Insurance premiums payable	250,937	412,145	250,937	412,145
Due to the Treasurer of the Philippines	245,790	245,840	245,790	245,840
Security deposit on lease contracts	196,807	176,084	–	–
Cash collateral on borrowings	144,613	415,679	144,613	415,679
Provision related to legal cases	88,813	106,400	88,813	106,400
Subscription payable	30,000	30,000	123,750	123,750
Deposits for keys of safety deposit boxes	7,565	7,523	7,565	7,523
Dividends payable	804	24	81	–
Unearned initial milestone fee	–	110,218	–	110,218
Miscellaneous	979,113	788,302	888,409	715,382
	₱15,425,343	₱11,880,389	₱14,330,408	₱10,988,376

Miscellaneous liabilities include Social Security System pension amounting to ₱63.6 million and ₱48.3 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and items in process for clearing amounting to ₱651.3 million and ₱541.9 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

25. Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

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

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Within One Year	Over One Year	Total	Within One Year	Over One Year	Total
December 31, 2024						
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱13,165,055	P–	₱13,165,055	₱13,164,915	P–	₱13,164,915
Due from BSP	35,104,831	–	35,104,831	35,104,831	–	35,104,831
Due from other banks	15,371,879	–	15,371,879	15,286,901	–	15,286,901
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	6,893,617	2,500,000	9,393,617	6,893,617	2,500,000	9,393,617
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
HFT investments	15,290,009	–	15,290,009	15,289,985	–	15,289,985
Derivative assets	1,359,666	171,731	1,531,397	1,359,666	171,731	1,531,397
Total financial assets at FVTPL	16,649,675	171,731	16,821,406	16,649,651	171,731	16,821,382
Derivatives designated as hedges	634,928	–	634,928	634,928	–	634,928
Financial assets at FVTOCI	14,056,968	167,779,721	181,836,689	14,590,954	167,199,444	181,790,398
Investment securities at amortized cost	13,792,830	125,007,682	138,800,512	13,792,830	125,007,682	138,800,512
Loans and receivables - at gross	336,878,629	359,434,829	696,313,458	337,947,719	359,432,277	697,379,996
Other assets	6,738,777	537,453	7,276,230	6,720,233	538,686	7,258,919
Total financial assets	459,287,189	655,431,416	1,114,718,605	460,786,579	654,849,820	1,115,636,399
Non-financial Assets						
Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures	–	2,626,573	2,626,573	–	5,277,697	5,277,697
Property and equipment (Net)	–	8,034,827	8,034,827	–	5,093,758	5,093,758
Investment properties	–	6,282,770	6,282,770	–	6,282,770	6,282,770
Deferred tax assets	–	6,259,066	6,259,066	–	6,197,321	6,197,321
Goodwill	–	841,602	841,602	–	841,602	841,602
Intangible assets	–	6,590,675	6,590,675	–	6,580,198	6,580,198
Other assets	1,365,367	989,932	2,355,299	1,116,615	989,932	2,106,547
Total non-financial assets	1,365,367	31,625,445	32,990,812	1,116,615	31,263,278	32,379,893
	460,652,556	687,056,861	1,147,709,417	461,903,194	686,113,098	1,148,016,292
Less: Allowance for credit losses			16,380,520			16,340,318
Unearned discounts and deferred credits			2,188,141			2,188,141
Total Assets			₱1,129,140,756			₱1,129,487,833
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	₱700,197,976	₱100,881,183	₱801,079,159	₱702,075,699	₱100,881,183	₱802,956,882
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	1,657,458	58,589	1,716,047	1,657,458	58,589	1,716,047
Derivatives designated as hedges	3,841,204	–	3,841,204	3,841,204	–	3,841,204
Bills payable and SSURA	88,831,938	2,347,710	91,179,648	88,734,327	2,293,655	91,027,982
Acceptances payable	1,669,868	–	1,669,868	1,669,868	–	1,669,868
Margin deposits and cash letters of credit	169,923	–	169,923	169,923	–	169,923
Manager's and certified checks outstanding	5,339,433	–	5,339,433	5,339,433	–	5,339,433
Notes payable	18,496,290	42,698,767	61,195,057	18,496,290	42,698,767	61,195,057
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses	4,944,201	–	4,944,201	4,730,481	–	4,730,481
Other liabilities	11,978,183	1,843,512	13,821,695	11,051,264	1,740,455	12,791,719
Total financial liabilities	837,126,474	147,829,761	984,956,235	837,765,947	147,672,649	985,438,596
Non-financial Liabilities						
Income tax payable	456,396	–	456,396	411,366	–	411,366
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses	986,925	–	986,925	959,513	–	959,513
Other liabilities	1,593,874	9,774	1,603,648	1,538,689	–	1,538,689
Total non-financial liabilities	3,037,195	9,774	3,046,969	2,909,568	–	2,909,568
Total Liabilities	₱840,163,669	₱147,839,535	₱988,003,204	₱840,675,515	₱147,672,649	₱988,348,164
December 31, 2023						
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱13,947,069	P–	₱13,947,069	₱13,946,944	P–	₱13,946,944
Due from BSP	45,821,155	–	45,821,155	45,821,155	–	45,821,155
Due from other banks	12,023,450	–	12,023,450	11,963,925	–	11,963,925
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	2,581,000	1,500,000	4,081,000	2,581,000	1,500,000	4,081,000
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
HFT investments	9,963,995	–	9,963,995	9,963,970	–	9,963,970
Derivative assets	912,471	9,885	922,356	912,471	9,885	922,356
Total financial assets at FVTPL	10,876,466	9,885	10,886,351	10,876,441	9,885	10,886,326

(Forward)



	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Within One Year	Over One Year	Total	Within One Year	Over One Year	Total
Financial assets at FVTOCI	P7,626,090	P132,234,959	P139,861,049	P7,626,090	P132,190,549	P139,816,639
Investment securities at amortized cost	14,802,146	61,405,117	76,207,263	14,802,146	61,405,117	76,207,263
Loans and receivables - at gross	253,416,680	302,572,485	555,989,165	254,624,646	302,571,988	557,196,634
Other assets	2,463,464	713,413	3,176,877	2,450,194	710,518	3,160,712
Total financial assets	363,557,520	498,435,859	861,993,379	364,692,541	498,388,057	863,080,598
Non-financial Assets						
Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures	-	2,625,071	2,625,071	-	5,033,614	5,033,614
Property and equipment (Net)	-	6,429,496	6,429,496	-	4,318,022	4,318,022
Investment properties	-	4,790,602	4,790,602	-	4,789,827	4,789,827
Deferred tax assets	-	5,703,100	5,703,100	-	5,664,128	5,664,128
Goodwill	-	841,602	841,602	-	841,602	841,602
Intangible assets	-	4,969,055	4,969,055	-	4,960,263	4,960,263
Other assets	997,386	872,153	1,869,539	781,643	872,152	1,653,795
Total non-financial assets	997,386	26,231,079	27,228,465	781,643	26,479,608	27,261,251
	364,554,906	524,666,938	889,221,844	365,474,184	524,867,665	890,341,849
Less: Allowance for credit losses			15,569,758			15,542,318
Unearned discounts and deferred credits			2,142,631			2,142,631
Total Assets			P871,509,455			P872,656,900
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	P548,879,185	P57,652,202	P606,531,387	P551,130,209	P57,652,203	P608,782,412
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	2,968,706	-	2,968,706	2,968,706	-	2,968,706
Bills payable and SSURA	48,980,783	2,358,322	51,339,105	48,959,790	2,313,481	51,273,271
Acceptances payable	2,782,734	-	2,782,734	2,782,734	-	2,782,734
Margin deposits and cash letters of credit	57,568	-	57,568	57,568	-	57,568
Manager's and certified checks outstanding	5,208,887	-	5,208,887	5,208,887	-	5,208,887
Notes payable	30,567,108	18,396,413	48,963,521	30,567,108	18,396,413	48,963,521
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses	4,026,279	-	4,026,279	3,934,007	-	3,934,007
Other liabilities	8,861,774	1,665,533	10,527,307	8,202,488	1,487,401	9,689,889
Total financial liabilities	652,333,024	80,072,470	732,405,494	653,811,497	79,849,498	733,660,995
Non-financial Liabilities						
Income tax payable	802,086	-	802,086	775,827	-	775,827
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses	818,453	-	818,453	789,134	-	789,134
Other liabilities	1,343,669	9,413	1,353,082	1,298,487	-	1,298,487
Total non-financial liabilities	2,964,208	9,413	2,973,621	2,863,448	-	2,863,448
Total Liabilities	P655,297,232	P80,081,883	P735,379,115	P656,674,945	P79,849,498	P736,524,443

26. Equity

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Parent Company's capital stock consists of:

	Shares*	Amount
Common stock - ₱10 par value		
Authorized	1,000,000,000	₱10,000,000
Issued and outstanding		
Balance at the beginning and end of the period	753,538,887	7,535,389
Preferred stock - ₱0.10 par value		
Authorized	1,000,000,000	100,000
Issued and outstanding		
Balance at the beginning and end of the period	1,000,000,000	100,000
	1,753,538,887	₱7,635,389

*Absolute number of shares

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As part of Preferred Stock features stated in the Seventh Article of the Bank's Amended Articles of Incorporation, the dividend rate will be repriced at the 10-year prevailing rate on each relevant 10th year anniversary from the issue date. On February 27, 2024, the Parent Company's BOD approved to reprice the dividend rate for the first tranche of Preferred Stock on July 10, 2024 using the 10-year PHP BVAL from 10-Year PDST-R2.

Details of the Parent Company's cash dividend distribution follow:

Shares	Date of declaration	Per share	Dividend		Record date	Payment date
			in thousands	Total amounts		
Common	October 29, 2024	₱1.50	₱1,130,308		November 13, 2024	November 27, 2024
Common	March 26, 2024	1.50	1,130,308		April 15, 2024	April 29, 2024
Preferred	February 27, 2024	0.0039	2,351		June 26, 2024	July 20, 2024
Preferred	February 27, 2024	0.0048	1,908		March 14, 2024	April 1, 2024
Common	October 24, 2023	1.50	1,130,308		November 10, 2023	November 24, 2023
Common	March 28, 2023	1.50	1,130,308		April 14, 2023	April 28, 2023
Preferred	February 28, 2023	0.0039	2,351		June 26, 2023	July 10, 2023
Preferred	February 28, 2023	0.0048	1,908		March 20, 2023	April 3, 2023

The computation of surplus available for dividend declaration in accordance with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 16 issued in September 2023 differs to a certain extent from the computation following BSP guidelines including capital adequacy requirements and other considerations such as general loan loss reserves. However, on September 17, 2015, the BSP through MB Resolution No. 1516, allowed banks to declare and pay dividends without prior BSP verification provided that pre-qualification criteria including capital adequacy requirements are met.

The track record of the Parent Company's registration of securities in compliance with the Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 Annex 68-D 1(I) follows:

a. Authorized Shares

Date of SEC Approval	Type of Shares	Authorized Number of Shares*
April 8, 2014	Preferred	1,000,000,000
November 11, 2013	Common	1,000,000,000
July 29, 1998	Common	600,000,000
February 19, 1997	Common	450,000,000
June 8, 1995	Common	200,000,000

* Absolute number of shares

b. Stock Dividends

Date of BSP Approval	Percentage
July 11, 2013	20.00%
March 29, 2011	20.00%
May 26, 1998	13.75%
April 29, 1997	20.00%
March 26, 1996	20.00%

c. Stock Rights Offering

Date of SEC Approval	Number of shares Registered*	Offer Price
October 8, 2009	89,285,714	₱28.00 per share
February 19, 1997	65,037,768	25.00 per share

* Absolute number of shares

d. Number of Shareholders

Year End	Number of shareholders
December 31, 2024	2,140
December 31, 2023	2,139
December 31, 2022	2,151

In the consolidated financial statements, a portion of the Group's surplus corresponding to the accumulated net earnings of the subsidiaries amounting to ₱838.2 million and ₱557.6 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, is not available for dividend declaration. This accumulated equity in net earnings becomes available for dividend declaration upon receipt of dividends from the investees, subject also to SEC and BSP rules on dividend declaration.

Surplus reserves of the Group and the Parent Company consist of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Reserve for regulatory requirements	₱4,316,772	₱3,546,865	₱4,316,772	₱3,546,865
Reserve for self-insurance	1,049,000	1,015,500	1,049,000	1,015,500
Reserve for trust business	443,922	412,811	443,922	412,811
Reserve for redemption of preferred stock	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	₱5,909,694	₱5,075,176	₱5,909,694	₱5,075,176

Upon adoption of PFRS 9, BSP requires appropriation of a portion of the Group's Surplus at an amount necessary to bring to at least 1% the allowance for credit losses on loans.

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

To comply with Securities Regulation Code Rule 49.1 (B), *Reserve Fund*, requiring broker dealers to annually appropriate a certain minimum percentage of its audited profit after tax as reserve fund, a portion of the Group's surplus corresponding to the net earnings of SBEI amounting to ₱39.6 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, has been appropriated in the consolidated financial statements and is not available for dividend declaration.

The following table shows the components of comprehensive income closed to Surplus:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Net income attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company	₱11,238,428	₱9,105,438	₱10,555,599	₱11,238,428	₱9,105,438	₱10,561,008
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans (Notes 15 and 29)	(373,037)	(289,840)	(138,577)	(373,037)	(289,840)	(138,577)
	₱10,865,391	₱8,815,598	₱10,417,022	₱10,865,391	₱8,815,598	₱10,422,431

Capital Management

The Group considers the equity attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company as the capital base of the Group. The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to ensure that it complies with capital requirements and that it maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximize shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities and assessment of prospective business requirements or directions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount and mode of dividend payment to shareholders and issue capital securities. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous year.



The Parent Company adopted a dividend policy that is intended to support the Bank to weather the uncertainties and volatilities in the market; comply with the higher requirements of Basel III and the BSP; maintain strong credit ratings; minimize the need for capital calls in the medium-term; and provide a capital base for business expansion that will create value over the long-term for all stakeholders. In declaring dividend pay-outs, the Parent Company may use a combination of regular and special dividends such that the dividend pay-out for Common Shares generally may range from 15% to 30% of prior year's NIAT.

BSP Reporting

Regulatory Qualifying Capital

Under existing BSP regulations, the determination of the compliance with regulatory requirements and ratios is based on the amount of the “unimpaired capital” (regulatory net worth) as reported to the BSP, which is determined on the basis of regulatory accounting policies that differ from PFRS Accounting Standards in some respects.

The Group complied with BSP Circular No. 781, *Basel III Implementing Guidelines on Minimum Capital Requirements*, which provides the implementing guidelines on the revised risk-based capital adequacy framework particularly on the minimum capital and disclosure requirements for universal banks and commercial banks, as well as their subsidiary banks and quasi banks, in accordance with the Basel III standards:

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital ratio	7.50%
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	10.00%
Capital Conservation Buffer *	2.50%

*composed of CET1 capital on top of the minimum CET1 requirement

BSP Circular No. 856 covers the implementing guidelines on the framework for dealing with domestic systemically important banks (DSIBs) in accordance with the Basel III standards. Banks identified as DSIBs are required to have higher loss absorbency, on top of the minimum CET1 capital and capital conservation buffer.

Qualifying capital and risk-weighted assets (RWA) are computed based on BSP regulations. Under Basel III, the regulatory qualifying capital of the Parent Company consists of CET1 capital, which comprises paid-up common stock, additional paid-in capital, retained earnings including current year profit, retained earnings reserves, OCI and non-controlling interest less required regulatory deductions. The other component of regulatory capital is Tier 2 (supplementary) capital, which includes unsecured subordinated debts and general loan loss provision. RWA consist of total assets excluding cash on hand, due from BSP, loans covered by hold-out on or assignment of deposits, loans or acceptances under letters of credit to the extent covered by margin deposits and other non-risk items determined by the Monetary Board (MB) of the BSP. Operational RWA are computed using the Basic Indicator Approach.

The CAR of the Group and of the Parent Company as reported to the BSP as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Tier 1 Capital	₱133,912,658	₱130,488,792	₱133,912,658	₱130,488,792
Less Required deductions	16,772,596	21,235,215	21,229,304	25,493,544
	117,140,062	109,253,577	112,683,354	104,995,248
Excess from Tier 2 deducted to Tier 1 Capital*	-	-	-	-
Net Tier 1 Capital	117,140,062	109,253,577	112,683,354	104,995,248
Tier 2 Capital	8,082,249	6,327,332	8,036,447	6,296,513
Less: Required deductions	-	-	-	-
	8,082,249	6,327,332	8,036,447	6,296,513
Excess of Tier 2 deducted to Tier 1 Capital*	-	-	-	-
Net Tier 2 Capital	8,082,249	6,327,332	8,036,447	6,296,513
Total Qualifying Capital	₱125,222,311	₱115,580,909	₱120,719,801	₱111,291,761
Credit Risk-Weighted Assets	₱807,873,956	₱632,168,889	₱803,248,038	₱629,056,303
Market Risk-Weighted Assets	28,416,794	16,489,117	28,457,779	16,489,117
Operational Risk-Weighted Assets	68,800,686	65,420,128	66,696,502	63,559,171
Total Risk Weighted Assets	₱905,091,436	₱714,078,134	₱898,402,319	₱709,104,591
CET 1 Ratio	12.94%	15.30%	12.54%	14.81%
Tier 1 CAR	12.94%	15.30%	12.54%	14.81%
Total CAR	13.84%	16.19%	13.44%	15.69%

*Deductions to Tier 2 Capital are capped at its total gross amount and any excess shall be deducted from Tier 1 Capital.

The Group and its individually regulated operations have complied with all regulatory capital requirements throughout the year.

The Bank Viability Assessment Process supplements the BSP’s risk-based capital adequacy framework. In compliance with this, the Group has adopted and developed its capital and liquidity assessment frameworks to ensure that appropriate level and quality of capital and liquidity are maintained by the Group. Under these frameworks, the assessment of risks extends beyond the Pillar 1 set of credit, market and operational risks and onto other risks deemed material by the Group. The level and structure of capital are assessed and determined in light of the Group’s business environment, plans, performance, risks and budget as well as regulatory edicts.

Basel III Leverage Ratio (BLR)

BSP Circular Nos. 881 and 990 cover the implementing guidelines on the BLR framework designed to act as a supplementary measure to the risk based capital requirements and shall not be less than 5.00%.

The details of the BLR as reported to the BSP, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Tier 1 Capital	₱117,140,062	₱109,253,577	₱112,683,354	₱104,995,248
Exposure Measure	1,508,781,507	1,033,488,172	1,504,167,424	1,030,374,836
BLR	7.76%	10.57%	7.49%	10.19%

Under the framework, BLR is defined as the capital measure divided by the exposure measure. Capital measure is Tier 1 capital. Exposure measure is the sum of on balance sheet exposures, derivative exposures, security financing exposures and off-balance sheet items.



Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

BSP Circular No. 905 provides the implementing guidelines on LCR and disclosure standards that are consistent with the Basel III framework. The LCR is aimed to promote short-term resilience against liquidity risk by requiring banks to maintain an adequate stock of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets (HQLAs) that consists of cash or assets that can be converted into cash at little or no loss of value in private markets, to meet its liquidity needs under stressed conditions. Bank shall maintain an LCR not be lower than 100.00%. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the LCR in single currency as reported to the BSP, was at 178.30% and 157.98%, respectively, for the Group, and 177.72% and 157.22%, respectively, for the Parent Company.

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

On June 6, 2018, the BSP issued BSP Circular No.1007 covering the implementing guidelines on the adoption of the Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards NSFR. The NSFR is aimed to promote long term resilience against liquidity risk by requiring banks to maintain a stable funding profile in relation to the composition of its assets and off-balance sheet activities. It complements the LCR, which promotes short term resilience of a bank's liquidity profile. Banks shall maintain an NSFR of at least 100% at all times. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the NSFR as reported to the BSP, was at 130.44% and 131.05%, respectively, for the Group, and 130.82% and 130.94%, respectively, for the Parent Company.

27. Trust Operations

Securities and other properties held by the Parent Company in a fiduciary or agency capacity for clients and beneficiaries are not included in the accompanying statements of financial position since these are not assets of the Parent Company.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, government securities included under 'Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income' with a total face value of ₱1.5 billion and ₱1.2 billion, respectively, were deposited with the BSP in compliance with the requirements of the General Banking Law relative to the Parent Company's trust functions (see Note 12).

28. Income Taxes

Provision for income tax consists of:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Current:						
Final	₱2,088,925	₱1,474,423	₱1,060,856	₱2,073,777	₱1,461,382	₱1,056,722
Corporate - RCIT	1,975,083	2,597,632	1,488,709	1,899,202	2,539,044	1,425,117
Corporate - MCIT	7,425	6,015	1,709	6,048	-	-
	4,071,433	4,078,070	2,551,274	3,979,027	4,000,426	2,481,839
Deferred	(69,570)	(1,124,595)	778,266	(48,970)	(1,110,716)	774,271
	₱4,001,863	₱2,953,475	₱3,329,540	₱3,930,057	₱2,889,710	₱3,256,110

The Group's provision for income tax - current represents final tax, RCIT of the Parent Company's RBU, SBCIC, SBRC and SFLI, and MCIT of the Parent Company's FCDU, SBEI and SBCC.

Under Philippine tax laws, the Parent Company and its financial intermediary subsidiaries are subject to percentage and other taxes (presented as 'Taxes and licenses' in the statements of income) as well as income taxes. Percentage and other taxes paid consist principally of documentary stamp tax and gross receipts tax.

RA No. 11534 or the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act was signed into law on March 26, 2021. It took effect on April 11, 2021 and provides that the RCIT rate shall be 25.0%. Interest expense allowed as a deductible expense is reduced by 20.0%.

Minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) rate reduced from 2% to 1% of gross income effective July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2023, then will revert to two percent (2%) effective July 1, 2023. Accordingly, the rate of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) for CY's 2024, 2023 and 2022 are 2%, 1.5% and 1%, respectively.

RA No. 9294, which became effective in May 2004, provides that the income derived by the FCDU from foreign currency transactions with non-residents, offshore banking units (OBUs), and local commercial banks, including branches of foreign banks, is tax-exempt while interest income on foreign currency-denominated loans from residents other than OBUs or other depository banks under the expanded system is subject to 10.0% income tax.

Components of net deferred tax assets follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Deferred tax assets on:				
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	₱4,118,020	₱3,959,793	₱4,107,143	₱3,952,265
Unrealized loss on derivative liabilities	788,337	712,714	788,337	712,714
Unrealized loss on cash flow hedge at FVTOCI	532,379	-	532,379	-
Lease liability	404,642	348,532	403,663	347,967
Accrued expenses	239,768	182,301	236,836	179,183
Accumulated depreciation on investment properties	227,621	150,425	227,621	150,425
Undrawn commitments	182,930	150,568	182,930	150,568
Unamortized past service cost	178,119	177,888	174,629	174,792
Unrealized loss on investment in debt securities	177,825	207,249	177,825	207,249
Unrealized loss on foreclosures	142,707	238,722	142,707	238,722
Others	248,993	145,419	201,567	115,694
	7,241,341	6,273,611	7,175,637	6,229,579
Deferred tax liabilities on:				
Right-of-use asset	423,924	371,562	422,937	371,122
Unrealized gain on derivative assets	480,198	134,375	480,198	134,375
Unrealized gain on financial assets at FVTOCI	75,654	60,134	75,181	59,386
Accrued rent income	2,131	3,743	-	568
Retirement asset	368	697	-	-
	982,275	570,511	978,316	565,451
Net deferred tax assets	₱6,259,066	₱5,703,100	₱6,197,321	₱5,664,128



Movement in net deferred tax assets of the Group in 2024 and 2023 charged against statements of comprehensive income amounted to (P632.8) million and (P270.5) million, respectively.

Movement in net deferred tax assets of the Parent Company in 2024 and 2023 charged against statements of comprehensive income amounted to (P484.2) million and (P269.9) million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, deferred tax assets of the Group and Parent-FCDU have not been recognized in respect of the deductible temporary differences as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
NOLCO	P520,508	P846,349	P519,047	P791,701
MCIT	3	6,121	6,048	-
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	95	70	-	-
	P520,606	P852,540	P525,095	P791,701

Details of the MCIT credits follow:

Inception Year	Consolidated			
	Amount	Used/Expired	Balance	Expiry Year
2021	P381	P381	P-	2024
2022	623	622	1	2025
2023	6,153	4,287	1,866	2026
2024	7,425	-	7,425	2027
	P14,582	P5,290	P9,292	

Inception Year	Parent – FCDU			
	Amount	Used/Expired	Balance	Expiry Year
2024	P6,048	P-	P6,048	2027

On September 30, 2020, the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) issued Revenue Regulations No. 25-2020 implementing Section 4(bbbb) of Bayanihan to Recover as One Act which states that the NOLCO incurred for taxable years 2020 and 2021 can be carried over and claimed as a deduction from gross income for the next five consecutive taxable years immediately following the year of such loss.

As of December 31, 2024, the Group have available NOLCO which can be claimed as deduction from the regular taxable income for the next three consecutive taxable years immediately following the year of such loss. Details are as follows:

Inception Year	Consolidated			
	Amount	Used/Expired	Balance	Expiry Year
2022	P163,896	P141,890	P22,006	2025
2023	715,747	173,880	541,867	2026
2024	49,069	-	49,069	2027
	P928,712	P315,770	P612,942	

Inception Year	Parent			
	Amount	Used	Balance	Expiry Year
2022	P98,808	P98,808	P-	2025
2023	682,892	173,846	519,047	2026
	P781,700	P272,654	P519,047	

As of December 31, 2024, the Subsidiaries have incurred NOLCO in taxable years 2020 and 2021 which can be claimed as deduction from the regular taxable income for the next five consecutive taxable years pursuant to Bayanihan 2, as follows:

Inception Year	Amount	Used	Balance	Expiry Year
2020	P4,986	P4,453	P533	2025
2021	53,149	52,221	928	2026
	P58,135	P56,674	P1,461	

A reconciliation between the applicable statutory income tax rate to the effective income tax rate as follows:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Statutory income tax rate	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%
Tax effect of:						
FCDU net loss (income)	3.37%	4.48%	-0.36%	3.38%	4.50%	-0.37%
Non-deductible expenses	3.76%	-0.18%	2.77%	3.79%	0.18%	2.78%
Interest income from tax-paid and exempt investments	-3.63%	-0.69%	-2.03%	-3.58%	-0.49%	-2.04%
Change in deferred tax assets	-0.38%	-2.35%	0.12%	-0.34%	-2.16%	0.04%
Non-taxable income	-1.86%	-1.78%	-1.52%	-2.34%	-2.93%	-1.84%
Effective income tax rate	26.26%	24.48%	23.98%	25.91%	24.10%	23.57%

29. Pension Obligations

The Group provides non-contributory defined benefit pension plans for all employees. Provisions for pension obligations are established for benefits payable in the form of retirement pensions. Benefits are dependent on years of service and the respective employees' final compensation. The most recent actuarial valuation was carried out as of December 31, 2024. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost were measured using the projected unit credit actuarial method.

Effective December 31, 2024, the Parent Company amended its retirement plan by changing the retirement age from 55 to 60 years old. This update applies to all eligible employees retiring on or after December 31, 2024.

The amounts of defined benefit plans are presented in the statements of financial position as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Other assets (Note 18)	(P1,473)	(P2,786)	P-	P-
Accrued interest, taxes and other expenses (Note 23)	525,482	290,522	520,618	289,629
Net pension liability	P524,009	P287,736	P520,618	P289,629



Changes in net defined benefit liability of the Group and the Parent Company in 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Consolidated		
	Present Value of DBO	Fair Value of Plan Assets	Net Retirement Liability (Asset)
December 31, 2024			
Balance at beginning of year	₱4,423,177	(₱4,135,441)	₱287,736
Net Benefit Cost in Statements of Income			
Current service cost	440,398	–	440,398
Past service cost	90,519	–	90,519
Net interest	268,053	(250,617)	17,436
Benefits paid	(286,580)	286,580	–
Remeasurement in Other Comprehensive Income			
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	–	(169,320)	(169,320)
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	137,400	–	137,400
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	404,589	–	404,589
Contributions paid	–	(684,749)	(684,749)
Balance at end of year	₱5,477,556	(₱4,953,547)	₱524,009

	Consolidated		
	Present Value of DBO	Fair Value of Plan Assets	Net Retirement Liability (Asset)
December 31, 2023			
Balance at beginning of year	₱4,241,572	(₱4,437,272)	(₱195,700)
Net Benefit Cost in Statements of Income			
Current service cost	301,563	–	301,563
Net interest	295,688	(309,338)	(13,650)
Benefits paid	(493,905)	493,905	–
Remeasurement in Other Comprehensive Income			
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	–	216,543	216,543
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	(136,537)	–	(136,537)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	214,796	–	214,796
Contributions paid	–	(99,279)	(99,279)
Balance at end of year	₱4,423,177	(₱4,135,441)	₱287,736

	Parent Company		
	Present Value of DBO	Fair Value of Plan Assets	Net Retirement Liability (Asset)
December 31, 2024			
Balance at beginning of year	₱4,374,171	(₱4,084,542)	₱289,629
Net benefit cost in statements of income			
Current service cost	435,591	–	435,591
Past service cost	90,519	–	90,519
Net interest	265,075	(247,524)	17,551
Benefits paid	(286,580)	286,580	–

(Forward)

	Parent Company		
	Present Value of DBO	Fair Value of Plan Assets	Net Retirement Liability (Asset)
Remeasurement in other comprehensive income			
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	₱–	(₱169,285)	(₱169,285)
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	137,912	–	137,912
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	400,823	–	400,823
Contributions paid	–	(682,122)	(682,122)
Balance at end of year	₱5,417,511	(₱4,896,893)	₱520,618
December 31, 2023			
Balance at beginning of year	₱4,200,415	(₱4,392,151)	(₱191,736)
Net benefit cost in statements of income			
Current service cost	297,304	–	297,304
Net interest	292,771	(306,133)	(13,362)
Benefits paid	(490,304)	490,304	–
Remeasurement in other comprehensive income			
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	–	215,643	215,643
Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	(138,205)	–	(138,205)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	212,190	–	212,190
Contributions paid	–	(92,205)	(92,205)
Balance at end of year	₱4,374,171	(₱4,084,542)	₱289,629

The fair value of plan assets by each class as at the end of the reporting period follow:

	Consolidated				Parent Company			
	2024		2023		2024		2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Debt instruments:								
Government Securities	₱2,169,707		₱1,666,793		₱2,139,605		₱1,648,788	
High Grade	329,737		349,948		320,932		338,397	
	2,499,444	50.1	2,016,741	48.6	2,460,537	49.8	1,987,185	48.5
Equity instruments:								
Financial intermediaries	1,425,872		1,307,858		1,424,630		1,306,662	
Real estate	208,626		238,112		208,626		238,112	
Transport, storage and communication	156,028		124,526		154,978		124,526	
Power, electricity and water distribution	242,139		216,946		242,139		216,946	
Manufacturing	38,304		54,598		38,304		54,598	
Others	140,395		83,157		140,395		83,157	
	2,211,364	44.3	2,025,197	48.8	2,209,072	44.8	2,024,001	49.3
Deposits in banks	36,805	0.7	25,702	0.6	31,278	0.6	15,035	0.4
Investments in Unit Investment Trust Funds	54,011	1.1	9,369	0.2	45,000	0.9	–	–
Loans and other receivables:								
Government Securities	40,650		28,197		40,228		28,091	
High Grade	3,520		2,373		3,459		2,291	
Not rated	147,230		45,200		146,656		45,145	
	191,400	3.8	75,770	1.8	190,343	3.9	75,527	1.8
Total fund asset	4,993,024	100	4,152,779	100	4,936,230	100	4,101,748	100
Total fund liability	(39,477)		(17,338)		(39,337)		(17,206)	
Net fund asset	₱4,953,547		₱4,135,441		₱4,896,893		₱4,084,542	



All equity and debt instruments held have quoted prices in an active market. The remaining plan assets do not have quoted market prices in active market. The plan assets consist of diverse investments and is not exposed to any concentration risk.

The principal actuarial assumptions used in determining retirement liability of the Parent Company and some of its subsidiaries as of January 1, 2024 and 2023 are shown below:

	2024			2023		
	Average Duration of Benefit Payments	Salary Rate Increase	Discount Rate	Average Duration of Benefit Payments	Salary Rate Increase	Discount Rate
Parent Company	17	6%	6.06%	15	6%	6.97%
SBCIC	17	6%	6.08%	17	6%	7.12%
SBEI	17	6%	6.07%	17	6%	7.07%
SBRC	19	6%	6.10%	19	6%	7.16%

Discount rates used in computing for the present value of the obligation of the Parent Company and significant subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 follow:

	Parent Company	SBCIC	SBEI	SBRC
2024	6.07%	6.07%	6.07%	6.09%
2023	6.06%	6.08%	6.07%	6.10%

The sensitivity analysis as of December 31, 2024 shown below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined benefit obligation as of the end of the reporting period, assuming all other assumptions were held constant:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	Increase (decrease)	Amount	Increase (decrease)	Amount
Discount rates	1.00% (1.00%)	(₱405,004) 477,317	1.00% (1.00%)	(₱401,558) 473,073
Turnover rate	10.00% (10.00%)	103,405 (103,450)	10.00% (10.00%)	103,093 (103,093)
Future salary increases	1.00% (1.00%)	460,123 (405,336)	1.00% (1.00%)	456,067 (402,084)

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

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Less than 1 year	₱662,439	₱1,215,759	₱644,578	₱1,199,624
More than 1 year to 5 years	2,357,795	1,919,474	2,340,830	1,903,995
More than 5 years to 10 years	4,350,179	2,821,444	4,307,461	2,784,047
More than 10 years to 15 years	4,647,741	2,982,073	4,595,292	2,955,882
More than 15 years to 20 years	18,155,247	7,781,302	17,825,092	7,549,548
Total	₱30,173,401	₱16,720,052	₱29,713,253	₱16,393,096

There are no reimbursement rights recognized as a separate asset as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. The Group and Parent Company expect to contribute to the defined benefit retirement plans the required funding for normal cost in 2024 amounting to ₱1.1 billion and ₱1.1 billion, respectively.

30. Service Charges, Fees and Commissions

This account consists of service charges, fees and commissions on:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Credit cards	₱2,948,248	₱2,237,897	₱1,665,741	2,948,248	₱2,237,897	₱1,665,741
Bancassurance	2,656,364	916,901	852,355	2,656,364	916,901	852,355
Loans	1,288,442	924,122	912,749	1,288,442	924,122	912,749
Deposits	780,166	811,844	801,867	780,166	811,844	801,867
Remittance	596,319	483,211	363,577	596,319	483,211	363,577
Advisory	358,280	340,477	372,564	-	-	-
Stock brokerage	160,074	229,724	210,994	12,816	12,271	17,546
Miscellaneous	132,783	123,816	105,128	132,783	123,816	105,128
	₱8,920,676	₱6,067,992	₱5,284,975	₱8,415,138	₱5,510,062	₱4,718,963

In 2014, the Parent Company entered into a distribution agreement with FWD for the marketing of FWD's life insurance products through the Parent Company's marketing and distribution network. The distribution agreement was approved by the BSP on December 22, 2014 under Monetary Board Resolution No. 2073, through its letter to the Parent Company dated January 7, 2015, and by the Insurance Commission (IC) on January 12, 2015. The term of the distribution agreement shall not be less than 11 years but no longer than 19 years. Effective March 26, 2024, the Parent Company and FWD entered into an amendment to the distribution agreement stipulating, among others, the deletion of the termination fee provision requiring a refund by the Parent Company to FWD of a portion of the subsequent milestone fee if the agreement is terminated prior to the end of its term and there is a resulting shortfall from the total annual new premiums target. In 2024, the Parent Company received a milestone fee amounting to ₱1.4 billion and recognized the same as part of bancassurance revenues.

On December 11, 2024, the Parent Company and FWD executed an amended and restated distribution agreement which stipulates, among others, that the term of the agreement shall end no earlier than December 31, 2036 but no later than December 31, 2043. The Parent Company notified the BSP on December 17, 2024. The date of effectivity of the agreement is subject to the approval of the IC as part of FWD governance.

Bancassurance revenues include recognized portion of access fees, recognized portion of milestone fees, commissions and bonuses from the Bancassurance agreement. The Parent Company may also receive milestone fees and performance bonuses over the term of the agreement.

Miscellaneous include service charges on bills payment amounting to ₱35.8 million, ₱33.5 million, ₱30.7 million, for the period ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively and commission on insurance amounting to ₱90.9 million, ₱92.1 million, ₱91.9 million for the period ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.



31. Miscellaneous Income and Expense

Miscellaneous income consists of:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Recovery on charged-off assets	₱1,267,181	₱1,261,748	₱1,323,974	₱1,263,378	₱1,258,469	₱1,322,398
Income from trust operations	311,115	291,047	285,884	311,116	291,047	285,884
Dividend income	3,165	3,395	3,573	1,382	1,612	1,612
Miscellaneous	315,430	305,268	270,439	249,994	244,398	196,194
	₱1,896,891	₱1,861,458	₱1,883,870	₱1,825,870	₱1,795,526	₱1,806,088

Miscellaneous expenses consist of:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Management and other professional fees	₱3,884,908	₱3,257,176	₱2,732,050	₱3,725,846	₱3,061,054	₱2,545,042
Repairs and maintenance	2,657,584	1,691,047	1,021,186	2,649,094	1,687,035	1,016,523
Insurance	1,568,400	1,405,505	1,332,073	1,562,851	1,399,792	1,326,078
Advertising and publicity	1,562,482	907,045	519,830	1,561,347	905,570	518,402
Security, clerical, messengerial and janitorial services	1,184,177	962,878	817,677	1,180,575	959,321	813,848
Entertainment, amusement and recreation (Note 28)	745,475	633,629	859,299	739,855	628,561	854,072
Litigation/assets acquired expenses	421,575	388,085	328,168	421,575	388,085	328,168
Postage, telephone and cables and telegrams	408,971	373,885	360,028	388,654	357,106	341,737
Banking fees	290,114	285,419	242,429	290,114	285,419	242,429
Donations and charitable contributions	277,952	246,079	174,616	277,952	246,079	174,616
Stationery and supplies used	232,972	144,217	194,252	232,621	143,925	193,767
Information technology	190,478	185,094	111,832	190,478	185,094	111,832
Brokerage fees	47,862	30,435	22,124	47,862	30,435	22,124
Miscellaneous	885,935	266,488	558,370	835,261	221,929	463,912
	₱14,358,885	₱10,776,982	₱9,273,934	₱14,104,085	₱10,499,405	₱8,952,550

Miscellaneous expense includes travelling expenses amounting to ₱168.8 million, ₱119.2 million, ₱75.4 million for the Group and ₱167.9 million, ₱118.5 million, ₱75.1 million for the Parent Company for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. It also includes athletics and other events amounting to ₱120.9 million, ₱83.7 million, ₱37.1 million for the Group and ₱120.9 million, ₱83.7 million, ₱37.1 million for the Parent Company, and fuel and lubricants amounting to ₱54.1 million, ₱49.9 million, ₱50.3 million for the Group and ₱53.4 million, ₱49.1 million, ₱49.5 million for the Parent Company for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

32. Related Party Transactions

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

- Key management personnel, close family members of key management personnel and entities which are controlled, significantly influenced by or for which significant voting power is held by key management personnel or their close family members;

- Subsidiaries, joint ventures and their respective subsidiaries;
- Entities under the same group (other affiliates); and
- Post-employment benefit plans for the benefit of the Groups employees

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

Transactions of the Parent Company with Subsidiaries

Category	December 31, 2024		Terms and Conditions/ Nature
	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balances	
Loans and receivables		₱1,886,333	Long term, unsecured, with interest ranging from 2.75% to 7.15%
Grants	₱2,523,000		
Settlements	2,545,778		
Accrued interest receivable	–	6,149	Interest income and accrued interest receivable
Accounts receivable	–	6,492	On demand, unsecured, non-interest bearing
Deposit liabilities		1,897,723	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	128,603,676		
Withdrawals	128,522,558		
Accrued interest payable	107	–	Interest expense and accrued interest payable
Accounts payable	–	–	On demand, unsecured, non-interest bearing
Rent income	6,093		Lease of office spaces for periods ranging from 1 to 5 years
Rent expense	3,950		Lease of office spaces for periods ranging from 1 to 5 years
Other assets		3,502	Security deposits
Other liability		911	Security deposits

Category	December 31, 2023		Terms and Conditions/ Nature
	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balances	
Loans and receivables		₱1,909,111	Long term, unsecured, with interest ranging from 2.75% to 7.15%
Grants	₱1,754,500		
Settlements	1,046,583		
Accrued interest receivable	6,476	41	Interest income and accrued interest receivable
Accounts receivable		2,994	On demand, unsecured, non-interest bearing
Deposit liabilities		2,249,323	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	129,401,084		
Withdrawals	128,752,789		
Accrued interest payable	–	–	Interest expense and accrued interest payable
Accounts payable		56	On demand, unsecured, non-interest bearing
Rent income	7,230		Lease of office spaces for periods ranging from 1 to 5 years
Rent expense	1,760		Lease of office spaces for periods ranging from 1 to 5 years
Other assets		3,306	Security deposits
Other liability		947	Security deposits

Accounts receivable from subsidiaries pertains to expenses paid by the Parent Company, which were later billed for reimbursement. Accounts payable to SBCC pertains to collections received from credit cardholders on behalf of the Parent Company.



The Parent Company has lease agreements with some of its subsidiaries for periods ranging from one to five years. The lease agreements include the share of the subsidiaries in the maintenance of the building.

The foregoing transactions were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements of the Group. Other related party transactions conducted in the normal course of business includes the following, as detailed in the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Parent Company and its subsidiaries:

- Human resource related services
- Finance, accounting and tax services including audit
- Collection services (for legal action)
- Preparation of reports
- Processing of credit application (for property appraisal and credit information)
- Legal documentation
- Risk and compliance services
- Corporate secretarial services
- Information technology related service
- General services

Expenses allocated to SBF, SBML, SBCIC, SBEL, SBRC and SBCC pertaining to the above services amounted to ₱167.6 million in 2024, ₱173.9 million in 2023, ₱113.3 million in 2022. The Parent Company has not charged expenses to the other subsidiaries since the levels of their operations remain low.

Transaction of the Group with the Joint Ventures

December 31, 2024			
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balances	Terms and Conditions/ Nature
Receivables purchased	₱492,823		Assignment of rights on a without recourse basis
Collection Fee		₱1,445	Collection fee expense and prepaid collection fee, equivalent to 0.2% or 0.25% of the selling price of the lease receivables amortized over the lease term
Sale of loans			Sale of loans on a without recourse basis
Loans receivable:		661,833	2 to 3-year term; earns 3.5% to 6.25% interest
Grants	2,118,000		
Settlement	2,417,167		
Accrued interest receivable	32,711	1,566	Interest income and accrued interest receivable
Accounts receivable		2,348	Expenses advanced by the Parent Company and outstanding accounts payable (on demand, unsecured, non-interest bearing)
Deposit liabilities:		410,869	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	39,322,047		
Withdrawals	39,561,411		
Accrued interest payable	1,789		Interest expense and accrued interest payable

December 31, 2023			
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balances	Terms and Conditions/ Nature
Receivables purchased	₱668,620		Assignment of rights on a without recourse basis
Collection Fee		₱1,181	Collection fee expense and prepaid collection fee, equivalent to 0.2% of the selling price of the lease receivables amortized over the lease term
Sale of loans			Sale of loans on a without recourse basis
Loans receivable:		961,000	2 to 3-year term; earns 3.5% to 6.25% interest
Grants	1,116,000		
Settlement	3,290,972		
Accrued interest receivable	86,761	2,492	Interest income and accrued interest receivable
Accounts receivable	2,430	3,420	Expenses advanced by the Parent Company and outstanding accounts payable (on demand, unsecured, non-interest bearing)
Deposit liabilities:		676,795	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	38,327,719		
Withdrawals	37,961,353		
Accrued interest payable	2,436		Interest expense and accrued interest payable

In 2024, 2023, and 2022, SBML sold various loans and lease receivables to the Parent Company with carrying amounts of ₱476.0 million, ₱665.0 million and ₱716.0 million, respectively, and realized gains amounting to ₱15.7 million, ₱25.3 million and ₱27.6 million, respectively.

The Parent Company's proportionate share in the gain on sale of lease receivables was eliminated in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Transactions of the Parent Company with Other Affiliates

December 31, 2024			
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balances	Terms and Conditions/ Nature
Due from other banks		\$800	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	\$29,150		
Withdrawals	28,386		
Due from other banks		¥2,796,662	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	¥4,812,103,519		
Withdrawals	4,809,738,456		
Accounts receivable		₱846	Unsecured, noninterest bearing
Loans and receivable		\$-	Unsecured, noninterest bearing
Accrued interest receivable		-	Interest income and accrued interest receivable
Deposit liabilities		₱997	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	₱417		
Withdrawals	300		
Deposit liabilities		₱2,657,245	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	₱17,102,601		
Withdrawals	15,827,084		
Loans and Payable		\$-	Unsecured, noninterest bearing
Accrued interest payable		-	Interest expense and accrued



December 31, 2023			
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balances	Terms and Conditions/ Nature
Due from other banks		\$37	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	\$43,397		
Withdrawals	44,074		
Due from other banks		¥431,599	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	¥2,269,896,705		
Withdrawals	2,269,907,634		
Accounts receivable		₱4,082	Unsecured, noninterest bearing
Loans and receivable		\$900	Unsecured, noninterest bearing
Accrued interest receivable	₱44,578		Interest income and accrued interest receivable
Deposit liabilities		₱880	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	₱520		
Withdrawals	552		
Deposit liabilities		₱1,381,728	Earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates
Deposits	₱16,364,332		
Withdrawals	16,133,278		
Loans and Payable		\$88,795	Unsecured, noninterest bearing
Accrued interest payable	₱71,012	₱81,588	Interest expense and accrued

Transaction of the Group with another Related Party

As part of the Group’s continuing support for worthwhile education and livelihood projects, it has made donations to SB Foundation, Inc. (SB Foundation), a non-stock, non-profit organization registered with the SEC and accredited by the Philippine Council for Non-Governmental Organization, as follows:

Donor	2024	2023
Parent Company	₱230,351	₱214,446

The Parent Company also recognized trust fees amounting to ₱0.4 million and ₱0.7 million in 2024 and 2023 for acting as the Investment Manager of SB Foundation’s fund.

Transactions of the Group with Key Management Personnel

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

Consolidated			
December 31, 2024			
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balances	Terms and Conditions/ Nature
Deposit liabilities	(₱159,510)	₱126,033	Earns interest at respective bank deposit rates

Consolidated			
December 31, 2023			
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balances	Terms and Conditions/ Nature
Deposit liabilities	(₱87,448)	₱285,542	Earns interest at respective bank deposit rates

Parent Company			
December 31, 2024			
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balances	Terms and Conditions/ Nature
Deposit liabilities	(₱159,389)	₱125,133	Earns interest at respective bank deposit rates

Parent Company			
December 31, 2023			
Category	Amount/ Volume	Outstanding Balances	Terms and Conditions/ Nature
Deposit liabilities	(₱88,312)	₱284,522	Earns interest at respective bank deposit rates

Compensation of key management personnel follows:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Salaries and other short-term benefits	₱425,305	₱420,530	₱366,486	₱388,926	₱382,732	₱335,775
Post-employment benefits	32,762	15,935	14,876	32,762	15,935	14,876
	₱458,067	₱436,465	₱381,362	₱421,688	₱398,667	₱350,651

There are no agreements between the Group and any of its directors and key officers providing for benefits upon termination of employment, except for such benefits to which they may be entitled under the Group’s retirement plan.

Transactions of the Group with Retirement Plans

Under PFRS, certain post-employment benefit plans are considered as related parties. The Parent Company has business relationships with a number of its retirement plans pursuant to which it provides trust and management services to these plans. Income earned by the Parent Company from such services amounted to ₱10.9 million and ₱10.7 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the fair values of the plan assets of the Parent Company and some of its subsidiaries in the retirement funds amounted to ₱5.0 billion and ₱4.1 billion, respectively.

Relevant information on statements of financial position of carrying values of the Group and the Parent Company’s retirement funds:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Debt instruments	₱2,499,444	₱2,016,741	₱2,460,537	₱1,987,185
Equity instruments	2,211,364	2,025,197	2,209,072	2,024,001
Deposits in banks	36,805	25,702	31,278	15,035
Loans and other receivables	191,400	75,770	190,343	75,528
Investments in Unit Investment Trust Funds	54,011	9,369	45,000	–
Total Fund Assets	₱4,993,024	₱4,152,779	₱4,936,230	₱4,101,749
Total Fund Liability	₱39,477	₱17,338	₱39,337	₱17,206

Debt instruments include government and private securities.



The Group's retirement funds may hold or trade the Parent Company's shares or securities. Significant transactions of the retirement fund, particularly with related parties, are approved by the Parent Company's Employees Retirement Plan Board of Trustees. A summary of transactions with related party retirement plans follows (*amounts in thousands except number of shares and market value per share*):

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Dividend income	₱86,872	₱68,914	₱86,786	₱68,791
Number of Parent Company's shares held by plan - common	4,523,120	4,523,120	4,523,120	4,523,120
Number of Parent Company's shares held by plan - preferred	2,060,400	2,060,400	2,060,400	2,060,400
Market value per common share	₱87.00	₱71.50	₱87.00	₱71.50
Market value of common shares	₱393,511,440	₱323,403,080	₱393,511,440	₱323,403,080

Voting rights over the Parent Company's shares are exercised by an authorized trust officer.

33. Long-term Leases

The Group has entered into commercial property leases with various tenants on its investment property portfolio and part of its bank premises, consisting of the Group's surplus offices and real properties acquired. These non-cancellable leases have remaining lease terms of between one and five years as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. Various lease contracts include escalation clauses, most of which bear an annual rent increase of 5.0%. Rent income from long-term leases (included in 'Rent income' in the statements of income) amounted to ₱931.7 million in 2024, ₱708.4 million in 2023 and ₱631.1 million in 2022 for the Group, of which, ₱49.9 million in 2024, ₱39.5 million in 2023 and ₱74.7 million in 2022 pertain to the Parent Company (see Note 16).

Future minimum rental receivable under non-cancellable operating leases follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Within one year	₱894,351	₱662,845	₱11,642	₱601
After one year but not more than five years	930,825	672,296	9,804	26,561
More than five years	—	5,588	—	5,588
	₱1,825,176	₱1,340,729	₱21,446	₱32,750

The Parent Company leases the premises occupied by some of its branches (about 13.0% of the branch sites are Parent Company-owned). Some of its subsidiaries also lease the premises occupied by their head offices and most of their branches. The lease contracts are for periods ranging from one to 15 years and are renewable at the Parent Company's option under certain terms and conditions. Various lease contracts include escalation clauses, most of which bear an annual rent increase of 5.0%.

34. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

In the normal course of operations of the Group, there are outstanding commitments and contingent liabilities and bank guarantees that are not reflected in the financial statements. The Group does not anticipate losses that will materially affect its financial position and financial performance as a result of these transactions.

There are several suits, claims and assessments that remain unsettled. Management believes, based on the opinion of its legal counsels, that the ultimate outcome of such cases and claims will not have a material effect on the Group's financial position and financial performance.

Regulatory Reporting

The following is a summary of the Group's and of the Parent Company's commitments and contingent liabilities at their equivalent peso contractual amounts:

	2024	2023
Derivatives	₱494,307,206	₱370,310,050
Trust department accounts	154,149,291	108,624,757
Unutilized credit limit of credit cardholders	146,113,130	89,916,523
Unused commercial letters of credit	81,482,183	46,505,642
Committed loan line	57,334,282	18,784,025
Spot foreign exchange contracts	17,934,128	18,857,987
Inward bills for collection	3,644,846	1,615,541
Outstanding guarantees	866,900	833,748
Late deposit/payment received	568,291	307,630
Outward bills for collection	265,777	232,364
Financial guarantees with commitment	111,499	254,274
Others	84	250,862

Changes in allowance for credit losses on financial guarantees, loan and other commitments of the Group and Parent Company follow (see Note 24):

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2024	₱468,474	₱136,595	₱990	₱606,059
Provision for credit losses (Note 14)	242,342	(111,900)	503	130,945
Transfers to Stage 1	9,719	(8,339)	(1,380)	—
Transfers to Stage 2	(108,132)	108,245	(113)	—
Transfers to Stage 3	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange and other adjustments	301	—	—	301
	₱612,704	₱124,601	₱—	₱737,305

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	₱186,441	₱91,281	₱—	₱277,722
Provision for credit losses (Note 14)	249,397	47,075	1,313	297,785
Transfers to Stage 1	81,882	(81,255)	(627)	—
Transfers to Stage 2	(48,698)	48,832	(134)	—
Transfers to Stage 3	(412)	(26)	438	—
Foreign exchange and other adjustments	(136)	30,688	—	30,552
	₱468,474	₱136,595	₱990	₱606,059



35. Segment Information

The Group's operating businesses are recognized and managed separately according to the nature of services provided and the different markets served with each segment representing a strategic business unit.

The Group derives revenues from the following main operating business segments:

Wholesale Banking Segment - this segment addresses corporates, institutional, and public sector and commercial clients. Services include relationship management, loans, trade, cash management, deposits and investments. It also provides structured financing and advisory services, debt and equity capital raising, project financing, and mergers and acquisitions advisory offered by SB Capital. Operating leases from SBRC and share in net income from SBML are also part of the segment.

Retail Banking Segment - this segment serves individual clients. It covers deposits, consumer loans, credit cards, bancassurance and investments. Share in net income from SBF is also part of the segment.

Business Banking Segment - this segment serves the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) with holistic propositions covering deposits, loans, cash management, third-party insurance and investments.

Financial Markets Segment - this segment focuses on providing money market, foreign exchange, financial derivatives, debt and equity securities brokerage, asset management, trust and fiduciary services, as well as the management of the funding operations for the Group. The Group's equity brokerage, SB Equities, is also part of this segment.

Eliminations and Others - This segment includes the Bank's non-reportable segments such as support services and eliminations in accordance with the Bank's group internal reporting. Eliminations in 2024 include net interest income from third party and intersegment amounting to ₱6.0 billion and ₱7.9 billion, respectively; non-interest income and non-interest expense amounting to ₱3.2 billion and ₱18.6 billion, respectively; and total assets and total liabilities amounting to ₱5.6 billion and ₱285.5 billion, respectively. Eliminations in 2023 include net interest income from third party and intersegment amounting to ₱11.1 billion and ₱10.0 billion, respectively; non-interest income and non-interest expense amounting to ₱6.6 billion and ₱13.4 billion, respectively; and total assets and total liabilities amounting to ₱4.3 billion and ₱189.6 billion, respectively.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment assets are those operating assets that are employed by a segment in its operating activities and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis. Segment liabilities are those operating liabilities that result from the operating activities of a segment and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis.

The Group's revenue-producing assets are located in the Philippines (i.e., one geographical location), therefore, geographical segment information is no longer presented.

The Group has no significant customers which contribute 10.0% or more of the consolidated revenue, net of interest expense.

The segment results include internal transfer pricing adjustments across business units as deemed appropriate by management. Transactions between segments are conducted at estimated market rates on an arm's length basis. Interest is charged/credited to the business units based on a pool rate which approximates the marginal cost of funds.

Segment information follows (amounts in millions):

	December 31, 2024					
	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Business Banking	Financial Markets	Elimination and Others	Total
Statement of Income						
Net interest income:						
Third party	₱26,865	₱14,916	₱2,150	(₱6,149)	₱5,940	₱43,722
Intersegment	(15,050)	3,132	2,574	10,957	(1,613)	—
Noninterest income	3,832	10,444	669	(1,041)	(2,692)	11,212
Revenue – net of interest expense	15,647	28,492	5,393	3,767	1,635	54,934
Noninterest expense	9,196	23,136	3,276	4,926	(840)	39,694
Income before income tax	6,451	5,356	2,117	(1,159)	2,475	15,240
Provision for income tax	1,613	1,120	529	—	740	4,002
Net income for the period attributable to the Parent Company	₱4,838	₱4,236	₱1,588	(₱1,159)	₱1,735	₱11,238
Statement of Financial Position						
Total assets	₱443,675	₱162,954	₱14,750	₱484,679	₱23,083	₱1,129,141
Total liabilities	₱233,523	₱346,352	₱65,416	₱617,499	(₱274,787)	₱988,003
Other Segment Information						
Capital expenditures	₱1,231	₱1,370	₱47	₱17	₱3,054	₱5,719
Depreciation and amortization	₱786	₱875	₱30	₱11	₱1,949	₱3,651
Provision for credit and impairment losses	₱904	₱5,422	₱263	₱—	₱21	₱6,610

	December 31, 2023					
	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Business Banking	Financial Markets	Elimination and Others	Total
Statement of Income						
Net interest income:						
Third party	₱22,178	₱8,887	₱1,324	(₱8,688)	₱11,033	₱34,734
Intersegment	(10,368)	5,872	2,294	8,058	(5,856)	—
Noninterest income	11,810	14,759	3,618	(630)	5,177	34,734
Revenue – net of interest expense	3,276	7,692	574	2,249	(5,566)	8,225
Revenue – net of interest expense	15,086	22,451	4,192	1,619	(389)	42,959
Noninterest expense	6,226	18,050	3,000	3,898	(274)	30,900
Income before income tax	8,860	4,401	1,192	(2,279)	(115)	12,059
Provision for income tax	2,035	1,012	274	—	(367)	2,954
Net income for the period attributable to the Parent Company	₱6,825	₱3,389	₱918	(₱2,279)	₱252	₱9,105
Statement of Financial Position						
Total Assets	₱408,549	₱124,307	₱8,868	₱310,128	₱19,657	₱871,509
Total Liabilities	₱213,047	₱250,645	₱52,516	₱395,791	(₱176,620)	₱735,379
Other Segment Information						
Capital expenditures	₱931	₱1,087	₱23	₱17	₱2,340	₱4,398
Depreciation and amortization	₱598	₱698	₱15	₱11	₱1,503	₱2,825
Provision for credit and impairment losses	₱107	₱4,970	₱571	(₱2)	(₱845)	₱4,801



December 31, 2022						
	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Business Banking	Financial Markets	Eliminations and Others	Total
Statement of Income						
Net interest income:						
Third party	P17,431	P8,514	P854	(P499)	P2,946	P29,246
Intersegment	(5,760)	2,528	1,426	3,213	(1,407)	-
	11,671	11,042	2,280	2,714	1,539	29,246
Noninterest income	2,629	6,960	566	1,525	(1,290)	10,390
Revenue - net of interest expense	14,300	18,002	2,846	4,239	249	39,636
Noninterest expense	7,486	13,011	1,537	3,157	559	25,750
Income before income tax	6,814	4,991	1,309	1,082	(310)	13,886
Provision for (benefit from) income tax	1,704	1,247	327	270	(218)	3,330
Net income for the period attributable to the Parent Company	P5,110	P3,744	P982	P812	(P92)	P10,556
Statement of Financial Position						
Total Assets	P437,692	P119,262	P6,058	P264,073	P15,206	P842,291
Total Liabilities	P312,512	P213,272	P59,118	P280,891	(P149,350)	P716,443
Other Segment Information						
Capital expenditures	P560	P583	P7	P11	P1,222	P2,383
Depreciation and amortization	P626	P652	P8	P12	P1,368	P2,666
Provision for credit and impairment losses	P673	P1,281	(P8)	P1	P894	P2,841

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating business segments.

36. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share amounts were computed as follows (amounts in thousands except earnings per share and weighted average number of outstanding common shares):

	2024	2023	2022
a. Net income attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company	P11,238,428	P9,105,438	P10,555,599
b. Dividends declared to Preferred Shares	4,259	4,259	4,259
c. Weighted average number of outstanding common shares	753,538,887	753,538,887	753,538,887
d. Earnings per share [(a-b)/c]	P14.91	P12.08	P14.00

As of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Parent Company has no potentially dilutive common shares.

37. Notes to the Statements of Cash Flows

The amounts of interbank loans receivables and securities purchased under agreements to resell considered as cash and cash equivalents for the Group and Parent Company are as follows:

	2024	2023	2022
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA			
SPURA	P3,941,367	P-	P23,518,740
Interbank loans receivable	2,952,248	2,080,999	-
	6,893,615	2,080,999	23,518,740
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA not considered as cash and cash equivalents			
Interbank loans receivable	2,500,000	2,000,000	3,996,627
	P9,393,615	P4,080,999	P27,515,367

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, movements in allowance for credit losses on 'Due from other banks' and 'Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under agreements to resell' as follows:

	2024	2023	2022
Consolidated			
Due from other banks (Note 7)	P89	(P279)	P159
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	7,986	1,386	(1,224)
	P8,075	P1,107	(P1,065)
Parent Company			
Due from other banks (Note 7)	P172	(P241)	P212
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	7,986	1,386	(1,224)
	P8,158	P1,145	(P1,012)

Significant non-cash transactions of the Group and the Parent Company include set-up of right of use assets, foreclosures of investment properties and chattels as disclosed in Notes 16, 17 and 18, respectively.

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities follows:

	Consolidated					Ending balance
	Beginning Balance	Cashflows Proceeds/ Availments	Settlements	Foreign exchange movement	Non-cash charges Amortization of transaction costs	
December 31, 2024						
Bills payable and SSURA	P51,339,105	P698,376,629	(P660,613,634)	P2,077,548	P-	P91,179,648
Notes and bonds payable	48,963,521	41,968,599	(30,600,000)	683,694	179,243	61,195,057
LTNCD	10,416,014	-	-	-	17,771	10,433,785
	P110,718,640	P740,345,228	(P691,213,634)	P2,761,242	P197,014	P162,808,490
December 31, 2023						
Bills payable and SSURA	P40,920,403	P736,658,375	(P724,538,355)	(P1,701,318)	P-	P51,339,105
Notes and bonds payable	47,111,693	18,352,354	(17,056,500)	304,769	251,205	48,963,521
LTNCD	24,766,786	-	(14,381,000)	-	30,228	10,416,014
	P112,798,882	P755,010,729	(P755,975,855)	(P1,396,549)	P281,433	P110,718,640
December 31, 2022						
Bills payable and SSURA	P3,464,424	P494,565,466	(P457,098,389)	(P11,098)	P-	P40,920,403
Notes and bonds payable	28,721,313	30,359,962	(13,500,000)	1,348,109	182,309	47,111,693
LTNCD	24,728,573	-	-	-	38,213	24,766,786
	P56,914,310	P524,925,428	(P470,598,389)	P1,337,011	P220,522	P112,798,882



	Parent Company					Ending balance
	Cashflows		Non-cash charges			
	Beginning balance	Proceeds/ Availments	Payments	Foreign exchange movement	Amortization of transaction costs	
December 31, 2024						
Bills payable and SSURA	P51,273,271	P698,286,629	(P660,609,468)	P2,077,550	P-	P91,027,982
Notes and bonds payable	48,963,521	41,968,599	(30,600,000)	683,694	179,243	61,195,057
LTNCD	10,416,014	-	-	-	17,771	10,433,785
	P110,652,806	P740,255,228	(P691,209,468)	P2,761,244	P197,014	P162,656,824
December 31, 2023						
Bills payable and SSURA	P40,802,069	P736,658,375	(P724,485,855)	(P1,701,318)	P-	P51,273,271
Notes and bonds payable	47,111,693	18,352,354	(17,056,500)	304,769	251,205	48,963,521
LTNCD	24,766,786	-	(14,381,000)	-	30,228	10,416,014
	P112,680,548	P755,010,729	(P755,923,355)	(P1,396,549)	P281,433	P110,652,806
December 31, 2022						
Bills payable and SSURA	P3,367,757	P494,543,799	(P457,098,389)	(P11,098)	P-	P40,802,069
Notes and bonds payable	28,721,313	30,359,962	(13,500,000)	1,348,109	182,309	47,111,693
LTNCD	24,728,573	-	-	-	38,213	24,766,786
	P56,817,643	P524,903,761	(P470,598,389)	P1,337,011	P220,522	P112,680,548

Reconciliation of lease liabilities of the Group and the Parent Company are disclosed in Note 16.

38. Events after the Reporting Period

The Parent Company's BOD, in its meeting held on February 25, 2025, approved the declaration of the following annual cash dividends:

Shares	Date of declaration	Per share	Record date	Payment date
Preferred	February 25, 2025	₱0.004805	March 11, 2025	April 1, 2025
Preferred	February 25, 2025	0.0062874	June 26, 2025	July 10, 2025

On January 21, 2025, SEC approved the articles of incorporation of MMFP (see Note 18).

On January 13, 2025, the Parent Company settled in full the ₱18.5 billion 6.4250% fixed rate bonds (see Note 22).

39. Approval of the Release of the Financial Statements

The BOD of the Parent Company reviewed and approved the release of the accompanying consolidated and parent company financial statements on February 25, 2025.

40. Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulation No. 15-2010

On November 25, 2010, the BIR issued Revenue Regulation (RR) No. 15-2010 to amend certain provisions of RR No. 21-2002. The Regulations provide that starting 2010, the notes to financial statements shall include information on taxes and licenses paid or accrued during the taxable year.

Gross receipt tax (GRT)

The Parent Company is subject to GRT on its gross income from Philippine sources. GRT is imposed on interest, fees and commissions from lending activities at 5.0% or 1.0%, depending on the loan term, and at 7.0% on non-lending fees and commissions, trading and foreign exchange gains and other items constituting gross income.

In FCDU, income classified under Others, which is subject to corporate income tax, is also subject to GRT at 7.0%.

The details of the Parent Company's GRT payments and corresponding GRT tax base in 2024 are as follows:

	GRT	GRT tax base
Income from lending activities	₱2,298,973	₱56,451,924
Other income	626,438	8,949,120
	₱2,925,411	₱65,401,044

Taxes and Licenses

This includes all other taxes, local and national, incurred in 2024 and lodged under 'Taxes and licenses' in the statements of income, as follows:

	Amount
Documentary stamp taxes	₱573,989
Mayor's permit	103,957
Fringe benefit taxes	79,834
Real estate taxes	17,312
Other taxes	22,450
	₱797,542

Other taxes include car registration fees, privilege taxes and other permits.

Withholding Taxes

Details of total remittances in 2024 and balances as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Total Remittance	Balance
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	₱1,361,467	₱155,049
Expanded withholding taxes	1,035,347	123,669
Final withholding taxes	1,773,094	135,683
	₱4,169,908	₱414,401

Tax Assessments and Cases

As of December 31, 2024, the Parent Company has no deficiency tax assessments and has no tax cases, litigation and/or prosecution in courts or bodies outside the BIR.



41. Supplementary Information Required Under Section 174 of the Manual of Regulations for Banks

Section 174 of the MORB provides for disclosure requirements to the audited financial statements, which are to be presented either (i) on specific notes to the financial statements, or (ii) in a separate note containing supplementary information as required by the BSP. This supplementary information is not a required disclosure under PFRS.

In compliance with the requirements of Section 174 of the MORB, hereunder are the supplementary information:

Financial performance indicators

The following basic ratios measure the financial performance of the Group and the Parent Company:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Return on average equity	8.11%	6.95%	8.42%	8.11%	6.95%	8.45%
Return on average assets	1.12%	1.06%	1.37%	1.12%	1.06%	1.37%
Net interest margin	4.73%	4.49%	4.23%	4.73%	4.49%	4.24%

The following formulas were used to compute the indicators:

Performance Indicator	BSP Prescribed Formula
Return on Average Equity	$\frac{\text{Net Income (or Loss) after Income Tax} \times 100}{\text{Average Total Capital Accounts}}$ <p>Where: Average Total Capital Accounts = $\frac{\text{Current calendar/fiscal year-end Total capital accounts balance} + \text{previous calendar/fiscal year-end Total capital accounts balance}}{2}$</p>
Return on Average Assets	$\frac{\text{Net Income (or Loss) after Income Tax} \times 100}{\text{Average Total Assets}}$ <p>Where: Average Total Assets = $\frac{\text{Current calendar/fiscal year-end Total assets balance} + \text{previous calendar/fiscal year-end Total assets balance}}{2}$</p>
Net Interest Margin	$\frac{\text{Net Interest Income} \times 100}{\text{Average Interest Earning Assets}}$ <p>Where: Net Interest Income = Total Interest Income – Total Interest Expense</p> <p>Average Interest Earning Assets = $\frac{\text{Current calendar/fiscal year-end Total interest earning assets balance} + \text{previous calendar/fiscal year-end Total interest earning assets balance}}{2}$</p>

Capital instruments

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Parent Company’s capital stock consists of:

	Shares*	Amount
Common stock - ₱10 par value		
Authorized	1,000,000,000	₱10,000,000
Issued and outstanding		
Balance at the beginning and end of the period	753,538,887	7,535,389
Preferred stock - ₱0.10 par value		
Authorized	1,000,000,000	100,000
Issued and outstanding		
Balance at the beginning and end of the period	1,000,000,000	100,000
	1,753,538,887	₱7,635,389

*Absolute number of shares

There are no capital instruments issued by the Group and the Parent Company in 2024 and 2023.

Significant credit exposures of loans as to industry/economic sector

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, information on the concentration of credit as to industry, net of unearned discounts and deferred credits, follows (amounts in millions):

	Consolidated				Parent Company			
	2024	%	2023	%	2024	%	2023	%
Real estate activities	₱168,456	24.6	₱148,272	27.2	₱168,456	24.6	₱148,272	27.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	118,311	17.3	92,584	17.0	118,311	17.2	92,584	16.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use*	97,285	14.2	61,035	11.2	97,285	14.2	61,035	11.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	96,138	14.0	77,611	14.2	96,138	14.0	77,611	14.2
Manufacturing	51,882	7.6	46,917	8.6	51,882	7.6	46,917	8.6
Financial and insurance activities	32,799	4.8	22,199	4.1	32,799	4.8	24,108	4.4
Construction	26,940	3.9	20,504	3.8	26,940	3.9	20,504	3.7
Transportation and storage	25,506	3.7	21,750	4.0	25,506	3.7	21,750	4.0
Information and communication	21,567	3.2	17,239	3.2	21,567	3.1	17,239	3.1
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	10,640	1.6	9,418	1.7	10,640	1.6	9,418	1.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,291	1.4	9,881	1.8	9,291	1.4	9,881	1.8
Professional scientific and technical services	6,935	1.0	4,310	0.8	6,935	1.0	4,310	0.8
Others	18,603	2.7	14,291	2.6	20,267	3.0	13,950	2.5
	₱684,353	100.0	₱546,011	100.0	₱686,017	100.0	₱547,579	100.0

*Excludes loans and receivables on real estate or dwelling units which are considered production activities and classified under "Real estate"

The Group considers that concentration of credit exists when total loan exposure to a particular industry or economic sector exceeds 30.00% of total loan portfolio.



Breakdown of total loans as to security and status

The following table shows the breakdown of receivable from customers as to secured and unsecured and the breakdown of secured receivables from customers as to the type of security, gross of unearned discounts and deferred credits, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 (amounts in millions):

	Consolidated				Parent Company			
	2024		2023		2024		2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Secured by:								
Real estate	₱89,865	13.1%	₱84,439	15.4	₱89,865	13.1%	₱84,439	15.4
Chattel	20,178	2.9%	18,032	3.3	20,178	2.9%	18,032	3.3
Assignment of projects/ company assets/contracts	20,351	3.0%	22,556	4.1	20,351	3.0%	22,556	4.1
Mortgage trust indenture	7,783	1.1%	8,338	1.5	7,783	1.1%	8,338	1.5
Deposit hold-out	4,260	0.6%	2,945	0.5	4,260	0.6%	2,945	0.5
Others	9,943	1.4%	10,765	2.0	9,723	1.4%	10,427	1.9
	152,380	22.2%	147,075	26.8	152,160	22.1%	146,737	26.7
Unsecured	534,162	77.8%	401,078	73.2	536,046	77.9%	402,985	73.3
	₱686,542	100.0%	₱548,153	100.0	₱688,206	100.0%	₱549,722	100.0

The following table shows the breakdown of receivable from customers net of unearned discounts and deferred credits as to performing and non-performing as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Performing loans			
Corporate lending	₱451,158,952	₱371,751,722	₱452,872,587	₱373,407,024
Consumer lending	115,775,848	73,290,766	115,726,204	73,204,136
Residential mortgages	96,798,714	81,740,538	96,798,714	81,740,538
Small business lending	519,473	533,793	519,473	533,793
	664,252,987	527,316,819	665,916,978	528,885,491
Non-performing loans				
Corporate lending	14,812,116	14,060,673	14,812,116	14,060,673
Consumer lending	3,076,690	2,946,004	3,076,690	2,946,004
Residential mortgages	2,156,967	1,635,354	2,156,967	1,635,354
Small business lending	54,698	51,781	54,698	51,781
	20,100,471	18,693,812	20,100,471	18,693,812
	₱684,353,458	₱546,010,631	₱686,017,449	₱547,579,303

Information on related party loans

In the ordinary course of business, the Parent Company has loan transactions with subsidiaries, affiliates and DOSRI based on BSP Circular No. 423 dated March 15, 2004, as amended. Under the Parent Company's policies, these loans are made substantially on the same terms as loans to other individuals and businesses of comparable risks.

The following table shows information on related party loans as reported to the BSP:

Consolidated	2024		2023	
	Related Party Loans*		Related Party Loans	
	DOSRI Loans	DOSRI Loans	DOSRI Loans	DOSRI Loans
Total outstanding loans (in millions)	281.6	16,733.7	258.4	14,889.2
Percent of DOSRI/Related Party Loans to total loan portfolio	0.04	2.41	0.05	2.71
Percent of unsecured DOSRI/Related Party Loans to total DOSRI/Related Party Loans	6.58	100.00	7.74	100.00
Percent of past due DOSRI/Related Party Loans to total DOSRI/Related Party Loans	-	-	-	-
Percent of non-performing DOSRI/Related Party Loans to total DOSRI/Related Party Loans	-	-	-	-

Parent Company	2024		2023	
	Related Party Loans*		Related Party Loans	
	DOSRI Loans	DOSRI Loans	DOSRI Loans	DOSRI Loans
Total outstanding loans (in millions)	281.6	18,620.1	258.4	16,798.3
Percent of DOSRI/Related Party Loans to total loan portfolio	0.04	2.68	0.05	3.05
Percent of unsecured DOSRI/Related Party Loans to total DOSRI/Related Party Loans	6.58	100.00	7.74	100.00
Percent of past due DOSRI/Related Party Loans to total DOSRI/Related Party Loans	-	-	-	-
Percent of non-performing DOSRI/Related Party Loans to total DOSRI/Related Party Loans	-	-	-	-

BSP Circular Nos. 560 and 464 provide the rules and regulations that shall govern loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees granted to subsidiaries and affiliates of banks and quasi-banks. Under the said circular, the total outstanding loans, credit accommodations and guarantees to each of the bank's subsidiaries and affiliates shall not exceed 10.00% of the bank's net worth, the unsecured portion shall not exceed 5.00% of such net worth. Further, the total outstanding exposures shall not exceed 20.00% of the net worth of the lending bank.

Total interest income on related party loans in 2024, 2023, and 2022 amounted to ₱3.1 million, ₱3.1 million, ₱3.3 million, respectively, for the Group and ₱216.7 million, ₱161.5 million, ₱66.9 million, respectively, for the Parent Company.

Aggregate amount of secured liabilities and assets pledged as security

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

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets at FVTPL (Note 10)				
Government securities	₱2,796,968	₱2,796,968	₱3,813,159	₱3,813,159
Financial assets at FVTOCI (Note 12)				
Treasury bonds	32,385,552	32,385,552	19,832,200	19,832,200
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 13)				
Private bonds	40,320,464	40,202,119	31,093,477	30,551,895
	₱75,502,984	₱75,384,639	₱54,738,836	₱54,197,254

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the carrying amount of SSURA amounted to ₱67.9 billion and ₱46.5 billion, respectively.



Commitments and contingent liabilities

The following is a summary of the Group's and of the Parent Company's commitments and contingent liabilities at their equivalent peso contractual amounts:

	2024	2023
Derivatives	P494,307,206	P370,310,050
Trust department accounts	154,149,291	108,624,757
Unutilized credit limit of credit cardholders	146,113,130	89,916,523
Unused commercial letters of credit	81,482,183	46,505,642
Committed loan line	57,334,282	18,857,987
Spot foreign exchange contracts	17,934,128	18,784,025
Inward bills for collection	3,644,846	1,615,541
Outstanding guarantees	866,900	833,748
Late deposit/payment received	568,291	307,630
Outward bills for collection	265,777	232,364
Financial guarantees with commitment	111,499	254,274
Others	84	250,862

Supplementary Management Discussion

The details of CAR, as reported to the BSP, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 based on Basel III follow:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	December 31			
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	<i>(in Millions)</i>			
Tier 1 capital	P133,912.66	P130,488.79	P133,912.65	P130,488.79
Less: Required Deductions	16,772.60	21,235.21	21,229.30	25,493.54
	117,140.06	109,253.58	112,683.35	104,995.25
Tier 2 capital	8,082.25	6,327.33	8,036.45	6,296.51
Less: Required Deductions				
	8,082.25	6,327.33	8,036.45	6,296.51
Total Qualifying capital	125,222.31	115,580.91	120,719.80	111,291.76
Credit risk-weighted assets	807,873.96	632,168.89	803,248.04	629,056.30
Market risk-weighted assets	28,416.79	16,489.11	28,457.78	16,489.12
Operational risk-weighted assets	68,800.69	65,420.13	66,696.50	63,559.17
Risk-Weighted Assets	P905,091.44	P714,078.13	P898,402.32	P709,104.59
CET 1 ratio	12.94%	15.30%	12.54%	14.81%
Minimum CET 1 ratio	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Capital conservation buffer	6.94%	9.30%	6.54%	8.81%
Common equity tier 1 ratio	12.94%	15.30%	12.54%	14.81%
Total capital adequacy ratio	13.84%	16.19%	13.44%	15.69%

Ratios of common equity tier 1 (CET 1) capital, tier 1 capital and total qualifying capital are computed by dividing each component over the total risk-weighted assets.

Qualifying capital and risk-weighted assets (RWA) are computed based on BSP regulations. Under Basel III, the regulatory qualifying capital of the Parent Company consists of CET1 capital, which comprises paid-up common stock, additional paid-in capital, retained earnings including current year profit, retained earnings reserves, OCI and non-controlling interest less required regulatory deductions. The other component of regulatory capital is Tier 2 (supplementary) capital, which includes unsecured subordinated debts and general loan loss provision. RWA consist of total assets excluding cash on hand, due from BSP, loans covered by hold-out on or assignment of deposits, loans or acceptances under letters of credit to the extent covered by margin deposits and other non-risk items determined by the Monetary Board (MB) of the BSP. Operational RWA are computed using the Basic Indicator Approach.

The main features of capital instruments issued by the Group and the Parent Company that are eligible as Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital are presented in Notes 26 and 41 of the 2024 audited financial statements.

The components of Tier 1 capital and deductions follow:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	December 31			
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	<i>(in Millions)</i>			
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital				
Paid-up common stock	P7,535.39	P7,535.38	P7,535.39	P7,535.38
Additional paid-in capital	38,551.03	38,551.03	38,551.03	38,551.03
Retained earnings	97,451.24	90,343.46	97,451.24	90,343.46
Net unrealized gains or losses on FVTOCI securities	(7,898.21)	(5,870.14)	(7,898.21)	(5,870.14)
Cumulative foreign currency translation	(129.65)	(70.94)	(129.65)	(70.94)
(Gains/(Losses) on Fair Value Adjustments of Hedging Instruments	(1,597.14)	-	(1,597.14)	-
Minority interest in subsidiary banks which are less than wholly-owned	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	133,912.66	130,488.79	133,912.66	130,488.79
Less deductions:				
Total outstanding unsecured credit accommodations, both direct and indirect, to directors, officers, stockholders and their related interests (DOSRI)	18.51	6,817.72	18.51	6,817.72



	Consolidated		Parent	
	December 31			
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(in Millions)			
Total outstanding unsecured loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees granted to subsidiaries	346.28	221.08	2,238.86	2,136.67
Deferred tax assets	6,358.26	5,762.49	6,296.52	5,723.51
Goodwill	841.60	841.60	841.60	841.60
Other intangible assets	6,590.68	4,971.56	6,580.20	4,960.26
Defined benefit pension fund assets (liabilities)	–	3.75	–	–
Investments in equity of unconsolidated subsidiary banks and quasi-banks, and other financial allied undertakings (excluding subsidiary securities dealers/brokers and insurance companies), after deducting related goodwill, if any (for solo basis only and as applicable)	–	–	2,636.34	–
Significant minority investments (10%-50% of voting stock) in banks and quasi-banks, and other financial allied undertakings after deducting related goodwill, if any (for both solo and consolidated bases)	2,617.27	2,617.01	2,617.27	5,013.78
Regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital	16,772.60	21,235.21	21,229.30	25,493.54
Total Common equity Tier 1 Capital	117,140.06	109,253.58	112,683.36	104,995.25
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Capital	–	–	–	–
Regulatory Adjustments to AT1 Capital	–	–	–	–
Total additional Tier 1 Capital	–	–	–	–
Total Tier 1 Capital	₱117,140.06	₱109,253.58	₱112,683.35	₱104,995.25

Amounts are based on the CAR report submitted to BSP

Tier 2 capital, as reported to BSP as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 consists of the following:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	December 31			
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(in Millions)			
Tier 2 Capital				
General loan loss provision, limited to a maximum of 1% of credit risk-weighted assets, and any amount in excess thereof shall be deducted from the credit risk-weighted assets in computing the denominator of the risk-based capital ratio	₱8,082.25	₱6,327.33	₱8,036.45	₱6,296.51
Instruments issued by the bank that are eligible as Tier 2 capital	–	–	–	–
Total Tier 2 Capital	₱8,082.25	₱6,327.33	₱8,036.45	₱6,296.51

Deductions from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital include the following:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	December 31			
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(in Millions)			
Total outstanding unsecured credit accommodations, both direct and indirect, to directors, officers, stockholders and their related interests (DOSRI)	₱18.51	₱6,817.72	₱18.51	₱6,817.72
Total outstanding unsecured loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees granted to subsidiaries	346.28	221.08	2,238.86	2,136.67
Deferred tax assets	6,358.26	5,762.49	6,296.52	5,723.51
Goodwill	841.60	841.60	841.60	841.60
Other intangible assets	6,590.68	4,971.56	6,580.20	4,960.26
Defined benefit pension fund assets (liabilities)	–	3.75	–	–
Investments in equity of unconsolidated subsidiary banks and quasi-banks, and other financial allied undertakings (excluding subsidiary securities dealers/brokers and insurance companies), after deducting related goodwill, if any (for solo basis only and as applicable)	–	–	2,636.34	–
Significant minority investments (10%-50% of voting stock) in banks and quasi-banks, and other financial allied undertakings after deducting related goodwill, if any (for both solo and consolidated bases)	2,617.27	2,617.01	2,617.27	5,013.78
Total deductions	₱16,772.60	₱21,235.21	₱21,229.30	₱25,493.54

Full reconciliation of all regulatory capital elements back to the balance sheet in the audited financial statements follows:

	Consolidated					
	December 31					
	2024		2023			
	Qualifying Capital	Reconciling Items	Audited Financial Statements	Qualifying Capital	Reconciling Items	Audited Financial Statements
	(in Millions)					
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital						
Common stock	₱7,535.39	(₱100.00)	₱7,635.39	₱7,535.38	(₱100.00)	₱7,635.38
Additional paid-in capital	38,551.03	26.71	38,524.32	38,551.03	26.71	38,524.32
Surplus/Surplus Reserves	97,451.24	(6,704.61)	104,155.85	90,343.46	(5,211.88)	95,555.34
Net unrealized gains or losses on FVTOCI securities	(7,898.21)	(446.99)	(7,451.22)	(5,870.14)	(356.37)	(5,513.77)
Cumulative foreign currency translation	(129.65)	–	(129.65)	(70.94)	–	(70.94)
(Gains/(Losses) on Fair Value Adjustments of Hedging Instruments	(1,597.14)	–	(1,597.14)	–	–	–
Deductions	(16,772.60)	(16,772.60)	–	(21,235.21)	(21,235.21)	–
Tier 1 capital/Total Equity	117,140.06	(23,997.49)	141,137.55	109,253.58	(26,876.75)	136,130.33
Tier 2 capital	8,082.25	8,082.25	–	6,327.33	6,327.33	0.00
Total qualifying capital/Total Equity	₱125,222.31	(₱15,915.24)	₱141,137.55	₱115,580.91	(₱20,549.42)	₱136,130.33

*Amount is below P1 million

	Parent					
	December 31					
	2024		2023			
	Qualifying Capital	Reconciling Items	Audited Financial Statements	Qualifying Capital	Reconciling Items	Audited Financial Statements
<i>(in Millions)</i>						
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital						
Common stock	₱7,535.39	(₱100.00)	₱7,635.39	₱7,535.38	(₱100.00)	₱7,635.38
Additional paid-in capital	38,551.03	–	38,551.03	38,551.03	–	38,551.03
Surplus/Surplus Reserves	97,451.24	(6,688.18)	104,139.42	90,343.46	(5,195.44)	95,538.90
Net unrealized gains or losses on FVTOCI securities	(7,898.21)	(438.83)	(7,459.38)	(5,870.14)	(348.22)	(5,521.92)
Cumulative foreign currency translation	(129.65)	–	(129.65)	(70.94)	–	(70.94)
(Gains/Losses) on Fair Value Adjustments of Hedging Instruments	(1,597.14)	–	(1,597.14)	–	–	–
Minority interest in subsidiary banks which are less than wholly-owned	–	–	–	–	–	0.00
Deductions	(21,229.30)	(21,229.30)	–	(25,493.54)	(25,493.54)	0.00
Tier 1 capital/Total Equity	112,683.36	(28,456.31)	141,139.67	104,995.25	(31,137.20)	136,132.45
Tier 2 capital	8,036.45	8,036.45	–	6,296.51	6,296.51	–
Total qualifying capital/Total Equity	₱120,719.81	(₱20,419.86)	₱141,139.67	₱111,291.76	(₱24,840.69)	₱136,132.45

Certain adjustments are made to PFRS-based results and reserves, as prescribed by the BSP for prudential reporting and vice versa.

Risk-weighted assets by type of exposure as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 consist of the following:

	December 31, 2024					
	Credit Risk		Market Risk		Operational Risk	
	Consolidated	Parent	Consolidated	Parent	Consolidated	Parent
<i>(in Millions)</i>						
On-Balance Sheet	₱737,605.82	₱733,025.69	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–
Off-Balance Sheet	55,825.03	55,825.03	–	–	–	–
Counterparty (Banking/Trading Book)	14,794.02	14,794.02	–	–	–	–
Interest Rate Exposures	–	–	21,645.87	21,645.88	–	–
Equity Exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign Exchange Exposures	–	–	7,653.79	7,694.77	–	–
Option	–	–	(882.87)	(882.87)	–	–
Basic Indicator	–	–	–	–	68,800.69	66,696.50
Sub-total	808,224.87	803,644.74	28,416.79	28,457.78	68,800.69	66,696.50
Deduction:						
General Loan Loss Provision	350.91	396.70	–	–	–	–
Total	₱807,873.96	₱803,248.04	₱28,416.79	₱28,457.78	₱68,800.69	₱66,696.50
Capital Requirements	₱807,873.96	₱803,248.04	₱28,416.79	₱28,457.78	₱68,800.69	₱66,696.50

	December 31, 2023					
	Credit Risk		Market Risk		Operational Risk	
	Group	Parent	Group	Parent	Group	Parent
<i>(in Millions)</i>						
On-Balance Sheet	₱592,258.30	₱589,176.34	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–
Off-Balance Sheet	29,357.55	29,357.55	–	–	–	–
Counterparty (Banking/Trading Book)	11,117.40	11,117.40	–	–	–	–
Interest Rate Exposures	–	–	10,465.81	10,465.81	–	–
Equity Exposures	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign Exchange Exposures	–	–	6,023.31	6,023.31	–	–
Option	–	–	–	–	–	–
Basic Indicator	–	–	–	–	65,420.13	63,559.17
Sub-total	632,733.25	629,651.29	16,489.12	16,489.12	65,420.13	63,559.17
Deduction:						
General Loan Loss Provision	564.36	594.99	–	–	–	–
Total	₱632,168.89	₱629,056.30	₱16,489.12	₱16,489.12	₱65,420.13	₱63,559.17
Capital Requirements	₱632,168.89	₱629,056.30	₱16,489.12	₱16,489.12	₱65,420.13	₱63,559.17

Further breakdown of the credit risk exposure as to risk weights, net of credit risk mitigants, follows:

On-Balance Sheet	CONSOLIDATED							
	DECEMBER 31, 2024							
	RISK WEIGHTS							
	Amount of Exposure	0%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	TOTAL
(in Millions)								
Cash on Hand	₱12,999.49	₱12,999.49	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱12,999.49
Check and Other Cash Items	158.34	0.00	158.34	–	–	–	–	158.34
Due from BSP	35,104.83	35,104.83	–	–	–	–	–	35,104.83
Due from Other Banks	19,114.41	0.00	8,878.04	8,286.61	–	1,949.76	–	19,114.41
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	183,566.70	140,050.84	0.00	43,470.04	–	45.82	–	183,566.70
Debt Securities at Amortized Cost	140,358.31	73,498.79	23,708.91	27,970.97	–	15,179.634	–	140,358.30
Unquoted Debt Securities Classified as Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loans and Receivables	673,354.58	–	–	57,090.09	23,249.01	584,592.97	8,422.51	673,354.58
Loans and Receivables Arising from Repurchase Agreements, Certificate of Assignment/Participation with Recourse, and Securities Lending	3,944.50	3,944.50	–	–	–	–	–	3,944.50
Sales Contract Receivable	111.47	–	–	–	–	111.47	–	111.47
Real and Other Properties Acquired	4,910.59	–	–	–	–	–	4,910.59	4,910.59
Other Assets	23,331.83	–	–	–	–	23,331.83	–	23,331.83
Total Exposures	1,096,955.05	265,598.45	32,745.29	136,817.71	23,249.01	625,211.48	13,333.10	1,096,955.04
TOTAL RISK-WEIGHTED ON-BALANCE SHEET ASSETS		₱–	₱6,549.06	₱68,408.86	₱17,436.77	₱625,211.48	₱19,999.65	₱737,605.82

Further breakdown of the credit risk exposure as to risk weights follows (*Net of credit risk mitigants*):

On-Balance Sheet	CONSOLIDATED								
	DECEMBER 31, 2023								
	RISK WEIGHTS								
	Amount of Exposure	0%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	TOTAL	
				<i>(in Millions)</i>					
Cash on Hand	₱13,865.74	₱13,865.74	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱13,865.74	
Check and Other Cash Items	77.95	0.00	77.95	–	–	–	–	77.95	
Due from BSP	45,821.15	45,821.15	0.00	–	–	–	–	45,821.15	
Due from Other Banks	13,488.80	0.00	6,675.14	4,454.94	–	2,358.72	–	13,488.80	
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	141,064.59	120,405.33	0.00	20,613.49	–	45.77	–	141,064.59	
Debt Securities at Amortized Cost	76,892.48	10,934.42	600.80	28,831.37	–	36,525.89	–	76,892.48	
Unquoted Debt Securities Classified as Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Loans and Receivables	529,014.38	–	–	50,866.62	18,297.95	453,392.96	6,456.85	529,014.38	
Loans and Receivables Arising from Repurchase Agreements, Certificate of Assignment/Participation with Recourse, and Securities Lending	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sales Contract Receivable	127.96	–	–	–	–	125.09	2.87	127.96	
Real and Other Properties Acquired	4,040.02	–	–	–	–	–	4,040.02	4,040.02	
Other Assets	16,482.80	–	–	–	–	16,482.80	0.00	16,482.80	
Total Exposures	840,875.87	191,026.64	7,353.89	104,766.42	18,297.95	508,931.23	10,499.74	840,875.87	
TOTAL RISK-WEIGHTED ON-BALANCE SHEET ASSETS		₱–	₱1,470.78	₱52,383.21	₱13,723.47	₱508,931.23	₱15,749.61	₱592,258.30	

CONSOLIDATED									
DECEMBER 31, 2023									
RISK WEIGHTS									
Counterparty Risk-Weighted Assets	Amount of Exposure	0%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	TOTAL	
			<i>(in Millions)</i>						
Transaction-related contingencies	₱28,297.09	₱–	₱260.32	₱1,354.74	₱–	₱26,682.03	₱–	₱28,297.09	
Trade-related contingencies arising from the movement of goods	1,946.09	–	–	–	–	1,946.09	–	1,946.09	
Total Exposures	30,243.18	–	260.32	1,354.74	–	28,628.12	–	30,243.18	
TOTAL RISK-WEIGHTED OFF-BALANCE SHEET ASSETS		₱–	₱52.06	₱677.37	₱–	₱28,628.12	₱–	₱29,357.55	
Counterparty Risk-Weighted Assets									
Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	₱19,832.20	₱17,832.78	–	–	–	₱1,999.42	–	₱19,832.20	
Repo-Style Transactions covered by CRM	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Investments at Amortized Cost	31,093.48	25,677.37	–	–	–	5,416.11	–	31,093.48	
Derivative	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Interest Rate Contracts	488.52	–	–	207.85	–	280.67	–	488.52	
FX Rate Contracts	2,813.57	–	–	587.60	–	2,225.97	–	2,813.57	
Repo-Style Transactions	3,813.16	3,015.66	–	–	–	797.50	–	3,813.16	
Total Exposures	58,040.93	46,525.81	–	795.45	–	10,719.67	–	58,040.93	
TOTAL COUNTERPARTY RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS IN THE BANKING/TRADING BOOK		₱–	₱–	₱397.72	₱–	₱10,719.67	₱–	₱11,117.39	

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A close-up photograph of a person's hand typing on a silver laptop keyboard. The person is wearing a dark blue long-sleeved shirt. The background is blurred, showing other people in an office environment. The overall tone is professional and focused.

Our reporting methodology

GRI 3-3



We follow global best practices to ensure our sustainability reporting is transparent, accurate, and accountable. Our methodology complies with internationally recognized frameworks and local regulations.

BASIS OF REPORTING

Our sustainability disclosures are based on materiality assessments of the most relevant ESG issues affecting our business and stakeholders. We follow a comprehensive and data-driven approach, integrating input from our Head Office, branches, subsidiaries,

and joint ventures. The scope of reported data covers operations where we have direct control, such as energy consumption, emissions, and employee-driven initiatives, unless otherwise stated.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA AND CALCULATIONS

GRI 3-3

We manually and digitally track systems to monitor electricity (in kWh) and fuel consumption (in liters) across offices and branches. Waste and materials were measured in kilogram (kg); water was measured in cubic meter (m³).

Scope 1 emissions (direct emissions from owned sources, such as company vehicles and generators) and Scope 2 emissions (indirect emissions from purchased electricity) are calculated using standardized emission factors from recognized sources. Scope 3 emissions, which encompass indirect emissions beyond our operational boundaries, are yet to be fully included in the current reporting scope but remain under continuous evaluation.

2024 EMISSIONS FACTORS

Emission source	Scope	Emission factor	Source
Company vehicles (fuel combustion - gasoline)	Scope 1	2.5578 tCO ₂ e	UNFCCC GHG Emissions Calculator (2021 Emissions Factor)
Company vehicles (fuel combustion - diesel)	Scope 1	2.1619 tCO ₂ e	UNFCCC GHG Emissions Calculator (2021 Emissions Factor)
Backup generators (diesel)	Scope 1	2.5578 tCO ₂ e	UNFCCC GHG Emissions Calculator (2021 Emissions Factor)
Purchased electricity (grid)	Scope 2	0.6935 tCO ₂ e (Luzon-Visayas Grid) 0.8522 (Mindanao Grid)	Department of Energy (DOE) / National Grid Emission Factor
Renewable energy (solar)	Scope 2	0 kg CO ₂ e/kWh	UNFCCC GHG Emissions Calculator (2021 Emissions Factor)

Material topics

GRI 3-1, 3-2, 3-3

In 2024, we evaluated actual and potential positive and negative impacts of our material topics across the organization. These were identified based on our 2023 Materiality Assessment Survey, ensuring alignment with evolving business priorities, stakeholder expectations, and sustainability commitments.

Topic	What they mean to us	Impact category and description			
		Actual impact		Potential impact	
		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Ethical operations and good governance	Conducting activities in a manner that is fair, transparent, and accountable; adhering to laws and regulations; maintaining integrity in all dealings; and ensuring that the Bank's actions benefit its customers, employees, customers, community, and other stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Builds stakeholder trust and corporate credibility through transparent and ethical practices. Enhances resilience to legal and regulatory risks, ensuring smoother operations. Promotes a culture of integrity and accountability across the organization. 	None for 2024.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attracts responsible investors and partners aligned with ethical values. Improves long-term operational stability and risk management capacity. 	Reputational damage if ethical breaches or governance failures occur.
Data privacy and cybersecurity	Protecting against cyberattacks and managing issues related to data storage, management and access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensures the safety of customer data, bolstering trust and satisfaction. Mitigates financial losses from potential data breaches. 	None for 2024.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthens market positioning as a secure financial institution. Enhances resilience to emerging cyber threats through robust systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High investment costs for state-of-the-art cybersecurity systems. Reputational risks in the event of data breaches or regulatory non-compliance.
Customer satisfaction	Championing consumers' overall contentment and positive reaction to a product or service (reflects the extent to which the customer's expectations are met or exceeded, contributing to their fulfillment with the overall experience).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhances brand loyalty and customer retention rates. Drives repeat business, contributing to stable revenue streams. 	None for 2024.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positions Security Bank as a market leader in customer-centric services. Increases customer base through word-of-mouth and positive experiences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of unmet expectations leading to negative reviews or attrition. Additional costs to maintain consistently high service levels.
Business growth (financial, operational)	Demonstrating the scale of the organization in financial terms (assets, sales, revenues, etc.) and operational terms (employees and branches per country or region).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides financial stability through consistent growth in assets and revenues. Expands the Bank's operational footprint, creating more jobs and opportunities. Attracts investors seeking a growing, reliable institution. 	None for 2024.	Strengthens resilience against economic fluctuations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overexpansion leading to inefficiencies or financial strain. Increased complexity in managing a larger workforce and operations.







Topic	What they mean to us	Impact category and description			
		Actual impact		Potential impact	
		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Risk and disaster management	Systematically identifying and addressing potential events that may threaten operations; planning and implementation procedures are in place to protect critical assets from damages when threats occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces operational disruptions by identifying and mitigating risks. Protects critical assets from damage during crises. Builds stakeholder confidence in the Bank's preparedness and resilience. 	Risk of inefficiency if strategies are not regularly updated.	Mitigates long-term costs associated with disaster recovery.	High costs for continuous improvement and testing of disaster management plans.
Protecting natural resources	Managing natural resources such as land, water, soil, plants, and animals, with a particular focus on how it affects the quality of life for both present and future generations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes environmental stewardship, enhancing ESG credentials. Contributes to long-term sustainability of operations. Aligns with global sustainability goals, attracting ESG-conscious stakeholders. 	Costs of implementing and scaling sustainable practices.	Mitigates risks associated with resource depletion.	Challenges in monitoring supplier adherence to environmental policies.
Accessibility, innovation and digitization	Making services usable for stakeholders; bringing new ideas and tech to satisfy customers; and digitizing for better convenience and efficiency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improves customer convenience and service efficiency. Enhances operational cost-effectiveness through digital transformation. Increases market reach by tapping into underserved segments. Strengthens competitive positioning through innovative solutions. 	None in 2024.	None identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High costs of technology adoption and maintenance. Excludes less tech-savvy customers, creating access barriers.
Fair disclosures	Providing essential information to help customers decide on investing in financial products and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhances transparency and fosters stakeholder confidence. Ensures compliance with regulatory standards, minimizing legal risks. Positions Security Bank as a trusted and accountable institution. 	None in 2024.	Attracts ESG-focused investors through comprehensive reporting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costs associated with extensive disclosure processes. Risks of competitive disadvantages due to over-disclosure.

Topic	What they mean to us	Impact category and description			
		Actual impact		Potential impact	
		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Employee relations, development, and retention	Building and maintaining positive relationships with employees, reducing turnover by fostering a positive atmosphere, enhancing skills, and providing a healthy, safe work environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improves employee satisfaction and reduces turnover rates. Enhances organizational performance through upskilled talent. Builds a strong employer brand, attracting top talent. Fosters innovation and collaboration through a motivated workforce. 	Challenges in balancing diverse employee expectations.	None identified.	Costs of training programs and retention strategies.
Environmental impact of Security Bank investments and loans	Mitigating environmental risks associated with investments and loans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aligns investment portfolio with global sustainability goals. Enhances reputation among ESG-conscious clients and stakeholders. Opens opportunities for green financing and sustainable partnerships. Reduces long-term exposure to environmentally risky projects. 	None for 2024.	None identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential conflicts between profitability and ESG criteria. Reputational risks if investments harm environmental well-being.
Initiatives to mitigate climate change	Continuous monitoring of temperature and standard weather patterns; measuring and reporting potential risks along with corresponding mitigation strategies related to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces the Bank's carbon footprint and operational risks. Contributes to global efforts against climate change, enhancing reputation. 	Costs of implementing and scaling climate initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unlocks access to green bonds and climate-related incentives. Demonstrates leadership in sustainability among peers. 	Challenges in measuring and verifying climate impact effectively.
Community development	Transforming local communities through investments, impact assessments, and development programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthens relationships with local communities. Contributes to social and economic upliftment through targeted programs. 	None for 2024.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhances corporate reputation and stakeholder goodwill. Encourages community loyalty and engagement with the Bank. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Misalignment between initiatives and community needs may lead to inefficiency. High costs and resource requirements for impactful programs.

Topic	What they mean to us	Impact category and description			
		Actual impact		Potential impact	
		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Supporting local procurement	Purchasing products or services from suppliers that are based in the same geographic location as the Bank to help ensure supply, support a stable local economy, and maintain community relations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthens local supply chains and promotes economic stability. • Reduces environmental footprint through localized sourcing. 	None for 2024.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builds goodwill and trust among local stakeholders. • Contributes to sustainable regional development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited supplier options may increase costs or reduce quality. • Risk of dependency on local suppliers with limited capacity.
Use of recycled and reused materials	Incorporating materials that have been reclaimed from waste streams or previously used products, in the manufacture or packaging of goods and services. This includes materials that are recovered, reprocessed, or repurposed to reduce reliance on virgin (non-recycled) inputs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces environmental impact by minimizing waste. • Enhances alignment with circular economy principles. • Boosts reputation for sustainability and innovation. • Attracts environmentally conscious stakeholders. 	None for 2024.	None identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher costs of sourcing and processing recycled materials. • Challenges in maintaining quality and scalability.
Protecting indigenous peoples' rights	Enabling minority groups to feel equal and are free from any kind of discrimination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes equity, social justice, and inclusion. • Enhances relationships with indigenous communities and stakeholders. 	None for 2024.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces risks of legal conflicts and social unrest. • Strengthens reputation as a socially responsible institution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High costs of implementing inclusive policies and engagement programs. • Potential conflicts with business objectives or legacy practices.

Stakeholder engagement

GRI 2-29

Stakeholder	Concerns and/or expectations	Mode of engagement	Frequency
 <p>Customers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant products and services catering to diverse customer needs • Higher customer satisfaction • Security of investments through technology and cybersecurity practices • Financial Inclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-person banking transactions (e.g., branches, chatbot, and contact center) • Relationship teams • Website, social media email, correspondences, phone calls, SMS, and Instant Messaging (IM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On demand
 <p>Employees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respectful and inclusive workplace • Constant learning and growth • Competitive compensation and benefits • Workplace safety and wellness • Improving operational efficiencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings, town halls • Email, correspondences • Employee engagement activities • Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) • Virtual platforms • Telephone calls, SMS, IM • Employee Engagement surveys (via Glint) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On demand • Monthly • Annual
 <p>Investors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of governance policies • Environmental impact of the Bank investments and loans • Minimizing risks and any other crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual and quarterly meetings • Investor briefings and communications • Official disclosures (e.g., Integrated Report) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual • Monthly • On demand • As scheduled
 <p>Regulators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance to mandated socio-environmental-economic requirements • Economic and sustainable growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual or face-to-face meetings • Events sponsored by the regulator or banking industry • Annual forums • Audits and assessments • Compliance meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On demand
 <p>Suppliers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency in accreditation • Integrity of bids • Timeliness of payments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email, correspondences • Meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On demand
 <p>Local communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to banking services • Socio-economic growth • Support health and wellness initiatives • Education assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSR programs (i.e., development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation) • Partnerships and agreements • Email, correspondences • Phone calls, interviews, and meetings • Website, social media, print, and online platforms • Press releases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On demand

Ethical operations and good governance

We have zero tolerance for corruption across our operations. With this, we strictly prohibit bribery in any form—direct or indirect—whether involving public officials, private entities, or their associates.

KEY GOVERNANCE POLICIES AND COMPLIANCE

- Anti-Bribery and Corruption (ABC) Policy aligned with:
 - *Republic Act 3019* (Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act)
 - *Republic Act 6713* (Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees)
 - International standards: *UK Bribery Act*, *US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act*, *HK Prevention of Bribery Ordinance*
- Strict prohibition of facilitation payments
- Clear reporting guidelines to prevent and address misconduct

ZERO
Confirmed incidents of corruption in 2024

ZERO
Legal cases for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices

COMMUNICATION AND TRAINING ON ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICIES AND PROCEDURES							
Disclosure		2022		2023		2024	
		Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
Employees to whom the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated to	Top Management	15 out of 47	32%	0 out of 12	0%	Bank-wide email communication was sent on the 2025 ABC Policy	
	Senior Management	292 out of 597	49%	99 out of 781	13%		
	Middle Management	2,440 out of 4,418	55%	640 out of 5,111	13%		
	Supervisors						
	Rank and File						
Employees that have received anti-corruption training	Top Management	No formal established anti-corruption policy.		641 out of 5,111	35%	Tagging merged with SM for 2024	
	Senior Management			2 out of 12	41%	525 out of 639	82%
	Middle Management			101 out of 781	48%	2,526 out of 2,859	88%
	Supervisors			642 out of 5,111	54%	Tagging merged with MM for 2024	
	Rank and File			3 out of 12	61%	982 out of 1,127	87%
Business partners to whom the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated to						Bank-wide email communication was sent	
Directors and management that have received anti-corruption training							
Directors and management to whom the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated to							

Whistleblower Protection Program

- Provides secure, anonymous reporting channels via speak_up@securitybank.com.ph, the Bank’s website, or HCM’s Speak_Up team
- Ensures independent investigations, follow-up actions, and resolutions
- Complies with Section 133 of the MORB, ensuring whistleblowing mechanisms protect against fraud and malpractice

Measures to ensure employees are protected against retaliation	Programs to train employees about whistleblowing
Non-disclosure of the names of whistleblower/s to erring employee/s	No specific trainings for this
Limited number of individuals with access to the actual report/complaint	People Manager Comic Series – Speak Up
Make it appear that the alleged irregularities were discovered through audit, as applicable	LinkedIn Learning – Employee whistleblowing
Due process on concerned employee who may retaliate due to reported alleged irregularity	

Data privacy and cybersecurity

GRI 3-3, 418-1

Our data privacy and information security framework is monitored by the Board, ensuring that risks are identified, measured, monitored, and mitigated. The CorGov Committee ensures compliance, while the Data Breach Crisis Team is ready to assess, respond to, and remediate security incidents. Our cybersecurity and privacy policies adhere to:

- ISO 27001:2022 Certification, audited by the British Standards Institution (BSI)
- Regulatory standards from the BSP and the National Privacy Commission NPC
- Global frameworks, including the NIST Cybersecurity Framework and CIS Critical Security Controls
- Compliance with data breach notification timelines (BSP: 2 hours, NPC: 72 hours)

PROACTIVE SECURITY MEASURES

- We operate a 24/7 Security Operations Center (SOC), leveraging intelligence from third-party security providers and open-source threat data.
- All systems handling critical and personal information undergo periodic internal and third-party security evaluations to detect and mitigate risks.
- We strengthened authentication processes for digital banking beyond traditional OTP methods through Customer Identity and Access Management (CIAM), including behavioral authentication and step-up security.
- Corporate systems are being upgraded from traditional antivirus solutions to Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) systems for advanced threat detection.
- We have internal policies on data protection including SBC Data Protection Policy, SBC Data Privacy Manual, and SBC Security Incident Management Policy.

EMPLOYEE AND STAKEHOLDER AWARENESS

- All employees and third-party service providers undergo information security and data privacy training to stay updated on cybersecurity risks.
- We regularly conduct simulated phishing exercises to reinforce cyber hygiene and educate employees on social engineering attacks such as phishing, vishing, and smishing.
- Advisories, best practices, and regulatory updates are disseminated through internal platforms like email, Viva Engage, and SharePoint.

CUSTOMER PRIVACY			
Indicator	Quantity		
	2022	2023	2024
No. of substantiated complaints on customer privacy	20	41	15
No. of complaints addressed	20	41	15
No. of customers, users, and account holders whose information is used for secondary purposes	No data	0	15
No. of data breaches, including leaks, thefts, and losses of data	4	0*	0*
Percentage of data breaches in which personally identified information (PII) was subject to data breach	100%	0*	0*
No. of unique account holders who were affected by data breaches (including those whose personal data was compromised in a data breach)	1,075	0*	0*
No. of customers affected by data breaches	1,075	0*	0*

**No breach reports were filed in 2024 with the National Privacy Commission (NPC). There were security incident reports filed internally but these did not merit reporting to the NPC. Any process gaps identified in relation to these incident reports were dealt with on a case-to-case basis.*

Customer satisfaction

GRI 3-3

We understand that fostering trust and loyalty begins with delivering exceptional service experiences across every touchpoint. By leveraging CSAT scores as a key performance indicator, we continuously strive to meet and exceed our customers' expectations. Through strategic initiatives like expanding our branch network, streamlining operational processes, and adopting innovative solutions, we align our services with the evolving needs of our customers.

HANDLING CUSTOMER COMPLAINTS

FN-CB-230a.2, GRI 416-1, 416-2, 417-2, 417-3

We ensure swift and transparent complaint resolution through the Customer Care Department (CCD), guided by a Complaints Management Framework covering intake, verification, handling, escalation, and response.

To enhance feedback collection, we conduct CSAT surveys via email, Viber, the corporate website, and branch QR codes. In May 2024, we introduced Qualtrics, an automated platform for real-time feedback analysis. Key concerns included e-commerce fraud, retail app issues, credit card PIN delivery delays, and loan service requests. Actions taken include strengthened fraud monitoring, improved service fulfillment, and enhanced transaction support.

Business growth (financial, operational)

Information on our financial and operational growth can be found on page 16. Our Dividend Policy can be found in the Corporate Governance section on page 61.

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION (CSAT) RATING

Business Segment	2022	2023	2024
Retail Banking Segment (RBS)	71.3% 60.6% Very satisfied + 10.7% Somewhat satisfied	77.4% 63.8% Very satisfied + 13.6% Somewhat satisfied	80% 65% Very satisfied + 15% Somewhat satisfied
Wholesale Banking Segment (WBS)	97% 79% Very satisfied + 18% Somewhat satisfied	99% 81.6% Very satisfied + 17.4% Somewhat satisfied	98% 82% Very satisfied + 16% Somewhat satisfied
Business Banking Segment (BBS)	N/A	N/A	95% 84% Very satisfied + 11% Somewhat satisfied

HANDLING OF CUSTOMER COMPLAINTS

	2022	2023	2024
Resolution Rate	88%	89%	99%
Overdue bucket rate	2%	1%	1%
Problem incidence rate	4%	4%	4%
Feedback rate	100%	100%	100%
Completion rate	93%	97%	99%
Error rate	1%	1%	1%

CUSTOMER COMPLAINTS

Indicator	Total complaints received	Number of complaints addressed	Number of valid complaints
2022			
Customer privacy	44	44 (100%)	10 (23%)
Marketing and labeling	155	155 (100%)	21 (14%)
Customer Health and Safety	17	17 (100%)	4 (24%)
2023			
Customer privacy	41	41 (100%)	19 (46%)
Marketing and labeling	410	410 (94%)	87 (21%)
Customer Health and Safety	21	21 (100%)	1 (5%)
2024			
Customer privacy	15	15	0
Marketing and labeling	88	88	22
Customer Health and Safety	N/A	N/A	N/A

Risk and disaster management

IFRS S1-27(a), IFRS S1-27(b), IFRS S1-33(a), IFRS S1-44(a), IFRS S1-44(b), IFRS S1-46(b), IFRS S2-6(a), IFRS S2-6(b), IFRS S2-25(a), IFRS S2-25(b), IFRS S2-25(c), GRI 3-3

We maintain a comprehensive risk and disaster management framework that safeguards our operations, employees, customers, and assets against financial, regulatory, and operational risks. This is embedded within our Compliance Risk Management System, ensuring adherence to banking, consumer protection, and anti-financial crime laws and regulations.

COMPLIANCE AND RISK GOVERNANCE

Our Compliance Risk Management System is integrated into our Risk Governance Framework, assisting the Board and Management in identifying, assessing, and mitigating compliance risks. The Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) functions independently, ensuring regulatory adherence and serving as a key liaison with regulators.

Compliance risks include conflicts of interest, fair treatment of customers, anti-money laundering (AML), and counter-terrorist financing (CTF) controls to prevent legal, financial, or reputational damage.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RISK MITIGATION

The Compliance Office collaborates with Internal Audit, Risk Management, and Legal teams to enforce regulatory compliance and risk mitigation strategies across the Group. Risk-based self-assessments and compliance testing are conducted regularly to identify vulnerabilities and implement corrective actions. Moreover, outsourcing arrangements with Internal Audit strengthen AML control testing, ensuring risk mitigation within branch operations.

PROACTIVE RISK MANAGEMENT AND RESPONSE

We conduct continuous compliance training for employees, utilizing e-learning, regulatory issuances, and workshops to enhance awareness of risk-related responsibilities whereas regular disaster preparedness

drills and contingency planning are conducted to ensure operational resilience in times of crisis.

Close coordination with regulators and industry associations ensures we remain agile in adapting to emerging risks, technological advancements, and regulatory changes.

CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

IFRS S1-30(a), IFRS S1-30(b), IFRS S1-30(c), IFRS S1-32(a), IFRS S2-9(a), IFRS S2-10(a), IFRS S2-10(b), IFRS S2-10(c), IFRS S2-10(d), IFRS S2-13(a)

As part of our risk and disaster management, we integrate climate-related risks into our ESRMS to assess potential impacts on our business activities. Physical risks, such as extreme weather events that may disrupt operations or damage assets, are evaluated through our Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) process, ensuring proactive disaster recovery and business continuity planning.

RISKS/OPPORTUNITIES

Risks scenarios	Description	Direct and indirect impacts	Time frame	Potential impact	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
Typhoon	Severe weather events causing damage to bank branches, offices, and ATMs.	Physical damage to assets, service disruptions, and increased insurance costs.	Short to medium term	High	High	Severe
Storm surge	Coastal flooding and storm surges affecting branch operations and infrastructure.	Branch closures, property damage, and limited accessibility for customers and employees.	Short to medium term	High	Medium	Severe
Extreme heat	Rising temperatures increasing cooling costs and impacting employee well-being.	Higher electricity usage for air conditioning, potential health risks for employees.	Short to long term	Moderate	Medium	Moderate
Power disruption	Grid failures affecting banking operations, data centers, and digital transactions.	Service interruptions, reduced ATM and online banking availability.	Short to medium term	High	High	Severe
Regulatory change on climate disclosure	Stricter ESG regulations requiring enhanced disclosures and compliance measures.	Increased reporting requirements, compliance costs, and potential financial penalties.	Medium to long term	Moderate	High	Moderate
Increased demand for sustainable financing	Growing market preference for green and sustainable financial products.	New revenue opportunities from green loans, ESG investments, and sustainability-linked financing.	Medium to long term	High	High	High
Digital transformation for remote banking	Expansion of digital banking solutions reducing physical branch dependence.	Cost savings from reduced physical infrastructure, increased financial inclusion.	Short to medium term	High	High	High

Protecting natural resources

GRI 3-3, 306-1

We aim to deliver meaningful impact as a responsible corporate citizen and advocate for action and accountability around climate-related risks among our internal and external stakeholders. We set the groundwork for integrating sustainability throughout its value chain with key policies such as our ESRMS and Sustainable Finance Framework. This principle also applies to our operations.

In 2024, we installed additional solar panels at select branches (e.g., Dasmaringas, BF Paraque, Del Monte, Montalban, and Binan). We also continued work from home schedules for employees to reduce or control its energy and fuel consumption.

In line with our digital transformation initiatives, many of our processes shifted to paperless to help us reduce waste.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN KWH			
GRI 302-1, 302-3			
	2022	2023	2024
Renewable	0	5,533,759.64	5,460,352.81
Non-renewable	14,149,095	8,738,047.05	8,170,531.11
Total electricity	14,149,095	14,271,707	13,630,883.92
Energy intensity (kWh/sqm)	128.49	129.6	123.78

- Figures are denoted in kilowatt-hours (kWh).
- Despite a slight increase in our electricity consumption in 2024 vs. 2022, we have made significant strides in sourcing almost half of our electricity from renewable sources.

SCOPES 1 AND 2 (DIRECT AND INDIRECT EMISSIONS)

GRI 305-1, 305-2, 305-4, IFRS 52-29(a)

	2022	2023	2024
Scope 2	9,812.40*	6,059.84*	5,666.26
Scope 1	20.68	21.21*	12.68
Total tCO2e	9,833.08*	6,081.05*	5,678.94
% increase/decrease	5.04%*	38.15%*	6.61%

* Numbers are reinstated based on the updated DOE and UNFCC.

- Numbers are denoted in tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO2e).
- Scope 1 includes fuel consumption for company-owned vehicles and backup generators Scope 2 comprises electricity consumption.

TOTAL INVESTMENTS MADE FOR BRANCHES' SOLAR PROJECTS	
2023	2024
PHP3,606,357.14	PHP4,576,897.32

WATER (IN CU.M) AND FUEL (IN L) CONSUMPTION OVERALL			
GRI 303-5			
	2022	2023	2024
Fuel	8,086	8,292	4,956.12
Water	79,091	82,004	83,837.16

PROTECTING BIODIVERSITY

We understand the importance of protecting and preserving biodiversity, even though our operations don't directly impact any biodiversity-sensitive areas. None of our branches or offices are located within protected ecosystems or critical habitats, ensuring that our activities don't contribute to biodiversity loss.

However, we assess and explore initiatives that support environmental conservation and responsible resource management. As part of our broader sustainability efforts, we'll continue to integrate biodiversity protection into our CSR programs and sustainable business practices where applicable.

ZERO
Significant negative biodiversity impacts in 2024

Accessibility, innovation, and digitization

GRI 3-3

As part of our commitment to BetterBanking, we continue to enhance customer experience, financial accessibility, and operational efficiency through innovative digital solutions, product enhancements, and financial inclusion.

ACCOUNTS BREAKDOWN (NO. AND VALUE OF CHECKING AND SAVINGS ACCOUNTS BY SEGMENT)

FN-CB-000.A

Indicator	Number	OB amount	MTD ADB amount	YTD ADB amount
Financial Corporation (non-bank)	3,038	24,341,691,402	21,273,929,908	17,449,150,289
Sole proprietorship	38,355	23,872,068,823	21,644,143,186	18,767,329,526
	2,725	2,571,192,289	1,410,839,494	983,007,637
Government	10	432,154,025	813,741,009	771,520,887
Financial Corporation (bank)	570	8,002,167,053	7,663,320,759	6,702,794,498
Non-Financial Corporation	54,566	303,036,139,854	295,419,560,610	246,220,030,486
Individual	2,122,768	426,705,523,498	420,427,121,701	366,166,410,702
Partnership	2,131	4,295,468,875	4,303,060,575	4,134,449,827

BRANCHES BY REGION

Area	Number of branches (2023)	Percentage (%)	Number of branches (2024)	Percentage (%)
Metro Manila	183	56	186	54
Luzon	77	24	83	24
Visayas	32	10	39	11
Mindanao	33	10	38	11
Total	325	100	346	100

BANKING INFRASTRUCTURE

Area	2023	2024
ATMs and CAMs	662	689
POS terminals	3,877	5,995
Merchant locations	18,887	20,795

DIGITAL BANKING

Area	2024
Enrolled users	1,700,487
New enrollments	195,226

FINANCIAL INCLUSION INDEX

FN-CB-240a.1

Area	2024
No. of branches in rural areas	42
Total loan disbursement to SMEs	PHP24.52 billion
No. of financial literacy sessions conducted	8
Total participants in financial literacy programs	135,017

FINANCIAL LITERACY INITIATIVES FOR UNDERSERVED CUSTOMERS

FN-CB-240a.4

Programs	Number of participants
Financial Literacy Workshop with Salve Duplito	100
Training of Trainers with Salve Duplito	50
FinLit session with PTT Philippines Corp	150
FinLit session with Philtech Inc. featuring Salve Duplito	30
FinLit session with VXi Global Solutions featuring Salve Duplito	44
Utang Manual (Authored by Salve Duplito exclusive for SBF employees and clients)	150+
Weekly FinLit posts on eSALAD Viber Community	12,043
Finlit video contents with influencer Eunice Anika Madrinan	122,600

EXPANDING ACCESS TO UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS

Through SB Finance, we've been actively broadening our service offerings to reach underserved and vulnerable populations through tailored insurance products with loan services to ensure that borrowers not only gain financial support but also have a safety net against unexpected challenges. For instance, the MotorsikLOAN now includes non-life insurance, providing protection against damages to motorcycles, essential for many borrowers' livelihoods. Similarly, Personal Loans now come with Group Credit Life Insurance (GCLI), which safeguards borrowers' families from financial strain in case of unforeseen circumstances. Moreover, SB Finance also offers financing options for sustainable solutions like solar panels and e-trikes.

Beyond financial products, SB Finance also promotes financial literacy through expert-led workshops and resources like the Utang Manual, equipping clients with essential money management skills.

Fair disclosures

Transparency is fundamental to good corporate governance. We ensure timely and accurate disclosure of all material information that may impact our viability or the interests of stockholders and stakeholders. We ensure compliance by submitting required disclosures through exchange mechanisms for listed companies and reporting to regulatory bodies such as the SEC, PSE, BSP, BIR, and other relevant agencies.

Employee relations

GRI 3-3

In 2024, we advanced our Employee Value Proposition (EVP) with development, engagement, and retention initiatives through strategic innovations designed to create a future-ready organization.

DIVERSITY, EQUALITY, AND INCLUSION

We promote a diverse and inclusive workplace, ensuring that hiring and promotion decisions are based on merit, skills, and qualifications, with no gender preferences in recruitment policies. While we don't have formal gender ratio targets, we continue to assess and refine our approach to employee engagement, diversity, and inclusion. In 2024, we employed a total of 10,074 people.

Most of our employees come from nearby communities, particularly for branch operations, leveraging local market familiarity and professional networks. Employees have access to grievance reporting mechanisms through the Whistleblowing Program and Speak Up channels, ensuring concerns are addressed without fear of discrimination or retaliation. To continuously improve workplace satisfaction, we conduct annual engagement surveys, such as the Glint "My Voice Matters" survey, to gather insights and drive meaningful improvements.

EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS

GRI 2-7, 2-8, 405-1

Gender-wide distribution	Contract type		Corporate-wide		Region-wide distribution		
	Full-time	Part-time	Corporate office	Branch office	Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Male	3,691	0	2,440	1,251	3,237	161	293
Female	6,383	0	3,569	2,814	5,655	365	363
Total	10,074	0	6,009	4,065	8,892	526	656

EMPLOYEES IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

Gender	Age range	Rank			Total
		Staff	Mid management	Senior management	
Male	<30	309	123		432
	<30-50	203	509	45	757
	>50	1	85	27	113
Female	<30	675	175		850
	<30-50	447	952	57	1,456
	>50		85	69	154
Total		1,635	1,929	198	3,762

NEW HIRES AND TURNOVERS

In 2024, we saw improvements in hiring specialized talent, particularly for IT, sales, and high-level digital security roles. Our hybrid work setup was a significant advantage, making us an attractive option for top candidates. We ensure fairness and inclusivity by focusing on job-fit and required skills in our hiring decisions.

We employ a succession plan with structured guidelines for seamless transitions for critical roles. For key positions without internal successors, we conduct market mapping to maintain an active candidate pipeline. Transition plans empower high-potential employees with the skills needed for successful leadership roles.

NEW HIRES GRI 401-1								
Facility	Male			Female			Total	New hire rate
	<30	<30-50	>50	<30	<30-50	>50		
2024	646	585	9	1,041	597	14	2,892	29%

TURNOVER GRI 401-1								
Facility	Male			Female			Total	New hire rate
	<30	<30-50	>50	<30	<30-50	>50		
2024	270	349	25	528	410	25	1,607	16%

TENURE GRI 401-1								
Facility	Male				Female			
	<1 year	1 year - <5 years	5-20 years	>20 years	<1 year	1 year - <5 years	5-20 years	>20 years
2024	1,061	1,559	1,010	61	1,418	2,448	2,359	158

RATIO OF STANDARD ENTRY LEVEL WAGE BY GENDER COMPARED TO LOCAL MINIMUM WAGE						
	2022		2023		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Standard entry level wage	14,400.00	14,400.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,500.00	16,500.00
Local minimum wage	14,392.50	14,392.50	15,402.50	15,402.50	16,286.25	16,286.25
Ratio	1	1	1	1	1	1
Average hourly wage	71.29	71.29	79.21	79.21	81.68	81.68
% of in-store and distribution center employees earning min. wage	0	0	0	0	0	0

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

We provide a comprehensive benefits package designed to support employee well-being, financial security, and career growth. This includes competitive compensation, health and wellness programs, retirement plans, and performance-based incentives. Employees also have access to training and development opportunities, ensuring continuous professional growth. The Bank remains committed to enhancing work-life balance through flexible work arrangements and initiatives that foster a healthy and engaged workforce.

Category	% of employees who availed	
	Female	Male
SSS	30%	19%
Maternity	5%	0%
PhilHealth	6%	2%
Pag-IBIG	14%	9%
Parental leaves	5%	4%
Vacation Leave	86%	81%
Sick Leave	78%	69%
Medical benefits (aside from PhilHealth)	63%	37%
Housing assistance (aside from Pag-IBIG)	0%	0%
Retirement fund (aside from SSS)	1%	1%
Further education support	185 Bank employees and their children	
Flexible working hours	62%	76%

GRI 2-30

1,397	15%	3
No. of employees under CBA	% of employees under CBA	No. of consultations conducted with employees concerning employee-related policies

PARENTAL LEAVE

Indicators	Male	Female	Total
No. of employees that were entitled to parental leave	3,691	6,383	10,074
No. of employees that took parental leave in 2024	132	327	459
No. of employees that returned to work in 2024 after parental leave ended	122	241	363
Return to work rate	92.4%	73.7%	79.1%
No. of employees who availed the parental leave in 2023 and returned to work in 2024	0	4	4
No. of employees that took parental leave in 2023	132	327	459
Retention rate	0%	1%	0.9%

SOLO PARENTAL LEAVE

GRI 401-3

Indicators	Male	Female	Total
No. of employees that were entitled to parental leave	1	36	37
No. of employees that took parental leave in 2024	1	32	33
No. of employees that returned to work in 2024 after parental leave ended	1	32	33
Return to work rate	100%	100%	100%
No. of employees who availed the parental leave in 2023 and returned to work in 2024	0	0	0
No. of employees that took parental leave in 2023	1	32	33
Retention rate	0%	0%	0%

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

GRI 404-1, 404-2, 404-3

We enhance employee skills and career growth through personalized learning pathways, leadership programs, and industry-specific training. In 2024, we tackled training challenges by encouraging learner accountability with LinkedIn Learning (LiL) subscriptions, collaborating with business units and Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) to ensure relevance, and developing a data-driven learning ecosystem for measurable impact. Mandatory courses on data privacy, cybersecurity, fraud awareness, and risk management ensure compliance and operational excellence. Leadership development is furthered through BOOST, an interactive program focused on problem-solving, strategic thinking, and continuous improvement skills, empowering employees to drive change within the organization.

Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs

No. of internal trainings conducted	231
No. of external trainings conducted	134

855,626

Total training hours in 2024

HEALTH AND WELLNESS

We continuously implement programs that support both physical and mental health. Employees have access to licensed psychologists for consultations, themed mental health webinars, and a dedicated Mental Health Officer for guidance. To enhance medical accessibility, in-house

teleconsultation services and online doctor appointment booking complement existing HMO coverage. The Wellness in the Workplace Series promotes preventive care through webinars on heart health, sleep wellness, and nutrition, while digital HMO IDs and online scheduling for Annual Physical Exams (APE) improve healthcare access for employees in a hybrid work environment.

SAFETY

We have a documented health and safety policy that applies to all employees, aligning with the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) workplace regulations

and industry best practices. A formal joint management-worker Health and Safety Committee meets monthly to assess workplace risks, oversee hazard identification, and recommend corrective measures. Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, and Control (HIRAC) is used to evaluate risks, with findings reported to the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Committee to continuously improve safety protocols.

To support employee health, we provide free and subsidized medicines and vaccinations, compliance with various health guidelines, and access to teleconsultation services and

wellness webinars. Additional initiatives include a Mother-Baby Friendly Workplace program, with onsite lactation rooms and breastfeeding kits. We also offer voluntary health programs for musculoskeletal disorders, influenza, COVID-19, tuberculosis, and mental health issues. Employees receive digital updates via email, SharePoint, and workplace advisories, ensuring they stay informed about our health, safety, and risk management measures.

SAFETY STATISTICS

Indicators	Quantity		
	2022	2023	2024
Lost time accidents	0	0	0
Incidence rate	0	0	0
Severity rate	0	0	0
Lost days	0	0	0

WORK-RELATED ILL HEALTH

Indicators	Employees	Workers
No. of fatalities as a result of work-related ill-health	0	0
No. of recordable cases of work-related ill-health	0	0

SAFETY DRILLS CONDUCTED

Scenario	2022		2023		2024	
	Frequency	# of participants	Frequency	# of participants	Frequency	# of participants
Fire	Once a year	136	Once a year	1,434	Once a year	1,829
Earthquake	Once a year	1,425	Once a year	5,923	Once a year	3,458

WORK-RELATED INJURIES

Indicators	Employees	Workers
No. of fatalities because of work-related injury	0	0
Rate of fatalities because of work-related injury	0	0
No. of high-consequence work-related injuries (excluding fatalities)	0	0
Rate of high-consequence work-related injuries (excluding fatalities)	0	0
No. of recordable work-related injuries	0	0
Rate of recordable work-related injuries	0	0
No. of hours worked	0	0

Environmental impact of Security Bank investments and loans

GRI 3-3, FN-CB-410a.2

Our SF, SFF, and ESRMS help us assess and manage ESG risks.

In 2024, we refreshed our Sustainability Framework to differentiate it from our ESRMS, align with market and regulatory developments, and articulate our sustainability vision and goals better. As part of our commitment to responsible financing, we maintain an ESG Blacklist and Graylist to ensure we don't fund businesses or projects with adverse environmental and social impacts.

LOANS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

<i>in PHP billions</i>	2022	2023	2024
Financial Intermediaries	18,578	22,726	33,325
Power, Electricity, and Water Distribution	87,499	88,012	107,803
Wholesale and Retail Trade	81,646	89,289	115,361
Trading and Manufacturing	57,545	44,113	48,757
Transportation, Storage, and Communication	44,731	38,628	46,833
Real Estate	123,865	148,139	168,359
Others	88,753	107,422	157,375
Total	502,617	538,329	677,813

25

Total programs in 2024

Initiatives to mitigate climate change

GRI 2-24, 3-3

We embed environmental and social risk assessments into our lending processes to align with responsible business practices. We prioritize a thorough understanding of clients' objectives and risk management approaches, recognizing the impact of environmental and social issues on long-term sustainability.

We prohibit financing for activities involving gambling, the production or trade of radioactive materials (except for medical and quality control purposes), child or forced labor, illegal operations, and weapons or ammunition manufacturing. In line with our coal divestment strategy, we ceased financing new coal-fired power plants in 2021, and remain on track to fully exit coal financing by 2033—a progressive step toward a more sustainable financial portfolio.

Community development

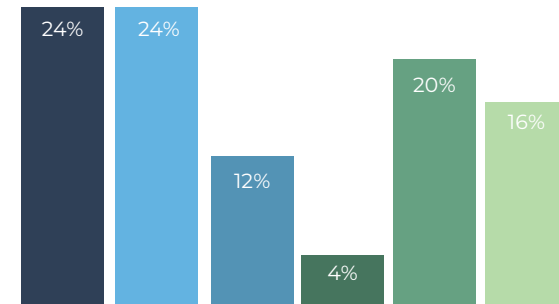
We're dedicated to uplifting communities through volunteerism, livelihood programs, and sustainable development initiatives. Employees are engaged in community projects through volunteer activities, including classroom painting, tree planting, and fundraising for scholarships. To encourage participation, we collaborate with Purpose Ambassadors, offer cultural tour incentives, and provide complimentary event slots and cash prizes, reinforcing a culture of civic engagement. Our CSR and Corporate Sponsorship Guidelines ensure that community initiatives align with our mission and sustainability goals, prioritizing education, health, economic empowerment, and environmental responsibility. Projects are strategically implemented in areas where we operate, allowing for stronger stakeholder engagement and sustained impact.

6.8 PHP MN

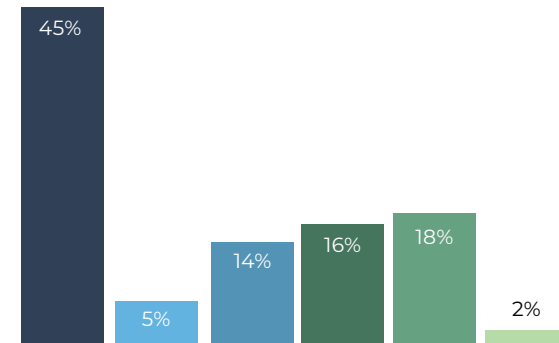
Total amount of investments and donations in CSR programs in 2024

CSR PROGRAMS PER ADVOCACY

ADVOCACY BY COUNT



ADVOCACY BY COST



- Arts, culture, and heritage
- Health and wellness
- Disaster response
- Livelihood
- Education
- Other community-building

More information on our community development programs in 2024 can be found on page 44.

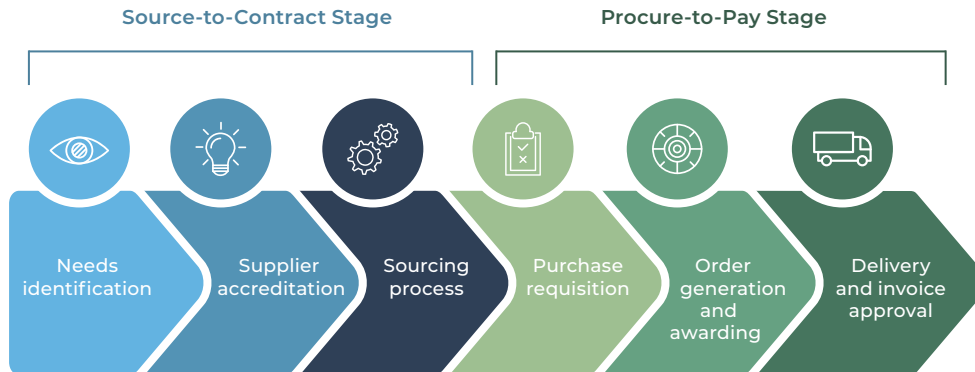
Supporting local procurement

We practice responsible and sustainable procurement with supplier relationships built on fairness, transparency, and accountability. Our Supplier Standards and Sustainable Procurement Policy guide our procurement practices, with due diligence conducted on all potential suppliers. A risk-based compliance monitoring system is in place to assess suppliers' adherence to our ESG standards, with corrective actions required for non-compliant vendors.

Where possible, we prioritize local suppliers who meet quality, cost, and delivery standards. Critical suppliers undergo third-party risk assessments, and procurement processes focus on digitizing vendor onboarding and sustainable materials. Vendors must submit Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) to mitigate risks from extreme weather and other disruptions. We also prioritize suppliers employing disadvantaged groups, while those with high ESG risks are required to implement improvements. We encourage open communication to ensure a collaborative approach to procurement, maintaining high sustainability and ethical standards.



SOURCE TO PAY PROCESS



Use of recycled and reused materials

GRI 301-1, 301-2

We directly measure material consumption in kilograms, ensuring accurate tracking and assessment. To reduce paper consumption, we adopted digital applications such as DocuSign for paperless transactions and streamlined documentation processes. Additionally, we invested PHP80 million in Oracle ERP to enhance material sourcing and efficiency. Looking ahead, we'll continue to evaluate KPIs for material efficiency and explore the use of recycled materials to further advance our sustainability efforts.

	2022	2023	2024
Papers (kg)	5,921	12,841	14,512

- Numbers are denoted in kilograms (kg).
- Despite a doubling in paper consumption to meet operational demands, the Bank has taken steps to ensure that all paper used is sourced from recycled materials, with an additional focus on recycling paper waste for internal Bank use.

We minimize waste generation by promoting a paperless work environment, leveraging electronic and online systems. In the past three years, we've invested PHP561,000 in waste and hazardous materials management initiatives, ensuring compliance with safe disposal practices.

We're dependent on Local Government Units (LGUs) for waste disposal, yet adhere to strict waste management policies, including the accreditation of waste collectors and materials managers for hazardous waste disposal. Additionally, we have a written policy for handling hazardous chemicals, such as batteries and used oil, ensuring their proper disposal to prevent environmental harm.

Although we don't currently have an official policy on single-use plastics or circular economy initiatives, we continue to assess and explore sustainable waste management solutions.

Protecting indigenous people's rights

GRI 3-3, 411-1

We respect and uphold the rights of indigenous people as part of our Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) and zero discrimination policies. While our operations don't impact indigenous communities, we remain dedicated to fostering an inclusive workplace that welcomes individuals from all backgrounds.

Currently, we don't have specific metrics related to engagement of indigenous people, but we're working towards improving our frameworks to ensure more inclusive policies and practices.

In 2024, no incidents of discrimination or violations of indigenous people's rights were reported.

Board and leadership profiles

Board of Directors

FREDERICK Y. DY, 69, Filipino, was elected Chairman Emeritus on April 28, 2015. He was elected Vice Chairman of the Board on April 4, 1989 before assuming the Chairman's position from April 1991 to April 2015.

He is the Chairman of St. Luke's Medical Center (since August 2011).

CIRILO P. NOEL, 67, Filipino, was elected as Chairman of the Board of Security Bank Corporation on May 7, 2024. Prior to this, he was Interim Chairman from May 3, 2023 to May 6, 2024, and was Vice Chairman of the Board from April 28, 2020 to May 2, 2023. He was first elected as a Director of Security Bank on April 24, 2018.

Mr. Noel is also Vice Chairman of Security Bank's Corporate Governance and Audit Committees, and a member of the Executive, Senior Credit, and Risk Oversight Committees.

He is the Chairman of Palm Concepcion Power Corporation (since June 2018), Juxtapose Ergo Consultus, Inc. (since May 2019), and Confiar Land Corp (since September 2021).

He is also a member of the Board of Directors of PLC-Globe Telecom, Inc. (since April 2018), PLC-San Miguel Foods and Beverage, Inc. (since September 2018), PLC-Robinsons Retail Holdings (since August 2020), PLC-First Philippine Holdings Corporation (since May 2021), Eton Properties, Inc. (since April 2019), Transnational Diversified Group Holdings (since August 2019), Amber Kinetics Holdings Co., PTE Ltd. (since March 2018), and LH Paragon Group, Golden ABC (since January 2018).

He is a member of the Board of Trustees of St. Luke's Medical Center Quezon City (since August 2017) and St. Luke's Medical Center College of Medicine (since September 2018). He sits as a board member of St. Luke's Medical Center-Global City (since August 2017)

and St. Luke's Foundation, Inc. (since August 2018).

He is currently affiliated with the Makati Business Club, Harvard Law School Association of the Philippines, and Harvard Club of the Philippines.

He was a member of the Board of Directors of Philippine Airlines (from 2018-2019), PLC-PAL Holdings, Inc. (from 2018-2019), and PLC-JG Summit Holdings (from 2018-2021).

He was awarded an Honorary Life Member by the Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants in November 2024. He was also recognized as the Outstanding Professional of the Year in 2019 in the field of Accountancy by Professional Regulations Commission for his distinguished contributions to the fields of accountancy, tax, and law. Mr. Noel was awarded as one of the 75 Most Outstanding UE Alumni by the University of the East in 2021. In March 2023, he was presented the Accountancy Centenary Award of Excellence by the Professional Regulatory Board of Accountancy for being one of the notable CPAs in the country.

Before joining the Bank, he held various positions in SGV & Co., including Chairman (from 2010-2017), Managing Partner (from 2009-2010), Vice Chairman & Deputy Managing Director (from 2004-2009), Head of Tax Division (from 2001-2008) and Partner, Tax Services (from 1993-2017).

For two terms, he was an Ernst & Young (EY) Global Advisory Council member. He was also EY ASEAN Tax Head and Far East Area Tax Leader from 2004 to 2009 and the Presiding Partner of EY Asia Pacific Council.

He graduated from the University of the East with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration and obtained his Bachelor of Laws from the Ateneo Law School. He took Master of Laws at Harvard Law School. He is a Harvard International Tax Program fellow and attended the Asian Institute of Management's Management Development Program.

DIANA P. AGUILAR, 61, Filipino, was elected to the Board on April 25, 2017. Prior to this, she was a Director of Security Bank Corporation (November 2010-April 2016) and was appointed Senior Advisor to the Board (July 2016-April 2017). She was appointed as Vice Chairperson on May 7, 2024.

She is the Chairperson of the Trust Committee and a Member of the Related Party Transactions and Executive Committees. She also serves as Chairperson of Security Bank Capital Investment Corporation (since August 2016).

Ms. Aguilar is an investment banker with extensive experience in capital markets transactions and an entrepreneur with businesses in the fields of information technology and electronic payments, retail trade, and property management. She holds concurrent directorships in the fields of investment and commercial banking, social protection, information technology and e-payments, retail and supply chain, education, and property management.

She was appointed as one of the Commissioners of the Social Security System (since August 2010). She also serves as the Chairperson of the Risk Management and Investment Committee, and Member of the Audit Committee, and the Social Security Commission's Governance Committee.

Ms. Aguilar's concurrent board positions are as follows: Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of La Salle Greenhills (since September 2021); Member of La Salle Institute's International Economic Council in Rome (since October 2022); Member of De La Salle Philippines Investment Committee (since July 2018); Member of De La Salle Medical and Health Sciences Institute's Finance Committee of the Board (since November 2022); Director of PLC-PXP Energy Corporation (February 2018); an Independent Director, Board Member and Chairperson of the Audit Committee of Makati Medical Center (since July 2018); Consultant Advisor to the Board of Philippine Seven Corporation (since January

2015); Independent Director of Science Park of the Philippines, Inc., (since June 2020); Governor and Vice President of Employers Confederation of the Philippines (since January 2017); Board Member of Capital Markets Development Board (since 2013); Payment One (since 2019); and Director of PLC-Philex Mining Corporation (since February 2024).

Her past board positions include Board of Trustees of De La Salle Medical and Health Science Institute (October 2020-November 2022); Member of De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde, Inc. Executive Finance Committee of the Board (July 2020-November 2022); Member of La Salle East Asia Boards LEAD Economic Council and LEAD Investment Board (August 2020-May 2023); Chairperson of Finance Committee and Treasurer of La Salle Greenhills (December 2019-September 2021); Director of PXP Mining Corporation (November 2019-March 2021); Director of Wenphil Corporation (June 2012-October 2019); Director of Electronic Commerce Payments, Inc., (2004-2019); Director of Ionics, Inc., (December 2016-August 2019); Treasurer of De La Salle Santiago Zobel (2004-2017) and Trustees (2024-2010); Director of PXP Energy Corporation (May 2014-March 2017); Director of Philippine Seven Corporation (1999-January 2015), and Director of Phoenix Petroleum Philippines, Inc. (2010-March 2013). Director of Philamlife Tower Management Corporation (2022-2024), Board Member of PSE Capital Markets Development (2013-2019), Director CLSA Exchange Capital Corporation (2001-2002), Vice President of Jardine Fleming Exchange Capital (1988-2001)

Ms. Aguilar's academic background encompasses the fields of International Business, Finance and Computer Science. She earned her Master's degree in International Business and Finance, with honors at Pepperdine University, Malibu, California, and her Bachelor of Science Degree in Computer Studies at De La Salle University, Taft Ave., Manila.

DANIEL S. DY, 38, Filipino, was elected to the Board on April 27, 2021. He is the Chairman of the Executive Committee and a member of the Transformation and Technology,

and Nomination and Remuneration Committees. He is a Director of SB Finance, Inc. (since 2020).

Mr. Dy previously held various front-office and back-office leadership roles in Security Bank Corporation. Prior to this, he was with the Mortgage-Backed Securities Group of Trust Company of the West in Los Angeles.

He graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics - Accounting from Claremont McKenna College.

NOBUYA KAWASAKI, 52, Japanese, was elected to the Board on April 25, 2023. He is a member of the Bank's Corporate Governance Committee.

He is a Commissioner of PT Bank Danamon Indonesia, TBK since 2019.

Mr. Kawasaki joined The Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, Ltd. (now known as MUFG Bank, Ltd.) in 1997 where he held various roles in areas of global commercial banking, M&A advisory, and corporate finance. He is an Executive Officer & Deputy Group Head of Global Commercial Banking Business Group in the Pacific Rim area. Prior to his assignment in Global Commercial Banking, he was the Managing Director for the M&A Division of Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities. He was involved in various M&As including the strategic investment in Bank Danamon in Indonesia, and Security Bank Corporation in the Philippines.

He graduated from Keio University, Tokyo with a Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering. He earned his Master of Mechanical Engineering from the same university.

MARIA CRISTINA A. TINGSON, 64, Filipino, was elected to the Board on June 27, 2023. She is the Chairperson of the Senior Credit Committee, the Vice Chairperson of the Executive Committee, and a member of the Bank's Nominations and Remuneration, Trust, Risk Oversight, and Information Security Risk Management Committees.

She is a Director of SB Rental Corporation (since May 2014) and the Chairperson of SB Cards Corporation (since May 2019). She is also a Corporate Member of CCT Multipurpose Cooperative (since 2024).

Ms. Tingson was a Director of SB Finance (2013-2024). She was an Executive Vice President and Retail Banking Segment Head of Security Bank Corporation until December 31, 2022. She was also a member of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities and People Empowerment Committees and an alternate member of the Credit Committee.

She was the President of SB Cards Corporation (2015-2017). Prior to her appointment as President of SB Cards Corporation, she was the Senior Vice President and Head of Corporate Banking until 2013. She joined Security Bank as an Account Service Assistant in 1982 and assumed various positions including Relationship Manager and Head of Enterprise Risk Management of the Corporate Banking Division before assuming her position as Corporate Banking Head in 2009.

Ms. Tingson holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Business Administration from Maryknoll College.

JUICHI UMEMO, 50, Japanese, was elected to the Board on April 25, 2023. He is a member of the Bank's Senior Credit, Risk Oversight, and Information Security Risk Management Committees.

He is an Executive Vice President and Alliance Segment Head (since April 2023).

Mr. Umeno joined The Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, Ltd. (now known as MUFG Bank, Ltd.) in 1996 where he held various roles in the areas of strategic industry research, credit assessment, risk management, corporate planning, governance, and financial planning. In terms of overseas assignments, he was in Singapore from 2013 to 2019 and engaged in regional planning for Asia. He also served as a Director of MUFG Bank China in charge of Risk Management from 2020 to 2021. Prior to joining

Security Bank Corporation, he was a Managing Director, MUFG Bank (Europe) N.V. ("MBE") based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands from 2021 to 2023.

He graduated from Waseda University with a Bachelor of Political Science and Economics.

SANJIV VOHRA, 63, Indian, was elected as Director and appointed as President and Chief Executive Officer effective July 1, 2019. He is the Chairman of the People Empowerment, Asset Disposal, Enterprise Control Board, and SBC Retirement Committees and a member of the Bank's Executive, Transformation and Technology, Senior Credit, Trust, and Assets and Liabilities Committees.

He is the Chairman of SB Finance, Inc. and a Director of Bankers Association of the Philippines and BAP Data Exchange, Inc. He is also a Trustee in Operation Smile Philippines, Inc. Mr. Vohra was a Director of Security Bank Capital Investment Corporation (2023) and Philippine Payments Management Inc. (2019-2023).

He has over 30 years of experience in banking, having held a number of senior leadership positions in Asia—in Citibank India in various roles from 1986 to 1999, Corporate Bank Head at ABN AMRO Bank, India (1999-2000), Consumer Industry Head, Asia-Pacific at ABN AMRO Bank Singapore (2001-2002), Managing Director, Head of Corporate Banking (India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh) at Citigroup India (2002-2005), Country Executive at Royal Bank of Scotland in India (2013), Head of Corporate Banking (Asia Pacific) at Deutsche Bank (2014-2017) and Managing Director, Head of Corporate Banking for Asia & Oceania and Co-Head of Investment Banking for Asia & Oceania at MUFG Bank, Ltd. (2017-2019); as well as experience in the domestic market as Country Head of Citibank Philippines (2006-2013).

He graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Technology from the Indian Institute of Technology and a Master's degree in Business Administration from the University of Delhi in India.

Independent Directors

GERARD H. BRIMO, 73, Filipino, was elected to the Board on April 30, 2019. He is the Chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of the Corporate Governance and Nominations and Remuneration Committees.

He is an Independent Director of Commonwealth Foods, Inc. since 2021 and Director of Taganito Mining Corporation since 2018.

Mr. Brimo was the Chairman of PLC-Nickel Asia Corporation from 2018 to 2024 and its subsidiary companies: Cagdianao Mining Corporation, Cordillera Exploration Co., Inc., Dinapigue Mining Corporation, and Newminco Pacific Mining Corporation. He was also a Director of Nickel Asia Corporation subsidiaries Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation, and Emerging Power, Inc., and served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of these companies from 2018 to 2024. Mr. Brimo was also a Director and Vice Chairman of Nickel Asia Corporation subsidiary Hinatuan Mining Corporation and was Chairman of the Board thereof from 2018 to 2024.

Prior to his career in mining, Mr. Brimo worked for Citibank for eight years, with his last role as Vice President of the Capital Markets Group in Hong Kong, before joining PLC-Philex Mining Corporation as Vice President-Finance. He served as Chairman and CEO of PLC-Philex Mining Corporation from 1994 until his retirement in December 2003. He served as President of the Chamber of Mines of the Philippines from 1993 to 1995, as Chairman from 1995-2003 and 2017-2021, and as Vice Chairman from 2022 – 2023.

Mr. Brimo received his Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from Manhattan College, USA, and his Master's in Business Management degree from Asian Institute of Management.

ENRICO S. CRUZ, 67, Filipino, was elected to the Board on August 1, 2019. He is the Chairman of the Bank's Risk Oversight Committee, Vice Chairman of the

Nominations and Remuneration Committee, Member (Independent-Non-Voting) of the Senior Credit and Executive Committees, and Member of the Information Security Risk Management Committee.

He is an Independent Director and the Vice Chairman of Security Bank Capital Investment Corporation. He is an Independent Director of PLC-Ayala Reit Inc., PLC-The Keepers Holdings Inc., PLC-DITO CME Holdings Corporation, PLC-Robinsons Retail Holdings Inc., CIBI Information Inc., and Lead Independent Director of Maxicare Healthcare Corporation and Maxicare Life Insurance Corporation (Maxilife).

Prior to his election to the board, he was the Managing Director and Chief Country Officer for Deutsche Bank AG Manila Branch (DB) from 2003 to 2019. He joined Deutsche Bank in 1995 as a Director and Head of Global Markets. Prior to DB, he served as Senior Vice President and Head of Treasury at Citytrust Banking Corporation (Citytrust), an affiliate of Citibank NA. He joined Citytrust in 1979 as an Executive Development Program Trainee and worked in various operations departments until his appointment as Head of Treasury in 1989.

Mr. Cruz graduated from University of the Philippines with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Economics and a Master's degree in Business Administration.

ESTHER WILEEN S. GO, 54, Filipino, was elected to the Board on April 27, 2021. She is the Chairperson of the Transformation and Technology and Information Security Risk Management Committees. She is also the Vice Chairperson of the Risk Oversight Committee and a member (Independent-Non-Voting) of the Executive Committee.

She is currently the President and Chief Executive Officer of MediLink Network, an electronic network serving the health ecosystem. She is also a Director of Equicom Savings Bank, Maxicare Healthcare Corporation, and Maxicare Life Insurance Corporation.

She was a Vice President of CitiGroup New York handling Operations, Product Development, e-Strategy and Implementation, and Payment Innovation. Prior to this, she worked with Booz Allen Hamilton, SM Department Stores, Equitable Card Network, and the US Committee for UNICEF.

Ms. Go holds a Master's degree in Business Administration from Harvard Business School and a Bachelor of Arts degree with double majors in Computer Science and Economics (magna cum laude) from Smith College.

DR. JIKYEONG KANG, 63, British, was elected to the Board on April 25, 2017. She is the Chairperson of the Nominations and Remuneration Committee. She is also the Vice Chairperson of the Transformation and Technology Committee and a member of the Risk Oversight Committee.

Dr. Kang has been the President and Dean of the Asian Institute of Management (AIM) and its MVP Chair in Marketing since 2015.

She is a Board member of the European Foundation for Management Development (EFMD); President of the Association of Asia-Pacific Business Schools (AAPBS); a Board member of the UN Global Compact Principles for Responsible Management Education (PRME); and Vice-Chair of the Global Business School Network (GBSN). She is a Fellow of the prestigious International Academy of Management (IAOM), an exclusive, invitation-only forum of world-class global thought and business leaders committed to co-creating a leadership agenda to address critical opportunities created by global challenges.

In addition, Dr. Kang serves on international advisory boards of several premier international business schools, including Stockholm School of Economics (Sweden), ESADE Business School (Spain), Luiss Business School (Italy), Insper Instituto de Ensino e Pesquisa (Brazil), Shanghai Jia Tong University Antai College of Economics

and Management (China), Waseda University (Pakistan), and Yonsei Business School (Korea).

She is an Independent Director of Kesoram Industries, part of the BK Birla Group of Companies in India. Dr. Kang is also a member of local business organizations, such as the Management Association of the Philippines (MAP), the Makati Business Club (MBC), the American Chamber of Commerce, and the British Chamber of Commerce, among others.

Dr. Kang was a Board member of the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB) for the maximum term of six years, during which she was elected by an international membership for a three-year term as Vice Chair, Chair, and Immediate Past Chair. AACSB is the world's largest and arguably the most prestigious business education alliance. Since its establishment over 100 years ago in 1916, no one from an Asian business school has ever been elected to take the critically important leadership role as the Chair of the International Board of AACSB.

In 2017, Dr. Kang received The Asia HRD Award for Contribution to Organization. This award is bestowed upon individuals who have built their success on innovative systems, processes, and practices that have impacted overall employee development and productivity with an accompanying effect on the bottom line. Dr. Kang also received the Brand Laureate Best Brands' International Brand Personality Award in 2018. With her leadership, AIM was given the 2019 Asia Pacific Entrepreneurship Award for Corporate Excellence in Education and Training for demonstrating sustainable growth, responsible leadership, and operational excellence. She was also awarded the 2021 Philippines Education Leadership Award, presented by the Asian Confederation of Businesses and endorsed by the World Federation of Academic and Educational Institutions, to recognize excellence in the application of leadership principles to education.

ATTY. JOSE PERPETUO M. LOTILLA, 68, Filipino, was elected to the Board on April 27, 2021. He is the Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee, the Vice Chairman of the Trust Committee, and a member of the Related Party Transactions Committee.

He is currently an Independent Director of PLC-Synergy Grid and Development Philippines, Inc. (since 2019), Philippine Commercial Capital, Inc. (since 2021), and Land Registration Systems, Inc. (since 2023). He is also the Chairman of Carabineros Development, Inc. (since 2019), the Corporate Secretary of Amber Kinetics Phil. (since 2019), and a Legal Consultant of San Miguel Corporation (since 2017). He is Dean of the School of Law of Manuel L. Quezon University (since 2023).

Atty. Lotilla is a member of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP) and a Special Adviser to the Roman Catholic Diocese of San Jose de Buenavista Antique. He served as Undersecretary for Legal Affairs and Undersecretary in charge of Civil Aviation at the Department of Transportation and Communications (2012-2015). He also served as government representative to the Board of PNOC Petrochemical Corporation for several years.

Prior to joining government, Atty. Lotilla was a Senior Partner at Sycip Salazar Feliciano and Hernandez Law Offices. He became a partner in the firm's Corporate, Special Projects and Banking, Finance and Securities Practice Groups in 1989. He was Corporate Secretary of GD Searle Philippines for many years. He was an Independent Director of Security Bank Corporation (2002-2012), SB Capital Investment Corporation (2004-2012), and Security Finance, Inc. (2010-2011). He was involved in major mergers and acquisitions, banking, finance, securities, and capital markets transactions in the Philippines.

He was a former President, Trustee, and Director of the Philippine Bar Association. He was also a former Chairman of the Committee on Bar Discipline and Governor for Western Visayas of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines. As a banking and finance lawyer, he

was rated as the sole band 1 Philippine lawyer for several years by Chambers until he retired from Sycip Law.

Atty. Lotilla graduated from Ateneo de Manila University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics and earned his degree in Bachelor of Laws from University of the Philippines.

NAPOLEON L. NAZARENO, 75, Filipino, was elected to the Board on April 25, 2017. He is the Chairman of the Related Party Transactions Committee, the Vice Chairman of the Information Security Risk Management Committee, and member of the Corporate Governance, Audit, and Risk Oversight Committees.

He is an Independent Director of Paymongo Philippines Inc. since 2023. He was a Member of the Supervisory Board of Rocket Internet (2014-2017), Trustee of Philippine Disaster Recovery Foundation, Inc. (2013-2015) and Ideaspace (2012-2015), President and Trustee of First Pacific Leadership Academy (2012-2015), and Chairman of the Board of Trustees and Board of Governors of the Asian Institute of Management (2011-2017).

Mr. Nazareno was the Chairman of several subsidiaries of PLDT and Smart, including PLDT Communications and Energy Ventures, Inc. (PCEV), ePLDT, Inc. (2013-2015), Digital Telecommunications Phils., Inc. (Digitel) (2012-2015), Digitel Mobile Philippines Inc. (Digitel Mobile) (2012-2015), Smart Broadband Inc. (2005-2015) and i-Contacts Corporation (2001-2015). He was the President and Chief Executive Officer of PLC-Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company (PLDT) (February 2004-2015), PLC-Smart Communications, Inc. (January 2000-2015), Connectivity Unlimited Resources Enterprise, Inc. (2008-2015), Aces Philippines Cellular Satellite Corporation (2000-2015), and PLDT Communications and Energy Ventures (2004-2011).

He likewise served as Director of PLC-Manila Electric Company, PLDT Global Corporation, Mabuhay Satellite Corporation, Rufino Pacific Tower Condominium, and Operation Smile. He was a non-Executive Director

of First Pacific, a Hong Kong Stock Exchange-listed company, and a Supervisory Board Member of Rocket Internet AG, a company which provides a platform for the rapid creation and scaling of consumer internet businesses outside the US and China. Mr. Nazareno's business experience spans several countries in over 40 years and his exposure cuts across a broad range of industries, namely packaging, bottling, petrochemicals, real estate and, in the last 16 years, telecommunications and information technology.

Mr. Nazareno received his Master's degree in Business Management from Asian Institute of Management, completed the INSEAD Executive Program of the European Institute of Business Administration in Fontainebleau, France, and was conferred a Doctor of Technology degree (Honoris Causa) by the University of San Carlos in Cebu City.

DR. STEPHEN G. TAN, 47, Filipino, was elected to the Board on May 7, 2024. He is the Vice Chairman of the Bank's Senior Credit Committee.

He is currently the President and Senior Pastor of Grace Christian Church of the Philippines. He has spoken at conferences, schools, and churches, throughout North America, Europe, and Asia and has served as a guest lecturer at several seminaries and Bible colleges.

Dr. Tan currently serves on several boards of non-profits and NGOs working toward community transformation such as Wycliffe Philippines (Chairman of the Board), Spartan Scholarships (since 2006), and Center for Community Transformation (since 2023), and educational institutions such as FEBIAS College of the Bible (since 2021), and Biblical Seminary of the Philippines (since 2022).

He previously worked as a management consultant for Deloitte Consulting, consistently ranked as a top performing analyst. He also worked at SBC Communications (now AT&T) as a Manager of Engineering Design and as a Research Assistant in the

Solid State Research Group of SMU, with a published article on Semiconductor Microbolometers in the prestigious IEEE journal.

Dr. Tan holds a Doctorate (research focusing on transformational leadership and change management) from Dallas Seminary and a Master of Theology (summa cum laude) degree from the same school. He also has a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering (cum laude) and a Bachelor's of Science in Mathematics (cum laude) from Southern Methodist University in Texas.

Corporate Secretary

ATTY. JOEL RAYMOND R. AYSON, 60, was elected Corporate Secretary on July 29, 2004.

He is a Partner in Quasha Law (since May 1998 to the present). He is a member of Integrated Bar of the Philippines, President and Trustee of the Philippine Bar Association, member of Immigration Lawyers Association of the Philippines and University of the Philippines Law Alumni Association. He is a Founding member of Students Law for Integrity and Democracy-UP College of Law and the UP Association of Political Science Majors.

Atty. Ayson is the Chairman of Unigrowth Resources & Development Corporation and President and Director of Dubor Backtrenmittel Und Apparatebau AG (Philippines), Inc., Vice President and Director of Amtel Trading Corporation and Chairman and President of Ceragon Networks (Philippines), Inc. He is a Director of Quo Vadis Palawan Resort, Inc., Parex Realty Corporation, Trevi Foundations Philippines, Inc., and Konika Minolta Marketing Services (Philippines), Inc., BioSystems Regents & Instruments Inc., Directors Think Tank Manila, Inc., Sound Business Holdings, Inc.

Atty. Ayson is also a Corporate Secretary and Director of IXSFORALL, Inc., Himlayang Pilipino, Inc., Himlayang Pilipino Plans, Inc., List International, Blue Sky Sea Resort Corp., Bohol Agro Marine Development Corp., Artbank

Holdings, Inc., Tambuli Development Corp., Metropolitan Philippines Resort Corporation and Corporate Secretary of Lapu Lapu Resort Development, Inc., Bohol Resort Dev., Inc., Lapu Lapu Resort, Nexlogic Telecommunications Network, Inc., SELC-Global Center Philippines Corporation. He is a Resident Agent of Ceragon Network (HK) Ltd., Medical Services of America Inc., Tanis Food Tec BV, Wagenborg Shipping Holdings BV, Dubor RHQ, OTV France Philippines, and Rademaker B.V.

He was the Treasurer and Vice President/Director of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, Makati City Chapter (from 2001-2009) before he assumed his position as President (from 2009 to 2011). He was the Treasurer of Instoremedia Philippines, Inc. His practice areas are Corporate Law, Civil Litigation, Administrative law, Immigration Law, Insurance Law, Regulatory, General Practice and Special Projects.

Atty. Ayson graduated Cum Laude with a degree in Political Science and took post graduate studies of Bachelor of Laws at the University of the Philippines.

Board of Advisors

ANASTASIA Y. DY, 66, Filipino, was appointed as Senior Advisor to the Board effective April 27, 2021. She was a Director of the Bank (1996-2021) and was Vice Chairperson (2018-2021) prior to her appointment as Senior Advisor. Ms. Dy was the Bank's Corporate Treasurer (1994-September 2004) and Executive Director (September 2004-April 2018).

Ms. Dy is a Director of Ponderosa Leather Goods, Co., Inc. (since 1995). She is a Trustee of Tany Foundation, Inc., Precept Ministries International of the Phil. Islands, CCF Life Academy Foundation Inc., CCT KMMC Inc., Kaibigan Ministry Inc., Center for Community Transformation Inc. and President and Trustee of Security Bank Foundation, Inc.

She graduated from University of the Philippines with a degree in Business Administration and earned units for a Master's degree in Business Administration from De La Salle University.

JAMES JK HUNG, 77, Taiwanese, was appointed as Senior Advisor to the Board effective April 27, 2021. He was a Director of Security Bank from April 1990 to April 2021.

He is the Chairman of Asia Securities Global Group (Hong Kong, since 1993) and Xingya Real Estate Development Co. (China, since 1993). He was a Director in Templeton Emerging Markets Trust Placements (1989-1999), Taiwan Index Fund Limited (1991-2003), and Franklin Sealand Fund Management Co. Ltd (2012-January 2018).

Executive and Senior Management

ARNOLD Q. BENGCO, 52, Filipino, is Executive Vice President and Financial Markets Segment Head. He is a member of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities, People Empowerment, SBC Retirement, Credit, and Sustainability Committees.

He is the Chairman of SB Equities and Director of SB Capital Investment Corporation since May 2023. Prior to this, He was the President of Old Sun Cap Inc (Back Alley Barbershop) from 2022 to 2023; Treasury Technical Consultant of Temasek Holdings Singapore (Trusted Services Subsidiary) from 2021 to 2023; Emerging Markets FX Head of Barclays Bank PLC Singapore from 2018 to 2019; Treasury Trading Management Vice President of OCBC Bank Singapore from 2016 to 2017; Portfolio Manager of Dymon Asia Capital Singapore from 2013 to 2015. He also served in various positions in Citibank NA Singapore from 1999 to 2013. He also worked as FX Trader in Citibank NA Philippines from 1996 to 1999 and Far East Bank and Trust Co. from 1992 to 1994.

He graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Applied Mathematics (Actuarial Science) in De La Salle University and earned his Master's degree in Business Management in Asian Institute of Management.

Resigned 2/1/2025

NERISSA GLORIA C. BERBA, 55, Filipino, is Executive Vice President and Group Head/Chief People Officer of Human Capital Management. She is a member of the Bank's Integrity, Outsourcing, Sustainability, People Empowerment, and SBC Retirement Committees. She is also the Chairperson of the Bank's Occupational Safety and Health Committee.

Prior to this, she was Senior Vice President and Head of Human Resources of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (2018-2019); HR Director/Country Head of Deutsche Bank (2015-2018); HR Leader in Asia in General Electric (2010-2015); Vice President-Talent Acquisition/Career Management in the Bank of the Philippine Islands (February 2010-August 2010); Senior Vice President and Head of HR in GE Money Bank (2006-2010); First Vice President and Senior Human Relationship Manager in Standard Chartered Bank (2004-2006); Senior Business HR Manager in Philips Electronics and Lighting Inc. (2003-2004); Associate/Human Resource Manager in Bo'Le` Associated Ltd. (2000-2003); and Human Resource Manager in New Zealand Milk Products, Phils. (1999-2000).

She graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Psychology from Assumption College.

LESLIE Y. CHAM, 59, Filipino, is Executive Vice President and Head of the Branch Banking Group (since October 1, 2008). He is a member of the Bank's People Empowerment, Occupational Safety & Health, and Anti-Money Laundering & Counter Financing of Terrorism Committees.

He was a Director of SB Finance, Inc., formerly known as Security Bank Savings Corporation (from 2012 to 2020).

He has over 25 years of work experience and has extensive exposure in the fields of Sales, Distribution, Wealth Management, International Banking, Trust and Investment services, and Bancassurance. Before joining the Bank, he served as Senior Vice President and Head of Sales and Distribution of Chinatrust Phils. Commercial Bank Corp. until September 2008. He served in various

positions in other institutions, including First Vice President of Standard Chartered Bank (from 1999 to 2003), Vice President of Philippine Commercial International Bank (1997-1999), and Vickers Ballas Asset Management LTD PTE (1995-1997). He was an Assistant Vice President of Citytrust Banking Corporation (1987-1995).

He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce, Major in Marketing Management from De La Salle University and completed with Distinction the one-year course of the Trust Institute Foundation of the Philippines.

LUZ PILAR U. DE GUZMAN, 49, Filipino, is Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer. She is a member of the Integrity, Sustainability, and Outsourcing Committees. She is also the Vice Chairperson of the Product Committee.

Ms. De Guzman brings with her 26 years of work experience from Standard Chartered Bank Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hong Kong. Prior to joining the Bank, she had well-rounded exposure in risk management for retail and wholesale banking. Her most recent assignment was as Managing Director and Global Head of Business Banking Risk of Standard Chartered Bank.

She is a Certified Public Accountant, Certified Credit Risk Professional and Chartered Financial Analyst. She graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration and Accountancy from University of the Philippines, Quezon City.

LUCOSE T. ERALIL, 56, Indian, is Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer. Prior to this, he was the Enterprise Technology and Operations Segment Head from June 28, 2022 to February 29, 2024. He is a member of the Bank's People Empowerment, Transformation and Technology, Enterprise Control Board, and Product Committees.

Mr. Eralil brings with him 30 years of work experience from Helius Technologies Pte. Ltd., AlphaEI Enterprises Pte. Ltd., Credit Suisse, and NIIT Ltd. He has extensive exposure in the fields of cross-segment banking, product architecture, and transformation management. Prior to joining the Bank, he was a Director, Consulting and Advisory for Helius Technologies Pte. Ltd. Prior to Helius Technologies, he was a Managing Director at Credit Suisse, where he was the Global Head of Technology Operations and member of the Global Technology Operations and a member of the Global Technology Management Team.

He graduated with an Advanced Diploma in Systems Management from National Institute of Information Technology, has Post Graduate Diplomas in Digital Business, Innovation & Design Thinking from the Emeritus Institute of Management and holds the following certifications: Big Data Analytics and Data Science Foundation, Microsoft Product Specialist, Prince 2 Foundation, and Blockchain for Technical Executives.

GINA S. GO, 64, Filipino, is Executive Vice President and Sr. Adviser to the President & Head of Remedial Management Division (since September 9, 2024). Prior to this, she was the Chief Risk Officer from December 2017 to September 8, 2024. She is a member of the Bank's Asset Disposal and Sub-Committee of Commercial Banking Group.

She was the President of Security Bank Savings Corporation (now known as SB Finance, Inc.) from February 2012-2016. Prior to this, she was Chief Risk Officer of the Bank (2006-2011) and Head of Remedial Management Division (2000-2005). Prior to joining the Bank in September 2000, she was connected with Equitable where she accumulated 20 years of solid credit experience, having assumed various PCI Bank responsibilities in their Corporate Banking, Middle Market Lending and Specialized Financial Services Divisions.

She graduated from the University of the Philippines with a Bachelor's degree in Business Economics and a Master's degree in Business Administration.

JOSELITO E. MAPE, 61, Filipino, is Executive Vice President and Special Adviser to the Chairman (since February 1, 2023). Prior to this, he was the Chief Administrative Officer from February 2020 to January 2023 and was the Chief Financial Officer from January 2012 to January 31, 2020.

He is the Bank's Chairman of Integrity, and Outsourcing Committees, and a member of the SBC Retirement Committee.

He is a Director of Mitsubishi Motors Finance Philippines, Inc. effective October 29, 2024. He is also a Director of SB Equities, Inc. (since May 2015) and SB Forex, Inc. (since July 2003), and Director/Treasurer of SB Rental Corporation (since May 2014). He is the Treasurer of SBM Leasing, Inc. (since 2011) and Security Finance and Leasing, Inc., and Trustee/Treasurer of Security Bank Foundation, Inc. (since April 2009). He is the Treasurer of Tany Foundation (since October 2018) and an Independent Director of Cityland for Social Progress Foundation, Inc. (since January 2018).

He was a Director of Security Land Corporation (from 2010 to 2015) and SB Finance, Inc. (from 2018 to 2020). Prior to joining the Bank in July 1996, he was a Senior Manager of Cityland Development Corporation's Financial Management Services Division.

He is a Certified Public Accountant and graduated from the University of Santo Tomas (Cum Laude) with a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce, Major in Accounting.

EDUARDO M. OLBES, 54, Filipino, is Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. He was Executive Vice President for the Wholesale Banking Segment until January 31, 2020. He is the Chairman of Sustainability and Product Committees, and the Vice Chairman of the Assets & Liabilities Committees. He is also a member of the People Empowerment, Asset Disposal, Enterprise Control Board, Transformation and Technology and SBC Retirement Committees.

He was the Chairman of SB Rental Corporation (until May 2020) and SBM Leasing, Inc. (until May 2021). He was Chairman of SB Equities, Inc. from 2010 to 2022. He was Director of SB Capital Investment Corporation from 2010 to 2022. He is a member of the Financial Executives of the Philippines (since November 2010), the Management Association of the Philippines (since December 2010) and Philippine Interpretations Committee (since September 2020). He is also a Trustee of the SBC Retirement Plan (since 2011).

Prior to joining the Bank in June 2010, he held various positions in Citibank N.A. (Philippines) Global Banking Unit (2006-2010) including his last position as Director responsible for the local corporate unit under Citi's Global Corporate & Investment Bank. Between 2003 and 2006, he was a restructuring advisor to various Philippine-based corporates. Previously, he worked in the Investment Banking Division of Morgan Stanley & Co. in New York (2000-2003) and the Investment Banking Division of Bear Stearns & Co. Inc. in New York (1997-2000). He also worked in several areas within investment banking across various geographies and industries, including the Global Communications and Media and Global Retail and Consumer groups.

He holds a Master's degree in Finance and Management from the Leonard N. Stern School of Management, New York University and a Bachelor's degree, Major in Economics, from the University of California, Berkeley.

JOHN CARY L. ONG, 51, Filipino, is Executive Vice President and Wholesale Banking Segment Head. He was the Transaction Banking Group/Channel Network Head from May 2020 to July 2023. He is a member of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities, People Empowerment, Anti-Money Laundering & Counter Financing of Terrorism, Sustainability Committees and Vice Chairperson Chairman of Credit Committee, Sub-Committees for Corporate Banking and Commercial Banking Groups.

He is also assigned as Chairman of SBM Leasing, Inc. and SB Rental Corporation; Director of SB Capital Investment

Corporation and, member of Engagement Underwriting Committee and act as SBC Representative in BancNet.

Prior to this, he was Head of Transaction Banking Center of Union Bank of the Philippines (2016-April 2020); Country Head, Treasury and Trade Solutions (2013-2016) and Client Sales Management Head (2011-2013) in Citibank N.A.; Head of Trade Finance and Cash Management for Corporates (2006-2011); Head of Operations (2005); and Head of Global Markets Operations (2003-2005) in Deutsche Bank AG Manila; and Senior Banking Consultant in Misys International Banking Systems (2000-2003).

He has extensive exposure in the fields of Electronic Payments, Transaction Banking, Treasury, Trade Finance, and Fixed Income Instruments.

He graduated Cum Laude with a Bachelor's degree in Legal Management from the Ateneo de Manila University.

RAHUL S. RASAL, 57, Indian, is Executive Vice President and Retail Banking Segment Head. He is a member of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities, and People Empowerment Committees. He is also a Director of Mitsubishi Motors Finance Philippines, Inc. effective October 29, 2024

Prior to joining the Bank, he held such various positions as Chief Operating Officer & Executive Vice President at Future Generali India Life (2018-2021); Managing Director at Citibank NA (1995-2017).

He graduated with a degree in Engineering and earned his Master's degree in Management Studies from Jamnalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies at the University of Mumbai, India.

JUICHI UMENO

For a full profile, refer to page 190.

SANJIV VOHRA

For full profile, refer to page 191.

JASON T. ANG, 54, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Branch Banking Visayas and Mindanao Distribution Head since January 1, 2024.

He joined the Bank in 2007 as First Vice President and Area Head for Visayas and Mindanao and became Region 4 Head under Branch Banking Group until December 31, 2023. Prior to this, he was Vice President and Region Head of International Exchange Bank (1996-2007). Previously, he was with Citytrust Banking Corporation where he held various positions (1991-1996).

He graduated from the Ateneo de Davao University with a Bachelor of Science and Commerce degree, Major in Accounting.

RONALD I. AUSTRIA, 53, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Branch Banking Luzon Distribution Head since January 1, 2024. He joined the Bank in November 2009 as First Vice President and Area Head and became the Region 2 Head under Branch Banking Group until December 31, 2023.

Prior to this, he served in various positions in Standard Chartered Bank (1999-2008), PCI Bank (1996-1999), Far East Bank and Trust Company (1995-1996), and Citytrust Banking Group (1992-1995).

He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from the Ateneo de Manila University.

STEPHEN JOHN BELL, 56, British, is Senior Vice President and Transformation Head (since July 1, 2024). Prior to this, he was the Channel Network Head under Payment Channel Division from August 2, 2021, to June 2024.

Before joining Security Bank, he held various positions including Director at PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC) Vietnam (2018-2021); Partner at KPISOFT (Malaysia)

(2017-2018); Head of Technology (2013-2016) and Senior Program Director (2011-2013) at ANZ Regional Office APEA (Singapore); Global Head of Product at ANZ Group (Australia) (2009-2011); Global Head of the Program Management Office (PMO) and Head of Asia Product at HSBC Hong Kong (1998-2009); Assistant Vice President at Bank of America (London & Hong Kong) (1994-1998); and Assistance Manager for Electronic Banking and Branch Banking roles at Lloyds Bank in London (1986-1994).

He completed the UK General Certification of Secondary Education from Shenfield Comprehensive.

MARLETTE P. BRODETT, 53, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Branch Banking Franchise Distribution Head since January 1, 2024. She joined the Bank in 2004 as Senior Assistant Vice President and Area Business Manager and became Region 3 Head under Branch Banking Group until December 31, 2023.

Prior to joining the Bank, she was Vice President and Region Head in Maybank Philippines, Inc. (2003-2004); First Assistant Vice President in Asiatrust Development Bank (2000-2003); and Branch Head with the Bank of the Philippine Islands (1992-2000).

She graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Communication Arts from Miriam College.

ABIGAIL MARIE D. CASANOVA, 50, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and SB Finance, Inc.'s President & CEO since April 2020.

She joined the Bank in 2015 as First Vice President. Her last position with the Bank was heading the Consumer Business and Operations Group.

She has extensive exposure in the various areas of the credit cycle for consumer finance, small business loans, and credit cards. She has held key management roles in multinational and domestic banks like Citibank, GE Money, and BDO.

She earned a masters-level Post Graduate Diploma in Global Business at the University of Oxford and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Economics (Cum Laude) from the University of the Philippines. She is also a certified Six Sigma Black Belt.

CHARLES MALVIN T. CHING, 47, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer. He is Vice Chairman of the Asset Disposal Committee and a member of the Bank's Product, and Outsourcing Committees. He is also a Director of SB Rental Corporation and Chairman of the 6776 Condominium Corporation.

Prior to joining the Bank, he was the Director/Chief Operating Officer and headed various units such as Legal Entity Close Manila, Head Office and Branch Reporting at Deutsche Bank Group (2013-2021). He also held various roles at Citibank N.A. ROHQ across 2005 to 2013, with last role as Senior Vice President and Corporate Reporting Production Head.

He graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Management Engineering from Ateneo de Manila University.

ANNA CHRISTINA M. CHINJEN, 53, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer. She is the Chairman of the Anti-Money Laundering & Counter financing of Terrorism Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Sustainability Committee, and member of the Outsourcing, Product and Integrity Committees.

She is a Director of the Association of Bank Compliance Officers, Inc. (ABCOMP) and member of the Bankers Institute of the Philippines (BAIPHIL).

She has 22 years of work experience, with extensive exposure in the field of financial crime compliance, risk management, corporate banking, and payment and cash management implementation.

Prior to joining the Bank, she was with The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited in various positions including Senior Vice President for Wholesale Banking & Markets Advisory Lead for Financial Crimes Compliance (2017-2019), Anti-Money Laundering Lead (2016-2017), Global Standards Execution Lead (2013-2016), Chief Risk & Administration Officer (2012-2013), Strategy, Planning & Business Management (2009-2012), Vice President for Operations, Solutions and Support (2006-2009), Assistant Vice President and Relationship Manager (2003-2006), Head of Implementation - Payments and Cash Management (2001-2003), Relationship Manager for Non-Borrowing Companies (2000-2001), and Resident Manager (1999-2000).

She graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from the University of the Philippines Diliman. She earned her Master's degree in Business Administration from the same university.

ARISTOTLE I. CRUZ, 53, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Senior Relationship Manager/Team Head 1 under Corporate Banking Group.

Prior to joining the Bank in 2004, he held various positions in Metrobank & Trust Company (2002-2004), Global Business Bank (2000-2002), Bank of the Philippine Islands (2000-2005), Far East Bank & Trust Company (1995-2000), First Bank (1994-1995), and Citibank (1993-1994).

He graduated with a degree in Economics from De La Salle University and earned his Master's degree in Business Administration from the Ateneo Graduate School of Business.

CRISELDA Q. DE SAGUN-MADRID, 42, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Data Science & AI COE Head under Enterprise Data Office.

Prior to joining the Bank, she held the position of Vice President at Metrobank Bank & Trust Company (2018-2023). She also held the position in Vitamin Shoppe

Industries as Distribution Analyst from 2012 to 2014 and as Manager of Inventory Control Accuracy from 2015 to 2017; General Manager under Brightcloud, Incorporated from 2008 to 2012; Junior Associate under Mitchell Madison Group from 2005 to 2008.

She graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration and Accountancy from University of the Philippines, Diliman and earned her Master's degree in Business Analytics from New York University, Stern School of Business.

AMANECI GRACE R. DE SILVA, 48, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Shared Services CTO under ITG – Change the Bank Group. She is an advisory member of the Enterprise Control Board Committee.

Prior to joining the Bank, she worked with Banco de Oro Unibank Incorporated for 10 years from January 2013 to June 2023. She also held a various position in Chartis Technology and Operations Management Group from 2006 to 2012; Avon Cosmetics, Incorporated from 2001 to 2006; Systems Standards, Incorporated from 1999 to 2001; Bayan Telecommunications as Account Specialist last 1999.

She graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Electronics and Communication Engineering from Saint Louis University.

JONATHAN C. DIOKNO, 51, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Cash Management Head under Deposits Business Division.

He has extensive exposure in the fields of cash management services, remittance origination, and retail banking. Prior to joining the Bank in February 2019, he was First Senior Vice President and Global Filipino Banking Head of Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation (2017-2019). He served in various positions in Banco de Oro (2001-2016), Citibank N.A. (1999-2001), Standard Chartered Bank (1997-1999), and the Bank of the Philippine Islands/Citytrust Banking Corporation (1994-1997).

He graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from the University of the Philippines.

MA. PAZ VICTORIA R. GONZALEZ, 57, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Head of Secured Lending. She was assigned as the Mortgage Banking Head from 2015 to 2023 before her current role.

Prior to joining Security Bank, she has worked in various bank industries for 20 years before joining Security Bank where she held several position from BDO Unibank (2009-2010), GE Money Bank (2007-2009), Philippine Savings Bank (2000-2006), Solid Bank (1996-2000) and Bank of Commerce (1990-1996)

She graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Commerce major in Marketing Management from De La Salle University.

IRENE E. GUBAN, 48, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Head of Retail Strategy and Analytics Group.

Prior to joining the Bank, she worked with Eastwest Banking Corporation as Auto Credit Policy & Consumer Lending Cluster Risk Support Head (2016-2018), Standard Chartered Bank as Credit Risk Head (2009-2016), GE Money Bank as Portfolio Analytics Head (2008-2009), Standard Chartered Bank as Credit Risk Manager (2006-2008), Optimum PTE Solutions as Analyst (2006), and Globe Telecom as Senior Credit Specialist (1996-2006).

She graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Mathematics from University of the Philippines, Los Banos and earned her Master's degree in Business Administration from Ateneo de Manila Graduate School of Business.

CRISTINA V. HENSON, 60, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Operations Head. She is a member of the Bank's Product, Anti-Money Laundering & Counter

Financing of Terrorism, and Occupational Safety and Health Committees.

She joined the Bank as Bookkeeper in 1988 and assumed various positions in branches and operations, including Service Channels & Support Division Head and Branch Banking Operations Group Deputy Head until her appointment as First Vice President and Operations Head in 2019.

She graduated from Holy Angel University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting.

DAVID PETER B. HOLMES, 49, British, is Senior Vice President and Branch and Operations Transformation Head.

Mr. Holmes brings with him 26 years of work experience from Metrobank, Citibank, Royal Mint, and Nesbits. He has extensive exposure in the fields of retail, operations, customer service, and transaction banking. Prior to joining the Bank, his most recent assignment was as Branch Operations Head for Metrobank.

He graduated with a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Ancient History from Bristol University, United Kingdom. He also completed his Master's degree in Business Administration from Cranfield School of Management, United Kingdom.

ORENCIO ANDRE P. IBARRA III, 51, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Treasurer. He is the Chairman of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities Committee.

Prior to this, he was the First Vice President and Head of the ALM and Trading Division. He joined the Bank as Manager in 2000 and assumed various positions in the Treasury Group before he assumed the position of Chief Dealer in 2013. He was also ACI Philippines (The Financial Markets Association Inc.) President in 2017, Vice President in 2016, Secretary in 2015 and a member of the Board of Directors from 2014-2017.

He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Management Economics from the Ateneo de Manila University and a Master's degree in Business Management from the Asian Institute of Management.

YOSHIMASA ITAKA, 49, Japanese, is Senior Vice President and Senior Relationship Manager/Team Head – Japan Desk of the Corporate Banking Group.

Before joining Security Bank, he held various positions at MUFG Bank, Ltd., Ho Chi Minh City (from 2019-2021) and MUFG Bank Brasil, Ltd. (from 2015-2019). He rose through the ranks at the Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (2006-2015) and started his career at the Bank of UFJ (1999-2005).

He completed his degree in Environmental Engineering from Kyoto University.

SOHEL H. KANCHWALA, 59, Indian, is Senior Vice President and Head of Collections Department under Risk Management Group.

Prior to joining the Bank he was Senior Consultant for Kuwait Finance House (2019); Senior Vice President for First Abu Dhabi Bank (2017-2018); Director for Citibank N.A. Mumbai (2010-2017); Region Head for Quattro Risk Management Services (2007-2010); Senior Managing Consultant for Mastercard Worldwide-Advisors (2003-2007); Credit and Risk Operations Head for Citibank N.A. Manila (1998-2003); Senior Manager for Saudi American Bank (Citigroup) (1994-1997); Manager for Citibank N.A. India (1990-1994).

He completed his Bachelor's degree in Commerce from Kishinchad Chellaram College and his Diploma in Business Management (Finance) from Sydenham Institute of Management and Research. He earned his Master's degree in Management Studies (Marketing) from Chetana's Ramprasad Khandelwal Institute of Management and Research.

JEFFERSON T. KO, 49, Singaporean, is Senior Vice President and Head of Investment Solutions Group. He is a Director of SB Equities, Inc. since May 2023.

Prior to joining the Bank, he was Head of Market Sales Group for China Banking Corporation (2021-2022). He was also Consultant at China Banking Corporation (2020), Director of Market Sales under NORD/LB Singapore (2015-2017), Senior Director and Head of Structured Products and FX under Maybank Singapore (2013-2015), Director, Structured Products under DZ Bank AG Singapore (2007-2013), Vice President, Structured Products under ING Bank NV Singapore (2004-2007) and Vice President, Sales Under ING Bank NV Manila (1997-2004).

He graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Management Engineering from Ateneo de Manila University.

KIM O. LIM, 52, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Region Head of Region 1 – West Metro Manila under the Branch Banking Group.

He joined the bank in 2013 as Vice President/Area Head (2013-2017), became Vice President/Region Head in 2017 and First Vice President/Region Head in 2018.

Prior to joining the Bank, he held the position of Retail Branch Head and Area Head (2011-2013) and Retail Branch Head (2010-2011) under Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation Savings Bank. He also held the position of District Manager (2009-2010), Business Manager (2007-2009), Relationship Officer and OIC (2006-2007) and Relationship Officer (2006) under Citibank Savings Incorporation, Customer Service Head (2003-2006), Senior Personal Bank (2002-2003), Reserved Assistant (2000-2002), Policy Analyst (2000), Control Assistant (1995-1999) and Bank Statement Clerk (1993-1995) under Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation.

He graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce, majoring in Accounting from Zamboanga A.E. College.

MA. CARMENCITA R. LOPEZ, 59, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Head of Trust and Asset Management Group. She is a member of the Trust Committee.

She started to work with the Bank as Department Head of Account Management & Servicing Division last 2022. Prior to this, she worked with 1st Ebank Corp as Senior Manager (1994-2002). She graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Commerce major in Business Management from De La Salle University.

PRAKASH SUDHAKAR MAHAJAN, 52, Indian, is Senior Vice President and Corp & FMS CTO under ITC-Change Bank Group. He is an advisory member of the Enterprise Control Board Committee.

Prior joining the Bank, He held positions as Digital Vice President from NSEIT Limited (2019-2022). He also worked with Helios Technologies Limited (2018-2019), Indus Software Technologies Private Limited (2014-2018), Sakal Media Group (2013-2014), S1 Services, India (2005-2012), Indus Software, India (2002-2005), Intermedia Interactive Solutions, India (2001-2002), Octon Technologies Limited (1998-2001), Ajay Metachem Limited (1997-1998). He has extensive exposure in the fields of project management and digital transformation.

He graduated with Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering from Walchand College, India and holds various certifications.

YVONNE JOANNA P. MARCELO, 54, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Head of Corporate Banking Group. She is a member of the Bank's Credit Committee and Sub-Committee for Corporate Banking Group.

She joined the Bank in 2001. Prior to her current role, she was a Team Head and Senior Relationship Manager in Corporate Banking Group. She has extensive experience in corporate and project finance in infrastructure, real estate, power and energy, utilities, mining, and other industries. She was Relationship Manager in Far

East Bank and Trust Company (1996-2000), Assistant Manager in Union Bank of the Philippines (1995-1996), and Management Trainee and Pro-Manager in Bank of Commerce (1991-1994).

She graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Economics from the University of the Philippines and earned units for a Master's degree in Business Administration from the Ateneo de Manila University.

JIRI MATOUSEK, 37, Czech, is Senior Vice President and Retail Transformation Head of the Retail Banking Segment.

He first joined Security Bank as Consultant in 2021 and was Director for Asia and the Pacific at Adastra Business Consulting S.R.O. in Czech Republic (2011-2021).

He completed his general education with specialization in German from Gymnázium Na Pražačce; his Master's in Mathematical and Computer Modelling from Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic; and Mathematical Modelling from the University of Hamburg in Germany.

PATRICK M. MENESES, 50, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Chief Data Officer of Enterprise Data Office.

Prior to joining the Bank, he was the Chief Data and Analytics Officer with MDI Novare (2021-2022). He also held the position of ASEAN Director of Business Solutions under SAS Institute Singapore (2018-2021), Senior Engineering Manager under General Motors (2012-2018), Senior Technical Program Manager under Electronic Arts (2010-2012), Senior Technical Manager under SUN Microsystem (1999-2009), Project Manager under Hewlett-Packard (1997-1999) and Operations Manager under UNILAB (1996-1997).

As an Advanced Analytics Platform Principal at General Motors Company in Austin, Texas, he designed, built, and maintained an Enterprise Data and Analytic service. Lastly, he has extensive experience with Enterprise Data Warehouse builds and roles across

other big technology companies in Silicon Valley such as Sun Microsystems and Hewlett Packard. Prior to that, he attended Purdue University at West Lafayette, Indiana, with a focus on Business Management and Communications.

JUAN A. MESTAS, 42, Peruvian, is Senior Vice President and Strategy, Architecture and Platform Head (since March 2024). Prior to this, he was the Architecture & Integration Head under ITG – Change the Bank Group from February 2023 to February 2024 and was assigned as IT – Central API Team Head from September 2022 to January 2023. He is an advisory member of the Enterprise Control Board Committee.

Prior to joining the Bank, he was the Group Head of Enterprise Architecture and Platform under Group 42, UAE (2021-2022), He also held the position of Managing Director under PricewaterhouseCoopers, Singapore (2020), Enterprise Architecture Lead under United Overseas Bank Limited (UOB) Group Bank, Singapore (2017-2019), Senior Manager and Digital Architecture under Allied Irish Banks PLC (AIB Bank) Ireland (2016-2017), Architecture Manager under Deloitte & Touche Europe, the Middle East, and Africa (EMEA) (2011-2016), Regional Director of Microsoft LatAm (2007-2011), Software Architect under Banco Financiero (2004-2006), Oracle HLR Architect under Sixbell, Chile (2002-2004) and Senior Software Engineer under SONDA, Peru (1999-2000).

He graduated with an Engineering degree from Ricardo Palma University in Peru. He also earned his Master's degree in Computer Software Engineering from University of Tarapaca in Chile and holds various certifications.

MARIA MARGARITA R. MIRABUENO, 52, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Wealth Relationship Management Group Head since August 2024. She joined the bank as Wealth Management Head and First Vice President in 2015.

Prior to joining the Bank, she held the position of Citigold Head (2011-2014) and Investment Specialist (2004-2010). She also held the position of Investment Officer under Chinatrust (Philippines) (1999-2002), Investment Officer under ALL Asia Capital & Trust Corporation (1998) and Marketing Assistant under Metrobank (1993-1997).

She completed her Bachelor of Arts degree in Interdisciplinary Studies and her master's degree in Business Administration from Ateneo De Manila University.

JORGE LINDLEY S. ONG, 52, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Head of Commercial Banking Group. He is a member of the Bank's Credit Committee and Sub-Committee for Commercial Banking Group.

He joined the Bank in 2007. He was the Head of Kalookan and North Metro Banking Center. Prior to joining the Bank, he was a Senior Relationship Manager in BDO Unibank (1995-2007).

He graduated from the University of Santo Tomas with a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce.

RAHUL M. SADARANGANI, 44, Indian, is Senior Vice President and Enterprise Transformation Head.

Prior joining the Bank, he held position as Executive Director with Morgan Stanley Advantage Services Private Limited (2021-2023). He used to work also with Arcon Techsolutions Private Limited as Chief Technology Officer (2019-2021); Nuvama Wealth and Investment Limited as Associate Director (2017-2019); SMFG India Credit Company Limited as Senior Vice President (2014-2017); Credit Suisse Business Analytics Private Limited as Vice President (2013-2014); Deutsche Bank Group as Vice President (2006-2013).

He graduated with Bachelor of Commerce from JAI Hind College and earned his higher diploma in software from Aptech Computer Education.

MA. PATRICIA N. TAN, 50, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer (since March 1, 2024). She was the Head of Customer Segmentation Group from July 16, 2021, to February 29, 2024.

Prior to joining the Bank in 2013, she served as OFW Segment Head of Philippine National Bank (2006-2013), Marketing Head of Globe Telecom (2004-2006), and Cards Marketing Head of Union Bank of the Philippines (1997-2004).

She graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Management of Financial Institutions from De La Salle University.

DENNIS M. TANGONAN, 49, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer under ITG – Run the Bank Group. He is an advisory member of the Enterprise Control Board Committee.

Prior joining the Bank, he worked with Banco De Oro Unibank from 2010 to 2023; Citibank from 2007 to 2009, UOB Singapore from 2005 to 2006. He has extensive exposure in the field of design and architecture, project delivery, operations management, and technology transformation.

He graduated with Bachelor of Science in Computer Science from University of Saint Louis and he earned his Master's in Business Administration – Executive from Ateneo de Manila University.

HIROFUMI UMENO, 48, Japanese, is Senior Vice President and MUFG Business Development Head. He is a member of the Bank's Sustainability Committee.

Prior to joining the Bank, he held the position of Managing Director (2019-2022) and Director (2018-2019) under Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group Bank, Limited, Singapore. He also held the position of Senior Manager (2012-2018), Manager (2007-2012) and Officer (2000-2001) under The Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, Limited.

He earned his degree in School of Policy Studies from Kwansai Gakuin University (Hyogo, Japan).

MYLA R. UNTALAN, 54, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Head of Retail Channels Group.

Prior to joining the Bank, she brings with her 30 years of work experience from BDO Unibank, RCBC Bankard, AIG Credit Card Company Philippines and Solidbank Corporation. She has well-rounded exposure in digital transformation, data and analytics, project management and business process engineering. Her most recent assignment was as Senior Vice President and Data Protection Officer at BDO Unibank.

She graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Commerce major in Accounting from University of Sto. Tomas, Manila.

MARIS LOU S. VELICARIA, 52, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Retail Credit Operations Head.

Prior joining the Bank, she held various positions in Philippine Savings Bank including Vice President and Collections and Remedial Management Division Head (2015-2016) and Credit Administration Group Head (2012-2015); Assistant Vice President and Division Head (2008-2012); Senior Manager and Division Head (2006-2008); Manager and Division Head (2004-2006); Senior assistant Manager and Division Head (2001-2004) of Credit Administration Group. She also held position in Development Bank of Singapore, Philippines as Senior Assistant Manager and Credit Department Unit Head (2000-2001), Assistant Manager and Credit Administration Credit Officer (1997-2000), Official Assistant and Consumer Business and Loans Group Credit Officer (1996-1997) and Staff and Consumer Business and Loans Group Credit Investigator (1995) at CityTrust Banking Corporation.

She graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Arts in Philippine Studies from University of the Philippines.

BALAJI VIJAYAN, 56, Indian, is Senior Vice President and Retail and Business Banking Risk Management Head (since September 1, 2024). Prior to this, he was the Head of the Retail Credit Risk Management Division from August 2020 to August 2024.

Prior to joining the Bank, he held various positions including Advisor to Retail Risk Directorate of Bank Mandiri-Indonesia (2015-2020); Director and Risk Head for Middle East-Consumer Bank of Citibank N.A.-UAE (2007-2014); Vice President and Risk Head for Bank of Handlowy - Consumer Bank of Citibank N.A.-Poland (2004-2007); Vice President and Risk Head in ABN Amro Bank in Taiwan and Indonesia (1999-2003); Vice President and Credit Policy Head in Citibank N.A.-Indonesia (1997-1999); various positions in Citibank N.A.-India (1990-1996); Account Executive in Ogilvy & Mather Direct in India (1989); and Marketing Executive in Wipro Systems in India (1988). He has extensive exposure in the field of retail credit and fraud risk.

He earned his Master's degree in Management from BITS Pilani, India.

JOHN DAVID G. YAP, 47, Singaporean, is Senior Vice President and Segment Head of the Business Banking Segment. He is a member of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities Committee.

Prior to joining the Bank, he was based in Singapore and held regional leadership roles at Grab Finance (2019-2020), United Overseas Bank (2015-2019); Fullerton Financial Holdings (2010-2015); and Standard Chartered Bank (2005-2010). He started his career in IT in the Philippines from 1999-2003.

He completed his Bachelor of Science degree in Management Information Systems from Ateneo de Manila University. He earned his Master's degree in Business Administration from Nanyang Technological University.

PRICE EDWARD C. YAP, 51, Singaporean, is Senior Vice President and Treasury Sales Head and Officer-in-Charge of the Financial Markets Segment since February 1, 2025. He is a member of the Bank's Sustainability, SBC Retirement, and Assets & Liabilities Committees. Prior to joining the Bank in 2016, he accumulated 22 years of work experience from Mitsubishi UFJ Securities (Singapore), Ltd. (2011-2015); held various positions in Citigroup, Inc. (2000-2011); and Solid Bank Corporation (1997-2000).

He graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Management, major in Legal Management from the Ateneo de Manila University. He earned his Master's degree in Business Administration from the Ateneo Graduate School of Business.

MALCOLM C. YOW, 46, Australian, is Senior Vice President and Retail CTO under ITG – Change the Bank Group. He is an advisory member of the Enterprise Control Board Committee.

Prior to joining the Bank, he held the position of Centre Director under Vietnam Software Development Centre Co. LTD/Vietnam (2020-2022). He also held the position of Senior Consultant, Vietnam Delivery Centre under Hays Talent Solutions Contracted to National Australia Bank (NAB) (2019-2020), Executive Manager, Digital Delivery and Engineering under Commonwealth Bank of Australia (2015-2019), Engineering Manager, Development Manager, Team Leader, Senior IT Specialist and IT Specialist under BWA Group Services PTY Limited, Australia (2004-2015).

He graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Engineering from University of Western Australia and holds the following certifications: 2018 Certified LeSS Practitioner, 2014 Certified Product Owner, 2012 Agile Fundamentals, and 2010 Foundation Certificate in ITIL v3.

Executive directory

PRESIDENT

Sanjiv Vohra

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

Arnold Q. Bengco (*resigned 2/1/2025*)

Eduardo M. Olbes

Gina S. Go

John Cary L. Ong

Juichi Umeno

Leslie Y. Cham

Lucese T. Erallil

Luz Pilar U. De Guzman

Nerissa Gloria C. Berba

Rahul S. Rasal

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT

Amaneci Grace R. De Silva

Anna Christina M. Chinjen

Aristotle I. Cruz

Balaji B. Vijayan

Charles Malvin T. Ching

Criselda Q. De Sagun-Madrid

Cristina V. Henson

David Peter B. Holmes

Dennis M. Tangonan

Hirofumi Umeno

Irene E. Guban

Jason T. Ang

Jefferson T. Ko

Jiri Matousek

John David G. Yap

Jonathan C. Diokno

Jorge Lindley S. Ong

Juan A. Mestas

Kim O. Lim

Ma. Carmencita R. Lopez

Ma. Patricia N. Tan

Ma. Paz Victoria R. Gonzalez

Malcolm C. Yow

Maria Margarita R. Mirabueno

Maris Lou S. Velicaria

Marlette P. Brodett

Myla R. Untalan

Orencio Andre P. Ibarra III

Patrick M. Meneses

Prakash Sudhakar Mahajan

Price Edward C. Yap

Rahul M. Sadarangani

Ronald I. Austria

Sohel H. Kanchwala

Stephen John Bell

Yoshimasa Itaka

Yvonne Joanna P. Marcelo

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

Adeliza J. Francisco

Alan Gabriel S. Dy

Aloysius D. Mendoza

Analiza C. Oblenida

Andre Milo S. Mangubat

Angeline S. Uy

Anna Marie Samantha B. Lacorte

Antonio Rizal M. Garcia Jr.

Arlene D. Mape

Aster Lilli S. Samaniego

Bawani Kasipandy

Carlyn Therese X. Dulay

Cecilia F. Lazaro

Chantille Marise S. Cheng

Cherry C. Ang It

Chrisyllu Grace F. Fernandez

Clarice C. Ogena

Cyrill V. Bornas

Daisy C. Morales

Dakila Socrates B. Lavilla

Daniel Philip R. Ang

Decy Narne D. Sarmiento

Donna G. Munoz

Eden Nicole B. Dela Peña

Eileen D. Reyes

Elizabeth Alice Wickens de Palma

Emma Ritzy E. Bitancor

Emy A. Arceo

Eric Raymund H. Buensuceso

Erika T. Sykat

Ferdinand M. Uy

Francois Joubert

Ginger F. Tulio

Grace S. Ayson

Hai M. Nguyen

Hannah Charisse Paola H. Añonuevo

Harold S. De Leon

Jenilyn B. Valdez

Jesus Emmanuel A. Mañego Jr.

Jo Ann L. Paz

Johanna S. Hernandez

Johanna R. Rabina

John T. Garcia

John Joseph C. Jocson

Joseph Cecilio N. Sison

Josephine G. Co

Joyce L. So

Kaila T. Hizon

Karen H. Tan

Kristine Anne S. Vainio

Laurence S. Antonio

Leo Xerxes C. Cimagala

Ma Theresa U. Javier

Ma. Virginia A. Del Rosario

Mae S. Villanueva

Manuel C. Chan

Maria Encarnacion G. Garcia

Maria Katrina A. Deakin

Maria Louiela T. Logronio

Maria Paula Francesca S. Salak

Marie Christine Z. Morillo

Marjorie T. Esplana

Mark E. Hawkins

Martin G. Ledesma

Mary Ann D. Ramirez

Mary Hazel D. Gongora

Melvin J. Esteban

Michael A. Imperial

Michael Brian M. Carandang

Milarey M. Wee

Mitsuteru Kono

Nicole Ranna H. Feliciano

Nigel P. Uy

Noel S. Reyes

Odette Concepcion C. Tabobo

Pamela S. Edejer

Paul Benedict F. Perez

Rafael Martin C. Lara

Rakesh Ranjan

Ramon A. Chan

Raymund L. Aguilera

Razelli A. Embrador

Rebecca P. Muyot

Reshell I. Menguito

Rizalino A. Pablo III

Ronald Roy M. Ariola (*resigned 1/1/2025*)

Ropi F. Dangazo

Rosalie B. Almirañez

Rowena D. Pangilinan

Serafin Y. Del Rosario

Sharon Melanie S. Peña

Stephane C. Van Der Linden

Susan Angela O. Santos

Suzette V. Pineda

Victor F. Apaliso Jr.

Yvette D. Go

SECURITY BANK CAPITAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Virgilio O. Chua

President and CEO

Maria Margarita Antoinette C. Lee

Coverage and Origination Team Head

Daisy S. Garcia

Syndicate and Distribution Head

Marvin S. Matias

Coverage and Origination Team Head

SB EQUITIES, INC.

Juan Miguel N. Torres

President

Ana-Leah S. Belen

Operations and Administration Head

SB FINANCE COMPANY, INC.

Abigail Marie D. Casanova

President & CEO

Dominic Mario Notario

Chief Risk Officer

Joy V. Supan

Chief Financial Officer

Jericho A. Catu

Chief Information Officer

Gerard M. Betita

Chief Business Officer

SBM LEASING, INC.

Angelito Miguel D. De Leon

President/CEO

SB RENTAL CORPORATION

Zenaida L. Tan

President

Products and services

GRI 2-1

For businesses

INVESTMENT BANKING AND CAPITAL MARKETS SERVICES

- Debt Capital Markets (Bonds, Enrolled Securities, Loan Syndication, Corporate Notes, Commercial Papers)
- Equity Capital Markets (IPOs, Rights Offerings, Follow-On Offerings, Preferred Shares Issues, REITs, Private Equity Placements)
- Mergers and Acquisitions/Financial Advisory (Corporate Restructuring, Sale or Divestment of Assets, Fairness Opinion Provider)
- Project Finance/Structured Finance (Bilateral Loan, Club Loan, Syndicated Loan)

CREDIT FACILITIES

- Working Capital Loans
- Import/Domestic Letter of Credit/Trust Receipts Line
- Export Bills Purchase Line
- Export Packing Credit
- Receivables Finance
- Domestic Bills Purchase Line
- Dealer Finance
- Cash Secured Loans
- Term Loans

STRUCTURED LOAN FACILITIES

- Project Financing

LEASING SERVICES

- Finance Lease
- Operating Lease
- Sale and Leaseback
- Lease Sublease
- Chattel Mortgage Facilities

DOCUMENTARY TRADE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

- For Buyers
 - Import/Domestic Letter of Credit (LC) Issuance
 - Inward Bill Collection for DP/DA

- Shipping Guarantee/Airway Bill Endorsement
- Trust Receipt Financing
- For Sellers
 - Export/Domestic Letter of Credit (LC) Advising
 - Letter of Credit Confirmation
 - Letter of Credit Negotiation
 - Export Bills Purchase
 - Export Packing Credit
 - Outward Bill Collection for DP/DA Guarantees
- Guarantees
 - Standby Letter of Credit (SDLC) Issuance
 - Standby Letter of Credit Confirmation
 - Bank Guarantee Issuance
 - Bank Guarantee Re-issuance

SUPPLY CHAIN FINANCING SOLUTIONS

- Supplier Financing
- Receivables Financing/Purchase
- Dealer Financing
- Pre-shipment Financing
- Advance Payment Financing
- Invoice Financing

CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

- Collection Management
- Disbursement Management
- Liquidity Management

TREASURY SERVICES

- Time Deposit-Based Products
- Fixed Income Securities (PHP- and USD-Denominated Government and Corporate Securities)
- Foreign Exchange & Hedging Solutions
- Gold Hedging
- Interest Rate Hedging Solutions

CHANNEL NETWORK

- ATMs & Cash Acceptance Machines
- Cash Recycler Machines
- Cash 360 (Corporate Cash Acceptance Machine)
- Cash Portal
- DigiBanker (Corporate Internet Banking)
- Payment Channels (PESONet, InstaPay 2.0 (ISO20022), PDDTS, SWIFT, etc.)
- Trade Portal

For institutional and individual investors

TRUST PRODUCTS AND SERVICES UNIT

INVESTMENT TRUST FUNDS

- Peso-Denominated UITFs
- US Dollar-Denominated UITFs including Feeder Funds

DISCRETIONARY AND CUSTOMIZED PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

- Employee Benefit/Retirement Fund Management
- Corporate and Personal Investment Management Account
- Corporate Trust Account, including Pre-need and Legislated and Quasi-Judicial Trust Account
- Personal Management Account
- Life Insurance Trust

DIRECTED INVESTMENTS

- Corporate and Personal Investment Management Account
- Personal Management Account

OTHER FIDUCIARY SERVICES

- Escrow Services
- Facility Agency
- Paying Agency
- Security Agency
- Mortgage or Collateral Trust Services

STOCK BROKERAGE SERVICES

For consumers

CONSUMER LOANS

- Auto Loans
- Home Loans
- Personal Loans (through SB Finance)
- Corporate Salary Loans/eSALAD (through SB Finance)
- Motor Vehicle Loans (through SB Finance)

CREDIT CARDS

- Security Bank Mastercard

DEBIT CARDS

SAVINGS, CHECKING, AND TIME DEPOSIT SERVICES ELECTRONIC CHANNELS

- Automated Teller Machine (ATM)
- Security Bank Chatbot
- Security Bank Mobile App (iOS and Android)
- Security Bank Online (Retail Internet Banking)
- Security TeleBanker

Memberships and associations

2-28

- ACI Philippines
- Area-Based Standards Network (ABSNet) Manila South Cluster
- Association of Bank Compliance Officers (ABCOMP)
- Association of Foundations
- Association of Philippine Correspondent Banks (APCB)
- BancNet
- Bank Marketing Association of the Philippines (BMAP)
- Bank Security Managers Association of the Philippines
- Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP)
- Credit Card Association of the Philippines (CCAP)
- Employers' Confederation of the Philippines (ECOP)
- Financial Executives Institute of the Philippines (FINEX)
- Fund Managers Association of the Philippines (FMAP)
- Integrated Bar of the Philippines
- Investment House Association of the Philippines, Inc.
- Italian Chamber of Commerce in the Philippines (ICCP)
- IT Interaction Philippines (ITIP)
- League of Corporate Foundations
- Makati Business Club (MBC)
- Management Association of the Philippines (MAP)
- Money Market Association of the Philippines (MART)
- National Association of Securities Broker Salesmen, Inc. (NASBI)
- People Management Association of the Philippines (PMA)
- Philippine Clearing House Corporation (PCHC)
- Philippine Council for NGO Certification
- Philippine Depository Trust Corp (PDT)
- Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants
- Philippine Payments Management Inc (PPMI)
- Philippine Retailers Association (PRA)
- Philippine Society for Talent Development, Inc. (PSTD)
- Public Relations Society of the Philippines (PRSP)
- Shareholders' Association of the Philippines, Inc. (SharePHIL)
- Tax Management Association of the Philippines
- The Institute of Certified Management Accountants of United States of America
- The Japanese Association Manila, Inc.
- The Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Philippines, Inc.
- Trust Officers Association of the Philippines (TOAP)

GRI Content Index

For the Content Index - Essentials Service, GRI Services reviewed that the GRI content index has been presented in a way consistent with the requirements for reporting in accordance with the GRI Standards, and that the information in the index is clearly presented and accessible to the stakeholders.



CONTENT INDEX
ESSENTIALS SERVICE

2025

Statement of use	Security Bank has reported in accordance with the GRI Standards for the period January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024
GRI 1 used	GRI 1: Foundation 2021
Applicable GRI Sector	Not applicable

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Page number (s) and/or direct answers	Reason for Omission		
			Requirement(s) omitted	Reason	Explanation
General Disclosures					
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	The organization and its reporting practices				
	2-1	Organizational details	4, 62, 204, 220		
	2-2	Entities included in the organization's sustainability reporting	All entities in the consolidated financial statements are included in the sustainability report.		
	2-3	Reporting period, frequency and contact point	231		
	2-4	Restatements of information	No restatements.		
	2-5	External assurance	The report has not undergone external assurance.		
	Activities and workers				
	2-6	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	15, 49		
	2-7	Employees	183		
	2-8	Workers who are not employees	183		
	Governance				
	2-9	Governance structure and composition	8, 10, 57, 61		
	2-10	Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	59		
	2-11	Chair of the highest governance body	59		
	2-12	Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	59		
2-13	Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	36			
2-14	Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	57			
2-15	Conflicts of interest	69, 71			

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Page number (s) and/or direct answers	Reason for Omission			
			Requirement(s) omitted	Reason	Explanation	
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	2-16	Communication of critical concerns	Critical sustainability and E&S concerns are escalated to the Sustainability Committee (Management) and reported to the BoD through CorGov.			
	2-17	Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	36			
	2-18	Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	60			
	2-19	Remuneration policies	60			
	2-20	Process to determine remuneration	60			
	2-21	Annual total compensation ratio	60			
	Strategy, policies and practices					
	2-22	Statement on sustainable development strategy	5, 6			
	2-23	Policy commitments	4, 71			
	2-24	Embedding policy commitments	187			
	2-25	Processes to remediate negative impacts	71			
	2-26	Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	71			
	2-27	Compliance with laws and regulations	68, 70			
	2-28	Membership associations	205			
	Stakeholder engagement					
2-29	Approach to stakeholder engagement	176				
2-30	Collective bargaining agreements	185				
Material Topics						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-1	Process to determine material topics	172-175			
	3-2	List of material topics	172-175			
Topic-Specific Disclosures						
Business Growth (Financial/Operational)						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	15			
GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016	201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	15, 18			
	201-2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	49			
	201-3	Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	61			
	201-4	Financial assistance received from government	No financial assistance received from the government.			

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Page number (s) and/or direct answers	Reason for Omission		
			Requirement(s) omitted	Reason	Explanation
Fair Disclosures					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	57		
GRI 207: Tax 2019	207-1	Approach to tax	57		
	207-2	Tax governance, control, and risk management	74		
	207-3	Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax	57		
	207-4	Country-by-country reporting	Only for the Philippines.		
Supporting Local Procurement					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	49		
GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016	204-1	Proportion of spending on local suppliers	49		
GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment 2016	308-1	New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	49		
	308-2	Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	49		
GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016	414-1	New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	49		
	414-2	Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	49		
Employee Relations, Development, and Retention					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	182		
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016	405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	57, 183		
	405-2	Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	Remuneration policy is based on position and not gender.		
GRI 401: Employment 2016	401-1	New employee hires and employee turnover	184		
GRI 404: Training and Education 2016	404-1	Average hours of training per year per employee	186		
	404-2	Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance program	186		
	404-3	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	100% for all employees.		

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Page number (s) and/or direct answers	Reason for Omission			
			Requirement(s) omitted	Reason	Explanation	
Community Development						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	43			
GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts 2016	203-1	Infrastructure investments and services supported	18, 43			
	203-2	Significant indirect economic impacts	43			
GRI 413: Local Communities 2016	413-1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	43			
	413-2	Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities	43			
Protecting Natural Resources						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	180			
GRI 302: Energy 2016	302-1	Energy consumption within the organization	180			
	302-2	Energy consumption outside of the organization	The Bank does not measure its energy consumption outside the organization.			
	302-3	Energy intensity	180			
	302-4	Reduction of energy consumption	4% decrease vs. 2023.			
	302-5	Reductions in energy requirements of products and services		Omitted	Not Applicable	We do not offer such product and services.
GRI 305: Emissions 2016	305-1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	181			
	305-2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	181			
	305-3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions		Omitted	Information unavailable	We are not measuring Scope 3 emission yet.
	305-4	GHG emissions intensity	181			
	305-5	Reduction of GHG emissions	6% decrease vs 2023.			
	305-6	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)		Omitted	Not Applicable	We do not emit ODS.
	305-7	Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions		Omitted	Information unavailable	We do not monitor other air emission.

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Page number (s) and/or direct answers	Reason for Omission		
			Requirement(s) omitted	Reason	Explanation
Protecting Natural Resources					
GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018	303-1	Interactions with water as a shared resource	Municipal Water for Domestic Use.		
	303-2	Management of water discharge-related impacts	The wastewater is discharged to local sewer lines which are managed by the local government units and designated water utility companies.		
	303-3	Water withdrawal	We don't extract groundwater.		
	303-4	Water discharge	We do not measure the water discharge since the consumption is only for domestic use.		
	303-5	Water consumption	181		
GRI 304: Biodiversity 2016	304-1	Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas		Omitted	Not Applicable We have no operations in such locations
	304-2	Significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity		Omitted	Not Applicable We have no operations in such locations
	304-3	Habitats protected and restored		Omitted	Not Applicable We have no operations in such locations
	304-4	IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations		Omitted	Not Applicable We have no operations in such locations
Use of Recycled and Reused Materials					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	Transition to eco or paper bags instead of plastic bags.		
GRI 301: Materials 2016	301-1	Materials used by weight or volume	188		
	301-2	Recycled input materials used	188		
	301-3	Reclaimed products and their packaging materials	We did not use reclaimed products.		
Ethical Operations and Good Governance					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	68		
GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016	205-1	Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	68		
	205-2	Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	68, 70		
	205-3	Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	Zero incidents of corruption for 2024.		

GRI Standard		Disclosure	Page number (s) and/or direct answers	Reason for Omission		
				Requirement(s) omitted	Reason	Explanation
GRI 206: Anti-competitive Behavior 2016	206-1	Legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices	No legal actions.			
GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016	406-1	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	71			
GRI 408: Child Labor 2016	408-1	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labor	There are no operations at significant risk of child labor.			
GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labor 2016	409-1	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor	71			
Protecting Indigenous People's Rights						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	188			
GRI 411: Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2016	411-1	Incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous peoples	188			
Data Privacy and Cybersecurity						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	178			
GRI 418: Customer Privacy 2016	418-1	Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	178			
Accessibility, Innovation, and Digitization						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	179			
GRI 417: Marketing and Labeling 2016	417-1	Requirements for product and service information and labeling	24, 68			
GRI 417: Marketing and Labeling 2016	417-2	Incidents of non-compliance concerning product and service information and labeling	179			
GRI 417: Marketing and Labeling 2016	417-3	Incidents of non-compliance concerning marketing communications	179			
Customer Satisfaction						
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	179			
GRI 416: Customer Health and Safety 2016	416-1	Assessment of the health and safety impacts of product and service categories	179			
GRI 416: Customer Health and Safety 2016	416-2	Incidents of non-compliance concerning the health and safety impacts of products and services	179			

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Page number (s) and/or direct answers	Reason for Omission		
			Requirement(s) omitted	Reason	Explanation
Environmental Impact of Security Bank's Investment and loans					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	187		
Risk and Disaster Management					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	180		
Initiatives to Mitigate Climate Change					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3	Management of material topics	187		

Sustainability Accounting Standard Board

Security Bank has also prepared this report following the industry-specific ESG guidance framework of SASB Standards Commercial Banks. This content index provides an overview of our Environmental, Social, and Governance data that align with these standards.

Topic	Metric	Category	Unit of Measure	Code	Page No.
Table 1. Sustainability Disclosure Topics & Metrics					
Data Security	(1) Number of data breaches,	Quantitative	Number, Percentage (%)	FN-CB-230a.1	No significant data privacy breach recorded.
	(2) percentage that are personal data breaches, (3) number of account holders affected ¹				
	Description of approach to identifying and addressing data security risks	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	FN-CB-230a.2	178
Financial Inclusion & Capacity Building	(1) Number and (2) amount of loans outstanding that qualify for programmes designed to promote small business and community development ²	Quantitative	Number, Presentation currency	FN-CB-240a.1	179
	(1) Number and (2) amount of past due and nonaccrual loans or loans subject to forbearance that qualify for programmes designed to promote small business and community development	Quantitative	Number, Presentation currency	FN-CB-240a.2	Not Applicable
	Number of no-cost retail checking accounts provided to previously unbanked or underbanked customers	Quantitative	Number	FN-CB-240a.3	Not Applicable
	Number of participants in financial literacy initiatives for unbanked, underbanked, or underserved customers ³	Quantitative	Number	FN-CB-240a.4	182-183
Incorporation of Environmental, Social, and Governance Factors in Credit Analysis	Description of approach to incorporation of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors in credit analysis	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	FN-CB-410a.2	180
Financed Emissions	Absolute gross financed emissions, disaggregated by (1) Scope 1, (2) Scope 2), and (3) Scope 3	Quantitative	Metric tons (t) CO ₂ -e	FN-CB-410b.1	Not Applicable
	Gross exposure for each industry by asset class	Quantitative	Presentation currency	FN-CB-410b.2	Not Applicable
	Percentage of gross exposure included in the financed emissions calculation	Quantitative	Percentage %	FN-CB-410b.3	Not Applicable
	Description of the methodology used to calculate financed emissions	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	FN-CB-410b.4	Not Applicable
Business Ethics	Total amount of monetary losses are a result of legal proceedings associated with fraud, insider trading, antitrust, anti-competitive behaviour, market manipulation, practice, or other related financial industry laws or regulations ⁴	Quantitative	Presentation currency	FN-CB-510a.1	Not Applicable
	Description of whistleblower policies and procedures	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	FN-CB-510a.1	66
Systemic Risk Management	Global Systemically Important bank (G-SIB) score, by category ⁵	Quantitative	Basis points (bps)	FN-CB-550a.1	Not Applicable
	Description of approach to integrate results of mandatory and voluntary stress tests into capital adequacy planning, long-term corporate strategy, and other business activities	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	FN-CB-550a.2	Not Applicable

Activity Metric	Category	Category	Code	Page No.
Table 2. Activity Metrics				
(1) Number and (2) value of checking and savings accounts by segments: (a) personal and (b) small business	Quantitative	Number, Presentation currency	FN-CB-000.A	182
(1) Number and (2) value of loans by segment: (a) personal, (b) small business, and (c) corporate ⁶	Quantitative	Number, Presentation currency	FN-CB-000.B	Not Applicable

¹ Note to FN-CB-230a.1 The disclosure shall include a description of corrective actions implemented in response to data breaches

² Note to FN-CB-240a.1 The disclosure shall include a description of how the entity's compliance with applicable jurisdictional laws or regulations are integrated into its financial inclusion and capacity building strategy

³ Note to FN-CB-240a.4 The disclosure shall include a description of financial literacy initiatives

⁴ Note to FN-CB-510a.1 The entity shall briefly describe the nature, context, and any corrective actions taken because of monetary losses

⁵ Note to FN-CB-550a.1 The entity shall describe whether the Global Systemically Important Bank (G-SIB) score is calculated by the entity or obtained from regulatory authorities and whether the entity is required to report underlying data to the regulators.

⁶ Note to FN-CB-000.B Mortgage loans as well as revolving credit loans shall be excluded from the scope of the disclosure

TCFD Content Index

Core Elements	Recommendations	Supporting Recommended Disclosures	Location/Response
Governance	Disclose the organization's governance around climate related risks and opportunities.	a) Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities	36
	b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risk and opportunities		36
Strategy	Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.	a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	180
	b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.		180
	c) Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.		180
Risk Management	Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.	a) Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	180
	b) Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.		180
	c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.		180
Metrics and Targets	Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.	a) Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	180
	b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.		180
	c) Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.		180

ISSB'S IFRS S1 Climate-related Disclosures Content Index

This content index is based on the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB)'s IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information.

Reference no.	Disclosure Description	Page No.
Governance		
IFRS S1-27(a)	The governance body(s) (which can include a board, committee or equivalent body charged with governance) or individual(s) responsible for oversight of sustainability-related risks and opportunities, including information about:	36
	(i) How responsibilities for sustainability-related risks and opportunities are reflected in the terms of reference, mandates, role descriptions and other related policies applicable to that body(s) or individual(s).	36, 57, 180
	(ii) How the body(s) or individual(s) determines whether appropriate skills and competencies are available or will be developed to oversee strategies designed to respond to sustainability-related risks and opportunities.	
	(iii) How and how often the body(s) or individual(s) is informed about sustainability-related risks and opportunities.	
	(iv) How the body(s) or individual(s) takes into account sustainability-related risks and opportunities when overseeing the entity's strategy, its decisions on major transactions and its risk management processes and related policies, including whether the body(s) or individual(s) has considered trade-offs associated with those risks and opportunities.	36, 57, 180
	(v) How the body(s) or individual(s) oversees the setting of targets related to sustainability-related risks and opportunities, and monitors progress towards those targets, including whether and how related performance metrics are included in remuneration policies.	
IFRS S1-27(b)	Management's role in the governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor, manage and oversee sustainability-related risks and opportunities, including information about:	36, 57, 71, 180
	(i) Whether the role is delegated to a specific management-level position or management-level committee and how oversight is exercised over that position or committee.	36, 57, 71, 180
	(ii) Whether management uses controls and procedures to support the oversight of sustainability-related risks and opportunities and, if so, how these controls and procedures are integrated with other internal functions.	36, 57, 71, 180
Strategy		
Sustainability-related risks and opportunities		
IFRS S1-30(a)	Sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects.	180
IFRS S1-30(b)	The time horizons—short, medium or long term—over which the effects of each of those sustainability-related risks and opportunities could reasonably be expected to occur.	180
IFRS S1-30(c)	The definitions of 'short term', 'medium term' and 'long term' and how these definitions are linked to the planning horizons used by the entity for strategic decision-making.	180
Business model and value chain		
IFRS S1-32(a)	A description of the current and anticipated effects of sustainability-related risks and opportunities on the entity's business model and value chain.	180
Strategy and decision-making		
IFRS S1-33(a)	How the entity has responded to, and plans to respond to, sustainability-related risks and opportunities in its strategy and decision-making.	180
Resilience		
IFRS S1-41	A qualitative and, if applicable, quantitative assessment of the resilience of its strategy and business model in relation to its sustainability-related risks, including information about how the assessment was carried out and its time horizon.	49

Reference no.	Disclosure Description	Page No.
Risk Management		
IFRS S1-44(a)	The processes and related policies the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor sustainability-related risks, including information about:	180
	(i) The inputs and parameters the entity uses (for example, information about data sources and the scope of operations covered in the processes).	180
	(ii) Whether and how the entity uses scenario analysis to inform its identification of sustainability-related risks.	180
	(iii) How the entity assesses the nature, likelihood and magnitude of the effects of those risks (for example, whether the entity considers qualitative factors, quantitative thresholds or other criteria).	180
	(iv) Whether and how the entity prioritises sustainability-related risks relative to other types of risk.	180
	(v) How the entity monitors sustainability-related risks (vi) Whether and how the entity has changed the processes it uses compared with the previous reporting period.	71, 180
IFRS S1-44(b)	The processes the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor sustainability-related opportunities.	180
Metrics and Targets		
IFRS S1-46(b)	Metrics the entity uses to measure and monitor that sustainability-related risk or opportunity and its performance in relation to that sustainability-related risk or opportunity, including progress towards any targets the entity has set, and any targets it is required to meet by law or regulation.	180

ISSB'S IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures Content Index

This content index is based on the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB)'s IFRS S2 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information. Relevant information can be found in Security Bank's integrated report.

Reference no.	Disclosure Description	Page No.
Governance		
IFRS S2-6(a)	The governance body(s) (which can include a board, committee or equivalent body charged with governance) or individual(s) responsible for oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities, including the information about:	36, 57, 180
	(i) How responsibilities for climate-related risks and opportunities are reflected in the terms of reference, mandates, role descriptions and other related policies applicable to that body(s) or individual(s). (ii) How the body(s) or individual(s) determines whether appropriate skills and competencies are available or will be developed to oversee strategies designed to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities. (iii) How and how often the body(s) or individual(s) is informed about climate-related risks and opportunities.	36, 57, 180
	(iv) How the body(s) or individual(s) takes into account climate-related risks and opportunities when overseeing the entity's strategy, its decisions on major transactions and its risk management processes and related policies, including whether the body(s) or individual(s) has considered trade-offs associated with those risks and opportunities. (v) How the body(s) or individual(s) oversees the setting of targets related to climate-related risks and opportunities, and monitors progress towards those targets, including whether and how related performance metrics are included in remuneration policies.	36, 57, 180
IFRS S2-6(b)	Management's role in the governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor, manage and oversee climate-related risks and opportunities, including information about:	36, 57, 180
	(i) Whether the role is delegated to a specific management-level position or management-level committee and how oversight is exercised over that position or committee.	36, 57, 180
	(ii) Whether management uses controls and procedures to support the oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities and, if so, how these controls and procedures are integrated with other internal functions.	36, 57, 180
Strategy		
IFRS S2-9(a)	The climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects.	180
Climate-related risks and opportunities		
IFRS S2-10(a)	Climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects.	180
IFRS S2-10(b)	For each climate-related risk the entity has identified, whether the entity considers the risk to be a climate-related physical risk or climate-related transition risk.	180
IFRS S2-10(c)	For each climate-related risk and opportunity the entity has identified, over which time horizons—short, medium or long term—the effects of each climate-related risk and opportunity could reasonably be expected to occur.	180
IFRS S2-10(d)	How the entity defines 'short term', 'medium term' and 'long term' and how these definitions are linked to the planning horizons used by the entity for strategic decision-making.	180
Business model and value chain		
IFRS S2-13(a)	A description of the current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the entity's business model and value chain.	180

Reference no.	Disclosure Description	Page No.
Strategy and decision-making		
IFRS S2-14(a)	<p>How the entity has responded to, and plans to respond to, climate-related risks and opportunities in its strategy and decision-making, including how the entity plans to achieve any climate-related targets it has set and any targets it is required to meet by law or regulation, including the information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Current and anticipated changes to the entity's business model, including its resource allocation, to address climate-related risks and opportunities (for example, these changes could include plans to manage or decommission carbon-, energy- or water-intensive operations resource allocations resulting from demand or supply-chain changes resource allocations arising from business development through capital expenditure or additional expenditure on research and development and acquisitions or divestments). (ii) Current and anticipated direct mitigation and adaptation efforts (for example, through changes in production processes or equipment, relocation of facilities, workforce adjustments, and changes in product specifications). (iii) Current and anticipated indirect mitigation and adaptation efforts (for example, through working with customers and supply chains). (iv) Any climate-related transition plan the entity has, including information about key assumptions used in developing its transition plan, and dependencies on which the entity's transition plan relies. (v) How the entity plans to achieve any climate-related targets, including any greenhouse gas emissions targets. 	180
Risk Management		
IFRS S2-25(a)	<p>The processes and related policies the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor climate-related risks, including information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The inputs and parameters the entity uses (for example, information about data sources and the scope of operations covered in the processes). (ii) Whether and how the entity uses climate-related scenario analysis to inform its identification of climate-related risks. (iii) How the entity assesses the nature, likelihood and magnitude of the effects of those risks (for example, whether the entity considers qualitative factors, quantitative thresholds or other criteria). (iv) Whether and how the entity prioritises climate-related risks relative to other types of risk. (v) How the entity monitors climate-related risks. (vi) Whether and how the entity has changed the processes it uses compared with the previous reporting period. 	180
IFRS S2-25(b)	<p>The processes the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor climate-related opportunities, including information about whether and how the entity uses climate-related scenario analysis to inform its identification of climate-related opportunities.</p>	180
IFRS S2-25(c)	<p>The extent to which, and how, the processes for identifying, assessing, prioritising and monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into and inform the entity's overall risk management process.</p>	180
Metrics and Targets		
<i>Climate-related metrics</i>		
IFRS S2-29(a)	<p>Information relevant to the cross-industry metric categories of greenhouse gases, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Absolute gross greenhouse gas emissions generated during the reporting period, expressed as metric tonnes of CO2 equivalent, classified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions. (2) Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions. (3) Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions. (ii) Measure its greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004) unless required by a jurisdictional authority or an exchange on which the entity is listed to use a different method for measuring its greenhouse gas emissions. (iii) The approach used to measure greenhouse gas emissions including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The measurement approach, inputs and assumptions the entity uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions. (2) The reason why the entity has chosen the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions it uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions. (3) Any changes the entity made to the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions during the reporting period and the reasons for those changes. (iv) For Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in accordance with paragraph 29(a)(i)(1)–(2), disaggregate emissions between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The consolidated accounting group. (2) Other investees excluded from paragraph 29(a)(iv)(1) (for example, for an entity applying IFRS Accounting Standards, these investees would include associates, joint ventures and unconsolidated subsidiaries). (v) Location-based Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, and the information about any contractual instruments that is necessary to inform users' understanding of the entity's Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions. 	181

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Branch directory

GRI 2-1

A. LINAO-PACO

Units 1644 and 1646 along
Angel Linao St., Paco, Manila
T: (02) 8498-0449, (02) 8244-4521
F: (02) 8244-4521
M: 09176254371 GLOBE

A. ROCES AVENUE

83 Don A. Roces Avenue, Brgy.
Laging Handa, Quezon City
T: (02) 7966-8471
M: 09989607250 SMART
09176370554 GLOBE

ACROPOLIS

E. Rod Jr Avenue (C-5), Libis, Q.C.
T: (02) 8654-9525, (02) 8477-4490
F: (02) 8654-9525
M: 09989657334 SMART

ADB AVENUE

G/F, AIC Empire Tower, ADB
Avenue corner Sapphire Road,
Ortigas Center, Pasig City
T: (02) 8997-1801
F: (02) 8997-1966
M: 09178226491 GLOBE

ADRIATICO-P. FAURA

1325 M. Adriatico St., Malate
Manila
T: (02) 8521-4395, (02) 8526-0158
F: (02) 8526-0158
M: 09989607225 SMART

AGOO

322 San Antonio, Agoo, La Union
T: 722051580 (Globe)
F: 726109293 (PLDT)
M: 09190061715 SMART

ALABANG

235 Montillano St., Alabang
Muntinlupa City
T: (02) 850-1282, +63(2) 842-2227
F: (02) 850-1282
M: 09178865922 GLOBE

ALABANG ACACIA

Ground Floor, Kingston Tower
Acacia Avenue, Madrigal
Business Park, Alabang
Muntinlupa City
T: +63(2) 478-9806,
+63(2) 807-0949
F: +63(2) 807-0358
M: 09209779753 SMART

ALABANG-INSULAR

GF, Tower II, Insular Life
Corporate Center, Insular Life
Drive, Filinvest Corporate City
Alabang 1781, Muntinlupa City
T: +63(2) 511-7411
+63(2) 403-0959
F: +63(2) 403-0959
M: 09178602780 GLOBE

ALABANG-NORTHGATE

Indo-China Drive, Northgate
Cyberzone Filinvest, Alabang
Muntinlupa City
T: +63(2) 802-0294
+63(2) 802-0096
F: +63(2) 802-0294
M: 09175715618 GLOBE

ALAMINOS CITY

Ramos Building, Marcos
Avenue, Brgy. Palamis
Alaminos, Pangasinan
T: 075-2027317, 075-6376425
F: 09178226398 GLOBE
M: 09989609442 SMART

ALICIA

National Highway (Maharlika
Highway), Poblacion, Alicia
Isabela
T: (078) 662-8207, (078) 662-8206
F: (078) 662-8206
M: 09209074849 SMART

ALIMALL

Level 2 Alimall, P. Tuazon St.
Cubao, Quezon City
T: (02) 8283-97-81
F: (02) 8283-97-81
M: 09178758587 GLOBE

ANGELES

SBC Building, McArthur
Highway, Balibago, Angeles City
T: (045) 322-7110
F: (045) 322-7110
M: 09189068388 SMART

ANGELES-MCARTHUR HIGHWAY

McArthur Highway cor. San
Pablo Street, Angeles City
Pampanga
T: (045) 4584798
(045) 4584799
F: 045-4554798
M: 09189196694 SMART

ANGELES-STO. ROSARIO

Block 14 Lot 12-13 Teresa Ave.
Nepo Center, Sto. Rosario
Angeles City
T: (045)885-1038
(045)885-1130
F: 045 885- 1130
M: 09989600351 SMART

ANNAPOLIS-GREENHILLS

G/F Greenhills Mansions
Annapolis St., Greenhills
San Juan City, Metro Manila
T: (02) 8-721-1353, (02) 8-721-1463
M: 09178866003 GLOBE

ANTIPOLO

M.L Quezon Avenue Extension
San Roque, Antipolo City
T: +63(02) 8-571-3229
(02) 8-697-0529
F: +63(02) 8-697-0529
M: 09985824787 SMART

ANTIQUÉ

Tobias Forner Avenue, San Jose
De Buenavista, Antique
T: 0366416638 0366412149
M: 09989878204 SMART

APARRI

GF A1 & A2, Novo Mall Aparri
Centro 14, Aparri, Cagayan
T: 078-8440923, 078-2557059
F: 09178768199
M: 09178366258 GLOBE

ARNAIZ AVENUE

920-922 Pasay Road, Makati City
T: (02) 7751-0844, (02) 7751-0161
F: (02) 7751-0161
M: 09178767792 GLOBE

ASEANA CITY

Aseana One Building
Bradco Avenue, Aseana City
Parañaque City
T: (02) 8478-0760
F: (02) 8478-0749
M: 09209779758 SMART
09175311567 GLOBE

ASEANA SQUARE

Units 3 & 4, Aseana Square
Building, Macapagal Blvd.
Aseana City, Parañaque City
T: (02) 8879-7603
F: (02) 8814-3954
M: 09178020967 GLOBE

AYALA ALABANG

El Molito Building, Madrigal
Business Park, Madrigal
Avenue, Ayala Alabang
Muntinlupa City
T: +63(2) 772-1856
F: +63(2) 772-1701
M: 09178865950 GLOBE
09209779754 SMART

AYALA MALLS MANILA BAY

Space 2022, 2nd Floor, Ayala
Malls Manila Bay, Macapagal
Boulevard corner Aseana
Avenue, Paranaque City
T: (02) 85626104
M: 09178865966 GLOBE

AYALA-RUFINO

6797 Ayala Avenue., Makati City
T: (02) 8464-3012 (02),
8464-3013, (02) 8464-3014
F: (02) 8808-7106
M: 09178865954 GLOBE

BACOLOD-LACSON

Ground Floor, Insular Life
Building, Lacson corner Galo
Street, Bacolod City
T: (034) 435-0856
(034) 474 2089
F: (034) 434-2225
M: 09989631283 SMART

BACOLOD-MANDALAGAN

Ground Floor, O Residences
Lacson Street, Mandalagan
Bacolod City
T: (034)707-2445, (034)707-2448
F: (034) 432-9007
M: 09178585732 GLOBE

BACOLOD-NORTH DRIVE

SBC Building, BS Aquino
Drive corner Hilado Extension
Bacolod City
T: (034) 433-9065
F: (034) 435-0855
M: 09175801242 GLOBE

BACOLOD-THE ROW

The Row, Lacson St.
Brgy. Bata, Bacolod City
Negros Occidental
T: 034-4753795, 034-7002951
M: 09499936672 SMART

BACOLOD-THE UPPER EAST

Unit A4, One Regis, The Upper
East, Bacolod City
T: 344766267, 347008607
M: 09088134664 SMART

BAGUIO

SBC Building, Abanao Street
corner Shagem Street, Baguio City
T: (074) 442-8053
F: (074) 442-2671
M: 09189068399 SMART
09178767515 GLOBE

BAGUIO BGH ROTONDA

CYA Centrum Building, Military
Cut-Off Road, Baguio City
T: (074)619-0558 (with NDD)
(074)619-0557
F: (074) 619-0558
M: 09175789714 GLOBE

BALANGA

Capitol Drive near corner
Sampaguita St., San Jose
Balanga City, Bataan 2100
T: (047) 237-0159, (047) 237-0081
F: (047) 237-0159
M: 09175349743 GLOBE

BALIWAG

D' Eminent Place, Doña
Remedios Trinidad Highway
Pagala, Baliwag Bulacan
T: (044) 766-3328
F: (044) 766-3297
M: 09209074847 SMART
09175627661 GLOBE

BALUT

#49 Honorio Lopez Blvd.
Corner Rosario Nicasio St.
Balut, Tondo, Manila
T: (02) 8516-5026
F: (02) 8522-9242
M: 09178865960 GLOBE

BANAWE-KITANLAD

Nos. 34-36 Banawe corner
Kitanlad Streets, Quezon City
T: (02) 8-743-1755
(02) 8-711-1296
(02) 8-743-1752
F: (02) 8-743-1752
M: 09399150724 SMART
09178865990 GLOBE

BANAWE-MALAYA

#655 & #663 MARO RLMC
Building, Banawe Street, Brgy.
St. Peter, Quezon City
T: (02) 8711-0379
F: (02) 8711-0394
M: 09399374342 GLOBE

BANAWE-QUEZON AVENUE

Ground Floor Kaminari Bldg.
247 Banawe Street
Brgy. Lourdes, Quezon City
T: (02) 8354-9847, (02) 8354-3101
F: (02) 8354-9847
M: 09175716733 GLOBE

BANGOY-CHINATOWN

2nd Floor, Yahu Plaza, Bangoy
Street, Davao City
T: (082) 224-5336, (082) 296-9270
F: (082) 224-5336
M: 09499944102 SMART

BATAC

McArthur Highway
Batac, Ilocos Norte
T: 077-3000017, 077-7844599
M: 09285524653 SMART

BATANGAS

Rizal Avenue, Batangas City
T: (043) 723-3143
F: 520 6138
M: 09189070165 SMART

BATINO-CALAMBA

Ground Floor CitiGold Bldg.
Calamba Premier, Industrial
Park Complex, Batino
Calamba, Laguna
T: (049) 508-0567
F: (049) 508-0566
M: 09209074857 SMART

BEL-AIR

No. 40 Jupiter corner Paseo de
Roxas Street, Bel-Air, Makati City
T: (02) 8896-3130
F: (02) 8896-3313
M: 09209074861 SMART

BF PARAÑAQUE

President's Avenue
BF Homes, Parañaque City
T: +63(2) 807-7910
+63(2) 807-1444
F: +63(2) 807-1444
M: 09178089894 GLOBE
09209779762 SMART

BF PARAÑAQUE-AGUIRRE

No. 178 Aguirre Avenue
BF Homes, Parañaque City
T: +63(2) 805-6376
+63(2) 805-4961
F: +63(2) 805-6376
M: 09175534666 GLOBE

BF RESORT-LAS PIÑAS

No. 21 & 23 BF Resort Drive, BF
Resort Village, Las Piñas City
T: +63(2) 869-8471, +63(2) 869-
8478, +63(2) 869-8424
F: +63(2) 869-8478
M: 09175154503 GLOBE

BICUTAN

#39 Doña Soledad Ave.
Better Living, Parañaque City
T: +63(2) 822-1648,
+63(2) 822-4938
F: +63(2) 822-4938
M: 09178865921 GLOBE
09209779763 SMART

BIÑAN

National Highway, Barrio San
Vicente, Biñan, Laguna
T: (049) 511-6400
+63(2) 8520-8236
F: +63(2) 8520-8236
M: 09178702643 GLOBE

BINANGONAN

GF Mono Quadratic Bldg.
Block 1 Lot 2 Blueridge Brgy.
Tagpos Binangonan Rizal 1940
T: 027-0009989 (Globe)
028-8130767 (PLDT)
F: 09175789715 GLOBE
M: 09999928774 SMART

BINONDO

#465-469 Ewan Bldg., Quintin
Paredes St., Binondo, Manila
T: (02) 8244-5202, (02) 8244-5201
F: (02) 8243-1388
M: 09178865952 GLOBE

BLUMENTRITT

Chinese Gen. Hospital Comp.
Blumentritt corner Aurora
Blvd., Sta. Cruz, Manila
T: (02) 8741-5522, (02) 8711-3365
(02) 8711-4141 local 605
F: (02) 8711-3365
M: 09178865992 GLOBE

BOCAUE

9079 McArthur Highway
Wakas Bocaue, Bulacan
T: (044) 9135737
F: 09175245811 GLOBE
M: 09989878203 SMART

BONI AVENUE

G/F Bonifacio Residences
612 Boni Avenue corner
Sikap St. Mandaluyong City
T: (02) 8532-4374, (02) 8532-6604
F: (02) 8532-6604
M: 09177059979 GLOBE

BUENDIA-DIAN

Omron Building, #40 Buendia
Ave., Brgy. San Isidro, Makati City
T: (02) 8553-8673
F: (02) 8553-7391
M: 09178944666 GLOBE

BUKIDNON VALENCIA

Sayre Highway, Poblacion
Valencia City, Bukidnon
T: (088)828-6709, (088)828-6710
F: (088) 828-6710
M: 09209074846 SMART

BUTUAN

J.C Aquino Ave., Butuan City
Agusan del Norte
T: (085) 342-5048, (085) 815-5292
F: (085) 815-5292
M: 09088803577 SMART

CABANATUAN

Dr. D Building, Del Pilar Street
Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
T: (044) 463-7636
F: (044) 463-3610
M: 09175789727 GLOBE

CABANATUAN- MAHARLIKA

Kilometer 112, Maharlika
Highway, Cabanatuan City
Nueva Ecija
T: (044) 940-2379, (044) 940-2735
F: (044) 940-2379
M: 09178039956 GLOBE
09190665509 SMART

CAGAYAN DE ORO-OSMEÑA

Sergio Osmeña St.
Cagayan de Oro City
T: (08822) 723411
(08822) 728774
F: (088) 853-3965
M: 09199907860 SMART

CAGAYAN DE ORO-VELEZ

Velez corner Montalban Street
Cagayan De Oro City
T: (088) 856-6632
F: (08822) 728334
M: 09177999593 GLOBE

CAINTA

Ground floor, TCM Square
Felix Ave. cor. V.V. Soliven
Avenue II, Cainta, Rizal
T: 270010689, 028-2882123
M: 09998886785 SMART

CALAMBA LISP

MDC Building, National
Highway, Malihan Manoto
Subdivision, Brgy. Real
Calamba City
T: (049) – 5089174, (049)-5089175
F: (049) 508-9174
M: 09178761913 GLOBE

CALAMBA-CROSSING

National Highway
Calamba Laguna
T: (049) 545-2196,
+63(2)8520-8818
F: +63(2)8520-8818
M: 09189070162 SMART

CALAPAN

GF H&M Center Bldg. J.P. Rizal
St., Brgy. Camilmil, Calapan
City, Oriental Mindoro
T: 441-0025
F: 441-0025
M: 09178275805 GLOBE

CALOOCAN-10TH AVE.

Rizal Avenue Extension cor.
10th Avenue, Caloocan City
T: (02) 8930-6458, (02) 8371-5803
F: (02) 8930-6458
M: 09989692155 SMART

CALOOCAN-A. MABINI

GF, One Aster Place, A. Mabini Street, Caloocan City
 T: (02)8283-6521 (02)8283-6523
 F: (02) 8283-6521
 M: 09190875956 SMART

CALOOCAN-SAMSON ROAD

Unit No. 01, Ground Floor, 258 Samson Road Building, Brgy. Sangandaan, Caloocan City
 T: (02) 8807-0338
 M: 09285103175 SMART

CANDELARIA

Maharlika Highway Cor. Ona St., Candelaria, Quezon
 T: 028-7037031, 028-7036718
 M: 09190665285 SMART

CAPITOL COMMONS

Ground Level GL-21a, Unimart Capitol Commons, Meralco Avenue corner Shaw Boulevard Brgy. Oranbo, Pasig City
 T: (02) 83670724, (02) 83670760
 M: 09190642528 SMART

CAPITOL HILLS

Fairway Residences Condo Capitol Hills Drive corner Alpha Road, Capitol Hills Q.C.
 T: (02) 8961-4068
 F: (02) 8961-4083
 M: 09989600369 SMART

CARMELRAY 1

The Junction Strip Mall, Wisdom Avenue corner Knowledge Avenue, CarmelTown Canlubang, Calamba Laguna
 T: (049) 523-7450 (049) 523-7451
 F: (049) 523-7451
 M: 09175340370 GLOBE

CARMELRAY 2

Unit 4, Admin. Bldg. Carmelray Industrial Park II Calamba, Laguna
 T: (049)508-9820 (049)508-9830
 F: (049)508-9820
 M: 09985922533 SMART

CARMONA

Ground Floor 88 Bldg. Governor's Drive Maduya Carmona, Cavite
 T: (046) 413-6501 (046) 413-6823
 F: (046) 413-6823
 M: 09175715845 GLOBE
 09999889466 SMART

CATARMAN

G.H. Del Pilar cor Marcos Sts. Catarman, Northern Samar
 T: (055) 500-1841
 M: 09190952834 SMART

CAUAYAN

Ground Floor, LCU Building Maharlika Hi-way, Cauayan City, Isabela
 T: (078) 652-3950, (078) 652-3949
 F: (078) 652-3949
 M: 09989607245 SMART

CDO-GEORGETOWN CYBERMALL

Georgetown Cybermall Rodolfo Pelaez Blvd. Kauswagan, Cagayan De Oro
 T: (088) 881-0477 (088) 882-6287
 M: 09178479130 GLOBE

CDO-LIMKETKAI

1st level, East Concourse Annex Bldg., Limketkai Mall, Cagayan de Oro City
 T: (088) 880-1258, 880-1260
 F: (088) 880-1625
 M: 09178767956 GLOBE

CDO-UPTOWN

Block 7 Lot 30, Masterson Avenue, Cagayan De Oro
 T: 088-3233386, 088-8822465
 M: 09209257814 SMART
 09178666317 GLOBE

CEBU DANA O

Princetown Danao, Juan Luna Street, Danao City, Cebu
 T: (032)260-8031, (032)261-1013
 F: (032) 260-8031
 M: 09178389621 GLOBE

CEBU IT PARK

G/F Shops 7 & 8, SKYRISE 4B Cebu I.T. Park Subdivision Barangay Apas Cebu City
 T: (032) 2344862, (032) 2345611
 M: 09189089482 SMART

CEBU MINGLANILLA

Upper Ground Floor, Gaisano Grand Minglanilla, Cebu South Road, Minglanilla, Cebu
 T: 032-4020181
 M: 09688675914 SMART

CEBU-A.S. FORTUNA

N.S. Building, AS Fortuna St. Banilad, Mandaue City, Cebu
 T: (032) 344-6283
 F: (032) 345-0028
 M: 09989631280 SMART

CEBU-BUSINESS PARK

Unit 1,2 & 3, Philam Life Center Cebu, Cardinal Rosales Avenue corner Samar Loop, Cebu Business Park, Cebu City
 T: (032) 238-0409
 F: (032) 238-0408
 M: 09178754947 GLOBE

CEBU-CARCAR

Lot No. 1 and 2, Block 2 Awayan, Poblacion 3 Carcar City, Cebu
 T: 032-4020169, 0322363534
 M: 09985493412 SMART

CEBU-JUAN LUNA

Plaridel Street corner Osmeña Blvd., Cebu City
 T: (032) 254-4080, (032) 255-1448
 F: (032) 253-0053
 M: 09189068503 SMART

CEBU-MACTAN

Island Central Mactan IT Complex, Mactan Economic Zone, M.L. Quezon National Highway, Pusok Lapu-lapu City, Cebu
 T: (032)234-7812
 F: (032) 234-7812
 M: 09175137239 GLOBE

CEBU-OSMEÑA

Osmeña Boulevard, Cebu City
 T: (032) 416-8584
 F: (032) 412-4873
 M: 09175093014 GLOBE

CEBU-STREETScape

Unit 1-06, Paseo Saturnino, Maria Luisa Road, Banilad, Cebu City
 T: 322-605696
 F: 09999929618 SMART
 M: 09178267260 GLOBE

CHINO ROCES AVENUE-DON BOSCO

2224 Chino Roces Ave. corner Don Bosco St., Makati City
 T: (02) 7621-6146, (02) 7955-7435 (02) 8838-4316
 F: (02) 7621-6146
 M: 09178034383 GLOBE
 09989600364 SMART

CIRCUIT CITY-MAKATI

Unit L2035, Level 2, Ayala Malls Circuit, Circuit Makati Hippodromo Street, Carmona Makati City
 T: (02) 83626556, (02) 83628418
 F: 83626556
 M: 09178706590 GLOBE

CLARK-ANGELES

Unit 03 – Ground Floor, Clark Center 10 Clark Center, Jose Abad Santos Avenue, Clark Freeport Zone, Angeles City
 T: (045) 499-1247
 F: (045) 499-1247
 M: 09175345830 GLOBE

CLARK-MEDICAL CITY

100 Gatwick Gateway, Sabah Al-Ahmad, Global Gateway Logistics City, Industrial Estate 5 Clark Freeport Zone, Pampanga
 T: (045) 499-5572
 F: (045) 499-5570
 M: 09175824379 GLOBE

COMMONWEALTH

Lot 10 Block 9 Commonwealth Avenue, Quezon City
 T: (02) 8-932-9749
 F: (02) 8-952-0295
 M: 09175762362 GLOBE
 09989600366 SMART

CONCEPCION

612 JP Rizal St., Concepcion I Marikina City
 T: +63(02) 8-941-3043
 +63(02) 8-942-2818
 F: +63(02) 8-941-3043
 M: 09177042166 GLOBE

CONGRESSIONAL

Congressional Avenue corner EDSA, Quezon City
 T: (02) 8927-6720
 F: (02) 8927-9219
 M: 09178866019 GLOBE

CONGRESSIONAL TOWER

Congressional Town Center, No. 23 Congressional Avenue, Brgy. Bahay Toro Quezon City
 T: (02) 8355-3709, (02) 8332-9642
 F: (02) 8332-9642
 M: 09175627699 GLOBE

CONNECTICUT-GREENHILLS

No. 47 Connecticut Street Northeast Greenhills San Juan City
 T: (02) 8-570-2926 (02) 8-234-0856
 F: (02) 8-570-2926
 M: 09989607247 SMART

COTABATO CITY

Ground Floor, RO-MA
 Building #020 Sinsuat Avenue
 Poblacion 6, Cotabato City
 T: (064) 4214349 (064) 4214353
 F: 064-4214353
 M: 09178306549 GLOBE

CUBAO

UCKG Bldg. Araneta Center
 Cubao, Quezon City
 T: (02) 8911-2879, (02) 8911-2877
 F: (02) 8911-2877
 M: 09989600361 SMART

DAGUPAN

MH Del Pilar, Dagupan City
 T: (075) 522-0631, (075) 5224783
 F: (075) 522-4783
 M: 09189068385 SMART
 09178447968 GLOBE

DAGUPAN-LUCAO

Dagupan-Binmaley Road
 Lucao District, Dagupan City
 Pangasinan
 T: (075)540-9373, (075)633-5368
 F: (075) 540-9373
 M: 09175882093 GLOBE

DASMARIÑAS

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo
 Highway., Dasmariñas, Cavite
 T: (046) 416-1143
 F: (02) 8529-8157
 M: 09178767566 GLOBE
 09189070034 SMART

DASMARIÑAS-FCIE

Governor's Drive
 Dasmariñas Cavite
 T: (046)423-3577 (046)423-3578
 F: (046) 423-3578
 M: 09178267392 GLOBE

DAVAO NORTH DIVERSION

Davao Southgate City
 Complex, Phil-Japan Highway
 Diversion Road, Barangay
 Communal Buhangin District
 Davao City, Davao del Sur
 T: 823-082543, 082-2840687
 M: 09209479781 SMART
 09178623661 GLOBE

DAVAO-BAJADA

BI Zone – Phase 2, J. Laurel
 Avenue, Bajada, Davao City
 T: (082) 221-9359, (082) 224-0743
 F: (082) 224-0743
 M: 09178634127 GLOBE

DAVAO-CABAGUIO

G/F, Former Metropolis Suites
 Cabaguio Ave., Davao City
 T: 082-2251846, 082-3080051
 M: 09688675914 SMART

DAVAO-LANANG

J.P. Laurel Highway, West
 Insular Village, Phase 3
 Lanang, Davao City
 T: (082) 234-4350
 (082) 234-2463
 (082) 296-6381
 F: (082) 234-4350
 M: 09178767637 GLOBE

DAVAO-MAGSAYSAY

#358 R. Magsaysay Avenue
 Davao City
 T: (082) 221-8413
 (082) 221-6709
 (082) 221-0164
 F: (082) 221-3443
 M: 09285069658 SMART

DAVAO-MATINA IT PARK

GF, Plaza Luisa II, Matina
 IT Park, McArthur
 HighwayMatina, Davao City
 T: (082) 2274644 (082) 2274650
 (082)2274644
 M: 09178330081 GLOBE

DAVAO-MONTEVERDE

Monteverde corner Bruno
 Gempesaw Sts., Davao City
 T: (082) 224-2966, (082) 224-0298
 F: (082) 222-2124
 M: 09178768027 GLOBE

DAVAO-PANABO

Quezon St., New Pandan
 Panabo City, Davao Del Norte
 T: (084) 628-4269
 (084) 628-5377
 F: (084) 628-4272
 M: 09178767659 GLOBE
 09989602954 SMART

DAVAO-RIZAL

GF, Philam Life Building
 Rizal Street, Davao City
 T: (082) 221-0358
 F: (082) 221-0357
 M: 09189068583 SMART

DAVAO-TORIL

Saavedra St., Toril, Davao City
 T: (082) 285-3724
 F: (082) 285-2166
 M: 09209744380 SMART
 09178767814 GLOBE

DEL MONTE

G/F SBC Bldg., Lot 19-B Blk 344
 Del Monte Avenue, Quezon City
 T: (02) 3415-1789, (02) 8740-
 5985, (02) 8740-6372
 F: (02) 8740-6372
 M: 09178865996 GLOBE

DELA ROSA

G/F King's Court II Bldg., #2129
 Pasing Tamo corner Dela Rosa
 Street, Makati City
 T: (02) 8812-2620, (02) 811-2913
 F: (02) 8893-2502
 M: 09989600377 SMART
 09178768023 GLOBE

DIGOS

Cor Vicente Sotto St., National
 Highway, Zone 1, Digos City
 T: (082) 237-0204, (082) 237-0517
 F: (082) 237-0204
 M: 09178768035 GLOBE
 09209746697 SMART

DILIMAN-MATALINO

GF, PM Apartments, No. 24
 Matalino Street, Brgy. Central
 Diliman, Quezon City
 T: (02) 7-738-6632
 F: (02) 7-738-6631
 M: 09178865923 GLOBE

DIPOLOG

71 Quezon Avenue
 Dipolog City
 T: (065) 908-0993
 (065) 908-0995
 F: (065) 908-0995
 M: 09177240299 GLOBE

DIVISORIA 1

Pasilio A Ledesma Bldg., #853
 Tabora St., Binondo, Manila
 T: (02) 8243-2440
 (02) 8243-3104
 F: (02) 8243-3105
 M: 09178865963 GLOBE
 09989609429 SMART

DIVISORIA-STO. CRISTO

#693 Sto Cristo St.
 Binondo Manila
 T: (02) 8244-4518, (02) 8244-
 4517, (02) 8244-4515
 F: (02) 8244-4517
 M: 09178865965 GLOBE
 09989609430 SMART

DON ANTONIO HEIGHTS

Unit 2, Lot 4 Block 6, Holy Spirit
 Drive, Brgy. Holy Spirit
 Quezon City
 T: (02) 3-427-7413, (02) 3-428-1742
 F: (02) 3-427-7413
 M: 09178013470 GLOBE

DUMAGUETE

Portal West Bldg., Silliman
 Ave. corner Hibbard Ave.
 Dumaguete City
 T: (035) 422-0001
 (035) 422-0002
 F: (035) 422-0001
 M: 09178767693 GLOBE

E. RODRIGUEZ

G/F Unit 6 Athens Tower, The
 Capital Towers, E. Rodriguez Sr.
 Ave. Quezon City
 T: (02) 8-724-3927, (02) 8-724-
 3259, (02) 8-705-1111
 F: (02) 8-705-1111
 M: 09175339294 GLOBE

E. RODRIGUEZ-NEW YORK AVE.

1791 E. Rodriguez Sr. Ave. Near
 corner New York Street
 Quezon City
 T: (02) 8-942-0783, (02) 8-942-0784
 F: (02) 8-942-0783
 M: 09175311839 GLOBE
 09190875719 SMART

E. RODRIGUEZ-SLMC

Units 104 to 107 Medical Arts
 Building (MAB), St. Luke's
 Medical Center, E. Rodriguez
 Sr. Avenue, Quezon City
 T: (02) 8-723-0101 loc. 6104
 6105, 6106, 6107
 F: (02) 8-234-1055
 M: 09989609420 SMART

EASTWOOD

Unit LG3-5 to Unit LG3-6
 Ground Floor Le Grand 3
 E-Commerce Avenue
 Eastwood, Quezon City
 T: (02) 8584-3184
 F: (02) 8584-3183
 M: 09989600355 SMART

EDSA-KALOOKAN

No. 512 EDSA near corner
 Urbano Plata St., Kalookan City
 T: (02) 8364-0049
 (02)8442-8965
 F: (02) 8363-5525
 M: 09175789706 GLOBE

EDSA-MAGALLANES

EDSA cor. Magallanes Ave.
 Brgy. Magallanes, Makati
 T: (02) 8853-0375, (02) 8851-
 6452, (02) 8853-7472
 F: (02) 8853-0375
 M: 09088904658 SMART

ELCANO

Elcano corner San Nicolas St.
 Binondo, Manila
 T: (02) 8708-5053
 F: (02) 8708-5046
 M: 09178865969 GLOBE
 09989609423 SMART

EMERALD

G/F, The Taipan's Place
Emerald Avenue, Ortigas
Center, Pasig City
T: (02) 8470-3104
F: (02) 8470-2678
M: 09175389527 GLOBE

ERMITA

UN Ave., corner Bocobo and
Churruca Sts., Ermita, Manila
T: (02) 8523-6567
(02) 8523-6586
F: (02) 8536-9060
M: 09989607229 SMART

ESPAÑA BLVD.

1880 España Boulevard
Sampaloc, Manila
T: (02) 8244-4569
F: (02) 8255-8362
M: 09173055850 GLOBE

ETON CENTRIS

C1-1 Eton Centris, Quezon
Avenue corner EDSA, Barangay
Pinyahan, Quezon City
T: 02-85673705, 02-85673680
M: 09285584825 SMART

EVANGELISTA-QUIAPO

450 Evangelista corner
P. Paterno Street, Quiapo Manila
T: (02) 8353-2755
F: (02) 8353-6416
M: 09178865957 GLOBE

FAIRVIEW-COMMONWEALTH

Blk 2 Lot 21 Commonwealth
Avenue, Fairview, Quezon City
T: (02) 3-428-6786
(02) 8-294-0417
F: (02) 8-294-0417
M: 09178759196 GLOBE

FORT BONIFACIO-INFINITY

G/F The Infinity Tower
26th Street, Fort Bonifacio
Global City, Taguig
T: (02) 8553-0933
F: (02) 8553-0936
M: 09175817502 GLOBE

FORT BONIFACIO-SLMC

Ground Floor, Medical Arts
Building, St. Luke's Medical
Center, Fort Bonifacio Global
City, Taguig
T: (02) 8403-1668
F: (02) 8403-3207
M: 09989609419 SMART

FORT BONIFACIO-THREE/NEO

G/F Three/Neo Bldg., 3rd Ave.
cor. 30th St, E-Square Zone, Fort
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City
T: (02) 8659-5867
F: (02) 8659-6908
M: 09178944407 GLOBE

FORT ICON SHOWROOM

5th Avenue corner 25th Street
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig
City, Metro Manila
T: 02-86541725, 02-86547923
M: 09998899301 SMART

FORT-FAIRWAYS TOWER

G/F Fairways Tower, Mc Kinley
cor 5th Avenue, BGC, Taguig
Metro Manila
T: (02) 8551-8996
(02) 8551-9009
F: (02) 8551-9009
M: 09175789724 GLOBE

FORT-GRAND HAMPTONS II

Ground Floor, Grand Hamptons
Tower 2, 1st Avenue corner 31st
Street, Fort Bonifacio Global
City, Taguig City
T: (02) 8835-7560, (02) 8805-7925
F: (02) 8805-7925
M: 09178035221 GLOBE

FORT-NAC TOWER

Unit 02, G/F NAC Tower
Building, 32nd Street
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig
T: (02) 8847-0490
F: (02) 8847-0594
M: 09989609435 SMART

FORT-PANORAMA

Panorama Tower 34th St
corner Lane A Bonifacio Global
City, Taguig City
T: (02) 8772-2674, (02) 8772-2169
F: (02) 8772-2169
M: 09173287513 GLOBE

FORT-TRIANGLE DRIVE

GF Unit 103 The Brilliance Center
11th Ave corner 40th Street
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City
T: (02) 8832-1681, (02) 8832-8849
F: (02) 8832-8849
M: 09175716314 GLOBE

FORT-W CITY CENTER

GF-Unit B, W City Center
7th Avenue cor. 30th Street,
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City
T: (02) 8809-1847 (02) 8809-1884
M: 09178865993 GLOBE

FPIP-STO. TOMAS

Unit 007, G/F Oasis Commercial
Center, FPIP - Special Economic
Zone, R.S. Diaz Avenue, Brgy. Sta.
Anastacia, Sto. Tomas Batangas
T: (043) 462-7382
M: 09988425154 SMART

G. ARANETA

No. 128 G. Araneta Ave.
Brgy. Doña Imelda
Quezon City
T: (02) 8-713-0163, (02) 8-516-2500
F: (02) 8-516-2500
M: 09989609418 SMART

GAMBOA

Luz Building, 116 Gamboa Street,
Legazpi Village, Makati City
T: (02) 83664092
F: (02) 8800-3910
M: 09178565212 GLOBE

GANDARA

Ground floor, Commercial B,
Lee Tower Condominium, 921
Sabino Padilla St., Barangay
295, Binondo, Manila
T: 270015524, 0288224593
M: 09189408138 SMART

GAPAN

GF, Flores Building, Maharlika
Highway/Pan-Philippine
Highway, Gapan, Nueva Ecija
T: 044-3296858, 044-8060610
M: 09175627718 GLOBE
09209775689 SMART

GENERAL SANTOS

Lot 1341 Ireneo Santiago Blvd.
General Santos City
T: (083) 301-8831
F: (083) 552-2504
M: 09189068391 SMART

**GENERAL SANTOS NATIONAL
HIGHWAY**

National Highway corner C.M.
Recto Street, General Santos
City, South Cotabato
T: (083) 5535819 (083) 5535883
F: (083)553883
M: 09178285714 GLOBE

GENERAL TRIAS

G/F Divine Grace Medical
Hospital Bypass Road, Brgy.
Tejero, Gen. Trias, Cavite
T: (046)434-3032,
(046)434-3033
F: (046) 434-3032
M: 09171159861 GLOBE

GIL PUYAT

Unit 101 A, GF, Oppen Building
No. 349 Sen Gil J. Puyat
Avenue, Makati City
T: (02) 7621-6710, (02) 7621-9169
F: (02) 7621-9169
M: 09178761811 GLOBE

GRAMERCY

G/F, Gramercy Residences
Kalayaan Avenue, Makati City
T: (02) 8403-7505, (02) 8556-9324
F: (02) 8403-7505
M: 09178944831 GLOBE

GREENHILLS WEST

G/F Henrys Bldg., No. 80 Ortigas
Ave., Greenhills, San Juan
T: (02) 8-234-1076
F: (02) 8-451-2005
M: 09178013453 GLOBE

GUADALUPE

#2185 Magsaysay Ave.
Guadalupe, Makati City
T: (02) 7729-5784, (02) 8882-1868
F: (02) 8882-1872
M: 09178865928 GLOBE

**GUADALUPE COMMERCIAL
COMPLEX**

Space MF 5A Main Floor
Guadalupe Commercial Complex
EDSA Guadalupe, Makati City
T: (02) 8882-7162, (02) 8882-7163
F: (02) 8882-7163
M: 09176208377 GLOBE

HERMOSA

Hermosa Ecozone Industrial
Park, Barangay Palihan
Hermosa, Bataan
T: 047-2377136, 047-2755896
F: 047 2377136
M: 09189478849 SMART

HERRERA

G/F Exchange Corner Bldg, No.
107 V.A. Rufino corner Bolanos
& Esteban Streets, Legaspi
Village, Makati City
T: (02) 8892-2190, (02) 8892-3214
F: (02) 8892-1636
M: 09989600375 SMART

HV DELA COSTA

G/F Alpha Salcedo
Condominium, 124 HV Dela
Costa St., Salcedo Vill., Brgy.
Bel-Air, Makati City
T: (02) 8867-2156
F: (02) 8867-3151
M: 09178865932 GLOBE
09989600382 SMART

ILAGAN

Maharlika Highway, Calamagui
2nd, JCU Building, Ilagan City
Isabela 3300
T: 078-6420932, 078-2582580
M: 09989675364 SMART

ILIGAN

Quezon Avenue corner Obach St., Poblacion, Iligan City
T: (063) 221-3007, (063) 221-5227
F: (063) 221-3007
M: 09175778969 GLOBE

ILIGAN-ANDRES BONIFACIO

Eusebio G. Torrevillas Building, Purok 13, Andres Bonifacio Avenue, Saray, Iligan City
T: 063-2244304, 063-4404531
M: 09209650867 SMART

ILOILO BUSINESS PARK

BPO Building A, Festival Walk Iloilo Business Park, Iloilo City
T: (033)320-3116 (033)320-2988
F: (033) 320-2988
M: 09178133032 GLOBE

ILOILO JARO

Westwood Building, #422 E. Lopez Street, Brgy. Luna Jaro, 5000, Iloilo City
T: (033) 3377663, (033) 3377664
M: 09209746695 SMART

ILOILO-GENERAL LUNA

Ground Floor, Insular Life Iloilo Building, Gen. Luna St., Brgy. San Felix, Iloilo City
T: (033)-5036686/(033)-5036685
F: (033) 503-6685
M: 09175393825 GLOBE

ILOILO-IZNART

John A. Tan Bldg., Iznart St. Iloilo City
T: (033) 338-4951
F: (033) 338-4950
M: 09189068393 SMART

ILOILO-LEDESMA

Charly Resources Bldg., Ledesma corner Quezon Sts., Iloilo City
T: (033) 337-9653
F: (033) 337-7068
M: 09989631286 SMART

IMUS

G/F LGC Commercial Building Palico 2, Aguinaldo Highway Imus, Cavite
T: (046) 4715414, 4715568, (02) 85298613
F: (02) 8529-8613
M: 09178617625 GLOBE
09189070120 SMART

INTRAMUROS (BRANCH LITE)

Ground Floor, The Hark Building, Muralla Street near corner Anda, Intramuros
T: 0283556338, 0283761038
M: 09178039867 GLOBE

J. ABAD SANTOS

1839 J. Abad Santos St., near Tayuman St., Tondo, Manila
T: (02) 8230-2624, (02) 8708-7864
F: (02) 8708-7864
M: 09173279131 GLOBE

JUAN LUNA

514 Juan Luna Street Binondo Manila
T: (02) 8708-0372, (02) 8708-2530
F: (02) 8708-0372
M: 09175615473 GLOBE

KABANKALAN

Milza Arcade 3, J.Y. Perez Highway, Brgy. Talubangi Kabankalan City, Negros Occidental
T: 471-0431, (034) 471-0434
F: (034) 471-0431
M: 09985392324 SMART

KALIBO

No. 263 Roxas Avenue Kalibo Aklan
T: (036) 2683968
M: 09985829140 SMART

KALOOKAN

#266 Rizal Avenue Extension Between 5th & 6th Ave., Grace Park, Kalookan City
T: (02) 8365-8703-06, (02) 8294-7402
F: (02) 8362-3666
M: 09178866002 GLOBE

KAMIAS

1418 Kamias Road, corner Anonas Extension, Brgy. Sikatuna Village, Q.C.
T: (02) 3434-7716, (02) 7004-6529
F: (02) 3434-7716
M: 09399150735 SMART

KARUHATAN

Ground Floor, PRDC Building 257 Mac Arthur Highway Karuhatan, Valenzuela City
T: (02)8352-7869, (02)7239-2069
F: (02)8352-7869
M: 09989607239 SMART

KATIPUNAN

G/F, Xanland Condominium Bldg., Katipunan Avenue Quezon City
T: (02) 8426-7036, (02) 8426-7034
F: (02) 8426-7036
M: 09989600362 SMART

KATIPUNAN BLUE RIDGE

Upper Ground Floor JSO BUILDING, # 210 Katipunan Avenue, Barangay Blueridge Quezon City
T: 02-84423219
F: (02) 84423219
M: 09190875721 SMART

KEYLAND VALERO

Ground Floor, Keyland Valero Building, 114 Valero Street Legazpi Village, Makati City
T: (02) 8867-6788 loc. 7811 7812
F: (02) 8551-0979
M: 09178047538 GLOBE
09989600386 SMART

KIDAPAWAN

National Highway, Poblacion Kidapawan City, North Cotabato
T: 644-280367, 645-726612
M: 09209861789 SMART
09178250642 GLOBE

KORONADAL

Hotel Eighty-Eight, Ground Floor, General Santos Drive Koronadal City, South Cotabato
T: (083) 228-7736 (083) 520-2115
F: (083) 228-7736
M: 09209074853 SMART

LA TRINIDAD

Brgy. Pico, Km. 5 National Highway, La Trinidad, Benguet
T: (074) 422-1216, (074) 422-1586
F: (074) 422-1586
M: 09189068473 SMART
09178768560 GLOBE

LA UNION

Ground Floor, Kenny Plaza Quezon Avenue, San Fernando City, La Union
T: (072) 607-8802
M: 09178596072 GLOBE
09189068498 SMART

LAGRO

Km. 21 Quirino Highway Lagro Quezon City
T: (02) 8-376-3095
F: (02) 8-376-3115
M: 09175444946 GLOBE

LAOAG

Ground Floor, LC Square, J.P. Rizal Street cor. Balintawak Laoag City
T: (077) 770-3311, (077) 770-3200
F: (077) 770-3200
M: 09175040968 GLOBE

LAPU LAPU

M.L. Quezon National Highway corner Patalinhug Avenue Pajo, Brgy. Sangi, Lapu-lapu City, Cebu
T: (032) 260-2672
F: (032) 260-2671
M: 09985826023 SMART

LEGAZPI

Lot 34-36 Block 7, Landco Business Park, Capantawan Legazpi City
T: (052) 480-3081, (052) 480-6014
F: (052) 480-6014
M: 09175351495 GLOBE
09189068439 SMART

LEMERY

GF, Sola Grande Center Ilustre Avenue, Palanas Lemery Batangas
T: (043)740-7401
F: (043)740-7401
M: 09985826024 SMART

LIMA

The Outlet at Lipa, Lima Technology Center, Brgy. Bugtong na Pulo, Lipa City, Batangas
T: (043) 233-2429
F: 043-4076236
M: 09178066531 GLOBE

LIPA

CM Recto Avenue, Lipa City Batangas
T: 043 7562113
F: 02-8520-6234
M: 09189070037 SMART
09178634134 GLOBE

LIPA MEDIX HOSPITAL

GF, Old MAB, Lipa Medix Hospital, National Highway Lipa City, Batangas
T: (043) 740-8414
F: (043) 740-8414
M: 09988476533 SMART

LUCENA

Doña Cristina Bldg., corner Tagarao & Merchan Sts. Lucena City
T: (042) 373-1077
F: (042) 373-1077
M: 09189070161 SMART

MAASIN

Gaisano Grand Mall Maasin
Bato-Bontoc Road, Maasin
Southern Leyte
T: 538025316, 053-8030005
M: 09988493412 GLOBE

MACAPAGAL BLVD.

GF, Unit 105, Reach Building
Macapagal Blvd., Pasay City
T: (02) 8834-9836, (02) 8834-9835
M: 09178596074 GLOBE

MAGDALENA

Nos. 1025-1027 Masangkay St.
near Soler St., Binondo, Manila
T: (02) 8243-4822, (02) 8244-5743
F: (02) 8244-5744
M: 09178865967 GLOBE

MAIN OFFICE BRANCH (MOB)

6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City
T: (02) 8888-7281 to 7285
(02) 8867-6788 Loc 8101 to 8107
F: (02) 88911079
M: 09178865933 GLOBE
09989600380 SMART

**MAKATI AVENUE-
CONSTELLATION**

Makati Avenue corner
Constellation St., Brgy. Bel Air
Makati City
T: (02) 8942-8708
F: (02) 7621-6758
M: 09175420950 GLOBE

MAKATI AVENUE-ZUellig

Unit 2, Ground Floor, Zuellig
Building, Makati Avenue corner
Paseo de Roxas, Makati City
T: (02) 8805-8355
F: (02) 8824-5991
M: 09178047919 GLOBE

MALABON

#2 Manapat St. corner Rizal
Avenue Ext., Malabon City
T: (02)8281-2880
F: (02)8281-5903
M: 09175811945 GLOBE

MALABON-POTRERO

Units 8 & 9 G/F Mary Grace
Bldg., 142 Mc Arthur Highway
Potrero, Malabon City
T: (02) 8442-3757 (02) 8442-3657
F: (02) 8442-3657
M: 09175448890 GLOBE

MALABON-TUGATOG

137 M.H Del Pilar St., Brgy.
Tugatog, Malabon City
T: (02) 8990-9653
F: (02) 8990-3225
M: 09055245413 GLOBE
09175277996 GLOBE

MALATE

M. Adriatico corner San Andres
St., Malate, Manila
T: (02) 8524-8112 (02) 8521-0745
F: (02) 8521-0745
M: 09989607235 SMART

MALAYAN PLAZA

Unit G2, Ground Floor, Malayan
Plaza Building, ADB Avenue
corner Opal Road, Ortigas
Center Pasig City
T: (02) 2851754, (02) 2557317
M: 09176503415 GLOBE

MALINTA-PASO DE BLAS

#271 Paso de Blas, Valenzuela City
T: (02) 8292-5804
F: (02) 8292-6133
M: 09175627783 GLOBE
09189068492 SMART

MALOLOS

G/F Feliza Jazz Bldg., Mac
Arthur Highway, Sumapang
Matanda, Malolos City, Bulacan
T: (044) 796-1982
F: (044) 796-1983
M: 09176208560 GLOBE
09189068397 SMART

MANDALUYONG

GF, Shaw Center Mall, No. 360
Shaw Boulevard, Barangay
Addition Hills, Mandaluyong City
T: (02) 8534-3232, (02) 8531-7381
F: (02) 8531-7381

MANDALUYONG-EDSA

167 Soledad Building Epifanio
Delos Santos Avenue, Brgy.
Highway Hills, Mandaluyong City
T: (02) 7625-6825, (02) 7625-6829
F: (02) 7625-6825
M: 09178014305 GLOBE

**MANDALUYONG-
GREENFIELD**

Units 7 and 8 Level 1, Soho
Central, Shaw Boulevard
Greenfield District
Mandaluyong City
T: (02) 8661-5646, (02) 8696-6864
F: (02) 8661-5640
M: 09989600358 SMART

MANDALUYONG-LIBERTAD

D.M. Guevarra St. cor Calbayog
St., Mandaluyong City
T: (02) 8650-1576
F: (02) 7949-5720
M: 09989607248 SMART

MANDALUYONG-PIONEER

G/F Madison Square Plaza
Pioneer corner Sheridan Sts.
Mandaluyong City
T: (02) 8234-0960
F: (02) 8234-1114
M: 09178013229 GLOBE

MANDAUE

Tipolo Square, Mandaue Highway,
Tipolo Mandaue City Cebu
T: (032) 345-0564
F: (032) 345-2582
M: 09175137239 GLOBE

MANDAUE-NORTH ROAD

31 J.P Rizal St. Insular Square
Brgy. Tabok, Mandaue City
T: (032) 520-9065, (032) 520-9066
F: (032) 520-9065
M: 09173104449 GLOBE

MARIKINA

Bayan-Bayanan Avenue
Concepcion, Marikina
T: +63(02) 8-942-0423
+63(02) 8-9422565
F: +63(02) 8-941-0689
M: 09178602911 GLOBE

**MARIKINA-GIL FERNANDO
AVENUE**

Block 6 Lot 10 Almond Street
corner Gil Fernando Avenue
Brgy. San Roque, Marikina City
T: +63(02) 7-625-1807,
+63(02) 7-254-7889
F: +62(02) 7-254-7889
M: 09209779764 SMART

MARKET! MARKET!

157-AG/F, Market! Market! Mall
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig
T: (02) 8886-6685, (02) 8846-
6413, (02) 8856-1545
F: (02) 8846-6413
M: 09175552579 GLOBE

MASANGKAY-LA TORRE

1258, Masangkay Street corner
La Torre Street, Barangay 263
Tondo, Manila
T: (02) 8230-4864
(02) 3495-1810
F: (02) 8230-4864
M: 09178758606 GLOBE

MATI

Rizal Corner Mabini Street,
Mati City, Davao Oriental
T: 873060665, 822975730
M: 09998813553 SMART

MAYPAJO

APN Bldg., #172 A. Mabini St.
Maypajo, Caloocan City
T: (02) 82856249
F: (02) 82859065
M: 09178865913 GLOBE

MCKINLEY HILL

G/F, Commerce and Industry
Plaza, Mc Kinley Hill
T: (02) 7795-7451, (02) 7795-7450
F: (02) 7795-7450
M: 09175191614 GLOBE

MEDICAL CITY

Ground Floor Medical Arts
Tower Inc., The New Medical
City Hospital along Ortigas Ave.,
Meralco Compound, Pasig City
T: (02) 8706-0445
F: (02) 8706-0276
M: 09989600353 SMART

MEDICAL PLAZA

G-103 Medical Plaza Bldg.
Dela Rosa corner Amorsolo St.
Makati City
T: (02) 8813-6536,
(02) 8813-6549
F: (02) 8813-6544
M: 09178865938 GLOBE

MENDIOLA

La Consolacion College Manila
No. 8 Mendiola Street
San Miguel, Manila
T: (02) 8734-7507
F: (02) 8735-2746
M: 09178865962 GLOBE

MERALCO AVENUE

G/F Suntree Tower, No. 13
Meralco Avenue, Ortigas
Center, Pasig City
T: (02) 8570-6101, (02) 8571-5716
F: (02) 8570-3836
M: 09175093011 GLOBE

MEYCAUAYAN

Meycauayan College Building
Calvario, Meycauayan, Bulacan
T: (044) 913-3258
F: (044) 913-3329
M: 09189068497 SMART
09175627743 GLOBE

MINDANAO AVENUE

Ground Floor, Metro North
Medical Center and Hospital
Mindanao Avenue near corner
Congressional Avenue
Quezon City
T: (02) 8351-4262 , 8351-6209
F: (02) 8351-4262
M: 09985874402 SMART

MOLINO

Ground Floor, E.V.Y Building
Molino Blvd. Molino
Bacoor Cavite
T: (046) 477-2166
M: 09178634132 GLOBE

MONTALBAN

J.P. Rizal Ave., Manggahan
Montalban, Rizal
T: +63(02) 8-997-1657,
+63(02) 8-941-4864
F: +63(02) 8-941-4864
M: 09177044356 GLOBE

MORGAN SUITES-MCKINLEY

Ground Floor, Morgan Suites
Executive Residences
Florence Way, McKinley
Hill, Fort Bonifacio, Taguig
T: (02) 7946-3709
(02) 7958-5164
F: (02) 7946-3709
M: 09177001146 GLOBE

NAGA

The RAD on Panganiban Drive
Panganiban Drive corner
Blumentritt Street, Brgy. Tinago
Naga City, Camarines Sur
T: (02) 8250-8008
(054) 811-1873
F: (02) 8250-8008
M: 09189068387 SMART
09175566920 GLOBE

NAGA DIVERSION ROAD

M. Roxas Avenue (Diversion
road), Naga City, Camarines Sur
T: 054 4721022/ 8811071
F: 054 4721022/ 8811071
M: 09209744379 SMART

NAIA

2/F Arrival Lobby, NAIA
Complex, Pasay City
T: (02) 8833-1190
F: (02) 8833-1191
M: 09178865942 GLOBE

NAVOTAS

318 North Bay Blvd South
Navotas City
T: (02) 8373-2749
F: (02) 8373-2751
M: 09175627739 GLOBE

NEIVA

G1 & G2 Asian Mansion 2, Dela
Rosa corner Nieva St., Legaspi
Village, Makati City
T: (02) 8843-6537
F: (02) 8843-6322
M: 09989600379 SMART

NINOY AQUINO AVENUE

G/F PAIR-PAGS Centre, NAIA
Complex, Ninoy Aquino
Avenue, Parañaque City
T: +63(2) 832-1286
+63(2) 832-9463
F: +63(2) 836-7370
M: 09175627803 GLOBE
09209779769 SMART

NOVALICHES-BAYAN

897 Quirino Hi-way, Brgy.
Gulod, Novaliches, Quezon City
T: (02) 8-936-4491
(02) 8-939-7298
F: (02) 8-936-4491
M: 09178040191 GLOBE

NUVO CITY ASPIRE

GF, Aspire Tower at Nuvo City
150 E. Rodriguez Jr. Ave., corner
Calle Industria, Bagumbayan
Quezon City
T: (02) 8294-9881, (02) 8292-3432
F: (02) 8292-3432
M: 09175789730 GLOBE
09178092937 GLOBE

OLONGAPO

Ground Floor, C & C Business
Center, No. 730 Rizal Avenue
East Tapinac, Olongapo City
T: (047) 224-2275
F: (047) 222-0608
M: 09999928766 SMART
09173235056 GLOBE

ONE MALL VALENZUELA

6008 Gen. T. De Leon St., Brgy.
Gen T. De Leon, Valenzuela City
T: (02) 8930-2540
F: (02) 8930-3277
M: 09989692154 SMART

ONGPIN

G/F Strata Gold, 738 Ongpin St.
Binondo, Manila
T: (02) 8450-4109, (02) 8256-6105
F: (02) 8256-6105
M: 09178604081 GLOBE
09989609428 SMART

ORMOC

G/F Niko's Ark Bldg. Real
Street, Ormoc City, Leyte
T: (053) 255-4118, (053) 561-0369
F: (053) 561-0369
M: 09175092993 GLOBE

ORTIGAS-GREENHILLS

SBC Bldg., #228 Ortigas
Avenue, Greenhills, San Juan
T: (02) 8-721-4148, (02) 8-721-
1967 (02) 8-631-9542
F: (02) 8-721-1967
M: 09178866017 GLOBE

OZAMIZ

Capistrano Street, Ozamiz City
7200 Misamis Occidental
T: (088) 545-3437 (088)319-0843
F: (088) 319-0843
M: 09178074907 GLOBE

P. GUEVARRA-WILSON

#5 P. Guevarra St. corner
Averilla St. San Juan
T: (02) 8-570-3766
(02) 8-570-3774
F: (02) 8-570-3766
M: 09178013439 GLOBE

PAGADIAN

Rizal Avenue corner Benigno
Aquino Street, Pagadian City
T: (062) 215-4709, 062-9250563
M: 09178568921 GLOBE

PANDACAN

#2339 Palumpong St.
Pandacan, Manila
T: (02) 8564-4891 (02) 8563-3391
F: (02) 8563-3391
M: 09989607231 SMART

PARQAL

Unit 103, Ground Floor,
Parqal Building 2,
Aseana City Parañaque City
T: 02-70073532, 02-88718021
M: 09478903470 SMART
09178181526 GLOBE

PASAY LIBERTAD

Libertad corner Colayco Sts.
Pasay City
T: (02) 8831-0471
F: (02) 8831-8163
M: 09209779768 SMART
09178865936 GLOBE

PASAY-CORAL WAY

Fly Ace Corporate Center, Coral
Way Boulevard, Pasay City
T: 028-2736069
M: 09688950371 GLOBE

PASAY-TAFT

No. 1924 Taft Avenue corner
Bernabe Sts., Pasay City
T: (02) 8516-4067, (02) 8516-4587
F: (02) 8516-4067
M: 09209779755 SMART
09178013469 GLOBE

PASEO DE ROXAS

Corporate Business Center
#151 Paseo de Roxas corner
Arnaiz, Makati City
T: (02) 8840-1970
(02) 8815-1002 to 03
F: (02) 8840-1969
M: 09989600378 SMART

PASIG BOULEVARD

Lot #21 Pasig Boulevard cor.
Rosemarie Lane, Kapitolyo
Pasig City
T: (02) 8234-0155
F: (02) 8234-0159
M: 09175762478 GLOBE

PASIG C. RAYMUNDO

The Quorum Center,
C. Raymundo Ave., Caniogan
Pasig City
T: (02) 8654-1273
F: (02) 8654-2611
M: 09175191505 GLOBE

PASIG MABINI

Mabini corner Dr. Pilapil Street
Kapasigan, Pasig City
T: (02) 8451-0465
F: (02) 8451-0413
M: 09175789733 GLOBE

PASIG SANTOLAN

G/F Unit 101 - A AD Center
Square, Amang Rodriguez
corner Evangelista St.
Santolan, Pasig City
T: (02) 8681-4618
F: (02) 8646-4113
M: 09175444948 GLOBE

PASIG-MERCEDES AVENUE

Mercedes Avenue corner
M. Suarez Avenue (Market
Avenue), Brgy. San Miguel
Pasig City
T: (02) 8628-3437
(02) 8628-2952
F: (02) 8628-1496
M: 09175789738 GLOBE

PASONG TAMO

G/F Narra Bldg., Pasong Tamo
Extension, Makati City
T: (02) 8892-8535, (02) 8814-0267
F: (02) 8892-8536
M: 09178865934 GLOBE

PLARIDEL

No. 263 Gov. Padilla Ave.
Banga 1st, Plaridel, Bulacan
T: (044) 795-0458
(044) 795-0468
F: (044) 795-0458
M: 09175126929 GLOBE

PORT ROYAL-RADA

Ground floor, Port Royal
Place, T18 Rada Street, Legazpi
Village, Makati City
T: (02) 82813104, (02) 83660309
M: 09190642529 SMART

PROMENADE-GREENHILLS

Unit No. 107 Ground Floor
Greenhills Promenade 3
Greenhills Shopping Center
San Juan City
T: (02) 286-8949, (02) 241-2980
M: 09178602754 GLOBE
09989607244 SMART

PUERTO PRINCESA

Rizal Avenue, Puerto Princesa
City, Palawan
T: (048) 433-0052
F: (048) 433-0053
M: 09178115904 GLOBE

**QUEZON AVE.-CAPITOL
MEDICAL**

Ground Floor, Capitol Medical
Center, Quezon Ave. cor. Sct.
Magbanua, Quezon City
T: (02) 8-441-4729
(02) 8-441-4728
F: (02) 8-441-4728
M: 09178865964 GLOBE

**QUEZON AVENUE-SOUTH
TRIANGLE**

Unit B and C JR Building
1520 Quezon Avenue, South
Triangle, Quezon City
T: (02) 8- 4265749
F: (02) 8-3616242
M: 09178602756 GLOBE

**QUEZON AVENUE-WEST
TRIANGLE**

1389 Quezon Avenue
Quezon City
T: 02-85361914
M: 09998899302 SMART
09177042374 GLOBE

QUIRINO HIGHWAY

#360 Quirino Highway
Sangandaan, Novaliches
Quezon City
T: (02) 3-454-0981
F: (02) 8-939-1262
M: 09178865970 GLOBE

REGALADO FAIRVIEW

Angelus Bldg. 22 Regalado
Avenue West Fairview
Quezon City
T: (02) 8-373-4439,
(02) 8-373-4347
F: (02) 8-373-4347
M: 09173178855 GLOBE

REINA REGENTE

#1040 Reina Regente
Binondo, Manila
T: (02) 8244-8827, (02) 8244-8850
F: (02) 8244-8825
M: 09989609427 SMART

REPOSO-J.P. RIZAL

G/F, Kalimera Building, Nicanor
Garcia Street near corner J.P.
Rizal Avenue, Makati City
T: (02) 8942-8907
F: (02) 8942-8914
M: 09178013251 GLOBE

RETIRO

N.S. Amoranto, Sr. Avenue
cor. Mayon Avenue, La Loma
Quezon City
T: (02) 7501-2790, (02) 3412-4206
F: (02) 3412-4206
M: 09778092671 GLOBE

ROBINSONS MAGNOLIA

Ground floor Unit 107, 2047
Robinsons Magnolia, Aurora
Boulevard corner Dona
Hemady and N. Domingo
Streets, New Manila
Quezon City
T: 02-85639701, 02-85640561
M: 09209744382 SMART

ROMAN SQUARE

Roman Square Bldg.
#979-981 Soler corner
Roman St. Binondo, Manila
T: (02) 8244-1395, (02) 8244-1396
F: (02) 8244-3734
M: 09989609441 SMART

ROOSEVELT

182-A Roosevelt Ave.
San Francisco Del Monte
Quezon City
T: (02) 8921-2741, (02) 8921-2750
F: (02) 8921-2750
M: 09178104968 GLOBE

ROSARIO

G/F SBC Bldg., Gen. Trias
Ave., Tejero, Rosario, Cavite
T: (046) 438-5434
F: (02) 8529-8854
M: 09178768114 GLOBE
09189070159 SMART

ROXAS BOULEVARD

Unit 103 VIP Building, Roxas
Blvd cor. Nuestra Señora de
Guia Street, Ermita, Manila
T: (02) 8405-0262 (02) 8405-0150
F: (02) 8405-0150
M: 09989607234 SMART

ROXAS CITY

Lawaan Highway corner
Sacred Heart of Jesus Street
Pueblo de Panay, Lawaan
Roxas City
T: (036) 520-3001, (036) 520-3002
F: (036) 520-3001
M: 09178302875 GLOBE

RUBY ROAD-ORTIGAS

Ground Floor Unit 103, Jollibee
Plaza Condominium, F. Ortigas
Jr. Road, Ortigas Center,
Pasig City
T: (02) 86614202, (02) 86554692
M: 09989600359 SMART
09178944341 GLOBE

SALCEDO

LPL Plaza Bldg., #124 L.P.
Leviste St., Salcedo Village
Makati
T: (02) 8840-3242,
(02) 8840-3720
F: (02) 8812-4045
M: 09989600376 SMART

SAMPALOC

1700 G. Tuazon St. cor M. Dela
Fuente St., Sampaloc, Manila
T: (02) 8781-3112, (02) 8781-3116
F: (02) 8781-3113
M: 09985916628 SMART

SAN FERNANDO

G/F Doña Sevilla Building,
McArthur Highway, Brgy.
Dolores, San Fernando City
Pampanga
T: (045) 961-8692
F: (045) 961-8693
M: 09189068490 SMART
09178768113 GLOBE

SAN FERNANDO-DOLORES

Amhsc Bldg Mac Arthur
Highway Dolores San
Fernando City Pampanga
T: (045) 435-2206, (045) 435-2242
F: (045) 435-2242
M: 09178768239 GLOBE

SAN FERNANDO-SINDALAN

MC Square Plaza, McArthur
Highway, Sindalan
San Fernando City, Pampanga
T: (045) 402-3142 (045)402-3189
F: (045) 402-3142
M: 09175789737 GLOBE

**SAN FRANCISCO-AGUSAN
DEL SUR**

Quezon St., Brgy. Dos
San Francisco, Agusan del Sur
T: (085) 839-5800/ (085) 242-0024
F: (085) 839-5800
M: 09178759219 GLOBE

SAN JOSE-NUEVA ECIJA

SBC Building, Maharlika
Highway, Brgy. F.E. Marcos
San Jose City, Nueva Ecija
T: (044)958-3199
F: (044) 958-3199
M: 09171692420 GLOBE
09175432284 GLOBE

SAN JUAN-F. BLUMENTRITT

One Roxas Square Building
F. Roxas cor. F. Blumentritt
San Juan City
T: (02) 8-634-1052
(02) 8-634-2224
F: (02) 8-631-1052
M: 09175789720 GLOBE

SAN LORENZO PLACE

Second Floor, B31-B32 San
Lorenzo Place Mall, Makati City
T: (02) 82900326, (02) 82930618
F: (02) 82930618
M: 09178768060 GLOBE

SAN MIGUEL AVENUE

#101 Medico Bldg., San Miguel
Ave corner Lourdes St., Ortigas
Center, Brgy. San Antonio,
Pasig City 1600
T: (02) 8633-3876
(02) 8633-6822
F: (02) 8631-3876
M: 09175789734 GLOBE

SAN PABLO

Rizal Avenue corner P. Zamora
Sts, San Pablo, Laguna
T: (049) 562-5327
+63(2) 85206052
F: +63(2) 85206052
M: 09088695172 SMART

SAN PEDRO

Mabini St., Poblacion
San Pedro, Laguna
T: +63(2) 8808-4811/8868-8002
F: +63(2) 8520-1296
M: 09189070163 SMART

SAN PEDRO-PACITA COMPLEX

G/F Allen Building, Km.31
National Highway, Brgy. Nueva
San Pedro, Laguna
T: (02) 847-6832, (02) 847-6833
(02) 808-3274
F: (02) 808-3274
M: 09175871572 GLOBE

SANTIAGO

G/F Flora Sy Bldg., Maharlika
Highway, Victory Norte
Santiago City, Isabela
T: (078) 305-0383
F: (078) 305-2908, (02) 8246-2001
M: 09175789708 GLOBE
09189068426 SMART

SHANGRI-LA PLAZA EAST WING

Unit 1001B, Lower Ground
Level, East Wing, Shangri-la
Plaza Mall, EDSA corner Shaw
Boulevard, Mandaluyong
T: (02) 82477498 (02)82477506
F: (02) 8247-7506
M: 09178295717 GLOBE

SILVER CITY

G/F Silver City, Tiendesitas
Complex Ortigas East, Brgy.
Ugong, Pasig City
T: (02) 8584-7584
(02) 8584-7585
F: (02) 8584-7585
M: 09176275177 GLOBE
09985510122 SMART

SOLANO

Benigno Aquino Avenue
Poblacion South, Solano
Nueva Vizcaya
T: (078) 321-0158, (078) 321-0171
F: (078) 321-0171
M: 09989600372 SMART
09176204144 GLOBE

SOLER

Le Mar Ben II Bldg., along San
Bernardo St., Sta. Cruz, Manila
T: (02) 8733-2704, (02) 8733-2718
F: (02) 8733-2694
M: 09178865983 GLOBE
09989609421 SMART

ST. IGNATIUS-KATIPUNAN

No. 119 Katipunan Avenue
Quezon City
T: (02) 8709-7884
(02) 8709-3610, (02) 8294-7511
F: (02) 8709-3610
M: 09989600368 SMART

STA. CRUZ-LAGUNA

GF-08B, Ground Floor, Metro
Central Mall, National Road
Barangay Labuin, Sta Cruz
Laguna
T: 0495017027, 0495022740
(049) 5022740
F: 09178226107 GLOBE
M: 09999929638 SMART

STA. ELENA

168 Shopping Mall, Sta. Elena
St., Binondo, Manila
T: (02) 8245-5506
(02) 8245-5509
F: (02) 8243-5678
M: 09989609425 SMART

STA. MARIA-BULACAN

F. Halili Ave., Brgy. Bagbaguin
Sta. Maria, Bulacan
T: (044) 641-1718
F: (044) 641-4279
M: 09189068395 SMART
09178768229 GLOBE

STA. MESA

Unit G-03, Doña Elena Tower
Building, #47 P. Sanchez St.
Corner 3Rd Street, Brgy. 605
Sta. Mesa, Manila
T: (02) 85518465, (02) 85599102
M: 09209746698 SMART

STA. ROSA

Bo. Pulong, Sta. Cruz, Sta. Rosa
Laguna
T: (049) 539-1562
+63(2) 8520-8164
F: +63(2) 8520-8164
M: 09189070157 SMART

STA. ROSA-GREENFIELD

G/F, Unit 33 and 34, Laguna
Central Mall, Greenfield City
Don Jose, Sta Rosa City
Laguna
T: (049) 530-9536
F: (049) 530-9537
M: 09178767361 GLOBE

STARMALL LAS PIÑAS

G/F Starmall Complex, C.V
Starr Ave. Philamlife Village
Pamplona II, Las Pinas City
T: +63(2) 846-5351
F: +63(2) 846-5344
M: 09209779765 SMART

SUBIC

Space CS3 Optima Ground
floor, The 47th Block Centre
Block 47, Rizal Hi-way, CBD
Subic Bay Freeport Zone
T: (047) 252-3431
F: (047) 252-6086
M: 09989689607 SMART

SUCAT

SBC Building, Dr. A. Santos
Avenue corner St. Peter Street
Sucat, Parañaque City
T: +63(2) 820-6269
F: +63(2) 825-3163
M: 09178865916 GLOBE

SUCAT-AMAIA STEPS

R106 & 107, Upper Ground
Floor, Blanca Building, Amaia
Steps Sucat, Dr. A. Santos
Avenue, Brgy. San Antonio
Sucat, Parañaque
T: +63(2) 826-6667
+63(2) 825-6067
+63(2) 826-6584
F: +63(2) 826-6584
M: 09178393034 GLOBE

SUMULONG

G/F Silicon Bldg., #167
Sumulong Hwy, Mayamot
Antipolo, Rizal
T: +63(02) 8-682-3011
+63(02) 8-682-3017
F: +63(02) 8-682-3017
M: 09209779767 SMART

SURIGAO

San Nicolas cor. Diez Streets
Surigao City
T: (086) 826-1020
F: (086) 310-0164
M: 09105677445 SMART

TABUNOK

GFM-GFA-2 Gaisano Grand
Fiesta Mall, Hi-Way Tabunok
Talisay City, Cebu
T: 0323848264, 0323848285
M: 09199102813 SMART

TACLOBAN RIZAL

Ground Floor Roqson Building
corner P. Burgos St. and Rizal
Avenue, Tacloban City
T: (053) 321-4527
F: (053) 321-4527
M: 09178302923 GLOBE

TACLOBAN-MAHARLIKA HIGHWAY

GF, JURIDEL Building, Brgy. 92
Apitong, Tacloban City
T: 053-5202045, 053-8880078
M: 09189384634 SMART

TACLOBAN-VETERANOS

GF, Insular Life Building
Avenida Veteranos
Tacloban City
T: (053) 832-2699, (053)523-2067
F: (053) 523-2067
M: 09171827898 GLOBE

TACURONG

HWG Building, (along) Alunan
Highway, Tacurong City
Sultan Kudarat
T: (064)562-0541,(064)477-1114
F: (064) 562-0541
M: 09178389612 GLOBE

TAFT-NAKPIL

SM Lazo Clinics, Taft Avenue
corner Nakpil Street, Malate
Manila
T: (02) 8405-0134, (02) 8522-2322
F: (02) 8522-2322
M: 09989607241 SMART

TAFT-VITO CRUZ

Unit 1 & 2, G/F, 2 Torre Lorenzo
Condominium, 2426 Taft
Avenue, Barangay 727, Malate
Manila
T: (02) 8521-0926, (02) 8241-0791
F: (02) 8521-0926
M: 09989607240 SMART

TAGAYTAY

SBC Bldg., Aguinaldo Hwy
Mendez Crossing, Tagaytay City
T: (046) 413-1859
F: (02) 8529-8170
M: 09178365661 GLOBE
09189070156 SMART

TAGBILARAN

BMN Bldg. Carlos P. Garcia
Avenue, Tagbilaran City, Bohol
T: (038) 501-0174/(038)411-2930
F: (038) 501-0174
M: 09328599673 SUN
09209710735 SMART

TAGBILARAN UPTOWN IT HUB

JLU Centre Bloc, Tagbilaran
Uptown IT Hub, Rajah Sikatuna
Avenue Barangay Dampas,
Tagbilaran City, Bohol 6300
T: 384221228
M: 09178226301 GLOBE

TAGUM

SG Complex, National Highway
Purok Tandang Sora, Magugpo
Poblacion, Tagum City
T: (084) 655-6562, (084) 655-6561
F: (084) 655-6562
M: 09190623428 SMART
09175789735 GLOBE

TANDAG

LCP BUILDING, National Highway, Napo Bag-ong, Tandag City, Surigao del Sur
 T: 863-110289, 086-8531785
 M: 09189334012 SMART

TANDANG SORA

400 Tandang Sora Ave. Barangay Culiati, Q.C.
 T: (02) 3455-2769, (02) 3456-1350
 F: (02) 3455-2769
 09175882996 GLOBE

TARLAC

GF, Intellect Bldg. McArthur Highway, Brgy. San Sebastian Tarlac City
 T: (045) 628-0147
 F: (045) 628-0396
 M: 09189068394 SMART

TARLAC-TAÑEDO

Tañedo corner Zafiro Street San Nicolas, Tarlac City
 T: (045)923-0506 (045)923-0512
 F: 045 9230506
 M: 09173268707 GLOBE

TAYTAY-MANILA EAST

Ground Floor, Verde Oro East Plaza, Manila East Road Taytay Rizal
 T: +63(02) 8-633-9212
 +63(02) 8-633-9152
 F: +63(02) 8-633-9212
 M: 09178759249 GLOBE
 09209188692 SMART

TAYTAY-ORTIGAS EXT.

Km. 23 Ortigas Avenue Extension, Taytay, Rizal
 T: +63(02) 8-658-0031
 F: +63(02) 8-658-0031
 M: 09209779773 SMART

TEKTITE TOWERS

G/F East Tektite Towers Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City
 T: (02) 8636-1653, (02) 8631-5854
 F: (02) 8636-1655
 M: 09178865987 GLOBE

TIMOG AVENUE

Toyama Group Center, 22 Timog Avenue, Brgy. Laging Handa, Quezon City
 T: (02) 8-376-4398, (02) 8-376-7186
 F: (02) 8-376-7186
 M: 09190642527 SMART

TOMAS MORATO

G/F Maine Building, Tomas Morato Avenue, Quezon City
 T: (02) 8-441-6379, (02) 3-415-2556
 F: (02) 3-415-2556
 M: 09989609436 SMART
 09178865974 GLOBE

TORDESILLAS

Unit 104-B, Three Salcedo Condominium, Brgy. Bel-Air Makati City
 T: (02) 82913315, (02) 82901997
 M: 09190642530 SMART

TUGUEGARAO

A. Bonifacio corner Washington Sts., Centro Tuguegarao, Cagayan
 T: (078) 844-2320, (078) 844-1016
 F: (078) 844-8753
 M: 09189068390 SMART

TUGUEGARAO

BUNTUN-HIGHWAY
 Pulsar Commercial Complex Plaza, Buntun Highway Tuguegarao City
 T: (078)375-4107 (078)375-4108
 F: (078)375-4108
 M: 09176521753 GLOBE

U.N. AVENUE

Units 1110 & 1112 Dolmar Bldg. U.N. Avenue, Paco, Manila
 T: (02) 8525-9208, (02) 8522-4013, (02) 8527-2075
 F: (02) 8525-9208
 M: 09177034509 GLOBE

URDANETA

Ground Floor, S & P North Building, National Highway Brgy. Nancayasan, Urdaneta City, Pangasinan
 T: (075) 568-2284
 (075) 656-8001-02
 F: (075) 568-2284
 M: 09190875720 SMART

UST

Ground Floor Quadracentennial Pavillion, UST Compound España, Manila
 T: (02) 8749-9739, (02) 8731-3118
 (02) 8749-9703
 F: (02) 8749-9703
 M: 09178865988 GLOBE

VALENZUELA

Km. 14 McArthur Highway Malinta, Valenzuela City
 T: (02)8292-1911
 F: (02)8292-7311
 M: 09989607228 SMART

VALLE VERDE

E. Rodriguez Jr. Ave. corner Borres St., Brgy. Bagong Ilog Pasig City
 T: (02) 8671-7135
 F: (02) 8671-7134
 M: 09178866005 GLOBE

VICTORIAS

VICMICO PMC Bldg., Osmeña Highway, Victorias City, Negros Occidental
 T: (034)717-8358
 F: (034) 717-8364
 M: 09175225595 GLOBE

VIGAN

GF Luisa Building, Quezon Avenue corner Salcedo Street Vigan City, Ilocos Sur
 T: (077) 674-0103
 (077) 674-0249
 F: (077) 674-0249
 M: 09175627873 GLOBE

VISAYAS AVENUE-PROJECT 6

No. 53 Visayas Avenue, Brgy. Vasra, Project 6, Quezon City
 T: (02) 8921-6664, (02) 8921-6702
 F: (02) 8921-6664
 M: 09178275812 GLOBE

WACK WACK

G/F Lee Gardens Condominium corner Shaw Boulevard and Lee Street Wack Wack, Mandaluyong City
 T: (02) 8584-2153
 F: (02) 8584-2109
 M: 09175789722 GLOBE

WEST AVENUE

4 Bulletin St. cor West Avenue Quezon City
 T: (02) 3-412-4027,(02) 7-949-2570
 F: (02) 7-949-2570
 M: 09178706614 GLOBE

YLAYA TONDO

No. 938 Ylaya Street Tondo, Manila
 T: (02) 8521-6679, (02) 8521-6690
 F: (02) 8521-6679
 M: 09178115927 GLOBE
 09999908691 SMART

ZAMBOANGA

Veterans Avenue Zamboanga City
 T: (062) 991-0056, (062) 991-0183
 F: (062) 993-2970
 M: 09153081965 GLOBE

ZAMBOANGA-CANELAR

Mayor Jaldon St. Barangay Canelar, Zamboanga City
 T: (062) 991-4914, (062) 992-1217
 F: (062) 991-4914
 M: 09166951298 GLOBE

ZAMBOANGA-IPIL

Ground Floor, Gaisano Grand Mall Ipil, Brgy. Veterans Village Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay
 T: 062-3350665, 062-9262736
 M: 09988487361 SMART



FOR SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Access our website www.securitybank.com for annual reports, quarterly results, financial highlights, company news and events.

FOR SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

For inquiries regarding dividend payments, change of address, account status, lost or damaged stock certificates, please write or call:

SECURITY BANK CORPORATION

Office of the Corporate Secretary
8th Floor, Security Bank Centre
Ayala Avenue, Makati City
Tel. Nos. (632) 8888-7335 or (632) 8888-7215

STOCK TRANSFER SERVICE, INC.

34th Floor, Rufino Pacific Tower
6784 Ayala Avenue, Makati City
Tel. Nos. (632) 8403-2410 to 12

FOR INVESTOR RELATIONS (IR)

Please call (632) 8888-7221 or email InvestorRelationsOffice@securitybank.com.ph.

FOR CUSTOMER CARE

Please call (632) 8887-9188 or email customercare@securitybank.com.ph.

FOR GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY CONCERNS

Please call (632) 8888-2669 or email CorporateGovernance@securitybank.com.ph.

FOR WHISTLEBLOWER REPORTING

Please email Speak_Up@securitybank.com.ph.

FOR INQUIRIES AND COMMENTS

Please call our customer service hotline at (632) 8887-9188, 1-800-1-888-1250 (Toll-free for PLDT landline) or email us at customercare@securitybank.com.ph.

Security Bank Corporation is supervised by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) with telephone number (632) 8708-7037 and email address consumeraffairs@bsp.gov.ph.

SECB 2024 Integrated Report and the 2024 Audited Financial Statements may be accessed on the Security Bank website at www.securitybank.com, under the Investor Relations section.

Reporting period - January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

Reporting frequency - annually



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To request a soft copy of the Financial Statements, send an email to: InvestorRelationsOffice@securitybank.com.ph.



SECURITY BANK CENTRE

6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City, 0719 Philippines
Tel. Nos. (632) 8876-6788 | (632) 8888-7800 | (632) 8887-9188

www.securitybank.com