MariBank
A Rural Bank

MariBank Philippines, Inc.
(A Rural Bank)

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

MariBank
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MariBank
A Rural Bank

1. Corporate Policy

Vision and Mission Statement of the Bank

To better the lives of individuals and businesses in our region with financial services through technology:

- Make financial services accessible for everyone through the use of proprietary technology and data
- Offer fast and seamless services enabled by best-in-class user interface, user experience, and back-end technology
- Simplify all offerings to encourage everyone to save, invest, grow, and achieve their aspirations
- Provide transparent pricing with no hidden fees and penalties
- Ensure stability with proper risk infrastructure focused on advanced credit models, and leading edge non-financial risk prevention

Corporate Values

We strive to build an institution that will last for generations, evolves with time, and is founded upon our core values.

The core values of the Bank are:

1. We Serve - Our customers are the sole arbiter of the value of our products and services. We strive to meet unmet needs and serve the underserved.
2. We Adapt – Rapid change is the only constant in this digital age of ours. We embrace change, celebrate it, and always strive to be a thought leader that influences it.
3. We Run – We are in a constant race to success while grappling with rapidly shifting forces. We move faster, better, and with more urgency each day.
4. We Commit – Our work is our commitment. We commit to our values, institution, customers, and partners. We commit to each other. Above all, we commit to doing the best we can and being the best we are.
5. We Stay Humble – We never lose our humility in our continual quest for greater heights.

About MariBank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank)

MariBank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank) ("MariBank" or the "Bank"), formerly known as SeaBank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank), traces its roots to 1965. Established in Laguna, the Bank has long been committed to supporting local communities by providing accessible and reliable financial services.

Following its rebranding in 2020 the Bank embarked on a strategic transformation from a traditional rural bank into a technology-driven financial institution. Guided by its mission to make financial services more accessible through technology and data-driven innovation, the Bank has expanded its digital capabilities while continuing to serve its core customer base, particularly in the CALABARZON region.

On 24 April 2025, the Bank became a wholly owned subsidiary of MariBank Singapore Private Limited ("MariBank Singapore" or the "Parent Bank"), a Singapore-incorporated digital bank licensed by the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Following the acquisition, the Bank adopted the MariBank brand, aligning itself with the broader MariBank Group.

The Bank's head office is located in Pagsanjan, Laguna, where it also maintains branch operations. Until 12 September 2025, the Bank operated additional branches in Sta. Cruz, Siniloan, and Liliw, Laguna. To support its administrative and back-office functions, the Bank maintains extension offices in Mandaluyong City and Quezon City.

Business Model

The Bank operates a simple and efficient business model focused on leveraging technology to provide accessible financial services. The Bank generates revenue through the spread between interest earned on loans and interests paid on customer deposits, while managing excess liquidity through investments in High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA). Majority of the Bank’s loans and deposits are sourced via its mobile app. By leveraging technology, the Bank has and continues to simplify and streamline its operations, ensuring accessibility, efficiency, and transparency in serving retail clients.

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2. Financial Summary/Financial Highlights

(In Philippine Pesos, except selected ratios and headcount)

	2025	2024
Profitability		
Total Net Interest Income*	8,956,395,641	5,078,453,990
Total Non-Interest Income	765,531,670	318,146,803
Total Non-Interest Expenses	(1,966,941,492)	(1,395,825,552)
Pre-provision Income	7,754,985,819	4,000,775,241
Provision for Credit and Impairment Losses	(7,053,679,260)	(3,115,884,251)
Benefit from (Provision for) Income Tax	(177,643,268)	87,000,753
Net Income before Comprehensive Income	523,663,291	971,891,743
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax	11,144,992	2,063,931
Net Income after Comprehensive Income	534,808,283	973,955,674
Selected Balance Sheet Data		
Liquid Assets	32,467,089,418	16,945,424,783
Gross Loans	35,777,706,962	19,432,596,123
Total Assets	68,198,711,361	38,560,863,844
Deposits	57,202,841,285	32,702,376,779
Total Equity	6,564,167,632	3,029,359,349
Capital Structure and Capital Adequacy in millions		
Tier 1 Capital / CET 1 Capital		
Common Stock	3,100.00	2,950.00
Additional Paid-in Capital	2,850.00	-
Retained Earnings	647.53	101.22
Other Comprehensive Loss	(10.83)	(23.06)
Deductions: Deferred tax assets and Intangibles	(917.21)	(459.27)
	5,669.49	2,568.89

	2025	2024
Tier 2 Capital		
General Loan Loss Provision	404.85	225.85
Total Qualifying Capital	6,074.34	2,794.74
Credit/On-Balance Sheet Assets Risk-Weighted Assets	39,105.93	21,777.79
Operational Risk-Weighted Assets	3,835.35	1,247.05
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	14.15%	12.14%
Tier 1 / CET1 Ratio	13.20%	11.16%
Selected Ratios		
Return on Equity	10.92%	42.77%
Return on Assets	0.98%	3.40%
Others		
Cash Dividends Declared	-	-
Headcount	392	380
Officers	14	12
Staff	378	368

**excluding interest expense on finance lease liabilities*

3. Financial Condition and Results of Operation

Message from the President

In 2025, the Bank continued to execute according to our strategy which included significant investments to build our digital Banking app.

As part of our strategic plan, we launched the SeaBank Mobile Banking App in June 2022, enabling us to serve customers nationwide. We have seen satisfactory performance from the MariBank Mobile Banking App and will continue to make improvements to it in FY2026.

In 2025, we welcomed our new shareholder, MariBank Singapore Private Limited, and subsequently renamed from SeaBank Philippines to MariBank Philippines. With the continued support of our shareholders and directors, we aim to continue serving our community by providing financial services in 2026 and beyond.

We continue to face competition from our peers with similar business models and are focused on new customer acquisition, deposit growth and loan growth in 2025. In 2026, we will continue to improve our marketing, product development, and risk management processes to drive growth

2025 Operational Performance

At the end of 2025, total assets grew to Php68.2 billion, a 76.86% improvement versus the previous year. The increase was mainly due to higher levels of deposit taking activities which resulted in total deposits growing to Php57.2 billion, 74.92% higher than the previous year. Deposits were effectively deployed into loans, resulting in a Php35.8 billion gross loans portfolio, an 84.11% increase versus the previous year.

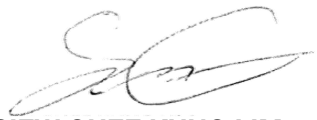
Net income after tax for FY 2025 was at Php523.7 million, a decline from a net profit of Php971.9 million in the previous year. ROE declined from 42.77% to 10.92%; while ROA declined from 3.40% to 0.98%. We expect continued progress on these core profitability metrics in FY 2026.

Our Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) remained within the Bank's Risk Appetite at 14.15% by year end, and the Bank's Tier 1 Capital to Risk Assets Ratio stood at a healthy 13.20%.

Challenges and Opportunities

Digital Financial Services have become an expectation in the Philippine market, and with four new digital banks entering the market, competition for customers as well as talent is set to increase. We view the shift as an opportunity to acquire new customers by continuously improving our products, services and overall customer experience.

Thank you very much to all of you!



SIEW GHEE KUNG LIM
President

4. Financial Result of Major Business Segments

The table below shows the performance of the Major Business Segments of the Bank

Business Segment	Outstanding balance	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Loans to Individuals for Personal Use	35,482,099,477	18,607,948,018
Loans to Individuals for Other Purposes	266,157,494	719,457,016
Salary Loans	19,099,674	23,231,926
Loans to Private Corporation - Non-Financial	4,983,334	11,597,711
Others[1/]	5,366,983	70,361,452
Total	**35,777,706,962**	**19,432,596,123**

[1/] Includes Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Agrarian Reform and Other Agricultural Loans and Loans to Individuals for Housing Purposes.

5. Risk Management Framework

Risk Management Culture And Philosophy

The Bank recognizes enterprise risk management as an integral part of its operating environment and good governance. Hence, the Bank is committed to carry out risk management principles and practices in attaining the Bank's mission "to better the lives of individuals and businesses in our region with financial services through technology". In this sense, the Bank has adopted a risk management system that can effectively adapt to changing internal and external environments.

Risk Appetite And Strategy

Risk is inherent in the business of Banking, thus risk-taking is an essential part of the operation wherein if not taken, returns and growth may be insignificant and unsustainable. Given that business risks are always present, the Board of Directors, the Risk Oversight Committee (ROC), and Senior Management make timely and rational decisions about the risks that the Bank is willing to take in pursuit of the organization's goals and objectives, aligned with the Risk Management Principles of the Bank:

- Robust Governance
- Adequate Capital Ratios
- Sound Business Management
- Sustainable Products and Services
- Sustainable Long Term Earnings
- Protection of Consumer Rights

These Principles provide an overarching framework for which the Bank assumes and manages risks. Striking a balance between generating new businesses and mitigating risk, while remaining committed to the Bank's mission has guided the Bank in defining its risk appetite and long-term strategies.

The Bank takes calculated risks when making business decisions. The Bank's risk appetite has been clearly defined to provide a comprehensive summary of risk tolerance and parameters guiding

the operations of the Bank. It facilitates concise presentation and informed periodic review of the amount of risk the Bank is prepared to take in its key activities. Strategies are also designed to address limits throughout the Bank to ensure that actions in all levels of the organization are in line with the risks that the company is willing to accept.

High-Level Risk Appetite Statement

The Bank pursues business objectives by accepting risks up to the level where it remains aligned with the following Risk Appetite Statements:

General Statement

The Bank will not compromise adherence to its risk appetite to pursue revenue growth or higher returns.

On Credit Risk

The Bank shall manage its asset quality profile within the prescribed risk appetite and shall ensure that it maintains sufficient Allowance for Credit Losses in-line with regulatory requirements. Credit concentration shall be controlled to fulfill internal and regulatory requirements.

On Liquidity Risk and Balance Sheet strength

The Bank shall manage and hold an adequate buffer of liquid assets and maintain adequate capital to weather deterioration of balance sheet strength and survive extreme but plausible liquidity and capital stress scenarios without recourse to extraordinary support from the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP).

On Market Risk and Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Books (IRRBB)

The Bank shall manage its market risk and interest rate risk in the Banking book (IRRBB) exposures to ensure that losses from adverse market movement and volatility are within moderate tolerance level. The Bank shall not engage in trading of financial instruments unless otherwise authorized by the BSP and the Board.

On Operational Risk

The Bank shall manage operational risk with a set of policies that is at minimum in line with the regulatory requirement, with defined processes, procedures and controls that guide the Bank's day

to day operations.

On Fraud Risk

The Bank does not tolerate any fraud committed by an internal party. All allegations of suspected fraud shall be taken very seriously and will be responded fully, fairly, and timely as set out in the Bank's Code of Conduct and Internal Fraud Policy.

The Bank has a low appetite for external fraud. The Bank strives to strengthen its measures to mitigate all forms of external fraud including the adoption of latest technologies to minimize, if not totally prevent, the risk of external fraud to its stakeholders especially the customers.

On Regulatory Compliance Risk

The Bank maintains zero tolerance for material regulatory breaches due to their potential for legal sanctions, financial loss, or reputational damage.

On Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Risk

The Bank maintains a zero tolerance policy towards significant breaches of relevant AML laws, rules and regulations; and against establishing banking relationships with individuals, entities, or organizations listed on international or national sanction lists. The Bank is committed to managing a diverse customer base while ensuring that high-risk clients are kept to a minimum, aligned with the Bank's strategic objectives.

On Technology Risk

The Bank has minimal tolerance for technology risks that comprise the core banking service. The strategy to manage these risks is to perform necessary arrangements to ensure the availability of the systems and infrastructure.

The Bank has minimal appetite for the loss of or accidental disclosure of customer or other sensitive information due to breach of data or technology disruption caused by cyber attack. The Bank protects the data and technology infrastructure from cyber attacks by internal and external parties.

On Model Risk

The Bank maintains a prudent approach to model risk, ensuring all models utilized by the Bank are fully compliant with applicable regulatory standards and internal governance frameworks. Models must meet defined performance thresholds and undergo regular review and monitoring. To guarantee adequate protection against losses arising from unmitigated model risk, the Bank has minimal tolerance for those models that have significant control deficiencies.

Bank-Wide Risk Governance Structure And Risk Management Process

Three Lines of Defense System

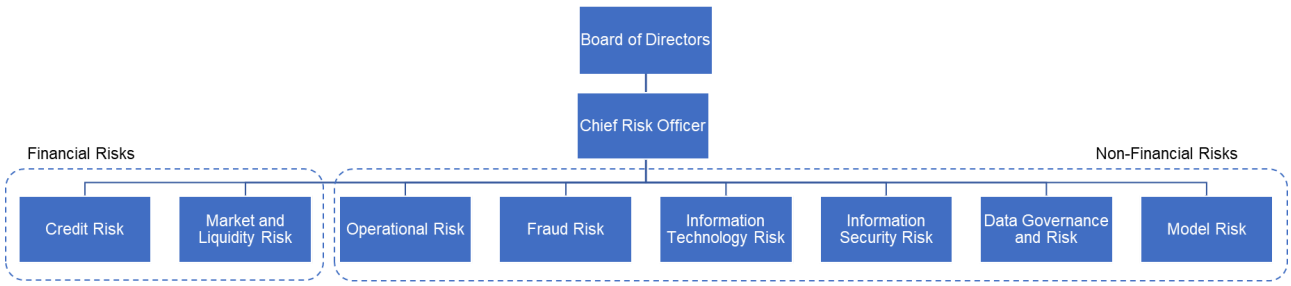
The Bank adopts a Three Lines of Defense framework to effectively manage risks across the organization. The first line of defense comprises the business units, which own and manage risks arising from their activities and operate within Board-approved parameters, limits, and thresholds, guided by policies and procedures that incorporate appropriate risk controls. The second line of defense consists of the Compliance, Risk Management, and Legal functions. Compliance is responsible for implementing the Bank's compliance risk management system and managing risks that may adversely affect the Bank's franchise value; Risk Management oversees the Bank's risk-taking activities and assesses whether these remain consistent with the Bank's risk appetite and strategic objectives; and the Legal function manages legal risks, including dispute and legal enforcement risk exposures. The third line of defense is Internal Audit, which provides independent assurance on the effectiveness of the Bank's risk management, governance, and internal control processes. All three lines of defense maintain regular reporting to the Board and relevant Board-level committees in accordance with their respective responsibilities.

Risk governance directly emanates from the Board of Directors through the Risk Oversight Committee (ROC) who set the tone for a sound risk culture within the Bank, and approve and support the overall risk management systems and procedures to ensure risk supervision. The established risk management framework is being implemented by Senior Management across the business units with the philosophy of uniformity and consistency. The Key Risk Indicators and other relevant metrics are monitored on a monthly basis and reported to the ROC and the Board.

Risk Management

The risk management structure of the Bank is designed to alleviate risks related to its operations and to add maximum sustainable value in all its activities and business endeavors. It represents delegation of responsibility and accountability on risk management, which drive on a foundation that risk management is everyone's responsibility.

Risk Management Structure[1]



The specific goal of the risk management process is to ensure adherence to the Bank's standards in risk measurement and reporting. The evaluation, analysis, and control performed by the Risk Department, in conjunction with the Business Units, constitute the risk management process. The risk management process is applied at all levels of the Bank to ensure that risks are properly identified, quantified, and analyzed in the light of its potential effect on the Bank's business. These processes are specifically embedded in managing the relevant risk areas of the Bank:

Credit Risk

The Bank Credit Risk Management (CRM) Policy is designed to ensure sound and prudent lending practices and good governance across all credit granting activities. The Policy encompasses established systems and procedures on relevant areas of credit management such as a) credit origination and evaluation, b) credit approval and disbursement, c) loan review, and d) problem credit management, among others. The Bank implements a Board-approved credit structure to support the employment of the CRM policy effectively. The structure clearly delineates the duties and responsibilities as well as the authorities of employees involved in the credit process. The Head of Credit Risk Management Unit primarily oversees and leads the implementation of the Bank's

[1] As of 31 March 2024

CRM Policy.

Protection of the rights of our borrowers is of major importance to the Bank. The Bank strictly adheres to the Truth in Lending Act Disclosure Requirement and makes the true and effective cost of borrowing an integral part of every loan contract/transaction. The Bank implements its Financial Consumer Protection as part of the overall governance system of the Bank.

Risk limits and thresholds have been established to ensure that the credit granting processes adhere to the regulatory ceilings and limits and within the Bank's risk appetite. Single Borrower's Limit (SBL) and large credit exposures that may pose concentration risk to the Bank are periodically monitored.

The Bank measures credit risk from its various portfolios representing each Bank's product through various credit risk metrics. These credit risk metrics are used to assess whether the Bank's strategies are operated within the Bank's risk appetite. The Bank also integrates in its underwriting process the use of internally developed credit scorecards with the aim to carefully select borrowers with credit risk profile that is acceptable within the Bank's standards. These credit scorecards are hosted within the Bank's system which efficiently evaluates loan applications at a near real-time basis.

The Bank also undertakes a periodic loan review of accounts to facilitate and ensure proper loan classification of the accounts and to appropriately set up sufficient provisions for expected credit losses, in accordance with the minimum requirement of Appendix 100 of the Manual of Regulations for Banks (MORB) which sets up the guidelines on the adoption of the PFRS 9. Overall, the Bank's commitment is to maintain a quality credit portfolio that will sustain its long term goal and strategic plans.

Market Risk

The Board regularly reviews our market risk policies and implementing guidelines to ensure that these are up-to-date, in accordance with our risk appetite, and in line with changes in the economy, environment, and relevant regulations. The Board sets the Bank's tolerance levels to risks through a defined limit structure. The Bank utilizes various measurement and monitoring tools to ensure that risk-taking activities remain within instituted market risk parameters.

Interest rate risk

The Bank has policies and processes and uses tools such as Economic Value of Equity (EVE) and Net Interest Income (NII) measures to quantify and manage interest rate risk in the Banking book (IRRBB). Delta NII (ΔNII) measures the possible decline in the Bank's net interest income in the next 12 months, as a result of significant interest rate movements, given the current repricing profile of rate-sensitive assets and liabilities.

The Bank uses delta EVE (ΔEVE) to measure changes in net present value of our Banking book under different interest rate shocks and stress scenarios. Interest rate scenarios include parallel shock up and down (+/- 300 basis points), steepener, flattener, and short rate up and down. EVE is calculated by slotting the notional and expected cash flows arising from rate-sensitive assets and liabilities in pre-defined tenor buckets. The net present value of the repricing cash flows is then calculated using EVE measure-specific interest rate shocks.

The Bank generates and monitors the monthly NII and EVE measures. Exposure levels are assessed vis-a-vis limits which are based on a percentage of net interest income or Tier 1 capital. The NII, EVE and stress testing reports are prepared monthly. The Bank ensures that metrics and the corresponding risk thresholds used to measure interest rate risk exposure are commensurate with the complexity of the Bank's activities. The Board is responsible for managing the Bank's structural interest rate exposure, with the goal of achieving a desired overall interest rate profile within our risk appetite. Appropriate excess escalation processes are in place to ensure that any positions that have exceeded or are approaching certain predetermined levels receive prompt attention at an appropriate management level.

Foreign exchange rate risk

The Bank is exposed to foreign currency risk from its foreign currency-denominated positions arising from operational settlement requirements and related collateral accounts. These exposures are regularly monitored to ensure that they remain at prudent levels and within limits set out by the BSP.

Equity risk

The Bank adopts daily mark-to-market valuation for all outstanding debt securities, except agrarian reform bonds and time deposits.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the inability to meet obligations when they become due, without incurring substantial losses. The Bank ensures that it has adequate funds to meet maturing obligations through regular stress testing exercise. This is done to fully assess the Bank's funding needs and strategies under various extreme but plausible conditions. Stress testing also enables the Bank to gauge its capacity to withstand both short and long-term liquidity disruptions. Likewise, the Bank has a liquidity contingency plan and employs early warning indicators to mitigate the risk against unprecedented decline in liquidity levels or severe disruptions to funding capacity. The Bank's minimum liquidity ratio (MLR), liquidity gap analysis, and stress testing results are reported regularly to the Board for information and appropriate action. Any unusual emerging issues related to the liquidity position of the Bank is escalated to the appropriate level of management for necessary remediation.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

The Bank established its Operational Risk Management Policy which stipulates the minimum requirements for implementing operational risk management procedures and processes to ensure that the Bank identifies, understands and consciously monitors and accepts the ranges and magnitudes of the operational risks it faces including taking appropriate risk controls and mitigation steps for adequate risk protection.

All departments are responsible for managing operational risk within their line of business by implementing adequate internal controls and operational risk mitigation strategies and processes. The Operational Risk Management Unit, as the second line of defense, provides an independent oversight to the operational risk management activities of the Bank including the recommendation of appropriate operational risk policies and procedures, design and implementation of operational risk assessment tools and risk event reporting system and reporting of operational risk status of the Bank to the Risk Oversight Committee (ROC), Board of Directors (the Board) and Senior Management, among others.

The Bank adopts tools and mechanisms to identify and assess its operational risk. Likewise, various operational risk-related policies and procedures are also in place to manage risk associated with

new products and services, outsourcing and disruptions due to internal and external threats.

Risk reporting is also integrated into the overall reporting structure of the Bank. The Risk Reports include Bank's key risk indicators (KRIs) that are being monitored regularly and are reported for Senior Management, ROC, and the Board. This ensures timely escalation and ongoing monitoring of operational risk profile and for the development of new risk management policies and practices by the Bank for approval of the ROC and the Board.

Fraud Risk

Fraud is defined as any intentional act or omission designed to deceive others, resulting in losses and/or the perpetrator achieving an unlawful gain.

The Bank's Fraud Risk Management Framework provides a holistic approach that is effective and efficient in addressing fraud risks originating from internal and external sources. The said framework is based on the four (4) fundamental pillars of fraud risk management which are fraud prevention, detection, response, and deterrence. A comprehensive fraud risk assessment is conducted by the first line of defense, supported by the Fraud Risk Management Unit, to identify existing and potential fraud risks, assess their likelihood and financial impact, evaluate current fraud controls, and implement actions or additional controls to mitigate the residual fraud risks. The Bank employs an automated and real-time fraud monitoring and detection system to identify and block suspicious or fraudulent transactions, along with a risk-based authentication approach to ensure proper and secure customer verification. Defined processes and procedures support the system, ensuring the monitoring, detection, and blocking of suspicious or fraudulent activity are conducted effectively. These procedures also govern how customers and third parties are notified in the event of possible fraudulent activity.

The Consumer Assistance Management System (CAMS) provides 24/7 available communication channels to handle suspicious or fraud reports. In addition, fraud awareness campaigns are conducted all-year round to inform, remind and alert customers of current fraud trends including recommendations on how to prevent from being victims of fraud. Reporting of fraud metrics and trends, including confirmed fraud cases are reported to Senior Management, and/or Risk Oversight Committee, and/or the Board.

Information Technology Risk

As the Bank heavily relies on information technology (IT) systems and processes, it is increasingly exposed to complex and evolving technology risks. The Bank instituted the Information Technology Risk Management (ITRM) Policy as a foundation and guidance on how the Bank should effectively manage its technology risks. The Policy provides a holistic approach in addressing technology related risks through the following key elements:

- IT Governance – consists of the leadership and organizational structures and processes in managing technology related risks;
- Risk identification and assessment – identifies risk assessment accountability, processes and tools;
- IT controls implementation – provides guidelines on the prescribed regulatory control implementation requirements; and
- Risk measurement and monitoring – identifies strategies for performance measurement, monitoring and reporting.

The policy sets out the requirements to be adopted to ensure that the Bank has a consistent practice with respect to managing technology risks and ensure that appropriate controls are accorded. Relevant functions such as the first line Technology Team established guidelines and standard operating procedures aligned with the requirements of the policy for consistent implementation.

The Bank implements control practices that address the following as part of its overall IT risk mitigation strategy: 1) Information security; 2) Project management/development and acquisition and change management; 3) IT operations; 4) IT outsourcing/vendor management program; and 5) Electronic products and services.

The Bank also performs periodic measurement of IT activities based on internally established standards and industry benchmarks (i.e., Key Risk Indicators, Key Performance Indicators) to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of existing operations. These are regularly reported to the IT Management Committee (ITMC) and to the Board of Directors through the Risk Oversight Committee (ROC). The Bank likewise, complies with the BSP technology-related regular and event-driven reporting requirements.

Information Security Risk

The Bank's information security framework serves as the foundation of the Bank's commitment to

safeguarding the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of Bank and customer information assets. In an era where cyber threats and security breaches are increasingly prevalent, the Bank's information security policies, practices and tools establish a comprehensive program that (1) enables the Bank's information security governance and capabilities, (2) defines the principles and responsibilities of the Bank and its people, (3) ensures the protection of information and (4) complies with relevant regulations and industry standards, where relevant.

Data Governance & Risk Management

Data Governance & Risk, as part of the Risk Management function, is the discipline at the center of the Bank's data management activities and oversight over data-related risks. Since time immemorial, data risks often start with small, insignificant events and actions which creates a ripple effect that results in larger data-related issues—poor decision-making, inefficient and ineffective practices, noncompliance with laws and regulations, and even data breaches.

The Bank is also committed to its mandate as a Personal Information Controller (PIC) with duly registered Data Processing Systems (DPS) and Data Protection Officer (DPO). This is evidenced by the NPC Seal of Registration that we display in our offices, branches, and online platforms.

In terms of data management and data security at large, the Bank enforces measures to ensure that accountability and oversight over data are in place and that data-at-rest and data-in-transit are protected by implementing various data security controls, such as data encryption and masking of sensitive data on systems to minimize the risks of data leakage and data misuse.

The Bank remains steadfast in implementing data security and privacy controls, as such, the Bank has been recognized by the National Privacy Commission (NPC) as a finalist in 2025 Privacy Awareness Week (PAW) Awards. This is for the award category Privacy Initiative of the Year Award for the Bank's Numberless Debit Card

Model Risk

Model risk refers to the potential for adverse consequences from decisions based on incorrect or misused model outputs and reports. Since a model is an estimation of reality given limited information, its outputs always carry uncertainty. As such, its use in key Bank activities such as business decision-making and regulatory reporting poses a threat that could lead to financial losses or other risks.

The Bank established the Model Risk Management Policy detailing the governance, internal requirements, standards and best practices for the development, review, validation, approval, backtesting and maintenance processes applied to the Bank's existing and proposed models. Model development is primarily the Bank's responsibility, led by the model developers and business units, unless external engagement is needed. Models must align with Bank policies, BSP, Basel and other applicable industry practices while considering the Bank's own systems' limitations.

All models require independent validation before review and approval by stakeholders from the business units, Senior Management, and/or the ROC. The rigor of the validation as well as the required approval matrix must match the model's risk, as evaluated by the established model risk scoring and tiering methodology.

Money Laundering And Terrorist Financing Risk Management Framework

The Bank is committed to preventing money laundering, terrorist financing, proliferation financing, and sanctions-related risks in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA), as amended, its implementing rules and regulations, and the Bank's Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention Program (MTPP). The Board of Directors, Senior Management, employees, and servicing personnel are responsible for ensuring compliance with these requirements.

The Bank maintains a risk-based AML/CTPF framework supported by governance, policies, procedures, systems, and training programs designed to identify, assess, monitor, and mitigate financial crime risks. Oversight of the framework is exercised through the Anti-Money Laundering Governance Committee (AMLGC), which reports to the Corporate Governance Committee and assists the Board in overseeing the Bank's AML, CTPF, sanctions, and financial crime risk management responsibilities.

The framework incorporates customer due diligence and know-your-customer procedures, customer risk assessment, sanctions and watchlist screening, transaction monitoring, suspicious transaction reporting, ongoing customer monitoring, record retention, and cooperation with regulatory and law enforcement authorities. The Bank applies enhanced due diligence measures where warranted by risk and maintains procedures for the appropriate management or termination of customer relationships that exceed the Bank's risk tolerance, while observing applicable

consumer protection requirements.

To support effective implementation of the framework, the Bank regularly reviews and updates its policies, systems, and controls in response to evolving regulatory requirements and emerging financial crime typologies, and provides periodic AML, counter-terrorist financing, and sanctions training to relevant personnel.

Ongoing monitoring

The Bank has procedures and controls in place to continually assess the risks, understand the transactions and activities, and update the identification information and/or identification documents of customers, their beneficial owners and other persons purporting to act on behalf of the customer.

Cooperation with authorities

The Bank takes appropriate measures required by law if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting money laundering or terrorist financing including, but not limited to, maintenance of customer data and transaction documents within prescribed timelines, reporting of covered and suspicious transactions and cooperating with investigations or complying with requirements of an authorized body.

Policies, procedures, and training

The Bank designs appropriate policies and relevant procedures for their respective business units, keeping these updated with changes in regulations and AML/CTPF typologies. It also ensures that its staff are adequately informed and undergo effective AML/CTPF training programs to adequately comply with said policies and procedures.

The Bank also maintains and adheres to its Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention Program ("MTPP") which covers the Bank and all its branches. In conformity with the standards set by the local Banking authority and international organizations, the Bank regularly reviews its MTPP to ensure compliance with the latest laws and regulations.

Record Keeping and Retention

Business and operations units, departments, and branches responsible for safekeeping records and documents as required under the AMLA, as amended, are obligated to ensure that the

aforementioned records are made readily available during examinations and/or audits conducted by its regulators.

6. Sustainable Finance Framework

The Bank recognizes the key role of inclusive growth in achieving the sustainable development goals. Towards this end, the Bank has defined an Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy that will govern how it achieves its sustainability agenda.

Sustainability Strategic Objectives

The Bank's key sustainability agenda is to encourage the empowerment of Filipinos by encouraging unbanked individuals to embrace digital deposits and provide greater access to credit through digital channels.

The Bank is cognizant that climate change and other environmental and social risks could pose financial risks, as well as financial stability concerns, considering their significant and protracted implications on the Bank's operations and financial interest. In particular, physical and transition risks arising from climate change could result in significant societal, economic and financial risks affecting the Bank and its stakeholders.

The Bank's Environmental and Social (E&S) primary objectives are:

- In the short term: meet the regulatory requirements established by the BSP and continue to support the financial inclusion agenda by increasing the number of low value deposit accounts with less than P50,000 deposit balance.
- In the medium term: Identify industry and sectors where the Bank can provide green financing and launch pilot programs to assess the financial sustainability of such programs.

The Bank's sustainability strategic objectives aim to ensure long-term economic, social, and environmental well-being. These objectives are aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), global practices and regulatory issuances.

In line with this, the Bank limits exposure to activities with adverse environmental and social (E&S) impacts and prioritizes financing of projects with positive sustainability outcomes. Our approach is anchored on the Bank's recognition that E&S risks are material to financial and reputational health.

Currently, the Bank accepts medium level of E&S Risk, balancing near term profitability with long term sustainability, while ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations relating to environmental and social risk.

Overview of Environmental & Social (E&S) Risk Management System

The Bank has established an E&S Risk Management System that is integrated into its overall enterprise risk management framework. This system enables the identification, assessment, monitoring, and mitigation of E&S risks in its credit and investment activities.

The Bank maintains an internal list of High E&S Risk Activities to guide its assessment of customers and counterparties. Sectors identified as high risk include animal welfare and fur trade, controversial weapons and defense, thermal coal and high-impact energy projects, illegal or destructive fishing and forestry practices, genetic engineering (non-medical), high-risk mining activities, operations in protected or ecologically sensitive areas.

Certain entities are granted Low E&S Risk by default (Low E&S Risk). This includes financial institutions, government bodies and private individuals. Other entities, i.e. companies, will need to be assessed for E&S Risk. Companies which are not part of Low E&S categories, are first assessed for total credit exposure of the Bank. If the exposure is within the threshold, the entity will be categorized as Low E&S Risk. However, if the total credit exposure is above the threshold, the entity will be further screened against an internal list of High E&S Risk Activities, and an ESR Scoring sheet. Customers / counterparties that have Low E&S Risk will be approved (subject to other checks that the Bank might conduct), Medium E&S Risk will be escalated to the Board for approval, while High E&S Risk will be automatically rejected.

Sustainability Classification

As part of the Bank's E&S Risk Management System, MariBank classifies whether an Economic Activity is environmentally and socially sustainable in order for the Banks to make informed investment, financing or strategic decisions. This classification process is guided by the Bank's

Sustainability Finance and Taxonomy Guidelines (SFTG). In our continued effort to remain transparent and to enhance our classification and reporting practices, we have our set of guiding principles to ensure our approach remains aligned with industry practices. As sustainable finance continues to evolve, Maribank anticipates developments in relevant standards, definitions, and practices. In response, the Bank remains committed to periodically reviewing and updating its framework to ensure continued alignment with emerging trends and regulatory expectations.

Evaluation of Economic Activity and Taxonomy Application

The Bank integrates Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) considerations into its evaluation of economic activities to support sustainable finance and long-term value creation. The Bank assesses projects, partnerships, and financial products based on their alignment with sustainability taxonomies and ESG disclosure standards.

Taxonomy-aligned indicators—such as capital expenditure, operational spending, and turnover—are used to determine the sustainability performance of economic activities. This approach also supports the development of taxonomy-aligned deposit products, enabling the Bank to mobilize funds from socially and environmentally conscious customers toward green and inclusive lending.

Sustainability Approach

The Bank's sustainable development strategy is aligned with the United Nations SDGs and the principles of the UN Global Compact, promoting responsible governance, human rights, climate action, and inclusive economic growth. While climate action is a core focus, the Bank aligns its sustainability initiatives with 11 priority SDGs, covering both environmental (e.g., clean energy, sustainable cities, biodiversity) and social goals (e.g., gender equality, decent work, zero hunger).

Under its Sustainability Finance and Taxonomy Guidelines (SFTG), the Bank evaluates economic activities based on their contribution to qualified Environmental Objectives, initially focusing on **Climate Change Mitigation** - activities that reduce or remove greenhouse gas emissions, and **Climate Change Adaptation** – activities that build resilience against material climate risks.

These criteria are grounded in international definitions from the World Bank, IMF, and OECD, ensuring that all eligible activities meet "do no significant harm" principles while contributing to broader environmental and social benefits.

Sustainable Products and Services Aligned with International Standards

MariBank leverages its digital infrastructure and branch network to provide inclusive, accessible, and responsible financial services aligned with sustainability and Environmental & Social (E&S) principles. Through both digital and non-digital channels, the Bank ensures that underserved segments and priority sectors have access to financial products that promote long-term environmental and social well-being.

Responsible Lending Through Inclusive Access Points

The Bank's **mobile banking** platform offers digital loans and deposit products designed to reach a broad base of customers, including those in remote or underserved areas. These products contribute to financial inclusion. All lending activities are assessed against the Bank's Sustainability Finance and Taxonomy Guidelines (SFTG) to determine alignment with environmental objectives.

Given the Bank's focus on retail banking and its predominant engagement with individual customers, its overall exposure to E&S risks is assessed to be low.

Emerging and Existing E&S Risks

The Bank recognizes the increasing materiality of E&S risks to its financial performance, operational resilience, and reputational integrity. In line with this, the Bank is committed to proactively identifying, assessing, and managing both existing and emerging E&S risks across its operations and portfolios.

Climate Change

This includes both the physical impacts of climate change and the transition risks associated with adapting to a low-carbon economy.

Management involves establishing a framework for identifying, assessing, and managing E&S risks integrating E&S risks into its business strategy and decision-making.

The Bank does hybrid work as a flexible model where employees can work remotely or onsite. This initiative helps minimize carbon monoxide emissions.

Social Risk – Unfair Collection Practices (FCP)

The outsourcing of loan collections presents an emerging social risk related to potential unfair or non-compliant practices by third-party agents, which may impact customer welfare and trust. This exposes the Bank to FCP-related reputational and regulatory risks under the Social pillar of ESG. To manage this risk, MariBank has in place relevant policies that govern the third-party oversight such as Third-Party Vendor Risk Management Policy and Outsourcing Risk Management Policy which provide relevant due diligence requirements for onboarding and ongoing monitoring of third parties.

Initiatives Promoting Adherence to International Sustainability Standards

The Bank will evaluate economic activities in the form of partnerships, designing/development of sustainable financial products and services with the objective to promote social, economic and environmental sustainability. Inclusive of our guidelines are forged partnerships and in securing new business opportunities with larger companies that are required to comply and disclose on taxonomy alignment and specific metrics.

Depositors, in particular those driven by Environmental and Social concerns have the potential to become a significant source of retail finance for banks. A taxonomy can enable partner banks to credibly market "taxonomy aligned" deposit products, which can then be intermediated into green lending products or at the very least aligned with partner bank's strategic plans.

7. Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance Structure And Practices

The Board has adopted a Manual of Corporate Governance (Manual) that is aligned with the requirements of the Enhanced Corporate Governance Guidelines for BSP-Supervised Financial Institutions. The Manual serves as the Bank's commitment to good corporate governance, reinforced with the values, principles, and best practices to guide the Bank's business conduct.

The Bank and the Board are likewise guided by its Amended Articles of Incorporation and Amended By-Laws.

Board of Directors

The Board is composed of seven (7) directors[2], consisting of four (4) regular directors and three (3) independent directors. The current board composition exceeds the minimum regulatory requirement of at least two (2) independent directors. Of the seven (7) directors, six (6), or 86 percent of the Board, are non-executive directors, including three (3) independent directors.

The Board is primarily responsible for establishing the overall corporate culture and values of the organization. In this regard, it has adopted the Bank's code of conduct, which establishes ethical standards and requires a high degree of integrity. Further, it approves the Bank's strategic objectives and oversees its implementation. The Board likewise approves and oversees the implementation of the Bank's policies, including the governance framework, risk management, related-party transactions, among others.

The Board is also responsible for approving the selection and appointment of the Senior Management, led by the President, including the Heads of Departments and senior officers who exercise control functions, i.e. Compliance, Risk, Legal and Internal Audit. Fit and proper standards are applied in the selection of key officers and utmost consideration is given to their integrity, physical and mental fitness, competence, relevant education and training, and knowledge and experience. In this regard, the Board likewise approves and oversees the implementation of standards and policies relating to remuneration, benefits and incentives structures for senior officers.

The Board meets at least once a month which meeting may be held at the Bank's principal office, at any office of the Bank is located[3] or such other place in or outside the Philippines as may be designated in the notice of meetings. Directors who cannot physically attend or vote at board meetings can participate and vote through remote communication as permitted by the Bank's Amended By-Laws, the Revised Corporation Code and Securities and Exchange Commission Memorandum Circular No. 6, Series of 2020. Under the Bank's Amended By-Laws, special Board Meetings may be made upon the call of the Chairman of the Board or the President. Under the

[2] On December 16, 2024, the Board and stockholders approved the amendment to the Bank's Articles of Incorporation (AOI) to increase the directors from 5 to 7. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) approved the amendment on 31 July 2025 .
[3] On December 16, 2024, the Board and stockholders approved the amendment to the Bank's By-laws to include where any other office of the Bank is located. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) approved the amendment on 31 July 2025 .

Amended By-Laws, notice of Board meetings may be given at least 7 days[4] before the date of the relevant meeting or waived either expressly or impliedly by any director.

On an annual basis, the Board and Board-Level Committees perform a self-assessment exercise to evaluate its performance as oversight bodies and the performance of individual directors, including the performance of directors as members of board-level committees. The annual self-assessment of the Board and Board-Level Committees aims to ascertain the Board's or the Board-Level Committee's compliance with its oversight and fiduciary roles and responsibilities and confirm the qualifications of the Board or Board-Level Committees and its respective members. In this regard, the Board and Board-Level Committees review and rate their performance using an internally-set rating system to rate (i) each member''s practice of duties and responsibilities, appropriate training requirements and qualifications; (ii) performance as a collective oversight body; (iii) frequency of, quality of participation during, and attendance in meetings; (iv) effectiveness of oversight on corporate governance, related party transactions, and risk management; and, when applicable (v) duties and responsibilities as members of the Board-Level Committees.

In 2025, Ms. Rebecca Sarmenta ("Ms. Sarmenta") joined the Bank's Board as an independent director, replacing Mr. Felix Ang. The independent directors of the Bank are Ms. Marilyn Tiongson who was elected in January 2024, Ms. Rebecca Sarmenta, who was elected in August 2025, and Mr. Randolph Montesa, who was elected in September 2025.

Roles and Contributions of The Board of Directors and the Chairman of the Board

The composition of the Bank's Board of Directors reflects a range of skills and a mix of experiences vital to the conduct of the organization and its business affairs.

The role of the Chairman[5] of the Board is segregated from that of the Bank's President and the independent directors. The Chairman presides over Board and stockholders' meetings and is empowered to call special Board or stockholders' meetings. The Chairman is tasked, among others, to ensure that the agenda of meetings includes the direction and priorities of the Bank, open discussion during the meetings, as well as sound decision-making during the meetings.

[4] On December 16, 2024, the Board and stockholders approved the amendment to change this to 2 days. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) approved the amendment on 31 July 2025 .
[5] On December 16, 2024, the Board and stockholders approved the amendment to change this designation to Chairperson. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) approved the amendment on 31 July 2025 .

The Board achieves balance through the roles of the Non-Executive and Executive Directors. The Executive Director has a thorough knowledge of the business as he manages the day-to-day operations of the Bank. The Non-Executive Directors, which include independent directors, generally focus on Board and Board-Level Committee matters. As they are not involved in the day-to-day running of the business, they have a more independent perspective of the business. Nevertheless, they have the same authority to access information and to constructively challenge the Senior Management in order to ensure that it meets the Bank's organizational objectives.

Board-Level Committees

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee (AC) is composed of at least three members of the Board, two of whom are independent directors, including the Chairman. The Audit Committee provides oversight over the Bank's financial reporting and control, internal and external audit functions, and internal control. In this regard, the Head of Internal Audit functionally reports to the Committee on a regular basis.

Corporate Governance Committee

The Corporate Governance Committee (CGC) is composed of at least three non-executive directors , majority of whom must be independent directors,including the Chairman. This Committee provides oversight over the effectiveness of the corporate governance practices of the Bank. It is responsible for monitoring the Board and Senior Management composition, structure and performance. The Committee also oversees the Bank's Compliance Program.

Related Party Transactions Committee

The Related Party Transactions (RPT) Committee (RPTC) is composed of at least three non-executive directors, majority of whom must be independent directors, including the Chairman. The Committee oversees and reviews the transactions involving related parties to ensure they are conducted at arm's length and in the best interests of the Bank and its shareholders.

Risk Oversight Committee

The Risk Oversight Committee (ROC) Committee is composed of at least three non-executive directors, majority of whom must be independent directors, including the Chairman. The Committee oversees and reviews the risk management framework for the different risk exposures of the Bank, advises the Board on the Bank's overall current and future risk appetite, oversees senior management's adherence to the risk appetite statement, and ensures that the Bank maintains a sound system of internal controls to safeguard the interests of the Bank and its shareholders

Board Composition and Participation in Board-Level Committees

Name of Director	*Type of directorship*	*Number of years served as director*	*Shares held*		*Percentage of shares held to total outstanding shares of the Bank*	*Participation in Board-Level Committee*
			Direct	*Indirect*		
Kung Lim Siew Ghee	Executive	Less than 1		1	0.00%	None
Jan Frederic Lam Chiong	Non-executive	5		1	0.00%	None
Ki Mien Tan	Non-executive	5		1	0.00%	RPTC, ROC
Marilyn Murillo Tiongson	Independent	2	1		0.00%	CGC, RPTC, AC
Rebecca Go Sarmenta	Independent	Less than 1	1		0.00%	CGC, AC, ROC
Randolph Luib Montesa	Independent	Less than 1	1		0.00%	RPTC, ROC
Natalia Suk-Lin Goh	Non-executive	Less than 1		1	0.00%	CGC, AC
Felix Ang[6]	Non-executive	2 years		1	0.00%	CGC, RPT, AC
Marco Cabreza[7]	Executive	33 years		1	0.00%	N/A

Frequency and Attendance in Meetings

[6] Mr. Ang's resignation as Director became effective upon the appointment of his successor on 19 August 2025.

[7] Mr. Cabreza's resignation as Director and President became effective upon the appointment of his successor on 26 July 2025.

Name	Board Meeting *(12sessions)*	AC Meeting *(6 sessions)*	CGC Meeting *(8 sessions)*	RPTCom Meeting *(9 sessions)*	ROC Meeting *(2 sessions)*
	Attendance | Percentage (%)				
Kung Lim Siew Ghee[8]	7 out of 7 100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jan Frederic Lam Chiong	11 out of 12 91.66%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ki Mien Tan	11 out of 12 91.66%	4 out of 4 100%	5 out of 5 100%	9 out of 10 90%	2 out of 2 100%
Marilyn Murillo Tiongson	12 out of 12 100%	6 out of 6 100%	8 out of 8 100%	10 out of 10 100%	N/A
Rebecca Go Sarmenta[9]	4 out of 4 100%	2 out of 2 100%	4 out of 4 100%	N/A	2 out of 2 100%
Randolph Luib Montesa[10]	3 out of 2 100%	N/A	N/A	4 out of 4 100%	2 out of 2 100%
Natalia Suk-Lin Goh[11]	3 out of 3 100%	2 out of 2 100%	3 out of 3 100%	N/A	N/A
Felix Ang[12]	5 out of 8 62.5%	1 out of 4 25%	3 out of 4 100%	3 out of 6 50%	N/A
Marco Cabreza[13]	7 out of 7 100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Profile and Qualifications of Directors

Name	Education Background	Previous Position in Other Company	Current Directorship	Officership in Other Companies	Age	Nationality
Ki Mien Tan	- National University of Singapore (BSc. Engineering)	- Manager, Accenture (2007-2009) - Director, Wilmar Consultancy	• MariBank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank) • Naterra Resources	• . N/A	50	Singaporean

[8] Mr. Kung Lim was appointed as a Director of the Bank effective 26 July 2025, to serve the unexpired portion of Mr. Cabreza's term
[9] Ms. Sarmenta was appointed as a Director of the Bank effective 19 August 2025, to serve the unexpired portion of Mr. Ang's term
[10] Mr. Montesa was appointed as a Director of the Bank effective 20 September 2025.
[11] Ms. Goh was appointed as a Director of the Bank effective 20 September 2025.
[12] Mr. Ang's resignation took effect on 19 August 2025. Only the meetings that were held during his term were counted for purposes of taking attendance.
[13] Mr. Cabreza's resignation took effect on 26 July 2025. Only the meetings that were held during his term were counted for purposes of taking attendance.

Name	Education Background	Previous Position in Other Company	Current Directorship	Officership in Other Companies	Age	Nationality
	- Baruch College, City University of New York (MSC. Finance)	Services Pte. Ltd. (2009-2011)	International • SPCollective			
Siew Ghee Kung Lim	• McMaster University (Mechanical Engineering)	• Senior Manager, Shopee Singapore (2017-2020 • Associate, Creador SDN BHD (2014-2017) • Associate, McKinsey & Co (2011-2014)	• Director/President, Maribank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank)	• N/A	39	Singaporean
Jan Frederic Chiong	• Ateneo De Zamboanga University (BS Computer Engineering)	• N/A	• MariBank Philippines, Inc (A Rural Bank) • Chairman, Garena Philippines Inc. • Chairman, SCommerce Philippines Inc. • Chairman, Monee (Credit) Finance Philippines, Inc. • Chairman, SPX Philippines Inc. • Parolla Logistics Inc • Chairman, Qualitrans Courier and Manpower Services Inc. • Chairman, Moneeinsure General Insurance Co., Inc. • Chairman, MoneeInsure Life Insurance Co., Inc. • SP Collective Property Holding Inc.	• President, Garena Philippines, Inc. • President, SCommerce Philippines, Inc. • President, SPX Philippines, Inc. • President, Monee (Credit) Finance Philippines, Inc. • President, Qualitrans Courier and Manpower Services, Inc. • President, SP Collective Property Holding, Inc.	40	Filipino
Natalia Suk-Lin Goh	• Northwestern University (BA Economics and International Studies minor in Business Institutions)	• COO, Trust Bank Singapore (2022-2024) • Managing Director, Standard Chartered Bank (2017-2022) • Director, Standard Chartered Bank (2008-2011)	• MariBank Philippines, Inc (A Rural Bank) • River Academy At Kallang	• CEO, MariBank Singapore	47	Singaporean
Marilyn M. Tiongson.	• Saint Louis University (BS Economics) • Lyceum University (MBA) • University of Sto. Tomas (PhD Human Resource Management)	• Board Director, LBP Realty Development Corporation (2014-2015) • Senior Vice President, LandBank of the Philippines (2014-2015) • Executive Officer, Expressnet (2010-2012)	Independent Director, MariBank Philippines Inc. (A Rural Bank) Director, UCPB Savings Bank	• N/A	72	Filipino
Rebecca G. Sarmenta	• University of San Carlos (BS-	President, Asian Confederation of Institutes of	Independent Director, MariBank Philippines Inc. (A	N/A	72	Filipino

Name	Education Background	Previous Position in Other Company	Current Directorship	Officership in Other Companies	Age	Nationality
	Accounting) University of the Philippines (Masters in Business Administration)	Internal Auditors (2020) Ex-Officio President and Str Planning Committee Chairperson, Institute of Internal Auditors Philippines (2016) Senior Advisor, SGV 2014-2022 Trustee, Institute of Internal Auditors Philippines (2011-2014) Auditor and Risk Advisory, SGV (1975-2014)	Rural Bank)			
Randolph L. Montesa	University of the Philippines (BSCE) College of the Holy Spirit (MBA)	President and CEO, OF Bank (2023) Senior Vice President, LandBank (2003-2023) Director, UCPB (2021-2022) Project Manager, IBM Philippines (2000-2002)	Independent Director, MariBank Philippines Inc. (A Rural Bank) Director, UCPB Savings Bank	N/A	59	Filipino

Selection Process for Directors and Officers

Election/Appointment of the Board of Directors and Officers are in accordance with the Bank's internal policies, including its Manual of Corporate Governance, Amended By-Laws and relevant laws and regulations. Said election/appointment of Directors and Senior Management follows a three-phased selection process, i.e. identification, assessment and selection. A rigorous selection process is adopted to ensure that the Director/Officers meet the required qualifications and none of the disqualifications set forth under the BSP MORB and as documented in the Bank's Manual on Good Corporate Governance.

Further, the People Team requires a Fit and Proper Declaration, specifically considering the: (i) integrity/probity: market reputation, conduct and behavior; (ii) physical/mental fitness; (iii) relevant education/financial literacy/training; (iv) possession of competencies relevant to the job such as knowledge and experience; (v) skills, diligence, and independence; (vi) sufficiency of time to fully

carry out responsibilities; and (vii) concurrent positions in the Bank and interlocking positions in other entities that may pose conflict of interest

The results of the Fit and Proper declaration are required to be properly documented by the People Team.

Directors

Election

Unless otherwise provided in the Revised Corporation Code or the Bank's Amended Articles of Incorporation or Amended By-Laws, the corporate powers are exercised and the business affairs of the Bank are conducted under the supervision and control of a Board of Directors consisting of seven (7) members, at least three (3) of whom are independent directors. The stockholders entitled to vote elect such directors in the manner provided in Section 23 of the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines, whose qualification shall be subject to the pertinent rules and regulations of the BSP. Directors of foreign nationality may be elected by the stockholders, but the maximum number of foreign Directors are limited by the maximum number of shares with foreign ownership permitted by applicable laws and regulations.

Eligibility

A Director may be a Filipino or a non-Filipino citizen, provided, that the appointment/election of non-Filipino citizens as Directors should only be to the extent of the allowable foreign participation in the equity of the Bank, provided further, they shall be at least (25) years of age at the time of his/her/their election or appointment. They must have attended a seminar on corporate governance for the Board of Directors.

Each member of the Board of Directors, in order to be qualified as such, must own at least one (1) share of the Bank's capital stock which shall stand in their name in the books of the Bank. Eligibility

of Directors shall be subject to applicable laws and regulations, including, but not limited to BSP regulations.

Further information on the qualifications for a Director are in the Bank's Manual of Corporate Governance.

Term

Each Director shall be elected for a term of 1 year and shall hold office until his/her successor is elected and qualified. A Director shall hold office for such a period, unless he/she resigns before his/her term expires, he/she is removed from office, he/she dies or becomes incapacitated for any reason, or he/she becomes otherwise disqualified by applicable laws or regulations, including BSP regulations.

Vacancy in the Office of Director

Any vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors other than by removal by the stockholders or by expiration of term, may be filled by the vote of at least the majority of the remaining Directors, if still constituting a quorum; otherwise, said vacancy shall be filled by the stockholders in a regular or special meeting called for the purpose. A replacement Director elected to fill a vacancy shall serve only the unexpired term of his/her/ predecessor in office.

Any directorship to be filled by reason of an increase in the number of Directors is filled only by election at a regular or special meeting of stockholders duly called for the purpose.

Retirement And Succession Policy For Directors

The Board oversees the succession framework and leadership development plans for Senior Management. As part of the periodic review, the succession framework is updated and training programs are conducted accordingly. The Bank conducts a periodic update of the succession plan for Directors to meet the needs of the organization's growth.

The key elements of succession policy of the Bank extends to current members of the Board:

- Independent Directors may only serve as such for a maximum cumulative term of nine (9) years. After which, they may serve as regular Directors.
- Independent Directors shall not be a close family member of any Director, Officer or stockholder holding shares of stock sufficient to elect one (1) seat in the Board of Directors of the Bank;
- Members of the Board of Directors shall not be appointed as Corporate Secretary or Chief Compliance Officer.
- The positions of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (CEO)/President shall not be held by one person.
- In exceptional cases where the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors and CEO/President is allowed to be held by one person as approved by the Monetary Board, a lead Independent Director will be required to be appointed, whose functions will need to be defined and documented in the Manual of Corporate Governance.
- The retirement age for Directors shall be 85 years old.

Senior Management

The Senior Management of the Bank are identified through the People Team in line with the Bank's existing policy, and assessed against the qualifications required under the Section 134 of the BSP MORB and as documented in the Bank's Manual of Corporate Governance. Assessment on the qualifications, including the conduct of fit and proper tests are done by the People Team together with the relevant Department Head and President. The Head of People, Department Head and President recommends the best candidate for approval of the Corporate Governance Committee and Board.

List of Senior Management

Senior Management	Position	Age and Nationality	Relevant Qualifications/Experience
Kung Lim, Siew Ghee	President	39 years old, Singaporean	• Former Executive Vice President and Head of Operations and Technology • Former Vice President of Strategy, SeaBank • Former Head of Regional Business Development at Shopee Singapore • Former Private Equity Associate at Creador • Former Consulting Associate at McKinsey & Company • Graduate of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering and Management - McMaster University
Agati, Janice Joy M.	Chief Compliance Officer	41 years old, Filipino	• 20 years of experience in Banking and other financial institutions • Former Senior Director for Financial Services Risk Management Group, SGV & Co. • Former Bank Officer, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas • Graduate of Masters of Science in Computational Finance, De La Salle University (Taft) • Graduate of Bachelor of Science in Accountancy, University of Santo Tomas • Certified Public Accountant
Borja, Martha Elaine A.	Executive Vice President and Head of Technology and Operations	48 years old, Filipino	• Over 28 years of experience in Banking and other financial institutions • Former Advisor, President and Director of Grab Financial Group Philippines • Former Regional Head for Payments and Rewards of Grab Financial Group • Former Retail Marketing He, Senior Vice President of Consumer Banking of CitiBank N.A Philippines • Graduate of Assumption College, Bachelor of Science in Commerce
Jandoc, Jay Mark M.	Head of Internal Audit	35 years old, Filipino	• Over 15 years of audit - related experience in Banking and other financial institutions • Licensed public accountant, certified internal auditor, information security auditor and in cybersecurity. • Former Head of Internal Audit at Agribusiness Rural Bank, Inc. • Former Chief Audit Executive of True Money Philippines • Former Head of Head Office Audit Department in Bank Of Makati • Graduate of Bachelor of Science in Accountancy from Polytechnic University of the Philippines
Ng, Jan Colbert D.	Head of Deposits, Payments and Transfers	39 years old, Filipino	• 18 years of experience in Banking • Former Assistant Vice President in Credit Suisse in India

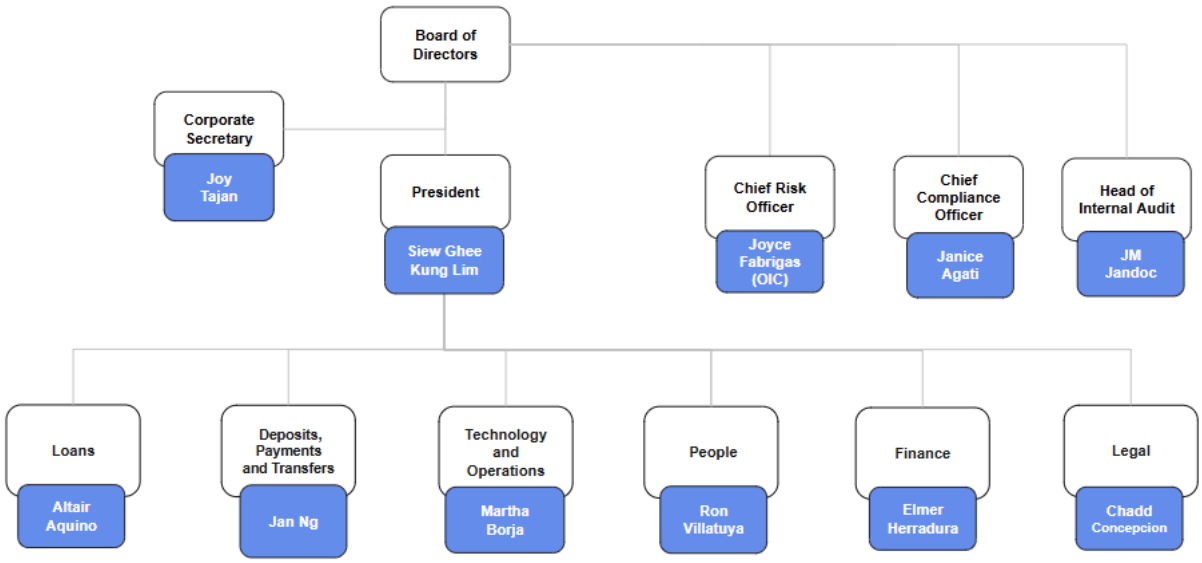
Senior Management	Position	Age and Nationality	Relevant Qualifications/Experience
			• Graduate of Bachelor of Science in Banking and Finance from University of London • Diploma in Banking and Finance from Temasek Polytechnic in Singapore
Aquino, Altair Astraea B.	Head of Loans	40 years old, Filipino	• 19 years of Banking experience in product management and marketing, specialising in retail deposits, credit cards and loans • Held key roles in top financial institutions, including GE Money Bank, Bankard, Standard Chartered Bank and BDO UniBank, Inc. • Former Assistant Vice President, Product Head in Security Bank Corporation • Dual degree graduate from De La Salle University, Manila in Applied Economics and Finance.
Herradura, Elmer T.	Head of Finance	49 years old, Filipino	• With over 26 years of work experience in the Banking sector specializing in Accounting, Finance, and Business Analysis • Former Vice President - Planning Unit Head at Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation - Manila Branch • Former Vice President for Management Information and Business Analysis at Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd (HSBC) Philippines • Graduate of Bachelor of Science in Accounting, from Ateneo De Davao University
Villatuya, Ronald Allan A.	Head of People	42 years old, Filipino	• With over 22 years of work experience in Human Resources • Former Senior HR Business Partner of SeaBank Philippines Inc. • Former Senior HR Business Partner of Globe Fintech Innovations, Inc. • Former Regional Director for Learning and Development of AXA Group Operations • Graduate of Bachelor of Arts major in Communications Arts from De La Salle University
Tajan, Joy Stephanie C.	Corporate Secretary and Legal Counsel	43 years old, Filipino	• Over 16 years of legal experience, and 12 years of in-house Banking experience • Former Head of Legal (Vice President) of Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation - Manila Branch • Former Documentation Lawyer of Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation (RCBC) • Former Associate of SyCip Salazar Hernandez & Gatmaitan, with practice areas of Banking, Finance and Securities; Special Projects; and Corporate Services and Business Transactions • Master of Laws (LL.M.), Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar, from Columbia University in the City of New York, with focus on finance and business transactions (e.g. mergers and acquisitions)

Senior Management	Position	Age and Nationality	Relevant Qualifications/Experience
			• Juris Doctor, Second Honors,, from Ateneo de Manila School of Law • Bachelor of Arts (A.B.), Major in European Studies (International Relations Track), Minors in French Studies, German Studies, History Philosophy, from Ateneo de Manila University • Member of the Philippine Bar since 2010 • Licensed to practice law in the State of New York since 2014 • In her personal capacity, Director of 3 corporations and Corporate Secretary of 1 corporation
Concepcion, Anthony Chadd R.	Legal Counsel	43 years old, Filipino	• 15 years of legal experience, with expertise in intellectual property, and over 3 years of in-house Banking, fintech, corporate law and regulatory compliance experience • Former Senior Legal Counsel, UnionDigital Bank Inc. • Former Senior Associate, Baker McKenzie (Myanmar) • Former Foreign Consulting Attorney, Kelvin Chia Yangon Ltd. (Myanmar) • Former Associate, Quisumbing Torres • Former Associate, Enriquez Law Firm • Former lecturer, Lyceum of the Philippines University and Holy Angel University • Bachelor of Science (B.S.) Management of Communication Technologies, Ateneo de Manila University • Juris Doctor (J.D.), Ateneo de Manila University School of Law • Member of the Philippine Bar since 2011
Fabrigas, Joshua Joyce C.	Chief Risk Officer (OIC)	31 years old, Filipino	• Over 10 years of Credit Risk Management • Former Credit Analysis Officer in Metrobank • Graduate of Bachelor of Science in Statistics, University of the Philippines

Senior Management

Senior Management refers to the President and other persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank.

As of 31 December 2025, the following are the members of the Bank's Senior Management:



Performance Management

The Bank has established an effective performance management framework and ensures that its employees' performance is at par with the standards set by the Board. The performance evaluation is linked to other People activities such as training and development, remuneration, and succession planning.

The Bank established the Performance Appraisal System (PAS) to objectively measure the job performance of all officers and rank and file members of the organization. This is likewise to facilitate assessment of the continuing fitness and propriety of employees in carrying out their respective duties and responsibilities.

Performance management shall be conducted for all employees at least once annually.

All employees of the Bank shall identify specific goals for the calendar year revolving around the following:

1. Functional Goals/Targets - Refers to quantifiable measure of performance over time for a specific strategic objective of each department/individual of the Bank and which are designed to support the achievement of Bank's strategic objectives.
2. Behavioral Expectations - Refers to concrete and specific critical incidents on how each employee consistently exhibits each of the Bank's Core Values and proper conduct of behavior in the workplace and compliance to different company policies
3. Personal Development Goals - Refers to a written plan outlining the short-term or long-term development goals based on employees identified learning needs/gaps or in order to support continuous improvement and career development.

The Bank's People Team works closely with the Department Heads to determine department goals to set per calendar year. The Board is responsible to approve these metrics and it is tracked periodically during the Board meetings. In the event goals are not met, this will be reflected in the employee's performance evaluation, which affects any changes in incentives and compensation of the respective employee.

Also to ensure that contribution of employees are aligned to the Bank's long-term strategic objectives, ensure financial soundness of the Bank, and convey acceptable risk-taking behavior, identified employees, depending on the nature of their rank and function, shall also identify goals and targets for the following:

1. Financial Inclusion - Refers to the Bank's efforts to make financial products and services accessible and inclusive, especially to vulnerable sectors.
2. Sustainability Agenda - Refers to the commitment of the Bank to incorporate environmental , social, economic and ethical impact into the company's strategic planning, business operations and decision-making.
3. Risk Management (Credit/Counterparty Risk, Market Risk, Liquidity Risk, Operational Risk, Compliance Risk, Strategic Risk, Reputational Risk, IT Risk, Environmental and Social Risk) - Tasks designed to ensure that exposures are well within the Bank's capacity to manage and risks taken by the Bank are consistent with the Bank's respective risk tolerance. Includes practices promoting efficiency in the administration and operation of the Bank.

4. Other metrics supporting Good Governance (such as, but not limited to, resolution of BSP directives, Compliance and Audit Findings Remediation) - Tasks to ensure the timely resolution of audit findings and deficiencies, creation, and continuous enhancement of policies, processes, and standard operating procedures (SOPs) that ensure sound company practices and governance.

Performance assessment of the Board and Board-Level Committees

The then Corporate Secretary presented the results of the 2024 board and Board-Level Committee self-assessment at the 24 April 2025 board meeting. Overall performance of the Board as a body, its individual directors, attendance to Board and Committee meetings, and Corporate Governance, Remuneration, RPT, and Risk Management are all rated "Strongly Agree". Overall performance of the Board-Level Committees as a whole and individually are all rated "Strongly Agree". This means that, for both the Board and the Board-level Committees, the quality of corporate governance practices is outstanding. Performance always exceeds what is prescribed under existing regulations.

Education/Training Programs

The Bank promotes professional development among its employees by offering a range of educational and training opportunities at various levels. Both internal and external seminars and training sessions are provided to enhance the knowledge and skills of directors, senior management, and employees from different departments necessary for the effective functioning of the Bank. For new employees, customized training plans are created based on their specific job roles, with a minimum onboarding period of one week and up to one month for more technical roles. Nonetheless, on-the-job training remains the most important way for our employees to obtain the relevant skills to perform their role.

In 2025, all Directors completed a 4-hour Corporate Governance Training conducted by the Institute of Corporate Directors (ICD) and the Ateneo Graduate School of Business Center for Continuing Education (AGSB-CCE). This initiative ensures that the Bank's leadership remains aligned with the latest best practices and regulatory frameworks in corporate oversight.

Retirement and Succession Policy for Senior Management

Normal Retirement

The normal retirement date of an employee shall be the first day of the month coincident with or next following his attainment of age sixty (60). The decision to continue employment until the age of 64 shall be voluntary.

Early Retirement

An employee may, upon application and subject to the approval of the Bank, retire after the attainment of age fifty (50), provided that at the date of retirement the employee should have at least rendered ten (10) years of service.

Compulsory Retirement

The compulsory retirement age for Senior Management shall be seventy (70) years old. All other employees may, with the consent of the Bank, remain in active service after their normal retirement date and continue to earn retirement credits, but not beyond their attainment of age sixty-five (65). Such deferred retirement, however, shall be on a case-to-case basis.

Employment shall not continue beyond the compulsory retirement date. A consultancy or other engagement may be entered into beyond the compulsory retirement date by mutual agreement.

In the event of an urgent requirement to fill up any vacancy in the Officer-level and, in the absence of qualified employees to the vacant position, Senior Management may employ experienced Bank officers, regardless of age, under management contract, and subject to the approval of the Board.

Succession planning is implemented by the Bank to foster and promote continuous development of employees and ensure that their positions maintain some measure of stability. A succession plan for key Officers and employees is in place in compliance with BSP's Management of Human Resource-Related Risk.

In 2024, the Board approved an updated succession plan for Senior Management to meet the needs of the organization's growth. The Bank has adopted a talent management program, potential job rotation assignments, coupled with internal and external training and development curriculum, that identifies the appropriate exposure and program for a potential successor.

Remuneration Policy

The Bank is committed to providing a total rewards structure that attracts, drives, motivates high performance, and retains high engagement of talents for a sustainable achievement of company goals. Driving by and co-built with the Bank's leaders, this forms an integral part of the overall employer value proposition (EVP) of the Bank and a reflection of our core values.

Our guiding principles for designing our total rewards philosophy are as follows:

- To remain competitive within the industry to strengthen retention especially on key leadership positions, in a competitive talent market particularly given skills necessary being developed in the Bank.
- To clearly define the expected performance through a structured system of performance management use it as basis for compensation decisions
- To build a high-performance culture by linking and differentiating variable rewards by individual contribution in relation to driving the achievement of total organization goals both for short-term and long-term value creation.
- To genuinely take care of employees by providing benefits that protect basic wellbeing requirements and further support work-life integration.
- To increase loyalty and build a holistic uniquely-MariBank employee experience for employees with non-monetary components and drivers of sustainable engagement such as career development, meaningful work, and community-like culture.
- Determines the appropriate pay in relation to criticality of skills to ensure functions are performed at its best. This includes differentiating pay between talent segments and geographical assignment.
- Encourages good performance that supports the interest of the Bank and its stakeholders.
- Aligns with prudent risk-taking and explicitly discourages excessive risk-taking as defined by internal policies.
- Consistent with the long-term strategic objectives and financial soundness of the Bank and promote good performance, convey acceptable risk-taking behavior, and reinforce the Bank's operating and risk culture
- Remuneration of employees in risk control functions (i.e. internal audit, compliance, legal and risk management functions) shall be based on the achievement of their objectives and shall be independent of the business lines. Furthermore, for self-assessment functions, the rewards

system shall be aligned with the principles and requirements of the relevant provision of the MORB and the Manual of Corporate Governance.

Board Remuneration

The Non-Executive members of the Board do not receive any stated salary for their services, except for reasonable per diems. The compensation of the Executive Director is covered in the Senior Management Remuneration section.

Senior Management Remuneration

Following the philosophy and guidelines aforementioned, the remuneration framework for Senior Management includes guaranteed pay, variable and performance-based bonuses for short-term goals and achievements, employee stock option plans for long-term gains, and a comprehensive set of employee benefits and perks to support total employee well-being and health. The employee stock option plan is designed to encourage long-term tenure, loyalty, co-ownership, and shared accountability in growing the Bank's business. The specific components and details for the remuneration package of the Bank's CEO/President and the four (4) most highly compensated members of the Senior Management team (Department Heads and Officers) are recommended by the Head of the People Department which goes through a series of review and approval of the Corporate Governance Committee which is composed of the Bank's Board of Directors. This is done on an annual basis as part of the year end salary review exercise.

The compensation is determined by various factors, including but not limited to the following:

- Current salary of employee. Any benefits that will fall under the profit sharing program shall be reflected in the by-laws and aligned with the guidelines under Section 135 of the MORB.
- Annual Performance Rating of employee.
- Review of depth and span of the incumbent's roles and responsibilities in the Bank
- Internal equity
- External benchmarking of remuneration data from companies in similar or related industries

Employee Remuneration

All other employees of the Bank may also receive an annual merit increase in salary and variable performance-based bonuses, at the discretion of the Bank. Any salary adjustments or performance bonuses provided at the discretion of the Bank may be based on the employee's performance evaluation and rating for the preceding year.

Employee benefits are also reviewed on an annual basis to ensure competitiveness in the market, as well as to consider employees' health and wellbeing needs.

Related Party Transactions

Cognizant of the risks posed to the Bank, its depositors, creditors and other stakeholders arising from conflict of interest brought about by dealings with related parties, the Board adopts and oversees the implementation of the Bank's policy on related party transactions (RPT). Said policy provides the framework that ensures the related party transactions are conducted on an arm's length basis and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the BSP and SEC.

The said policy requires a thorough review of all transactions with related parties as having been conducted in the ordinary course of business, at arm's length basis, at fair market prices, and upon terms not less favorable to the Bank versus terms offered to others. Materiality thresholds on an individual and aggregate exposures have been set in line with the Bank's overall risk appetite. Material RPTs are vetted and approved by the Board of Directors who shall be presented with formal justification that such RPT has been conducted at arm's length. To prevent conflict of interest, no Director is allowed to participate in the discussion, deliberation, and approval of a transaction where he/she/they is/are a related party.

In compliance with the disclosure requirements under Section 136 of the Manual of Regulations for Banks (MORB), below is the required information on material RPTs:

Related Party	Transaction Type	Approved Contract Amount (in PhP unless otherwise stated)
MariBank Singapore Private Limited	Loan Facility	PHP 2.0 billion

Related Party	Transaction Type	Approved Contract Amount (in PhP unless otherwise stated)
MoneeCredit Finance Philippines Inc. (Monee)	Loan channeling agreements	N/A
Monee	Digital Marketplace Service Agreement	N/A
Monee	Provision of KYC Services	PHP 46.0 million
Northern Point Technology	Service contract for IT Services	~ USD 1.5 million (annual)
Scoring Technology Inc.	Service agreement for the utilization of STI's scoring system	PHP 5.0 million
SeaMoney Consulting PH	Service agreement	PHP 3.7 million
Shopee Philippines Inc.	Marketing and promotional arrangements	PHP 12.0 million
ShopeePay Philippines, Inc. (ShopeePay)	Digital marketplace service agreement	N/A
ShopeePay	Provision of KYC Services	PHP 46.0 million
ShopeePay	Amendment to Sponsorship Agreement	N/A

Self-Assessment Function

Internal Audit

The Bank has an independent internal audit function which is mandated to provide assurance and consulting services designed to add value and improve operations through employing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, internal control, and governance processes of the Bank.

The Internal Audit (IA) presents the audit reports to the Audit Committee (AC) quarterly. However, if a material breach in internal control and/or fraud is discovered, the matter is immediately elevated to the Chairman, and a special meeting shall ensue to address the issue.

IA covers the entire Bank operations. It adheres to the principles required by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) Global Internal Audit Standards (GIAS) and other pertinent applicable rules and

regulations of the governing regulatory agencies. The function, its scope, and activities are committed to support Senior Management and the Board protect the Bank and its reputation. The purpose, authority, responsibility, statement of independence and objectivity, organizational set-up, and scope of work of IA are formally defined in its Charter and duly approved by the AC.

IA reports to the Board of Directors through the AC. IA's regular agenda to the AC involves the request for approval on the results of the annual risk assessment and annual audit plan, presentation of results of the audit engagement, updates on IA performance progress, status of audit issue and status of whistleblowing report monitoring. The AC deliberates on the audit issues presented and provides directives to adjust the action plan and/or timeline, if necessary.

The AC adopted the annual assessment of the effectiveness of the Bank's Internal Control System (ICS) using assessment metrics such as the internal control components impacted by the audit issues cited, the timeliness of audit issue resolution, and the extent of management action to resolve audit issues. The AC provides recommendation points to Management to improve the overall effectiveness of the Bank's ICS based on this assessment.

Compliance

Maintaining the trust and confidence of the Banking public is of paramount importance to the Bank. The Bank is committed to comply with existing laws, rules and regulations to protect the franchise value of the Bank and preserve the confidence of its clientele. Compliance starts at the top, with the Board of Directors primarily responsible for establishing an effective compliance risk management system that is aimed to mitigate compliance risk, while Senior Management is responsible to implement this system and to report and timely address any significant compliance concerns

The Compliance Function holds a permanent function within the organization and thus, leads the implementation of the Bank's compliance risk management system. The Bank adopts a Charter of the Compliance Function which sets out standing, authority and independence of the Compliance Department as well as its roles and responsibilities and relationship with the Audit and Compliance Committee. Under the Charter, the Compliance Unit have the authority to: (i) access to information and confidentiality; (ii) conduct due diligence as part of the regular or ad hoc compliance activity; (iii) initiate investigations on its own initiative when deemed necessary; (iv) direct access to the Board; and (v) recourse to external experts.

Dividend Policy

Subject to the Board's approval, the Bank may only declare and pay dividends only when the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of the preceding year of declaration is above the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) threshold requirement of 10%.

There were no dividends declared for the Financial Year 2025.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Focusing on financial literacy, the Bank reinforced its commitment to serving the underserved and underBanked. Internally, a Business Landscape Series was introduced to educate employees on the interconnected ecosystem of the Bank's financial services. These sessions provided valuable insights into saving, budgeting, credit, and insurance, highlighting their impact on both individuals and the broader economy.

Externally, the Bank extended its financial literacy efforts to delivery riders, equipping them with essential knowledge of their rights as financial customers and best practices in fraud in prevention and scam protection. This initiative aimed to empower rides with the tools needed to safeguard their financial well being.

Looking ahead, the Bank is set to expand its financial literacy programmes in 2025 through quarterly internal webinars covering budgeting, QR payments, anti-fraud measures, and data privacy. Externally, it will establish partnerships with universities to support interns and fresh graduates in navigating payslips and taxes, while also collaborating with local government units to deliver tailored financial education for out-of-school youth and housewives. These initiatives underscore the Bank's commitment to fostering financial empowerment across diverse communities.

Further pursuant to bringing financial solutions to the community, Monee participated in a number of Tatak Pinoy events. In this partnership with the Philippine Department of Trade and Industry as well as local government units across the Philippines, Monee participates to bring financial solutions that could help micro, small and medium businesses manage and grow their businesses. This

allows MSMEs from Metro Manila as well as cities and municipalities from Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao to manage their sales as well as finances within the Sea ecosystem.

Consumer Protection

The Bank adopts a Consumer Protection Framework that sets out the overarching principles of the Bank's consumer protection practices.

The Bank shall adopt effective consumer protection strategies and shall establish procedures to maintain oversight over various consumer protection practices. The Board and the Risk Oversight Committee (ROC) are primarily responsible for approving and overseeing the implementation of the Bank's consumer protection policy while the Senior Management shall be responsible for the implementation of the consumer protection policies.

A carefully devised, implemented, and monitored Consumer Protection Risk Management System (CPRMS) provides the foundation for ensuring the Bank's adherence to consumer protection standards of conduct and compliance with consumer protection laws, rules and regulations, thereby ensuring that identified risks to the Bank and associated risk of financial harm or loss to consumers are properly managed. The Bank's CPRMS is integrated into the Bank's enterprise-wide risk management processes and risk governance framework that includes the governance structure, policies, processes, measurement and control procedures to ensure that consumer protection risks are identified, measured, monitored, and mitigated.

The Consumer Assistance Group Head together with the Consumer Assistance Officers (CAOs) assigned to each Branch is responsible for implementing the Bank's established Consumer Assistance Management System (CAMS) that sets out the standard guidelines and procedures in handling customer feedback or complaints. The CAO shall record the details of customer feedback or complaints and monitor for action and resolution in accordance with the timeline defined by the Bank. The Consumer Assistance Group Head reports on a periodic basis to Senior Management and Board on the complaints received by the Bank including the remedial actions.

List of Stockholders (As of 31 December 2025)

Stockholder Name	*Nationality*	*Shareholding*	*Voting Status*
Kung Lim Siew Ghee	Singaporean	0.00%	Active
Jan Frederic Lam Chiong	Filipino	0.00%	Active
Ki Mien Tan	Singaporean	0.00%	Active
Marilyn Murillo Tiongson	Filipino	0.00%	Active
Rebecca Go Sarmenta	Filipino	0.00%	Active
Randolph Luib Montesa	Filipino	0.00%	Active
Natalia Suk-Lin Goh	Singaporean	0.00%	Active
SeaMoney Holding PH Private Limited	Singaporean	57.10%	Active
MariBank Singapore Private Limited	Singaporean	42.90%	Active

* As of 10 March 2025, MariBank Singapore Private Limited has acquired the shares of SeaMoney Holding PH Private Limited, but the transfer is still pending issuance of a Certificate Authorizing Registration (CAR) from the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Products And Services

Loan Products/ Facilities

Digital Loans

- MariBank Credit is a flexible unsecured revolving credit line available through the Bank's mobile Banking application.
- Unsecured retail loans channeled from various financing partners

Salary Loan

- Loans granted to qualified employed individuals, with amounts and repayment terms determined primarily by regular salary, employment status and repayment capacity.

Deposit Products

Mobile Savings Account

- An interest-bearing deposit account, which is exclusively available and processed through the Bank's mobile Banking application.

Corporate Account

- A non-interest-bearing deposit account designed for corporations and other business entities to manage their operational funds and transactions.

MariBank
A Rural Bank

Banking Units/Branches/Extension Office

Head Office

32 Rizal Street, Brgy. Poblacion II, Pagsanjan, Laguna

Telephone Nos. (049) 501-4213; (049) 501-4342; (049) 501-4829

Email: pagsanjanbranch@maribank.com.ph

Back-Office and Support Teams

32nd Floor, The Podium West Tower, 12 ADB Ave., Ortigas Center, Brgy. Wack Wack, Mandaluyong, 1550 Metro Manila

Telephone No. (02) 5322 8900 loc 200

Email: info@maribank.com.ph

Gateway Extension Office

L11 Gateway Tower, 110 General Malvar Ave, Cubao, Araneta City, Quezon City

Bank's Website

https://www.maribank.ph/

8. Audited Financial Statements (AFS) with Auditor's Opinion

MariBank Philippines, Inc.
(A Rural Bank)
(Formerly SeaBank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank))

Financial Statements
December 31, 2025 and 2024

and

Independent Auditor's Report



A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

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1226 Makati City
Philippines

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
MariBank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank)
(formerly SeaBank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank))

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of MariBank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank), (formerly SeaBank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank)) (the Bank), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report 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 31 and Revenue Regulations 15-2010 in Note 32 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the management of MariBank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank) (formerly SeaBank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank)). The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Miguel U. Ballelos Jr.

Miguel U. Ballelos, Jr.
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 109950
Tax Identification No. 241-031-088
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, April 16, 2024, valid until August 23, 2026
SEC Partner Accreditation No. 109950-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements
SEC Firm Accreditation No. 0001-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-114-2025, December 16, 2024, valid until December 15, 2027
PTR No. 10765012, January 2, 2026, Makati City

March 26, 2026

MariBank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank)
(formerly SeaBank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank))

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31	
	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Cash and other cash items (Note 7)	**₱3,331,810**	₱8,220,072
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Notes 7 and 15)	**10,239,590,763**	8,787,139,827
Due from other banks (Note 7)	**3,863,493,335**	405,912,564
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (Note 8)	**18,360,678,509**	7,740,644,172
Investment securities at amortized cost (Note 8)	**13,287,866**	17,182,081
Loans and receivables (Notes 9, 10, and 25)	**34,380,211,558**	20,964,187,820
Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment and right-of-use assets (Notes 11 and 27)	**48,062,105**	94,850,248
Investment properties (Note 12)	**734,026**	2,135,312
Software costs (Note 13)	**–**	5,415,737
Deferred tax assets (Note 26)	**919,795,143**	453,523,267
Other assets (Note 14)	**369,526,246**	81,652,744
	₱68,198,711,361	₱38,560,863,844
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Deposit liabilities (Note 15)	**₱57,202,841,285**	₱32,702,376,779
Accrued expenses and other liabilities (Notes 16 and 25)	**4,200,723,559**	2,644,126,138
Lease liabilities (Note 27)	**15,040,808**	46,093,572
Retirement liability (Notes 20 and 25)	**34,603,133**	25,658,280
Income tax payable (Note 26)	**181,334,944**	113,249,726
	61,634,543,729	35,531,504,495
Equity		
Capital stock – common (Note 17)	**3,100,000,000**	2,950,000,000
Additional paid-in capital (Note 17)	**2,850,000,000**	–
Retained earnings reserve (Note 17)	**3,811,258**	3,811,258
Retained earnings	**622,267,380**	98,604,089
Net unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at FVOCI (Note 8)	**7,927,661**	(3,417,250)
Remeasurement losses on retirement liability (Note 20)	**(19,838,667)**	(19,638,748)
	₱6,564,167,632	₱3,029,359,349
	₱68,198,711,361	₱38,560,863,844

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

MariBank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank)
(formerly SeaBank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank))

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
INTEREST INCOME		
Loans and receivables (Notes 9 and 10)	**₱9,255,868,698**	₱5,385,676,157
Financial assets at FVOCI and investment securities at amortized cost (Note 8)	**746,477,711**	300,726,559
Due from other banks and other financial assets (Notes 7 and 14)	**90,336,614**	87,224,303
	10,092,683,023	5,773,627,019
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Deposit liabilities (Note 15)	**1,136,287,382**	695,173,029
Lease liabilities (Note 27)	**1,272,069**	1,800,711
	1,137,559,451	696,973,740
NET INTEREST INCOME	**8,955,123,572**	5,076,653,279
Fees and commission income (Note 18)	**376,931,919**	134,375,794
Fees and commission expense (Note 18)	**284,751,604**	221,232,390
NET SERVICE FEES AND COMMISSION	**92,180,315**	(86,856,596)
OTHER OPERATING INCOME		
Recovery on impaired/charged-off assets	**252,464,353**	172,764,371
Loan penalty and prepayment fee	**70,254,825**	701,468
Foreign exchange gains - net	**50,767,262**	–
Net gains on sale or exchange of assets (Notes 12, 19, and 25)	**1,111,294**	10,270,946
Other income	**14,002,017**	34,224
	388,599,751	183,771,009
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	**9,435,903,638**	5,173,567,692
OTHER EXPENSES		
Provision for credit and impairment losses (Note 23)	**7,053,679,260**	3,115,884,251
Taxes and licenses	**625,339,013**	355,767,189
Administrative expenses (Note 22)	**531,150,486**	352,169,753
Compensation and fringe benefits (Notes 20 and 25)	**444,642,115**	394,781,179
Depreciation and amortization (Note 21)	**79,786,205**	68,468,956
Foreign exchange losses - net	**–**	1,605,374
	8,734,597,079	4,288,676,702
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**701,306,559**	884,890,990
PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAX (Note 26)	**177,643,268**	(87,000,753)
NET INCOME	**523,663,291**	971,891,743
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX		
Net change in unrealized gains on financial assets at FVOCI (Note 8)	**11,344,911**	891,975
Remeasurement gains (losses) on retirement liabilities (Note 20)	**(199,919)**	1,171,956
	11,144,992	2,063,931
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX	**₱534,808,283**	₱973,955,674
Basic/Diluted earnings per share (Note 24)	**₱17.45**	₱38.88

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

MariBank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank)
(formerly SeaBank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank))
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

	Capital Stock – Common	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Retained Earnings	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets at FVOCI (Note 8)	Remeasurement on Retirement Liabilities (Note 20)	Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	**₱2,950,000,000**	**₱–**	**₱3,811,258**	**₱98,604,089**	**₱102,415,347**	**(₱3,417,250)**	**(₱19,638,748)**	**(₱23,055,998)**	**₱3,029,359,349**
Additional issuance of shares	**150,000,000**	**2,850,000,000**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3,000,000,000**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**523,663,291**	**523,663,291**	**11,344,911**	**(199,919)**	**11,144,992**	**534,808,283**
Balance at December 31, 2025	**3,100,000,000**	**2,850,000,000**	**3,811,258**	**622,267,380**	**626,078,638**	**7,927,661**	**(19,838,667)**	**(11,911,006)**	**6,564,167,632**
Balance at January 1, 2024	2,410,000,000	–	3,811,258	(873,287,654)	(869,476,396)	(4,309,225)	(20,810,704)	(25,119,929)	1,515,403,675
Additional issuance of shares	540,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	540,000,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	971,891,743	971,891,743	891,975	1,171,956	2,063,931	973,955,674
Balance at December 31, 2024	₱2,950,000,000	₱–	₱3,811,258	₱98,604,089	₱102,415,347	(₱3,417,250)	(₱19,638,748)	(₱23,055,998)	₱3,029,359,349

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

MariBank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank)
(formerly SeaBank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank))

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	**₱701,306,560**	₱884,890,990
Adjustments for:		
Provision for credit and impairment losses (Note 23)	**7,053,679,260**	3,115,884,251
Amortization of discount on Investments at FVOCI and at amortized cost (Note 8)	**(499,891,132)**	(164,146,730)
Depreciation and amortization (Note 21)	**79,786,205**	68,468,956
Net pension expense (Note 20)	**9,976,202**	9,887,845
Accretion of lease liability (Note 27)	**1,272,069**	1,800,711
Loss (gain) from sale of investment properties (Note 19)	**(1,085,760)**	1,375,355
Gain on disposal of fixed assets (Note 19)	**(25,534)**	(1,986,881)
Net gains from foreclosure and repossession of investment properties (Note 19)	**–**	(9,659,419)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in the amounts of:		
Loans and receivables	**(20,469,614,811)**	(11,894,607,310)
Other assets	**(287,543,503)**	(60,366,668)
Increase in the amounts of:		
Deposit liabilities	**24,500,464,506**	16,945,490,726
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	**1,556,597,421**	1,418,350,721
Net cash generated from operations	**12,644,921,483**	10,315,382,547
Contributions to retirement fund	**–**	(15,000,000)
Benefits paid out of operating funds	**(1,231,268)**	–
Income taxes paid	**(575,829,927)**	(265,974,174)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**12,067,860,288**	10,034,408,373
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisitions of:		
Investment in securities measured at FVOCI (Note 8)	**(51,755,316,865)**	(20,669,056,586)
Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment (Note 11)	**(28,874,276)**	(705,519)
Software costs (Note 13)	**(6,591,334)**	(14,154,006)
Proceeds from disposals/maturities of:		
Investment in securities measured at FVOCI (Note 8)	**41,646,370,000**	15,378,444,374
Software costs (Note 13)	**7,798,701**	–
Investment in securities measured at amortized cost (Note 8)	**4,042,788**	5,006,886
Investment properties (Notes 12 and 29)	**2,022,502**	12,573,375
Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment (Note 29)	**50,000**	32,241,299
Net cash used in investing activities	**(10,130,498,484)**	(5,255,650,178)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of share capital (Note 17)	**3,000,000,000**	540,000,000
Payment of lease liabilities (Note 27)	**(32,218,359)**	(27,272,306)
Net cash provided by financing activities	**2,967,781,641**	512,727,694

(Forward)

	Years Ended December 31	
	2025	2024
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**₱4,905,143,445**	₱5,291,485,888
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**9,201,272,463**	3,909,786,575
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 7)	**14,106,415,908**	9,201,272,463
OPERATIONAL CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST		
Interest received	**10,355,230,265**	5,426,316,290
Interest paid	**₱1,136,316,376**	₱696,474,260

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

1. Corporate Information

Maribank Philippines, Inc. (A Rural Bank) (the "Bank"), formerly known as Seabank Philippines Inc. (A Rural Bank), was established in 1965 and registered with Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under Registration Number 27173 on May 11, 1965. The Bank's corporate life was already extended to indefinite or perpetual from SEC approval on October 12, 2020. The new corporate name was approved by the SEC on July 31, 2025.

The primary business objective of the Bank is to engage in the business of extending credit to retail customers: i.e. farmers, tenants, and small and medium entrepreneurs, including, but not limited to, deserving rural industries and enterprises. In relation to its shift to digital-centric business model, the Bank acquired its Electronic Payment and Financial Services ("EPFS") license from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas ("BSP") in April 2021 and launched its mobile banking app in June 2022. The Bank likewise acquired additional EPFS licenses in April 2022 and February 2024.

Its principal head office address is located at Pagsanjan, Laguna. The Bank has three (3) branches established in the municipalities of Sta. Cruz, Siniloan, and Liliw, in the province of Laguna, which were eventually ceased operations on September 12, 2025. The Bank also has leased office spaces in the Podium Tower, Mandaluyong City and Gateway Tower, Quezon City for administrative and back-support operations.

On April 24, 2025, the Bank was acquired by MariBank Singapore Private Limited (the Parent Bank). The Parent Bank is incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore, has been granted a full banking license by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS), and is principally engaged in the business of providing digital banking services.

The Parent Bank's ultimate holding company is Sea Limited which is incorporated in Cayman Islands. Sea Limited is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and also the indirect owner of Shopee Philippines Inc. (i.e. the operator of the e-commerce platform, Shopee, in the Philippines). Sea Limited's principal activities are those of an investment holding company.

As of December 31, 2025, the capital structure of the Bank is held by the following:

Shareholder	Number of subscribed shares	Number of paid and issued shares	% of ownership
MariBank Singapore Private Limited*	30,999,993	30,999,993	100.0
Siew Ghee Kung Lim	1	1	0.0
Jan Frederic Chiong	1	1	0.0
Ki Mien Tan	1	1	0.0
Rebecca Sarmenta	1	1	0.0
Randolf Montesa	1	1	0.0
Natalia Goh	1	1	0.0
Marilyn Tiongson	1	1	0.0
	31,000,000	31,000,000	100.0

**As of the report date, 57.10% of the Bank's shares remain registered under SeaMoney Holding PH Private Limited in the SEC General Information Sheet (GIS). The update reflecting the change in ownership is pending issuance of Electronic Certificate Authorizing Registration (eCAR) by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR).*

2. **Summary of Material Accounting Policies**

The material accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below and in the succeeding pages. The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements
The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards. PFRS Accounting Standards are adopted by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) from the pronouncements issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and approved by the Philippine Board of Accountancy.

The financial statements have been prepared using the measurement bases specified by PFRS Accounting Standards for each type of asset, liability, income and expense. The measurement bases are more fully described in the accounting policies that follow.

Presentation of Financial Statements
The Bank presents the statements of financial position in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 5.

The Bank generally presents financial assets and financial liabilities at their gross amounts in the statement of financial position, unless the offsetting criteria under PFRS Accounting Standards are met. The Bank does not also set off items of income and expenses, unless required or permitted by PFRS Accounting Standards, or is specifically disclosed in the Bank's accounting policies.

Functional and Presentation Currency
The amounts in these financial statements are measured and presented in Philippine pesos, the Bank's functional and presentation currency. All values represent absolute amounts, except when otherwise indicated.

Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates.

Basis of Preparation
The financial statements of the Bank were prepared on a going concern basis. The going concern basis assumes that the Bank will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business and there are no events or conditions which indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of amendments effective January 1, 2025. The Bank has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Adoption of these pronouncements did not have any significant impact in the Bank's financial position or performance.

- 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.

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2026
- Amendments to Illustrative Examples on PFRS 7, PFRS 18, PAS 1, PAS 8, PAS 26 and PAS 37, Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements
- Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments
- Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11
  - Amendments to PFRS 1, Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter
  - Amendments to PFRS 7, Gain or Loss on Derecognition
  - Amendments to PFRS 9, Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities and Transaction Price
  - Amendments to PFRS 10, Determination of a 'De Facto Agent'
  - Amendments to PAS 7, Cost Method

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2027
- PFRS 17, Insurance Contracts
- PFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
- PFRS 19, Subsidiaries without Public Accountability
- Amendments to PAS 21, Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency

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*

Material Accounting Policy Information

Foreign Currency Translation
For financial reporting purposes, the Bank translates all foreign currency-denominated accounts into their equivalents in Philippine pesos.

As at reporting date, the Bank translates the following foreign currency-denominated accounts in Philippine peso using:

Financial statement accounts	Exchange rate
Monetary assets and liabilities	Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP) closing rate at end of year
Income and expenses	BAP weighted average rate (WAR) prevailing at transaction date

The Bank recognizes in the statement of comprehensive income any foreign exchange differences arising from revaluation of monetary assets and liabilities. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there are no non-monetary assets and liabilities measured in foreign currency.

Fair Value Measurement
Fair value is the price that the Bank would receive to sell an asset or pay 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 these transactions take place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Bank. The Bank measures the fair value of an asset or a liability 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 an asset or a liability measured at fair value has both bid and ask prices, the Bank uses the price within the bid-ask spread, which is the most representative of fair value in the circumstances.

For nonfinancial assets, the Bank measures their fair value considering a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using an asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described in Note 6, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

Cash and Other Cash Items
For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and other cash items, amounts due from BSP and other banks, with original maturities of three months or less from dates of placements and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in fair value. Due from BSP includes statutory reserves required by the BSP, which the Bank considers as cash equivalents wherein drawings can be made to meet cash requirements.

Financial Instruments – Initial Recognition
Date of recognition
The Bank recognizes purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace on settlement date (i.e., the date that an asset is delivered to or by the Bank). The Bank recognizes deposits, amounts due to banks and customers and loans when cash is received by the Bank or advanced to the borrowers.

Initial recognition and measurement of financial instruments
All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value. Except for financial instruments at FVTPL, the initial measurement of financial instruments includes transaction costs.

Financial Instruments – Classification and Subsequent Measurement
The Bank classifies and measures financial assets at FVTPL unless these are measured at FVOCI or at amortized cost. The classification of financial assets depends on the contractual terms and the business model for managing those financial assets.

The Bank first assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they pass the contractual cash flows test ('solely payments of principal and interest' or SPPI test). For the purpose of the SPPI test, principal 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 or discount). The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than insignificant 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 SPPI. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL. Only financial assets that pass the SPPI test are eligible to be measured at FVOCI or at amortized cost.

The Bank determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The Bank's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from the Bank's original expectations, the Bank does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

For financial liabilities, the Bank classifies them as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or financial liabilities at amortized cost.

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

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

This accounting policy relates to the statement of financial position captions 'Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas', 'Due from other banks', 'Investment securities at amortized cost', 'Loans and Receivables' and financial assets included in 'Other assets'.

The Bank subsequently measures financial assets at amortized cost using the effective interest method of amortization, less allowance for credit losses. The Bank includes the amortization in 'Interest income', and the expected credit losses (ECL) arising from impairment of such financial assets in 'Provision for credit and impairment losses' in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets at FVOCI
Financial assets at FVOCI include debt securities, which are subsequently measured at fair value. The Bank recognizes the unrealized gains and losses arising from the fair valuation of financial assets at FVOCI, net of tax, in the statement of comprehensive income as 'Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at FVOCI.'

Debt securities at FVOCI are those that meet both of the following conditions:

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

The Bank reports the effective yield component of debt securities at FVOCI, as well as the impact of restatement on foreign currency-denominated debt securities at FVOCI, in the statement of income. When the debt securities at FVOCI are disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized



in OCI is recognized as 'Realized gain on sale of financial assets at FVOCI' in the statement of comprehensive income. The Bank recognizes the ECL arising from impairment of such financial assets in OCI with a corresponding charge to 'Provision for credit and impairment losses' in the statement of comprehensive income.

This accounting policy relates to the statement of financial position captions 'Financial Assets at FVOCI'.

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

The Bank subsequently measures financial liabilities at amortized cost using the effective interest method of amortization.

Reclassification of financial instruments
Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank may reclassify its financial assets only when there is a change in the business models for managing these financial assets. Reclassification of financial liabilities is not allowed.

Financial Instruments – Derecognition
Financial assets
The Bank derecognizes a financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of financial assets) when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Bank retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; or
- the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained the risk and rewards of the asset but has transferred control over the asset.

Where the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control over the asset, the Bank recognizes the asset only to the extent of its continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Bank could be required to repay. Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Bank has stopped pursuing recovery. If a write-off is later recovered, any amounts formerly charged are credited to 'Recovery on impaired/charged-off assets' in the statement of comprehensive income.



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

Financial Instruments – Impairment
ECL methodology
The Bank assesses its impairment based on a forward-looking basis associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL. The Bank considers a broader range of information in assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect collectability of the future cash flows of the financial assets.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise on a 12-month duration if there has been no significant increase in credit risk (SICR) of the financial instrument since origination (12-month ECL). Otherwise, if an SICR is observed, then the Bank extends its ECL estimation until the end of the life of the financial instrument (Lifetime ECL). Both Lifetime ECLs and 12-month ECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

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

Determining significant increase in credit risk (SICR)
At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether the credit risk on a loan or credit exposure has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Bank's assessment of SICR involves looking at both the qualitative and quantitative elements, as well as if the loan or credit exposure is unpaid for at least 31 days ("backstop").

The Bank assesses SICR on loans or credit exposures having potential credit weaknesses based on current and/or forward-looking information that warrant management's close attention.
Such weaknesses, if left uncorrected, may affect the repayment of these exposures. The loan or credit exposure also exhibits SICR if there are adverse or foreseen adverse economic or market conditions that may affect the counterparty's ability to meet the scheduled repayments in the future.

Staging assessment
The Bank categorizes financial instruments subject to the ECL methodology into three stages:

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



- Stage 2 – comprised of all non-impaired financial instruments which have experienced an SICR since initial recognition. The Bank recognizes Lifetime ECL for Stage 2 financial instruments.
- Stage 3 – comprised of financial instruments which 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 their estimated future cash flows. The Bank recognizes Lifetime ECL for Stage 3 (credit-impaired) financial instruments.

Transfer between non-performing to performing
The Bank transfers credit exposures from non-performing to performing when there is sufficient evidence to support their full collection. Such exposures should exhibit both of the following indicators:

- quantitative – characterized by payments made within an observation period; and
- qualitative – pertain to the results of assessment of the borrower's financial capacity.

Generally, the Bank considers that full collection is probable when payments of interest and/or principal are received for at least six (6) months.

Modified or restructured loans and other credit exposures
In certain circumstances, the Bank modifies the original terms and conditions of a credit exposure to form a new loan agreement or payment schedule, which may be provided depending on the borrower's current or expected financial difficulties. Modifications may include, but are not limited to, change in interest rate and terms, principal amount, maturity date and schedule of periodic payments.

If modifications are considered by the Bank as substantial based on qualitative factors, the loan is derecognized as discussed under Financial Instruments - Derecognition.

If a loan or credit exposure has been renegotiated or modified without this resulting in derecognition, the Bank records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded, based on the change in cash flows discounted at the loan's original EIR. The Bank also assesses whether there has been a SICR by comparing the risk of default at reporting date based on modified terms, and the risk of default at initial recognition date based on original terms. Derecognition decisions and classification are determined on a case-by-case basis.

Measurement of ECL
ECLs are generally measured based on the risk of default over one of two different time horizons, depending on whether there has been SICR since initial recognition. ECL calculations are based on the following components:

- Probability of default (PD) – an estimate of the likelihood that a borrower will default on its obligations over the next 12 months for Stage 1 or over the remaining life of the credit exposure for Stages 2 and 3.
- Loss given default (LGD) – an estimate of the loss arising in case where default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Group would expect to receive, including from any collateral.
- Exposure at default (EAD) – 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, expected drawdown on committed facilities and accrued interest from missed payments.



- Discount rate – represents the rate to be used to discount an expected loss to present value at the reporting date using the original EIR determined at initial recognition.

In measuring ECL, the Bank considers forward-looking information depending on the credit exposure. The Bank applies experienced credit judgment, which is essential in assessing the soundness of forward-looking information and in ensuring that these are adequately supported. Forward-looking macroeconomic information and scenarios consider:

- factors that may affect the general economic or market conditions in which the Bank operates, such as gross domestic product growth rates, gross national income, consumer price index, among others;
- changes in government policies, rules and regulations, such as adjustments to policy rates;
- other factors pertinent to the Bank, including the proper identification and mitigation of risks such as incidences of loan defaults or losses.

The Bank also measures ECL by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and using reasonable and supportable pieces of information that are available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Write-offs
The Bank will write off any loans, advances, other credit accommodations and assets including secured loans and unsecured loans as soon as it is satisfied that the prospect of recovery is poor, regardless of amount and provisions against bad debt. Writing off can be classified into contractual write-off and non-contractual write-off.

Undrawn Loan Commitments
Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credit are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Bank is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer.

The nominal contractual value of financial guarantees and undrawn loan commitments, where the loan agreed to be provided is on market terms, are not recorded in the statement of financial position.

The Bank estimates the expected portion of the undrawn loan commitments that will be drawn over their expected life. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank does not recognize ECL related to undrawn loan commitments as it does not have any committed credit lines, and drawdowns from existing credit lines are still subject to credit evaluation.

Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment
Land is stated at cost less any impairment losses. All other items of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Expenditures for additions, major improvements and renewals are capitalized while expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

	Years
Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment	
Building	3 - 20 years
Furniture and fixtures	1 - 5 years
Office equipment	1 - 5 years
Right-of-use assets	Over the shorter of lease term or the estimated useful lives of the assets
Leasehold rights and improvements	Over the shorter of lease term or the estimated useful lives of the assets

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The residual values, estimated useful lives and method of depreciation of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until these are no longer in use and no further charge for depreciation is made in respect of those assets.

An item of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment, including the related accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. 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 item) is recognized in profit or loss in the year the item is derecognized.

Investment Properties

The Bank initially measures investment properties and chattel mortgage properties at cost, including transaction costs such as capital gains tax (CGT) and documentary stamp tax (DST). When the investment property or chattel mortgage property is acquired through an exchange transaction, the Bank measures the asset at its fair value, unless the fair value of such an asset cannot be reliably measured, in which case the asset acquired is measured at the carrying amount of asset given up. In case the investment property has depreciable improvements, the initial recognition is divided into 'Land' and 'Building and improvements' based on the fair value. The Bank recognizes any gain or loss on exchange in the statement of comprehensive income under 'Net gains on sale or exchange of assets'.

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).

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank carries the investment properties and chattel mortgage properties at cost less accumulated depreciation (for depreciable properties) and any impairment in value. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives (i.e., 10 years) of the depreciable assets.

The Bank derecognizes investment properties when they have either been disposed of or when the asset is permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefit is expected from its disposal. The Bank recognizes any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property in the statement of comprehensive income under 'Net gain on sale or exchange of assets' in the period of retirement or disposal.

The Bank transfers assets to investment properties when, and only when, there is a change in use evidenced by ending of owner occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or ending of construction or development. Conversely, the Bank transfers out of investment properties when, and only when, there is a change in use evidenced by commencement of owner occupation or commencement of development with a view to sale.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets pertain to software costs which are accounted for under the cost model. The cost of the asset is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other considerations given up to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or production. Capitalized costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of three years. Intangible assets include software costs as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Other Assets

Other resources pertain to other assets that are controlled by the Bank as a result of past events. These are recognized in the financial statements when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the asset has a cost or value that can be measured reliably.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether there is any indication that its property and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets with finite lives may be impaired. When an indicator of impairment exists, the Bank makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is assessed as part of the cash generating unit (CGU) to which it belongs.

When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the Bank considers the asset as impaired and writes the asset down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the Bank discounts the estimated future cash flows 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.

Any impairment loss is charged against current operations. At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount and reverses a previously recognized impairment loss only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal recognized in the statement of income cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. After such reversal, the Bank adjusts the depreciation and amortization in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining life.



Equity

The Bank measures capital stock at par value for all shares issued and outstanding. When the shares are sold at a premium, the Bank credits the difference between the proceeds and the par value to 'Additional paid-in capital'.

The reserves recorded in equity in the statement of financial position include:

1. Retained earnings – free represents all current and prior period results of operations as reported in the profit and loss section of the statements of income and other comprehensive income, reduced by the amounts of dividends declared, if any.
2. Retained earnings reserve represents appropriation on the retirement benefit of its officers and employees and appropriation for general loan loss reserves to comply with the requirements of BSP.
3. Net unrealized gains (losses) on FVOCI pertains to the gains or losses on the fair value changes of financial assets measured at FVOCI
4. Remeasurement losses on retirement liability pertains to the remeasurement comprising actuarial gains or losses on the present value of the defined benefit obligation, net of return on plan assets

Income and Expense Recognition

Revenue is recognized only when (or as) the Bank satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of the promised services to the customer.

Expenses and costs, if any, are recognized in profit or loss upon utilization of the assets or services or at the date these are incurred. All finance costs are reported in profit or loss on accrual basis. Interest expense for all interest-bearing financial liabilities is recognized using the EIR of the underlying financial liabilities. Interest expense on savings deposit include transaction costs incurred by the Bank.

The Bank earns interest income from loans and other receivables and investments (see accounting policy for financial assets). The Bank also earns service fees and commissions on various banking services, and gains on sale of properties, which are supported by contracts approved by the parties involved. These revenues are accounted for by the Bank in accordance with PFRS 15.

For revenues arising from various banking services, which are to be accounted for under PFRS 15, the following provides information about the nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies:

(a) Recovery on impaired/charged-off assets – assets written-off as uncollectible are recognized as expenses. Any subsequent recovery of a previously written-off asset is recorded as income in the statement of profit or loss when the payment is received.

(b) Loan penalty and prepayment fee– penalties on loans are recognized as income when the borrower fails to make payments within the agreed-upon period. Prepayment fee income on loans is recognized when a borrower repays their loan principal in full before the contractual due date. These are recognized in the period they are incurred.

(c) Fees, commission and other income – are recognized as earned, when collected, or when there is reasonable degree of certainty as to their collectability and based on the agreed term and conditions with customers which are generally when the services have been performed. These are included as part of the Fees and Commission in the statement of comprehensive income.



(d) Penalties – are charges from deposit accounts that fall under dormancy or below maintaining balance. These fees are recognized at the time of dormancy or when the account falls below maintaining balance. Penalty is also imposed against non-payment of loans and receivables. These are included as part of the Fees and Commission in the statement of comprehensive income.

(e) Gains or losses on sale of non-financial assets – This includes net gains or losses from the disposals of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment and investment properties including gain or losses on foreclosures and repossessions of investment properties. The Bank recognizes the gain or loss on sale at a point in time or the time the control of the assets is transferred to the buyer, when the Bank does not retain either continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership, or effective control over the assets sold, and when the collectability of the entire sales price is reasonably assured. Thus, revenue is recognized at a point in time.

(f) Foreign exchange gains and losses – gains or losses arising from completed foreign transactions are recognized in the income statement at the time of settlement.

Employee Benefits

The Bank provides post-employment benefits to employees through a defined benefit plan, and other employee benefits which are recognized as follows:

(a) Post-employment Defined Benefit Plan
A defined benefit plan is a post-employment plan covering all regular full-time employees that defines an amount of benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and salary. The legal obligation for these benefits remains with the Bank, even if plan assets for funding the defined benefit plan have been acquired. Plan assets may include assets specifically designated to a long-term benefit fund, as well as qualifying insurance policies. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

(b) Termination Benefits
Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Bank before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Bank recognizes termination benefits at the earlier of when it can no longer withdraw the offer of such benefits and when it recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, and involves the payment of termination benefits.

In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

(a) Compensated Absences and Other Employee Benefits
Compensated absences are recognized for the number of paid leave days (including holiday entitlement) remaining at the end of the reporting period. In addition, the Bank recognizes a liability and an expense for other employee benefits based on a formula that is fixed, regardless of the Bank's income after certain adjustments, and does not take into consideration the profit attributable to the Bank's shareholders. The Bank recognizes a provision where it is contractually obliged to pay the benefits, or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation. They are included in Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities account in the statements of financial position at the undiscounted amount that the Bank expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.



Taxes and licenses
This includes all other taxes, local and national, including gross receipts taxes, documentary stamp taxes, real estate taxes, licenses and permit fees that are recognized when incurred.

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

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

Right-of-use assets
At the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use), the Bank recognizes right-of-use assets measured at cost. 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. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank measures the right-of-use assets at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The Bank presents the right-of-use assets in 'Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment' and subjects it to impairment in line with the Bank's policy on impairment of nonfinancial assets.

Asset retirement obligation
Under the terms of the lease, the Bank is required to restore the leased office to its original condition at the end of the lease term. Accordingly, the Bank recognizes a provision calculated as the present value of the estimated expenditures required to remove any leasehold improvements. The cost is capitalized as part of the cost of the right-of-use asset over the lease term.

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

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Bank uses the incremental borrowing rate (IBR) at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The Bank determines the IBR based on the ultimate parent company's credit rating since the ultimate parent company is expected to fund the Bank's operations. After the commencement date of the lease, the Bank measures the lease liabilities by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liabilities (recorded in 'Interest expense on lease liability'), reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made, and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications, or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Bank applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option, and the leases of low-value assets recognition exemption to its leases that are considered of low value (i.e., below 250,000). The Bank recognizes short-term leases and leases of low-value assets in 'Administrative Expenses' in the statement of comprehensive income.

Provisions and Contingencies
Provisions are recognized when present obligations will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources and they can be estimated reliably even if the timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive obligation that has resulted from past events. This also includes any provisions of the Bank for losses and provision for retirement of employees.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the associated risks and uncertainties. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. When time value of money is material, long-term provisions are discounted to their present values using a pretax rate that reflects market assessments and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resource as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, or the amount to be provided for cannot be measured reliably, no liability is recognized in the financial statements. Similarly, possible inflows of economic benefits to the Bank that do not yet meet the recognition criteria of an asset are considered contingent assets; hence, are not recognized in the financial statements. On the other hand, any reimbursement that the Bank can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognized as a separate asset not exceeding the amount of the related provision.

Income Taxes
Tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, if any.

Current tax assets or liabilities comprise those claims from, or obligations to, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting period, that are uncollected or unpaid at the end of the reporting period. They are calculated according to the tax rates and tax laws applicable to the fiscal periods to which they relate, based on the taxable profit for the year. All changes to current tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in profit or loss.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Under the liability method, with certain exceptions, deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and the carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will be available to allow such deferred tax assets to be recovered.



Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply during the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, provided such tax rates have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting period.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Bank expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Most changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if the Bank has a legally enforceable right to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxation authority.

Offsetting Financial Instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the resulting net amount, considered as a single financial asset or financial liability, is reported in the statements of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The right of set-off must be available at the end of the reporting period, that is, it is not contingent on a future event. It must also be enforceable in the normal course of business, in the event of default, and in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy; and must be legally enforceable for both entity and all counterparties to the financial instruments.

Events After the Reporting Period
Any post-year-end event that provides additional information about the Bank's financial position at the end of the reporting period (adjusting event) is reflected in the financial statements. Post-year-end events that are not adjusting events, if any, are disclosed when material to the financial statements.

3. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards requires the management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities, if any. Future events may occur which can cause the judgments and assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in judgments and 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) Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and default rates assumptions. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

The fair values of the Bank's financial instruments are disclosed in Note 6.

(b) Classification of financial assets

The Bank classifies its financial assets depending on the business model for managing those financial assets and whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

The Bank performs the business model assessment based on observable factors such as:

a) Performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Bank's key management personnel
b) 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
c) Basis of managers' compensation over the performance of the business model
d) Other information relevant to the determination of business model over the financial assets, including frequency and significance of sales transactions

In performing the SPPI test, the Bank applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the period for which the interest rate is set, contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows, leverage features, prepayment and extension terms, securitization structure and other features that may modify the consideration for the time value of money.

(c) Contingencies

In the normal course of the Bank's operations, there are various legal proceedings. The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of claims has been developed in consultation with the outside legal counsel handling the Bank's defense in these matters and is based on an analysis of potential results. The Bank 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 (Note 28).

(d) Judgments related to ECL

The Bank utilizes several ECL models to calculate the allowance for credit losses for its financial assets. These models require several judgments from the aspects of staging assessment, selection of accounts for specific impairment, as well as selection of macroeconomic scenarios.
These judgments require assessments that may involve concurrence from the BOD and/or Senior Management. The following judgments are made in relation to the measurement of ECL:

1) Use of proxy rates for ECL in digital loans
Given that there are still insufficient data for the Bank to develop an ECL model for some of the digital loan products, the Bank used the proxy rates for PD (including impact of macroeconomic overlay) and LGD from several sources, which includes the following:



a) Proxy rates from SeaMoney Credit Philippines, Inc. (SMCPH), for some loan products channeled from such affiliate.
b) Proxy rates from internally developed models for loan products channeled from third parties.

The Bank assessed that these proxy rates are applicable to their corresponding loan products on the basis of similarities in the features of the loan, as well as the credit risk associated with them.

2) Classification of loans between stages
PFRS 9 requires the Bank to perform staging assessment on its financial assets to determine their proper ECL measurement. This requires judgment as to the definition of default, as well as the presence of SICR since initial recognition. Defining these terms requires assessment of internal credit risk management, as well as the product features and industry practice. Based on the Bank's assessment, there is an existence of SICR, across all loans, when a borrower becomes 31 days past due, while a borrower is defaulted at 91 days past due.

3) Selection of macroeconomic scenarios and their probabilities
PFRS 9 requires the Bank to measure ECL based on probability-weighted outcomes or scenarios, as well as reasonable and supportable information available, without undue cost and effort, considering, among others, future economic conditions. These macroeconomic scenarios and their forecasts should be based on the macroeconomic outlook determined by the Credit risk team and approved by the BOD, as well as the trend current and historical macroeconomic variables. The Bank identifies several scenarios which is applied in the ECL.

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

a) Expected credit losses on financial assets
The Bank's ECL calculations are outputs of models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Significant factors affecting the estimates on the ECL model include:

- Credit risk characteristics of the portfolio and its segments, and its corresponding correlation with macroeconomic variables
- Recoverability from an asset upon its default
- Expected exposures from financial assets
- Appropriate models to be used in each component of ECL (i.e., PD, LGD, and EAD)
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

For provisions calculated on an individual basis, judgment made by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowance required. Such estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors including the credit rating of the counterparty based on Bank's policies, the estimated net selling prices of collateral, including the hold-out period of such collateral, and actual results may differ, at which event, the Bank adjusts the impairment loss and ensures that allowance for it remains adequate.

The gross carrying amounts of financial assets subject to ECL as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and the related allowance for credit losses are disclosed in Notes 4, 9, 10 and 23.

b) Recognition of deferred tax assets
As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank recognized net deferred tax assets amounting to ₱919.8 million and ₱453.5 million, respectively. These deferred tax assets pertain to deductible temporary differences arising from allowance for credit losses. Management has assessed that it will continue to have sufficient taxable income in the future, since reporting a taxable income position in 2025, that matches the timing of reversal of temporary differences contributing to recognized deferred tax assets.

The details of the recognized and unrecognized deferred tax assets are disclosed in Note 26.

c) Present value of retirement obligation
The cost of defined retirement plan is determined using actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and the long-term nature of this plan, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

The expected rate of return on plan assets was determined based on market prices prevailing on the date of valuation applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled. The assumed discount rates were determined using the market yields on Philippine government bonds with terms consistent with the expected employee benefit payout as of statement of financial position date. The present value of the defined benefit obligation of the Bank and the details of assumptions used are disclosed in Note 20.

4. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Integrated Risk Management Framework
The Bank operates an integrated risk management system to address the risks it faces in its banking activities, including credit, market, liquidity and operation risks. The Bank's risk management objective is to adequately and consistently evaluate, manage, control, and monitor the risk profile of the Bank to optimize the risk-reward balance and maximize return on the Bank's capital.

Risk Responsibilities
The BOD directs the Bank's over-all risk management strategy and performs an oversight function on the Bank's implementation of its risk policies through the help of its independent functions – the Risk Management, Compliance, and the Internal Audit Departments.

Financial Risk Management
The Bank's financial instruments comprise of cash and cash equivalents, placements in government securities, loans receivables and payables, which arise from operations, and investments. Risks are inherent in these activities but are managed by the Bank through continuous process of identification, measurement, monitoring and mitigation of these risks, partly through the effective use of risk and authority limits, process controls and monitoring, and independent controls.

The main risks arising from the use of financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The BOD reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks summarized below and in the succeeding pages.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the potential loss arising from the failure of borrowers and/or counterparties to meet their contractual obligations. Credit risk is managed to achieve sustainable and superior risk-reward performance whilst maintaining exposures within acceptable risk appetite parameters.

The Bank has clearly defined credit risk policy and standards for the approval and management of credit risk, which defines guiding principles and parameters for credit activities as well as the roles and responsibilities of each individual and/or function within the over-all credit process. Credit policies and standards are periodically reviewed to ensure effectiveness and relevance.

The BOD has delegated the responsibility of overseeing the implementation and effective monitoring of enterprise-wide credit risk management framework and policies to Senior Management while entrusting the credit approval authority to Credit Committee on a predefined limit whilst reserving for itself approval authority for exposures exceeding these pre-set limits. Furthermore, Credit Risk Management is responsible for management of the Bank credit risk, including (i) formulating credit policies covering credit assessment, risk grading and reporting, and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements, (ii) monitoring the Bank's credit portfolio and concentration risk exposures, (iii) reviewing and assessing credit risk, (iv) reviewing risk pricing, (v) maintaining the Bank's credit risk scorecards, (vi) recommending appropriate allowance for credit losses, and (vii) providing advice, guidance and specialist skills to business units, e.g. Loans, Credit Underwriting, and Credit Operations Department to promote best practice in the management of credit risk.

The Bank's credit exposures principally arise from lending, treasury and other activities undertaken by the Bank. Credit Risk is quantified through risk profile and performance metrics, (e.g., delinquency ratio, NPL, Write-off etc.) and these metrics are monitored and reported to the BOD on a monthly basis.

Maximum exposure to credit risk after collateral held or other credit enhancements

	2025			
	Gross Maximum Exposure*	**Fair Value of Collateral or Credit Enhancement**	**Financial Effect of Collateral or Credit Enhancement**	**Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk**
Consumer	**₱35,487,580,599**	**₱10,370,300**	**₱3,539,644**	**₱35,484,040,955**
Commercial	**10,350,318**	**137,781,350**	**10,350,318**	**–**
	₱35,497,930,917	**₱148,151,650**	**₱13,889,962**	**₱35,484,040,955**

**Net of unamortized discounts*

	2024			
	Gross Maximum Exposure*	Fair Value of Collateral or Credit Enhancement	Financial Effect of Collateral or Credit Enhancement	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk
Consumer	₱19,348,285,472	₱278,723,245	₱65,473,717	₱19,282,811,755
Commercial	76,662,155	351,210,050	76,629,449	32,706
Mortgage	5,273,243	30,024,014	5,273,243	–
	₱19,430,220,870	₱659,957,309	₱147,376,409	₱19,282,844,461

**Net of unamortized discounts*

Collateral and other risk mitigants
The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding acceptability of the types of collateral and valuation parameters.

The main type of collateral obtained by the Bank is real estate mortgage, as well as clawback arrangements with third-party channeling partners upon reaching a particular days past due.

Due from BSP and Other Banks, and Investment securities at FVOCI and amortized cost
The credit risks for Due from BSP and other Banks, and Financial Assets at FVOCI and amortized costs are considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings and with national government of the Philippines. Moreover, credit risks from related party transactions are also considered negligible as these have been settled shortly after year-end. Due from other banks are insured by the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC) up to a maximum coverage of 1,000,000 per depositor per banking institution, as provided for under Republic Act (RA) No. 9576, Amendment to Charter of PDIC.

In respect of loans receivable - Consumer, the Bank is significantly exposed to the consumer segment due to the digital nature of the accounts wherein such significant credit exposure is concentrated to industry and economic sector under 'Loans to individuals primarily for personal use purposes - others'.

Distribution/Concentration of credits:

	2025		2024	
	Amount*	**%**	Amount*	%
Loans to individuals primarily for personal use purposes - others	**₱35,203,972,821**	**99.17%**	₱18,576,360,747	95.60%
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	**262,936,833**	**0.74%**	727,009,780	3.74%
Salary-based general-purpose consumption	**17,395,426**	**0.05%**	21,076,243	0.11%
Real estate activities	**6,822,729**	**0.02%**	31,724,339	0.16%
Activities of households for own use	**2,889,570**	**0.01%**	31,430,420	0.16%
Construction	**2,238,730**	**0.01%**	15,137,637	0.08%
Transportation and storage	**1,229,264**	**0.00%**	2,288,854	0.01%
Manufacturing	**331,091**	**0.00%**	3,954,884	0.02%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**59,595**	**0.00%**	5,184,730	0.03%
Accommodation and food service activities	**–**	**0.00%**	13,323,437	0.07%
Education	**–**	**0.00%**	161,896	0.01%
Human health and social work activities	**–**	**0.00%**	–	0.00%
Other service activities	**–**	**0.00%**	2,567,903	0.01%
	₱35,497,876,059	**100.00%**	₱19,430,220,870	100.00%

**net of unamortized discount and other deferred credits*

Impaired non-performing receivables as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to ₱618.2 million and ₱274.7 million, respectively,

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk to earnings and capital arising from adverse movements in factors that affect the market prices of instruments, products, and transactions that the Bank holds in its portfolio. The Bank has a conservative appetite for market risk, as reflected by its stable deposit base and low reliance on investment income. Moreover, it ensures that each investment is in accordance with current BSP regulations and internal policies.

Interest Rate Risk

The Bank follows a policy on managing its assets and liabilities to ensure that fluctuations in interest rates are kept within acceptable limits in accordance with BSP MORB 144 and 152. The Bank has in place a risk management system and processes to quantify and manage interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB). It uses measurement tools to quantify its exposure to IRRBB in terms of potential changes to both Economic Value of Equity (EVE) and Net Interest Income (NII).

Economic value measures are used to provide a view on potential long-term effects of an institution's overall IRRBB exposure. The Bank quantifies potential changes in economic value of equity, arising from movements in the underlying interest rates, by means of stress scenarios and repricing profile of certain interest rate-sensitive accounts.

NII represents the periodic value view of the bank's earnings. NII is defined as the difference between total interest income and total interest expense. The NII components relevant for IRRBB comprise risk-free rate, basis spreads and interest rate-sensitive and non-sensitive margins.

The table below demonstrates the sensitivity of economic value of equity, net interest income and fair value risk. EVE sensitivity reflects the impact of parallel and non-parallel yield curve shifts on the net present value of the Bank's equity (i.e., assets minus liabilities). NII sensitivity captures changes in the banking book gaps under a parallel shift. Fair value risk is also considered in the estimation of sensitivity of EVE and NII to interest rate fluctuations, affecting other comprehensive income and equity.

	2025		2024	
Change in basis points	**+100**	**-100**	+100	-100
EVE Sensitivity	**(₱42,311,867)**	**₱42,769,399**	(₱14,364,477)	₱14,551,249
Sensitivity of NII	**₱11,693,069**	**(₱11,693,069)**	(₱40,822,585)	₱40,822,585

Liquidity Risk

The Bank's liquidity risk is mainly due to the duration mismatch between assets and liabilities. Liquidity risk could snowball into crisis and trigger serious consequences such as a bank run. Liquidity shortfall happens when there is not enough cash flow generated from assets to meet the obligation that has become due. The Bank has a conservative appetite for liquidity risk and has various options for contingency funding in the event of a liquidity crunch. Liquidity risk is quantified into performance metrics (e.g., Minimum Liquidity Ratio) and these metrics are stress tested under various scenarios and reported to the Board on a monthly basis.

The analysis of the maturity groupings of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities made and disclose in these financial statements. For the purpose of disclosure and to reflect the situational liquidity position, amount of Savings and Demand Deposits are presented in the earliest time bucket.

	2025				
	Due within three months	**Due beyond three months but within six months**	**Due beyond six months but within one year**	**Due beyond one year**	**Total**
Financial assets					
Cash and other cash items	**₱3,331,810**	**₱-**	**₱-**	**₱-**	**₱3,331,810**
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	**10,239,590,763**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**10,239,590,763**
Due from other banks	**3,863,493,335**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3,863,493,335**
Financial assets at FVOCI*	**9,940,218,750**	**6,604,213,750**	**1,256,071,250**	**695,906,250**	**18,496,410,000**
Investment securities at amortized cost*	**284,106**	**95,830**	**598,681**	**15,403,395**	**16,382,012**
Loans and receivable*	**28,097,610,666**	**6,988,008,497**	**4,157,852,553**	**22,090,884**	**39,265,562,600**
Other assets	**61,910,132**	**4,740,124**	**4,488,069**	**298,387,921**	**369,526,246**
Total	**52,206,439,562**	**13,597,058,201**	**5,419,010,553**	**1,031,788,450**	**72,254,296,766**
Financial liabilities					
Deposit liabilities***	**57,206,001,982**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**57,206,001,982**
Accrued expenses & other liabilities**	**3,922,207,707**	**–**	**–**	**10,594,393**	**3,932,802,100**
Lease liability*	**1,990,516**	**1,951,258**	**3,842,637**	**7,847,767**	**15,632,178**
Total	**61,130,200,205**	**1,951,258**	**3,842,637**	**18,442,160**	**61,154,436,260**
Positive (negative) liquidity gap	**(8,923,760,643)**	**13,595,106,943**	**5,415,167,916**	**1,013,346,291**	**11,099,860,507**
Cumulative total gap	**(₱8,923,760,643)**	**₱4,671,346,300**	**₱10,086,514,216**	**₱11,099,860,507**	**₱11,099,860,507**

**includes future interest*
***includes accounts payable*
****includes accrued interest payable*

	2024				
	Due within three months	Due beyond three months but within six months	Due beyond six months but within one year	Due beyond one year	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and other cash items	₱8,220,072	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱8,220,072
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	8,787,139,827	–	–	–	8,787,139,827
Due from other banks	405,912,564	–	–	–	405,912,564
Financial assets at FVOCI*	6,366,108,219	620,358,559	298,310,441	499,257,945	7,784,035,164
Investment securities at amortized cost*	1,780,576	600,040	2,332,314	14,495,482	19,208,412
Loans and receivables	14,342,049,746	4,330,914,409	2,815,953,195	106,420,198	21,595,337,548
Security deposit	632,457	–	3,686,645	58,373,006	62,692,108
Total	29,911,843,461	4,951,873,008	3,120,282,595	678,546,631	38,662,545,695
Financial liabilities					
Deposit liabilities***	32,704,294,401	–	–	–	32,704,294,401
Accrued expenses & other liabilities**	2,349,428,016	–	–	–	2,349,428,016
Lease liability*	6,426,889	8,597,157	17,250,118	15,689,657	47,963,821
Total	35,060,149,306	8,597,157	17,250,118	15,689,657	35,101,686,238
Positive (negative) liquidity gap	(5,148,305,845)	4,943,275,851	3,103,032,477	662,856,974	3,560,859,457
Cumulative total gap	(₱5,148,305,845)	(₱205,029,994)	₱2,898,002,483	₱3,560,859,457	₱3,560,859,457

**includes future interest*
***includes accounts payable*
****includes accrued interest payable*

Operation Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

The Bank established its Operational Risk Management Policy which stipulates the minimum requirements for implementing operational risk management procedures and processes to ensure that the Bank identifies, understands and consciously monitors and accepts the ranges and magnitudes of the operational risks it faces including taking appropriate risk controls and mitigation steps for adequate risk protection.

All departments are responsible for managing operational risk within their line of business by implementing adequate internal controls and operational risk mitigation strategies and processes. The Operational Risk Management Unit, as the second line of defense, provides an independent oversight to the operational risk management activities of the Bank including the recommendation of appropriate operational risk policies and procedures, design and implementation of operational risk assessment tools and risk event reporting system and reporting of operational risk status of the Bank to the Risk Oversight Committee (ROC), Board of Directors (the Board) and Senior Management, among others.

The Bank adopts tools and mechanisms to identify and assess its operational risk. Likewise, various operational risk-related policies and procedures are also in place to manage risk associated with new products and services, outsourcing and disruptions due to internal and external threats.

Risk reporting is also integrated into the overall reporting structure of the Bank. The Risk Reports include Bank's key risk indicators (KRIs) that are being monitored regularly and are reported for Senior Management, ROC, and the Board. This ensures timely escalation and ongoing monitoring of operational risk profile and for the development of new risk management policies and practices by the Bank for approval of the ROC and the Board.

5. Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Bank's assets and liabilities based on the applicable undiscounted contractual payments as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	2025			2024		
	Less than twelve months	**Over twelve months**	**Total**	Less than twelve months	Over twelve months	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and other cash items	**₱3,331,810**	**₱–**	**₱3,331,810**	₱8,220,072	₱–	₱8,220,072
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	**10,239,590,763**	**–**	**10,239,590,763**	8,787,139,827	–	8,787,139,827
Due from other banks	**3,863,493,335**	**–**	**3,863,493,335**	405,912,564	–	405,912,564
Financial assets at FVOCI	**17,721,709,989**	**638,968,520**	**18,360,678,509**	7,139,381,071	601,263,101	7,740,644,172
Investment securities at amortized cost	**3,829,109**	**9,841,777**	**13670,886**	4,009,983	13,703,691	17,713,674
Loans and receivables	**38,334,555,951**	**4,667,085**	**38,339,223,036**	22,708,326,951	73,658,208	22,781,985,159
Other assets	**4,480,173**	**298,384,371**	**302,864,544**	4,319,102	58,373,005	62,692,107
	70,170,991,130	**951,861,753**	**71,122,852,883**	39,057,309,570	746,998,005	39,804,307,575
Nonfinancial assets						
Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment	**–**	**302,387,757**	**302,387,757**	–	282,415,656	282,415,656
Investment properties	**–**	**4,020,549**	**4,020,549**	–	7,533,746	7,533,746
Software costs	**–**	**33,203,957**	**33,203,957**	–	34,415,525	34,415,525
Deferred tax assets	**–**	**919,795,143**	**919,795,143**	–	453,523,267	453,523,267
Other assets	**66,658,151**	**3,551**	**66,661,702**	18,851,144	109,493	18,960,637
	66,658,151	**1,259,410,957**	**1,326,069,108**	18,851,144	777,997,687	796,848,831
	70,237,649,281	**2,211,272,710**	**72,448,921,991**	39,076,160,714	1,524,995,692	40,601,156,406
Less:						
Allowance for credit losses	**(3,679,121,889)**	**(58,685)**	**(3,679,180,574)**	(1,814,854,169)	(567,917)	(1,815,422,086)
Accumulated depreciation	**–**	**(287,598,696)**	**(287,598,696)**	–	(217,581,731)	(217,581,731)
Accumulated impairment losses	**–**	**(3,217,436)**	**(3,217,436)**	–	(4,381,900)	(4,381,900)
Unearned discounts on loans and receivables	**(279,838,395)**	**(375,529)**	**(280,213,924)**	(2,379,009)	(527,836)	(2,906,845)
	66,278,688,997	**1,920,022,364**	**68,198,711,361**	37,258,927,536	1,301,936,308	38,560,863,844

(Forward)

	2025			2024		
	Less than twelve months	**Over twelve months**	**Total**	Less than twelve months	Over twelve months	Total
Financial liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	**₱57,202,841,285**	**₱–**	**₱57,202,841,285**	₱32,702,376,779	₱–	₱32,702,376,779
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	**3,925,368,404**	**10,594,393**	**3,935,962,797**	2,482,952,977	10,594,393	2,493,547,370
Lease liability	**7,303,823**	**7,736,985**	**15,040,808**	30,997,209	15,096,363	46,093,572
	61,135,513,512	**18,331,378**	**61,153,844,890**	35,216,326,965	25,690,756	35,242,017,721
Nonfinancial liabilities						
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	**264,760,762**	**–**	**264,760,762**	150,578,768	–	150,578,768
Income tax payable	**181,334,944**	**–**	**181,334,944**	113,249,726	–	113,249,726
	446,095,706	**–**	**446,095,706**	263,828,494	–	263,828,494
	₱61,581,609,218	**₱18,331,378**	**₱61,599,940,596**	₱35,480,155,459	₱25,690,756	₱35,505,846,215

6. Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures

The Bank used the following methods and assumptions in estimating the fair value of its assets and liabilities:

Asset and Liabilities	**Fair Value Methodologies**
Cash equivalents	At carrying amounts due to their relatively short-term maturity
Investment securities	For quoted securities – based on market prices from debt exchanges For unquoted securities* - estimated using either: Quoted market prices of comparable investments*; or Discounted cash flow methodology**
Loans and receivables	For loans with fixed interest rates – estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology**
Investment properties*	Appraisal by in-house appraiser based on highest and best use of the property (i.e., current use of the properties)*** using market data approach****
Short-term financial asset	At carrying amounts due to their relatively short-term maturity
Short-term financial liabilities	At carrying amounts due to their relatively short-term maturity

**using interpolated PHP BVAL rates provided by the Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corporation*
***using the current incremental lending rates for similar loan*
****considering other factors such as size, shape and location of the properties, price per square meter, reproduction costs new, time element, discount, among others*
*****using recent sales of similar properties within the same vicinity and considering the economic conditions prevailing at the time of the valuations and comparability of similar properties sold*

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Bank uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of assets and liabilities:

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

Financial assets and liabilities

The Bank held the following financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value and at cost but for which fair values are disclosed and their corresponding level in fair value hierarchy:

	2025				
	Carrying values	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets					
Financial assets at FVOCI	**₱18,360,678,509**	**₱18,360,678,509**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱18,360,678,509**
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Investment securities at amortized cost*	**13,287,866**	**–**	**–**	**13,565,922**	**13,565,922**
Loans and receivables**					
Consumer	**31,977,976,185**	**–**	**–**	**49,082,678,743**	**49,082,678,743**
Commercial	**8,076,841**	**–**	**–**	**14,203,491**	**14,203,491**
Total	**₱50,360,019,401**	**₱18,360,678,509**	**₱–**	**₱49,110,448,156**	**₱67,471,126,665**

**net of unamortized discount (Note 8)*
***net of unamortized discount and other deferred credits and allowance for probable losses (Note 9)*

	2024				
	Carrying values	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Financial assets at FVOCI	₱7,740,644,172	₱7,740,644,172	₱–	₱–	₱7,740,644,172
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Investment securities at amortized cost*	17,182,081	–	–	17,488,729	17,488,729
Loans and receivables**					
Consumer	17,609,576,316	–	–	19,347,914,255	19,347,914,255
Commercial	75,506,952	–	–	74,896,362	74,896,362
Mortgage	5,213,899	–	–	5,273,243	5,273,243
Total	₱25,448,123,420	₱7,740,644,172	₱–	₱19,445,572,589	₱27,186,216,761

**net of unamortized discount (Note 8)*
***net of unamortized discount and other deferred credits and allowance for probable losses (Note 9)*

Carrying amounts of deposit liabilities approximate fair values due to either the demand nature or the relatively short-term maturities of these liabilities.

Non-financial assets

The table below shows the non-financial assets measured at cost but for which fair values are disclosed and their corresponding level in fair value hierarchy:

	2025				
	Carrying values	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Investment properties*					
Land	**₱450,232**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱3,153,500**	**₱3,153,500**
Building	**283,794**	**–**	**–**	**518,000**	**518,000**
Total	**₱734,026**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱3,671,500**	**₱3,671,500**

**net of accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment losses (Note 12)*

	2024				
	Carrying values	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment properties*					
Land	₱815,222	₱–	₱–	₱4,677,500	₱4,677,500
Building	1,320,090	–	–	3,158,000	3,158,000
Total	₱2,135,312	₱–	₱–	₱7,835,500	₱7,835,500

**net of accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment losses (Note 12)*

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3 measurements.

7. Cash and Other Cash Items, Due from BSP and Due from Other Banks

Cash and cash equivalents include the following components as of December 31:

	2025	2024
Cash and other cash items	**₱3,331,810**	₱8,220,072
Due from BSP	**10,239,590,763**	8,787,139,827
Due from other banks	**3,863,493,335**	405,912,564
	₱14,106,415,908	₱9,201,272,463

Other cash items include checks drawn on other banks after the clearing cut-off time until close of the regular banking hours.

Due from BSP represents the aggregate balance of noninterest-bearing deposit accounts in local currencies that are used for reserves and serves as a clearing account for interbank claims.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank is subject to reserve requirements against its deposit liabilities equivalent to 0.00%. The Bank is in compliance with the reserve requirements of the BSP as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Due from other banks represent clearing and other depository accounts with other banks which earn interest based on average daily balance at a depository bank's deposit from 0.00% to 5.00% per annum in 2025 and 2024. This account consists of the following:

	2025	2024
Demand deposit	**₱2,148,631**	₱6,256,654
Savings deposit	**657,636,874**	99,655,910
Time deposit	**3,203,707,830**	300,000,000
	₱3,863,493,335	₱405,912,564

Interest income earned from due from other banks as of the indicated periods are shown below:

	2025	2024
Time deposit	**₱67,606,410**	₱43,320,621
Savings deposit	**22,513,650**	43,695,973
Demand deposit	**3,698**	8,948
	₱90,123,758	₱87,025,542

8. Investment Securities

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Financial assets at FVOCI	**₱18,360,678,509**	₱7,740,644,172
Investment securities at amortized cost	**13,287,866**	17,182,081
	₱18,373,966,375	₱7,757,826,253

Financial Assets at FVOCI
Financial assets at FVOCI consist of:

	2025	2024
Treasury bills	**₱15,957,234,688**	₱6,990,321,043
Fixed rate treasury notes	**2,200,719,667**	701,163,133
Retail treasury bonds	**202,724,154**	49,159,996
	₱18,360,678,509	₱7,740,644,172

The effective interest rates of financial assets at FVOCI range from 2.62% to 6.25% and from 4.00% to 6.01% in 2025 and 2024, respectively. Interest income earned from these investments amounted to ₱745.5 million and ₱299.4 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The movements in net unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at FVOCI follow:

	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of year	**(₱3,417,250)**	(₱4,309,225)
Net changes shown in other comprehensive income:		
Fair value changes on financial assets at FVOCI during the period	**11,344,911**	891,975
Balance at end of year	**₱7,927,661**	(₱3,417,250)

Investment Securities at Amortized Cost
Investment securities at amortized cost consists of:

	2025	2024
Agrarian reform bonds	**₱13,670,886**	₱17,713,674
Unamortized discount	**(383,020)**	(531,593)
	₱13,287,866	₱17,182,081

Movements in investment securities at amortized cost are summarized below:

	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of year	**₱17,182,081**	₱22,031,064
Maturities	**(4,042,788)**	(5,006,886)
Amortization of discount	**148,573**	157,903
Balance at end of year	**₱13,287,866**	₱17,182,081

The effective interest rates of investment securities at amortized cost which are based on the average 91-day Treasury Bill rates is at 4.88% to 5.64% in 2025 and from 5.42% to 5.92% in 2024. Interest income earned from these investments amounted to ₱1.0 million and ₱1.3 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Investment securities represent 100.00% risk-free investment in government debt securities which were availed of through authorized underwriters.

The Bank does not provide any allowance for credit losses as these investments are reasonably collectible and the credit quality of issuers of investments may not be materially affected by the present economic behavior. These investments were availed of and guaranteed by the National Government.

9. Loans and Other Receivables

Loans and receivables net of discount are disclosed below:

	2025	2024
Consumer loans	**₱35,767,356,645**	₱19,350,636,960
Commercial loans	**10,350,318**	76,685,920
Mortgage loans	**–**	5,273,243
	35,777,706,963	19,432,596,123
Unamortized discount and other deferred credits	**(279,830,904)**	(2,375,253)
	35,497,876,059	19,430,220,870
Other receivables		
Accounts receivables (Note 25)	**1,914,483,720**	2,939,700,573
Accrued interest receivables	**647,032,353**	409,688,463
	2,561,516,073	3,349,389,036
	38,059,392,132	22,779,609,906
Allowance for credit losses (Note 10)	**(3,679,180,574)**	(1,815,422,086)
	₱34,380,211,558	₱20,964,187,820

Consumer loans primarily consist of loans offered digitally through the Bank's mobile application, loans from Shopee's mobile application which are channeled to the Bank by an affiliate, and loans channeled by third parties.

The loan accounts include loan items in litigation.

Interest-bearing loans and other receivables earn interest ranging from 1.59% to 51.23% and 8.00% to 50.13% per annum in 2025 and 2024, respectively. The following shows the breakdown of interest income from loans and other receivables:

	2025	2024
Consumer	**₱9,247,384,558**	₱5,367,005,640
Commercial	**4,638,434**	17,149,563
Mortgage	**3,845,706**	1,130,254
Sales contract receivables	**–**	390,700
	₱9,255,868,698	₱5,385,676,157

10. Allowance for Credit Losses

Allowance for Credit Losses consists of the following:

	2025	2024
Loans and receivables		
Consumer	**₱3,509,549,557**	₱1,738,685,213
Commercial	**2,273,477**	1,178,968
Mortgage	**–**	594
	3,511,823,034	1,739,864,775

(Forward)

	2025	2024
Other receivables		
Accrued interest receivables	**₱163,384,827**	₱72,845,797
Account receivables	**3,972,713**	2,711,514
	167,357,540	75,557,311
	₱3,679,180,574	₱1,815,422,086

Changes in the allowance for credit losses are as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of year	**₱1,815,422,086**	₱1,094,313,419
Additions (Note 23)	**7,053,591,072**	3,116,971,412
Write-offs	**(5,189,832,584)**	(2,391,382,327)
Reversals, including rescission of SCR	**–**	(4,480,418)
Balance at the end of year	**₱3,679,180,574**	₱1,815,422,086

In 2025 and 2024, the Bank has written-off loans and receivables amounting to ₱5.2 billion and ₱2.4 billion, respectively, through a series of submission of sworn statement to the BSP as signed by the Bank's President.

The tables below illustrate the movements of the allowance for credit losses, and its comparative figures.

	2025			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and Receivables				
Allowance for credit losses, January 1	**₱951,962,052**	**₱524,616,740**	**₱263,285,983**	**₱1,739,864,775**
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers				
From Stage 1	**(269,184,883)**	**5,385,107**	**263,799,776**	**–**
From Stage 2	**–**	**(471,226,251)**	**471,226,251**	**–**
From Stage 3	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Newly originated financial assets*	**1,782,409,985**	**1,112,602,634**	**575,730,962**	**3,470,743,581**
Derecognition of financial assets	**(679,015,945)**	**(52,736,613)**	**(16,957,623)**	**(748,710,181)**
Changes in the ECL model components	**(1,672,516)**	**7,335,891**	**3,865,808,345**	**3,871,471,720**
Total net P&L charge during the period	**832,536,641**	**601,360,768**	**5,159,607,711**	**6,593,505,120**
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	**–**	**–**	**(4,821,546,861)**	**(4,821,546,861)**
Allowance for credit losses, December 31	**₱1,784,498,693**	**₱1,125,977,508**	**₱601,346,833**	**₱3,511,823,034**

**Allowance on originated loans in 2025 that was retained in stage 1 and transferred to stages 2 and 3*

	2024			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and Receivables				
Allowance for credit losses, January 1	₱577,709,733	₱303,803,067	₱165,613,582	₱1,047,126,382
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers				
From Stage 1	(5,982,334)	3,163,352	2,818,982	–
From Stage 2	155,914	(176,818)	20,904	–
From Stage 3	608,007	–	(608,007)	–
Newly originated financial assets*	951,181,134	518,640,452	253,724,175	1,723,545,761
Derecognition of financial assets	(570,095,957)	(303,619,246)	(162,286,735)	(1,036,001,938)
Changes in the ECL model components	(1,614,445)	2,805,933	2,239,489,243	2,240,680,731
Total net P&L charge during the period	374,252,319	220,813,673	2,333,158,562	2,928,224,554
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	–	–	(2,235,486,161)	(2,235,486,161)
Allowance for credit losses, December 31	₱951,962,052	₱524,616,740	₱263,285,983	₱1,739,864,775

**Allowance on originated loans in 2024 that was retained in stage 1 and transferred to stages 2 and 3*

	2025			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Consumer Lending				
Allowance for credit losses, January 1	**₱951,777,443**	**₱524,244,238**	**₱262,663,532**	**₱1,738,685,213**
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers				
From Stage 1	**(269,053,972)**	**5,385,107**	**263,668,865**	**–**
From Stage 2	**–**	**(471,226,251)**	**471,226,251**	**–**
From Stage 3	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Newly originated financial assets*	**1,782,409,985**	**1,112,602,634**	**575,730,962**	**3,470,743,581**
Derecognition of financial assets	**(678,962,864)**	**(52,364,111)**	**(16,899,309)**	**(748,226,284)**
Changes in the ECL model components	**(1,721,731)**	**7,335,891**	**3,864,279,749**	**3,869,893,909**
Total net P&L charge during the period	**832,671,418**	**601,733,270**	**5,158,006,518**	**6,592,411,206**
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	**–**	**–**	**(4,821,546,861)**	**(4,821,546,861)**
Allowance for credit losses, December 31	**₱1,784,448,861**	**₱1,125,977,508**	**₱599,123,189**	**₱3,509,549,558**

**Allowance on originated loans in 2025 that was retained in stage 1 and transferred to stages 2 and 3*

	2024			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Consumer Lending				
Allowance for credit losses, January 1	₱577,663,275	₱303,778,826	₱162,844,295	₱1,044,286,396
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers				
From Stage 1	(5,982,274)	3,163,352	2,818,922	–
From Stage 2	155,914	(161,540)	5,626	–
From Stage 3	608,007	–	(608,007)	–
Newly originated financial assets*	951,178,404	518,267,950	253,724,175	1,723,170,529
Derecognition of financial assets	(570,056,145)	(303,610,283)	(160,085,999)	(1,033,752,427)
Changes in the ECL model components	(1,789,738)	2,805,933	2,239,435,198	2,240,451,393
Total net P&L charge during the period	374,114,168	220,465,412	2,335,289,915	2,929,869,495
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	–	–	(2,235,470,678)	(2,235,470,678)
Allowance for credit losses, December 31	₱951,777,443	₱524,244,238	₱262,663,532	₱1,738,685,213

**Allowance on originated loans in 2024 that was retained in stage 1 and transferred to stages 2 and 3*

	2025			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Commercial Lending				
Allowance for credit losses, January 1	**₱184,015**	**₱372,502**	**₱622,451**	**₱1,178,968**
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers				
From Stage 1	**(130,911)**	–	**130,911**	–
From Stage 2	–	–	–	–
From Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Newly originated financial assets*	–	–	–	–
Derecognition of financial assets	**(52,487)**	**(372,502)**	**(58,314)**	**(483,303)**
Changes in the ECL model components	**49,215**	–	**1,528,596**	**1,577,811**
Total net P&L charge during the period	**(134,183)**	**(372,502)**	**1,601,193**	**1,094,508**
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	–	–	–	–
Allowance for credit losses, December 31	**₱49,832**	**₱–**	**₱2,223,644**	**₱2,273,476**

**Allowance on originated loans in 2025 that was retained in stage 1 and transferred to stages 2 and 3*

	2024			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Commercial Lending				
Allowance for credit losses, January 1	₱45,856	₱24,241	₱2,769,287	₱2,839,384
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers				
From Stage 1	(60)	–	60	–
From Stage 2	–	(15,278)	15,278	–
From Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Newly originated financial assets*	2,569	372,502	–	375,071
Derecognition of financial assets	(39,675)	(8,963)	(2,200,736)	(2,249,374)
Changes in the ECL model components	175,325	–	54,045	229,370
Total net P&L charge during the period	138,159	348,261	(2,131,353)	(1,644,933)
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	–	–	(15,483)	(15,483)
Allowance for credit losses, December 31	₱184,015	₱372,502	₱622,451	₱1,178,968

**Allowance on originated loans in 2024 that was retained in stage 1 and transferred to stages 2 and 3*

	2025			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Mortgage Lending				
Allowance for credit losses, January 1	**₱594**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱594**
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers				
From Stage 1	–	–	–	–
From Stage 2	–	–	–	–
From Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Newly originated financial assets*	–	–	–	–
Derecognition of financial assets	**(594)**	–	–	**(594)**
Changes in the ECL model components	–	–	–	–
Total net P&L charge during the period	**(594)**	–	–	**(594)**
Other movements without P&L impact	–	–	–	–
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	–	–	–	–
Allowance for credit losses, December 31	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**

**Allowance on originated loans in 2025 that was retained in stage 1 and transferred to stages 2 and 3*

	2024			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Mortgage Lending				
Allowance for credit losses, January 1	₱602	₱–	₱–	₱602
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers				
From Stage 1	–	–	–	–
From Stage 2	–	–	–	–
From Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Newly originated financial assets*	161	–	–	161
Derecognition of financial assets	(137)	–	–	(137)
Changes in the ECL model components	(32)	–	–	(32)
Total net P&L charge during the period	(8)	–	–	(8)
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	–	–	–	–
Allowance for credit losses, December 31	₱594	₱–	₱–	₱594

**Allowance on originated loans in 2024 that was retained in stage 1 and transferred to stages 2 and 3*

	2025			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Other Financial Assets				
Allowance for credit losses, January 1	**₱23,133,309**	**₱33,499,723**	**₱18,882,209**	**₱75,515,241**
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers				
From Stage 1	**(8,218,909)**	**108,843**	**8,110,066**	**–**
From Stage 2	**–**	**(30,936,739)**	**30,936,739**	**–**
From Stage 3	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Newly originated financial assets*	**39,250,409**	**77,005,441**	**49,353,981**	**165,609,831**
Derecognition of financial assets	**(14,879,249)**	**(2,562,700)**	**(698,532)**	**(18,140,481)**
Changes in the ECL model components	**5,686**	**481,729**	**312,171,259**	**312,658,674**
Total net P&L charge during the period	**16,157,937**	**44,096,574**	**399,873,513**	**460,128,024**
Other movements without P&L impact	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	**–**	**–**	**(368,285,725)**	**(368,285,725)**
Allowance for credit losses, December 31	**₱39,291,246**	**₱77,596,297**	**₱50,469,997**	**₱167,357,540**

**Allowance on originated loans in 2025 that was retained in stage 1 and transferred to stages 2 and 3*

	2024			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Other Financial Assets				
Allowance for credit losses, January 1	₱13,076,414	₱17,317,106	₱16,793,517	₱47,187,037
Movements with P&L impact				
Transfers				
From Stage 1	(15,450)	8,043	7,407	–
From Stage 2	–	(145)	145	–
From Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Newly originated financial assets*	23,125,538	33,287,181	18,537,257	74,949,976
Derecognition of financial assets	(10,504,026)	(17,316,883)	(16,456,827)	(44,277,736)
Changes in the ECL model components	(2,536,993)	225,525	155,905,668	153,594,200
Total net P&L charge during the period	10,069,069	16,203,721	157,993,650	184,266,440
Other movements without P&L impact				
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	–	–	(155,896,166)	(155,896,166)
Allowance for credit losses, December 31	₱23,145,483	₱33,520,827	₱18,891,001	₱75,557,311

**Allowance on originated loans in 2024 that was retained in stage 1 and transferred to stages 2 and 3*

The corresponding movement of the gross carrying amount of the financial assets for year 2025, and its comparative figures are shown below:

	2025			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Loans and Receivables (gross of unearned interest and discounts)				
Gross carrying amount, January 1	**₱18,526,417,154**	**₱630,137,366**	**₱276,041,603**	**₱19,432,596,123**
Transfers				
From Stage 1	**(2,167,363,126)**	**82,928,621**	**2,084,434,505**	**–**
From Stage 2	**141,566**	**(561,913,053)**	**561,771,487**	**–**
From Stage 3	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Newly originated financial assets*	**33,842,457,704**	**1,289,441,998**	**588,363,863**	**35,720,263,565**
Derecognition of financial assets	**(16,302,430,384)**	**(68,213,036)**	**(20,613,872)**	**(16,391,257,292)**
Changes in balance	**(44,355,681)**	**(67,772,749)**	**1,949,779,856**	**(1,837,651,426)**
	15,328,450,079	**674,471,781**	**5,163,735,839**	**21,166,657,699**
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	**–**	**–**	**(4,821,546,861)**	**(4,821,546,861)**
Gross carrying amount, December 31	**₱33,854,867,233**	**₱1,304,609,147**	**₱618,230,581**	**₱35,777,706,961**

**Allowance on originated loans in 2025 that was retained in stage 1 and transferred to stages 2 and 3*

	2024			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and Receivables (gross of unearned interest and discounts)				
Gross carrying amount, January 1	₱11,366,741,691	₱371,686,942	₱178,637,585	₱11,917,066,218
Transfers				
From Stage 1	(67,952,451)	37,948,533	30,003,918	–
From Stage 2	1,269,959	(1,352,311)	82,352	–
From Stage 3	1,428,883	–	(1,428,883)	–
Newly originated financial assets*	18,443,625,350	622,106,536	2,494,707,880	21,560,439,766
Derecognition of financial assets	(11,173,581,743)	(368,777,600)	(172,292,161)	(11,714,651,503)
Changes in balance	(45,114,536)	(31,474,733)	(18,182,928)	(94,772,197)
	7,159,675,462	258,450,425	2,332,890,178	9,751,016,066
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	–	–	(2,235,486,161)	(2,235,486,161)
Gross carrying amount, December 31	₱18,526,417,153	₱630,137,367	₱276,041,602	₱19,432,596,123

**Allowance on originated loans in 2024 that was retained in stage 1 and transferred to stages 2 and 3*

	2025			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Consumer Lending				
Gross carrying amount, January 1	**₱18,449,006,373**	**₱626,960,548**	**₱274,670,038**	**₱19,350,636,959**
Transfers				
From Stage 1	**(2,162,904,830)**	**82,928,621**	**2,079,976,209**	**–**
From Stage 2	**141,566**	**(561,913,053)**	**561,771,487**	**–**
From Stage 3	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Newly originated financial assets*	**33,842,457,704**	**1,289,441,998**	**588,363,863**	**35,720,263,565**
Derecognition of financial assets	**(16,235,611,233)**	**(65,036,218)**	**(20,531,166)**	**(16,321,178,617)**
Changes in balance	**(43,205,681)**	**(67,772,749)**	**1,950,160,028**	**1,839,181,598**
	15,400,877,526	**677,648,599**	**5,159,740,421**	**21,238,266,546**
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	**–**	**–**	**(4,821,546,861)**	**(4,821,546,861)**
Gross carrying amount, December 31	**₱33,849,883,899**	**₱1,304,609,147**	**₱612,863,598**	**₱35,767,356,644**

**Allowance on originated loans in 2025 that was retained in stage 1 and transferred to stages 2 and 3*

	2024			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Consumer Lending				
Gross carrying amount, January 1	₱11,115,898,324	₱370,038,774	₱174,806,107	₱11,660,743,205
Transfers				
From Stage 1	(67,671,035)	37,948,533	29,722,502	–
From Stage 2	1,269,959	(1,277,102)	7,143	–
From Stage 3	1,428,883	–	(1,428,883)	–
Newly originated financial assets*	18,416,696,566	619,950,536	2,494,707,880	21,531,354,982
Derecognition of financial assets	(10,988,404,978)	(368,754,280)	(169,689,945)	(11,526,849,203)
Changes in balance	(30,211,347)	(30,945,913)	(17,984,087)	(79,141,347)
	7,333,108,048	256,921,774	2,335,334,610	9,925,364,432
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	–	–	(2,235,470,678)	(2,235,470,678)
Gross carrying amount, December 31	₱18,449,006,372	₱626,960,548	₱274,670,039	₱19,350,636,959

**Allowance on originated loans in 2024 that was retained in stage 1 and transferred to stages 2 and 3*

	2025			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Commercial Lending				
Gross carrying amount, January 1	**₱72,137,537**	**₱3,176,818**	**₱1,371,565**	**₱76,685,920**
Transfers				
From Stage 1	**(4,458,296)**	–	**4,458,296**	–
From Stage 2	–	–	–	–
From Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Newly originated financial assets*	–	–	–	–
Derecognition of financial assets	**(61,545,908)**	**(3,176,818)**	**(82,705)**	**(64,805,431)**
Changes in balance	**(1,150,000)**	–	**(380,171)**	**(1,530,171)**
	(67,154,204)	**(3,176,818)**	**3,995,420**	**(66,335,602)**
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	–	–	–	–
Gross carrying amount, December 31	**₱4,983,333**	**₱–**	**₱5,366,985**	**₱10,350,318**

**Allowance on originated loans in 2025 that was retained in stage 1 and transferred to stages 2 and 3*

	2024			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Commercial Lending				
Gross carrying amount, January 1	₱243,751,149	₱1,648,167	₱3,831,479	₱249,230,795
Transfers				
From Stage 1	(281,416)	–	281,416	–
From Stage 2	–	(75,209)	75,209	–
From Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Newly originated financial assets*	25,502,050	2,156,000	–	27,658,050
Derecognition of financial assets	(184,077,017)	(23,320)	(2,602,215)	(186,702,552)
Changes in balance	(12,757,229)	(528,820)	(198,841)	(13,484,890)
	(171,613,612)	1,528,651	(2,444,431)	(172,529,392)
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	–	–	(15,483)	(15,483)
Gross carrying amount, December 31	₱72,137,537	₱3,176,818	₱1,371,565	₱76,685,920

**Allowance on originated loans in 2024 that was retained in stage 1 and transferred to stages 2 and 3*

	2025			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Mortgage Lending				
Gross carrying amount, January 1	**₱5,273,242**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱5,273,242**
Transfers	–	–	–	–
From Stage 1	–	–	–	–
From Stage 2	–	–	–	–
From Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Newly originated financial assets*	–	–	–	–
Derecognition of financial assets	**(5,273,242)**	–	–	**(5,273,242)**
Changes in balance	–	–	–	–
	(5,273,242)	–	–	**(5,273,242)**
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	–	–	–	–
Gross carrying amount, December 31	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**

**Allowance on originated loans in 2025 that was retained in stage 1 and transferred to stages 2 and 3*

	2024			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Mortgage Lending				
Gross carrying amount, January 1	₱7,092,218	₱–	₱–	₱7,092,218
Transfers				
From Stage 1	–	–	–	–
From Stage 2	–	–	–	–
From Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Newly originated financial assets*	1,426,734	–	–	1,426,734
Derecognition of financial assets	(1,099,748)	–	–	(1,099,748)
Changes in balance	(2,145,962)	–	–	(2,145,962)
	(1,818,976)	–	–	(1,818,976)
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	–	–	–	–
Gross carrying amount, December 31	₱5,273,242	₱–	₱–	₱5,273,242

**Allowance on originated loans in 2024 that was retained in stage 1 and transferred to stages 2 and 3*

	2025			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Other Financial Assets				
Gross carrying amount, January 1	**₱345,342,638**	**₱39,948,943**	**₱24,396,882**	**₱409,688,463**
Transfers				
From Stage 1	**(47,984,079)**	**1,470,537**	**46,513,542**	**–**
From Stage 2	**–**	**(36,533,692)**	**36,533,692**	**–**
From Stage 3	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Newly originated financial assets*	**525,939,701**	**87,630,213**	**50,394,961**	**663,964,875**
Derecognition of financial assets	**(318,664,519)**	**(3,227,519)**	**(757,836)**	**(322,649,874)**
Changes in balance	**21,432,857**	**(1,001,209)**	**243,882,966**	**264,314,614**
	180,723,960	**48,338,330**	**376,567,325**	**605,629,615**
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	**–**	**–**	**(368,285,724)**	**(368,285,724)**
Gross carrying amount, December 31	**₱526,066,598**	**₱88,287,273**	**₱32,678,483**	**₱647,032,354**

	2024			
	ECL Staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Other Financial Assets				
Gross carrying amount, January 1	₱207,997,118	₱20,897,661	₱20,821,696	₱249,716,475
Transfers				
From Stage 1	(298,403)	148,373	150,030	–
From Stage 2	–	(546)	546	–
From Stage 3	–	–	–	–
Newly originated financial assets*	366,680,451	39,489,667	23,306,272	429,476,390
Derecognition of financial assets	(173,482,835)	(20,709,675)	(20,639,310)	(214,831,820)
Changes in balance	(55,553,693)	123,463	156,317,527	100,887,297
	137,345,520	19,051,282	159,135,065	315,531,867
Write-offs, foreclosures and other movements	–	–	(155,559,879)	(155,559,879)
Gross carrying amount, December 31	₱345,342,638	₱39,948,943	₱24,396,882	₱409,688,463

Other financial assets include sales contract receivable, accrued interest receivable, and accounts receivable.

Allowances for credit losses in both years for Due from BSP, Due from other banks, Financial assets at FVOCI, Financial assets at amortized cost, including related accrued interest receivables and Security Deposits under Other Assets (Note 14) are immaterial in the financial statements, all of which are under Stage 1. These are financial assets with counterparties which are nearly credit risk-free.

Appendix 100 Section 11 of the Manual of Regulations for Banks (MORB), the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) requires BSP Supervised Financial Institutions (BSFI) to set up general loan loss provision (GLLP) equivalent to 1 percent (1%) of all outstanding Stage 1 on-balance sheet loans, except for accounts considered as credit risk-free under existing regulations. BSFIs are not required to provide a 1 percent (1%) GP on other credit exposures covered by PFRS 9 such as off-balance sheet accounts and investments. In 2025 and 2024, the Bank recognized surplus credit loss allowance of ₱1.5 billion and ₱767.0 million to cover the GLLP on Stage 1 accounts based on Appendix 100 requirements. No appropriation was made in 2025 and 2024 as the Bank has sufficient credit loss allowance to cover the GLLP requirement.



11. Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment and Right-of-Use Assets

The composition of and movements in this account follow:

	2025					
	Land	**Building and Improvements**	**Office Equipment**	**Furniture and Fixtures**	**Right-of-Use Assets (Note 27)**	**Total**
Cost						
Beginning balance	**₱–**	**₱88,327,412**	**₱44,178,047**	**₱15,447,910**	**₱134,462,287**	**₱282,415,656**
Additions	**–**	**17,637,976**	**11,236,300**	**–**	**–**	**28,874,276**
Disposals	**–**	**–**	**(171,485)**	**(8,624,217)**	**–**	**(8,795,702)**
Others	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(106,473)**	**(106,473)**
Balance at end of year	**–**	**105,965,388**	**55,242,862**	**6,823,693**	**134,355,814**	**302,387,757**
Accumulated depreciation						
Beginning balance	**–**	**51,524,324**	**38,198,947**	**14,673,436**	**83,168,701**	**187,565,408**
Depreciation (Note 21)	**–**	**37,384,629**	**5,955,467**	**410,904**	**31,780,480**	**75,531,480**
Disposals	**–**	**–**	**(171,485)**	**(8,599,751)**	**–**	**(8,771,236)**
Balance at end of year	**–**	**88,908,953**	**43,982,929**	**6,484,589**	**114,949,181**	**254,325,652**
Net book value at end of year	**₱–**	**₱17,056,435**	**₱11,259,933**	**₱339,104**	**₱19,406,633**	**₱48,062,105**

	2024					
	Land	Building and Improvements	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Right-of-Use Assets (Note 27)	Total
Cost						
Beginning balance	₱18,801,668	₱125,382,345	₱45,938,547	₱16,064,902	₱112,820,017	₱319,007,479
Additions	–	–	89,500	616,019	21,642,271	22,347,790
Disposals	(18,801,668)	(37,054,933)	(1,850,000)	(1,233,011)	–	(58,939,612)
Balance at end of year	–	88,327,412	44,178,047	15,447,910	134,462,288	282,415,657
Accumulated depreciation						
Beginning balance	–	58,367,390	29,648,125	12,665,276	56,341,642	157,022,433
Depreciation (Note 21)	–	18,759,116	10,400,822	3,241,172	26,827,059	59,228,169
Disposals	–	(25,602,182)	(1,850,000)	(1,233,011)	–	(28,685,193)
Balance at end of year	–	51,524,324	38,198,947	14,673,437	83,168,701	187,565,409
Net book value at end of year	₱–	₱36,803,088	₱5,979,100	₱774,473	₱51,293,587	₱94,850,248

Others refer to adjustment to ROU of the Gateway lease due to updated rent escalation matrix.

Gain on disposal of bank premises, furniture and fixtures and office equipment amounted to ₱0.03 million and ₱2.0 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively (Note 19). As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, bank premises, furniture and fixtures and office equipment of the Bank with gross carrying amount of ₱53.9 million and ₱27.3 million are fully depreciated but are still being used.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the bank premises do not have indicators of impairment.

12. Investment Properties

Investment properties include land and buildings and improvements acquired by the Bank through foreclosure or acquired through settlement of loans.

The composition of and movements in this account follow:

	2025		
	Land	Building and Improvements	Total
Cost			
Beginning balance	**₱4,449,255**	**₱3,084,491**	**₱7,533,746**
Disposals	**(892,259)**	**(2,620,938)**	**(3,513,197)**
Balance at end of year	**3,556,996**	**463,553**	**4,020,549**
Accumulated depreciation			
Beginning balance	**–**	**1,016,534**	**1,016,534**
Depreciation (Note 21)	**–**	**46,355**	**46,355**
Disposals	**–**	**(993,802)**	**(993,802)**
Balance at end of year	**–**	**69,087**	**69,087**
Allowance for impairment losses			
Beginning balance	**3,634,033**	**747,867**	**4,381,900**
Provision for (reversal of) impairment (Note 23)	**89,265**	**(1,077)**	**88,188**
Disposals	**(616,534)**	**(636,118)**	**(1,252,652)**
Balance at end of year	**3,106,764**	**110,672**	**3,217,436**
Net book value at the end of the year	**₱450,232**	**₱283,794**	**₱734,026**

	2024		
	Land	Building and Improvements	Total
Cost			
Beginning balance	₱6,808,759	₱2,620,937	₱9,429,696
Additions	11,620,520	1,388,930	13,009,450
Disposals	(13,980,024)	(925,376)	(14,905,400)
Balance at end of year	4,449,255	3,084,491	7,533,746
Accumulated depreciation			
Beginning balance	–	730,989	730,989
Depreciation (Note 21)	–	285,545	285,545
Balance at end of year	–	1,016,534	1,016,534
Allowance for impairment losses			
Beginning balance	5,694,762	730,969	6,425,731
Provision for (reversal of) impairment (Note 23)	(1,104,059)	16,898	(1,087,161)
Disposals	(956,670)	–	(956,670)
Balance at end of year	3,634,033	747,867	4,381,900
Net book value at the end of the year	₱815,222	₱1,320,090	₱2,135,312

The fair market values of investment properties amounted to ₱3.7 million and ₱7.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Bank sold certain investment properties, which resulted in a gain of ₱1.1 million in 2025 and a loss of ₱1.4 million in 2024 (Note 19). The net proceeds from the said sale of certain investment properties amounted to ₱24.9 million and ₱23.5 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively. Total gain on foreclosure amounted to nil and ₱9.7 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively (Note 19).

13. Software Costs

The composition of and movements in this account follow:

	2025	2024
Software costs		
Beginning balance	**₱34,415,524**	₱20,261,519
Additions	**6,591,334**	14,154,006
Disposal and others	**(7,802,901)**	–
Balance at end of year	**33,203,957**	34,415,525
Accumulated amortization		
Beginning balance	**28,999,787**	20,044,546
Amortization (Note 21)	**4,208,370**	8,955,242
Disposal	**(4,200)**	–
Balance at end of year	**33,203,957**	28,999,788
Net book value at end of year	**₱–**	₱5,415,737

14. **Other Assets**

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Security deposit (Note 27)	**₱302,864,544**	₱62,801,600
Prepaid expenses	**66,383,226**	18,142,945
Stationery and office supplies	**177,240**	606,963
Others	**101,236**	101,236
	₱369,526,246	₱81,652,744

Security deposit represents the deposits for the lease of printers, Bank's office space and parking slots which are refundable at the end of lease term (Note 27). This also includes cash collateral with payment card network processor, deposits required by utility service providers such as power and internet, and security guarantees placed with other banks with original maturity of one year.

Interest income recognized for the placements in other banks with three (3) to twelve (12) month maturities amounted to ₱0.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Prepaid expenses consist mainly of prepayments on insurance, call services, and smart cards.

Others include prepaid documentary stamp and miscellaneous assets.

15. **Deposit Liabilities**

This account consists of savings deposit amount to ₱57.2 billion and ₱32.7 billion as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Interest rates on interest-earning deposit liabilities range between 3.50% to 4.00% and 3.00% to 4.25% per annum in 2025 and 2024, respectively. The related accrued interest payable amounted to ₱3.2 million and ₱1.9 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (Note 16).

On June 6, 2022, the Bank publicly launched its digital savings deposit without a fixed term or maturity which are withdrawable upon demand, that enables customers to receive payments or initiate financial transactions through the MariBank mobile application. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, digitally enabled deposits amounted to ₱41.0 billion and ₱21.5 billion, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank is subject to reserve requirements equivalent to 0.00%. Available reserves are booked under 'Due from BSP' (Note 7). The Bank is in compliance with the reserve requirements of the BSP as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Interest expense on deposit liabilities consists of:

	2025	2024
Savings deposit	**₱1,136,287,382**	₱695,149,208
Special savings deposit	**–**	23,821
	₱1,136,287,382	₱695,173,029

16. Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Accounts payable (Note 25)	**₱3,772,138,584**	₱2,349,428,016
Taxes payable	**264,760,762**	122,140,572
Accrued expenses	**138,055,883**	153,655,002
Provision on asset retirement obligation (Note 27)	**10,594,393**	10,594,393
Accrued interest payable (Note 15)	**3,160,697**	1,917,622
Others	**12,013,240**	6,390,533
	₱4,200,723,559	₱2,644,126,138

Accounts payable is primarily composed of loan repayment funds received from borrowers to be applied on installment due date and amounts due to related parties amounting to ₱1,546.6 million and ₱1,153.5 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively (Note 25).

Accrued expenses include accrual of employee benefits, management and professional services, and utilities.

Taxes payable include gross receipts tax payable, withholding taxes payable and documentary stamp tax payable.

Others include unclaimed balances, statutory payables and employee insurance payable.

17. Equity

Capital Stock - Common

	Shares		Amount	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
Authorized				
Common stock - ₱100 par value	**31,000,000**	31,000,000	**₱3,100,000,000**	₱3,100,000,000
Common stock issued and outstanding				
Balance at beginning of year	**29,500,000**	24,100,000	**2,950,000,000**	2,410,000,000
Issuance of stocks - ₱100 par value	**1,500,000**	5,400,000	**150,000,000**	540,000,000
Balance at end of year	**31,000,000**	29,500,000	**₱3,100,000,000**	₱2,950,000,000

The total number of common shares outstanding as of December 31, 2025 is 31,000,000.

Book Value per Share

December 31, 2025	Total capital funds	**₱6,564,167,632**	**₱211.75**
	Total shares outstanding	**31,000,000**	
December 31, 2024	Total capital funds	₱3,029,359,349	₱102.69
	Total shares outstanding	29,500,000	

The total capital funds used in the above computation are those available to common stockholders, while the total shares outstanding include only common stocks. Book value per share during both years are presented in Philippine Peso.

Additional Paid-In Capital
On June 25, 2025 and November 28, 2025, the Parent Company injected additional paid-in capital amounting to ₱1.2 billion and ₱1.7 billion, respectively. Total additional paid-in capital as of December 31, 2025 amounted to ₱2.9 billion.

Capital Management and Regulatory Capital
The BSP, as the lead regulator, sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank. In implementing current capital requirements, the BSP requires the Bank to maintain a prescribed ratio of qualifying capital to risk-weighted assets.

Under current banking regulations, the qualifying capital accounts of the Bank should not be less than an amount equal to ten percent of its risk-weighted assets.

The qualifying capital of the Bank for purposes of determining the capital-to-risk assets ratio is total capital funds excluding:

(a) Unbooked valuation reserves and other capital adjustments as may be required by the BSP;
(b) Total outstanding unsecured credit accommodations to related interests (DOSRI);
(c) Deferred tax asset or liability;
(d) Accumulated equity in earnings of investee Bank where the Bank holds 50.00% or less but where the equity method of accounting has been applied; and,
(e) Appraisal increment on property and equipment other than those allowed to be recognized in connection with a merger or acquisition.

Risk assets consist of total assets after 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 as determined by the Monetary Board of the BSP.

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

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence, and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholder's return is also recognized and the Bank recognizes the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Bank's regulatory capital is analyzed into two tiers which are Tier 1 Capital plus Tier 2 Capital less deductions from the total of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital for the following:

(a) investments in equity of unconsolidated subsidiary banks and other financial allied undertakings, but excluding insurance companies;
(b) investments in debt capital instruments of unconsolidated subsidiary banks;
(c) investments in equity of subsidiary insurance companies and non-financial allied undertakings;
(d) reciprocal investments in equity of other banks/enterprises; and,
(e) reciprocal investments in unsecured subordinated term debt instruments of other banks/quasi-banks qualifying as Hybrid Tier 1, Upper Tier 2 and Lower Tier 2, in excess of the lower of (i) an aggregate ceiling of 5.00% of total Tier 1 capital of the bank excluding Hybrid Tier 1; or (ii) 10.00% of the total outstanding unsecured subordinated term debt issuance of the other bank/quasi-banks.

Any asset deducted from the qualifying capital in computing the numerator of the risk-based capital ratio shall not be included in the risk-weighted assets in computing the denominator of the ratio.

The Bank's regulatory capital position (in millions of Philippine pesos) as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 based on the submission to BSP and using the prescribed computation is as follows:

	2025	2024
Tier 1 Capital		
Common stock	**₱3,100.00**	₱2,950.00
Additional paid-in capital	**2,850.00**	–
Retained Earnings	**647.53**	101.20
Other comprehensive income	**(10.83)**	(23.06)
Deferred tax asset and software costs	**(917.21)**	(459.27)
	5,669.49	2,568.87
Tier 2 Capital		
General loan loss provision	**404.84**	225.85
Total qualifying capital	**₱6,074.33**	₱2,794.72
Total Risk Weighted Assets	**₱42,941.27**	₱23,024.84
Capital adequacy ratio	**14.15%**	12.14%
Tier 1 Capital adequacy ratio	**13.20%**	11.16%

The Bank is not engaged in trading and has minimal foreign currency denominated deposits from a bank which is subjected to immaterial market risk. The qualifying capital, risk-weighted asset and operational risk weight are based on BSP regulations.

As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank's capital-to-risk assets ratio stands at 14.15% and 12.14%, respectively, which are in compliance with the BSP's minimum requirement of 10.00%.

As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank's Tier 1 capital-to-risk assets ratio stands at 13.20% and 11.16%, respectively.

The total risk weighted asset includes operational risk factor amounting to ₱3,835.3 million and ₱1,247.1 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The level of Capital as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 can absorb losses or downward adjustment to Tier 1 Capital amounting to ₱1,780.0 million and ₱492.2 million, respectively, before it falls lower than the 10.00% minimum level of capital or adequacy ratio.

As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Bank's minimum liquidity ratio stands at 52.79% and 47.86%, respectively, which are compliant with the BSP's minimum requirement of 20.00%.

BSP also requires the Basel III Leverage Ratio (BLR), which is designed to act as a supplementary measure to the risk-based capital requirements. BLR intends to restrict the build-up of leverage in the banking sector to avoid destabilizing deleveraging processes, which can damage the broader financial system and the economy. Likewise, it reinforces the risk-based requirements with a simple, non-risk based "backstop" measure. BLR is computed as the capital measure (Tier 1 capital) divided by the total exposure measure and should not be less than 5.00%.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024 BLR reported to the BSP is shown in the table below (amounts, except ratios, are expressed in millions of Philippine pesos):

	2025	2024
Capital exposure measure (Tier 1 Capital)	**₱5,669.49**	₱2,568.87
Total exposure measure*	**70,010.74**	39,593.75
Leverage ratio	**8.10%**	6.49%

**Includes on-balance sheet exposures*

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has surplus reserves amounting to ₱3.8 million for appropriation on the retirement benefit of its officers and employees.

18. Fees and Commissions

This account consists of fees and commission income from the following:

	2025	2024
Debit card fees	**₱263,239,432**	₱76,628,017
Administrative fees from digital products	**77,512,528**	31,590,097
Transfer fees	**35,913,219**	24,795,087
Others	**266,740**	1,362,593
	₱376,931,919	₱134,375,794

Fees and commission expenses consists of the following:

	2025	2024
Network fees	**₱271,660,308**	₱217,343,544
Collection costs	**5,820,133**	768,314
Scoring service fees	**5,004,000**	1,668,000
Bank service charges	**2,267,163**	1,452,532
	₱284,751,604	₱221,232,390

19. Net Gains on Sale or Exchange of Assets

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Gain (loss) from sale of investment properties (Note 12)	**₱1,085,760**	(₱1,375,354)
Gain from disposal of fixed assets (Note 11)	**25,534**	1,986,881
Gain from foreclosure and repossession of investment properties (Note 12)	**–**	9,659,419
	₱1,111,294	₱10,270,946

In case the sale of investment properties is through installment, the difference between the present value of gross receivables and booked value of asset sold is recognized as an outright income under 'Net gains from sale of investment properties.'

20. Compensation and Fringe Benefits

	2025	2024
Salaries expense	**₱295,850,612**	₱262,676,170
Employee allowances and benefits	**137,563,278**	120,264,368
Provision for pension and other post-retirement benefits	**9,976,202**	9,887,845
Contribution to provident fund other than contributions to plan assets	**1,252,023**	1,952,796
Total	**₱444,642,115**	₱394,781,179

Employee allowances and benefits include bonuses, third party healthcare insurance and contributions to Social Security System, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation and Home Development Mutual Fund.

Retirement Benefits Obligations
In compliance with Republic Act (R.A.) 7641, the Bank's obligation is to provide a specific level of benefit for every year of service and will be paid lump sum upon retirement. The lump sum to be paid is directly related to the employees' basic salary in the final year of service multiplied by the number of years in service.

The retirement benefit is equivalent to the one-half month salary per year of service or fifteen (15) days plus one-twelfth (1/12) of the 13th month pay and the cash equivalent of not more than five (5) days of service incentive leaves or approximately twenty-two and a half (22.5) days.

The Bank has obtained the latest actuarial valuation of its employees' retirement benefits as at December 31, 2025 computed using the projected unit credit method as of December 31, 2025 as required by PAS 19, *Employee Benefits* and PAS 26, *Accounting and Reporting of Retirement Plan*.

The reconciliation of the Retirement liability (Net defined benefit liability) of the Bank are as follows:

The reconciliation of the Retirement liability (Net defined benefit liability) of the Bank are as follows:

	2025											
	Net benefit cost in statements of comprehensive income						**Remeasurement in other comprehensive income**					
							Actuarial changes arising from					
	January 1, 2025	**Current service cost**	**Net Interest**	**Net pension expense**	**Contributions**	**Benefits paid**	**Changes in financial assumptions**	**Changes in demographic assumptions**	**Deviations of experience from assumptions**	**Return on plan assets**	**Other Comprehensive loss/(gain) Subtotal**	**December 31, 2025**
Present value of defined benefit obligation	**₱26,884,321**	**₱8,411,047**	**₱1,639,944**	**₱10,050,991**	**₱–**	**(₱1,513,793)**	**₱4,037,613**	**₱–**	**(₱3,861,443)**	**₱–**	**₱176,170**	**₱35,597,689**
Fair value of plan assets	**(1,226,041)**	–	**(74,789)**	**(74,789)**	–	**282,525**	–	–	–	**23,749**	**23,749**	**(994,556)**
Net defined benefit liability	**₱25,658,280**	**₱8,411,047**	**₱1,565,155**	**₱9,976,202**	**₱–**	**(₱1,231,268)**	**₱4,037,613**	**₱–**	**(₱3,861,443)**	**₱23,749**	**₱199,919**	**₱34,603,133**

	2024											
	Net benefit cost in statements of comprehensive income						Remeasurement in other comprehensive income					
							Actuarial changes arising from					
	January 1, 2024	Current service cost	Net Interest	Net pension expense	Contributions	Benefits paid	Changes in financial assumptions	Changes in demographic assumptions	Deviations of experience from assumptions	Return on plan assets	Other Comprehensive loss/(gain) Subtotal	December 31, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	₱36,891,951	₱7,939,359	₱2,250,409	₱10,189,768	₱–	(₱18,941,953)	(₱4,686,028)	₱–	₱3,430,583	₱–	(₱1,255,445)	₱26,884,321
Fair value of plan assets	(4,949,560)	–	(301,923)	(301,923)	(15,000,000)	18,941,953	–	–	–	83,489	83,489	(1,226,041)
Net defined benefit liability	₱31,942,391	₱7,939,359	₱1,948,486	₱9,887,845	(₱15,000,000)	₱–	(₱4,686,028)	₱–	₱3,430,583	₱83,489	(₱1,171,956)	₱25,658,280

The following amounts were recognized in the financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	2025	2024
Net pension expense	**₱9,976,202**	₱9,887,845
Remeasurement losses (gains) on retirement plan	**199,919**	(1,171,956)
Retirement liability	**34,603,133**	25,658,280

Movements in the cumulative remeasurement losses presented in equity in 2025 and 2024 follow:

	2025	2024
Balance as at January 1	**₱19,638,748**	₱20,810,704
Remeasurement losses (gains) during the year	**199,919**	(1,171,956)
Balance as at December 31	**₱19,838,667**	₱19,638,748

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

	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱996,419**	₱1,232,704
Other payables	**(1,863)**	(6,663)
Fair value of plan assets	**₱994,556**	₱1,226,041

All plan assets do not have quoted prices in the active market except government securities. Cash and cash equivalents are with reputable financial institutions and are deemed to be standard grade.

The plan assets have diverse investments and do not have any concentration risk.

The principal actuarial assumptions used in determining the retirement liability for the Bank's retirement plan follow:

	2025	2024
Discount rate	**6.37%**	6.10%
Future salary increases	**6.00%**	5.00%

The average duration of the defined benefit retirement liability at the end of the reporting period is nineteen (19) years.

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

	2025		2024	
	Increase of 1.00%	**Decrease of 1.00%**	Increase of 1.00%	Decrease of 1.00%
Discount rate	**(₱5,312,788)**	**₱6,559,936**	(₱3,814,358)	₱4,680,644
Salary rate	**₱6,515,203**	**(₱5,382,627)**	₱4,686,028	(₱3,896,844)

Shown below are the maturity analysis of the undiscounted benefit payments of the Bank:

	2025	2024
Less than 1 year	**₱233,700**	₱267,062
More than 1 year to 5 years	**4,179,701**	2,639,322
More than 5 years to 10 years	**28,517,030**	22,280,516
More than 10 years to 15 years	**77,397,230**	57,458,488
More than 15 years	**1,130,821,047**	877,423,651

21. Depreciation and Amortization

	2025	2024
Depreciation		
Bank premises, furniture and fixtures and office equipment (Note 11)		
Building and improvements	**₱37,384,629**	₱18,759,116
Right-of-use asset (Note 27)	**31,780,480**	26,827,059
Office equipment	**5,955,467**	10,400,822
Furniture and fixtures	**410,904**	3,241,172
	75,531,480	59,228,169
Investment properties (Note 12)	**46,355**	285,545
	75,577,835	59,513,714
Amortization		
Software costs (Note 13)	**4,208,370**	8,955,242
	₱79,786,205	₱68,468,956

22. Administrative Expenses

This account is composed of the following:

	2025	2024
Marketing expenses	**₱154,988,253**	₱87,999,521
Service fee (Note 25)	**97,186,694**	99,090,245
Customer banking card expenses	**95,312,042**	22,656,178
Logistics charges	**52,309,885**	14,957,939
Insurance	**41,776,049**	46,096,211
Fines and penalties	**33,420,814**	15,917,208
SMS expenses	**16,659,852**	13,072,307
Power, light and water	**10,371,284**	6,842,629
Repairs and maintenance	**7,461,892**	7,338,653
Security services	**7,207,759**	5,688,669
Management and other professional fees	**5,321,012**	14,505,979
Information technology expenses	**4,620,627**	4,346,702
Supervision fees	**3,008,081**	1,223,138
Others	**1,506,242**	12,434,374
	₱531,150,486	₱352,169,753

Marketing pertains mainly to cashbacks, rewards, rebates and discounts offered to customers.

Service fee pertains to fees for digital banking and corporate IT services provided by a related party (Note 25).

Customer banking card expenses pertains to cost of issued physical cards and card personalization.

Logistic charges pertain to delivery cost of debit cards.

Insurance pertains mainly to premiums paid to Philippine Deposit Insurance Commission.

Management and other professional fees are expenses incurred to third parties as consideration for managerial, technical and consultancy services rendered.

Others include litigation expenses, recruitment, rent, publicity, membership fees and dues, trainings and seminars, postage, telephone, cables and telegrams, fuel and lubricants, stationery and supplies, and miscellaneous expenses

23. Provision for Credit and Impairment Losses

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Provision for credit and impairment losses on		
Loans and other receivables (Note 10)	**₱7,053,591,072**	₱3,116,971,412
Investment properties (Note 12)	**88,188**	(1,087,161)
	₱7,053,679,260	₱3,115,884,251

24. Earnings per Common Share

December 31, 2025	**Net income**	**₱523,663,291**	
	Total shares outstanding*	**30,010,417**	**₱17.45**
December 31, 2024	Net loss	₱971,891,743	
	Total shares outstanding*	25,000,000	₱38.88

**Weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year*

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, there were no potential common shares with a dilutive effect on the basic losses per share.

25. Related Party Transactions

Related party transactions are any transactions or dealings (including transfers of resources, services or any other obligations) between the Bank and its related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged. This definition also encompasses any outstanding transaction initially entered into with an unrelated party, which subsequently becomes a related party.

Parties are considered to be related if one is a subsidiary or affiliate of the other or any party that the Bank exerts direct or indirect over or exerts direct or indirect control over the Bank. Related parties include the Bank's directors, officers, stockholders and related interests ("DOSRI") and their close family members, corresponding persons in the Bank's affiliates and any person whose interests may pose potential conflict with the Bank's interest.

In the normal course of business, the Bank transacts with related parties consisting of its Sea Limited Group affiliates on an arm's length basis as at reporting dates. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely on the form of the relationship.

The Bank's policy on transactions with related parties is to ensure that these are made in the ordinary course of business and on arm's length terms, where the terms should be substantially the same terms, including interest and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non-related parties or would be prevailing if comparable transactions were entered into with non-related parties. Related party transactions should not involve more than the normal risk exposure (including of collectability) or present other unfavorable conditions for the Bank.

The summary of the Bank's transactions and outstanding balances with its related parties is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		
Account/Counterparty	**Amount/Volume**	**Outstanding Balance**	**Nature**
Affiliates and Other Related Parties			
Accounts receivable	**₱439,990,986,307**	**₱1,469,795,789**	Amounts are settled through corporate deposit accounts one to three banking days from transaction date. a. Loan payments received from customers related to digital loans channeled through an affiliate; b. Pre-funding for employees' reimbursement claims, partial salary credit and non-taxable allowances; c. Customer withdrawal and deposit transactions via an affiliate's mobile app to the customer's savings account, and vice-versa
Accounts payable	**120,962,539,622**	**1,546,588,884**	Amounts are settled through corporate deposit accounts mostly one banking day from transaction date. a. Loan disbursements to customers for digital loans coursed through an affiliate; b. Loan repayments, seller purchases, and direct charges related to e-marketplace products; c. Marketing related costs, legal service fees, group term life insurance costs,

	December 31, 2025		
Account/Counterparty	**Amount/Volume**	**Outstanding Balance**	**Nature**
			and service fees which are reported under G&A expense below. d. Interest on borrowings reported under G&A expense below.
Software costs	**₱6,591,335**	**₱ –**	Annual subscription fee for the offshore IT services.
Other assets	**680,267**	**686,158**	Prepayment for group term life insurance
Other income	**724,986,259**	**–**	Fees on transactions made via affiliate's mobile app
Administrative expenses	**215,611,546**	**–**	Payments for administration, management and maintenance of digital banking system and corporate information technology system, HR shared services, facility manager's fee, scoring services, marketing related costs, group term life insurance, card delivery expenses and transfer of laptops and IT assets

	December 31, 2024		
Account/Counterparty	Amount/Volume	Outstanding Balance	Nature
Affiliates and Other Related Parties			
Accounts receivable	₱361,156,605,286	₱1,887,878,987	Amounts are settled through corporate deposit accounts one to three banking days from transaction date. d. Loan payments received from customers related to digital loans channeled through an affiliate; e. Pre-funding for employees' reimbursement claims, partial salary credit and non-taxable allowances; f. Customer withdrawal and deposit transactions via an affiliate's mobile app to the customer's savings account, and vice-versa
Accounts payable	124,798,243,959	1,153,518,831	Amounts are settled through corporate deposit accounts mostly one banking day from transaction date. c. Loan disbursements to customers for digital loans coursed through an affiliate;

Account/Counterparty	December 31, 2024 Amount/Volume	Outstanding Balance	Nature
			d. Third-party channel for the disbursement of deposit acquisition costs; e. Payroll-related expense recharges for the year
Software costs	₱6,355,305	₱–	Purchase of digital bank business application, system development, and licensing fees.
Other assets	391,918	391,918	Prepayment for group term life insurance
Gain on sale or exchange of assets	1,796,881	–	Sale of branch premises (Note 27)
Other income	14,016,162	–	Fees on transactions made via affiliate's mobile app
Administrative expenses	165,698,603	–	Payments for administration, management and maintenance of digital banking system and corporate information technology system, HR shared services, facility manager's fee, scoring services, marketing related costs, group term life insurance, transfer of laptops and IT assets, and sale and leaseback of branch premises (Note 27)

DOSRI Loans

The amount of individual loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees to each DOSRI shall be limited to an amount equivalent to their respective unencumbered deposits and the book value of their paid-in-capital contribution in the Bank. Provided, however, that unsecured loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees to each of the Bank's DOSRI shall not exceed thirty percent (30%).

In aggregate, the total outstanding loans, other credit accommodation and guarantees to DOSRI shall not exceed fifteen percent (15.00%) of the total portfolio of the Bank or 100% of net worth, whichever is lower. Provided, that in no case shall the total unsecured loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees to said DOSRI exceed thirty percent (30%) of the aggregate ceiling or the outstanding loans, other credit accommodations, and guarantees, whichever is lower. The Bank complied with the restrictions on DOSRI loans as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has no outstanding DOSRI loans.

Key Management Personnel Compensation
The key management personnel compensation shown as part of employee benefits under Compensation and Fringe Benefits account in the statements of comprehensive income are as follows:

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	**₱61,276,274**	₱50,095,642
Post-employment benefits	**–**	2,948,700
Total	**₱61,276,474**	₱53,044,342

Other than the amounts presented above, there is no termination, share-based payment and other benefits received by key management personnel.

26. **Income Tax**

Current Income Tax
Pursuant to Republic Act (RA) No. 11534, otherwise known as the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act, starting July 1, 2023, the Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) rate is 2.00%. Meanwhile, Gross interest income from bond investments and other deposit substitutes are subject to final tax rate of 20.00% in 2025 and 2024.

The MCIT based on modified gross income is computed and compared with the Regular Corporate Income Tax (RCIT). Any excess of MCIT over RCIT is deferred and can be used as tax credit against future income tax liability for the next three years. In addition, Net Operating Loss Carry Over (NOLCO) is allowed as a deduction from taxable income in the next three (3) years from the date of inception, except for the NOLCO recognized in 2020 and 2021.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank's corporate income tax payable after deducting all its available tax credits are as follows:

	2025	2024
RCIT	**₱475,809,235**	₱317,815,764
Less:		
Income tax paid first three quarters under RCIT	**273,833,706**	173,702,380
Creditable withholding tax BIR Form 2307 (CWT)	**20,640,585**	1,883,674
Excess MCIT over RCIT	**–**	28,979,984
Income Tax Payable	**₱181,334,944**	₱113,249,726

The Bank reported written-off balances amounting to ₱5.2 billion and ₱2.4 billion in December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (Note 10).

Income tax expense (benefit) presented in the income statement consists of the following:

	2025	2024
RCIT	**₱475,809,235**	₱317,815,764
Final	**168,105,910**	78,008,211
Deferred	**(466,271,877)**	(482,824,728)
	₱177,643,268	(₱87,000,753)



The Bank accounts for the tax consequences of transactions and other events in the same way it accounts for the transactions or other events themselves, it is inherent in the recognition of an asset or liability that that asset or liability will be recovered or settled, and this recovery or settlement may give rise to future tax consequences which should be recognized at the same time as the asset or liability.

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank opted not to recognize deferred tax assets due to its assessment as at date that probable future taxable income will not be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. However, for the taxable year 2025, the Bank opted to recognize deferred tax assets on its allowance for credit losses and MCIT payment

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank's operations yielded net taxable income and expects to generate taxable income in the succeeding years, which may result to realization of deferred tax assets.

The details of net deferred tax asset follow:

	2025	2024
Deferred tax asset on:		
Allowance for impairment and credit losses	**₱919,795,143**	₱453,855,521
Deferred tax liability on:		
Fair value of investment properties	**–**	(332,254)
	₱919,795,143	₱453,523,267

Revenue Memorandum Circular (RMC) No. 99-2025 clarified the computation of gain to be reported as other taxable income on the sale of real property classified as ordinary assets by those business not engaged in real estate. The taxable gain is computed by deducting the book value of the real property from the selling price indicated in the sales invoice.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank recognized taxable gain on its disposal of foreclosed assets amounting to ₱2.5 million and ₱8.6 million, respectively.

The Bank did not recognize deferred tax assets on the following differences:

	2025	2024
Retirement liability	**₱34,603,133**	₱25,658,280
Lease liability over right-of-use asset	**4,365,824**	5,394,379

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has no outstanding NOLCO and excess MCIT over RCIT.

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

	2025	2024
Statutory income tax	**₱175,326,640**	₱221,222,748
Tax effects of:		
Non-deductible items	**42,714,120**	20,900,605
Interest income subjected to final tax	**(41,171,191)**	(19,211,321)
Changes in unrecognized DTA	**773,699**	(309,912,785)
Effective income tax	**₱177,643,268**	(₱87,000,753)

27. **Leases**

In 2021, the Bank leased an office space in The Podium Tower, Mandaluyong City for administrative and back-office support operations. The lease contract has a term of 4.5 years and is renewable upon mutual agreement of both parties. The contract includes an annual escalation clause of 5.00% per annum. Security deposit related to this lease amounted to ₱3.3 million (Note 14).

In 2022, the Bank leased six (6) units of printers located in the Podium office. The lease contract has a term of four (4) years and is renewable upon mutual agreement of both parties. The contract does not include an escalation clause. Security deposit related to this lease amounted to ₱0.4 million (Note 14).

In 2024, the Bank leased an office space in the Gateway Tower. The lease contract has a term of 3.25 years and is renewable upon mutual agreement of both parties. The contract includes an annual escalation clause of 3% per annum. Security deposit related to this lease amounted to ₱1.9 million (Note 14).

Sale and leaseback transaction
In November 2024, the Bank executed sale and leaseback transactions with a related party involving its land and buildings for the remaining operating physical branches in Laguna (Notes 11 and 25). The initial lease term is one year, with the Bank retaining an option for early termination at its convenience. The total annual cash outflow for leases amounts to 2.5 million. As a result of these transactions, the Bank recognized a gain of 1.8 million (Note 19). Security deposit related to these leases amounted to ₱0.6 million (Note 14).

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets recognized and the movements during the period are disclosed in Note 11.

Set out below are the carrying amount of the lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of year	**₱46,093,572**	₱49,922,896
Additions	**–**	21,642,271
Accretion of interest	**1,272,070**	1,800,711
Payments	**(32,218,359)**	(27,272,306)
Others	**(106,475)**	–
Balance at end of year	**₱15,040,808**	₱46,093,572

Asset retirement obligation
Under the terms of the office space lease, the Bank is required to restore the leased premises to its original condition that existed at the inception of the lease. Accordingly, at the inception of the lease, the Bank capitalized an amount as part of its right-of-use assets and recognized asset retirement obligation amounting to ₱10.6 million (Note 16).

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable leases follow:

	2025	2024
Within one year	**₱7,738,407**	₱32,274,164
After one year but not more than 5 years	**7,893,771**	15,689,657
	₱15,632,178	₱47,963,821

28. Commitments and Contingencies

The following are the significant commitments and contingencies involving the Bank:

a) The Bank has no pending legal cases arising from its normal operation that will put the Bank as defendant as a result of violation of transactions against its clients and depositors.
b) The Bank had no outstanding issuances of bank guarantees and other similar credit instruments that will put the Bank into obligation in case of non-compliance by the buyer.
c) The Bank had no outstanding outward and inward bills for collection at the end of the year.
d) In the normal course of business, the Bank incurs contingent liabilities that are not present in the accompanying financial statements. No specific disclosures on such contingent liabilities are made because any such disclosures would prejudice the Bank's position with the other parties with whom it is in dispute. Such exemption from disclosures is allowed under PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. The Bank and its legal counsel believe that any losses arising from these contingencies which are not specifically provided for will not have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.
e) The following pertains to the contingent assets held by the Bank as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
Items held as collateral/safekeeping	**98**	359

29. Notes to Statements of Cash Flows

The following is the summary of principal non-cash activities that relate to the analysis of the statements of cash flows:

	2025	2024
Fair value changes in financial assets at FVOCI (Note 8)	**₱11,344,911**	₱891,975
Recognition of right-of-use asset (Note 11)	**–**	21,642,270
Recognition of lease liability (Note 27)	**510,502**	21,642,270
Additions of investment properties in settlement of loans (Note 12)	**–**	13,009,450
Additions to sales contract receivable for the sale of foreclosed properties (Note 12)	**–**	1,384,563

30. Approval for the Release of the Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2025 (including the financial statements and other data from previous year presented) were authorized for issue by the Bank's Board of Directors (BOD) on March 26, 2026.

31. Supplementary Information Required under BSP MORB Section 174

Presented below is the supplementary information required under BSP MORB Section 174 to be disclosed as part of the notes to financial statements. This supplementary information is not a required disclosure under PFRS Accounting Standards.

Basic quantitative indicators of financial performance
The following basic ratios measure the financial performance of the Bank:

	2025	2024
Return on average equity	**10.92%**	42.77%
Return on average assets	**0.98%**	3.40%
Net interest margin	**20.72%**	18.03%

Description of Capital Instruments Issued

	2025		2024	
	Shares	**Amount**	Shares	Amount
Common stock - 100 par value				
Authorized	**31,000,000**	**₱3,100,000,000**	31,000,000	₱3,100,000,000
Issued and outstanding				
Balance at beginning of year	**29,500,000**	**2,950,000,000**	24,100,000	2,410,000,000
Issuance at 100 per share	**1,500,000**	**150,000,000**	5,400,000	540,000,000
Balance at end of year	**31,000,000**	**₱3,100,000,000**	29,500,000	₱2,950,000,000

Significant credit exposures as to industry/economic sector
Based on BSP benchmark an exposure is significant if it amounts to at least 30.00% of the total loan exposure or at least ten percent (10.00%) of Tier 1 capital.

	2025		2024	
	Amount*	**%**	Amount*	%
Loans to individuals primarily for personal use purposes – others	**₱35,203,972,821**	**99.17%**	₱18,576,360,747	95.60%
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	**262,936,833**	**0.74%**	727,009,780	3.74%
Salary-based general-purpose consumption	**17,395,427**	**0.05%**	21,076,243	0.11%
Real estate activities	**6,822,729**	**0.02%**	31,724,339	0.16%
Activities of households for own use	**2,889,570**	**0.01%**	31,430,420	0.16%
Construction	**2,238,730**	**0.01%**	15,137,637	0.08%
Transportation and storage	**1,229,264**	**0.00%**	2,288,854	0.01%
Manufacturing	**331,091**	**0.00%**	3,954,884	0.02%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**59,595**	**0.00%**	5,184,730	0.03%
Accommodation and food service activities	**–**	**0.00%**	13,323,437	0.07%
Education	**–**	**0.00%**	161,896	0.01%
Human health and social work activities	**–**	**0.00%**	–	0.00%
Other service activities	**–**	**0.00%**	2,567,903	0.01%
	₱35,497,876,060	**100.00%**	₱19,430,220,870	100.00%

**net of unamortized discount and other deferred credits*

The BSP considers that loan concentration exists when total loan exposure to a particular industry or economic sector exceeds 30.00% of the total loan portfolio. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, due to the digital nature of the loans to individuals, the portfolio is concentrated to activities of household for personal use and loans to individuals primarily for personal use purposes, respectively.

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 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	2025		2024	
	Amount*	**%**	Amount*	%
Unsecured	**₱35,483,986,098**	**99.96%**	₱19,292,001,909	99.29%
Secured	**13,889,962**	**0.04%**	138,218,961	0.71%
	₱35,497,876,060	**100.00%**	₱19,430,220,870	100.00%

**net of unamortized discount and other deferred credits.*

The following table shows the breakdown of receivables from customers net of unamortized discount and deferred credits as to performing and non-performing as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
Performing*		
Consumer	**₱34,874,662,144**	₱19,074,983,814
Commercial	**4,983,334**	75,290,590
Mortgage	**–**	5,273,243
	34,879,645,478	19,155,547,647
Non-performing*		
Consumer	**612,863,597**	273,301,658
Commercial	**5,366,984**	1,371,565
	618,230,581	274,673,223
	₱35,497,876,059	₱19,430,220,871

**net of unamortized discount and other deferred credits*

Information on related party loans
As required under existing BSP rules and regulations, the Bank discloses loans and other credit accommodations granted to its DOSRI. These loans and other credit accommodations were made substantially on the same terms as with other individuals and businesses of comparable risks and were subject of prior Board approval and entailing BSP reportorial requirements.

Existing banking regulations also limit the total amount of credit exposure to each of the Bank's DOSRIs the total of their respective deposits and book value of their respective unencumbered deposits and, if any, book value of their respective paid-in capital contribution in the Bank. Provided, however, that unsecured loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees to each of the Bank's DOSRI shall not exceed thirty percent (30%). In the aggregate, the Bank's total credit exposure to all its DOSRIs should not exceed its net worth or 15.00% of its total loan portfolio, whichever is lower, with any unsecured portion thereof not exceeding the lower between 30.00% of the aggregate limit or of the total actual exposure. However, loans and other credit accommodations to DOSRIs that are secured by assets considered by the BSP as non-risk are exempt from these ceilings.

BSP MORB Sections 341 to 345 provide the rules and regulations governing credit exposures to DOSRI.

The following table shows information relating to the loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees classified as related party loans and DOSRI accounts under regulations existing prior to BSP Circular No. 423 and new DOSRI loans and other credit accommodations granted under said circular.

Information on related party loans as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025		2024	
	DOSRI Loans	**Related Party Loans (inclusive of DOSRI Loans)**	DOSRI Loans	Related Party Loans (inclusive of DOSRI Loans)
Total outstanding accounts	**–**	**–**	–	–
Percent of DOSRI/related party loans to total loan portfolio	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%
Percent of unsecured DOSRI/related party loans to total DOSRI/related party loans	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%
Percent of past due DOSRI/related party loans to total DOSRI/related party loans	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%
Percent of non-performing DOSRI/related party loans to total DOSRI/related party loans	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%

Aggregate amount of secured liabilities and assets pledged as security
As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there are no assets pledged as collateral for any of the Bank's liabilities.

Contingent Assets
The following pertains to the contingent assets held by the Bank as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
Items held as collateral/safekeeping	**98**	359

32. Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 15-2010

Presented below is the supplementary information which is required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) as mandated by RR No. 15-2010. These taxes and licenses information have to be disclosed as part of the notes to financial statements. This supplementary information is not a required disclosure under PFRS Accounting Standards

The Bank reported and/or paid the following types of taxes.

Taxes and Licenses

This includes all other taxes such as gross receipts tax, fringe benefit tax, license and permit fees, and documentary stamp tax for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Gross receipts tax	₱538,715,854
License and permit fees	34,681,156
Documentary stamp tax	14,544,840
Final withholding VAT	14,194,007
Real property tax	2,281,683
VAT on finance lease liabilities	1,273,271
Others	19,648,202
	₱625,339,013

Withholding Taxes

Details of remittances and balances as of December 31, 2025 of withholding taxes are as follows:

	Total Remittances	Balance
Withholding taxes on compensation	₱45,206,320	₱6,670,147
Final withholding taxes	221,501,379	27,555,390
Final withholding VAT	14,536,650	2,825,456
Expanded withholding taxes	13,947,153	1,942,967
	₱295,191,502	₱38,993,960

Tax Assessments and Cases

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank has received a Notice of Discrepancy from the BIR for the 2024 taxable year, but a Formal Assessment Notice has yet to be issued.