



COMPANY PROFILE

China Banking Corporation (China Bank), stock symbol CHIB, is the first privately-owned commercial bank in the Philippines, which catered initially to the needs of Chinese-Filipino businessmen. Established in 1920, it played a key role in post-World War II reconstruction and economic recovery through its support to businesses and entrepreneurs in critical industries. It was listed in the local stock exchange in 1927, became the first bank in Southeast Asia to process deposit accounts online in 1969, and acquired its universal banking license in 1991.

China Bank offers a complete range of deposit, lending, international, and investment products and services to corporate, commercial, and retail customers. It also provides capital raising, merger and acquisition, financial restructuring, debt and securities underwriting, and economic advisory services through its investment house, China Bank Capital Corporation (CBCC), and securities brokerage through China Bank Securities. It also offers bancassurance and insurance brokerage services through its subsidiaries Manulife China Bank Life Assurance Corporation (MCBL) and China Bank Insurance Brokers, Inc. (CIBI), respectively, and an array of banking of products and services for the retail and SME (small and medium enterprises) markets through its thrift bank subsidiary, China Bank Savings, Inc. (CBS).

With nearly a century of solid financials, strong commitment to personal, quality service, significant contribution to the country's financial landscape, and an enduring legacy of successful partnerships with generations of clients trusting the Bank with their wealth and future, China Bank remains one of the most respected, trusted, stable and profitable financial institutions in the country.

MISSION

We will be a leading provider of quality services consistently delivered to institutions, entrepreneurs, and individuals here and abroad, to meet their financial needs and exceed their rising expectations. We will be a primary catalyst in the creation of wealth for our customers. driven by a desire to help them succeed, through a highly motivated team of competent and empowered professionals, guided by in-depth knowledge of their needs and supported by leading-edge technology. We will maintain the highest ethical standards, sense of responsibility, and fairness with respect to our customers, employees, shareholders, and the communities we serve.

VISION

Drawing strength from our rich history, we will be the best, most admired, and innovative financial services institution, partnering with our customers, employees, and shareholders in wealth creation.

CORE VALUES

- Integrity
- High Performance Standards
- Commitment to Quality
- Customer Service Focus
- Concern for People
- Efficiency
- Resourcefulness / Initiative

SCALING GREATER HEIGHTS, ON A FIRM FOUNDATION

The mountain range in the cover represents the various layers of a strong foundation historically anchored upon core principles and timeless values that underpinned the strength of enduring partnerships over several generations. Upon closer scrutiny, the distinct ridges with the upward slope reflect the strategic initiatives in the last decade and recent years—strong business growth across key market segments and core businesses, impactful presence in capital markets, diversification of revenue streams for a more sustainable business model, leveraging upon rapid network expansion, enabled by robust technology platforms and efficient processes, and executed by a customer-centric organization of competent and empowered professionals—to ensure that China Bank continues to be relevant to its stakeholders and remain true to its mission to be a catalyst for wealth creation for its customers and partners.

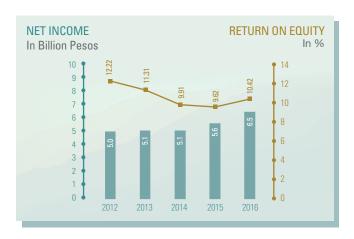
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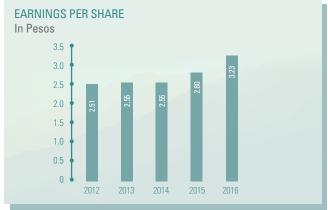
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PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

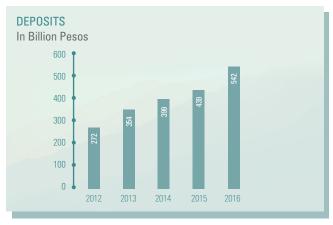
	2014	2015	2016
FOR THE YEAR (IN THOUSAND PESOS)			
Net Interest Income	14,088,747	15,085,184	16,694,195
Non-Interest Income	4,759,277	4,487,142	5,094,746
Operating Income	18,848,024	19,572,326	21,788,941
Provision for Impairment and Credit Losses	440,901	966,574	850,546
Operating Expenses	11,727,211	12,193,207	13,350,873
Net Income Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Bank	5,117,832	5,606,666	6,458,296
AT YEAR-END (IN THOUSAND PESOS)			
otal Resources	471,220,813	526,826,963	633,198,011
Loan Portfolio (Net)	290,418,730	309,761,777	386,827,300
nvestment Securities	59,026,895	71,209,973	98,982,422
Total Deposits	399,301,544	439,265,686	541,583,018
Stockholders' Equity	56,567,483	59,170,904	63,386,204
Number of Branches	470	517	541
Number of ATMs	661	740	805
Number of Employees	7,245	7,540	8,124
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (IN %)			
PROFITABILITY			
Return on Average Equity	9.91	9.62	10.42
Return on Average Assets	1.12	1.17	1.16
Net Interest Margin	3.30	3.37	3.20
Cost to Income Ratio	62.22	62.30	61.27
LIQUIDITY			
Liquid Assets to Total Assets	32.89	36.09	34.39
Loans to Deposit Ratio	72.73	70.52	71.43
ASSET QUALITY			
Non-Performing Loans (NPL) Ratio	2.24	2.53	1.86
NPL Cover	101.25	87.33	91.00
CAPITALIZATION			
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CET 1/Tier 1)	13.95	12.58	11.30
Capital Adequacy Ratio (Total CAR)	14.88	13.50	12.21
SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION			
MARKET VALUE			
Market Price Per Share (In Pesos)	40.291/	34.441/	38.00
Market Capitalization (In Thousand Pesos) /ALUATION	80,671,473	68,958,700	76,077,058
Earnings Per Share (In Pesos)	2.551/	2.801/	3.23
Price to Earnings Ratio (x)	15.74	12.30	11.76
Book Value Per Share (In Pesos)	28.251/	29.561/	31.66
Price to Book Ratio (x)	1.43	1.17	1.20
DIVIDENDS			
Cash Dividends Paid (In Thousand Pesos)	1,589,272	1,716,414	1,853,728
Cash Dividends Per Share (In Pesos)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Cash Payout Ratio (In %)	31.14	33.54	33.06
Cash Dividend Yield (In %)	2.28	2.57	2.72
Stock Dividends Paid (In Thousand Pesos)	1,271,428	1,373,142	1,482,993
Stock Dividends Per Share (In %)	8	8	8

 $^{^{\}mbox{\tiny 1/}}$ Restated to show the cumulative effects of stock dividends

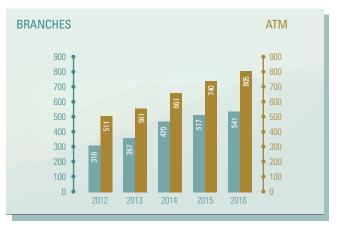












TO OUR STOCKHOLDERS AND FRIENDS,

In 2016, heightened political uncertainty and weaker domestic demand weighed down the global economy, which turned in its weakest performance since the 2008 financial crisis. We saw signs of a shift in trade and investment policies starting with the UK's vote to exit from the EU and the "America First" program of the Trump administration. Within the region, China's structural pivot towards a more inward-looking growth strategy anchored on encouraging domestic consumption and reducing reliance on exports was reflected in a more moderate but more sustainable GDP growth.

For the Philippines, the GDP growth of 6.8% was anchored on strong economic fundamentals buoyed by election spending, major investments in infrastructure and manufacturing output. Household spending remained a major component of domestic growth driven by robust remittances from overseas workers. Earnings from export of goods and services rose 9% partly from the growth in revenues from the business processing sectors and uptick in industrial demand. Meanwhile, the creation of two million jobs in 2016 helped bring down the unemployment rate to 5.5%. The rise in private sector capital formation, the implementation of PPP projects, and the acceleration of infrastructure spending

under the Duterte government – which augurs well for future growth and competitiveness were reflected in higher imports of capital goods and cut the current account surplus by 92% and brought the peso exchange rate to P49.81: U\$1.00 by yearend. Despite the rise in fuel prices and pump priming activities, average inflation rate rose to merely 1.8%.

Our banking system continued to operate in a highly challenging and competitive environment, defined by relatively more stringent regulatory standards in terms of capital adequacy, corporate governance, liquidity coverage, and institutional capability to absorb future shocks and cope with emerging threats, particularly in the area of cybersecurity. The Bangko Sentral pursued the liberalization of the banking system in the context of its eventual integration into the ASEAN banking system, which facilitated the entry of three foreign banks. The BSP introduced the interest rate corridor (IRC) last June to improve the transmission of monetary policy, specifically the management of the system's liquidity flows and rate setting mechanisms. The upward adjustment in the US policy rates and capital movements from emerging markets to quality US assets raised volatility in the regional money markets over the short term. The banking industry's assets and deposits expanded steadily by 13% and

Given the challenging business landscape, China Bank capitalized on opportunities to deepen relationships in the commercial and SME sectors, nurture the newer branches into profitability while continuing to expand the network, and establishing the business support infrastructure necessary to remain the bank of choice for our clients and secure our future success.

14%, respectively, even as excess system liquidity supported the strong growth in loans. Capital levels remained robust as the industry's average total CAR ratio of 16.15% exceeded the regulatory minimum.

Given the challenging business landscape, China Bank capitalized on opportunities to deepen relationships in the commercial and SME sectors, nurture the newer branches into profitability while continuing to expand the network, and establishing the business support infrastructure necessary to remain the bank of choice for our clients and secure our future success.

As a result of these broad-based initiatives, your Bank was able to grow net income by 15.32% to ₱6.46 billion, for a return on equity (ROE) of 10.42% and return to assets (ROA) of 1.16%. Total interest revenues grew 13.33% to ₱21.89 billion, with net interest income growing 10.67% to ₱16.69 billion. Non-interest revenues grew 13.54% to ₱5.09 billion, bolstered by the rise in trading gains to ₱918.09 million from ₱466.83 million due to favorable market conditions during the first three quarters of the year, complemented by growth in fees from service charges, bancassurance, remittances, investment banking commissions, trust fees, and gains from sale of foreclosed properties.

Total assets grew 20.19% to P633.20 billion for market share 4.7%, from 4.5% in the previous year. Gross loan portfolio grew

faster than industry by 24.19% to P393.74 billion, with significant growth across the business segments – corporate, middle market, and commercial – with a notable 26.50% growth in consumer loans. Investment securities portfolio grew 39.00% to P98.98 billion and accounted for 15.63% of assets, even as the portfolio mix was rebalanced to reduce sensitivity to market risk.

Total deposits grew 23.29% to ₱541.58 billion, of which 51.04% came from stable, low-cost deposits. China Bank returned to the peso market last November with its successful ₱9.59-billion offering of long-term negotiable certificates of time deposit (LTNCDs), the initial tranche of our ₱20-billion shelf offering. The proceeds of the LTNCD and the planned billion stock rights issuance in 2017 is expected to improve the stability and cost of our asset funding as we pursue our medium-term expansion plans.

Even with the significant growth in China Bank's loan portfolio, asset quality showed significant improvement as the absolute amount of NPLs declined, reflected in the decline in NPL ratio to a better-than-industry 1.86% from 2.53% of the previous year. Similarly, loan loss cover ratio improved to 91.00% from 87.33%, with the parent ratio improving from 123.07% to 153.10%. The improvement in the critical metrics of asset quality in part reflected the successful integration of Plantersbank into China Bank Savings and the subsequent clean up and strengthening



of the savings bank's balance sheet. Bolstered by the additional capital infusion of P2.5 billion, on top of its returning to a full-year profit of P233.53 million, CBS is now in a solid foundation to scale up on its consumer lending segment and focus into teachers' loans. CBS is now the fourth largest thrift bank in the country in assets (P81.25 billion), a network of 150 branches, and loan portfolio of P58.23 billion.

Fitch Ratings noted the faster growth in the bank's consumer portfolio as reflecting a growing risk appetite, but it took into consideration China Bank's history of conservative management, sound asset quality, ample funding & liquidity, and robust capitalization in upgrading our Long-Term Issuer Default Rating to 'BB+' and Viability Rating to 'bb+' with a Stable outlook. This upgrade was further affirmed in February 2017.

China Bank's presence in the capital markets was further strengthened with our investment house subsidiary, China Bank Capital Corporation (CBCC), generating a net income of P230 million in its first year of operations, as it actively participated in major loan syndications. Capturing the largest market share in retail bond issues earned CBCC recognition by The Asset Magazine (Hong Kong) in its Triple A Country Awards 2016 as the Best Domestic Bond House for the Philippines. The increase in CBCC's authorized capital from ₱500 million to ₱2 billion, with an additional capital infusion of P500 million, will enhance CBCC's capacity to handle the financial advisory, deal structuring, capital raising and asset securitization requirements of its growing clientele. Its acquisition of stock brokerage firm ATC Securities, to be renamed China Bank Securities Corporation, completes the platform to handle IPO and stock trading requirements, while the CBC Assets One (SPC), Inc., a special purpose company, will house its securitization deals.

The year marked the 10th anniversary of the fastest network expansion in China Bank's history, which we then dubbed as "the great leap forward". From 148 branches at the end of 2006, the China Bank group network ended the year with a combined footprint of 541 branches - of which 391 are in the parent bank and 150 in the savings bank subsidiary -- serving over 1.4 million customers. Indeed, China Bank Savings alone with 150 branches has more branches than China Bank 10 years before. While electronic channels and digital platforms will become the platforms for competition and customer service in the future, the expansion of the physical branch network in a fragmented archipelago remains a critical part of the effort to reach out to a growing population - 68% of whom still do not have bank accounts -- in an underbanked economy. The distribution network remains at the heart of our strategy to acquire customers, generate low cost funds, and deepen customer relationships by providing relevant products and services – a sustainable platform to improve cross sell ratios and generate fee revenues.

We foresee China Bank's distribution network expanding to 720 branches and over 1,000 ATMs by 2020, supporting the goal of doubling our customer base.

The rapidly growing distribution network is enabled by a highly robust and integrated core banking platform Finacle by Infosys, rolled out in August 2015 simultaneously in both China Bank and China Bank Savings and later in the Plantersbank branches. The core banking systems allows real-time access to deposit and loan balances 24/7, general ledger and management of credit facilities. The China Bank Online retail internet portal, was upgraded in July, also using e-Finacle by Infosys, to enable greater convenience, service options, and security of use for our clients.



As technology and information security remain key components of the Bank's transaction banking and client servicing strategies, China Bank was one of the first banks to adopt the EMV standard for its ATM & Credit Cards as well as its ATM network. We have made substantial investments in threat intelligence solutions to protect client transactions and ensure the security and continuity of banking operations. We also deployed touch screen ATMs with smart phone functionality last November at selected sites for a more user-friendly and convenient banking experience. More importantly, we laid the groundwork for our digital banking project to transform China Bank into a process efficient and technologically-driven business that integrates backroom processing, channel management, customer engagement, and branch redesign initiatives into a coherent banking roadmap.

For the fifth consecutive year, China Bank won PSE's Bell Award for Excellence in Corporate Governance which annually recognizes the top five publicly-listed companies that adhere to the highest measure of corporate governance – the only bank to be so honored from 2012 to 2016. Similar institutional awards were received such as Banking & Finance Firm of the Year by Finance Monthly (UK), Best Corporate Governance Bank by Global Banking & Finance Review (UK) and Best Bank Governance Philippines 2016 by Capital Finance International (UK). At the leadership level, Chairman Hans Sy was conferred the Asian Corporate Director Recognition Award by Corporate Governance Asia, while President & CEO Ricardo Chua was given the Asia Pacific Entrepreneurship Award (APEA) by Enterprise Asia.

These awards are a testament to the Bank's commitment to high standards of performance for our customers and shareholders, and to be a socially responsible institution. In light of this, the Bank's corporate social responsibility (CSR) policy was enhanced and approved in 2016, under the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) framework.

We have put in place a growing physical network, technology infrastructure and digital platforms as key pieces of a solid foundation for sustainable business growth. Leveraging upon this foundation, our P15 billion stock rights offering will provide the capital strength to sustain the momentum of our grown in all key segments, take advantage of opportunities in an emerging economy with strong fundamentals and great potential for growth while having the capacity to handle the challenges of a rapidly changing economy and competitive landscape.

At the heart of our growth strategy is the distinct China Bank culture and emphasis on our DNA as a relationship bank. As the China Bank family grows to over 8,000 officers & staff members, we must ensure that our unique "brand" based on work competency, entrepreneurial mindset and customer service

orientation remains in place. Hence, training and mentoring will figure prominently in our human resource strategy for the present and for the future, with our China Bank Academy developing inhouse & on-line training programs tailored for each department or function. However, employee development must eventually go beyond the training room - into the branch selling area, the trading floor, and even the actual client call – so the commitment to mold our future leaders must come from all levels in the Bank.

As we commend the China Bank officers and staff for a great year of results, we strongly exhort them to stay the course as we forge ahead towards our centennial anniversary in 2020. It is with great sadness that we mourn the passing of our independent director Mr. Dy Tiong in September, and with a deep sense of appreciation we acknowledge his invaluable contribution to China Bank.

We are pleased to welcome new members to the Management Team who will beef up the leadership ranks in key businesses and provide the expertise in new ones, drawing upon their wealth of experience to bring the Bank to a higher level of performance and continue our tradition to become the best partner for our clients.

On behalf of our colleagues on the Board, we thank our clients, shareholders, and employees for their support throughout the years, and we hope to be a cornerstone of their success as we move closer to our centennial year in 2020.

HANS T. SY

Chairman of the Board & the Executive Committee

GILBERT U. DEE Vice Chairman

RICARDO R. CHUA

President & Chief Executive Officer



LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH



Fitch Ratings upgraded China Bank's long-term IDR to BB+



China Bank Savings achieved full-year profitability



China Bank won Best Bond House – Domestic, Philippines at the Triple A Country awards

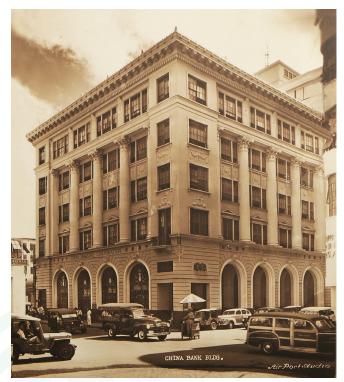


Fortified the organization with key talent acquisition



China Bank was awarded with its fifth Philippine Stock Exchange Bell award in a row







LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

The year 2016 saw China Bank celebrate its 96th anniversary replete with corporate milestones that made it another remarkable year.

The Bank maintained its focus on building a customer centric organization and building on the foundations for sustainability, as well as laying the groundwork to be able to compete in the digital banking sphere. Throughout the year, the Bank continued to expand its branch network, strengthen its manpower with highly skilled professionals, enhance its technological platforms, and enter into new business lines. This focus is anchored on three engines of growth: 1) Relationship Banking; 2) Financial Markets; and 3) Subsidiaries and affiliates.



CORPORATE MILESTONES

Fitch Ratings' upgrade to BB+

International credit rating agency Fitch Ratings has upgraded the Long-Term Issuer Default Rating of China Bank to 'BB+' from 'BB' and its Viability Ratings to 'bb+' from 'bb' with Stable outlook. This was later affirmed by Fitch in February 2017.

China Bank Savings' profitability and capital infusion

China Bank Savings, the thrift banking subsidiary of China Bank, turned around to profitability in 2016. The Parent Bank infused an additional P2.5 billion in capital to CBS to further boost business growth and accelerate its contribution to group profitability.

First full-year operations of China Bank Capital

Investment banking subsidiary China Bank Capital completed its maiden year of operations as market leader in retail bond issues. It garnered the biggest market share ahead of the big three investment houses in the country. It also won Best Bond House —Domestic, Philippines at the Triple A Country awards presented by Hong Kong-based journal, *The Asset*, and Best Bank for Domestic Debt Capital Markets Philippines from London-based publication *Global Banking & Finance Review*.

Strong organization with key talent acquisition

China Bank officers are reputed in the industry to be better skilled, dynamic, and willing to perform multi-tasking work. The service oriented culture is ingrained in the employees' systems, allowing the institution to thrive in the face of tough challenges.

Excellence in governance awards

China Bank won many awards on corporate governance in 2016, including an unprecedented fifth Philippine Stock Exchange Bell Award for Corporate Governance in a row. It is the highest honor bestowed by the institution to publicly listed companies that adhere to high standards of corporate governance. China Bank remains to be the only bank and the only listed company to have won five consecutive times. (For more of China Bank's awards, see page 68.)





FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

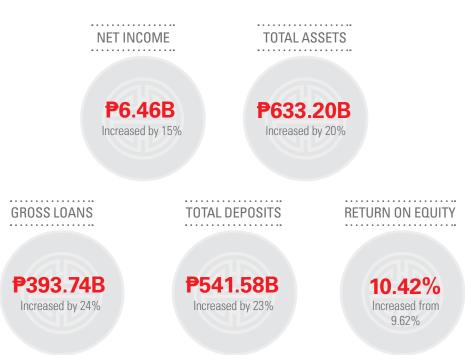
China Bank posted a 15% growth in net income to P6.46 billion in 2016, reflecting sustained growth in core businesses across all market segments. This translates to a return on equity of 10.42% and return on assets of 1.16%.

Net interest income grew 11% to P16.69 billion, driven by the 13% rise in interest revenue from loans to ₱17.89 billion. Fee-based revenues improved 14% to ₱5.09 billion, bolstered by trading gains of P918.09 million and robust growth in revenues from service charges and fees, trust fees and gains on sale of acquired assets. Operating expense growth was limited to 8% even with the continued expansion in distribution network and investments in people and technology to support the growth of new businesses.

Total assets grew 20% to ₱633.20 billion, as loans and deposits grew faster than industry. Gross loans rose 24% to P393.74 billion, led by the 27% growth in consumer loans. Total deposits rose 23% to P541.58 billion, with the 21% growth in low-cost CASA deposits to P276.42 billion reflecting the strength of the China Bank franchise boosted by deposit growth from new branches. CASA ratio stood at 51.04%, while loans-to-deposit ratio stood at 71.43%.

Total capital funds reached P63.39 billion, resulting in Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) at 11.30% and Total CAR 12.21%.

BALANCE SHEET HIGHLIGHTS



GROWING OUR BASE

Aligned with our core strategy to reach more markets and acquire new clients and partners, China Bank opened 39 branches in 2016-ending the year with a total network of 391 branches in strategic locations (541 including CBS branches). It also deployed 65 automated teller machines, bringing the total number of ATMs to 805, including those of CBS. We ended the year with 1.46 million customers.

OUR REACH



•	1.46N	
	CUSTOMERS	

TOTAL BRANCH **NETWORK**





China Bank

1.17M

391

652

6,155

295K

China Bank Savings

150

153

1,969



RELATIONSHIP BANKING

RETAIL / BRANCH BANKING

China Bank offers a complete range of deposit, lending, international, and investment banking products and services to corporate, commercial, and retail customers. Its commitment to cultivate stronger relationships and enduring partnerships with its clients has prompted China Bank to embark on a journey of rapid branch expansion, development of new market bases, and an image enhancement project to complement the organizational progress that was occurring within.

In the last decade, China Bank has been on an upward trajectory in key result areas. The organization is now almost four times bigger compared to 10 years ago. Its thrift banking arm China Bank Savings alone has 150 branches today, which is bigger than the Parent Bank China Bank 10 years ago with only 148 branches.

Through all this fast-paced development, China Bank remains committed to the same objectives of acquiring customers, deepening relationships, and striving to be the best bank for its clients while setting its sights on new goals: shifting its focus to a segmented strategy that maximizes presence and returns from our targeted markets, strengthening of balance sheet and improved profitability, capitalizing on process and technology upgrades to achieve operational efficiency, and creating an organization that adapts to change.

The Bank will continue to focus on marketing consumer products through cross-selling initiatives and promotions. Last but not least, in order to achieve maximum operational efficiency, the Bank will embark on its biggest project to date – to undergo digital transformation – which would enable the Bank to compete in the digital banking sphere.

China Bank is one of the first banks to comply with the BSP's directive to convert all ATM cards to EMV (Europay, Mastercard, and Visa) standard by end of year. EMV is the most recent advancement in automated banking to help combat fraud and protect its users' payment data. Other benefits include improved transaction security whether through ATM or point-of-sale terminal; added layers of protection as EMV addresses the threat of skimming or counterfeit fraud type, and assured adherence to international standards for card payments.

In July 2016, the Bank's personal online banking portal, China Bank Online, was upgraded to allow customers to transact online with greater ease and security. With the new platform, users experience a simpler way of managing their accounts and enjoy added security. Other benefits of the upgrade include being able to instantly view one's accounts and transaction history, apply for insurance coverage, use the built-in loan calculator, and personalize one's own homepage.

Also in 2016, in a first-in-country unveiling, China Bank introduced a new ATM user experience wherein the machine mimics the interface of a smartphone, resulting in a more interactive and user-friendly touch system and transactions that are shorter, faster, and like before, secure. This is set to transform the user interface landscape of self-service banking in the country and will be the de facto standard for all banks in the future.



RETAIL BANKING BUSINESS SEGMENT (L-R) Stephen Y. Tan, Clara C. Sy, Noemi L. Uy, Shirley C. Lee, Elizabeth C. Say, Manuel M. Te, Mandrake P. Medina, Madelyn V. Fontanilla, Danilo T. Sarita, Shirley G. K. Tan, and Henry D. Sia

CONSUMER BANKING

REAL ESTATE **VEHICLE** LOANS

REAL ESTATE AND VEHICLE LOANS

China Bank's real estate loans grew by 19% in 2016. The bulk of the growth came from the developer referred channel, which grew by a hefty 58%. This may be attributed to an improved market visibility with the group's active participation in events hosted by real estate associations and developers, housing fairs and open houses, and brokers' nights.

The collaboration of the Consumer Banking Group (CBG) with China Bank Capital Corporation, the Bank's investment house subsidiary, resulted in P1.69 billion worth of new loans to developers.

China Bank's vehicle loans portfolio grew by a significant 21%, with new loans growing by 26% backed by active branch referrals. China Bank branches consistently gave positive feedback on the service turnaround time.

Past due levels were kept within limits, and the basic principles of prudent credit underwriting were observed.



REMITTANCES

2016 was a banner year for China Bank's Remittance Business Division. Aside from marking its 10th year in the remittance business, it has reached a major milestone in terms of volume of transactions as it exceeded the US\$1 billion mark, placing it amongst the industry's major players. Business volume increased by 53% versus 2015 levels while transaction count increased by 33%. The Bank now enjoys 31% market share in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which is home to 1.2 million overseas Filipinos. The March 2016 trip to the Kingdom by EVP and COO William C. Whang, together with the heads of the Division, strengthened our relationships with key strategic partners in Saudi Arabia.

In terms of products and services, the main thrust of the Bank's remittance team is to encourage overseas Filipinos (both land-based and sea-based) and their beneficiaries to utilize and take advantage of the Overseas Kababayan Savings Account. In line with the BSP's vision for inclusion, this deposit account does not require initial deposit and maintaining balance, a perfect instrument for overseas Filipino families to start and manage their savings which they can use to invest or start a business.

Cash Pick-up, on the other hand, remains to be a preferred service given by China Bank's vast network of payout channels through its own branches as well as China Bank Savings, MLhuillier, Cebuana Lhuillier, Palawan Pawnshop, LBC, and SM Global Pinoy Centers.

China Bank remains compliant with the Anti-Money Laundering Act in the performance of the above-stated services.







47,000 ISSUED

₱4.58 **BILLINGS**

CREDIT CARDS

2016 marked the second year of the credit card issuing business of China Bank. The year ended with 47,000 issued cards and \$\text{P4.58}\$ billion in gross billings, up by 210% from 2015.

The increase in cards issued was supported by acquisition campaigns which focused mainly on branch clients. The "Free for Five" promo was launched in March, and the "Free for Life" promo in July. Both programs offered free annual fees for life as long as the approved cardholders are able to meet the spending requirements. At the same time, Branch Referral Programs (BRP) such as "Refer and Win a Trip to Singapore", "Ready, Take Charge for 600k", and "Thrice the Prize" were launched to support the new card acquisition campaign. The credit card division recognized and awarded the top branch performers for the year.

Card usage programs for the year focused on tactical themes. We started 2016 with a Chinese New Year promo wherein we partnered with various merchants such as AirAsia Philippines, EDSA Shangri-La, and Sincerity Café and Restaurant, to name a few. For Valentine's Day and Mother's Day, Miladay and Island Rose offered special discounts to China Bank MasterCard cardholders. Another big promotion was the Mid-Autumn Festival Raffle wherein three lucky cardholders won a Prada, Gucci, or Balenciaga bag.

The major usage campaign for 2016 was the "Priceless Las Vegas" raffle promo which was launched in October 2016. Every \$\mathbb{P}2,000\$ single receipt purchase or charge gave the cardholder one raffle entry for a chance to win a trip to Las Vegas for two.

Other usage highlights include the 0% installment programs with SM, Lazada 11.11 Online Revolution, Zalora 12.12 Online Fever, and Platinum and World MasterCard exclusives with Jewelmer and Fairmont Makati.

In 2017, the credit card division aims to offer more benefits to its growing number of cardholders by offering a more robust and inclusive set of programs.

LENDING

INSTITUTIONAL / CORPORATE BANKING

China Bank continued to reinforce its presence in the corporate market in 2016 with major accounts ranging from expanding business segments, such as power and utility, PPP projects, telecommunications, mining, and logistics. It forged ahead with its service to corporate clients through its cash management businesses, and defended its market share for small-and-medium scale enterprises (SMEs), as well as the middle market and commercial ones by addressing their funding requirements. The Institutional Banking Group sought for opportunities for long-term financing, and pursued point-of-sale terminal cash-out services and corporate auto-debit arrangements with several banking partners.

CASH MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The year 2016 was a successful year for Cash Management Services Division (CMSD) as the team completed several milestone projects and achievements for China Bank. CMSD achieved its goals of CASA deposits and the resources attributable to CMSD initiatives.

In September, CMSD and power company Meralco sealed a new partnership for an Auto Debit Arrangement, which allows corporate customers to pay their Meralco bills with a facility designed to automate and streamline the manual processing, consolidation, and fulfillment of bills. In the same month, another Auto Debit Arrangement deal was closed—this time with SM Development Corporation (SMDC)—which allows SMDC unit buyers to conveniently pay their monthly amortizations via debit from their enrolled China Bank account. Currently, this is available only to China Bank employees, but SMDC plans to expand this facility to all their customers by 2017.

In December, CMSD and Universal Storefront Services Corporation (USSC) implemented a facility called POS Cash Out, allowing all ATM account holders of BancNet-member banks to withdraw cash through point-of-sale devices located USSC branches.

INSTITUTIONAL BANKING GROUP (Standing L - R) Luis M. Afable,
Layne Y. Arpon, Gerard Majella
T. Dee, Victor O. Martinez,
Christopher P. Chua, and Betty L. Biunas
(Seated) Lilian Yu, Domingo P. Dayro,
and Cristina F. Gotuaco







CMSD is about to implement the new-generation internet banking platform for the business clients of China Bank, which will provide corporate customers with increased processing capability, more intuitive user experience, and a refreshing new layout. Included in this project are three major innovations: a mobile app that can be used for approving transactions, a second factor authentication for a more secure environment, and an invoice management module which allows a community of buyers and sellers to settle and reconcile invoices online.

In September 2016, CMSD was awarded by the Social Security System (SSS) as Best Collecting Partner Bank, a distinction that is awarded to financial institutions with the highest collections, the biggest volume of transactions, and the widest coverage for the year. In 2016, China Bank has garnered a total collection volume of ₱3.88 billion for the SSS.



FINANCIAL MARKETS

CHINA BANK CAPITAL CORPORATION AND CHINA BANK SECURITIES CORPORATION*

China Bank Capital Corporation, the wholly-owned investment house of China Bank, completed its maiden year of operations in 2016 and established two new subsidiaries: a stock brokerage house and a special purpose corporation. It reported a performance revenue of \$\text{P385.24}\$ million for full-year 2016.

The stock brokerage house, which will be named China Bank Securities Corporation, enables China Bank Capital to do Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) and list these IPO shares in the Philippine Stock Exchange. The China Bank Group's clients will also gain access to stock brokerage services for their equities-related transactions.

The special purpose corporation known as CBC Assets One (SPC), Inc. will be utilized as a vehicle to hold the assets for the securitization transactions of China Bank Capital. Early in 2016, China Bank Capital was mandated by listed property developer 8990 Holdings, Inc. to be the Arranger and Lead Underwriter for the P5 billion securitization of Contract To Sell (CTS) receivables of its various subsidiaries – which, when completed, will be the largest securitization transaction in the country. The receivables will be purchased by CBC Assets One (SPC) Inc., and repackaged into fixed-income securities. This is an innovative approach by China Bank Capital to address the financing requirements of the low-cost housing industry. The addition of these two new subsidiaries to China Bank Capital's portfolio rounds out its offerings and helps improve its capabilities on the capital origination side.

The investment house participated in numerous landmark transactions in 2016, most notably as Sole Issue Manager, Sole Bookrunner, and Joint Lead Underwriter for the P7 billion Fixed Retail Bonds issued by Ayala Land, Inc. as well as being mandated Lead Arranger and Bookrunner for the Cebu Pacific P3.99 billion Term Loan Facility.

CHINA BANK CAPITAL
CORPORATION AND
CHINA BANK SECURITIES
CORPORATION
(L-R) Ryan Martin L. Tapia,
Charles A. Gamo,
Manolo C. San Diego,
and Peter M. Mutuc





*Currently known as ATC Securities Inc. pending SEC approval of change of name.





To cap a positively eventful year, China Bank Capital was hailed "Best Bond House-Domestic" at the Triple A Country Awards presented by regional journal The Asset, and "Best Bank for Domestic Debt Capital Markets" by London-based publication Global Banking & Finance Review. These awards are fully supported by actual performance: its third quarter report to the Board of Directors noted that for the period January-September 2016, China Bank Capital generated the largest volume of retail bond issues (public debt instruments) with P16.77 billion from the most number of issues (7). As a result, China Bank Capital garnered the largest market share with 27.94%, ahead of the big three investment houses with market shares of 18.3%, 16.7% and 13.9%.

With this performance, we are able to demonstrate China Bank's institutional capability: a good organization staffed by competent and knowledgeable professionals that do more for our corporate and business clients (origination side) and our depositor/investor base (distribution side).

For our business and corporate clients, China Bank is a full-service partner with the competence to advise them on how to enable business growth with the right mix of loans, bonds and equity, in a manner that reflects how well we understand their businesses, their unique circumstances, the challenges they face and the opportunities they can utilize. We are fully able to support our customers with a wider range of services, from sound advise to a complete set of financing services.

To our depositors, this means being able to generate a wider variety of investment instruments that we can make available to our customers to diversify their investment portfolios without having to rely on other banks or investment houses.



WEALTH MANAGEMENT

In 2016, our team of seasoned and dedicated Relationship Managers continued to give our affluent customers a more rewarding preferred banking experience. With the success of last year's strategies and management systems, our internal units have been able to better support our expanded services. This leverage has allowed us to reinforce the business model with more robust product platforms and more efficient processes.

Our client-centric approach such as providing "on call" relationship managers and adopting an open-architecture banking platform continue to bolster our Wealth Management Group (WMG), allowing them to improve on their well-established personalized service programs, and continue delivering the best-in-class banking solutions in tandem with China Bank's products to optimize each customer's portfolio.

This year's positive outlook gained much from China Bank's SOPRA Wealth Management System—a client management platform initiated in the previous year that introduced enhanced processes tailored to be more responsive to our clients' needs. Our private bankers also leveraged on investment banking as well as external counterparties to provide vastly improved product solutions.

As part of our efforts to reach out to more wealth management clients, we expanded our regional presence since the previous year, including the establishment of a new wealth management center in Bacolod and the expansion of our Alabang Cluster's coverage to include Batangas.



WEALTH MANAGEMENT (L-R) Angela D. Cruz and Cesaré Edwin M. Garcia



TREASURY

The year saw the Treasury Group undergo a major change in its organizational structure alongside the entry of several key officers to lead the trading and sales units. The changes were aligned with the Group's renewed focus on the distribution desks to tap a broader and growing market for securities and investments. To achieve this goal, the various sales desks covering fixed-income securities and foreign exchange – catering to both retail and institutional clients – were consolidated under a single sales cluster complete with its own middle office and brokerage units. The addition of these support units will serve to ensure smooth day-to-day operations by unburdening the frontline personnel with operational concerns while also complying with regulatory requirements.

The Group continued to play an active role in the fixed income market, participating in almost all of the major private and government bond issuances through aggressive origination efforts of the Bank's investment house subsidiary. Apart from corporate bonds issued by the country's top corporations, the unit was also one of six selling agents of the P100 billion 25-year retail treasury bonds (RTB 10-5) issued by the Bureau of Treasury during the third quarter of 2016. Given stepped-up trading activities in the primary and secondary markets, the Group was recognized as one of the top performing Government Securities Eligible Dealers (GSED) by the Bureau of Treasury and by the Philippine Dealing System in terms of brokering and sales activities which ranked it as number 9th and 5th respectively in 2016.

To keep pace with the growing need for financial instruments, the group likewise expanded the list of accredited counterparties and allowable investment outlets, including the review and increase in counterparty lines and limits.

Meanwhile, the implementation of the new treasury platform using Calypso will be fully operational by the second quarter of 2017. The new system which covers front, middle and back end is expected to support the growing treasury operations, enhance trading capabilities, and improve flexibility and speed to adapt to regulatory changes and new business trends.

TREASURY GROUP (L-R) Jerry Ron T. Hao, Cristina C. Hernandez, Marisol M. Teodoro, Cristina P. Arceo, and Filemon Cecilio A. Cabungcal



Overall, the Treasury Group remained as a major contributor to the Bank's bottom line and is expected to continue to do so with the implementation of vital structural changes and revitalized sales and distribution efforts.

TRUST AND ASSET MANAGEMENT

The China Bank Trust and Asset Management Group is one of the leaders in the country today, with Assets Under Management (AUM) growing by 30% to ₱102.73 billion, one of the highest growths recorded in the industry. We ended 2016 ranked fourth* in terms of AUM among privately-owned local banks—two notches higher than last year.

The Trust Group continues to provide customized solutions to meet our clients' unique financial needs through a full set of Unit Investment Trust Funds (UITFs), investment management service, and corporate trust services.

We remain committed to our disciplined investment processes to ensure optimal performance of our UITFs. In 2016, our funds have consistently performed in the upper quartile of their respective categories. In fact, our Dollar Fund was awarded Best Managed Fund of the Year for the USD Long Term Bond Fund category by the CFA Society Philippines.

ALIMA /: L'III: DI D)	CHINA BANK FUNDS	RANKING
AUM (in billion PhP)	Short-Term	1 out of 28
2016 103B	Intermediate Fixed Income	1 out of 9
2015 79B	Equity	1 out of 28
	Dollar	1 out of 8



TRUST & ASSET MANAGEMENT GROUP (L-R) Norman del Carmen, Carina L. Yandoc, and Gemma B. Deladia

*Source: UITF.com.ph



Business Operations

The Bank's Business Operations Group is comprised of Loans and Discounts, International Banking, Remittance Operations, and Treasury Operations that provide the operations and documentation support for the Relationship Banking and Financial Markets segments. This Group focuses on the consistent and timely delivery of services based on established service level standards that were designed to enhance the Bank's transaction turnaround times, process efficiency and cost competitiveness. The revenue generating segments also rely on the Business Operations Groups in achieving their customer retention and profitability targets.

Corporate Support

The Bank's Corporate Support Group is comprised of Information Technology, Credit Management, Human Resources, Legal and Collection, Alternative Channels and Administrative Division. This group manages the Bank's substantial investments in IT infrastructure for service efficiency and central customer database, credit support, employee development, organization development, legal efficiency, and logistics. The Bank expects to capitalize on its shared platform of support services across its business groups and units to sustain competitiveness and profitability.

The Bank also provides a wide range of other services through its Financial Management, Risk Management, Office of the Corporate Secretary, Compliance, Audit, Information Security, Security Office, and Investor and Corporate Relations.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT GROUPS (L-R) Belenette C. Tan, Richard S. Borja, Dorothy T. Maceda, Virginia Y. Uy, Wilfredo L. Sy, Ma. Luz B. Favis, Marie Carolina L. Chua, Melissa F. Corpus, Francisco Eduardo A. Sarmiento







SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES

CHINA BANK SAVINGS, INC.

China Bank Savings (CBS) concludes its ninth year by achieving a turnaround to become a profitable thrift bank arm of the China Bank Group. The business has sustained a momentum of growth and created a new market for China Bank.

CBS is now the country's fourth largest thrift bank given an asset size of ₱81 billion, 9% higher year-on-year. The savings bank ranked fourth and fifth in terms of deposits and net loans which expanded by 8% to ₱72 billion and 14% to ₱58 billion, respectively. The increase in capital of ₱2.5 billion will support the expansion of CBS into new market segments.

By providing wealth-building, innovative products and services to the broad Consumer and Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) market, CBS contributes to financial inclusiveness and improving the quality of life of clients and the communities where the Bank operates. The year 2016 saw the rapid advance of Department of Education Loan operations allowing CBS to tap a potential market of over 300,000 public school teachers and DepEd personnel in five regions, including SOCCSKSARGEN in Mindanao.





The Bank's successful partnership with Manulife China Bank Life Assurance Corporation (MCBLife) resulted in significant fee income from bancassurance sales. The Bank continues to evolve its service menu to distribute sachet-type insurance products for short to long-term needs—from protection, health cover and retirement to investments with a life insurance component.

CBS aims to grow its brick-and-mortar presence in locations accessible to people in the community, including supermarkets and community malls, and through secure and convenient electronic, mobile and online banking channels. The Bank ended the year with 150 branches. It focused on expanding to new areas and consolidating branches in the provinces to effectively service its chosen markets.

CBS launched new promos and products like exclusive Affordabundle and Buyout Promo offers for DepEd Loan clients, ROPAnalo promo to push disposal of acquired assets, LENDR online consumer finance platform, and EMV cards. It is also presently migrating to the new Finacle Core Banking Solution (FCBS) to improve processes and customer experience.

CBS launched its Social Media Engagement initiative on Facebook to reach out to the highly-engaged, mobile-first market segment. The campaign aimed to boost consumer confidence in our brand, encourage foot traffic to brick-and-mortar branches and drum up interest in deposit and consumer offers like CBS home and auto loans. The initiative is attributed to having increased the number of likes on the CBS Facebook page by 800% within one month of the February 2016 launch.

CHINA BANK SAVINGS, INC. (Standing L-R) Jose F. Acetre, Maria Teresita R. Dean, Jan Nikolai M. Lim, Lani D. Larion, Adonis C. Yap, Maria Lilibeth C. Paradero, Luis Bernardo F. Puhawan and James Christian T. Dee. (Seated) Sonia B. Ostrea and Neliza Ma. R. Oñate







MANULIFE CHINA BANK LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION (MCBLife)

Manulife China Bank Life Assurance Corporation (MCBLife) is the bancassurance affiliate of China Bank, which was formed when the Bank entered into a strategic partnership with Manulife Philippines in 2007. This gave our clients direct access to innovative financial solutions and products that can help them achieve protection and financial growth. In 2014, China Bank raised its equity stake in MCBLife to 40%.

For 2016, MCBLife posted the highest growth at 48% versus its competitors. In terms of groups of companies, Manulife + MCBLife ranks third in premium income ranking, next only to Philam Life + BPI PhiLAC and Sun Life + Sun Life Grepa.

In 2016, MCBLife made life insurance more affordable with the launch of SURESecure, a product available in China Bank Savings branches that provides life insurance coverage for one year for an annual premium of P299. Benefits include coverage worth P10,000 in the event of death of total or permanent disability, and P30,000 in the event of accidental death and dismemberment. Individuals between 18 and 60 years can avail of SURESecure and are eligible for life insurance coverage without having to go through a medical examination. The product can also be purchased as a gift to loved ones.



CHINABANK INSURANCE BROKERS, INC. AND MANULIFE CHINA BANK LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION (L-R) Julieta P. Guanlao and Regina Karla F. Libatique 2016 also saw MCBLife start a partnership with actor Richard Yap as its brand ambassador. A respected actor, successful family man, and devoted family man, he is the embodiment of many of MCBLife customers' aspirations. Apart from being an actor, he is also a serial entrepreneur with several restaurants and a pet grooming shop under his name. He was also brand ambassador of Manulife Philippines for three years.

CHINABANK INSURANCE BROKERS, INC.

Established in 1998 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of China Bank providing direct insurance broking for retail and corporate customers, Chinabank Insurance Brokers increase in profit margin to 41% for 2016. It continued to lay the groundwork for its growth, including redistribution of insurance portfolio among preferred insurance companies, systems and manpower development, and strengthened branches in Cebu, Davao, and South Luzon. It also added two new departments to its structure which are now fully operational: the Business Development department and the Operations department. Its current projects include a systems upgrade to be able to improve customer service and operational efficiency.

CHINA BANK PROPERTIES AND COMPUTER CENTER, INC.

CBC Properties and Computer Center, Inc. (PCCI) manages the Bank's electronic banking and e-commerce requirements, including sourcing, developing and maintaining software and hardware, financial systems, access devices and networks to foster the safety and soundness of China Bank's technology infrastructure and keep its processing capabilities in top shape.



CHINA BANK PROPERTIES AND COMPUTER CENTER, INC. (Standing L-R) Augusto P. Samonte, and Phillip M. Tan (Seated) Editha N. Young



















SUSTAINABLE BANKING

China Bank for the last 96 years of its journey served as a partner in the wealth creation of its customers while helping the nation as well in building a strong and sustainable banking industry.

As China Bank seeks to create a more adaptive banking landscape for its customers that generate shareholder's value while protecting the stakeholders, we are utilizing a sustainable reporting model taking the ESG framework as a guide.

Towards this commitment, we seek to highlight in this report our key performance indicators on environmental and social activities and our good governance policies and practices.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, AND GOVERNANCE

Our focus on ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) is anchored on the fundamentals and guiding principles of the Bank where China Bank commits itself to responsive, principled banking and good corporate governance that will create value to its shareholders and uphold positive transformation among its various stakeholders, through a comprehensive approach to corporate social responsibility and environmental awareness that is consistent with its core values, mission and vision statement.

China Bank is one of the first companies in the country—spearheaded by SM Investments, Inc. (SMIC), the holding company of the SM conglomerate—to adopt the ESG consciousness in our business operations. SMIC prepared and published a consolidated ESG Report in January 2016, which gave an account of the business model and practices of the various companies under the SM Group, that create value for all its stakeholders, focusing on key areas: environmental sustainability, social impact and governance. The framework is modeled from highly sustainable companies worldwide that have begun to embrace this paradigm, and we believe that the rest of the country will follow suit in our thrust to conduct a business that is holistically beneficial to all our stakeholders.

The Bank integrates social, environmental, and governance practices into its day-to-day business activities to maintain a balance between its business interests and its stakeholders' welfare. China Bank has been promoting financial inclusion, sustainable finance, environmental protection, and social development, and continues to engage its employees and partners with customers, various community groups, and charitable organizations to support causes that serve the interests and the needs of society as a whole, and help provide solutions to economic, social, and environmental challenges.

China Bank values partnerships by engaging or involving itself in various industry and cause-oriented associations such as Banking Association of the Philippines, Bankers' Institute of the Philippines, CFA Society Philippines, Financial Executives Institute of the Philippines, Philippine Association of National Advertisers, Trust Officers Association of the Philippines, and United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) - ARISE.

Human Resources

China Bank has always prided itself for its genuine concern for people. While we place the utmost importance on customer and client service, we give the same degree of care and support to our staff and employees. As one of the key drivers in increasing our shareholder value, we ensure that our employment policies and employee support systems are held to the highest of standards, supported by the best practices in the human resources industry. Aside from adopting efficient and thorough recruitment processes, inclusive development opportunities, and focused retention programs, we strive to create a harmonious work environment to maximize the potential of our employees. With China Bank's dedication to its personnel, it establishes a measure of prestige befitting an employer that the country's finest professionals would be proud to serve.

To effectively support the Bank's rapid business growth, capital ventures, and branch expansion, the China Bank group hired 1,939 employees, closing the year 2016 with a total of an 8,124-strong workforce group-wide. They represent some of the best and most talented young professionals in the industry, bringing with them diverse skill sets and fresh new perspectives. Together, they are the pioneers that will set the pace for the Bank's continued growth.

RECRUITMENT

Our recruitment policies ensure that the individuals we tap are both highly capable and show great promise to become even better professionals. Our hiring process selects candidates of the highest caliber who meet with stringent qualification requirements. Current employees are also offered the chance to apply for vacant positions. In this way, we practice an equal opportunity hiring system that considers the most qualified applicants regardless of origin. Employment and appointment of officer level employees are subject to strict compliance with policies, rules and regulations set by the BSP. Furthermore, the Bank ensures that employees are placed properly through target selection, competency-based training, development, and succession planning.

COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS

China Bank greatly values its employees and ensures that they are well-provided for, most prominently with competitive compensation packages. Our salary range complies with industry standards, while also considering an employee's responsibilities, experience, and performance. We have institutionalized generous reward systems designed to encourage employees to perform above and beyond expectations. An employee's level in the organization is determined by the Job Grade (for rank and file employees) or Corporate Rank (for officers) identified with their position, which is the basis of compensation and benefits relative to the banking industry. The position title of an employee defines the general description of their function (e.g. Customer Relations Assistant, Branch Head) while the Job Grade and Corporate Rank determine the hierarchy in terms of pay and benefits (e.g. Manager, Senior Manager, Assistant Vice President).

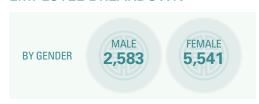
The Human Resources Division (HRD) regularly reviews its salary administration programs and proposes salary range adjustments that align with current industry standards, subject to Board approval. Opportunities for pay increases coincide with the Bank's performance during the year. Promotions, merit increases, profit sharing, and performance bonuses are dependent on the individual employees' performance rating and contributions to the Bank.

On top of salary, our remuneration package includes fringe benefits including medical, dental, and hospitalization programs, car plan (for officers), financial assistance programs (e.g. housing, car, appliance, and personal loans), employee retirement plan, leave privileges (vacation leave, sick leave, maternity/paternity leave, study leave, and other leaves mandated by law), group life and accident insurance coverage, rice subsidy, meal and travel allowances, and bank uniforms.

The inclusive and comprehensive scope of our compensation packages embodies our wider agenda of nurturing and empowering promising talent and creating an environment that fosters long-term professional relationships based on industry-approved labor practices. The bank also engages in Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBA) with union members, negotiating fair policies for the benefit of our employees. It provides for wage increases, higher insurance coverage, improvements in medical allowance, and a contract signing bonus for all rank and file employees nationwide. China Bank has already had 24 successful CBAs in its 96-year history, and China Bank Savings has had its first CBA last 2015.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, AND GOVERNANCE

EMPLOYEE BREAKDOWN





BY GROUP

China Bank Capital Corp.	21
CBC Insurance Brokers, Inc.	69
CBC Property & Comp Ctr., Inc.	165
China Banking Corp.	5900
China Bank Savings, Inc	1969

EMPLOYEE BREAKDOWN BY GEOGRAPHIC ASSIGNMENT

NCR	5,173
Luzon (Non-NCR)	1,651
Visayas	835
Mindanao	465

EMPLOYEE BREAKDOWN BY RANK

Rank and File	5,356
Junior Officers	2,493
Senior Officers	275

TRAINING

China Bank is committed to developing the potential of its employees and offering them opportunities to advance in their careers. Our diverse and thorough training programs are designed to equip our officers and staff with the skills and competencies they need to meet and exceed our strategic objectives—preparing them for higher responsibilities and to adapt to changes in the business environment, banking regulations, and new technology, methods, and procedures.

These Employee Development Programs have been formulated to provide focused, relevant, and timely content that will nurture and fortify the skills and knowledge they need as they fulfill their tasks and duties.

Supervisory Development Program
Management Trainees
Technical Staff Development Program
Branch Heads Training Program
Junior Executive Development Program
Area Heads Development Program

The Bank likewise invests heavily on job-specific training for its employees to ensure employees are equipped with the right competencies to perform their roles effectively. This includes both Technical and Behavioral Skills.

Professional training and development programs are offered through both in-house and company-sponsored external training courses. These courses are designed to have direct relevance to the trainees' duties and functions, or else prepare them for a specific new function.

We also offer a Tuition Refund Program for Graduate Studies, where employees can pursue Masters in Business Administration, Finance, Banking, Economics, Statistics, Computer Science, Business Management, and other courses related to banking and investments, with the financial support of the Bank. As a China Bank scholar, an employee must maintain passing grades, at the same time, a performance rating of "Good" at work.

	Programs Conducted	Participants
Officer Training	134	2863
Staff Training	256	7150
New Programs/courses	202	3704
External	280	486
Tuition Refund Program		8
Total	917	15585*

*Total attendance is more than number of employees as employees participate in several courses during the year. Total training hours: 193,163.14

REWARDS AND RECOGNITION

Our Rewards and Recognition program acknowledges high-performing employees and fosters a positive and productive working environment where they are encouraged to constantly strive for excellence. Deserving employees are given promotions and those who perform above and beyond the call of duty or those with outstanding achievements are given awards. During our regular Retail Banking Business National Convention, top performing branches and branch managers are honoured for their exemplary performance in different categories.

Employee loyalty and dedication are also duly rewarded. Service awards are given at every China Bank anniversary celebration to employees who have rendered service of 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35 years.

Rewards & Recognition Program Awards

- · Model Employee of the Year
- Quick Win Award
- · Breakthrough Idea Award
- · Top Sales and Marketing Award
- · Project of the Year
- Product of the Year
- Special Meritorious Circumstances Award
- Special Citation Award
- Critical Project Completion Award

RBB National Convention Awards

- · Branch of the Year
- Top CASA (Checking & Savings Account) Contributors
- Top Sales Associates
- Top Performers / Referrors (for Bancassurance, Consumer Banking Group, Cash Management, Insurance, Private Banking Group, Treasury Group, and Trust Group

WORK-LIFE BALANCE

At China Bank, we recognize the need for our employees to maintain a holistic approach to their lifestyle, both in and out of work. We believe that a productive and motivated workforce requires ample opportunities to exercise and pursue their non-professional and recreational interests and to have enough chances for rest and relaxation. To this end, we have implemented a diverse work-life balance program for our employees.

Outside of the workplace, we provide our employees with activities that strengthen camaraderie and promote community participation and personal growth. In 2016, many employees participated in company-sponsored sports activities like bowling and basketball, other forms of recreation, as well as workshops and programs that addressed employees' health and wellness.

The Bank has several programs designed to uplift the "total person" in employees. These programs give employees avenues to learn other skills outside of their profession. This includes livelihood-related programs, sports and recreational programs, educational programs and scholarships, and social and spiritual activities.

Work-life Balance

- · Cooking, baking
- Music
- Dancing
- Various hobbies

Sports

- Basketball
- Volleyball
- Bowling
- Badminton

Social Clubs

- Running
- Photography

Spiritual

- Masses
- Bible studies

Outreach Programs Financial Literacy (Orientation)

Managing Your Finances (during Orientation for New Employees)

Our office hours are from 8.30 am to 5.30 pm, with a one-hour lunch break. Employees report to work five days a week.

They are entitled to various types of leaves as mandated by law and enjoy breaks during the declared public holidays of the Philippines.



EMPLOYEE COMMUNICATIONS

The Bank's administration constantly maintains a good relationship with its employees to ensure that both of their objectives remain aligned with the Bank's goals while simultaneously addressing their concerns. We offer our employees a safe and supportive work environment where everyone is granted their right to be respected and heard, and treated equally and fairly. Any concerns, opinions and suggestions are promptly noted and duly acted upon. The Bank implements policies, resources and mechanisms to efficiently manage and resolve employee grievances and appeals, process employee feedback, adjudicate disciplinary cases and to promote a better understanding of and adherence to China Bank's operational policies and procedures, Code of Ethics, as well as the relevant laws and BSP rules and regulations.

News and information about company developments, employee movements, as well as events, promos and messages from company officials are featured and coursed through to employees in the Bank's official newsletter called NewsTeller. The publication is released every two months and is distributed to all branches. China Bank Savings likewise produces the CBS NewsTeller, which focuses on CBS-related events and developments.

With its integrated slate of Communication Programs, employees are given an inviting and open avenue to express and relay their experiences, suggestions, and feedback.

- Sharepoint Café: Used to generate ideas, solutions and action plans that can address possible concerns or issues encountered by officers of the Bank. It also aims to build rapport among CBC officers and increase their commitment and pride in the Bank.
- Third Phase Interview: A follow-up mechanism to monitor the extent of adjustment of new employees on their third month with the Bank. It focuses on the nature of work being handled, training received, relationships with peers and superiors, clarifications concerning bank policies, existing procedures in handling work, and problems at work, if any.
- Organizational Health Check: an Organization Development intervention which aims to ensure engagement and commitment among employees. It involves questionnaires and one-one-one interviews with employees of target group.
- Team Effectiveness Program: A program that uses a Needs Assessment Questionnaire to identify strengths and improvement areas of a group to achieve team effectiveness for better performance.
- Voice Avenue: A retention tool in assessing an employee's current disposition and perception about his/her job and the organization. It Identifies what makes employees stay and what keeps them engaged after a certain period of time, and determines what can prevent future resignations.

EMPLOYEE SAFETY AND HEALTH

China Bank employs its own Safety and Health Policy to safeguard our employees against injury, sickness or death, and to ensure that the workplace retains a certain standard of safety, security, and health to promote productivity. This policy is supported by the Corporate Safety and Health Committee (CSHC) and the Unit Safety and Health Committee (USHC).

The CSHC is our central planning and policy-making group in all matters regarding safety and health, including the timely updating and revision of China Bank's emergency procedures and evacuation plans in case of fire or other hazardous incidents. Meanwhile, the USHC is chiefly involved with directing our accident prevention efforts, including annual fire and earthquake drills, and spreading awareness about emergency escape routes, in accordance with the prescribed Bank safety and health programs and pertinent government regulations. Each USHC has its own Red Cross-certified first aider who is duly trained in Adult CPR and Office First Aid to ensure prompt and proper response in case of any office emergencies.

To ensure and strengthen Bank-wide implementation and observance of Occupational Safety and Health Standards, each branch or department has its own USHC. In case of disasters, the CSHC and the USHC will coordinate with our Operational Risk Department for disaster contingency planning and the mobilization of the Crisis Management Team.

Our Makati headquarters houses a well-stocked clinic staffed by both a registered nurse and a doctor that employees can consult with regarding their health concerns. There are also on-duty nurses in our offices in Philcom Building, VGP Center, Binondo Center, and Cebu Business Park. The medical team also provides guidance and supervision on occupational health. First aid kits are available in all branches. Health and safety bulletins are regularly disseminated to our employees through email and the Bank's Intranet, covering topics such as accident prevention and work-related sickness prevention.



EMPLOYEE WELFARE

We have employee welfare programs in place as carried out by our HRD, such as seminars to develop other skills sets or livelihood training. In September 2016, HRD conducted a series of free livelihood workshops called "Go Entre Pinoy" where a professional cook taught a tocino and longganisa-making class to the Bank's drivers, messengers, janitorial, maintenance and catering staff, and even their relatives.



The Bank also regularly conducts fire and earthquake safety drills among its employees to make sure that they are equipped with the knowledge on how to keep safe in the event that a disaster strikes.

In 2016, HRD introduced a series of non-work-related workshops whose aim is to provide a venue for employees to de-stress. Aptly called "Work-life Balance Seminars," these half-day activities are usually done on Saturdays and introduce China Bankers to a wide range of hobbies and interests such as dancing, soap-making, calligraphy, and even self-defense. Professionals in their respective fields are invited to be the resource people for each workshop, ensuring that employees learn new skills and pastimes only from the best.

As a testament to our commitment to prioritize the health and wellbeing of our own employees, we received compliance certifications from government bodies such as the Department of Labor and Employment and Occupational Health and Safety Standards.

COMPANY CULTURE

One aspect of China Bank that has kept it distinct from its peers is its deeply-cherished culture of trust. From its inception, trust was the foundation of China Bank's business model, a culture that China Bankers have imbibed until today. Each employee is inculcated with the virtues of integrity, openness, transparency, loyalty and honesty, which they are encouraged to demonstrate to both clients and colleagues. Even with China Bank's rapid expansion and growth through the years, its culture of trust remains the one constant that connects and binds all China Bankers to the same standards and ethos espoused by our founders.

By institutionalizing the virtue of trust, our employees propagate a culture that informs and guides the way they conduct themselves, in accordance with our stated company core values: Integrity, High Performance Standards, Commitment to Quality, Customer Service Focus, Concern for People, Efficiency, and Resourcefulness / Initiative. China Bankers are guided by clearly defined roles and expectations, reinforced by training and supplementary tools designed to advance their professional careers and contribute to the Bank's success.

We firmly believe that employees treated with trust and respect will strive to repay that in kind. A trusted employee would ensure to the best of their abilities that their conduct and actions will only result in the same kind of goodwill that they have been given. In the same way, we have implemented succession plans that ensure the sustainability of our business. HRD conducts periodic reviews of the current talent pool and offers individual career development plans to employees. This ensures that intellectual capital is not lost, but rather transferred from one employee to another.

Environmental Protection

China Bank conducts its operations in such a way that regards its communities and the environment with as much importance as it does its business. In its workforce culture, an innate sense of obligation to give back is strongly emphasized, as well as in sustainability efforts aimed at creating value not only for our shareholders, but more importantly, for the nation and for the environment.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND EFFICIENCY

The China Bank head office is actively involved in the program "Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Makati Central Business District," and in the last eleven years, it has been implementing projects to progressively lessen its operation's impact on the environment, like switching to energy-efficient lighting and air conditioning systems, acquiring technologies to automate processes, including installing video conferencing facilities at the head office and business centers in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao to reduce the need for travel and thereby contribute to a reduction in land and air travel emissions.

It also developed policies on conserving energy, water, and paper supplies bank wide. For over 15 years, the Bank has had a solid waste management program, which is continually implemented and improved upon up to this day.

Launched in 2012 to raise awareness on environmental issues and promote reducing, reusing, and recycling, China Bank's "Going Green Campaign" continues to encourage our employees and customers to adopt and promote environment consciousness and sustainable working and living habits. Thus, we practice measures that promote resource and energy efficiency, and minimization of environmental hazards through various conservation strategies. Despite our growing workforce and operations, we continually pursue initiatives in all branches, aimed at minimizing power, water, and paper consumption, as well as reducing waste.

In offices and branches, we have replaced fluorescent lights with more energy-efficient bulbs, reduced the use of paper by 30% by cutting down on the requirement for printed matter (and if we do need to print, we use recycled paper, as in the case of our publications like the Annual Report), actively uses digital communications such as e-mail and webchats for employee communications, and have optimized electronic facility to reduce paper trail for certain bank transactions, such as online viewing of statements of account.

Other sustainable activities such as air-condition control activities, water conservation awareness (like regularly changing the faucets, using recycled water), no smoking campaign and designated smoking areas, transportation use of diesel and environment-friendly fuels for bank cars, armored cars etc., are also in place. To promote awareness, information on these practices is disseminated through our social media channels, the internal newsletter, and through employee e-mail blasts.

The Bank has also refurbished old personal computers previously for office use to donate to public schools in poor communities, as part of its recycling efforts.

SUPPORTING EARTH-FRIENDLY BUSINESSES

Society's expectations and the interests of future generations are likewise crucial to the Bank's financing decisions. Beyond the numbers, the Bank takes into consideration the environmental, social, and governance risks involved in supporting certain businesses and industries. Its sustained partnership with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, for technical assistance and advisory services under IFC's Sustainable Energy Finance (SEF) Program, enables it to identify potential renewable energy and clean development projects, analyze the project risks, and package viable financial structures to promote sustainability and improve business bottom lines.

The Bank helped finance a number of energy projects that have adopted "clean coal technology" to produce power in an economical and environmentally responsible manner. These include the 300-megawatt capacity expansion of the coal-fired power plants of Semirara Mining Corporation subsidiary Southwest Luzon Power Generation Corporation in Calaca, Batangas; the construction of Global Business Power Corporation subsidiary Toledo Power Corporation's 82-megawatt coalfired power plant in Toledo City, Cebu; the construction and operation of Aboitiz Power Corporation subsidiary Therma South, Inc.'s two 150-megawatt circulating fluidized-bed (CFB) electric power generation facility in Davao City and Davao del Sur; and the construction and operation of one of the most advanced and most fuel-efficient plants in the Visayas, a 135-megawatt CFB power plant project in Concepcion, Iloilo.

The Bank has received the following awards: "Best Power Deal – Philippines" for the \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot 22\cdot 22\cdot



Social Responsibility

Community involvement is a cornerstone of China Bank's CSR programs. We support a wide range of noteworthy projects for the underprivileged sector, provide educational assistance to promising children, undertake charitable fundraising, and encourage employee volunteerism in our efforts to give back to society.

FINANCIAL LITERACY

China Bank strongly endeavors to promote education through our investment in various financial literacy and financial wellness briefings to various sectors and banking publics. This includes our sustained financial advisories to and consultations for our valued clients, series of investor and wealth management fora, and savings and investment trainings to seafarers and other overseas Filipino workers (OFWs). We also continually give our share to sponsor students under the Ateneo de Manila University scholarship program, as well as for the education of deserving children of our own employees through the Dee C. Chuan and the Gilbert U. Dee Scholarship Funds.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

We partnered with the DepEd in Region 3 to give assistance to public school teachers and non-academic staff. Through its thrift bank arm, China Bank Savings, the Bank explores new ways of providing financial access to more people, with the aim of bringing into the mainstream economy those who are not in the realm of banking services. It launched the Easy DepEd Loan and the Affordabundle DepEd Loan which both offer easy-toavail and low interest loan to this market. CBS continues to open Easi Banking Branches (EBBs) in SM SaveMore outlets in Metro Manila, tapping the unbanked and underserved sectors and making it easy for them to start banking relationships with low-even zero- initial deposit accounts and small business financing. Accessible Mondays to Saturdays and designed in look and in

processes to accommodate first-time bank customers. China Bank Savings EBBs serve a wide range of clients: from market vendors and blue-collar workers—people who would otherwise be intimidated transacting in a traditional bank branch—to students and professionals. The EBBs, numbering 13, have close to 14,000 accounts. Majority of the customers of EBBs belong to the D & E socio-economic class.

SUPPORTING UNDERPRIVILEGED COMMUNITIES

China Bank continues to provide assistance for various programs of several charities, foundations, and associations that represent sectors and communities close to our hearts. Through its business centers and branches nationwide, the Bank actively participates in a number of local events such as cultural fairs, sports tournaments, and anniversary celebrations and conventions of different associations, organizations, and universities to uphold community values and traditions and foster camaraderie in the communities where the Bank operates.

We likewise support underprivileged communities by sourcing from them some of our supplies and giveaways. In December 2016, China Bank purchased its client and media gift items from Namana Crafts, a social enterprise based in Quezon City that collaborates with differently-skilled as well as impoverished but talented artisans from all over the country.

With our intent to offer financial access to people from different walks and stages of life, China Bank has installed a low-hung ATM outside of its main branch in Makati that can be PWD and wheelchair user-friendly; as well as placed rocking chairs inside the branch for use of elderly clients in partnership with the S.I.L.Y.A. Foundation (China Bank is the first bank to tie-up with the organization).

The Bank is also committed to help in times of great need, conducting donation drives to help the victims of three major disasters in 2013: Typhoon Maring, Bohol Earthquake, and Typhoon Yolanda. The Bank also had a separate internal donation drive and provided a calamity assistance package to affected employees which include cash assistance, calamity loan at a reduced interest and flexible payment terms, and special leaves that are not chargeable against vacation leave credits. Demonstrating the company spirit, the Bank's employees volunteered to help in various relief efforts by way of cash and in-kind donations and helping repack and distribute relief goods.

We integrated corporate social responsibility by motivating our employees to extend personal goals beyond the workplace and share a part of themselves with the needy through community-nurturing programs. Our continuous fundraising activities include the collection and selling of recyclable materials such as plastic bottles, shredded paper, and used carton boxes, and voluntary personal contribution through salary deduction.

In November 2016, HRD conducted a rummage sale in the head office dubbed "Tindang Bigay Tulong," the proceeds of which went to the sponsorship of food of the children that the group visited at the Manila Day Care Centers of Barangay 272, 274, 276, and 285 in Binondo as part of a bigger activity called "Caring is Sharing." Held in December 2016, "Caring is Sharing" was the initiative of HRD-Recruitment and Placement Department which benefited around 300 daycare center students in Binondo.



Consumer Protection

As enshrined in its core values, China Bank is deeply committed to protect the interests of its clients. This customer service focus continuously guides our policies as we render fair, honest, and equitable service to our clients.

We are vigilant caretakers of our clients' interests, ensuring that they are well-protected throughout their relationship with the Bank. Even before the BSP Circular 857 on Consumer Protection was issued in 2015, China Bank had already been compliant with most of its provisions. This included the creation of a dedicated consumer assistance group, which the Bank had already established through its Customer Contact Center.

Nonetheless, we continued to assess and fortify key components for financial education and awareness, fair treatment for all concerned stakeholders, customer handling, and risk management.

SECURITY AND FRAUD PREVENTION

We have implemented stringent control systems to protect our clients from security threats and financial theft. These systems are designed to ensure that the banking transactions are secure and reliable, whether conducted through the branches or e-banking channels.

Our ATMs are regularly inspected for PIN/card data skimming devices. We have awareness campaigns that encourage our clients to take extra precautions on how to protect their money, PIN, ATM and credit cards through email, posters and social media. We also regularly provide guidelines on protecting personal information and accounts against fraud and misuse. Our branch personnel are likewise trained to give clients appropriate assistance in matters of asset protection as well as procedures for reporting fraud cases and captured/missing/stolen cards.

Our Customer Contact Center, ATM Center, and other frontliners supported by capable IT teams stand ready to respond and give resolution to clients who become victims of phishing and other similar scams.



PROTECTION OF PRIVACY OF INFORMATION

To ensure the security of client account information and other related details, we utilize enhanced verification processes across all available channels of service. Our Online and Tellerphone facilities make use of a multilevel security verification procedure prior to processing transactions, while our Customer Contact Center conducts several layers of positive identification before assisting clients with their needs.

We also continuously issue warnings on information security threats to our clients and provide them with practical and useful guides on how to protect themselves against such threats through our website, social media accounts, email announcements, and ATM screen displays.

DISCLOSURES AND TRANSPARENCY

In keeping with our commitment to integrity, the Bank ensures that the information about our products and services are clear, understandable, accurate, and accessible. We give all necessary and relevant information to our clients to duly inform their decisions when transacting with us. The information is communicated to our customers through the use of different media and channels such as printed materials that are prominently displayed in our branches or directly sent to customers—TV, print, radio and other forms of advertisements; our website and social media channels such as Twitter and Facebook; and our Customer Contact Center. All consumer information required by the BSP are likewise openly displayed at our branches. Our branch personnel are professionally trained to handle inquiries about our policies— they will readily explain risks relating to our products and services, and provide financial counseling when required.

CUSTOMER CONCERN HANDLING

Through its diverse selection of communication channels, China Bank provides its clients with accessible and efficient means to communicate their inquiries and concerns. Each concern raised is considered a welcome opportunity that will allow us to improve our services and provide a more convenient banking experience to our clients.

China Bank clients may communicate concerns through different means, namely: (1) Phone call, (2) Email, (3) Social Media sites, (4) Website Support Center, and (5) via its branches. All concerns reported through these channels are documented and handled in compliance with existing bank and BSP-prescribed guidelines. Through our Customer Contact Center, we have implemented a reliable Incident Management System which logs and monitors client concerns supported by documentation and concrete data. With the system's periodic and thorough customer service reports, the Bank gains valuable insight from which to refine and improve "overall customer experience".

In 2016, the bulk of the issues that we received and handled pertained to alternative channels and credit cards such as ATM withdrawal concerns, bills payment and fund transfers done through electronic channels,

credit card declined transactions, and non-receipt of credit card statements. Concerns regarding the enhancement of the online banking system were also received and satisfactorily handled by the Bank's front-liners. Proper coordination between the branches or business units involved and the Customer Contact Center ensured a prompt response for each issue that was raised.

CUSTOMER CONTACT CENTER

China Bank has a dedicated Customer Contact Center, which helps develop a strong customer service culture by taking on a lead role in implementing changes to the Bank's consumer assistance process. The group forms part of the Bank's compliance with BSP 857, which mandates the creation of a consumer assistance group. Since its establishment, an integrated customer

complaint reporting mechanism for all branches and business units was implemented, as well as improvements to the current Incident Management System which logs and monitors client concerns with prompt submission of accurate reports. These efforts are coupled with the use of all available channels of communication, ensuring the convenience of our clients.

The Customer Contact Center has greatly increased the efficiency of our various business units. It has helped the Retail Banking Business by implementing the Mystery Caller Program which provides us an overview on customer service standards of our branch personnel. It also oversees the Credit Card Division's Telemarketing Program for its card acquisition efforts and provides support for its Balance Transfer, Transaction Conversion and Card Activation programs.

2016 CUSTOMER INTERACTIONS



CUSTOMER SUPPORT

7 am to 7 pm, 7 days a week (Press "0" to speak to a phone banker)

88-55-888 Metro Manila

Toll-free numbers:

1800-1888-5-888 (PLDT) **1800-3888-5-888** (Digitel) Provinces

001-800-1-888-5888 Hong Kong / Singapore

011-800-1-888-5888 USA

@

E-MAIL

online@chinabank.ph

MAIL

Customer Contact Center China Bank Building, 8745 Paseo de Roxas Corner Villar Street, Makati City 1226 Philippines

FAX

(02) 519-0143

WEBSITE

www.chinabank.ph



The Corporate Governance Committee: (L-R) Alberto S. Yao, Roberto F. Kuan, Hans T. Sy, and Joaquin T. Dee

Corporate Governance

Good corporate governance is one of the most important cornerstones in ensuring the sustainability of our business. By upholding the highest ethical standards in conducting our business, we have earned the trust and confidence of our stakeholders and our business partners. In banking, trust is everything. By building on this trust—which has endured through our 96 years of banking business—and complementing it with leading edge technology, efficient systems and processes, and by running our business with a highly trained professional team, we are able to attract the best customers and business partners, lower our cost of funds, and ultimately, build a strong brand franchise with loyal customers. With this time-tested trust as the foundation of our business, we will continue to inspire new generations of banking professionals who adhere to the same guiding principles of trustworthiness.

China Bank's operations and management is anchored on a structure that exercises principled leadership, a high standard of excellence, and unified commitment to good corporate governance. It is led by a vigilant and high functioning Board of Directors and Management team with unquestionable integrity,

dedication, and competence, fully embracing the Bank's mission, vision, and values; they chart China Bank's path to success, guided not only by the Bank's principles, but also by the principles of good corporate governance— integrity, fairness, accountability, and transparency.

Our leaders set the tone of governance and ensure that mechanisms for disclosure, protection of the rights of shareholders, equitable treatment of shareholders, and accountability of the Board of Directors and Management are in place and diligently implemented in accordance with the highest ethical standards and strictest regulatory compliance.

Together, the Board and Management maintain a collaborative and productive work environment that drives high performance and quality orientation, consistent with our commitment to deliver strong customer and shareholder value.

China Bank was founded on a strong commitment to doing business the right way. For us, "the right way" means conducting our day-to-day activities in a manner that serves the best interest of our various stakeholders and upholding the principles of responsible corporate citizenship: integrity, fairness, accountability, and transparency. We constantly

endeavor to improve our governance practices not only because it is good for our business, but more importantly, to enable shared success—to build a stronger and sustainable banking experience for our customers, stakeholders, and the communities we serve.

Our most significant governance hallmark is an already assertive Board that is fully engaged in good governance at a level beyond compliance. They are attuned with the reforms imposed by the country's regulators to elevate corporate governance practices in the country—like the creation of a Related Party Transaction Committee wholly composed of Independent Directors, going beyond the BSP requirement to have at least two (2) independent directors. Enhancements of policies on fraud prevention, anti-bribery and related party transactions, well working whistle-blowing mechanisms, continuous training for directors on corporate governance and Anti-Money Laundering

Laws, rules and regulations, to name a few-having a more assertive Board enables us to send a clear message to the entire organization and to our business partners that good governance is a requirement in all business undertakings.

Profit with honor is indeed an admirable business philosophy. Ultimately, it ensures the long term viability and sustainability of the business.

To strengthen the implementation of good governance in the field, we continuously educate our employees about Compliance, Good Governance and its benefits, the Bank's Code of Ethics, the Policy on avoidance of conflict of interest, among others, to ensure that everyone in the institution are in the same direction towards good corporate governance and to develop a culture of good governance and to enable the employees of the Bank to embrace the principles set forth by the Board.

Beyond Compliance

Trust is the foundation of China Bank's culture. And for nearly a century, China Bank continues to uphold fair employee and service provider practices, competitive employee compensation, balanced working environment, sense of responsibility for and the protection of privacy for our customers, and open communication among all stakeholders.

China Bank's strong commitment to champion good governance is validated by the various accolades that we have been receiving in recent past.

China Bank won the PSE Bell Award for Corporate Governance for the fifth year in a row. It was again the only bank among the top five annual awardees in the publicly-listed company category and the only awardee to have won in all Bell Awards since it was launched by the Philippine Stock Exchange in 2012.

We were also awarded with three honors at the 6th Asian Excellence Award 2016, an awards program by regional journal Corporate Governance Asia that recognizes standards of excellence for corporate governance achieved by companies across Asia. China Bank took home the awards for Best Investor Relations Company-Philippines, Asia's Best CEO (Investor Relations) for President and CEO Ricardo R. Chua, and Best Investor Relations Professional for Senior Vice President and Head of Investor Relations Alexander C. Escucha. Last year, China Bank was hailed Outstanding Company

on Corporate Governance-Philippines for the second year in a row by the same journal, for the Bank's performance on upholding the rights of shareholders, disclosure and transparency, board and management, discipline, environmental practices, among others. The 6th Asian Excellence Award—which seeks to promote and encourage environmental, social and ethical compliance as well as sound investor relation, corporate social responsibility, and the Asian values of corporate governance—was held on June 17 at the JW Marriott in Hong Kong.

Globally and locally, the common theme today is making the future safer (in terms of returns, partnering with companies that also embrace sustainability, or engaging reputable companies, for example, for our supplies, etc.) for all market participants, especially for investors and consumers. This objective led to a series of new and stricter rules and regulations on governance. On our part, this means we need more tools to manage risk and regulatory compliance without necessarily increasing our costs.

Our driving force is our stakeholders—our customers, shareholders, employees, and the communities we serve. They are the reason for our mission of becoming a leading provider of quality services and a primary catalyst in the creation of wealth, while maintaining the highest ethical standards and sense of responsibility and fairness. Governance at China Bank is aligned with our commitment of doing business the right way, in accordance with the law, the best practices, and the best interest of our stakeholders.

I. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

At the core of China Bank's organizational structure is its Board of Directors, the highest governing authority at the Bank. The Board represents and is accountable to our shareholders, guides our overall philosophy and direction, and sets the pace for our current operations and future developments. Governance by the Board also includes monitoring Management's performance, establishing standards of accountability, and setting our corporate values.

The organizational structure is reviewed annually to reflect changes in business cope and strategy or in light of new regulations that may have an impact on the role and responsibilities of the Board and Senior Management.

Diversity In Board Composition

The Board seeks to ensure diversity in its composition by taking into consideration the age, educational background, collective working knowledge, experience and expertise of its members. It is composed of individuals with integrity, qualifications, skills, and experience, providing an ideal mixture of core competencies such as finance, legal, accounting, business management, marketing, and investment management for the effective Board oversight of China Bank's business activities and affairs.

The present Board size of 11 Directors and one Adviser is commensurate with the size and complexity of our operations. Of the 11, two are executive Directors and the rest are non-executive Directors, including the three Independent Directors. An Executive Director is a Director who has executive responsibility of day-to-day operations of a part or the whole of the organization. China Bank has no executive Director who serves on more than two boards of listed companies outside of the China Bank Group. We have complied with the regulatory requirements on Board composition.

Independent Directors

A strong element of independence is maintained on the Board. In fact, we conduct an annual review of the independence of our Directors. We define an Independent Director as someone holding no interests or relationships with China Bank, the controlling shareholders, or the Management that would influence their decisions or interfere with their exercise of independent judgment, among others.

The present Board has three Independent Directors (ID) and we have fully complied with all the applicable rules on their nomination and election. As stated in our Corporate Governance Manual, the tenure of an ID should not exceed a cumulative term of nine years: reckoned from election in 2012 based on SEC rules. China Bank is one of the first listed companies to shorten the term up to nine years. While they are in the China Bank Board, they are not allowed to hold interlocking directorships in more than five listed companies.

In the annual assessment of Directors for the year ended December 31, 2016, the Board was satisfied that each of the IDs continue to be independent and free from any business or other relationship, which could interfere with the exercise of independent judgment.

Election of the Board and Succession

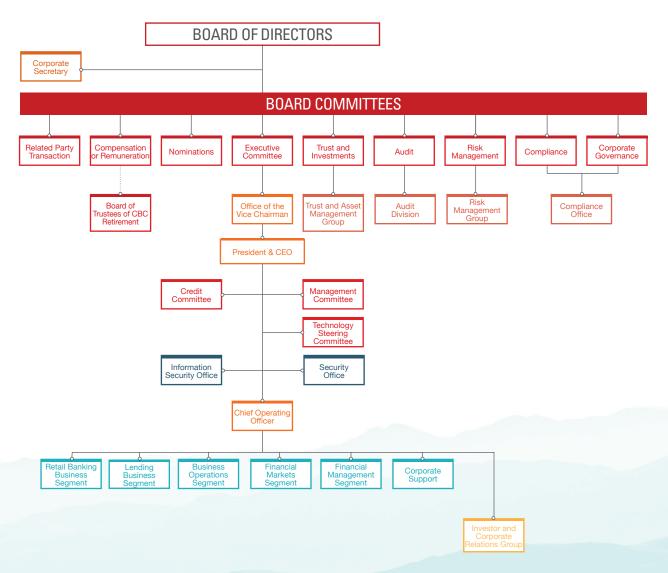
The position of a China Bank Director is one of trust; thus, the directors are selected for their integrity, credibility, leadership, experience at policy-making, and their ability to render independent judgment. We welcome diversity in our Board. The shareholders nominate candidates by submitting the nomination to any of the members of the Nomination Committee, the Corporate Governance Committee, or the Corporate Secretary on or before the prescribed date.

The Nominations Committee reviews and evaluates the qualifications of the candidates, the full Board confirms these candidates' nomination, and the shareholders elect the directors during the Annual Stockholders' Meeting. Upon their election, the members of the Board are issued a copy of their general and specific duties and responsibilities as prescribed by the BSP Manual of Regulations for Banks (MORB), which they acknowledged to have received and certified that they read and fully understood the same. Copies of the acknowledgement receipt and certification are submitted to the BSP within the prescribed period. Moreover, the directors also

individually submit a Sworn Certification that they possess all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to serve as an ID. These certifications are submitted to BSP after their election. Additional certifications are executed by independent directors to comply with the Securities Regulation Code and BSP rules which are then submitted to the SEC. Succession, replacement or vacancy in the

Board is addressed in the Bank's By-Laws. Vacancies in the Board may be filled by appointment or election of the remaining directors. The Board may also use professional search firms or other external sources when searching for ideal candidates for the Board. The stockholders may also fill such vacancy in a regular or special meeting called for this purpose.

Organizational Structure



Separation of the Role of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

The position of Chairman of the Board and President and CEO are held by two different people, and their roles are clearly distinct and separate.

Chairman Hans T. Sy, being a non-executive Director, is not involved in the day-to-day operations of China Bank, but is responsible for the leadership and effective running of the Board, including maintaining a relationship of trust with Board members, promoting a sound decision-making process by encouraging critical discussion of dissenting views and ensure that the performance of the Board is evaluated at least once a year. He chairs Board meetings and makes certain that agenda is focused on strategic matters, including risks, arranges regular and/or separate sessions with the non-executive Directors to review Management's performance.

The President and CEO, who reports to the Board, is ultimately responsible for managing China Bank's day-to-day operations, as well as the development and execution of the corporate and business strategies as established by the Board of Directors.

Corporate Secretary

To enable our Directors to discharge their duties efficiently and effectively, they have full and unrestricted access to Management and employees of the Bank and affiliated companies, external consultants and advisors, and the Corporate Secretary. The Board is assisted in its duties by a Corporate Secretary.

Our Corporate Secretary is Atty. Corazon I. Morando. Alongside her traditional role as the official record keeper responsible for the administrative side of board and committee meetings, Atty. Morando is also a corporate governance gatekeeper responsible for overseeing sound Board practices, as well as a Board liaison who works and deals fairly and objectively with the Board, management, stockholders and other stakeholders. With a deep understanding of China Bank's operations and the principles of good corporate governance, Atty. Morando works closely with the Board to ensure the continuous improvement of the Board, as well as to uphold Board and annual stockholders' meeting best practices, including releasing meeting notices to shareholders well within the prescribed period, providing explanations to promote better understanding of the agenda,

and summarizing the questions asked and the answers given in the minutes, among other things. She is abreast on relevant laws, rules and regulations and advises the Board and Chairman of any issue that may arise in these areas, including industry developments and operations.

She provides counsel on governance issues to advance the Board's commitment to transparency by ensuring timely and accurate corporate disclosures.



Board Meetings and Supply of Information

As stated in the Bank's By-Laws, the Board meets every first Wednesday of the month to review China Bank's financial performance, approve strategies, policies, and business plans, as well as to consider business and other proposals which require the Board's approval. Special Board meetings may also be called to deliberate and assess corporate proposals or business issues that also require Board approval.

The Directors are expected to prepare for, attend, and participate in these meetings, and to act judiciously, in good faith, and in the best interest of China Bank and our stakeholders.

The Board is provided with the information and resources needed to effectively discharge its fiduciary duty. The Board is informed on an ongoing basis of the Bank's performance, major business issues, new developments, and the impact of recent developments in the economic and regulatory environment. The Directors are provided Board materials related to the agenda five business days in advance of meetings, by the Corporate Secretary to allow them to prepare for discussion of the items during the

meeting. Members of Senior Management are invited to attend Board meetings to provide the Board with detailed explanations and clarifications on proposals tabled to enable the Board to make an informed decision. The meetings of the Board and its committees are recorded in minutes, and all resolutions are documented.

Board Decisions

In cases where a decision is to be arrived at by the Board, as a matter of policy, decisions should be made only upon quorum of 2/3 members of the board present, unless a different voting requirement is required by existing laws, rules and regulations. Except for significantly compelling reasons, an independent director should always be in attendance in every meeting, recognizing the significant role of an ID in the Board decisions. Members of the Senior Management shall be invited to attend Board meetings to provide the Board with necessary information to enable the Board to make an informed decision.

In 2016, the China Bank Board had 14 meetings, including the organizational meeting regularly held after the Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

Board Training

In place is a full orientation program for newly-elected Directors which may include branch visits and comprehensive training materials and operations manuals. A continuing education process for all the Directors include briefings on relevant new laws, risk management and technology updates and changes in accounting standards. In compliance with the BSP and SEC requirements, all Directors have attended the required Corporate Governance Seminar.

On November 2, 2016, the Board, together with the members of the Management Committee, the Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Risk Officer, and the Chief Audit Executive, among others, attended an Exclusive Corporate Governance Training conducted by the Institute of Corporate Directors. This training provided the board with significant and useful insights on Risk Management, Technology, and current governance issues

2016	Exclusive Corporate Governance Training for Directors and Key Officers
2015	Exclusive Corporate Governance Training
2014	Exclusive Corporate Governance Workshop Anti-Money Laundering Seminar
2009	Anti-Money Laundering Seminar
2002	Special Seminar on Corporate Governance for Bank Chairmen & CEOs

Board	Name	Date of Election	No. of meetings held during the year	No. of meetings attended	%
Chairman	Hans T. Sy	May 5, 2016	14	12	86%
Member	Gilbert U. Dee	May 5, 2016	14	14	100%
Member	Ricardo R. Chua	May 5, 2016	14	14	100%
Member	Peter S. Dee	May 5, 2016	14	13	93%
Member	Joaquin T. Dee	May 5, 2016	14	14	100%
Member	Herbert T. Sy	May 5, 2016	14	14	100%
Member	Harley T. Sy	May 5, 2016	14	13	93%
Member	Jose T. Sio	May 5, 2016	14	14	100%
Independent	Dy Tiong	May 5, 2016	11*	8	73%
Independent	Alberto S. Yao	May 5, 2016	14	14	100%
Independent	Roberto F. Kuan	May 5, 2016	14	14	100%

^{*}For Director Dy Tiong, up to September 2016 only, considering his passing on 16 September 2016

Board Committees

To enhance the effectiveness of the Board in discharging its fiduciary duties and to complement it in the execution of its responsibilities, the Board has established nine Board-level committees and three Management-level committees. Each committee has a charter and operates within its specific delegated authority and functions. The committee charters, which are reviewed annually and amended when necessary, are posted in our corporate website, www.chinabank.ph.

The members of the different committees are appointed by the Board at the annual organizational meeting, taking into account the optimal mix of skills and experience of the members.

Executive Committee (ExCom) When the Board is not in session, it shall exercise the powers of the Board in the management of the business and affairs of China Bank between meetings of the Board of Directors, to the fullest extent permitted under Philippine law. The ExCom convened 42 times in 2016, with four joint meetings with the Risk Management Committee.

Name of Director	Attendance	%
Hans T. Sy (Chairman)	35	83
Gilbert U. Dee	42	100
Peter S. Dee	37	88
Joaquin T. Dee	42	100
Ricardo R. Chua	39	93



Risk Management Committee (RMC) is responsible for the oversight and development of all the Bank's risk management functions, including the evaluation

of the risk management plan and strategies to ensure its implementation and continued relevance, comprehensiveness, and effectiveness. The RMC is also responsible for the identification and evaluation of exposures and oversight the systems of limits.

The RMC convened 16 times in 2016, including four joint meetings with the Executive Committee.

Name of Director	Attendance	%
Joaquin T. Dee (Chairman)	16	100
Hans T. Sy	15	94
Gilbert U. Dee	16	100
Alberto S. Yao	14	88



Audit Committee primarily oversees all matters pertaining to audit, including the evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bank's internal control system. It likewise provides oversight on the activities of Management and the internal and external auditors. It appoints, reviews and concurs in the appointment or replacement of the Chief Audit Executive, and is responsible for ensuring that the Chief Audit Executive and internal audit function are free from interference by outside parties, and there is an annual review of the effectiveness of the internal audit function including compliance with the Institute of Internal Auditors' International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing and Code of Ethics. The Committee is also empowered to oversee the Bank's external audit functions, financial reporting and policies, by selecting the auditors and approving their fees, reviewing and discussing the scope and plan of annual audit, and reviewing and discussing with management and auditors the annual audited financial statements of the Bank. It also provides oversight over management's activities in managing credit, market, liquidity,

operational, legal and other risks of the Bank, including regular receipts from management of information on risk exposures and risk management activities.

Name of Director	Attendance	%
Alberto S. Yao (Chairman)	12	100
Joaquin T. Dee	12	100
Dy Tiong*	9	100

^{*}Director Dy Tiong (†) attended 9 out of 9 meetings.

Compliance Committee is tasked to monitor compliance with established banking laws, rules and regulations specifically in the mitigation of business risks and ensures that Management is doing business in accordance with the said prescribed laws, rules and regulations including policies, procedures, guidelines, and best practices.

The Compliance Committee convened 10 times in 2016, jointly with the Audit and Corporate Governance Committees.

Name of Director	Attendance	%
Hans T. Sy (Chairman)	9	90
Joaquin T. Dee	10	100
Alberto S. Yao	10	100

Nominations Committee is responsible for reviewing and evaluating the qualifications of all persons nominated to the Board and other appointments that require Board approval, including promotions favorably endorsed by the Promotions Review Committee.

Based on the Bank's revised Nominations Committee Charter, it is tasked to undertake the process of identifying the quality of the directors aligned with the Bank's strategic directions. Moreover, it is composed entirely of independent directors. The Charter is available in the Bank's website, www.chinabank.ph

The Nominations Committee convened 13 times in 2016, jointly with the Corporate Governance Committee.

Name of Director	Attendance	%
Dy Tiong* (Chairman)	8	73
Alberto S. Yao	13	100
Roberto F. Kuan	11	85

^{*}Director Dy Tiong (†) attended 8 out of 11 meetings.

Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for ensuring the Board's effectiveness and due observance of corporate governance principles and guidelines, and oversees the periodic evaluation of the Board and its Committees, as well as of the Executive Management.

The Corporate Governance Committee convened 23 times in 2016; 10 joint meetings with the Audit and Compliance Committees; and 13 joint meetings with the Nominations Committee.

Name of Director	Attendance	%
Roberto F. Kuan (Chairman)	20	87
Joaquin T. Dee	23	100
Hans T. Sy	21	91
Alberto S. Yao	23	100

Compensation or Remuneration Committee provides oversight over the remuneration of senior management and other key personnel, ensuring that compensation is consistent with the Bank's culture, strategy and control environment. Three out of the five members, including the chairman, Roberto F. Kuan, are Independent Directors.

The Compensation or Remuneration Committee had three meetings in 2016.

Name of Director	Attendance	%
Roberto F. Kuan (Chairman)	2	67
Hans T. Sy	3	100
Gilbert U. Dee	3	100
Dy Tiong*	3	100
Alberto S. Yao	3	100

^{*}Director Dy Tiong (†) attended 3 out of 3 meetings.

Trust and Investment Committee is primarily responsible for overseeing the trust, investment management, and fiduciary activities of the Bank. It acts upon all trust business for acceptance as well as approval of all investments for trust and agency accounts, unless this function is specifically delegated by the Board to the head of the Trust Group or other senior officers of the Bank, consistent with existing regulations.

The Trust and Investments Committee convened 11 times in 2016.

Name of Director	Attendance	%
Harley T. Sy	10	91
Jose T. Sio	10	91
Herbert T. Sy	8	73
Ricardo R. Chua	10	91
Patrick D. Cheng	11	100

Related Party Transactions (RPT) Committee is responsible for ensuring that the RPT Policy is in place, determine the material threshold for RPT transactions, and in reviewing all material related party transactions as defined in the existing policies of the Bank, laws, rules and regulations and ensuring that they are conducted at arm's length, fair market-terms or upon terms not unfavorable to the Bank.

The Related Party Transactions Committee convened 11 times in 2016.

Director	Attendance	%
Alberto S. Yao (Chairman)	11	100
Dy Tiong*	6	75
Roberto F. Kuan	11	100

^{*}Director Dy Tiong (†) attended 6 out of 8 meetings.

Other Committees

Board of Trustees of CBC Employees' Retirement Fund is responsible for the investment and disbursement of the assets of CBC Employees' Retirement Plan in accordance with SEC regulations and the best interests of the plan holders. The Board of Trustees is composed of Gilbert U. Dee (chairman), Peter S. Dee, Ricardo R. Chua, Maria Rosanna L. Testa, and Carlos M. Borromeo (until his resignation from the Bank effective July 15, 2016).

Management Committee (ManCom) formulates the Bank's business plans and budget as directed by the Board and reports to the Board on the implementation of corporate strategies designed to fulfill the Bank's corporate mission and business goals. At the operating level, it covers top management matters such as, but not limited to, environmental assessment, objectives setting, performance and budget review, asset/liability management, organizational and human resource development, product development, and major operating policies. The ManCom is chaired by Ricardo R.

Chua. The Management Committee is composed of Gilbert U. Dee, Ricardo R. Chua, William C. Whang, Romeo D. Uyan, Jr., Rosemarie C. Gan, Alberto Emilio V. Ramos, Patrick D. Cheng, Alexander C. Escucha, Ramon R. Zamora, Renato K. De Borja, Jr., Benedict L. Chan, Virgilio O. Chua, Delia Marquez, Jose L. Osmeña, Jr., Ananias S. Cornelio III, and Lilibeth R. Cariño.

Credit Committee (CreCom) reviews and approves all credit applications within its credit approval authority. It also reviews all credit applications exceeding its credit approval authority, and if found acceptable, endorses such to the Executive Committee or the Board of Directors. The CreCom is composed of Gilbert U. Dee (chairman), Ricardo R. Chua (co-chairman), William C. Whang, Rosemarie C. Gan, Ramon R. Zamora, Romeo D. Uyan, Jr. (effective May 17, 2016), Jose L. Osmena (effective December 1, 2016), Nancy D. Yang (up to April 2016), Melissa F. Corpus, and Ananias S, Cornelio III.

Technology Steering Committee (TSC) oversees and manages the IT resources of the Bank. Except for strategic initiatives and IT expenditures, all matters pertaining to IT resource management and performance measurement are fully delegated to the Committee as provided for in its Charter, subject to regular reporting to the Board of IT project benefits and status, IT risks, system performance and effectiveness of control measures implemented. The TSC is composed of Ricardo R. Chua (chairman), William C. Whang, Rosemarie C. Gan, and Alexander C. Escucha.

Board and CEO Evaluation

The Board has an annual performance evaluation process to assess the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, the Board Committees, and the individual Directors, by way of a Self-Assessment Questionnaire. The formal self rating system focuses on the level of compliance with leading corporate governance principles and practices. As a process, each member of the Board is required to accomplish the various self-assessments and they are to return the duly accomplished form to the Corporate Governance (CG) Compliance Officer, who in turn summarizes the results for the validation of the Chief Compliance Officer. The final results are summarized and reported with specific recommendations to the Board. There is also a specific Self-Assessment Questionnaire on the performance of the President and CEO.

In 2016, the Board approved the enhancement of the self-assessment questionnaires to align with new regulations on Board duties, RPT, Credit Risk, Operational Risk, among others.

Below is the rating system used:

RATING	DESCRIPTION
0	Poor - Leading practice or principle is not adopted in the company's Manual of Corporate Governance
1	Needs Improvement - Leading practice or principle is adopted in the Manual but compliance has not yet been made
2-3	Fair - Leading practice or principle is adopted in the Manual and compliance has been made but with major deviation(s) or incompleteness
4	Good - Leading practice or principle is adopted in the Manual and compliance has been made but with minor deviation(s) or incompleteness
5	Excellent - Leading practice or principle is adopted in the Manual and full compliance with the same has been made

We also adopted the SEC-prescribed performance assessment for the Audit Committee released by the SEC in 2012. In accordance with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 4. Series of 2012, the results are validated by the CG Compliance Officer and form part of the record of the Bank which may be examined by the SEC from time to time. The results are summarized and reported also to the Board. Based on the results of the 2016 evaluation, there are no significant deviations and in general the Bank has complied with the provisions and requirements of the Code of Corporate Governance, including the fitness and suitability of each of the Directors in accordance with the Bank's Policy on Fit and Proper.

Board Remuneration

In accordance with the Bank's amended By-laws, China Bank Directors are entitled to a per diem of \$\mathbb{P}\$500.00 for attendance at each Board/Board Committee meeting and to 4% of the Bank's net earnings. Executive Directors are appointed under standard employment terms, which include provisions for basic salary and performance bonus, depending on their performance, banking experience, employment status, position, and rank in the Bank. Non-executive Directors, on the other hand, do not receive any performance-related compensation.

For employees, the remuneration policy is to maintain salary range rates which compare favorably with those paid by the banking industry for the same job function, to recognize the relative importance of each job position, and to reward meritorious performance. The Employees' Remuneration

Framework, designed to strike a balance between linking rewards to short-term and long-term objectives and maintaining competitiveness in the market, comprises fixed salary, bonuses, benefits, and long-term incentives.

Vision and Mission

Our Vision and Mission, as stated on the inside front page of this annual report, reflect what China Bank wants to be-a catalyst of wealth creation for our customers and stakeholders. We commit to the principles and best practices of governance in the achievement of this goal. In 2016, the Board reviewed China Bank's Mission and Vision and the corporate strategy to ensure the alignment of our direction and strategies with our operating environment and the needs of our stakeholders.

Corporate Governance Policy

The Board of Directors, Management, employees, and shareholders believe that good corporate governance is a necessary component of what constitutes sound strategic business management and will therefore undertake greater effort necessary to create more and continuing awareness within the organization.

Corporate Governance Manual

China Bank has an extensive Corporate Governance Manual that embodies our corporate governance policies, governance structure, principles, the specific and general duties and responsibilities of the Board, and the duties of the individual directors. It is updated regularly to ensure that it is aligned with the latest issuances of the BSP, and the rules and regulations of the SEC and the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). The Manual is available in China Bank's Intranet system and our corporate website, www.chinabank.ph.

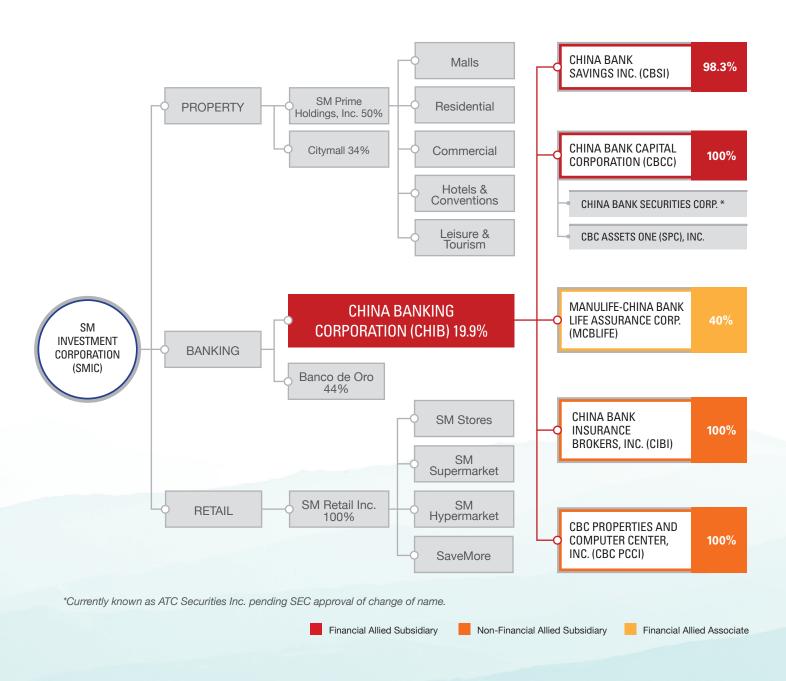
Code of Ethics

We are strongly committed to honest and ethical standards in the conduct of our business as guided by our Core Values-Integrity, High Performance Standards, Commitment to Quality, Customer Service Focus, Concern for People, Efficiency and Resourcefulness / Initiative. China Bank's business has always been anchored on honest and ethical conduct and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. These core values are also the foundation of our Code of Ethics. The Code provides clear guidelines on acceptable and unacceptable behavior and business practices and is available to all employees and posted in the Bank's website.

Our Board has imposed a policy of full compliance with the Code of Ethics. Our Human Resources Division ensures that every China Bank employee is aware of and upholds the Code. In order to promote compliance with the Code, all new employees are given a copy of the Code of Ethics booklet and undergo the New Employees' Orientation Course (NEOC) wherein the Code is comprehensively discussed.

Compliance With The Corporate Governance Code

Our Board has imposed a policy of full compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance. Our Compliance Office, headed by the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO), Atty. Marissa B. Espino, is responsible for building a compliance culture and awareness in the Bank and ensuring that the system of implementing and monitoring compliance with the Code and the Bank's Corporate Governance Manual are effective. For the year 2016, the Bank has fully complied with all the material requirements of the Code of Corporate Governance.



II. INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

China Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for the establishment and review of the Bank's system of internal control while its day-to-day supervision falls upon the purview of the Management Committee. All of our employees are involved in our internal control processes to a certain extent and in specific capacities. The internal control system comprises a well-defined management structure with clear authorities, responsibilities, and operating procedures—this includes an enterprise risk management function under the Risk Management Committee and the Risk Management Group, a stringent compliance function with anti-money laundering and anti-insider trading policies, a comprehensive planning and budgeting process led by the Corporate Planning Division that delivers detailed annual financial forecasts and targets for Board approval, and an internal audit function under the Audit Division.

Based on the continuing review and monitoring by the Audit Committee of the efficiency of the Bank's internal system, and its evaluation of management's activities in managing various risks that could impact the operations of the Bank, the Committee affirms that the Bank's internal control and risk management systems are functioning effectively.

Internal Audit

Internal Audit (IA) performs a significant role in China Bank's control and assurance environments. It provides the Bank's stakeholders with an independent and unbiased assessment of its operations, as well as reasonable assurance on the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes, and meaningful recommendations for improvement of these processes. IA serves as one of the pillars of good corporate governance which improve overall management and accountability which safeguards organizational value. The Internal Audit Division (IAD) handles these functions, and is headed by the Chief Audit Executive (CAE), Vice President Marilyn G. Yuchenkang.

The Audit Division portrays the following attributes in the conduct of effective and efficient audit services: dual reporting lines in order to maintain organizational independence functionally to the Audit Committee and administratively to the President and CEO; authority cuts across all functions, units, processes, records, and personnel, backed up by Board

approved Internal Audit Charter; risk-based audit approach and methodology; well-developed annual plan that is linked to Bank's goals and strategies; and resourced with personnel who have collective experiences, skills and competencies in performing the assigned roles.

Year 2016 was a significant year for Audit Division wherein the IA's independence and organizational stature were enhanced. This was manifested through the access of the CAE to the meetings of the full Board and relevant Bank's committees (i.e. Technology Steering Committee, Management Committee). This serves as a venue to know the latest events concerning the operations of the Bank and major decisions implemented by the management team.

Another highlight is the approval of the Audit Division Curriculum Plan, a developmental program created to define the training needs of internal auditors. This curriculum plan is anchored to the Institute of Internal Auditor's Global Internal Audit Competency Framework, which complements the overall Continuing Professional Development Program in developing the skills and competencies of auditors. All of these initiatives are geared towards the realization of the Audit Division's vision—to be an innovator of best practices which promotes excellence, continuous growth, and improvement across the organization and the banking industry.

External Audit

The Bank's Audit Committee is tasked with recommending the appointment, re-appointment, and removal of an external auditor to ensure its independence from the internal auditors. SGV & Co./Ernst & Young (SGV) has served as China Bank's external auditor for over 20 years, with the signing partners rotated every five years in compliance with SEC laws. Ray Francis C. Balagtas was assigned in 2016 as SGV's partner-in-charge for China Bank.

SGV fulfills a critical function in ensuring that our financial statements factually and accurately represent our accounting records and are treated and presented in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). In the years that SGV has been the Bank's external auditor, it has not found any significant issues, such as instances of fraud, dishonesty, or any other matters that could potentially result in material losses to the Bank and our stakeholders.

SGV representatives are also in attendance during the Bank's annual stockholders meeting to address matters that concern their audit of the Bank.

FISCAL YEAR	Audit and Audit- Related fees	Non-Audit fees
2016	₱6,994,960.00	₱448,970
2015	₱3,831,520.00	₱493,914

The above audit fees are inclusive of other related services by the external auditor that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Bank's financial statements. The matter has been discussed and approved by the Audit Committee at its regular meetings on February 15, 2017 and February 17, 2016, respectively.

Likewise, the Board, Audit Committee, and Executive Committee, discussed, approved, and authorized procuring the services of SGV & Co./Ernst & Young for non-audit work for the independent validation of votes in the annual stockholders' meeting, for the report on the application of proceeds from the Bank's 2014 stock rights offering and for the compliance certificate issued to the international bank lenders. Payment for these services and seminar fees are included under Non-Audit fees.

In previous years, China Bank had also tapped SGV to conduct an independent security assessment of the Bank's systems, independent validation of the Bank's risk measurement and pricing models, and implementation of Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), and strengthening of risk management and audit processes through project engagements which include ICAAP for Internal Audit, ICAAP Phase 2, Risk Model Validation and ICRRS. SGV is again recommended for appointment at the scheduled annual stockholders meeting.

Compliance System

The Bank has in place a Compliance System designed to specifically identify and mitigate business risks which may erode the franchise value of the Bank. In compliance with BSP's requirements under Circular No. 747, the Board has approved the Compliance Manual on 04 July 2012 and updated regularly to keep aligned with recent regulatory requirements.

The Bank's Compliance Office plays a crucial role in ensuring bank-wide compliance culture in all facets of the Bank that seeks to protect the Bank's reputation and the interest of the stakeholders.

As required under the Code of Corporate Governance for listed companies, the Bank's Board is assisted in its duties by a Compliance Officer. The Bank's Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) is Atty. Marissa B. Espino who is tasked to ensure and monitor that the provisions in the Corporate Governance Manual and Compliance Manual, Plans and Program are complied with.

Under the Bank's Compliance System, all units in the Bank have a Compliance Coordinator whose tasked is to ensure that all risks attendant to the operations and business of said unit are identified, monitored and mitigated. Compliance Office ensures the Compliance System is effective, robust and dynamically-responsive by designing and adopting a compliance program that assures the safety and soundness of the Bank. Towards this end, the Compliance Office sees to it that employees at all levels are aware of and comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations, by cascading the compliance plan to them and in disseminating all latest issuances, advisories, notices, and other regulatory matters. The Compliance Office also acts as liaison for the Board and Management on regulatory compliance matters with regulatory agencies. At the helm of this function is the Regulatory Compliance Unit in Compliance Office.

The Corporate Governance Unit within Compliance Office is tasked to assist the CCO in carrying out the mandate on good corporate governance.

Anti-Money Laundering

The Board and Management team of China Bank are firmly committed to ensure bankwide compliance with the Anti-Money Laundering (AML) laws, rules and regulations. To this end, the Bank has adopted a Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention Program (MLPP) approved by the Board of Directors. The MLPP provides for the requirements to combat money laundering and promotes high ethical and professional standards including the prevention of the bank being used for money laundering and terrorism financing. The MLPP is designed in accordance with the Bank's corporate structure and risk profile. The MLPP is reviewed regularly to incorporate therein recent regulatory issuances to ensure compliance.

To foster compliance, the MLPP is disseminated to all officers and staff who are obligated by law and by the program to implement the same. Regular AML trainings and seminars are being conducted to update all officers and staff of AML requirements. The Bank has also adopted an AML e-Learning platform to expand the reach of AML training nationwide expeditiously. For 2016, AML e-Learning platform has covered almost one hundred percent (100%) of its officers and staff.

The Board and Senior Management regularly undergo training on AML, among others. The recent AML training was provided by the Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC).

The AML Compliance Framework of China Bank is supported by an electronic system capable of monitoring risks associated with money laundering. These AML and KYC measures are constantly subjected to independent and periodic review of our internal auditors as part of their audit program. In addition, a compliance testing is required by the BSP as an additional control to ensure compliance. The results of these audits and testing are reported to the Board through the appropriate board level committees. These systems and measures are regularly evaluated and enhanced by China Bank to keep in pace with the developing standards, current trends and requirements.

China Bank affirms that it will uphold compliance with AML laws and regulations.

Risk Management

We recognize that the business of banking necessarily entails risk, and that proper risk mitigation, not outright risk avoidance, is the key to long-term success. Our risk management principle centers on determining how much risk we are willing to bear for a given return, deciding if the risks represent viable opportunities, and finding intelligent approaches to managing risks. Our corporate governance structure keeps pace with the changing risks that China Bank faces and will be facing in the coming years with a dynamic risk management program that calls for the continuing reassessment of risks and controls and the timely reporting of these risks to the Board.

As mandated under existing regulations, the Board is responsible for the approval and overseeing the implementation of risk management policies. The Board has delegated this function to the Risk Management Committee (RMC) which

includes among others, the development of various risk strategies and principles, control guidelines policies and procedures, implementation of risk measurement tools, monitoring of key risk indicators, and the imposition and monitoring of risk limits. The RMC regularly reviews China Bank's risk profile and the effectiveness of risk management systems. Moreover, internal auditors test and evaluate our risk management program to determine effectiveness and communicate the results to the Board and the Audit Committee.

The Risk Management Group (RMG), headed by our Chief Risk Officer, First Vice President Ananias S. Cornelio III, is responsible for executing the risk management function and the guidelines set by the RMC, including the identification and evaluation on a continuous basis of all considerable risks to the business, and challenging business lines on all aspects of risks arising from the Bank's activities.

In 2016, RMG continued to strengthen China Bank's risk management framework to effectively assess, manage, and monitor risks across a broad range of activities. Major initiatives were taken to increase the technical capacity of the group in credit risk model development and validation. Foundation for the Bank's adoption of the Basel III framework on liquidity risk management has been prepared. On Information Technology, emphasis was given on cyber security and core system testing on disaster preparedness was completed.



(L-R) Marissa B. Espino (Compliance), Marilyn G. Yuchenkang (Audit), Corazon I. Morando (Corporate Secretary), Maria Rosanna L. Testa, and Geoffrey D. Uy (Market Risk)

Market and Liquidity Risk

The objective of our market risk policies is to obtain the best balance of risk and return while meeting our stakeholders' requirements. Meanwhile, our liquidity risk policies center on maintaining adequate liquidity at all times to be in a position to meet all obligations as they fall due. RMG continued to implement its roadmap including enhancements and projects in support of these objectives.

Budget and capital considerations (Pillar II guidelines) are now effectively embedded into risk taking activities via the Valueat-Risk (VaR) limits. The annual VaR Limits review incorporates the impact of VaR on Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as a basis for establishing limits, in addition to the annual trading budget, past utilization and the Bank's risk tolerance. Aside from using VaR as a risk metric, market risk is adequately managed through a risk management framework comprising of limits, triggers, monitoring and reporting procedures. As part of its 2016 roadmap, the Bank has implemented a market risk system last May which has enhanced and automated the measurement of VaR.

For interest rate risk, the Earnings-at-Risk (EaR) estimates using actual interest rate volatilities and non-parallel yield curve shifts have been included in the regular reporting to the RMC to supplement the Bank's EAR analysis. To further enhance its analysis of the Bank's accrual portfolio the Bank will continue to explore other metrics such as the measurement of Balance Sheet VaR.

For interest rate risk, the Earnings-at-Risk (EaR) estimates using actual interest rate volatilities and non-parallel yield curve shifts have been included in the regular reporting to the RMC to supplement the Bank's EAR analysis. To further enhance its analysis of the Bank's accrual portfolio the Bank will continue to explore other metrics such as the measurement of Balance Sheet VaR.

Aside from the Maximum Cumulative Outflow (MCO) model used for managing and monitoring liquidity risk, RMG formed a team to spearhead the Bank's adoption of Basel III International Framework for Liquidity Risk Measurement, Standards and Monitoring in 2014. The team includes representatives from Treasury and Accounting who are responsible for managing the Bank's liquidity and financial regulatory reporting. In 2016, the Bank adopted the final LCR guidelines from BSP Circular No. 905 and began reporting the results to the regulator.

The measurement of balance sheet interest rate and liquidity risk exposures are automated through the Asset and Liability Management (ALM) system that was implemented in 2013. This important information on the Bank's exposures generates insights that lead to the formulation of timely and effective interest rate strategies and funding plans. Also in 2016, the ALM system version was upgraded to include module for generating LCR. The Bank engaged the services of an external consultant in 2013 for the independent validation of these risk measurement models, and included in the engagement was the capacity building of the IAD to perform model validations.

Since 2014, the internal risk measurement models—VaR. EaR and MCO are independently validated by the Bank's IAD on an annual basis. Latest validation results concluded that the Bank's VAR, EAR and MCO models are appropriate for measurement of its market, interest rate, and liquidity risk, respectively.

On stress testing, RMG continued using an Integrated Stress Testing (IST) framework for the March 2016 Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) submission in addition to the silo stress tests already in place such as Volatility, Uniform, and Reverse Stress Tests. The IST complements the Internal Models Approach which is the basis for ICAAP capital charge under normal environment. The IST framework allows us to evaluate China Bank's overall vulnerabilities on specific events or crisis and gauge the Bank's ability to withstand stress events.

Credit Risk

Our policies for managing credit risk are determined at the business level with specific procedures for different risk environments and business goals. For 2016, the Bank continued to develop new credit risk rating and scoring models and enhance existing ones, following the enterprisewide roadmap approved by the Board of Directors. After completing the quantitative and qualitative validation of the Internal Credit Risk Rating System (ICRRS) in 2014 and the recalibration of the model in 2015 with the technical support of Moody's Analytics, the Bank proceeded with the parallel testing of the recalibrated model against the existing model in 2016. It has also adopted a risk-based pricing policy using the new credit scoring model.

In addition, the Bank completed the statistical validation of its Borrower Credit Score (BCS) which is the scoring model for

retail small and medium entities and individual loan accounts using the same methodology applied to the validation of the corporate risk rating model. The validation process was conducted with the assistance of Teradata which provided the analytics platform, tools and technical guidance for both credit model performance assessment and recalibration. Likewise, the Bank adopted a new scorecard for consumer lending, specifically, housing and auto loans which will be subjected to model validation as soon as sufficient amount of data is captured.

A Sovereign Risk Rating Model was also introduced. This provided the tool for the Bank to assess the strength of the country rated with reference to its economic fundamentals, fiscal policy, institutional strength, and vulnerability to extreme events.

The Bank continued to strengthen its management of large exposures and concentration risk by considering economic interdependence as provided under Circular 855. Management Action Trigger (MAT) on sovereign exposures was introduced as well.

In 2016, the Credit Review and Control Department, an independent review team within RMG, was able to cover a total of eight lending units from Consumer Banking, Institutional Banking and Retail Banking in its credit examination accounting for 12% of the Bank's Total Loan Portfolio. The scope of examination was extended to cover specific borrowers in major industries that the Bank is exposed to. The review of the loan portfolio under the Trust and Asset Management Group of the Bank was also completed during the year. The standard credit examination covers the assessment of loan portfolio quality and adherence to existing credit policies and procedures as well as the validation of impairment process.

Lastly, enhancement in policies and procedures were made to comply with the new set of requirements provided in BSP Circular No. 855 which took effect in November 2016.

Operational and IT Risk

The Bank has a framework of policies, procedures, and tools to ensure that China Bank's operational and IT risks are managed in a timely and efficient manner. RMG continues to effectively assess, monitor, control, and communicate such risks as well as take initiatives to further improve the Bank's disaster preparedness.

As part of its responsibility, RMG spearheads the bank-wide operational risk identification and self-assessment process. A mechanism that enables the Bank to determine priority risks areas, ascertain that proper checks and balances are in place, and introduce additional measures to strengthen overall operational controls. In addition, the Bank maintains a Centralized Loss Database (CLD) where all the reported incidents of losses are recorded. Information captured are processed and analysed with the results used to pinpoint general control weaknesses and operational vulnerabilities. The Bank also collects data to establish the appropriate Key Risk Indicators with the corresponding thresholds which are monitored on a periodic basis.

The Bank has a risk-based and scenario driven Business Continuity Management (BCM) Program where the primary objective is to have the capability and assure the level of preparedness needed to restore business processes in the event of a major disruption. The program includes the development of appropriate resiliency strategies, recovery procedures, facilities, contingency measures, communication, and crisis management plans across the organization. Another component of the program is the Business Impact Analysis (BIA) which is necessary to identify critical business process and system dependencies. The results of the BIA are subsequently used to further enhance the Bank's recovery strategy and appropriately align with defined Recovery Time Objectives (RTO). The Bank executed several tests and simulation exercises in 2016 to assess its level of preparedness in the event of major disasters or events adversely affecting operations. Alongside the Bank's IT Audit and Information Security Office, the disaster preparedness was thoroughly assessed, covering both infrastructure and procedural matters. Standards set under existing regulations and industry best practices were used to benchmark the Bank's ability to respond to different scenarios.

On Information Technology, the Bank has established a robust IT Risk Management Framework anchored on its business strategy, capabilities, and risk appetite. The IT Risk Management practices of the Bank is governed by the standards and operating principles provided in BSP Circular No. 808 (Guidelines on IT Risk Management). The IT risk assessment process serves as the main tool of the Bank in identifying vulnerabilities and determining the effectiveness of IT controls.

Trust Risk

On August 17, 2012, BSP came out with Circular 766, Guidelines in Strengthening Corporate Governance and Risk Management Practices on Trust, Other Fiduciary Business, and Investment Management Activities. The circular mandates Trust entities to "develop and implement a formal, comprehensive, and effective risk management program that outlines, among other things, the risk management processes that effectively identify, measure, monitor and control risks affecting the clients and the Trust Entity." In line with this, RMG continued to strengthen China Bank's risk management practices on Trust by enhancing the policies, processes, and procedures for market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, operational risk and compliance risks specific to the Trust Group. Legal, Strategic and Reputational Risks were also incorporated in the Trust Risk Management Guidelines. In 2016, changes were applied to improve the accounts review process and the trading parameters for Unit Investment Trust Funds or UITF.

III. GOVERNANCE AND ETHICAL OPERATIONAL POLICIES

With the guidance set by the policies in China Bank's By-Laws, Corporate Governance Manual, Compliance Manual, and Code of Ethics, the Board and Senior Management mindfully directs the governance of the Bank. In doing so, they abide by its mandate to comply with all relevant laws and operate as a responsibly profitable business, working for the best interests of our stakeholders.

Whistleblowing

The Bank does not and will not tolerate unethical conduct, thus a Whistleblowing mechanism was established to ensure that employees, customers, shareholders, and third party service providers will have a way to report questionable activity, unethical conduct, fraud or any other malpractice by mail, phone or e-mail, under the strictest measures of confidentiality and anonymity to allay fears of reprisal or retaliation.

The Bank's Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) will determines the substance and validity of all whistle-blower reports. Reports can also be disclosed to any officer of the bank, the Risk Management Group, Internal Audit and the HRD. If the report is deemed well-substantiated, the CCO shall turn over the disclosure to the Audit Division and/or HRD for further investigation. Should the report be deemed baseless, within 24 hours from receipt thereof, the CCO shall inform the whistleblower of its status without prejudice to its resubmission.

Any meritorious disclosures will be given due recognition and may be eligible for a reward as determined by the HRD or the Investigation Committee. All disclosures, their statuses, and resolutions are regularly reported to the Compliance and Corporate Governance Committees.

Reports/disclosures may be sent to any officer of the Bank or to:

CHIEF COMPLIANCE OFFICER
China Banking Corporation
P. O. Box 2182, Makati Central Post Office
1226 Makati City, Philippines
Mobile number: 0947-9960573
E-mail address: whistle_chib@yahoo.com
A disclosure form is also available at
www.chinabank.ph

Conflict of Interest

In accordance with the Bank's Code of Ethics, Conflict of interest between the Bank and its employees should be avoided at all times. However, should a conflict arise, the interest of the Bank must prevail. Employees are not permitted to have or be involved in any financial interests that are in conflict or appear to be in conflict with their duties and responsibilities to China Bank. They are likewise barred from engaging in work outside of the Bank unless with duly-approved permission, as well as work that lies in direct competition with the Bank.

Restriction In Dealings On Bank Securities

China Bank employs strict policies on securities transactions to support and uphold all applicable laws against insider trading. This prohibits directors, officers, and employees who are considered to have knowledge of material facts or changes in the affairs of China Bank which have not yet been publicly disclosed—including any information likely to affect the share price of the Bank's stock—to directly or indirectly engage in financial transactions that make use of "insider"

information". This also includes consultants and advisers and all other employees who are made aware of undisclosed material information.

Any transactions by the Directors involving the Bank's shares are required to be disclosed within three business days from the date of the transaction.

Anti Bribery & Corruption Policy

China Bank is committed to honest and ethical business practices and does not tolerate any form of bribery and corruption. We take our legal responsibilities very seriously and expect our directors and employees at all levels and grades to do the same. China Bank directors and employees are to act professionally, fairly, and with integrity in all our business dealings and relationships wherever we operate; thus, they 1) must never offer, promise, or give a financial or other advantage to any person or party, including public officials, with the intention of inducing or rewarding improper performance by them of their duties or to facilitate the transaction of the Bank, and 2) must never directly or indirectly accept or agree to receive a financial or other advantage as a reward for performing any act prejudicial to the Bank, the director/employee himself, or a third party.

Education and Training

China Bank's compliance culture is constantly reinforced through education and training. The Compliance Office regularly briefs Compliance Coordinators in all branches and head office units to raise their awareness and understanding of the principles and concepts of good corporate governance, with which they are required to cascade to their respective colleagues. All new hires of the Bank are given mandatory orientations on Compliance Systems, Anti-Money Laundering, Whistle-Blowing, and Corporate Governance. Lectures on compliance are also conducted during the Officers Development Program (ODP) and Integrated Supervisory Development Program (ISDP).

Supplier/Contractor Selection

We practice utmost professionalism in managing the Bank's resources. We process all matters of due diligence and compliance to ensure that any service or goods procurement will pose the greatest benefit to the Bank, while posing little to

no negative impact on stakeholders. This entails a thorough evaluation on the procurement's risk to personnel, company assets, the environment, equipment, and service to customers. Consequently, we only transact with suppliers who have been assessed to have the necessary experience, capability, and financial viability, and conduct business using economic, environmental and professionally sound methods while remaining compliant to all applicable laws and regulations.

China Bank is committed to fair market practices, engaging in the services of suppliers and contractors that have passed through a legitimate evaluation process that ensures a fair competition among other service providers under consideration. The Bank follows standards of objectivity, impartiality and equal opportunity, and evaluates based on thorough criteria such as quality, price, service, and overall value to the business, ensuring that we prevent any favouritism or conflicts of interest. All prospective suppliers must also undergo and pass a preliminary accreditation process before any contract is awarded to them. They are also assessed on their actual performance as compared to promised delivery dates, quality of work / goods, and adherence to agreed specifications and purchase order prices.

Disclosure and Transparency

The Bank is a staunch advocate of transparency and accountability, maintaining a high standard of disclosure to facilitate public understanding of the Bank's financial condition and the state of its corporate governance in order for them to make a well-informed decision. All material information about China Bank is adequately and promptly disclosed in accordance with SEC and PSE's disclosure policy like the publication of our quarterly financial statements in national broadsheets and presentation of a detailed annual report for our Stockholders' Meetings. Furthermore, we disclose marketsensitive information like dividend declarations, joint ventures and acquisitions, sale and disposition of significant assets, as well as financial and non-financial information that may affect the decision of the investing public via press releases on broadsheets and internal publications. We also electronically file our disclosures through the Electronic Disclosure Generation Technology (Edge) of PSE, making them available on the PSE website. Our corporate website is likewise regularly updated to include the latest news and current information about the Bank.

Social Media Policy

China Bank's expansive brand of customer and public service spans all modern channels of communication including social media and online networking platforms. The Bank's social media presence is guided by the mandate of its Code of Ethics, and is one of the first in the industry to have policies in place to ensure that our employees' interaction with the online public is consistent with the Bank's core value of professionalism. Social Media Administrators serve as overseers of any online posts made in the Bank's name. In the same way, employees are constantly instructed and reminded to extend their professional demeanor to their personal online interactions. China Bank employees are cautioned to abide by the policies on personal posts, comments and statements relating to the Bank, that they may avoid online publication of any content or statement disparaging the Bank or its clients, or otherwise jeopardize the Bank's and its clients' interests. They are likewise informed against posting of prohibited content such as incitement to commit crime, drug paraphernalia, pornographic media, and the like. The Bank continues to exert efforts to enhance its social media policies to better accommodate the guidelines on mitigating social media risk issued by the BSP.

Related Party Transactions

Transactions with related party are not prohibited under existing rules. However, due to the possibility of a conflict of interest, the Bank is careful in dealing with related parties. All material related party transactions are reviewed by the Related Party Transaction Committee before they are endorsed to the Board for approval. Any related party transactions should be conducted at an arm's length basis, determined to be in the best interest of the Bank, in the ordinary course of business, and on substantially the same terms as those offered with other parties.

In the evaluation of the transaction, the following, among others are considered by the RPT Committee: related party's



relationship to the bank and interest in the transaction; the material facts of the proposed related party transaction, including the proposed aggregate value of the transactions; the benefits to the Bank; the availability of other sources of comparable products or services; and an assessment of the transaction on terms and conditions that are comparable to the terms generally offered to unrelated parties under the similar circumstances and the price discovery mechanism adopted to determine fair price.

The Bank has an extensive RPT policy that is kept updated, relevant and aligned with laws, rules and regulations. Based on the existing policy of the Bank, a transaction is deemed material if it is P50 Million and above.

To avoid conflict of interest and based on the RPT policy of the Bank, any director who has interest in a transaction is required to disclose their interest in the transaction and should abstain from the deliberation and approval of the related party transaction.

The table on page 63 shows the Bank's significant (P50M and above) related party transactions as of December 2016. Full disclosures for these transactions were made through reports with the appropriate regulatory agency, and such significant RPT are ratified by the stockholders at the annual meeting.

SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AS OF DECEMBER 2016

Name of Counterparty	Type of Transaction	Amount/Contract Price
JJACCIS Development Corp. Suntree Holdings Corp.	Line Renewal	₱500.0 Mn
(Stockholder)	Outstanding	P360.5 Mn
Angela T. Dee-Cruz (Officer of the Bank)	Line Renewal	₱51.0 Mn
(Officer of the Bank)	Outstanding	P8.5 Mn P669.3 Mn
	Special Savings Placement	P689.0 Mn
	Investment in SSA	P727.9 Mn
	investment in SSA	₱150.0 Mn
		P850.0 Mn
China Bank Savings Inc. (Subsidiary)	Bonds	₱450.0 Mn ₱100.0 Mn
		₱100.0 Mn
		₱110.0 Mn
	Short Term Borrowing	P300.0 Mn
	Line Renewal Investment in \$ CTD	₱200.0 Mn \$200.0 Mn
China Bank Savings Inc. – Trust	Bonds	\$200.0 Min
(Subsidiary)	55/145	
BDO Universal Bank (Affiliate)		₱22.3 Bn ₱19.5 Bn
		P150.0 Mn
		₱356.0 Mn
		₱1.5 Bn
	Bonds/FX	₱621.5 Mn
		P5.6 Bn
		P200.0 Mn
		₱93.2 Mn ₱4.2 Bn
		P3.4 Bn
DDO Directo Book Inc		P2.7 Bn
BDO Private Bank, Inc. (Affiliate)	Bonds / FX	₱50.0 Mn
		₱994.4 Mn
CBC Trust Group	B .	₱100.0 Mn
(A Group in the Bank)	Bonds	₱654.0 Mn
Manulife Chinabank Life Assurance Corp.		₱54.1 Bn
(Associate)		P968.0 Mn
		₱237.9 Mn ₱200.0 Mn
	Bonds	P310.4 Mn
		₱850.0 Mn
		₱469.4 Mn
CM lave above asks O and (Oka alika liden)/	Line December	P801.0 Mn
SM Investments Corp. (Stockholder)/ Multi-Realty Dev't Corp./ Sybase Equity Investments Corp. (Affiliates)	Line Renewal Grant of Term Loan	₱15.5 Bn ₱21.5 Bn
	Outstanding	₱2.7 Bn
Sysmart Corp.	Line Renewal Outstanding	P5.0 Bn P3.1 Bn
(Stockholder)	Trust Investment	₱100.0 Mn
SM Prime Holdings Inc./ Costa Del Hamilo, Inc./ SM Hotels and Conventions Corp. (Affiliates)	Line Renewal Renewal of BP Line	P3.0 Bn P100.0 Mn
Summerhills Home Development Corp. (Affiliate)	Line Renewal	₱500.0 Mn
(Affiliate) Henry Sy (Stockholder)	Line Renewal / Outstanding	₱300.0 Mn
SM Development Corp.	Line Renewal	P1.0 Bn
(Affiliate)	Renewal of BP Line Short Tem Fund Investment	₱50.0 Mn ₱99.9 Mn
	Line Renewal	₱47.0 Mn
Spouses Irwin Marland & Consuelo Dee Ponce (Related Interest)	Outstanding	₱80.0 Mn ₱120.6 Mn
Cityland Development Corporation (Related Interest)	Sale of Foreclosed Asset	P84.0 Mn
Super Industrial Corp. (Affiliate)	Line Renewal	P50.0 Mn
China Bank Capital Corporation (Subsidiary)	Money Market Fund Investment	₱50.0 Mn
Union Motors Corp. (Affiliate)	Line Renewal	₱150.0 Mr
Multi-Realty Dev't Corp./ Sybase Equity Investments Corp. (Affiliates)	Grant of Term Loan	P8.0 Bn
Elizabeth T. Sy (Related Interest)	Trust Placement	₱50.0 Mn

IV. INFORMATION FOR STOCKHOLDERS

DATE OF FOUNDATION

China Bank was incorporated on July 20, 1920 and opened for business on August 16, 1920. The Bank is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under SEC registration number 443. China Bank's amended By-laws may be downloaded from our website, www.chinabank.ph, or requested from the Office of the Corporate Secretary:

ATTY. CORAZON I. MORANDO Vice President and Corporate Secretary 11/F China Bank Building 8745 Paseo De Roxas corner Villar Street Makati City 1226, Philippines

Tel. Nos.: (+632) 885-5131, 885-5132

Fax No.: (+632) 885-5135 Email: ocsstocks@chinabank.ph

RECORD AND BENEFICIAL OWNERS HOLDING 5% OR MORE OF VOTING SECURITIES AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2017:

Title of Class	Name, Address of Record Owner & Relationship with Issuer	Name of Beneficial Owner & Relationship with Record Owner	Citizenship	No. of Shares Held	Percentage
Common	PCD Nominee Corporation * 37 th Floor Tower I, The Enterprise Center, 6766 Ayala Ave. corner Paseo de Roxas, Makati City Stockholder	Various stockholders/clients	Non-Filipino	513,070,793	25.63%
Common	SM Investments Corporation 10 th Floor L.V. Locsin Bldg., 6752 Ayala Avenue, Makati City Stockholder	Sy Family PCD Nominee Corporation Stockholders	Filipino	344,493,881	17.21%
Common	Sysmart Corporation 10 th Floor L.V. Locsin Bldg., 6752 Ayala Avenue, Makati City Stockholder	Henry Sy, Sr. and Family Sycamore Pacific Corporation Stockholders	Filipino	296,604,070	14.82%
Common	PCD Nominee Corporation * 37 th Floor Tower I, The Enterprise Center, 6766 Ayala Ave. corner Paseo de Roxas, Makati City Stockholder	Various stockholders/clients	Filipino	244,606,202	12.22%

Based on the list provided by the Philippine Depository & Trust Corporation to the Bank's transfer agent, Stock Transfer Service, Inc., as of February 28, 2017, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (295,842,164 shares or 14.777%) holds 5% or more of the Bank's securities. The beneficial owers, such as the clients of PCD Nominee Corporation, have the power to decide how their shares are to be voted.

AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL

Authorized Capital: ₱25.0 Billion divided into 2.5 Billion shares with a par value of P10.00 per share

Issued Shares: 2,002,027,836 common shares

SUMMARY OF FILIPINO AND NON-FILIPINO HOLDINGS AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2017

Nationality	Number of Stockholders	Number of Shares	Percentage
Filipino	1,879	1,482,483,430	74.049%
Non-Filipino (PCD)	1	513,070,793	25.628%
Chinese	48	3,102,937	0.155%
American	19	2,182,715	0.109%
Australian	1	1,811	0.000%
British	1	90,390	0.005%
Canadian	3	582,303	0.029%
Dutch	1	57,590	0.003%
Spanish	1	99	0.000%
Taiwanese	2	455,768	0.023%
TOTAL	1,956	2,002,027,836	100.00%

MARKET INFORMATION

Principal market where the equity is traded - Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc. (PSE)

Actual Prices:

2016	HIGH	LOW	CLOSE
Jan – Mar	39.50	33.50	39.15
Apr – Jun	40.25	37.00	38.00
Jul – Sept	39.00	37.60	38.00
Oct - Dec	38.30	37.60	38.00

Adjusted Prices (due to 8% stock dividend):

2016	HIGH	LOW	CLOSE
Jan – Mar	36.57	31.02	36.25
Apr – Jun	38.50	35.23	38.00
Jul - Sept	39.00	37.60	38.00
Oct - Dec	38.30	37.60	38.00

Actual Prices:

2015	HIGH	LOW	CLOSE
Jan – Mar	44.40	42.55	46.50
Apr – Jun	44.86	41.67	45.30
Jul – Sept	43.80	40.40	41.00
Oct – Dec	42.00	37.00	37.20

Adjusted Prices (due to 8% stock dividend):

2015	HIGH	LOW	CLOSE
Jan - Mar	38.06	36.48	39.87
Apr - Jun	38.46	35.72	38.84
Jul - Sept	37.55	37.41	37.96
Oct - Dec	38.89	34.26	34.44

Market value as of December 29, 2016 (last trading day):

Price Information as of February 28, 2017 (latest practicable trading date): ₱40.00

TRADING IN COMPANY SHARES BY BANK DIRECTORS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS as of February 28, 2017:

Director	Shareholdings as of January 1, 2016	Number of Shares Disposed	Number of Shares Acquired	Shareholdings as of December 31, 2016
Hans T. Sy	2,324,601	-	259,468	2,584,069
Gilbert U. Dee	9,863,624	-	789,090	10,652,714
Ricardo R. Chua	100,609	-	8,050	108,659
Peter S. Dee	1,206,325	1,023,845	96,506	278,986
Joaquin T. Dee	35,687,755	-	2,855,022	38,542,777
Herbert T. Sy	352,543	-	28,204	380,747
Harley T. Sy	180,356	-	14,429	194,785
Alberto S. Yao	6,128	-	491	6,619
Roberto F. Kuan	23,297	-	1,864	25,161
Jose T. Sio	2,428	-	195	2,623

^{*}Mr. Tiong was an Independent Director of the Bank until his passing on September 16, 2016

Officer	Shareholdings as of January 1, 2016	Number of Shares Disposed	Number of Shares Acquired	Shareholdings as of December 31, 2016
William C. Whang	-	-	13,063	13,063
Rosemarie C. Gan	89,782	-	7,183	96,965
Patrick D. Cheng	401,195	-	56,296	457,491
Gerard T. Dee	5,429	-	435	5,864
Angela D. Cruz	1,132,268	-	90,583	1,222,851
Delia Marquez	15,959	-	1,277	17,236
Lilibeth R. Cariño	2,823	-	226	3,049
Renato K. de Borja, Jr.	-	-	500	500
Shirley G.K.T. Tan	11,027	-	883	11,910
Elizabeth C. Say	2,372	-	189	2,561

DIVIDEND POLICY

China Bank, as a matter of policy, will declare cash dividends at a payout ratio of at least thirty percent of the net income of the prior year, subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in this policy statement. The Bank's Dividend Policy is an integral component of its Capital Management Policy and Process rather than a standalone process. Its fundamental and overriding philosophy is sustainability.

Dividend pay-outs are reviewed annually. These are referenced against the Bank's Capital Management Process. Based on the Capital Management Process, dividend payouts are calibrated based on the prior year's earnings while taking into consideration dividend yields, future earnings streams and future business opportunities.

In declaring dividend pay-outs, China Bank uses a combination of cash or stock dividends as follows:

- 1. The dividend is increased in response to the Bank's achieving a higher level of sustainable earnings.
- 2. Dividends may be increased for a specific year to plow back to shareholders a commensurate share of unusually high earnings for a given year.

China Bank capital management philosophy and process, and consequently its Dividend Policy which comprises an integral component of this undertaking, is driven by the following primary objectives:

- 1. Ensuring compliance with externally imposed regulatory capital requirements.
- 2. Maintaining strong credit ratings.
- 3. Maintaining healthy capital ratios to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

China Bank manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of:

- 1. Changes in economic conditions.
- 2. The risk characteristics of its activities.
- 3. The assessment of prospective business requirements or directions.

Management of and adjustments to the capital structure are accomplished through the following principal means:

- 1. Adjustments of dividend pay-outs to shareholders
- 2. Adjustments in form of dividend pay-outs (cash vs. stock)
- 3. The issuance or, conversely, reduction of capital securities

Capital Management broadly follows the process outlined below:

- 1. An assessment of regulatory capital and capital adequacy measures.
- 2. Determination of the optimal capital structure based on a risk-based capital planning approach that considers:
 - a. Planned levels and risk appetite for business activity with a focus on the implication of these plans on the resulting credit, market, and operational risk exposure.
 - b. An analysis of the implications of macroeconomic activity or industry developments and probability of a corresponding improvement or deterioration in the Bank's risk exposures.
 - c. Provision of a capital buffer to mitigate against an unforeseen deterioration in the bank's asset portfolio quality, or an increase in business risk, or business opportunities that arise over the course of its business activities.
 - d. Desired capital mix, leverage, and target return on equity.
 - e. Accretive or dilutive effects of incremental capital buildup
 - f. Developments or opportunities in the capital markets or regulatory environment that have a direct relation to the Bank's ability to build up or reduce its capital levels.
 - g. Sustainability of internally generated capital and consequently sustainability of dividend payoffs.

DIVIDEND HISTORY

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Stock Dividend	8%	8%	8%	10%	10%
Cash Dividend	10%	10%	10%	12%	12%

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Inquiries from investors, analysts, and the financial community are handled by the Investor Relations Office:

ALEXANDER C. ESCUCHA

Senior Vice President and Head Investor and Corporate Relations Group 28/F BDO Equitable Tower 8751 Paseo De Roxas Makati City 1226, Philippines

Tel. No.: (+632) 885-5609

Email: investor-relations@chinabank.ph







BELL AWARD FOR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE 2016 (Also 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015)

Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) - Top 5 listed companies

BANKING & FINANCE FIRM OF THE YEAR - PHILIPPINES

Finance Monthly M&A Awards - Finance Monthly (U.K.)

BEST BANK GOVERNANCE - PHILIPPINES 2016

CFI.co Awards 2016 - Capital Finance International (U.K.)

BEST CORPORATE GOVERNANCE BANK - PHILIPPINES 2016

Global Banking & Finance Review Awards - Global Banking & Finance Review (U.K.)

ASIAN CORPORATE DIRECTOR RECOGNITION AWARD - MR. HANS T. SY (Chairman)

12th Corporate Governance Asia Recognition Awards, The Best of Asia 2016 - Corporate Governance Asia

ASIA PACIFIC ENTREPRENEURSHIP AWARD

Financial Services Industry - **President and CEO Ricardo R. Chua** Asia Pacific Entrepreneurship Awards (APEA) 2016 - Enterprise Asia

BEST INVESTOR RELATIONS BANK - PHILIPPINES

Global Banking & Finance Review Awards - Global Banking & Finance Review (U.K.)

BEST INVESTOR RELATIONS COMPANY - PHILIPPINES (CHINA BANK)

ASIA'S BEST CEO (INVESTOR RELATIONS) - President and CEO Ricardo R. Chua

BEST INVESTOR RELATIONS PROFESSIONAL - PHILIPPINES (SVP for Investor Relations Alexander C. Escucha)

The 6th Asian Excellence Awards 2016 - Corporate Governance Asia

PRSP ANVIL AWARDS 2016 - BEST PR TOOLS, ANNUAL REPORT

Public Relations Society of the Philippines (PRSP)













BEST BANK FOR DEBT CAPITAL MARKETS - PHILIPPINES

Global Banking & Finance Review Awards - Global Banking & Finance Review (U.K.)

BEST BOND HOUSE - CHINA BANK CAPITAL CORPORATION

2016 Triple A Country Awards - The Asset Magazine

${\tt TOP 5 CORPORATE ISSUE MANAGER / ARRANGER - INVESTMENT HOUSE CATEGORY (CHINA BANK CAPITAL CORPORATION)}\\$

12th PDS Awards Night - Philippine Dealing System

P31.97 B THERMA VISAYAS PROJECT FINANCING DEAL - MOST INNOVATIVE DEAL - PHILIPPINES

2016 Triple A Asia Infrastructure Awards - The Asset Magazine

₱42.15 B SAN BUENAVENTURA POWER PROJECT FINANCING DEAL - BEST POWER DEAL - PHILIPPINES

2016 Triple A Asia Infrastructure Awards - The Asset Magazine

₱33.3 B SAN MIGUEL BREWERY LOCAL CURRENCY BONDS ISSUE

2016 Triple A Regional Investment Awards - The Asset Magazine

BEST MANAGED FUND FOR BOND FUND LONG-TERM DOLLAR CATEGORY (China Bank Dollar Fund)

Best Managed Fund of the Year - CFA Society Philippines

BEST CORE BANKING IMPLEMENTATION - PHILIPPINES 2016

Global Banking & Finance Review Awards - Global Banking & Finance Review (U.K.)

BEST COLLECTING COMMERCIAL BANK

Best Collection Partners - Social Security System

STP AWARD

Straight-through Processing Award - New York Bank (BNY Mellon)

BEST INDIVIDUAL IN TRADING, PHILIPPINES, RANK 1 – DANICA SHASHA U. TAN, TREASURY TRADER BEST INDIVIDUAL IN TRADING, PHILIPPINES, RANK 2 – CRISTINA P. ARCEO, VICE PRESIDENT TREASURY

(5-time awardee among top 3)

The Benchmark Research Awards for Research, Sales & Trading 2016 - The Asset Magazine

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



HENRY SY, SR.

HANS T. SY



GILBERT U. DEE RICARDO R. CHUA PETER S. DEE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



HERBERT T. SY JOAQUIN T. DEE HARLEY T. SY



JOSE T. SIO **ROBERTO F. KUAN ALBERTO S. YAO**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



HANS T. SY, 61, Filipino, is the Chairman of the Board since May 5, 2011. He first served as member of the China Bank Board on May 21, 1986, until his election as Vice Chairman in 1989. Aside from China Bank, Chairman Sy currently

serves in the Boards of SM Prime Holdings, Inc. (as Director and Chairman of the Executive Committee) and SM Investments Corporation (as Adviser to the Board), both of which are listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). He likewise occupies positions in various companies of the SM Group. He graduated from the De La Salle University with a degree in Mechanical Engineering. Over the years, Chairman Sy had attended various seminars, among which are the Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Training and Corporate Governance Training Programs conducted by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) and the Institute of Corporate Directors (ICD).



HENRY SY, SR., 92, Filipino, is the Honorary Chairman and Advisor to the Board since 1997. His election as Honorary Chairman on May 18, 2006 was formalized on February 7, 2007 after clearances from the BSP

and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) were obtained. He is also the Chairman of PSElisted companies SM Investments Corporation, BDO Unibank, Inc. (Emeritus), and SM Prime Holdings, Inc. (Emeritus). Mr. Sy holds an Associate in Commercial Science degree from the Far Eastern University and was conferred a doctorate degree in Business Management Honoris Causa by the De La Salle University.



GILBERT U. DEE, 81, Filipino, is the Vice Chairman of the Board since May 5, 2011. He was first elected to the China Bank Board on March 6, 1969, and served as Chairman from 1989 to 2011. Aside from PSElisted China Bank, he also

serves as the Chairman of the Boards of Union Motor Corporation and China Bank subsidiary CBC Properties and Computer Center, Inc. (CBC-PCCI), and as Director of Super Industrial Corporation, which are all non-listed companies. He was previously on the boards of Philippine Pacific Capital Corporation, Philex Mining Corporation, and CBC Finance Corporation, and President of GAB Investment Corporation. Vice Chairman Dee holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Banking from the De La Salle University, and a Masters in Business Administration (MBA) degree in Finance from the University of Southern California. His trainings include the Corporate Governance Training Program in November 2016 and AML training in August 2014.



RICARDO R. CHUA, 65, Filipino, is a Director of the Bank since May 8, 2008. He is also the President and Chief Executive Officer since September 1, 2014. He currently serves as member of the boards of China Bank subsidiaries China Bank Savings,

Inc. (CBSI), Chinabank Insurance Brokers, Inc. (CBC-IBI), CBC-PCCI, and China Bank Capital Corporation (CBCC); Director of Manulife China Bank Life Assurance Corp. (MCBLife), and Banker's Association of the Philippines, and Director and President of BancNet, Inc., CAVACON Corporation, Stonebrothers, Inc., Genricland Properties, Inc., and Sun & Earth Corporation, among others. Apart from China Bank, he does not hold position in any other

company listed in the PSE. Previously, President Chua was the Bank's Chief Operating Officer; he was also at the boards of CBC Venture Capital Corporation, Philippine Clearing House Corporation, and CBC Forex Corporation. A Certified Public Accountant, he graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration, Major in Accounting, cum laude, from the University of the East, and he holds a Masters in Business Management (MBM) degree from the Asian Institute of Management (AIM). President Chua has had extensive training in banking operations and corporate directorship, which include the Corporate Governance Training Program which he attended in November 2016, and AML Training for Directors in 2014.



PETER S. DEE, 75, Filipino, has been on the China Bank Board since April 14, 1977. He previously served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Bank from 1985 to 2014. Presently, Director Dee serves as independent director in the

following PSE-listed corporations: City & Land Developers, Inc. and Cityland Development Corporation. He also holds directorships in other non-listed companies including China Bank subsidiaries CBC-PCCI and CBC-IBI, Hydee Management & Resources Corporation, Commonwealth Foods, Inc., and GDSK Development Corporation. He was formerly director in companies which include Sinclair (Phils.) Inc., Can Lacquer, Inc., and China Bank subsidiary CBC Forex Corporation. Director Dee is a graduate of the De La Salle University/University of the East with a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce. He also completed a Special Banking course at the American Institute of Banking. He has had trainings in various aspects of banking, including the Corporate Governance: Towards the Right Direction in November 2016 and the Exclusive Corporate Governance Training for Directors in June 2015.



JOAQUIN T. DEE, 81, Filipino, has been on the Bank's Board since May 10, 1984. He does not hold directorship position in any PSElisted company other than China Bank; however, he is currently Director/President of JJACCIS Development Corporation and

Enterprise Realty Corporation, and Director/Treasurer of Suntree Holdings Corporation. Previously, he was the Vice President for Sales and Administration of Wellington Flour Mills from 1964 to 1994. Director Dee holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce from the Letran College. He has had extensive training in banking - he attended ICD's Corporate Governance Training Program in 2016, and BSP-AMLC's AMLA training in 2014.



HERBERT T. SY, 60, Filipino, was elected as Director on January 7, 1993. Aside from China Bank, he is also Director of PSE-listed SM Prime Holdings, Inc.; he currently serves in other companies not listed at the PSE - as Chairman in the Boards of Supervalue, Inc.,

Super Shopping Market, Inc., and Sanford Marketing Corp., and as member of the Board of the National University. He has been a director and/or officer for more than five (5) years in companies engaged in food retailing, investment, real estate development and mall operations. Director Sy is a holder of a Bachelor of Science degree in Management from the De La Salle University. He attended various banking-related trainings, including the Corporate Governance Training Program in November 2016 and AMLA training in August 2014.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



HARLEY T. SY, 57, Filipino, has been a Director of China Bank since May 24, 2001. He is likewise the President of SM Investments Corporation, the holding company of the SM group and one of the largest publicly listed companies in the

Philippines. He also serves as Adviser to the Board of Directors of BDO Private Bank. Mr. Sy holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce, Major in Finance from De La Salle University. He has had extensive training on banking skills, including the Program on Enterprise Risk Management in November 2008, AMLA Training in August 2014 as well as Corporate Governance Training in November 2016. Mr. Sy is a strong advocate of corporate governance as he is actively involved in various initiatives aimed at further strengthening the corporate governance culture of the SM group.



ALBERTO S. YAO, 70, Filipino, is an Independent Director of the Bank. He was first elected to the China Bank Board on July 7, 2004. He currently serves in companies not listed in the PSE - as President & CEO of Richwell Trading Corporation, Richwell

Philippines, Inc., Europlay Distributor Co., Inc., and Internationale Globale Marques, Inc.; President of Richphil House Incorporated, and Megarich Property Ventures Corp.; and as Independent Director of Bank Subsidiaries CBSI and CBCC. He was Vice President for Merchandising of Zenco Sales, Inc. from 1968 to 1975, and Director of Planters Development Bank from 2014 to 2015. Director Yao holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration minor in Accounting from the Mapua Institute of Technology. For his trainings, he recently attended ICD's Corporate Governance Training Program in 2016, and BSP-AMLC's seminar on AMLA in 2014.



ROBERTO F. KUAN. 68. Filipino, is an Independent Director of the Bank. He was first elected to the China Bank Board on May 5, 2005. Aside from China Bank, he is also an Independent Director of Far Eastern University, Incorporated,

a company listed in the PSE. Director Kuan also holds various directorship/trusteeship positions in companies not listed in the PSE - among others, he is presently member of the Boards of Trustees of St. Luke's Medical Center, SLMC Global City, Inc., St. Luke's College of Medicine - William H. Quasha Memorial, and Brent International School, Inc.; independent director of Seaoil Phils., Inc. and Towers Watson Insurance Brokers Philippine Inc., and of Bank subsidiaries CBSI and CBCC. He is the founder and former President of Chowking Food Corporation, and former Chairman/ President of Lingnam Enterprises, Inc. Director Kuan is a graduate of the University of the Philippines with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration, obtained his MBM from the AIM, and was conferred a Doctorate degree in Humanities Honoris Causa by the Lyceum Northwestern University. He also attended

the Top Management Program conducted by the AIM in Bali, Indonesia. Among the banking-related trainings he completed/attended were on Corporate Governance in 2016, and on AMLA in 2015.



JOSE T. SIO, 77, Filipino, was first elected as Bank Director on November 7, 2007. He is also presently affiliated with the following companies listed in the PSE: (1) SM Investments Corporation, as Director, Executive Vice

President and CFO, Corporate Information Officer, and member of the Executive Committee; (2) Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corporation, as Director and Member of the Executive Committee; (3) Belle Corporation, as Director; (4) Concrete Aggregates Corporation, as Director; (5) Premium Leisure Corporation as Adviser to the Board; (6) SM Prime Holdings, Inc. as Adviser of Audit Committee / Risk Oversight Committee; and (7) BDO Unibank, Inc., as Adviser to the Board. Mr. Sio also serves as Director in several companies not listed in the PSE, including OCLP Holdings, Inc., Manila North Tollways Corporation, and CityMall Commercial Centers Inc. He is the President of SM Foundation, Inc. and GlobalFund Holdings, Inc. Director Sio was formerly a Senior Partner at SGV. He was voted as CFO of the Year in 2009 by the Financial Executives of the Philippines (FINEX). He was also awarded as Best CFO (Philippines) in various years by Hong Kong-based business publications such as Alpha

Southeast Asia, Corporate Governance Asia, Finance Asia and The Asset. Director Sio is a Certified Public Accountant and holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce, major in Accounting, from the University of San Agustin. He obtained his Master's degree in Business Administration from the New York University, U.S.A. He has completed various trainings here and abroad, including debt and equity financing during the Euromoney Conference in China in 2005, corporate governance seminars/workshops latest of which was conducted by SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co. (SGV) in 2016, and anti-money laundering seminar conducted by the BSP-AMLC in 2014.



From left to right: Ananias S. Cornelio III, Jose L. Osmeña, Jr., Lilibeth R. Cariño, Virgilio O. Chua, Renato K. De Borja, Jr., Benedict L. Chan, William C. Whang, Gilbert U. Dee, Ricardo R. Chua, Romeo D. Uyan Jr., Rosemarie C. Gan, Patrick D. Cheng, Alexander C. Escucha, Delia Marquez, Alberto Emilio V. Ramos, and Ramon R. Zamora

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

GILBERT U. DEE, Director and Vice Chairman of the Board

RICARDO R. CHUA, Director, President and CEO; Management Committee Chairman

WILLIAM C. WHANG, 58, Filipino, Executive Vice President, is the Bank's Chief Operating Officer effective February 1, 2017. He is also the Head of Lending Business Segment, and concurrent Head of Institutional Banking Group. He currently serves in the Bank subsidiaries, as Director/Treasurer of China Bank Insurance Brokers, Inc. (CBC-IBI) and CBC Properties and Computer Center, Inc. (CBC-PCCI), and Director of China Bank Capital Corporation (CBCC) and China Bank Savings, Inc. (CBSI). He is also Director of BancNet, Inc. He has more than 30 years of banking experience, formerly holding senior management positions in Metrobank, Republic National Bank of New York, International Exchange Bank, Security Bank, Sterling Bank of Asia, and other financial institutions. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce, Major in Business Management, from the De La Salle University. Mr. Whang had attended numerous seminars and conferences on corporate governance, branch based marketing, quality service management, sales management, and corporate strategy.

ROMEO D. UYAN, JR., 54, Filipino, Executive Vice President, is Treasurer and Head of Financial Markets Segment as well as concurrent President of CBCC. Mr. Uyan was previously an investment banker with over two decades of experience in trading, financing, and structuring in the Asia Pacific region with various foreign investment houses. Most recently, he was Managing Director and Co-Head of Special Situations



and Leveraged Capital Markets at UBS AG-Singapore Branch. Prior to this, he was Managing Director and Head of Asia Credit Products in Barclays Capital, where he was member of the Asia Pacific Executive Committee as well as Global Emerging Markets Committee. Mr. Uyan holds a Masters degree in Business Administration and graduated with distinction from the Johnson Graduate School of Management-Cornell University, New York. He earned his Bachelor's degree from the Ateneo de Manila University, where he majored in Management Engineering and graduated cum laude.

ROSEMARIE C. GAN, 59, Filipino, Executive Vice President, is the Segment Head of the Bank's Retail Banking Business. She also serves as Director in the Bank subsidiary CBSI. Ms. Gan has been with the Bank for over 38 years, and had extensive exposure and training in marketing, financial analysis, credit portfolio management, strategic planning and corporate governance. She graduated magna cum laude from the University of Santo Tomas with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration, Major in Management, and was a recipient of the distinguished Rector's Award. She attended the Asian Institute of Management's (AIM) Advanced Bank Management Program in 2013. She also participated in the BAI Retail Delivery Conference

conducted by the Bank Administration Institute in 2012, and Corporate Governance workshops/seminars conducted by the Institute of Corporate Directors (ICD) from 2014 to 2016.

ALBERTO EMILIO V. RAMOS, 57, Filipino, Executive Vice President of the Bank, is currently functioning as Director and President of Bank subsidiary CBSI after his secondment in 2011. He also sits in the boards of Manulife China Bank Life Assurance Corporation (MCBLife) and CBCC, and is Trustee/First Vice President of the Chamber of Thrift Banks. Prior to joining the Bank in 2006 as Head of Private Banking Group, Mr. Ramos was President of Philam Asset Management, Inc., and also held key positions in local and international banks, including the Bank of the Philippine Islands and Citytrust Banking Corporation. He graduated from the De La Salle University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science and Bachelor of Science in Commerce, Major in Marketing Management. He also holds a Masters in Business Management (MBM) degree from the AIM and has a Treasury Professional Certificate from the Bankers Association of the Philippines. He attended numerous training programs on SME Banking, corporate governance, treasury products, asset-liability management, credit and financial analysis, and strategic marketing planning.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

PATRICK D. CHENG, 54, Filipino, Senior Vice President, is the Trust Officer of China Bank. He is also a Director of Manila Overseas Commercial Inc. and SR Holdings Corporation. Prior to joining the Bank, Mr. Cheng held various senior management positions at the Philippine Bank of Communications, HSBC Savings Bank (Philippines), HSBC (Philippine Branch), Citicenter Condominium Corp., and Citibank N.A. (Philippine Branch). He was previously the President and Chief Executive Officer of HSBC Savings Bank (Philippines) from 2008 to 2013 and was also a two-term President of the Chamber of Thrift Banks from 2011 to 2012. He graduated from the University of the Philippines with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration and Accountancy, magna cum laude. He also holds an MS Management degree, with Distinction, from the Hult International Business School in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and finished the Trust Operations and Investment Management course, with Distinction, from the Trust Institute of the Philippines. He is a Certified Public Accountant, having placed 7th in the National Exams. In 2010, he was a Distinguished Alumnus Awardee of the Virata School of Business (VSB) of the University of the Philippines - Diliman. He had extensive training on corporate governance, anti-money laundering, asset liability management, operational risk, and information security.

ALEXANDER C. ESCUCHA, 60, Filipino, Senior Vice President, is the Head of the Bank's Investor and Corporate Relations Group. He is also a Director of Bank subsidiary CBSI, Chairman of the UP Visayas Foundation, Inc., and an international resource person at The Asian Banker. Mr. Escucha served as President of the Philippine Economic Society (PES) and concurrent Chairman of the Federation of ASEAN Economic Associations (FAEA), and President of the Corporate Planning Society of the Philippines, and Bank Marketing Association of the Philippines. Prior to joining China Bank, he was Vice President at International Corporate Bank. He obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics, cum laude, from the University of the Philippines. Over the years, he had attended various seminars here and abroad, the latest of which were as delegate and session chair at The Asian Banker Summit in 2015 and 2016, participant in the corporate governance orientation conducted by the ICD in 2016, and delegate in various conferences on economics, technology, governance, and analytics.

RAMON R. ZAMORA, 68, Filipino, is Senior Vice President and Head of the Bank's centralized Operations Group, Remittance Business Operations, and Correspondent Banking. He is also a Director of Bank Subsidiaries CBCPCCI, CBC Forex, and CBSI. Mr. Zamora had extensive training on financial products, credit risk management, IFRS, electronic banking, and corporate governance, among others. He was formerly a Vice President at Citibank N.A. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from the Ateneo de Manila University.

RENATO K. DE BORJA, JR., 45, Filipino, First Vice President, is the Head of the Bank's Consumer Banking Business. He has more than 24 years of banking experience, formerly holding positions as Director of East West Rural Bank and Green Bank (a Rural Bank), Chief Finance Officer (CFO) of East West Banking Corporation, CFO of Citigroup Business Process Solutions and ROHQ, CFO of Metrobank Card Corporation, and various Finance and Accounting roles in Standard Chartered Bank and Far East Bank & Trust Co. He graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce, Major in Accounting, from the University of Santo Tomas. He is a Certified Public Accountant (CPA), BAP Certified Treasury Professional for money markets and foreign exchange, and a graduate of Global Executive MBA from the IE Business School. Mr. De Borja attended numerous trainings and seminars on corporate governance, risk management, and other relevant banking subjects.

BENEDICT L. CHAN, 40, Filipino, First Vice President, is the Trading and Sales Head of the Bank's Treasury Group. He has 20 years of experience on trading and portfolio management, having formerly held related positions at Trinitus Asset Management, BNP Paribas Singapore, BNP Paribas London, ING Bank Singapore, ING Bank Hongkong, and ING Bank Manila. Mr. Chan holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Management Engineering from the Ateneo de Manila University. He is also a recipient of a Financial Markets Regulatory and Practice Certificate from the Singapore's Institute of Banking and Finance in 2013, and has successfully passed the Hongkong Securities Paper Exam 1 conducted by the HK FEC (Hongkong) in 2016.

VIRGILIO O. CHUA, 50, Filipino, First Vice President, is currently seconded to Bank subsidiary CBCC functioning as its Managing Director, Treasurer and Head of Origination and Client Coverage. He is also Board Director and Vice President, Debt Capital Markets Committee, of the Investment House Association of the Philippines since 2014, and currently serves as a board member of Philippine Dealing & Exchange Corporation, Philippine Depository & Trust Corporation, and the Philippine Securities Settlement Corporation. He has more than 25 years of experience in the fields of investment banking, corporate banking, and credit risk management, and held senior executive positions at Citibank N.A., First Metro Investment Corp., and ING Bank, N.V. Mr. Chua holds a Management Engineering degree from the Ateneo de Manila University and has had extensive training on capital markets and investment banking, project finance, mergers and acquisitions, account management, financial markets, corporate risk assessment, anti-money laundering and corporate governance.

DELIA MARQUEZ, 55, Filipino, First Vice President II, is the Head of the Bank's Controllership Group and concurrent Head of Business Process Management Division. Prior to joining the Bank, she worked as Auditor at SGV & Co. and Transunion Corporation. A Certified Public Accountant, Ms. Marquez obtained her Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce, Major in Accounting, cum laude, from the University of Santo Tomas. To enhance her competence, she had attended tax summits and various seminars on corporate governance, Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), risk model validation, Internal Credit Risk Rating System (ICRRS), and Basel, among others.

JOSE L. OSMEÑA, JR., 57, Filipino, First Vice President, is the Deputy Group Head of Retail Banking Business. He has been with the Bank for 25 years. Prior to joining China Bank, he worked at Insular Bank of Asia and America and Producers Bank. Mr. Osmeña obtained his Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce, Major in Accounting, and Masters of Science in Business Administration, both from the University of San Carlos. He also attended the AIM's Advance Bank Management Program. His various trainings covered export financing, loan documentation, and money market, among others.

ANANIAS S. CORNELIO III, 41, Filipino, First Vice President, is the Bank's Chief Risk Officer. He has 20 years of banking experience, serving in risk, treasury or audit groups of Development Bank of the Philippines, Rizal Commercial Banking Corp., First Metro Investment Corp., and Solidbank Corporation prior to joining China Bank. He is a holder of a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce, with academic distinction, from the San Beda College, and a Masters in Public Administration, academic scholar, from the National University of Singapore. He has also completed the Bank Management Course from the AIM, and JAVA Programming & DBMS from the NIIT Computer School. Mr. Cornelio has had extensive trainings on corporate governance, macro prudential supervision and regulatory change, risk management, Basel Standards, fixed income, credit derivatives and structured products, interest rate and currency derivatives, ISDA documentation, and economic forecasting, among others. He has been a panelist/ speaker in major events in the region which include The Asian Banker Summit, ASEAN Risk Forum, Risk Minds Asia, and ADB Regional Forum on Financial Asset and Liability, and a resource person/lecturer for the Bankers Institute of the Philippines (BAIPHIL), and the Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific (ADFIAP).

LILIBETH R. CARIÑO, 60, Filipino, First Vice President, is the Bank's Consumer Banking Group Head. She graduated from the University of the Philippines with a degree in Bachelor of Science in Statistics, and took up Masters in Business Administration (MBA) at the Ateneo Graduate School of Business. She also attended the Asian Development Bank's seminar on institutional strengthening of financial institution, and Allen Management Program's Professional Management seminar/workshop. Ms. Cariño has been with the Bank for over 35 years, and had extensive exposure and training in corporate planning, treasury, credit, project finance, branch based marketing, consumer banking, and real estate, among others.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORY- CHINA BANK

Vice Chairman Gilbert U. Dee President & Chief Executive Officer

Ricardo R. Chua

Executive Vice Presidents Rosemarie C. Gan

Alberto Emilio V. Ramos Romeo D. Uyan Jr. William C. Whang

Senior Vice Presidents

Alexander C. Escucha Patrick D. Cheng

First Vice Presidents

Lilibeth R. Cariño Benedict L. Chan Virgilio O. Chua Ananias S. Cornelio III Angela D. Cruz Renato K. De Borja, Jr. Gerard Majella T. Dee Delia Marquez Victor O. Martinez Jose L. Osmeña, Jr. Elizabeth C. Sav Shirley G. K. T. Tan Lilian Yu

Vice Presidents

Luis M. Afable, Jr. Cristina P. Arceo Lavne Y. Arpon Betty L. Biunas Richard S. Borja Filemon Cecilio A. Cabungcal Christopher Felix P. Chua Marie Carolina L. Chua Melissa F. Corpus Domingo P. Dayro, Jr. James Christian T. Dee Norman D.C. Del Carmen Gemma B. Deladia

Marissa B. Espino Maria Luz B. Favis Madelyn V. Fontanilla Cesare' Edwin M. Garcia Cristina F. Gotuaco Jerry Ron T. Hao Ma. Cristina C. Hernandez Shirley C. Lee Dorothy T. Maceda Mandrake P. Medina Corazon I. Morando

Francisco Eduardo A. Sarmiento

Danilo T. Sarita

Maria Rosanna Catherina L. Testa Geoffrey D. Uy Noemi L. Uy

Henry D. Sia

Clara C. Sy

Wilfredo L. Sv

Belenette C. Tan

Stephen Y. Tan

Marisol M. Teodoro

Manuel M. Te

Virginia Y. Uy Carina L. Yandoc Marilyn G. Yuchenkang

Senior Assistant Vice Presidents

Emmanuel L. Abesamis Baldwin A. Aguilar Evelyn T. Alameda Ma. Hildelita P. Alano Juan Emmanuel B. Andaya Patrick Y. Ang Rogelio B. Avellanosa Love Virgilynn T. Baking Ma. Luisa O. Baylosis Victor Geronimo S. Calo Jonathan C. Camarillo Victoria G. Capacio Camilo S. Cape Jeannette H. Chan

Grace A. Cruz Patricia J. Custodio Ma. Jeanette D. Cuyco Ricardo J. De Guzman III Jinky T. Dela Torre Therese G. Escolin Francisco Javier C. Galang Marlon B. Hernandez Grace Y. Ho Vivian T. Kho. Ma. Arlene Mae G. Lazaro Eric Y. Lee

Angelyn Claire C. Liao Glenn B. Lotho

Juan Jesus C. Macapagal Jennifer Y. Macariola Ordon P. Maningding Ronald R. Marcaida Enrico J. Ong Juvy J. Pabustan Jocelyn T. Pavon Frederick M. Pineda Rafael Ramon C. Ramos Ana Ma. Raquel Y. Samala Julie Ann P. Santiago Cynthia U. Surpia Jeanny C. Tan Julieta C. Tan

Roxana Angela S. Tan Irene C. Tanlimco Ma. Cecilia V. Tejada Ma. Edita Lynn Z. Trinidad Josefina Anna D. Trinidad Jasmin O. Ty Hudson Q. Uv Esmeralda R. Vicente Rosario D. Yabut Sandra Mae Y. Yao George C. Yap Michelle Y. Yap-Bersales Hanz Irvin S. Yoro Mary Joy L. Yu

Assistant Vice Presidents

Ramiro A. Amanguiton Jay Angelo N. Anastacio Edwin R. Aguino Marissa A. Auditor Faye Theresa S. Babasa Cherrie Germaine T. Bautista Eric Von D. Baviera Jesus S. Belaniso III Yasmin I. Biticon Maria Charmina B. Bonifacio Alex M. Campilan Crisostomo L. Celaje Victoria L. Chua Ma. Rosalie F. Cipriano Maria Luisa C. Corpus

Esperose S. De Claro Eliseo P. Doroteo Mary Ann R. Ducanes Angelito T. Fernandez Susan U. Ferrer Pablito P. Flores Ma. Salome D. Garcia Marissa G. Garcia Dennis S. Go II. Virginia G. Go Ruth D. Holmes Gladys Antonette P. Isidro Alex A. Jacob Maria Margaret U. Kua Melecio C. Labalan, Jr.

Ma. Teresa O. Lao Mary Ann L. Llanes Katherine N. Manguiat Gil P. Navelgas Erlan Antonio B. Olavere Remedios Emilia R. Olivar Lilian B. Orlina Sheilah B. Paglinawan Ma Victoria G. Pantaleon Josephine D. Paredes Noreen S. Purificacion Arnulfo H. Roldan Eleanor D. Rosales Anita Y. Samala Alejandro F. Santos

Charmaine V. Santos Edgardo M. Santos Fernando S. Santos III Ma. Graciela C. Santos Maria Sheila V. Sarmenta-Dayao Ma. Cecilia D. So Nelson L. Tiu Edna A. Torralba Christopher C. Ty David Andrew P. Valdellon Lauro C. Valera Anthony Ariel C. Vilar

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORY - SUBSIDIARIES

CHINA BANK SAVINGS

President

Alberto Emilio V. Ramos

Senior Vice Presidents

Jose F. Acetre Assets Recovery Group Head

Maria Teresita R. Dean Credit and Collections Management Group Head

First Vice Presidents II

Luis Bernardo A. Puhawan Controller and Controllership Group Head

Agerico G. Agustin Branch Banking Group, Sales and Marketing National Director

Jan Nikolai M. Lim Consumer Lending Group Head

First Vice Presidents I

Adonis C. Yap

Alternative Channels and Business

Process Management Group

Head

Neliza Ma. R. Oñate SME Lending Group Head/OIC

Vice President II

Atty. Edgar D. Dumlao Corporate Secretary

Sonia B. Ostrea Operations Group Head

Atty. Marissa B. Espino* Chief Compliance Officer

Vice Presidents

James Christian T. Dee*
Treasurer and Treasury Head

Anna Maria P. Ylagan Trust Officer

Ma. Lilibeth C. Paradero Human Resources Division Group

Lani J. Larion

Branch Banking Group Head

Emmanuel C. Geronimo

Planning and Accounting Services

Head

Editha N. Young*
Chief Technology Officer

Senior Assistant Vice Presidents

Raymond C. Apo Risk Officer and Risk Management Division Head

Marivic B. Landicho Internal Auditor

Ma. Joyce G. Zarate
Marketing and Communications
Division Head

Assistant Vice President

Hanz Irvin S. Yoro* IT Security Officer

* With interlocking position in China Bank

CHINA BANK CAPITAL CORPORATION

President

Romeo D. Uyan, Jr.

Managing Director & Chief Operating Officer, Execution Head

Ryan Martin L. Tapia

Managing Director & Treasurer, Coverage and Origination Head

Virgilio O. Chua

Directors:

Charles A. Gamo Manuel C. San Diego

Grace T. Chua Michael L. Chong Rhodin Evan O. Escolar

Divine Grace F. Dagoy Juan Paolo E. Colet

CHINA BANK SECURITIES CORPORATION

President & Sales and Trading Director

Peter M. Mutuc

Research Director

Garie G. Ouano

Business Operations Director

Mary Antonette E. Quiring

MANULIFE CHINA BANK LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION

President and Chief Executive Officer

Robert D. Wyld

CHINA BANK INSURANCE BROKERS, INC.

President

Julieta P. Guanlao

Vice President for Bancassurance

Regina Karla F. Libatique

CHINA BANK PROPERTIES AND COMPUTER CENTER, INC.

General Manager

Phillip M. Tan

Chief Technology Officer

Editha N. Young

Vice President

Augusto P. Samonte

Senior Assistant Vice Presidents

Joseph T. Yu Benjamin SP Señires

Assistant Vice Presidents

Restituto B. Bayudan Joseph Jeffrey B. Javier Georgia Melissa F. Maog Belinda P. Mendoza Ariel A. Soner



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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION ON RESULT OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

China Bank recorded a 15.32% improvement in net income to ₱6.46 billion for 2016, which translated to a 10.42% return on equity and 1.16% return on assets.

Total operating income consisting of net interest income and fee-based income increased by 11.33% or ₱2.22 billion to ₱21.79 billion with the growth in core businesses across all market segments. Total operating expenses (including provision for impairment and credit losses) increased by 7.92% or ₱1.04 billion as the Bank continued to pursue its expansion strategy.

Net interest income improved by 10.67% to ₱16.69 billion from last year's ₱15.09 billion, driven by the 12.51% rise in interest revenues from loans. However, consolidated net interest margin was at 3.20% from the full-year impact of rising funding costs.

Total fee-based income increased by 13.54% to ₱5.09 billion from ₱4.49 billion last year boosted by trading gains, loan-related service charges, trust fees and income from acquired assets. Trading and securities gain almost doubled to ₱918.09 million from ₱466.83 million because of increased dealership business and gain on sale of available-for-sale securities. Trust fees grew by ₱53.96 million to ₱330.20 million from the volume expansion of managed assets. Gain on sale of investment properties improved by 17.98% to ₱443.32 million on the back of larger sales of foreclosed properties. However, this was offset by ₱102.50 million or 37.28% annual decline in gain on asset foreclosure and dacion transactions resulting from negative mark-to-market revaluation on foreclosed assets. Service charges, fees and commissions registered a 15.76% improvement to ₱2.12 billion because of significant contributions from the remittance business and higher loan-related charges. Miscellaneous income declined by 9.14% to ₱878.45 million, mainly from lower dividend income. Share of total fee-based income to total revenues was at 18.88%.

The growth rate of operating expenses (excluding provision for impairment and credit losses) to ₱13.35 billion was controlled at 9.49% or ₱1.16 billion, improving the consolidated cost-to-income ratio to 61.27% from 62.30% last year. The material components of operating expenses include compensation & fringe benefits which accounted for 37.32% of total operating expenses, taxes & licenses at 14.98%, occupancy costs at 13.71%, and insurance at 8.71%. Provision for impairment and credit losses was recorded at ₱850.55 million, ₱116.03 million or 12.00% lower from the significant reduction in past due loans.

The Bank's sustained profitability contributed to its capital strength and enabled it to consistently pay dividends to stockholders. For 2016, China Bank paid cash dividends of ₱1.0 per share or a total of ₱1.85 billion, which represents a total payout of 33.06% of prior years' net income. The Bank also declared a 8% stock dividend or a total of ₱1.48 billion.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

The Bank's total assets expanded by 20.19% to ₱633.20 billion from ₱526.83 billion mainly from the robust growth in investment securities and loans supported by funding growth.

The Bank's loan portfolio (net, inclusive of UDSCL) grew by 24.88% to ₱386.83 billion from ₱309.76 billion mainly from higher demand across all customer segments (corporate, commercial and consumer). Consumer loans grew by 26.50% for 2016. The Bank's non-performing loans ratio improved to 1.86%, while loan loss coverage ratio was computed at 91.00%.

Total investment securities which consist of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, Available-for-Sale and Held-to-Maturity Financial Assets climbed to ₱98.98 billion from ₱71.21 billion, representing 15.63% of total assets, an improvement from 13.52% a year ago. Total liquidity ratio reached 34.39%.

On the liabilities side, total deposits increased by 23.29% to ₱541.58 billion from ₱439.27 billion mainly from the growth in customer acquisition efforts and branch expansion. Total low-cost deposits (demand and savings) were ₱48.86 billion or 21.47% higher at ₱276.42 billion and comprised 51.04% of total deposits. The Bank also issued the first tranche (₱9.59 billion) of its Long-Term Negotiable Certificates of Deposits (LTNCDs) in November, marking its return to the Peso debt market after the successful maiden release of five-year, ₱5 billion LTNCDs in 2008. The LTNCDs are included under the time deposit liabilities account.

Total capital funds grew to ₱63.39 billion, 7.12% higher than last year's ₱59.17 billion primarily from higher retained profits. The Bank's Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) and total CAR were computed at 11.30% and 12.21%, respectively.

DISCLOSURE ON CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Capital Fundamentals

We believe that China Bank can only achieve sustainable growth by maintaining strong capital fundamentals. Major business initiatives are undertaken with the appropriate capital planning which also takes into consideration constraints and changes in the regulatory environment. This is necessary to ensure that the Bank's commercial objectives are equally aligned with its ability to maintain a capital position at par with the industry. The Board and Senior Management recognize that a balance should be achieved with respect to China Bank's earnings outlook vis-à-vis capital fundamentals that can take advantage of growth opportunities while maintaining sufficient capacity to absorb shocks.

Risk-based capital components, including deductions, on a parent and consolidated basis:

Qualifying Capital (Basel III)	Consolidated	Parent Company
In PhP Million	2010	6
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital		
Paid-up common stock	20,020.28	20,020.28
Additional paid-in capital	6,987.56	6,987.56
Retained Earnings	32,341.53	31,617.74
Other Comprehensive Income	(1,279.51)	(1,216.81)
Minority Interest	100.32	-
Less: Unsecured DOSRI	(440.48)	(419.43)
Less: Deferred Tax Assets	(2,165.10)	(2,165.10)
Less: Goodwill	(563.47)	(222.84)
Less: Other Intangible Assets	(3,065.71)	(442.12)
Less: Defined Benefit Pension Fund Assets/Liabilities	(682.43)	(682.43)
Less: Investment in Subsidiaries	(370.55)	(9,189.25)
Less: Significant Minority Investment	(26.92)	(26.92)
Less: Other Equity Investment	(23.10)	(20.91)
Total CET 1 Capital	50,832.42	44,239.76
Additional Tier 1 Capital		-
Total Tier 1 Capital	50,832.42	44,239.76
Tier 2 Capital		
General Loan Loss Provision	4,076.47	3,513.93
Total Tier 2 Capital	4,076.47	3,513.93
Total Qualifying Capital	54,908.89	47,753.69

Qualifying Capital (Basel III)	Consolidated	Parent Company	
In PhP Million	2015		
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital			
Paid-up common stock	18,537.29	18,537.29	
Additional paid-in capital	6,987.56	6,987.56	
Retained Earnings	29,370.35	29,399.17	
Other Comprehensive Income	(857.79)	(787.78)	
Minority Interest	34.01	-	
Less: Unsecured DOSRI	(422.94)	(420.69)	
Less: Deferred Tax Assets	(2,128.35)	(2,128.35)	
Less: Goodwill	(567.25)	(222.84)	
Less: Other Intangible Assets	(2,439.68)	(442.12)	
Less: Defined Benefit Pension Fund Assets/Liabilities	(771.49)	(771.49)	
Less: Investment in Subsidiaries	(291.24)	(7,084.02)	
Less: Significant Minority Investment	(44.91)	(44.91)	
Less: Other Equity Investment	(12.20)	(10.01)	

Forward

DISCLOSURE ON CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Qualifying Capital (Basel III)	Consolidated	Parent Company
In PhP Million	201	5
Total CET 1 Capital	47,393.36	43,011.81
Additional Tier 1 Capital		-
Total Tier 1 Capital	47,393.36	43,011.81
Tier 2 Capital		
General Loan Loss Provision	3,486.40	2,954.86
Total Tier 2 Capital	3,486.40	2,954.86
Total Qualifying Capital	50,879.76	45,966.67

Risk-based capital ratios:

Basel III	Consolidated Parent		
	2016		
	In PhP Million		
CET 1 capital	58,170.18	57,408.77	
Less regulatory adjustments	7,337.76	13,169.02	
Total CET 1 capital	50,832.42	44,239.76	
Additional Tier 1 capital		-	
Total Tier 1 capital	50,832.42	44,239.76	
Tier 2 capital	4,076.47	3,513.93	
Total qualifying capital	54,908.89	47,753.69	
Risk-weighted assets	449,683.04	382,679.13	
CET 1 capital ratio	11.30%	11.56%	
Tier 1 capital ratio	11.30%	11.56%	
Total capital ratio	12.21%	12.48%	

Basel III	Consolidated	Parent Company	
	2015		
	In PhP Million		
CET 1 capital	54,071.41	54,136.24	
Less regulatory adjustments	6,678.05	11,124.43	
Total CET 1 capital	47,393.36	43,011.81	
Additional Tier 1 capital		-	
Total Tier 1 capital	47,393.36	43,011.81	
Tier 2 capital	3,486.40	2,954.86	
Total qualifying capital	50,879.76	45,966.67	
Risk-weighted assets	376,825.22	319,859.48	
CET 1 capital ratio	12.58%	13.45%	
Tier 1 capital ratio	12.58%	13.45%	
Total capital ratio	13.50%	14.37%	

The regulatory Basel III qualifying capital of the Group consists of Common Equity Tier 1 capital (going concern capital), which comprises paid-up common stock, additional paid-in capital, surplus including current year profit, other comprehensive income and minority interest less required deductions such as unsecured credit accommodations to DOSRI, deferred income tax, other intangible assets, goodwill, defined benefit pension fund assets/liabilities, and investment in subsidiaries. The other component of regulatory capital is Tier 2 capital (gone-concern capital), which includes general loan loss provision. A capital conservation buffer of 2.5% comprised of CET 1 capital is likewise imposed in the Basel III capital ratios.

Full reconciliation of all regulatory capital elements back to the balance sheet in the audited financial statements is presented below:

	Parent					
		2016	2015			
In PhP Million	Qualifying Capital	Reconciling Items	Audited Financial Statements	Qualifying Capital	Reconciling Items	Audited Financial Statements
Common stock	20,020	-	20,020	18,537	-	18,537
Additional paid-in capital	6,988	-	6,988	6,988	-	6,988
Retained earnings	32,342	(5,409)	37,751	29,370	(5,259)	34,629
Net unrealized gains or losses on AFS securities	(1,313)	286	(1,599)	(1,033)	93	(1,126)
Cumulative foreign currency translation and others	33	(198)	231	175	27	149
Non-controlling interest	100	106	(5)	34	40	(6)
Deductions _	(7,338)	(7,338)	-	(6,678)	(6,678)	-
Tier 1 (CET1) capital/Total equity	50,832	(12,554)	63,386	47,393	(11,778)	59,171
Tier 2 capital	4,076	4,076	-	3,486	3,486	-
Total qualifying capital/Total equity	54,909	(8,477)	63,386	50,880	(8,291)	59,171

	Parent					
	2016			2015		
In PhP Million	Qualifying Capital	Reconciling Items	Audited Financial Statements	Qualifying Capital	Reconciling Items	Audited Financial Statements
Common stock	20,020	-	20,020	18,537	-	18,537
Additional paid-in capital	6,988	-	6,988	6,988	-	6,988
Retained earnings	31,618	(6,133)	37,751	29,370	(5,230)	34,629
Net unrealized gains or losses on AFS securities	(1,313)	286	(1,599)	(1,033)	93	(1,126)
Cumulative foreign currency translation and others	96	(135)	231	245	96	149
Deductions	(13,169)	(13,169)	-	(11,124)	(11,124)	-
Tier 1 (CET1) capital/Total equity	44,240	(19,152)	63,391	43,012	(16,165)	59,176
Tier 2 capital	3,514	3,514	-	2,955	2,955	-
Total qualifying capital/Total equity	47,754	(15,638)	63,391	45,967	(13,210)	59,176

The capital requirements for Credit, Market and Operational Risk are listed below, on a parent and consolidated basis:

Capital Requirement	Consolida	ted	Parent	
in PhP Million	2016	2015	2016	2015
Credit Risk	41,438.12	34,814.92	35,265.13	29,488.30
Market Risk	457.53	276.95	433.90	227.36
Operational Risk	3,072.65	2,590.65	2,568.88	2,270.29
Total Capital Requirements	44,968.30	37,682.52	38,267.91	31,985.95

DISCLOSURE ON CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Credit Risk

On-balance sheet exposures, net of specific provisions and not covered by Credit Risk Mitigants (CRM) (in PhP million):

December 2016

	Consol	idated	Parent		
On-Balance Sheet Assets	Exposures, net of Specific Provisions	Exposures not Covered by CRM	Exposures, net of Specific Provisions	Exposures not Covered by CRM	
Cash on Hand	11,817.72	11,817.72	10,502.02	10,502.02	
Checks and Other Cash Items	172.22	172.22	152.44	152.44	
Due from BSP	91,791.03	91,791.03	85,133.66	85,133.66	
Due from Other Banks	10,013.41	10,013.41	8,370.13	8,370.13	
Financial Assets at FVPL	2,472.60	2,462.89	2,472.60	2,462.89	
Available-for-Sale Financial Assets	33,937.65	32,966.67	31,374.20	30,403.22	
Held-to-Maturity Financial Assets	58,131.81	58,131.81	54,755.05	54,755.05	
Unquoted Debt Securities Classified as					
Loans	4,106.19	4,106.19	4,000.98	4,000.98	
Loans and Receivables	387,185.32	362,850.92	330,301.95	311,073.96	
Loans and Receivables arising from					
Repurchase Agreements	3,452.13	3,452.13	2,959.06	2,959.06	
Sales Contract Receivables	909.20	909.20	228.43	228.43	
Real and Other Properties Acquired	4,298.03	4,298.03	605.71	605.71	
Other Assets	10,518.86	10,518.86	6,890.90	6,890.90	
Total On-Balance Sheet Assets	618,806.17	593,491.08	537,747.14	517,538.46	

December 2015

	Consol	lidated	Parent		
On-Balance Sheet Assets	Exposures, net of Specific Provisions	Exposures not Covered by CRM	Exposures, net of Specific Provisions	Exposures not Covered by CRM	
Cash on Hand	11,315.70	11,315.70	9,997.94	9,997.94	
Checks and Other Cash Items	128.93	128.93	125.72	125.72	
Due from BSP	86,107.22	86,107.22	76,791.60	76,791.60	
Due from Other Banks	20,727.94	20,727.94	18,721.97	18,721.97	
Financial Assets at FVPL	2,309.16	2,299.97	2,309.16	2,299.97	
Available-for-Sale Financial Assets	49,212.27	48,293.27	47,349.01	46,430.01	
Held-to-Maturity Financial Assets	16,449.17	16,449.17	14,228.65	14,228.65	
Unquoted Debt Securities Classified as					
Loans	1,291.55	1,291.55	1,021.55	1,021.55	
Loans and Receivables	312,709.73	296,968.77	262,396.76	251,552.50	
Loans and Receivables arising from					
Repurchase Agreements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sales Contract Receivables	977.75	977.75	251.54	251.54	
Real and Other Properties Acquired	3,415.27	3,415.27	721.69	721.69	
Other Assets	11,525.08	11,525.08	8,665.47	8,665.47	
Total On-Balance Sheet Assets	516,169.78	499,500.62	442,581.07	430,808.62	

Credit equivalent amount for off-balance sheet items, broken down by type of exposures (in PhP million):

	2016				20 ⁻	15		
Off-balance Sheet Assets	Conso	lidated	Par	ent	Consol	idated	Pare	ent
On-Balance Officer Assets	Notional Principal	Credit Equivalent	Notional Principal	Credit Equivalent	Notional Principal	Credit Equivalent	Notional Principal	Credit Equivalent
Direct Credit Substitutes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transaction-related contingencies	17,129.58	8,564.79	16,795.09	8,397.55	18,642.19	9,321.10	18,312.08	9,156.04
Trade-related contingencies arising from movement of goods	5,211.89	1,042.38	5,174.63	1,034.93	8,780.79	1,756.16	4,168.27	833.65
Other commitments (which can be unconditionally cancelled at any time by the bank without prior notice)	149,582.52	0.00	144,594.20	0.00	134,164.24	0.00	130,113.85	0.00
Total Notional Principal and Credit Equivalent	·		·					
Amount	171,923.98	9,607.17	166,563.93	9,432.47	161,587.23	11,077.26	152,594.21	9,989.70

Credit equivalent amount for counterparty credit risk in the trading book, broken down by type of exposures (in PhP million):

December 2016

Otto and and in and American In	Consoli	dated	ent	
Standardized Approach	Notional Principal	Credit Equivalent	Notional Principal	Credit Equivalent
Interest Rate Contracts	10,823.40	72.93	10,823.40	72.93
Exchange Rate Contracts	16,830.93	343.13	16,830.93	343.13
Equity Contracts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Credit Derivatives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Notional Principal and Credit Equivalent Amount	27,654.33	416.07	27,654.33	416.07

December 2015

Ctandaudinad Annuaga	Consoli	dated	ent	
Standardized Approach	Notional Principal	Credit Equivalent	Notional Principal	Credit Equivalent
Interest Rate Contracts	6,950.00	31.62	6,950.00	31.62
Exchange Rate Contracts	29,022.60	551.18	29,022.60	551.18
Equity Contracts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Credit Derivatives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Notional Principal and Credit Equivalent Amount	35,972.60	582.80	35,972.60	582.80

Net Exposures after CRM for counterparty credit risk in the banking book, broken down by type of exposures (in PhP million):

December 2016

	Consol	idated	Parent		
Standardized Approach	Fair Value/ Carrying Amount	Net Exposures after CRM	Fair Value/ Carrying Amount	Net Exposures after CRM	
Derivative Transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Repo-Style Transactions	9,520.22	1,447.43	9,520.22	1,447.43	
Total Fair Value/Carrying Amount and Net Exposures after CRM	9,520.22	1,447.43	9,520.22	1,447.43	

DISCLOSURE ON CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

December 2015

	Consol	idated	Parent		
Standardized Approach	Fair Value/ Carrying Amount	Net Exposures after CRM	Fair Value/ Carrying Amount	Net Exposures after CRM	
Derivative Transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Repo-Style Transactions	13,020.27	1,967.19	13,020.27	1,967.19	
Total Fair Value/Carrying Amount and Net Exposures after CRM	13,020.27	1,967.19	13,020.27	1,967.19	

The following credit risk mitigants are used in the December 2016 CAR Report:

- ROP warrants
- ROP guarantees
- HGC guarantee
- Holdout vs. Peso deposit / Deposit substitute
- Holdout vs. FCDU deposit of resident
- Holdout vs. FCDU deposit of non-resident
- Assignment / Pledge of Government Securities

Total credit exposure after risk mitigation, broken down by type of exposures, risk buckets, as well as those that are deducted from capital (in PhP million):

Weight				20 ⁻	16			
Band		Conso	lidated			Parent C	company	
	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Counterparty	Total	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Counterparty	Total
Below 100% 100% and	252,534.01	21.86	1,805.97	254,361.84	224,540.77	21.86	1,805.97	226,368.61
Above	340,957.07	9,585.31	57.53	350,599.91	292,997.69	9,410.61	57.53	302,465.83
Total	593.491.08	9.607.17	1.863.50	604.961.75	517.538.46	9.432.47	1.863.50	528.834.43

Weight				20 ⁻	15			
Band	Consolidated			Parent Company				
	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Counterparty	Total	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Counterparty	Total
Below 100% 100% and	220,502.35	966.22	2,369.43	223,838.01	193,175.37	43.72	2,369.43	195,588.52
Above	278,998.27	10,111.03	180.55	289,289.86	237,633.25	9,945.98	180.55	247,759.78
Total	499,500.62	11,077.26	2,549.99	513,127.87	430,808.62	9,989.70	2,549.99	443,348.31

Total credit risk-weighted assets, broken down by type of exposures (in PhP million):

				20	16				
Weight		Conso	lidated		Parent Company				
Band	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Counterparty	Total	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Counterparty	Total	
Below 100%	58,436.20	4.37	542.12	58,982.70	48,001.61	4.37	542.12	48,548.10	
100% and Above	345,656.04	9,585.31	57.53	355,298.88	294,570.61	9,410.61	57.53	304,038.75	
Covered by CRM	99.63	0.00	0.00	99.63	64.40	0.00	0.00	64.40	
Excess GLLP				0.00				0.00	
Total	404,191.88	9,589.68	599.65	414,381.20	342,636.62	9,414.98	599.65	352,651.25	

				20	15					
Weight	Consolidated					Parent Company				
Band	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Counterparty	Total	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Counterparty	Total		
Below 100% 100% and	54,350.83	8.74	900.65	55,260.22	45,237.43	8.74	900.65	46,146.81		
Above	283,011.77	10,111.03	180.55	293,303.36	239,142.00	9,945.98	180.55	249,268.53		
Covered by CRM	76.21	0.00	0.00	76.21	71.18	0.00	0.00	71.18		
Excess GLLP				(490.54)				(603.52)		
Total	337,438.81	10,119.78	1,081.20	348,149.25	284,450.60	9,954.72	1,081.20	294,883.00		

The credit ratings given by the following rating agencies were used to determine the credit risk weight of On-balance sheet, Off-balance sheet, and Counterparty exposures:

For all rated credit exposures regardless of currency Standard & Poor (S&P) Moody's Fitch

For PhP-denominated debts of rated domestic entities **PhilRatings**

Market Risk-Weighted Assets

The Standardized Approach is used in China Bank's market risk-weighted assets. The total market risk-weighted asset of the Bank as of December 2016 is \$4.34 billion and \$4.58 billion for parent company and consolidated basis, respectively. This is composed of Interest Rate exposures amounting to ₱2.10 billion and Foreign Exposures amounting to ₱2.24 billion for the parent bank, while it is composed of Interest Rate exposures amounting to ₱2.32 billion and Foreign Exposures amounting to ₱2.25 billion on a consolidated basis.

	Consolidated	Parent Company	Consolidated	Parent Company
Interest Rate Exposures (in PhP Mn)	20	16	20	15
Specific Risk	63.53	60.92	42.80	36.50
General Market Risk				
PHP	41.59	34.99	49.18	37.78
USD	80.66	72.35	56.51	38.15
Total Capital Charge	185.78	168.26	148.49	112.43
Adjusted Capital Charge	232.23	210.33	185.61	140.53
Subtotal Market Risk-Weighted Assets	2,322.27	2,103.25	1,856.11	1,405.33

DISCLOSURE ON CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

	Consolidated	Parent Company	Consolidated	Parent Company
Foreign Exchange Exposures	20	016	20	15
Total Capital Charge	180.24	178.86	73.07	69.46
Adjusted Capital Charge	225.30	223.58	91.34	86.83
Subtotal Market Risk-Weighted Assets	2,253.05	2,235.80	913.40	868.27
Total Market Risk-Weighted Assets	4,575.31	4,339.05	2,769.51	2,273.60

Operational risk

Operational risks arise from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. The Bank employs several tools to identify, assess, monitor and control the operational risk inherent to the Bank.

Tools such as the Risks and Controls Self-Assessment (RCSA), the analysis of historical loss reports, the monitoring of Key Risk Indicators (KRI) and the Business Impact Analysis further allow risk management to identify high risk areas, loss drivers, and trends which can be acted upon by management to prevent material failures in our processes, people, systems, and resiliency measures against external events. These results are periodically reported to management and cover all aspects of the business from core operating capabilities of the units, all products and services, outstanding legal cases, and even its sales and marketing practices. In addition, the Bank has a product review and approval process. It seeks to outline a standard approach involved in implementing the product management mandate for all product categories in the Bank and will ultimately reflect the Bank's operating and risk management philosophy in the context of its over-all business goals and strategies.

The operational risk exposure of the Bank is profiled using a number of methodologies which also include a scenario analysis exercise as part of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) to validate if the computed capital requirement using the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) is enough to cover estimated losses arising from adverse operating conditions and major incidents. The Bank allocated the amount of ₱3.07 billion in capital as of December 2016 for operational risk which is more than adequate to cover the resulting exposure based on the scenario analysis exercise.

Internal measurement of interest rate risk in the banking book

The Bank's Interest Rate Risk (IRR) originates from its holdings of interest rate sensitive assets and interest rate sensitive liabilities. Internally, the Earnings-at-Risk (EaR) method is used to determine the effects of adverse interest rate change on the Bank's interest earnings. The Bank's earnings from loans are assumed affected by interest rate movements on the repricing period in the case of floating rates while earnings remain constant until maturity on loans set with fixed rates. Demand and savings deposits, on the other hand, are generally not interest rate sensitive. Provided in the table below are the approximate reduction in annualized interest income of a 100bps adverse change across the PhP and USD yield curves.

Earnings-at-Risk in PhP Million	Consolida	ated	Parent		
	2016	2015	2016	2015	
PHP IRR Exposures	(237)	(577)	(387)	(664)	
USD IRR Exposures	(183)	(55)	(169)	(47)	

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee is responsible for assisting the Board of Directors in overseeing all matters pertaining to audit, primarily in monitoring and reviewing the Bank's internal control framework, financial reporting, and internal and external audit. The Committee operates under a charter identifying its purpose, objective, authority and membership, setting the voting and quorum requirements as well as meetings and access, enumerating the duties and responsibilities, and providing for self-assessment and charter review. The full terms of reference are available on the Bank's corporate governance website, www.chinabank.ph.

Independent director Alberto S. Yao chairs the Audit Committee, assisted by non-executive director Joaquin T. Dee as member. Another independent director - Mr. Dy Tiong - served as member of the Audit Committee until his passing on September 16, 2016.

In accordance with the charter, relevant laws and regulations, and international standards, we confirm that the Audit Committee met 12 times in 2016 and conducted various activities set out below:

- Reviewed the effectiveness of internal audit function and the Chief Audit Executive, including their accomplishments versus plans and budget.
- Confirmed the adherence by the internal auditors to the Institute of Internal Auditors' International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing (IIA-ISPPIA), such as Standard 1100 on independence and objectivity, and Standard 2130 and Practice Advisory 2130-1 on control and assessment of the adequacy of control processes; and amended the internal auditors' Audit Manual in order to improve the value of audit in terms of the prioritization of units and processes to be audited, and to conform with IIA-ISPPIA's Standard 2010-1 on linking the audit plan to risk and exposures.
- Considered the regular and special internal audit reports on and replies of various branches and units of the Bank; reviewed IT-related and other audit projects of the Bank; discussed the summary of common observations and changes in audit ratings of reviewed units; took note of updates on operations and behavioral cases; tackled whistleblowing disclosures; and monitored on a quarterly basis the status of outstanding audit issues including the remedial actions being taken.
- Reviewed the qualifications, performance, competence and independence of the external auditor, recommended to the Board the re-engagement/re-appointment of Sycip Gorres Velayo & Co. (SGV & Co.) / Ernst & Young as the Bank's external auditor, and approved their fees.
- Discussed the external auditor's annual audit plan, reviewed the results of audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Bank and subsidiaries, and endorsed the approval of the audited financial statements and their inclusion in the Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2016, after determining that they present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group and of the parent bank.
- Discussed with the internal and external auditors the new issuances by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and/or Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), and their significance to the operations of the Bank.
- In the exercise of its full discretion, invited officers of the Bank, external auditors, and other guests to attend meetings of the Committee, without the presence of management, to enable the Committee to effectively discharge its functions by obtaining feedback, independently evaluating the issues, and arriving at resolutions and recommendations.

Based on the foregoing, it is the Audit Committee's view that the internal control and financial reporting systems of the Bank are in place, adequate, effective and efficient.

Makati City, March 15, 2017.

ALBERTO S. YAO

Chairman

nun Rec

Member

(vacant) Member

CERTIFICATE ON THE COMPILATION SERVICES FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I hereby certify that I am the Certified Public Accountant who performed the compilation services related to the preparation and presentation of financial information of an entity in accordance with an applicable financial reporting framework and reports required by accounting and auditing standards for China Banking Corporation for the period ended December 31, 2016.

In discharging this responsibility, I hereby declare that I am an officer under Controllership Group of China Banking Corporation.

Furthermore, in the compilation services for preparation of the Financial Statements and Notes to the Financial Statements, I was not assisted by or did not avail of the services of Sycip Gorres Velayo & Co., who is the external auditor who rendered the audit opinion for the said Financial Statement and Notes to the Financial Statements.

I hereby declare, under penalties of perjury and violation of the Revised Accountancy Law, that my statements are true and correct.

Edgår S. Neri Jr.

CPA Certificate No. 122893 Valid until September 14, 2019

CPA Accreditation filed on December 9, 2016 and is pending at the PRC

March 1, 2017

NOTARY PUBLIC

Doc. No. 298 Page No. 60 Book No. 44 Series of 2017

ALVIN A. QUINTANILLA

Notary Public for Makati City

Applodary Public until December 2017

Until December 37, 2017

8 PFR No.0 de Roxas, Makati City

PTR Place 13637, 01.04.2017; Makati City

IBP No. 1055829; 01.04.2017; Cavite

Roll of Attorney's No. 40925

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of China Banking Corporation (the Bank) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated 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.

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

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

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co., the independent auditors appointed by the stockholders, has audited the consolidated financial statements of the Bank in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

Hans T. Sv Chairman of the Board Ricardo R. Chua President & CEO

Delia Marquez First Vice President-Controller

Republic of the Philippines

City of Makati

Signed this 1st day of March 2017, affiants exhibiting to me their Social Security System Nos. as follows:

Name SSS Nos. Hans T. Sy 03-43011743 Ricardo R. Chua 03-24163898 03-7205726-0 Delia Marquez

Doc. No.: 300 Page No.: 60

Book No.: 44 Series of: 2017 ALVIN A. QUINTANILLA Notary Public for Makati City

AppNotary Public Intil December 2017 Until December 31, 201

8 POTER NO DE ROXAS PTR Place 13637, 01.04.2017; Makati City

IBP No. 1055829; 01.04.2017; Cavite Roll of Attorney's No. 40925

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders China Banking Corporation 8745 Paseo de Roxas cor. Villar St. Makati City

Report on the Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of China Banking Corporation and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the parent company financial statements of China Banking Corporation, which comprise the consolidated and parent company balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the consolidated and parent company statements of income, consolidated and parent company statements of comprehensive income, consolidated and parent company statements of changes in equity and consolidated and parent company statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, and notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and parent company financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and their financial performance and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

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

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

Adequacy of allowance for credit losses on loans and receivables

Loans and receivables comprise 61.09% and 58.86% of the total assets of the Group and the Parent Company as of December 31, 2016, respectively. Reflecting these assets and the related allowance for credit losses at their appropriate amounts is a key area of judgment for the management. The Group determines the allowance for credit losses on an individual basis for individually significant loans and receivables. In contrast, allowance for credit losses on loans and receivables that are not individually significant or are not specifically impaired are collectively determined. The identification of impairment and the determination of the recoverable amount are inherently uncertain processes involving various factors such as the financial condition of the borrower, the borrower's payment behavior and expectation of amounts and timing of collections or liquidation of collateral. The use of assumptions could produce significantly different estimates of allowance for credit losses. The disclosures in relation to allowance for credit and impairment losses are included in Notes 3, 5 and 15 of the financial statements.

Audit Response

We obtained an understanding of the Group's credit monitoring and impairment process and tested the relevant key controls for these processes, including the underlying data and systems. For allowance for credit losses calculated on an individual basis, we obtained sample loan accounts and tested the assumptions underlying the impairment identification following the Group's internal risk rating and accounts' age. We also tested the allowance quantification by comparing forecasts of future cash flows with the accounts' historical collection, including any collections after yearend, repayment agreements and availability of collateral. For impaired accounts expecting recovery through foreclosure of collateral, we checked mortgage documents and tested for any other outstanding encumbrances, and agreed values of collaterals used to the appraisal reports and historical sales. We also checked the discount rates used if they are based on the loans' original effective interest rate (EIR) for fixed-rate loans, and the current EIR adjusted for the original credit risk premium for floating-rate loans, and re-performed impairment calculation.

For allowance for credit losses calculated on a collective basis, we tested the underlying impairment model and related inputs (e.g., historical loss rates). We performed said testing by checking credit risk groupings and agreeing model inputs to subsidiary ledgers, reports on aging and historical recoveries on fully impaired accounts.

Recoverability of Goodwill

Under PFRS, the Group and the Parent Company are required to annually test the amount of goodwill for impairment. Goodwill recognized in the consolidated and parent company financial statements amounting to P222.84 million is attributed to the Parent Company's Retail Banking Business (RBB) segment, while goodwill of P616.91 million in the consolidated financial statements is attributed to the subsidiary bank, China Bank Savings, Inc. (CBSI). The annual impairment test, which is performed by determining the recoverable amounts of the cash generating units (CGUs) based on value-in-use (VIU) calculation, is significant to our audit because the management's assessment process requires significant judgment and is based on assumptions. The assumptions used in the calculation are sensitive to estimates of future cash flows from the relevant CGUs, growth rates used to project future cash flows beyond the budget period and the discount rates. The disclosures in relation to goodwill are included in Notes 3 and 13 of the financial statements.

Audit Response

We obtained an understanding of the Group's impairment process and related controls. We evaluated the financial forecast used by the management for the VIU calculation by comparing key assumptions used in the financial forecast. This includes comparing the loan and deposit growth rates against the historical performance of the CGUs, banking industry outlook, and other relevant external data. We also involved our internal specialist in assessing the methodology and other key assumptions used by the Group in the VIU calculation – particularly those relating to growth rates used to project future cash flows beyond the forecast period and testing the parameters used to derive discount rates. We also checked the Group's disclosures with regard to assumptions to which the outcome of the impairment test is most sensitive, that is, those that have the most significant effect on the determination of the recoverable amount of goodwill.

Realizability of deferred tax assets

As disclosed in Notes 3 and 26 of the financial statements, as of December 31, 2016, the Parent Company has recognized deferred tax assets on all temporary differences, while the Group has recognized and unrecognized deferred tax assets. The realizability of deferred tax assets recognized depends on the Group's ability to continuously generate sufficient future taxable income. The realizability of deferred tax assets' analysis was significant to our audit because the assessment process is based on assumptions that are affected by expected future market or economic conditions, and the expected performance of the Group and the Parent Company.

Audit Response

We obtained an understanding of the Group's deferred income tax calculation process, including the applicable tax regulations. We reviewed the management's assessment on the availability of future taxable income considering the Group's financial forecast and tax strategies. We also discussed the business plans supporting such forecast with the management. We evaluated the forecast by comparing key assumptions, such as loans and deposit growth rates, with the Group's historical performance and the market outlook for the banking industry. We also reviewed the availability of taxable income and the reversal of temporary differences' timing to which the deferred tax assets are attributed to.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2016, but does not include the consolidated and parent company financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2016 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under 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 Revenue Regulations 15-2010 in Note 36 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 China Banking Corporation. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ray Francis C. Balagtas.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Ray Francis C. Balagtas
Partner

Partner CPA Certificate No. 108795

SEC Accreditation No. 1510-A (Group A), October 1, 2015, valid until September 30, 2018

Tax Identification No. 216-950-288

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-107-2015,

March 4, 2015, valid until March 3, 2018 PTR No. 5908666, January 3, 2017, Makati City

BALANCE SHEETS (Amounts in Thousands)

	Consolid	dated		Parent Company	
		Decemb	er 31		January 1
				2015	2015
	2016	2015	2016	(As re	stated – Note 2)
ASSETS					
Cash and Other Cash Items	₱12,010,543	₱11,377,101	₱10,580,748	₱10,052,891	₱9,295,130
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Notes 7 and 16)	91,964,495	86,318,501	85,307,128	77,003,616	60,543,867
Due from Other Banks (Note 7)	11,332,236	21,243,492	9,689,165	19,200,544	15,836,701
Interbank Loans Receivables and Securities Purchased under Resale Agreements	3,451,543	-	2,958,465	-	223,600
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (Note 8)	7,703,899	6,244,593	7,232,882	5,465,417	8,012,435
Available-for-Sale Financial Assets (Note 8)	33,873,723	48,829,233	31,153,750	46,834,199	37,075,238
Held-to-Maturity Financial Assets (Note 8)	57,404,800	16,136,147	54,069,021	13,945,645	11,353,788
Loans and Receivables (Notes 9 and 28)	386,827,300	309,761,777	329,069,859	259,645,008	245,257,22
Accrued Interest Receivable (Note 15)	3,014,529	2,621,737	2,666,353	2,201,247	1,910,677
Investment in Subsidiaries (Notes 2 and 10)	-	-	12,169,037	9,141,177	5,397,402
Investment in Associates (Notes and 10)	276,559	371,399	276,559	371,399	532,689
Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment (Note 11)	6,496,268	6,354,119	5,143,981	4,997,202	4,748,199
Investment Properties (Note 12)	5,349,739	5,398,139	1,760,876	1,899,862	1,901,363
Deferred Tax Assets (Note 26)	1,666,267	1,381,280	1,508,150	1,369,147	842,367
Intangible Assets (Notes 10 and 13)	4,089,715	3,972,308	805,582	762,808	455,000
Goodwill (Notes 10 and 13)	839,748	839,748	222,841	222,841	222,841
Other Assets (Note 14)	6,896,647	5,977,389	4,504,100	3,949,430	3,639,729
Other Assets (Note 14)	₱633,198,011	₱526,826,963	\$ 559,118,497	₱457,062,433	₱407,248,247
Liabilities Deposit Liabilities (Notes 16 and 28) Demand	₱135,263,113	₱113,511,283	₱122,265,663	₱103,024,840	₽ 88,942,591
Savings	141,155,766	114,046,323	132,772,300	104,135,171	86,798,098
Time	265,164,139	211,708,080	215,924,029	166,443,405	165,343,946
	541,583,018	439,265,686	470,961,992	373,603,416	341,084,635
Bills Payable (Note 17)	16,954,998	19,085,180	16,954,998	18,422,650	5,177,60 ⁻
Manager's Checks	2,029,778	1,456,498	1,445,585	741,479	822,179
Income Tax Payable	437,303	375,780	354,212	345,312	
Accrued Interest and Other Expenses (Note 18)	1,868,190			343,312	1,397
		1,584,274	1,561,351	1,260,995	
Derivative Liabilities (Note 24)	243,198	1,584,274 66,373	1,561,351 243,198		1,312,475
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 24) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 26)				1,260,995	1,312,475
, ,	243,198	66,373		1,260,995	1,312,475 101,610
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 26)	243,198 1,161,414	66,373 1,116,147	243,198 -	1,260,995 66,373	1,312,475 101,610 - 2,182,919
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 26)	243,198 1,161,414 5,533,908	66,373 1,116,147 4,706,121	243,198 - 4,205,745	1,260,995 66,373 – 3,445,764	1,312,475 101,610 - 2,182,919
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 26) Other Liabilities (Note 19)	243,198 1,161,414 5,533,908	66,373 1,116,147 4,706,121	243,198 - 4,205,745	1,260,995 66,373 – 3,445,764	1,312,475 101,610 - 2,182,919
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 26) Other Liabilities (Note 19) Equity Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the	243,198 1,161,414 5,533,908	66,373 1,116,147 4,706,121	243,198 - 4,205,745 495,727,081	1,260,995 66,373 – 3,445,764	1,312,478 101,610 - 2,182,919 350,682,816
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 26) Other Liabilities (Note 19) Equity Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company Capital stock (Note 22)	243,198 1,161,414 5,533,908 569,811,807 20,020,278	66,373 1,116,147 4,706,121 467,656,059	243,198 - 4,205,745 495,727,081 20,020,278	1,260,995 66,373 - 3,445,764 397,885,989	1,312,478 101,610 2,182,918 350,682,816
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 26) Other Liabilities (Note 19) Equity Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company Capital stock (Note 22) Capital paid in excess of par value (Note 22)	243,198 1,161,414 5,533,908 569,811,807 20,020,278 6,987,564	66,373 1,116,147 4,706,121 467,656,059	243,198 - 4,205,745 495,727,081 20,020,278 6,987,564	1,260,995 66,373 - 3,445,764 397,885,989	1,312,478 101,610 2,182,918 350,682,816 17,164,143 6,987,564
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 26) Other Liabilities (Note 19) Equity Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company Capital stock (Note 22) Capital paid in excess of par value (Note 22) Surplus reserves (Notes 22 and 27)	243,198 1,161,414 5,533,908 569,811,807 20,020,278 6,987,564 861,630	66,373 1,116,147 4,706,121 467,656,059 18,537,285 6,987,564 828,406	243,198 - 4,205,745 495,727,081 20,020,278	1,260,995 66,373 - 3,445,764 397,885,989 18,537,285 6,987,564	1,312,478 101,610 2,182,918 350,682,816 17,164,140 6,987,564 800,006
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 26) Other Liabilities (Note 19) Equity Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company Capital stock (Note 22) Capital paid in excess of par value (Note 22) Surplus reserves (Notes 22 and 27) Surplus (Notes 22 and 27)	243,198 1,161,414 5,533,908 569,811,807 20,020,278 6,987,564 861,630 36,889,099	66,373 1,116,147 4,706,121 467,656,059 18,537,285 6,987,564 828,406 33,800,748	243,198 - 4,205,745 495,727,081 20,020,278 6,987,564 861,630 36,889,099	1,260,995 66,373 - 3,445,764 397,885,989 18,537,285 6,987,564 828,406 33,800,748	1,312,478 101,610 2,182,918 350,682,816 17,164,143 6,987,564 800,006 31,312,038
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 26) Other Liabilities (Note 19) Equity Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company Capital stock (Note 22) Capital paid in excess of par value (Note 22) Surplus reserves (Notes 22 and 27) Surplus (Notes 22 and 27) Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets (Note 8)	243,198 1,161,414 5,533,908 569,811,807 20,020,278 6,987,564 861,630 36,889,099 (1,598,600)	66,373 1,116,147 4,706,121 467,656,059 18,537,285 6,987,564 828,406 33,800,748 (1,126,080)	243,198 - 4,205,745 495,727,081 20,020,278 6,987,564 861,630 36,889,099 (1,598,600)	1,260,995 66,373 - 3,445,764 397,885,989 18,537,285 6,987,564 828,406 33,800,748 (1,126,080)	1,312,478 101,610 2,182,918 350,682,816 17,164,140 6,987,564 800,006 31,312,038
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 26) Other Liabilities (Note 19) Equity Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company Capital stock (Note 22) Capital paid in excess of par value (Note 22) Surplus reserves (Notes 22 and 27) Surplus (Notes 22 and 27) Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets (Note 8) Remeasurement gain on defined benefit asset (Note 23)	243,198 1,161,414 5,533,908 569,811,807 20,020,278 6,987,564 861,630 36,889,099 (1,598,600) 253,945	66,373 1,116,147 4,706,121 467,656,059 18,537,285 6,987,564 828,406 33,800,748 (1,126,080) 183,155	243,198 - 4,205,745 495,727,081 20,020,278 6,987,564 861,630 36,889,099 (1,598,600) 253,945	1,260,995 66,373 - 3,445,764 397,885,989 18,537,285 6,987,564 828,406 33,800,748 (1,126,080) 183,155	1,312,478 101,610 2,182,919 350,682,816 17,164,140 6,987,564 800,006 31,312,038 122,920 199,152
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 26) Other Liabilities (Note 19) Equity Equity Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company Capital stock (Note 22) Capital paid in excess of par value (Note 22) Surplus reserves (Notes 22 and 27) Surplus (Notes 22 and 27) Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial	243,198 1,161,414 5,533,908 569,811,807 20,020,278 6,987,564 861,630 36,889,099 (1,598,600) 253,945 (22,500)	66,373 1,116,147 4,706,121 467,656,059 18,537,285 6,987,564 828,406 33,800,748 (1,126,080) 183,155 (34,634)	243,198 - 4,205,745 495,727,081 20,020,278 6,987,564 861,630 36,889,099 (1,598,600) 253,945 (22,500)	1,260,995 66,373 - 3,445,764 397,885,989 18,537,285 6,987,564 828,406 33,800,748 (1,126,080) 183,155 (34,634)	1,312,476 101,610 2,182,919 350,682,816 17,164,140 6,987,564 800,006 31,312,038 122,920 199,152 (20,332
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 26) Other Liabilities (Note 19) Equity Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company Capital stock (Note 22) Capital paid in excess of par value (Note 22) Surplus reserves (Notes 22 and 27) Surplus (Notes 22 and 27) Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets (Note 8) Remeasurement gain on defined benefit asset (Note 23) Cumulative translation adjustment	243,198 1,161,414 5,533,908 569,811,807 20,020,278 6,987,564 861,630 36,889,099 (1,598,600) 253,945 (22,500) 63,391,416	66,373 1,116,147 4,706,121 467,656,059 18,537,285 6,987,564 828,406 33,800,748 (1,126,080) 183,155 (34,634) 59,176,444	243,198 - 4,205,745 495,727,081 20,020,278 6,987,564 861,630 36,889,099 (1,598,600) 253,945	1,260,995 66,373 - 3,445,764 397,885,989 18,537,285 6,987,564 828,406 33,800,748 (1,126,080) 183,155	1,312,476 101,610 2,182,919 350,682,816 17,164,143 6,987,564 800,006 31,312,038 122,920 199,152 (20,392
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 26) Other Liabilities (Note 19) Equity Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company Capital stock (Note 22) Capital paid in excess of par value (Note 22) Surplus reserves (Notes 22 and 27) Surplus (Notes 22 and 27) Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets (Note 8) Remeasurement gain on defined benefit asset (Note 23)	243,198 1,161,414 5,533,908 569,811,807 20,020,278 6,987,564 861,630 36,889,099 (1,598,600) 253,945 (22,500)	66,373 1,116,147 4,706,121 467,656,059 18,537,285 6,987,564 828,406 33,800,748 (1,126,080) 183,155 (34,634)	243,198 - 4,205,745 495,727,081 20,020,278 6,987,564 861,630 36,889,099 (1,598,600) 253,945 (22,500)	1,260,995 66,373 - 3,445,764 397,885,989 18,537,285 6,987,564 828,406 33,800,748 (1,126,080) 183,155 (34,634)	1,397 1,312,475 101,610 - 2,182,916 350,682,816 17,164,143 6,987,564 800,006 31,312,038 122,920 199,152 (20,392 56,565,431

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

STATEMENTS OF INCOME (Amounts in Thousands)

		Consolidated		P	arent Company	
		Years (ended Decembe	r 31		January 1
					2015	2015
	2016	2015	2014	2016	(As re	estated - Note 2
INTEREST INCOME						
Loans and receivables (Notes 9 and 28)	₱17,889,252	₱15,900,727	₱14,674,211	₱14,122,287	₱12,324,959	₱11,295,416
Trading and investments (Note 8)	3,282,963	3,100,802	3,021,786	3,060,325	2,946,914	2,872,124
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and other banks						
(Note 7)	719,414	315,805	701,142	555,788	182,662	465,089
	21,891,629	19,317,334	18,397,139	17,738,400	15,454,535	14,632,629
INTEREST EXPENSE						
Deposit liabilities (Notes 16 and 28)	4,831,555	4,008,288	4,016,718	3,629,127	2,881,166	2,904,698
Bills payable and other borrowings (Note 17)	365,879	223,862	291,674	354,961	184,280	141,825
	5,197,434	4,232,150	4,308,392	3,984,088	3,065,446	3,046,523
NET INTEREST INCOME	16,694,195	15,085,184	14,088,747	13,754,312	12,389,089	11,586,106
Service charges, fees and commissions (Note 20)	2,123,469	1,834,318	1,561,807	1,319,448	1,456,140	1,220,649
Trading and securities gain - net (Notes 8 and 20)	918,089	466,834	535,263	852,870	459,996	458,896
Gain on sale of investment properties	443,315	375,754	355,065	338,088	353,249	363,192
Foreign exchange gain - net (Note 24)	318,135	330,056	329,944	299,113	306,541	335,848
Trust fee income (Note 27)	330,197	276,240	251,489	326,091	272,251	249,371
Gain on asset foreclosure and dacion transactions (Note 12)	172,480	274,978	138,557	140,747	150,177	82,306
Share in net income (losses) of subsidiaries (Note 10)	_	_	_	464,999	(201,901)	(369,126)
Share in net losses of an associate (Note 10)	(89,384)	(37,893)	(912)	(89,384)	(37,893)	(912)
Miscellaneous (Notes 20 and 28)	878,445	966,855	1,588,064	800,097	891,953	1,391,226
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	21,788,941	19,572,326	18,848,024	18,206,381	16,039,602	15,317,556
Compensation and fringe benefits (Notes 23 and 28)	4,982,934	4,674,469	4,170,574	3,752,229	3,532,596	3,030,719
Occupancy cost (Notes 25 and 28)	1,830,675	1,723,277	1,669,408	1,281,107	1,207,677	1,206,551
Taxes and licenses	2,000,404	1,587,118	1,737,435	1,573,887	1,252,878	1,406,652
Insurance	1,163,507	990,788	898,228	991,179	827,026	751,526
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 11, 12 and 13)	1,124,786	979,412	921,764	775,210	676,286	630,577
Provision for impairment and credit losses (Note 15)	850,546	966,574	440,901	521,475	487,485	100,920
Transportation and traveling	298,666	311,587	371,653	218,136	222,276	285,042
Professional fees, marketing and other related services	268,394	245,760	229,015	182,275	187,773	165,534
Entertainment, amusement and recreation	242,710	276,809	323,537	146,993	156,289	207,048
Stationery, supplies and postage	241,786	241,151	195,209	193,232	150,956	149,155
Repairs and maintenance	123,025	160,902	188,589	87,734	102,882	131,855
Miscellaneous (Notes 20 and 28)	1,073,986	1,001,934	1,021,799	941,489	800,742	725,313
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	14,201,419	13,159,781	12,168,112	10,664,946	9,604,866	8,790,892
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	7,587,522	6,412,545	6,679,912	7,541,435	6,434,736	6,526,664
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 26)	1,126,552	809,969	1,564,927	1,083,139	828.070	1,408,832
NET INCOME	₱6,460,970	₱5,602,576	₱5,114,985	₱6,458,296	₱5,606,666	₱5,117,832
Attributable to:	-,,	-,,-,-	-,,	-,,	-,,	-,,-52
Equity holders of the Parent Company (Note 31)	₱6,458,296	₱5,606,666	₱5,117,832			
Non-controlling interest	2,674	(4,090)	(2,847)			
	₱6,460,970	₱5,602,576	₱5,114,985			
Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share (Note 31)	₱3.23	₱2.80*	₱2.55*			

 $^{^{\}star}$ Restated to show the effects of stock dividends distributed in 2016 (Note 22). See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Amounts in Thousands)

		Consolidated		Pa	arent Company	
		Years e	ended December	31		January 1
					2015	2015
	2016	2015	2014	2016	(As restated -	- Note 2)
NET INCOME	₱6,460,970	₱5,602,576	₱5,114,985	₱6,458,296	₱5,606,666	₱5,117,832
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)						
Items that recycle to profit or loss in subsequent periods:						
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets:						
Fair value gain (loss) for the year, net of tax	449,110	(487,124)	752,517	512,561	(464,471)	730,007
Gains taken to profit or loss (Note 20)	(918,673)	(638,723)	(544,094)	(856,031)	(629,642)	(541,653)
Share in changes in net unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets of an associate (Note 10)	(5,457)	(123,397)	(5,970)	(5,457)	(123,397)	(5,970)
Share in changes in other comprehensive income of subsidiaries (Note 10)	-	_	_	(87,594)	(56,844)	(71,892)
Cumulative translation adjustment	12,455	(14,242)	(86,686)	(3,636)	(14,914)	(87,715)
Items that do not recycle to profit or loss in subsequent periods:						
Remeasurement gain (loss) on defined benefit asset, net of tax (Note 23)	71,075	(16,734)	(405,854)	50,560	10,030	(312,902)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX	(391,490)	(1,280,220)	(290,087)	(389,596)	(1,279,238)	(290,125)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	₱6,069,480	₱ 4,322,356	₽ 4,824,898	₱6,068,700	₽ 4,327,428	₽ 4,827,707
Total comprehensive income attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Parent Company	₱6,068,700	₽ 4,327,428	₱4,827,707			
Non-controlling interest	780	(5,072)	(2,809)			
	₱6,069,480	₱4,322,356	₱4,824,898			

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (Amounts in Thousands)

	Capital Stock (Note 22)	Capital Paid in Excess of Par Value (Note 22)	Surplus Reserves (Notes 22 and 27)	Surplus (Notes 22 and 27)	
Balance at January 1, 2016	₱18,537,285	₱6,987,564	₱828,406	₱33,800,748	
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	_	-	· -	6,458,296	
Additional acquisition of non-controlling interest	_	_	_		
Transfer from surplus to surplus reserves	_	_	33,224	(33,224)	
Stock dividends - 8.00%	1,482,993	_	_	(1,482,993)	
Cash dividends - ₱1.00 per share	_	_	_	(1,853,728)	
Balance at December 31, 2016	₱20,020,278	₱6,987,564	₱861,630	₱36,889,099	
Balance at January 1, 2015	₱17,164,143	₱6,987,564	₱800,006	₱31,312,038	
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	_	_	_	5,606,666	
Additional acquisition of non-controlling interest	_	-	-	_	
Transfer from surplus to surplus reserves	_	-	28,400	(28,400)	
Stock dividends - 8.00%	1,373,142	-	-	(1,373,142)	
Cash dividends - ₱1.00 per share	_	_	_	(1,716,414)	
Balance at December 31, 2015	₱18,537,285	₽ 6,987,564	₱828,406	₱33,800,748	
Balance at January 1, 2014	₱14,276,616	₱671,505	₱775,069	₱29,079,843	
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	_	-	-	5,117,832	
Transfer from surplus to surplus reserves	_	_	24,937	(24,937)	
Issuance of common shares (₱49.50 per share)	1,616,099	6,383,590	-	_	
Transaction costs on the issuance of common shares	_	(67,531)	-	_	
Stock dividends - 8.00%	1,271,428	-	-	(1,271,428)	
Cash dividends - ₱1.00 per share	_	_	_	(1,589,272)	
Balance at December 31, 2014	₱17,164,143	₱6,987,564	₱800,006	₱31,312,038	

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

		Capital Paid in Excess of	Surplus	
	Capital Stock (Note 22)	Par Value (Note 22)	Reserves (Notes 22 and 27)	
Balance at January 1, 2016, as previously reported	P18,537,285	P6,987,564	(Notes 22 and 27) ₱827,231	
Effect of retroactive application of PAS 27 (Amendment) (Note 2)	-	-	1.175	
Balance at January 1, 2016, as restated	18,537,285	6,987,564	828,406	
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	
Transfer from surplus to surplus reserves	_	_	33,224	
Stock dividends - 8.00%	1,482,993	_	_	
Cash dividends - ₱1.00 per share	, , <u>-</u>	_	_	
Balance at December 31, 2016	₱20,020,278	₱6,987,564	₱861,630	
Balance at January 1, 2015, as previously reported	₱17,164,143	₱6,987,564	₱800,006	
Effect of retroactive application of PAS 27 (Amendment) (Note 2)			_	
Balance at January 1, 2015, as restated	17,164,143	6,987,564	800,006	
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	_	-	-	
Transfer from surplus to surplus reserves	-	_	28,400	
Stock dividends - 8.00%	1,373,142	-	-	
Cash dividends - ₱1.00 per share			_	
Balance at December 31, 2015	₱18,537,285	₱6,987,564	₱828,406	
Balance at January 1, 2014	₱14,276,616	₱671,505	₱775,069	
Effect of retroactive application of PAS 27 (Amendment) (Note 2)			_	
Balance at January 1, 2014, as restated	14,276,616	671,505	775,069	
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	_	-	-	
Transfer from surplus to surplus reserves	_	-	24,937	
Issuance of common shares (₱49.50 per share)	1,616,099	6,383,590	_	
Transaction costs on the issuance of common shares	_	(67,531)	_	
Stock dividends - 8.00%	1,271,428	_	-	
Cash dividends - ₱1.00 per share	<u> </u>			
Balance at December 31, 2014	₱17,164,143	₱6,987,564	₱800,006	

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

	Consolida	ited			
Equity A	tributable to Equity Hold	lers of the Parent Con	npany		
Net Unrealized	Remeasurement				
Gains(Losses)	Gain on Defined				
on Available-for-	Benefit Asset or	Cumulative		Non-controlling	
Sale Financial	Liability	Translation		Interest	
Assets (Note 8)	(Note 23)	Adjustment	Total	(Note 10)	Total Equity
(₱1,126,080)	₱183,155	(₱34,634)	₱59,176,444	(₱5,540)	₱59,170,904
(472,520)	70,790	12,134	6,068,700	780	6,069,480
_	_	-	-	(452)	(452)
-	-	-	-	-	_
-	_	-	_	-	-
	_	_	(1,853,728)		(1,853,728)
(₱1,598,600)	₱253,945	(₱22,500)	₱63,391,416	(₱5,212)	₱63,386,204
₱122,920	₱199,151	(₱20,392)	₱56,565,430	₽ 2,053	₱56,567,483
(1,249,000)	(15,996)	(14,242)	4,327,428	(5,072)	4,322,356
_	_	_	_	(2,521)	(2,521)
_	_	-	_	_	_
_	_	_	_	_	_
			(1,716,414)		(1,716,414)
(₱1,126,080)	₱183,155	(₱34,634)	₱59,176,444	(₱5,540)	₱59,170,904
(₱79,258)	₱604,715	₱ 66,347	₱45,394,837	₱4,862	₱45,399,699
202,178	(405,564)	(86,739)	4,827,707	(2,809)	4,824,898
_	_	-	-	_	_
_	_	_	7,999,689	-	7,999,689
_	_	_	(67,531)	-	(67,531)
-	_	_	_	_	-
_	_	_	(1,589,272)	_	(1,589,272)

(₱20,392)

₱56,565,430

₱2,053

₱56,567,483

₱122,920

₱199,151

				Parent Company
Total Equity	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Remeasurement Gain on Defined Benefit Asset or Liability (Note 23)	Net Unrealized Gains(Losses) on Available-for- Sale Financial Assets (Note 8)	Surplus (Notes 22 and 27)
₱59,849,612	(₱36,281)	₱293,771	(₱979,614)	₱34,219,656
(673,168)	1,647	(110,616)	(146,466)	(418,908)
59,176,444	(34,634)	183,155	(1,126,080)	33,800,748
6,068,700	12,134	70,790	(472,520)	6,458,296
-	-	_	_	(33,224)
_	_	_	_	(1,482,993)
(1,853,728)	_	_	_	(1,853,728)
₱63,391,416	(₱22,500)	₱253,945	(₱1,598,600)	₱36,889,099
₱56,818,563	(₱21,367)	₱283,741	₽ 114,499	₱31,489,977
(253,132)	975	(84,589)	8,421	(177,939)
56,565,431	(20,392)	199,152	122,920	31,312,038
4,327,427	(14,242)	(15,997)	(1,249,000)	5,606,666
_	_	_	_	(28,400)
_	_	_	_	(1,373,142)
(1,716,414)				(1,716,414)
₱59,176,444	(₱34,634)	₱183,155	(₱1,126,080)	₱33,800,748
₱45,573,368	₱66,348	₱596,643	(₱73,855)	₱29,261,042
(178,530)		8,072	(5,403)	(181,199)
45,394,838	66,348	604,715	(79,258)	29,079,843
4,827,707	(86,740)	(405,563)	202,178	5,117,832
_	-	_	_	(24,937)
7,999,689	-	_	_	_
(67,531)	_	_	_	_
-	-	_	_	(1,271,428)
(1,589,272)				(1,589,272)
₱56,565,431	(₱20,392)	₱199,152	₱122,920	₱31,312,038

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Amounts in Thousands)

		Consolidated			arent Company	
		Years	ended December	31	0015	January 1
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015 (As restated –	2015 - Note 2)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2010	2010	2014	2010	(As restated -	11016 2)
Income before income tax Adjustments for:	₱7,587,522	₱6,412,545	₱6,679,912	₱7,541,435	₱6,434,736	₱6,526,664
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 11, 12 and 13)	1,124,786	979,412	921,764	775,210	676,286	630,577
Provision for impairment and credit losses (Notes 12 and 14)	84,758	46,592	988,201	25,065	358	(766)
Trading and securities gain on available-for-sale financial assets	(0.40.000)	(000 700)	(5.4.4.00.4)	(0.70.004)	(222.2.42)	(5.44.050)
(Note 20)	(918,673)	(638,723)	(544,094)	(856,031)	(629,642)	(541,653)
Gain on sale of investment properties Gain on asset foreclosure and dacion	(443,315)	(375,754)	(355,065)	(338,088)	(353,249)	(363,192)
transactions (Note 12) Gain on acquisition of additional	(172,480)	(274,978)	(138,557)	(140,747)	(150,177)	(82,306)
shares of an associate (Note 10) Share in net losses of an associate	_	_	(373,297)	-	-	(373,297)
(Notes 2 and 10)	89,384	37,893	912	89,384	37,893	912
Share in net losses (income) of subsidiaries (Notes 2 and 10)	_	-	-	(464,999)	201,900	369,126
Gain on sale of investments in associates (Note 10)	_	_	(64,557)	_	_	_
Amortization of transaction costs Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	-	_	(61,855)	-	-	_
Decrease (increase) in the amounts of:						
Financial assets at FVPL	(1,282,482)	2,160,869	5,742,304	(1,590,640)	2,511,781	2,355,789
Loans and receivables	(78,070,247)	(20,521,459)	(37,932,588)	(70,046,054)	(14,585,919)	(35,019,984)
Other assets Increase (decrease) in the amounts of:	(1,225,573)	(444,632)	(2,397,839)	(882,576)	(1,230,263)	(639,817)
Deposit liabilities	102,317,332	39,964,142	463,406	97,358,575	32,518,781	1,252,781
Manager's checks	573,280	235,103	189,248	704,106	(80,700)	117,691
Accrued interest and other	000 010	(40, 474)	(004044)	000.050	(54.400)	(100 140)
expenses Other liabilities	283,916	(46,474)	(304,814)	300,356	(51,480)	(133,146)
Other liabilities Net cash generated from (used in)	827,790	1,070,312	(199,381)	759,981	1,262,845	(778,487)
operations	30,776,000	28,604,848	(27,386,300)	33,234,977	26,563,150	(26,679,108)
Income taxes paid	(973,575)	(507,801)	(565,202)	(863,477)	(414,842)	(487,635)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	29,802,425	28,097,047	(27,951,502)	32,371,500	26,148,308	(27,166,743)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	20,002,120	20,001,011	(21,001,002)	02,011,000	20,110,000	(21,100,110)
Additions to bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment (Note 11)	(1,258,911)	(1,493,982)	(1,063,905)	(1,065,308)	(1,400,741)	(895,274)
Acquisition through business combination - net of cash acquired (Note 10)	_	_	4,051,917	_	_	_
Additions to equity investments (Note 10)	_	_	, , , <u> </u>	(2,700,452)	(4,002,521)	(4,089,200)
Liquidation of a subsidiary (Note 10) Purchases of:	_	-	-	50,000	_	-
Held-to-maturity financial assets	(41,647,865)	(4,490,149)	(696,783)	(41,007,909)	(3,081,425)	_
Available-for-sale financial assets Proceeds from sale/maturity of:	(89,249,294)	(54,192,915)	(22,893,153)	(87,747,373)	(53,870,729)	(22,211,530)
Held-to-maturity financial assets	374,569	463,346	804,157	884,532	489,568	768,801
Available-for-sale financial assets	104,653,914	43,031,164	29,570,640	103,940,382	43,647,299	29,062,490
Investment properties	977,963	1,137,792	1,449,958	675,003	327,682	954,913
Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment	151,286	567,758	304,304	199,460	571,677	325,410
Investments in associates (Note 10)			283,599			520,710
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(25,998,338)	(14,976,986)	11,810,734	(26,771,665)	(17,319,190)	3,915,610
(Fonward)						

(Forward)

		Consolidated		F	Parent Company	
		Years	ended December	31		January ⁻
					2015	2015
	2016	2015	2014	2016	(As restated	– Note 2)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Proceeds from bills payable	18,588,791	19,151,089	4,629,728	18,588,791	18,488,559	4,335,248
Settlement of bills payable	(20,718,973)	(6,386,489)	(8,480,028)	(20,056,443)	(5,243,510)	(7,456,841)
Settlement of subordinated debt (Note 17)	_	(1,188,762)	(525,000)	_	_	_
Payments of cash dividends (Note 22)	(1,853,728)	(1,716,414)	(1,589,272)	(1,853,728)	(1,716,414)	(1,589,272)
Acquisitions of non-controlling interest						
(Note 10)	(452)	(2,521)	_	_	-	-
Proceeds from issuance of common						
shares (Note 22)			7,932,158			7,932,158
Net cash provided by (used in) financing						
activities	(3,984,362)	9,856,903	1,967,586	(3,321,380)	11,528,635	3,221,293
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(23 4.00.077)	₱22,976,964	(₱14,173,182)	₱2,278 , 455	₱20,357,753	(20 00 000 040)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT	(₱180,277)	P22,970,904	(P14,173,182)	P2,278,455	P20,357,753	(P 20,029,840)
BEGINNING OF YEAR						
Cash and other cash items	11,377,101	10,734,059	7,281,641	10,052,891	9,295,130	7,035,251
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	11,011,101	10,101,000	7,201,011	10,002,001	0,200,100	7,000,201
(Note 7)	86,318,501	67,451,648	78,968,133	77,003,616	60,543,867	75,678,312
Due from other banks (Note 7)	21,243,492	17,552,823	23,885,538	19,200,544	15,836,701	23,215,575
Interbank loans receivables	· · ·	223,600	_		223.600	
The state of the s	118,939,094	95,962,130	110,135,312	106,257,051	85,899,298	105,929,138
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		00,002,100	110,100,012	.00,201,001	30,000,200	100,020,100
Cash and other cash items	12,010,543	11,377,101	10,734,059	10,580,748	10,052,891	9,295,130
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Note 7)	91,964,495	86,318,501	67,451,648	85,307,128	77,003,616	60,543,867
Due from other banks (Note 7)	11,332,236	21,243,492	17,552,823	9,689,165	19,200,544	15,836,701
Interbank loans receivables	3,451,543	21,240,402	223,600	2,958,465	10,200,044	223,600
III TEI DAI IV IOAI IS TECEIVADIES	₱118,758,817	<u>−</u> 118,939,094	₱95,962,130	₱108,535,506	₱106,257,051	₱85,899,298
	1 110,730,017	1 110,303,034	1 30,302,100	1 100,000,000	1 100,201,001	F00,033,230

OPERATING CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST

		Consolidated		P	arent Company	
		As	of December 31			January 1
					2015	2014
	2016	2015	2014	2016	(As restated -	Note 2)
Interest paid	₱5,028,667	₱4,240,401	₽ 4,304,420	₱3,812,560	₱3,020,972	₱3,159,848
Interest received	21,498,837	18,932,577	18,059,567	17,273,294	15,163,965	14,523,547

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

China Banking Corporation (the Parent Company) is a publicly listed commercial bank incorporated in the Philippines. The Parent Company acquired its universal banking license in 1991. It provides expanded commercial banking products and services such as deposit products, loans and trade finance, domestic and foreign fund transfers, treasury products, trust products, foreign exchange, corporate finance and other investment banking services through a network of 391 and 352 local branches as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Parent Company acquired its original Certification of Incorporation issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on July 20, 1920. On December 4, 1963, the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Parent Company approved the Amended Articles of Incorporation to extend the corporate term of the Parent Company for another 50 years or until July 20, 2020, which was confirmed by the stockholders on December 23, 1963, and approved by the SEC on October 5, 1964. On March 2, 2016, the BOD approved the amendment of the Third Article of the Parent Company's Articles of Incorporation, to further extend the corporate term for another 50 years from and after July 20, 2020, the expiry date of its extended term. The approval was ratified by the stockholders during their scheduled annual meeting on May 5, 2016. On November 7, 2016, the SEC issued the Certificate of Filing of Amended Articles of Incorporation, amending the Third Article thereof to extend the term of corporate existence of the Parent Company.

The Parent Company has the following subsidiaries:

	Effective Percentages of Ownership		_ Country of	
Subsidiary	2016	2015	Incorporation	Principal Activities
Chinabank Insurance Brokers, Inc. (CIBI)	100.00%	100.00%	Philippines	Insurance brokerage
CBC Properties and Computer Center, Inc. (CBC-PCCI)	100.00%	100.00%	Philippines	Computer services
CBC Forex Corporation*	_	100.00%	Philippines	Foreign exchange
China Bank Savings, Inc. (CBSI)	98.29%	98.07%	Philippines	Retail and consumer banking
China Bank Capital Corporation (CBCC)	100.00%	100.00%	Philippines	Investment house
CBC Assets One, Inc.**	100.00%	_	Philippines	Special purpose corporation

^{*} Liquidated on December 19, 2016

On May 19, 2016, the BOD of CBCC approved the acquisition of ATC Securities, Inc. (ASI). On June 29, 2016, CBCC and the stockholders of ASI signed the Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) covering the purchase of CBCC of the 100.00% shares of ASI. The stock brokerage house shall be known as China Bank Securities Corporation. On the same date, 10% of the purchase price has been paid. On February 22, 2017, the Philippine Stock Exchange approved the transfer of shares of ASI to CBCC pursuant to Article III, Section 4 of the Rules Governing Trading Rights and Trading Participants. With the regulatory approval, the Group obtained control of ASI effective February 22, 2017.

The Parent Company has no ultimate parent company. SM Investments Corporation, its significant investor, has effective ownership in the Parent Company of 17.21% and 19.90% as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Parent Company's principal place of business is at 8745 Paseo de Roxas cor. Villar St., Makati City.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group").

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets. The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand peso except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements of the Parent Company reflect the accounts maintained in the Regular Banking Unit (RBU) and Foreign Currency Deposit Unit (FCDU). The financial statements of these units are combined after eliminating inter-unit accounts.

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

^{**}Established in 2016, 100% owned through CBCC

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Group and the Parent Company have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

Presentation of Financial Statements

The balance sheets of the Group and of the Parent Company are presented in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery of assets or settlement of liabilities within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 21.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheets only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. The Group and the Parent Company assess that they have currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event, and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group, the Parent Company and all of the counterparties.

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

Basis of Consolidation and Investments in Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared for the same reporting year as the Parent Company, using consistent accounting policies. All significant intra-group balances, transactions and income and expenses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Parent Company. The Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

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

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

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

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary. Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Group and to the non-controlling interests. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiary to bring its accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

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

- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest
- Derecognizes the related OCI recorded in equity and recycle the same to profit or loss or surplus
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained
- · Recognizes the remaining difference in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be recognized if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities

Non-Controlling Interest

Non-controlling interest represents the portion of profit or loss and net assets not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Parent Company.

Non-controlling interest is presented separately in the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, and within equity in the consolidated balance sheet, separately from parent shareholders' equity. Any losses applicable to the non-controlling interest are allocated against the interests of the non-controlling interest even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following new, amendments and improvements to PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine Interpretation which became effective as of January 1, 2016. Except as otherwise indicated, these changes in the accounting policies did not have any significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Group:

- New and Amended Standards
 - Amendments to PFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, and PAS 28, Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception
 - · Amendments to PFRS 11, Joint Arrangements Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations
 - Amendments to PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements Disclosure Initiative
- PFRS 14, Regulatory Deferral Accounts
 - Amendments to PAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment, and PAS 41, Agriculture Bearer Plants
 - Amendments to PAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment, and PAS 38, Intangible Assets Clarification of Acceptable Method of Depreciation and Amortization
- Annual Improvements to PFRSs (2012 2014 Cycle)
 - PFRS 5, Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations Changes in Methods of Disposal
 - PFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures Servicing Contracts
 - PFRS 7, Applicability of the Amendments to PFRS 7 to Condensed Interim Financial Statements
 - PAS 19, Employee Benefits Regional Market Issue Regarding Discount Rate
 - PAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting Disclosure of Information 'Elsewhere in the Interim Financial Report'

On January 1, 2016, the Group adopted the amendments to PAS 27, Separate Financial Statements – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendments). The amendments allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements. The Parent Company elected to use the equity method in its separate financial statements in line with BSP Circular 915, issued in July 5, 2016, which provides guidance for banks on financial reporting requirements. The effects of the adoption of the amended PAS 27 are detailed below:

	Parent Company			
	As previously reported	Restatement adjustments	As restated	
Balance sheets				
December 31, 2015				
<u>Asset</u>				
Investment in subsidiaries	₱10,019,471	(₱878,294)	₱9,141,177	
Investment in associate	166,273	205,126	371,399	
<u>Equity</u>				
Surplus	34,219,656	(418,908)	33,800,748	
Surplus reserves	827,231	1,175	828,406	
Net unrealized losses on AFS financial assets	(979,614)	(146,466)	(1,126,080)	
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit asset	293,771	(110,616)	183,155	
Cumulative translation adjustment	(36,281)	1,647	(34,634)	
January 1, 2015				
Asset				
Investment in subsidiaries	₱6,016,950	(₱619,548)	₱5,397,402	
Investment in associate	166,273	366,416	532,689	
<u>Equity</u>				
Surplus	31,489,977	(177,939)	31,312,038	
Surplus reserves	800,006	_	800,006	
Net unrealized gains (losses) on AFS	114,499	8,421	122,920	
Net unrealized losses on defined benefit financial asset	283,741	(84,589)	199,152	
Cumulative translation adjustment	(21,367)	975	(20,392)	

	Parent Company				
	As previously reported	Restatement adjustments	As restated		
Statements of income					
For the year ended December 31, 2015					
Share in net losses of subsidiaries	₱–	(₱201,900)	(₱201,900)		
Share in net losses of an associate	_	(37,893)	(37,893)		
For the year ended December 31, 2014					
Share in net losses of subsidiaries	_	(369,126)	(369,126)		
Share in net losses of an associate	_	(912)	(912)		
Statements of comprehensive income					
For the year ended December 31, 2015					
Share in net losses of subsidiaries	₱–	(₱201,900)	(₱201,900)		
Share in net losses of an associate	_	(37,893)	(37,893)		
Share in changes in other comprehensive income of subsidiaries	_	(126,068)	(126,068)		
Share in changes in net unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets of an associate	-	(129,367)	(129,367)		
For the year ended December 31, 2014					
Share in net losses of subsidiaries	_	(369,126)	(369,126)		
Share in net losses of an associate	_	(912)	(912)		
Share in changes in other comprehensive income of subsidiaries	_	(69,223)	(69,223)		
Share in changes in net unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets of an associate	-	(5,970)	(5,970)		

Significant Accounting Policies

Foreign Currency Translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, which is the Parent Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

The books of accounts of the RBU are maintained in Philippine peso, the RBU's functional currency, while those of the FCDU are maintained in United States (US) dollars (USD), the FCDU's functional currency. For financial reporting purposes, the foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities in the RBU are translated in Philippine peso based on the Philippine Dealing System (PDS) closing rate prevailing at end of the year, and foreign currency-denominated income and expenses, at the exchange rates on transaction dates. Foreign exchange differences arising from restatements of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities are credited to or charged against operations in the period in which the rates change. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

FCDL.

As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of the FCDU are translated into the Parent Company's presentation currency (the Philippine Peso) at the PDS closing rate prevailing at the reporting date, and its income and expenses are translated at the PDSWAR for the year. Exchange differences arising on translation are taken directly to the statement of comprehensive income under 'Cumulative translation adjustment'. Upon actual remittance or transfer of the FCDU income to RBU, the related exchange difference arising from translation lodged under 'Cumulative translation adjustment' is recognized in the statement of income of the RBU books.

Fair Value Measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as financial instruments at FVPL and AFS financial assets at fair value at each reporting date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are disclosed in Note 5.

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and other cash items, due from BSP and other banks, and interbank loans receivables that are convertible to known amounts of cash which have original maturities of three months or less from dates of placements and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Due from BSP includes the statutory reserves required by the BSP which the Group considers as cash equivalents wherein withdrawals can be made to meet the Group's cash requirements as allowed by the BSP.

Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

Date of recognition

Purchases or sales of financial assets, except for derivatives, that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the settlement date. Settlement date accounting refers to (a) the recognition of an asset on the day it is received by the Group, and (b) the derecognition of an asset and recognition of any gain or loss on disposal on the day that such asset is delivered by the Group. Any change in fair value of unrecognized financial asset is recognized in the statement of income for assets classified as financial assets at FVPL, and in equity for assets classified as AFS financial assets. Derivatives are recognized on a trade date basis. Deposits, amounts due to banks and customers loans and receivables are recognized when cash is received by the Group or advanced to the borrowers.

Initial recognition of financial instruments

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value. Except for financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL, the initial measurement of financial instruments includes transaction costs. The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at FVPL, held-to-maturity (HTM) financial assets, AFS financial assets, and loans and receivables while financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at FVPL and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired and whether they are quoted in an active market. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at every reporting date.

'Day 1' difference

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different with the fair value from other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Group recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a 'Day 1' difference) in the statement of income. In cases where the transaction price used is made of data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in the statement of income when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Group determines the appropriate method of recognizing the 'Day 1' difference amount.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL include financial assets and liabilities held for trading purposes, financial assets and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL, and derivative instruments.

Financial instruments held for trading

Financial instruments held for trading (HFT) include government debt securities and quoted equity securities purchased and held principally with the intention of selling them in the near term. These securities are carried at fair value, and realized and unrealized gains and losses on these instruments are recognized as 'Trading and securities gain - net' in the statement of income. Interest earned or incurred on financial instruments held for trading is reported in the statement of income under 'Interest income' (for financial assets) and 'Interest expense' (for financial liabilities).

Financial instruments designated at FVPL

Financial assets and financial liabilities are designated as at FVPL by management on initial recognition when any of the following criteria is met:

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL are recorded in the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in 'Trading and securities gain - net' in the statement of income. Interest earned or incurred is reported in the statement of income under 'Interest income' or 'Interest expense', respectively, while dividend income is reported in the statement of income under 'Miscellaneous income' when the right to receive payment has been established.

Derivatives recorded at FVPL

The Parent Company is a party to derivative instruments, particularly, forward exchange contracts, interest rate swaps (IRS) and warrants. These contracts are entered into as a service to customers and as a means of reducing and managing the Parent Company's foreign exchange risk, and interest rate risk as well as for trading purposes, but are not designated as hedges. Such derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value through profit or loss.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are taken directly to the statement of income under 'Foreign exchange gain (loss) - net' for forward exchange contracts and 'Trading and securities gain-net' for IRS and warrants.

Embedded derivatives that are bifurcated from the host financial and non-financial contracts are also accounted for at FVPL.

An embedded derivative is separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative if all of the following conditions are met: (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristic of the host contract; (b) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and (c) the hybrid or combined instrument is not recognized at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group assesses whether embedded derivatives are required to be separated from the host contracts when the Group first becomes a party to the contract. Reassessment of embedded derivatives is only done when there are changes in the contract that significantly modifies the contractual cash flows that would otherwise be required.

Held-to-maturity financial assets

HTM financial assets are quoted non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities for which the Group's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Where the Group would sell other than an insignificant amount of HTM financial assets, the entire category would be tainted and reclassified as AFS financial assets.

After initial measurement, these investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment in value. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR). The amortization is included in 'Interest income' in the statement of income. Gains and losses are recognized in income when the HTM financial assets are derecognized and impaired, as well as through the amortization process. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized in the statement of income under 'Provision for impairment and credit losses'. The effects of translation of foreign currency-denominated HTM financial assets are recognized in the statement of income.

Loans and receivable

This accounting policy relates to the balance sheet captions 'Due from BSP', 'Due from other banks', 'Interbank loans receivables', 'Loans and receivables', and 'Accrued interest receivable'. It also applies to accounts receivable and other financial instruments shown under 'Other assets'. These are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than:

- · those that the Group intends to sell immediately or in the near term and those that the Group, upon initial recognition, designates as FVPL;
- those that the Group, upon initial recognition, designates as AFS; and
- those for which the Group may not cover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

After initial measurement, these are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortization is included under 'Interest income' in the statement of income. The losses arising from impairment are recognized under 'Provision for impairment and credit losses' in the statement of income.

Available-for-sale financial assets

AFS financial assets are those which are designated as such or do not qualify to be classified as financial assets at FVPL, HTM financial assets, or loans and receivables. They are purchased and held indefinitely, and may be sold in response to liquidity requirements or changes in market conditions. They include equity investments, money market papers and other debt instruments.

After initial measurement, AFS financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. The effective yield component of AFS debt securities, as well as the impact of translation of foreign currency-denominated AFS debt securities, is reported in the statement of income. The unrealized gains and losses arising from the fair valuation of AFS financial assets are excluded, net of tax, from reported earnings and are reported as 'Net unrealized gains (losses) on AFS financial assets' under OCI.

When the security is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is recognized as 'Trading and securities gain - net' in the statement of income. Interest earned on holding AFS debt securities are reported as 'Interest income' using the EIR. Dividends earned on holding AFS equity instruments are recognized in the statement of income as 'Miscellaneous income' when the right to the payment has been established. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized as 'Provision for impairment and credit losses' in the statement of income.

Other financial liabilities

These are issued financial instruments or their components which are not designated as at FVPL and where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Group having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its 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.

After initial measurement, other financial liabilities not qualified and not designated as at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the EIR.

This accounting policy relates to the balance sheet captions 'Deposit liabilities', 'Bills payable', 'Manager's checks', and financial liabilities presented under 'Accrued interest and other expenses' and 'Other liabilities'.

Reclassification of Financial Assets

The Group may reclassify, in rare circumstances, non-derivative financial assets out of the HFT investments category and into the AFS financial assets, Loans and Receivables or HTM financial assets categories. The Group may also reclassify, in certain circumstances, financial instruments out of the AFS financial assets to loans and receivables category. Reclassifications are recorded at fair value at the date of reclassification, which becomes the new amortized cost.

The Group may reclassify a non-derivative trading asset out of HFT investments and into the Loans and Receivable category if it meets the definition of loans and receivables, the Group has the intention and ability to hold the financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity and only in rare circumstances. If a financial asset is reclassified, and if the Group subsequently increases its estimates of future cash receipts as a result of increased recoverability of those cash receipts, the effect of that increase is recognized as an adjustment to the EIR from the date of the change in estimate.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the AFS financial assets category, any previous gain or loss on that asset that has been recognized in OCI is amortized to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the effective interest method. Any difference between the new amortized cost and the expected cash flows is also amortized over the remaining life of the asset using the effective interest method. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired then the amount recorded in OCI is recycled to the statement of income. Reclassification is at the election of management, and is determined on an instrument by instrument basis. The Group does not reclassify any financial instrument into the FVPL category after initial recognition. An analysis of reclassified financial assets is disclosed in Note 8.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of financial assets) is derecognized when:

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

Where the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original EIR.

If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR, adjusted for the original credit risk premium. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account and the amount of loss is charged to the statement of income. Interest income continues to be recognized based on the original EIR of the asset. The financial assets, together with the associated allowance accounts, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized.

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

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of such credit risk characteristics as industry, collateral type, past-due status and term. Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. Estimates of changes in future cash flows reflect, and are directionally consistent with changes in related observable data from period to period (such as changes in unemployment rates, property prices, commodity prices, payment status, or other factors that are indicative of incurred losses in the Group and their magnitude). The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Group to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to 'Miscellaneous income'.

Financial assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, or on a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument has been incurred, the amount of loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

Available-for-sale financial assets

For AFS financial assets, the Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

In the case of equity investments classified as AFS financial assets, this would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investments below its cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in the statement of income - is removed from OCI and recognized in the statement of income. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the statement of income. Increases in fair value after impairment are recognized directly in OCI.

In the case of debt instruments classified as AFS financial assets, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized cost. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortized cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in profit or loss. Future interest income is based on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued based on the rate of interest used to discount future cash flows for the purpose of measuring impairment loss. Such accrual is recorded as part of 'Interest income' in the statement of income. If, in subsequent years, the fair value of a debt instrument increased and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the statement of income, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of income.

Restructured loans

Where possible, the Group seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continuously reviews restructured loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original EIR. The difference between the recorded value of the original loan and the present value of the restructured cash flows, discounted at the original EIR, is recognized in 'Provision for impairment and credit losses' in the statement of income.

Investment in Associates

Associates pertain to all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20.00% and 50.00% of the voting rights. In the consolidated and parent company financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is carried in the balance sheet at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the associates. Goodwill, if any, relating to an associate is included in the carrying value of the investment and is not amortized. The statement of income reflects the share of the results of operations of the associate. Where there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognizes its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity.

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

Dividends earned on this investment are recognized in the Parent Company's statement of income as a reduction from the carrying value of the investment.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognizes any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

Investment in Subsidiaries

In the parent company financial statements, investment in subsidiaries is accounted for under the equity method of accounting similar to the investment in associates.

Business Combinations and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are charged to profit or loss.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognized in accordance with PAS 39, either in profit or loss or as a charge to OCI. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of fair value of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the date of acquisition, allocated to each of the Group's CGUs, or groups of CGUs, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units or group of units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated:

- · represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- is not larger than an operating segment identified for segment reporting purposes.

Where goodwill forms part of a CGU (or group of CGUs) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the CGU retained.

Cash Dividend and Non-cash Distribution to Equity Holders of the Parent

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders of the parent when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

Non-cash distributions are measured at the fair value of the assets to be distributed with fair value remeasurement recognized directly in equity.

Upon distribution of non-cash assets, any difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the carrying amount of the assets distributed is recognized in the statement of income.

Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment

Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value while depreciable properties such as buildings, leasehold improvements, and furniture, fixtures and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization, and any impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment when that cost is incurred and if the recognition criteria are met, but excluding repairs and maintenance costs.

Construction-in-progress is stated at cost less any impairment in value. The initial cost comprises its construction cost and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use, including borrowing costs. Construction-in-progress is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use.

Depreciation and amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life (EUL) of the depreciable assets as follows:

	EUL
Buildings	50 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 5 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of 6 years or the related lease terms

The depreciation and amortization method and useful life are reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and period of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment and leasehold improvements.

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

Investment Properties

Investment properties include real properties acquired in settlement of loans and receivables which are measured initially at cost, including certain transaction costs. Investment properties acquired through a nonmonetary asset exchange is measured initially at fair value unless (a) the exchange lacks commercial substance or (b) the fair value of neither the asset received nor the asset given up is reliably measurable. The difference between the fair value of the investment property upon foreclosure and the carrying value of the loan is recognized under 'Gain on asset foreclosure and dacion transactions' in the statement of income. Subsequent to initial recognition, depreciable investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment in value except for land which is stated at cost less impairment in value.

Expenditures incurred after the investment properties have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance costs, are normally charged to income in the period in which the costs are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis using the remaining EUL of the building and improvement components of investment properties which ranged from 10 to 33 years from the time of acquisition of the investment properties.

Investment properties are derecognized when they have either been disposed of or when the investment properties are permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefit is expected from their disposal. Any gains or losses on the derecognition of an investment property are recognized as 'Gain on sale of investment properties' in the statement of income in the year of derecognition.

Transfers are made 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. Transfers are made from 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 include software cost and branch licenses resulting from the Parent Company's acquisition of CBSI, Unity Bank and PDB (Notes 10 and 13).

Software costs

Costs related to software purchased by the Group for use in operations are amortized on a straight-line basis over 3 to 10 years. The amortization method and useful life are reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and period of amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits embodied in the asset.

Branch licenses

The branch licenses are initially measured at fair value as of the date of acquisition and are deemed to have an indefinite useful life as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which they are expected to generate net cash inflows for the Group.

Such intangible assets are not amortized, instead they are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the CGU level. Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the intangible asset relates. Recoverable amount is the higher of the CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized.

Gains and losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in earnings when the asset is derecognized.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that its nonfinancial assets (e.g., investment in associates, investment properties, bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets) may be impaired. When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU'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 CGU to which it belongs. Where the carrying amount of an asset (or CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset (or CGU) is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or CGU).

An impairment loss is charged to operations in the year in which it arises.

For nonfinancial assets, excluding goodwill and branch licenses, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed, except for goodwill, only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of income. After such a reversal, the depreciation expense is adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining life.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A reassessment is made after inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:

- (a) there is a change in contractual terms, other than a renewal or extension of the arrangement; or
- (b) a renewal option is exercised or extension granted, unless that term of the renewal or extension was initially included in the lease term; or
- (c) there is a change in the determination of whether fulfillment is dependent on a specified asset; or
- (d) there is a substantial change to the asset.

Where a reassessment is made, lease accounting shall commence or cease from the date when the change in circumstances gave rise to the reassessment for scenarios (a), (c), or (d) above, and at the date of renewal or extension period for scenario (b).

Group as a lessee

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term and included in 'Occupancy cost' in the statement of income.

Group as a lessor

Leases where the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the assets are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as the rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Capital Stock

Capital stocks are recorded at par. Proceeds in excess of par value are recognized under equity as 'Capital paid in excess of par value' in the balance sheet. Incremental costs incurred which are directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from proceeds, net of tax.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Group has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

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

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest-bearing financial instruments classified as FVPL and AFS financial assets, interest income is recorded at EIR, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options), includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR, as applicable, but not future credit losses. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original EIR. The change in carrying amount is recorded as 'Interest income'.

Once the recorded value of a financial asset or group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognized using the original EIR applied to the new carrying amount.

Fee and commission income

The Group earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. Fee income can be divided into the following two categories:

- a. Fee income earned from services that are provided over a certain period of time
 - Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time that are accrued over that period. These fees include investment fund fees, custodian fees, fiduciary fees, commission income, credit related fees, asset management fees, portfolio and other management fees, and advisory fees. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognized as an adjustment to the EIR on the loan. If the commitment expires without the Group making the loan, the commitment fees are recognized as other income on expiry.
- b. Fee income from providing transactions services
 - Fees arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party such as underwriting fees, corporate finance fees and brokerage fees for the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction. Fees or components of fees that are linked to a certain performance are recognized after fulfilling the corresponding criteria. Loan syndication fees are recognized in the statement of income when the syndication has been completed and the Group retains no part of the loans for itself or retains part at the same EIR as for the other participants.

Service charges and penalties

Service charges and penalties are recognized only upon collection or accrued where there is a reasonable degree of certainty as to their collectability.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

Trading and securities gain

This represents results arising from trading activities including all gains and losses from changes in fair value of financial assets held for trading and designated at FVPL. It also includes gains and losses realized from sale of AFS financial assets.

Other income

Income from sale of service is recognized upon rendition of the service. Income from sale of properties is recognized upon completion of the earning process and when the collectability of the sales price is reasonably assured.

Expense Recognition

Expense is recognized when it is probable that a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in liability has occurred and the decrease in economic benefits can be measured reliably. Revenues and expenses that relate to the same transaction or other event are recognized simultaneously.

Interest expense

Interest expense for all interest-bearing financial liabilities are recognized in 'Interest expense' in the statement of income using the EIR of the financial liabilities to which they relate.

Other expenses

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

Retirement Benefits

Defined benefit plan

The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets and adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates on government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement liability. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

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

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:

- (a) service cost:
- (b) net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset; and
- (c) remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset.

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs.

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

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in OCI in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Parent Company, nor can they be paid directly to the Parent Company. The fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations).

The Parent Company's right to be reimbursed of some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation is recognized as a separate asset at fair value when and only when reimbursement is virtually certain. If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they are accrued to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled after the end of the annual reporting period is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of income, net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense.

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

Income Taxes

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits from the excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax (RCIT), and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax credits from MCIT and unused NOLCO can be utilized. Deferred tax, however, is not recognized on temporary differences that arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting income nor taxable income.

Deferred tax liabilities are not provided on non-taxable temporary differences associated with investments in domestic subsidiaries and associates.

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

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

Current tax and deferred tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is also recognized in equity and not in the statement of income.

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

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing net income for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year after giving retroactive effect to stock splits, stock dividends declared and stock rights exercised during the year, if any.

The Parent Company has no outstanding dilutive potential common shares.

Dividends on Common Shares

Dividends on common shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when approved by the respective shareholders of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries. Dividends declared during the year that are approved after the reporting date are dealt with as an event after the reporting date.

Segment Reporting

The Group's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. Financial information on business segments is presented in Note 30. The Group's revenue producing assets are located in the Philippines (i.e., one geographical location). Therefore, geographical segment information is no longer presented.

Fiduciary Activities

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

Events after the Reporting Period

Any post year-end events that provide additional information about the Group's position at the reporting date (adjusting event) are reflected in the Group's financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events, if any, are disclosed when material to the financial statements.

Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2017

Amendment to PFRS 12, Clarification of the Scope of the Standard (Part of Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2014 - 2016 Cycle)

The amendments clarify that the disclosure requirements in PFRS 12, other than those relating to summarized financial information, apply to an entity's interest in a subsidiary, a joint venture or an associate (or a portion of its interest in a joint venture or an associate) that is classified (or included in a disposal group that is classified) as held for sale.

Amendments to PAS 7, Statement of Cash Flows, Disclosure Initiative

The amendments to PAS 7 require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses). On initial application of the amendments, entities are not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods. Early application of the amendments is permitted.

Application of amendments will result in additional disclosures in the 2017 financial statements of the Group and the Parent Company.

Amendments to PAS 12, Income Taxes, Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses

The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount.

Entities are required to apply the amendments retrospectively. However, on initial application of the amendments, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparative period may be recognized in opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. Entities applying this relief must disclose that fact. Early application of the amendments is permitted.

These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Group.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2018

Amendments to PFRS 2, Share-based Payment, Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions

The amendments to PFRS 2 address three main areas: the effects of vesting conditions on the measurement of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction; the classification of a share-based payment transaction with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations; and the accounting where a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment transaction changes its classification from cash settled to equity settled.

On adoption, entities are required to apply the amendments without restating prior periods, but retrospective application is permitted if elected for all three amendments and if other criteria are met. Early application of the amendments is permitted.

The above amendments have no impact on the Group's financial statements.

Amendments to PFRS 4, Insurance Contracts, Applying PFRS 9, Financial Instruments, with PFRS 4

The amendments address concerns arising from implementing PFRS 9, the new financial instruments standard before implementing the forthcoming insurance contracts standard. They allow entities to choose between the overlay approach and the deferral approach to deal with the transitional challenges. The overlay approach gives all entities that issue insurance contracts the option to recognize in other comprehensive income, rather than profit or loss, the volatility that could arise when PFRS 9 is applied before the new insurance contracts standard is issued. On the other hand, the deferral approach gives entities whose activities are predominantly connected with insurance an optional temporary exemption from applying PFRS 9 until the earlier of application of the forthcoming insurance contracts standard or January 1, 2021.

These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Group.

PFRS 9, Financial Instruments

PFRS 9 reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, and all previous versions of PFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. PFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but providing comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions.

The adoption of PFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets and impairment methodology for financial assets, but will have no impact on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial liabilities and application of hedge accounting. The adoption will also have an effect on the amount of its credit losses.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

PFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

PFRS 15 establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under PFRS 15, revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in PFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognizing revenue.

The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under PFRSs. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

Amendments to PAS 28, Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value (Part of Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2014 - 2016 Cycle) The amendments clarify that an entity that is a venture capital organization, or other qualifying entity, may elect, at initial recognition on an investment-by-investment basis, to measure its investments in associates and joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss. They also clarify that if an entity that is not itself an investment entity has an interest in an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, the entity may, when applying the equity method, elect to retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity associate or joint venture to the investment entity associate's or joint venture's interests in subsidiaries. This election is made separately for each investment entity associate or joint venture, at the later of the date on which (a) the investment entity associate or joint venture is initially recognized; (b) the associate or joint venture becomes an investment entity; and (c) the investment entity associate or joint venture first becomes a parent. The amendments should be applied retrospectively, with earlier application permitted.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

Amendments to PAS 40, Investment Property, Transfers of Investment Property

The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. The amendments should be applied prospectively to changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. Retrospective application is only permitted if this is possible without the use of hindsight.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-22, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The interpretation clarifies that in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognizes the nonmonetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine a date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. The interpretation may be applied on a fully retrospective basis. Entities may apply the interpretation prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in its scope that are initially recognized on or after the beginning of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the interpretation or the beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information in the financial statements of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the interpretation.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2019

PFRS 16, Leases

Under the new standard, lessees will no longer classify their leases as either operating or finance leases in accordance with PAS 17, Leases. Rather, lessees will apply the single-asset model. Under this model, lessees will recognize the assets and related liabilities for most leases on their balance sheets, and subsequently, will depreciate the lease assets and recognize interest on the lease liabilities in their profit or loss. Leases with a term of 12 months or less or for which the underlying asset is of low value are exempted from these requirements.

The accounting by lessors is substantially unchanged as the new standard carries forward the principles of lessor accounting under PAS 17. Lessors, however, will be required to disclose more information in their financial statements, particularly on the risk exposure to residual value. Entities may early adopt PFRS 16 but only if they have also adopted PFRS 15. When adopting PFRS 16, an entity is permitted to use either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach, with options to use certain transition reliefs.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires the Group to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at reporting date. Future events may occur which will 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.

<u>Judgments</u>

a. Fair value of financial instruments

The Group classifies financial assets by evaluating, among others, whether the asset is quoted or not in an active market. Included in the evaluation on whether a financial asset is quoted in an active market is the determination of whether quoted prices are readily and regularly available, and whether those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions conducted on an arm's length basis.

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the balance sheet or disclosed in the notes cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques acceptable to the market as alternative valuation approaches that include the use of mathematical models. All financial models are certified before they are used and are calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices. To the extent practical, the financial models use only observable data, however, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect reported fair value of financial instruments (Note 5).

b. HTM financial assets

The classification to HTM financial assets requires significant judgment. In making this judgment, the Group evaluates its intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity. If the Group fails to keep these investments to maturity other than in certain specific circumstances – for example, selling an insignificant amount close to maturity – it will be required to reclassify the entire portfolio as part of AFS financial assets. The investments would therefore be measured at fair value and not at amortized cost.

Details of AFS financial assets reclassified in HTM are disclosed in Note 8.

c. Contingencies

The Group is currently involved in various legal proceedings. The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims has been developed in consultation with outside counsel handling the Group's defense in these matters and is based upon an analysis of potential results. The Group currently does not believe that these proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the financial statements. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings.

Estimates

a. Credit losses on loans and receivables

The Group reviews its loans and receivables at each reporting date to assess whether an allowance for credit losses should be recorded in the balance sheet and any changes thereto in the statement of income. In particular, judgment 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. Actual results may also differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

In addition to specific allowance against individually significant loans and receivables, the Group also makes a collective impairment assessment on exposures which, although not specifically identified as requiring a specific allowance, have a greater risk of default than when originally granted. The resulting collective allowance is based on any deterioration in the internal rating of the loan or investment since it was granted or acquired.

The carrying values of loans and receivables and the related allowance for credit losses of the Group and the Parent Company are disclosed in Notes 9 and 15.

b. Impairment of HTM and AFS debt investments

The Group determines that AFS debt investments are impaired based on the same criteria as loans and receivables.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, HTM and AFS debt investments were unimpaired. The carrying values of HTM and AFS debt investments are disclosed in Note 8.

c. Impairment on investments in subsidiaries and associates and other nonfinancial assets

The Parent Company assesses impairment on its investments in subsidiaries and associate whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. Among others, the factors that the Parent Company considers important which could trigger an impairment review on its investments in subsidiaries and associate include the following:

- deteriorating or poor financial condition;
- · recurring net losses; and
- significant changes on the technological, market, economic, or legal environment which had an adverse effect on the subsidiary or associate during the period or in the near future, in which the subsidiary operates.

The Group also assesses impairment on its nonfinancial assets (e.g., investment properties and bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment) and considers the following impairment indicators:

- significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and
- significant negative industry or economic trends.

An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Except for investment properties where recoverable amount is determined based on fair value less cost to sell, the recoverable amount of all other nonfinancial assets is determined based on the asset's value in use computation which considers the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of the asset. The Group is required to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the carrying amount of the asset being assessed.

The carrying values of the Group's investments in subsidiaries and associate and other nonfinancial assets are disclosed in Notes 10, 11 and 12, respectively.

d. Impairment of goodwill and branch licenses

The Group conducts an annual review for any impairment in the value of goodwill and branch licenses. Goodwill and branch licenses are written down for impairment where the recoverable value is insufficient to support the carrying value. The recoverable amount of goodwill and branch licenses is the higher between fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCD) and its value-in-use (VIU). FVLCD of branch licenses is based on the special licensing fee of BSP on branches operating on identified restricted areas. For VIU, the Group estimates the discount rate used for the computation of the net present value by reference to industry cost of capital. Future cash flows from the business are estimated based on the theoretical annual income of the CGUs. Average growth rate is derived from the average increase in annual income of the CGUs during the last 5 years. The recoverable amount of the CGU is determined based on a VIU calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a five-year period. Key assumptions in VIU calculation of CGUs are most sensitive to discount rates and growth rates used to project cash flows.

The carrying values of the Group's goodwill and branch licenses are disclosed in Note 13.

e. Net plan assets and retirement expense

The determination of the Group's net plan assets and annual retirement expense is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used in calculating such amounts. These assumptions include, among others, discount rates and salary rates.

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 the reporting date. Refer to Note 23 for the details on the assumptions used in the calculation.

The present value of the retirement obligation and fair value of plan assets are disclosed in Note 23.

f. Recognition of deferred income taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Management discretion is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based on the forecasted level of future taxable profits and the related future tax planning strategies.

The Group believes it will be able to generate sufficient taxable income in the future to utilize its recorded deferred tax assets. Taxable income is sourced mainly from interest income from lending activities and earnings from service charge, fees, commissions and trust activities.

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

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT CATEGORIES

The following table presents the total carrying amount of the Group's and the Parent Company's financial instruments per category:

	Consolida	Consolidated		pany
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Financial assets				
Cash and other cash items	₱12,010,543	₱11,377,101	₱10,580,748	₱10,052,891
Financial assets at FVPL	7,703,899	6,244,593	7,232,882	5,465,417
AFS financial assets	33,873,723	48,829,233	31,153,750	46,834,199
HTM financial assets	57,404,800	16,136,147	54,069,021	13,945,645
Loans and receivables:				
Due from BSP	91,964,495	86,318,501	85,307,128	77,003,616
Due from other banks	11,332,236	21,243,492	9,689,165	19,200,544
Interbank loans receivables	3,451,543	-	2,958,465	_
Loans and receivables	386,827,300	309,761,777	329,069,859	259,645,008
Accrued interest receivable	3,014,529	2,621,737	2,666,353	2,201,247
Other assets	4,933,768	4,235,672	2,990,134	2,693,764
	501,523,871	424,181,179	432,681,104	360,744,179
Total financial assets	₱612,516,836	₱506,768,253	₱535,717,505	₱437,042,331

^{*}Other assets include accounts receivables, sales contract receivable, returned checks and other cash items and miscellaneous financial assets (Note 14).

	Consolidated		Parent Com	npany
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities:				
Deposit liabilities	₱541,583,018	₱439,265,686	₱470,961,991	₱373,603,416
Bills payable	16,954,998	19,085,180	16,954,998	18,422,650
Manager's checks	2,029,778	1,456,498	1,445,585	741,479
Accrued interest and other expenses*	870,204	670,265	577,550	355,436
Other liabilities**	5,238,408	4,404,342	4,089,817	3,337,858
	566,676,406	464,881,971	494,029,941	396,460,839
Financial liabilities at FVPL:				
Derivative liabilities	243,198	66,373	243,198	66,373
Total financial liabilities	₱566,919,604	₱464,948,344	₱494,273,139	₱396,527,212

^{*}Accrued interest and other expenses exclude accrued payable for employee benefits, accrued lease payable and accrued taxes and other licenses (Note 18).

5. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The Group has assets and liabilities in the consolidated and Parent Company balance sheets that are measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis after initial recognition. Recurring fair value measurements are those that another PFRS requires or permits to be recognized in the consolidated balance sheet at the end of each financial reporting period. These include financial assets and liabilities at FVPL and AFS financial assets. Non-recurring fair value measurements are those that another PFRS requires or permits to be recognized in the consolidated balance sheet in particular circumstances. For example, PFRS 5 requires an entity to measure an asset held for sale at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Since the asset's fair value less costs to sell is only recognized in the balance sheet when it is lower than its carrying amount, that fair value measurement is non-recurring.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, except for the following financial instruments, the carrying values of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as reflected in the balance sheets and related notes approximate their respective fair values:

^{**}Other liabilities exclude withholding taxes payable and retirement liabilities (Note 19).

		Consolidated				
	2016		2015			
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value		
Financial Assets						
HTM financial assets (Note 8)						
Government bonds	₱42,638,409	₱40,492,328	₱13,162,777	₱14,273,659		
Private bonds	14,766,391	14,581,086	2,973,370	3,324,907		
Loans and receivables (Note 9)						
Corporate and commercial loans	315,140,091	294,494,449	250,661,528	255,872,291		
Consumer loans	58,528,805	53,251,627	46,421,426	53,331,599		
Trade-related loans	12,767,908	12,945,460	12,360,222	13,564,618		
Others	390,496	309,048	318,601	293,602		
Sales contracts receivable (Note 14)	893,084	876,406	967,329	974,123		
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	541,583,018	534,102,368	439,265,686	429,639,806		
Bills payable	16,954,998	16,409,581	19,085,180	18,993,875		
		Parent	Company			
	2016		2015			
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value		
Financial Assets						
HTM financial assets (Note 8)						
Government bonds	₱39,952,630	₱37,832,994	₱11,422,275	₱12,532,769		
Private bonds	14,116,391	13,939,793	2,523,370	2,877,180		
Loans and receivables (Note 9)						
Corporate and commercial loans	283,740,901	264,258,587	220,451,670	223,257,420		
Consumer loans	34,149,927	29,357,086	28,364,417	30,991,571		
Trade-related loans	11,110,851	11,289,013	10,757,421	11,559,856		
Others	68,180	79,805	71,500	74,319		
Sales contracts receivable (Note 14)	224,149	267,688	257,473	264,268		
Financial Liabilities						
Financial Liabilities Deposit liabilities	470,961,992	462,544,056	373,603,416	363,221,514		

The methods and assumptions used by the Group and Parent Company in estimating the fair values of the financial instruments follow:

Cash and other cash items, due from BSP and other banks, interbank loans receivables and accrued interest receivable - The carrying amounts approximate their fair values in view of the relatively short-term maturities of these instruments.

Debt securities - Fair values are generally based on quoted market prices. If the market prices are not readily available, fair values are estimated using either values obtained from independent parties offering pricing services or adjusted quoted market prices of comparable investments or using the discounted cash flow methodology.

Equity securities - For publicly traded equity securities, fair values are based on quoted prices. For unquoted equity securities for which no reliable basis for fair value measurement is available, these are carried at cost net of impairment, if any.

Loans and receivables and sales contracts receivable (SCR) included in other assets - Fair values of loans and receivables and SCR are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology, where future cash flows are discounted using the Group's current incremental lending rates for similar types of loans and receivables.

Accounts receivable, returned checks and other cash items (RCOCI) and other financial assets included in other assets - Quoted market prices are not readily available for these assets. These are reported at cost and are not significant in relation to the Group's total portfolio of securities.

Derivative instruments (included under FVPL) - Fair values are estimated based on quoted market prices provided by independent parties or accepted valuation models (either based on discounted cash flow techniques or option pricing models, as applicable).

Deposit liabilities (time, demand and savings deposits) - Fair values of time deposits are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology, where future cash flows are discounted using the Group's current incremental borrowing rates for similar borrowings and with maturities consistent with those remaining for the liability being valued. For demand and savings deposits, carrying amounts approximate fair values considering that these are currently due and demandable.

Bills payable - Fair values are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology, where future cash flows are discounted using the current incremental borrowing rates for similar borrowings and with maturities consistent with those remaining for the liability being valued.

Manager's checks and accrued interest and other expenses - Carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short-term nature of the accounts.

Other liabilities - Quoted market prices are not readily available for these liabilities. These are reported at cost and are not significant in relation to the Group's total portfolio.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of assets and liabilities by valuation technique:

- Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and
- Level 3: inputs that are not based on observable market data or unobservable inputs.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the fair value hierarchy of the Group's and the Parent Company's assets and liabilities are presented below:

	Consolidated				
		201	6		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Recurring fair value measurements(a)					
Financial assets at FVPL					
Held-for-trading					
Government bonds	₱2,322,038	₱82,011	₱–	₱2,404,049	
Treasury notes	307,455	724,220	-	1,031,675	
Treasury bills	-	994,203	-	994,203	
Private bonds	594,798	-	-	594,798	
Financial assets designated at FVPL	2,462,886	-	-	2,462,886	
Derivative assets	_	216,288	_	216,288	
AFS financial assets					
Government bonds	21,822,016	_	_	21,822,016	
Quoted private bonds	4,735,050	6,682,562	-	11,417,612	
Quoted equity shares	80,947	_	_	80,947	
	₱32,325,190	₱8,699,284	₽-	₱ 41,540,049	
Financial liabilities at FVPL					
Derivative liabilities	_	243,198	-	243,198	
	₽_	₱243,198	₽-	₱243,198	
Fair values of assets carried at amortized cost/cost ^(a)					
HTM financial assets					
Government bonds	₱40,492,328	₽-	₽-	₱ 40,492,328	
Private bonds	14,581,086	-	-	14,581,086	
Loans and receivables					
Corporate and commercial loans	-	-	294,494,449	294,494,449	
Consumer loans	-	-	53,251,627	53,251,627	
Trade-related loans	-	-	12,945,460	12,945,460	
Others	-	-	309,048	309,048	

	Consolidated				
		201			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Sales contracts receivable	₽-	₽-	₱876,406	₱876,406	
Investment properties(b)					
Land	-	-	6,763,387	6,763,387	
Buildings and improvements			2,221,151	2,221,151	
	₱55,073,414	₽-	₱370,861,528	₱425,934,942	
Fair values of liabilities carried at amortized cost ^(a)					
Deposit liabilities	₽_	₽-	₱534,102,368	₱534,102,368	
Bills payable	_	_	16,409,581	16,409,581	
- 13	₽-	₽-	₱550,511,949	₱550,511,949	
(a) valued as of December 31, 2016					
(b) valued at various dates in 2016 and 2015					
		Consoli	dated		
		201			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Recurring fair value measurements(a)					
Financial assets at FVPL					
Held-for-trading					
Government bonds	₱ 1,241,674	₱144,850	₽-	₱ 1,386,524	
Treasury notes	385,269	720,983	_	1,106,252	
Treasury bills papers	388	594,963	_	595,351	
Private bonds	556,570	_	_	556,570	
Financial assets designated at FVPL	2,299,970	_	_	2,299,970	
Derivative assets		299,926	_	299,926	
AFS financial assets					
Government bonds	29,258,609	10,934,809	_	40,193,418	
Quoted private bonds	8,213,921		_	8,213,921	
Quoted equity shares	111,470	_	_	111,470	
	42,067,871	12,695,531	_	54,763,402	
Financial liabilities at FVPL					
Derivative liabilities	=	66,373	_	66,373	
	₽-	₱66,373	₽-	₱66,373	
Fair values of assets carried at amortized cost/cost ^(a)		·			
HTM financial assets					
Government bonds	₱14,273,659	₱–	₱-	₱14,273,659	
Private bonds	3,324,907	=	_	3,324,907	
Loans and receivables					
Corporate and commercial loans	=	=	255,872,291	255,872,291	
Consumer loans	_	_	53,331,599	53,331,599	
Trade-related loans	_	_	13,564,618	13,564,618	
Others	_	_	293,602	293,602	
Sales contracts receivable	_	_	974,123	974,123	
Investment properties ^(b)	_	_	_	-	
Land	_	_	7,117,231	7,117,231	
Buildings and improvements			2,401,016	2,401,016	
	₱17,598,566	₽-	₱333,554,480	₱351,153,046	

	Consolidated 2015				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Fair values of liabilities carried at amortized cost ^(a)					
Deposit liabilities	₽-	₽-	₱429,639,806	₱429,639,806	
Bills payable		_	18,993,875	18,993,875	
	₱_	₱_	₱448,633,681	₱448,633,681	
(a) valued as of December 31, 2015					

(b) valued at various dates in 2015 and 2014

	Parent Company						
		20	16				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total			
Recurring fair value measurements(a)							
Financial assets at FVPL							
Held-for-trading							
Government bonds	₱ 2,158,476	₱82,012	₽-	₱2,240,488			
Treasury notes	_	724,219	-	724,219			
Treasury bills	_	994,203	_	994,203			
Private bonds	594,798	-	-	594,798			
Financial assets designated at FVPL	2,462,886	_	_	2,462,886			
Derivative assets	_	216,288	_	216,288			
AFS financial assets							
Government bonds	20,561,662	_	_	20,561,662			
Quoted private bonds	3,809,166	6,682,562	_	10,157,258			
Quoted equity shares	80,947	_	_	80,947			
	29,667,935	8,699,284	_	38,032,749			
Financial liabilities at FVPL							
Derivative liabilities	_	243,198	_	243,198			
	₽-	₱243,198	₽-	₱243,198			
Fair values of assets carried at amortized cost/cost ^(a)							
HTM financial assets							
Government bonds	₱37,832,994	₽_	₽-	₱ 37,832,994			
Private bonds	13,939,793			13,939,793			
Loans and receivables	13,333,733	_	_	10,909,790			
Corporate and commercial loans			264,258,587	264,258,587			
Consumer loans	_	_	29,357,086	29,357,086			
Trade-related loans	_	_	11,289,013	11,289,013			
Others	_	_	79,805	79,805			
Sales contracts receivable	_	_					
	-	_	267,688	267,688			
Investment properties(b)			4 506 165	4 506 165			
Land	-	_	4,526,165	4,526,165			
Buildings and improvements	B 54 770 707		1,074,228	1,074,228			
Established Artistation	₱ 51,772,787	₽-	₱ 310,852,572	₱ 362,625,359			
Fair values of liabilities carried at amortized cost							
Deposit liabilities	₽-	₽-	₱ 462,544,056	₱ 462,544,056			
Bills payable			16,409,581	16,409,581			
	₽-	₽-	₱ 478,953,637	₱ 478,953,637			
()							

(a) valued as of December 31, 2016 (b) valued at various dates in 2016 and 2015

	Parent Company						
		2015					
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total			
Recurring fair value measurements ^(a)							
Financial assets at FVPL							
Held-for-trading							
Government bonds	₱847,767	₱144,850	₱_	₱992,617			
Treasury notes	_	720,983	_	720,983			
Treasury bills	388	594,963	-	595,351			
Private bonds	556,570	_	_	556,570			
Financial assets designated at FVPL	2,299,970	_	_	2,299,970			
Derivative assets	_	299,926	_	299,926			
AFS financial assets							
Government bonds	27,728,240	10,934,809	_	38,663,049			
Quoted private bonds	7,766,369	_	_	7,766,369			
Quoted equity shares	111,470	_	_	111,470			
	39,310,774	12,695,531	_	52,006,305			
Financial liabilities at FVPL							
Derivative liabilities	=	66,373	=	66,373			
	₽_	₱66,373	₽_	₱66,373			
Fair values of assets carried at amortized cost/cost ^(a)							
HTM financial assets							
Government bonds	₱12,532,769	₽-	₽-	₱12,532,769			
Private bonds	2,877,180	_	_	2,877,180			
Loans and receivables							
Corporate and commercial loans	_	_	223,257,420	223,257,420			
Consumer loans	_	_	30,991,571	30,991,571			
Trade-related loans	_	_	11,559,856	11,559,856			
Others	=	=	74,319	74,319			
Sales contracts receivable	=	=	264,268	264,268			
Investment properties(b)							
Land	=	=	4,427,761	4,427,761			
Buildings and improvements	=	=	1,217,191	1,217,191			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	₱15,409,949	₽_	₱271,792,386	₱287,202,335			
Fair values of liabilities carried at amortized cost							
Deposit liabilities	₱_	₽_	₱363,211,514	₱363,211,514			
Bills payable	=	_	18,330,913	18,330,913			
	₽_	₽_	₱381,542,427	₱381,542,427			

(a) valued as of December 31, 2015

(b) valued at various dates in 2015 and 2014

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements in 2016 and 2015.

The inputs used in the fair value measurement based on Level 2 are as follows:

Government securities - interpolated rates based on market rates of benchmark securities as of reporting date.

Private bonds and commercial papers - quoted market price of comparable investments with credit risk premium that is insignificant to the entire fair value measurement.

Derivative assets and liabilities - fair values are calculated by reference to the prevailing interest differential and spot exchange rate as of the reporting date, taking into account the remaining term to maturity of the derivative assets and liabilities.

Inputs used in estimating fair values of financial instruments carried at cost and categorized under Level 3 include risk-free rates and applicable risk premium.

The fair values of the Group's and Parent Company's investment properties have been determined by the appraisal method by independent external and in-house appraisers based on highest and best use of property being appraised. Valuations were derived on the basis of recent sales of similar properties in the same areas as the investment properties and taking into account the economic conditions prevailing at the time the valuations were made and comparability of similar properties sold with the property being valued.

The table below summarizes the valuation techniques used and the significant unobservable inputs valuation for each type of investment properties held by the Group and the Parent Company:

	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs
Land	Market Data Approach	Price per square meter, size, location, shape, time element and corner influence
Land and Building	Market Data Approach and Cost Approach	Reproduction Cost New
Description of the valuation to investment properties are as for		n the valuation of the Group and the Parent Company's
Valuation Techniques		
Market Data Approach	A process of comparing the subject property being sold or being offered for sale.	appraised to similar comparable properties recently
Cost Approach		rate the property in its present condition. It is reached and then deducting the depreciated cost. Fundamental on Cost New of the improvements.
Significant Unobservable Inpu	<u>uts</u>	
Reproduction Cost New	The cost to create a virtual replica of the existing st materials.	ructure, employing the same design and similar building
Size	Size of lot in terms of area. Evaluate if the lot size of the lots in the area and estimate the impact of lo	of property or comparable conforms to the average cut t size differences on land value.
Shape		rregular shape limits the usable area whereas an ideal ot which is associated in designing an improvement ne property.
Location	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Main Road, or secondary road. Road width could also operties located along a Main Road are superior to
Time Element		neral property values have appreciated or depreciated tion or a change in investors' perceptions of the market rior to historic data.
Discount	Generally, asking prices in ads posted for sale are developer is willing to deduct from the posted selling	negotiable. Discount is the amount the seller or ng price if the transaction will be in cash or equivalent.
Corner influence	Bounded by two (2) roads.	

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's activities are principally related to the profitable use of financial instruments. Risks are inherent in these activities but are managed by the Group through a rigorous, comprehensive and continuous process of identification, measurement, monitoring and mitigation of these risks, partly through the effective use of risk and authority limits and thresholds, process controls and monitoring, and independent controls. As reflected in its corporate actions and organizational improvements, the Group has placed due importance on expanding and strengthening its risk management process and considers it as a vital component to the Group's continuing profitability and financial stability. Central to the Group's risk management process is its adoption of a risk management program intended to avoid unnecessary risks, manage and mitigate unavoidable risks and maximize returns from taking acceptable risks necessary to sustain its business viability and good financial position in the market.

The key financial risks that the Group faces are: credit risk, market risk (i.e. interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and equity price risk) and liquidity risk. The Group's risk management objective is primarily focused on controlling and mitigating these risks. The Parent Company and its subsidiaries manage their respective financial risks separately. The subsidiaries, particularly CBS, have their own risk management processes but are structured similar to that of the Parent Company. To a large extent, the respective risk management programs and objectives are the same across the Group. The gravity of the risks, the magnitude of the financial instruments involved, and regulatory requirements are primary considerations to the scope and extent of the risk management processes put in place for the subsidiaries.

Risk Management Structure

The BOD of the Parent Company is ultimately responsible for the oversight of the Parent Company's risk management process. On the other hand, the risk management processes of the subsidiaries are the separate responsibilities of their respective BODs. The BOD of the Parent Company created a separate board-level independent committee with explicit authority and responsibility for managing and monitoring risks.

The BOD has delegated to the Risk Management Committee (RMC) the implementation of the risk management process which includes, among others, the development of various risk strategies and principles, control guidelines policies and procedures, implementation of risk measurement tools, monitoring of key risk indicators, and the imposition and monitoring of risk limits and thresholds. The RMC is composed of four members of the BOD.

The Risk Management Group (RMG) is the direct support of the RMC in the day-to-day risk management and the implementation of the risk management strategies approved by the RMC. The implementation cuts across all departments of the Parent Company and involves all of the Parent Company's financial instruments, whether "on-books" or "off-books." The RMG is likewise responsible for monitoring the implementation of specific risk control procedures and enforcing compliance thereto. The RMG is also directly involved in the day-to-day risk measurement and monitoring to make sure that the Parent Company, in its transactions and dealings, engages only in acceptable and manageable financial risks. The RMG also ensures that risk measurements are accurately and completely captured on a timely basis in the management reporting system of the Parent Company. The RMG regularly reports the results of the risk measurements to the RMC. The RMG is headed by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO).

Apart from RMG, each business unit has created and put in place various process controls which ensure that all the external and internal transactions and dealings of the unit are in compliance with the unit's risk management objectives.

The Internal Audit Division also plays a crucial role in risk management primarily because it is independent of the business units and reports exclusively to the Audit Committee which, in turn, is comprised of independent directors. The Internal Audit Division focuses on ensuring that adequate controls are in place and on monitoring compliance to controls. The regular audit covers all processes and controls, including those under the risk management framework handled by the RMG. The audit of these processes and controls is undertaken at least annually. The audit results and exceptions, including recommendations for their resolution or improvement, are discussed initially with the business units concerned before these are presented to the Audit Committee.

Risk Management Reporting

The CRO and other members of the RMG report to the RMC and are a resource to the Management Committee (ManCom) on a monthly and a weekly basis, respectively. The CRO reports on key risk indicators and specific risk management issues that would need resolution from top management. This is undertaken after the risk issues and key risk indicators have been discussed with the business units concerned.

The key risk indicators were formulated on the basis of the financial risks faced by the Parent Company. The key risk indicators contain information from all business units that provide measurements on the level of the risks taken by the Parent Company in its products, transactions and financial structure. Among others, the report on key risk indicators includes information on the Parent Company's aggregate credit exposure, credit metric forecasts, hold limit exceptions, Value-at-Risk (VaR) analysis, utilization of market and credit limits and thresholds, liquidity risk limits and ratios, overall loan loss provisioning and risk profile changes. Loan loss provisioning and credit limit utilization are, however, discussed in more detail in the Credit Committee. On a monthly basis, detailed reporting of single-name and sectoral concentration is included in the discussion with the RMC. On the other hand, the Chief Internal Auditor reports to the Audit Committee on a monthly basis on the results of branch or business unit audits and for the resolution of pending but important internal audit issues.

In 2016, the Asset and Liability Management (ALM) system of the Parent Company, measures and reports liquidity risk and interest rate risk was upgraded in 2016 and will include new modules for calculating Basel III's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) in 2017. Similarly, the Market Risk Management System, enhances risk measurement and automates reporting of market risk metrics, has been implemented in 2016.

Risk Mitigation

The Parent Company uses derivatives to manage exposures in its financial instruments resulting from changes in interest rates and foreign currencies exposures. However, the nature and extent of use of these financial instruments to mitigate risks are limited to those allowed by the BSP for the Parent Company and its subsidiaries.

To further mitigate risks throughout its different business units, the Parent Company formulates risk management policies and continues to improve its existing policies. These policies further serve as the framework and set of guidelines in the creation or revisions of operating policies and manuals for each business unit. In the process design and implementation, preventive controls are preferred over detection controls. Clear delineation of responsibilities and separation of incompatible duties among officers and staff, as well as, among business units are reiterated in these policies. To the extent possible, reporting and accounting responsibilities are segregated from units directly involved in operations

and front line activities (i.e., players must not be scorers). This is to improve the credibility and accuracy of management information. Any inconsistencies in the operating policies and manuals with the risk framework created by the RMG are taken up and resolved in the RMC and ManCom.

Based on the approved Operational Risk Assessment Program, RMG spearheaded the bankwide (all Head Office units and branches) risk identification and self-assessment process. This would enable determination of priority risk areas, assessment of mitigating controls in place, and institutionalization of additional measures to ensure a controlled operating environment. RMG was also mandated to maintain and update the Parent Company's Centralized Loss Database wherein all reported incidents of losses shall be encoded to enable assessment of weaknesses in the processes and come up with viable improvements to avoid recurrence.

Monitoring and controlling risks are primarily performed based on various limits and thresholds established by the top management covering the Group's transactions and dealings. These limits and thresholds reflect the Group's business strategies and market environment, as well as the levels of risks that the Group is willing to tolerate, with additional emphasis on selected industries. In addition, the Parent Company monitors and measures the overall risk-bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activities.

Liquidity and interest rate risk exposures are measured and monitored through reports from the ALM system. The system also has a Funds Transfer Pricing module used by the Treasury Group and Corporate Planning Group.

For the measurement of market risk exposures, the Bank uses Historical Simulation VaR approach for all treasury traded instruments, including fixed income bonds, foreign exchange swaps and forwards, interest rate swaps and equity securities. Market risk exposures are measured and monitored through reports from the Market Risk Management System which has been implemented in 2016 to enhance risk measurement and automate daily reporting.

BSP issued Circular No. 639 dated January 15, 2009 which mandated the use of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) by all universal and commercials banks to determine their minimum required capital relative to their business risk exposures. In this regard, the Board approved the engagement of the services of a consultant to assist in the bank-wide implementation and embedding of the ICAAP, as provided for under Pillar 2 of Basel II and BSP Circular No. 639.

On April 6, 2016, the BOD affirmed that the priority risks set in the 2009 Risk Self-assessment Survey and voting conducted among selected members of the BOD and Senior Management remain the same on the basis that there is no significant change in either the business model of the Bank or its ownership structure. In addition, the BOD also approved the CET1 ratio limit and the revised Management Action Trigger (MAT) on capital ratios, as well as the metrics for determining significant change in the balance sheet. There were no changes made in the approved trigger events for the review of Priority Risks and Capital Ratios threshold.

The Parent Company submitted its annually updated ICAAP document, in compliance with BSP requirements on March 31, 2016. The document disclosed that the Parent Company has an appropriate level of internal capital relative to the Group's risk profile.

For the ICAAP document submitted on March 31, 2016, the Parent Company retained the Pillar 1 Plus approach using the Pillar 1 capital as the baseline. The process of allocating capital for all types of risks above the Pillar 1 capital levels was enhanced to include quantification of capital buffer for Pillar 2 risks under normal business cycle/condition, in addition to the quantification based on the results of the Integrated Stress Test (IST). The adoption of the IST allows the Parent Company to quantify its overall vulnerability to market shocks and operational losses in a collective manner driven by events rather than in silo. The capital assessment in the document discloses that the Group and the Parent Company has appropriate and sufficient level of internal capital.

Credit Risk

Credit Risk and Concentration of Assets and Liabilities and Off-Balance Sheet Items

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss on account of a counterparty to a financial product failing to honor its obligation. The Group faces potential credit risks every time it extends funds to borrowers, commits funds to counterparties, guarantees the paying performance of its clients, invests funds to issuers (i.e., investment securities issued by either sovereign or corporate entities) or enters into either market-traded or over-the-counter derivatives, through implied or actual contractual agreements (i.e., on or off-balance sheet exposures). The Group manages its credit risk at various levels (i.e., strategic level, portfolio level down to individual credit or transaction).

The Group established risk limits and thresholds for purposes of monitoring and managing credit risk from individual counterparties and/or groups of counterparties, as well as industry divisions. It also conducts periodical assessment of the creditworthiness of its counterparties. In addition, the Group obtains collateral where appropriate, enters into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties, and limits the duration of exposures.

In compliance with BSP requirements, the Group established an internal Credit Risk Rating System (CRRS) for the purpose of measuring credit risk for corporate borrowers in a consistent manner, as accurately as possible, and thereafter uses the risk information for business and financial decision making. The CRRS covers corporate borrowers with total assets, total facilities, or total credit exposures amounting to \$\Pi\$15.00 million and above.

Further, the CRRS was designed within the technical requirements defined under BSP Circular No. 439. It has two components, namely: a) Borrower Risk Rating which provides an assessment of the creditworthiness of the borrower, without considering the proposed facility and security arrangements, and b) Loan Exposure Rating which provides an assessment of the proposed facilities as mitigated or enhanced by security arrangements. The CRRS rating scale consists of ten grades, six of which fall under unclassified accounts, with the remaining four falling under classified accounts in accordance with regulatory provisioning guidelines.

On March 5, 2014, the Parent Company approved the engagement of a third-party consultant, Moody's Analytics, for the quantitative and qualitative validation of the internal CRRS. The validation engagement was completed in December 2014 followed by the model recalibration, closing the project in December 2015.

Aside from the internal CRRS, the Parent Company launched in 2011 the Borrower Credit Score (BCS), a credit scoring system designed for retail small and medium entities and individual loan accounts. In 2016, RMG completed the statistical validation of the BCS using the same methodology applied to the validation of the corporate risk rating model. The validation process was conducted with the assistance of Teradata which provided the analytics platform, tools and technical guidance for both credit model performance assessment and recalibration.

Furthermore, RMG also developed a Sovereign Risk Rating Model, which provided the tool for the Bank to assess the strength of the country rated in reference to its economic fundamentals, fiscal policy, institutional strength, and vulnerability to extreme events. The Model was approved by the Board on September 7, 2016.

The Group has not yet applied the above models for its loan loss provisioning.

Excessive Risk Concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Parent Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Parent Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines focusing on maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

The distribution of the Group's and Parent Company's assets and liabilities, and credit commitment items (Note 29) by geographic region as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in millions) follows:

	Consolidated					
		2016			2015	
	Assets	Liabilities	Commitment	Assets	Liabilities	Commitment
Geographic Region						
Philippines	₱557,597	₱ 549,944	₱161,187	₱476,778	₱450,788	₱154,944
Asia	8,065	13,200	3,629	5,896	14,038	2,956
Europe	3,608	1,050	808	598	16	498
United States	33,336	1,240	6,287	21,390	87	3,174
Others	9,911	1,486	14	2,106	19	19
	₱612,517	₱566,920	₱171,925	₱506,768	₱464,948	₱161,591

	Parent Company					
		2016			2015	
	Assets	Liabilities	Commitment	Assets	Liabilities	Commitment
Geographic Region						_
Philippines	₱480,892	₱477,297	₱155,828	₱407,221	₱382,367	₱145,950
Asia	8,065	13,200	3,629	5,896	14,038	2,956
Europe	3,608	1,050	808	598	16	498
United States	33,242	1,240	6,287	21,221	87	3,174
Others	9,911	1,486	14	2,106	19	20
	₱535,718	₱494,273	₱166,566	₱437,042	₱396,527	₱152,598

Information on credit concentration as to industry of loans and receivables is presented in Note 9 to the financial statements.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The tables below provide the analysis of the maximum exposure to credit risk of the Group and the Parent Company's financial instruments, excluding those where the carrying values as reflected in the balance sheets and related notes already represent the financial instrument's maximum exposure to credit risk, before and after taking into account collateral held or other credit enhancements:

		Consolidated				
_		2016				
	Gross maximum		Financial effect of collateral or credit			
	exposure	Net exposure	enhancement			
Credit risk exposure relating to on-balance sheet items are as follows						
Loans and receivables	₱386,827,300	₱209,916,716	₱176,779,137			
Sales contracts receivable	893,084	_	893,084			
	₱387,720,384	₱209,916,716	₱177,672,221			
		Consolidated				
_		2015				
			Financial effect of collateral or			
	Gross maximum		credit			
	exposure	Net exposure	enhancement			
Credit risk exposure relating to on-balance sheet items are as follows						
Loans and receivables	₱309,761,777	₱177,020,802	₱132,740,975			
Sales contracts receivable	967,329	_	967,329			
	₱310,729,106	₱177,020,802	₱133,708,304			
_	Parent Company					
_		2016				
			Financial effect			
	Gross maximum		of collateral or credit			
	exposure	Net exposure	enhancement			
Credit risk exposure relating to on-balance sheet items are as follows						
Loans and receivables	₱329,069,859	₱189,224,249	₱139,845,609			
Sales contracts receivable	224,149	-	224,149			
	₱329,294,008	₱189,224,249	₱140,069,758			
		Parent Company				
_		2015				
			Financial effect			
			of collateral or			
	Gross maximum	Not ovpopuro	credit			
Credit risk exposure relating to on-balance sheet items	exposure	Net exposure	enhancement			
are as follows	₱259 645 008	₱161 244 693	₽ 98 400 315			
	₱259,645,008 257,473	₱161,244,693 -	₱98,400,315 257,473			

For the Group, the fair values of collateral held for loans and receivables and sales contracts receivable amounted to \$\mathbb{P}\$250.62 billion and \$\mathbb{P}\$1.60 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2016 and \$\mathbb{P}\$149.00 billion and \$\mathbb{P}\$2.70 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2015.

For the Parent Company, the fair values of collateral held for loans and receivables and sales contracts receivable amounted to P202.74 billion and P1.36 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2016 and P123.76 billion and P1.24 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2015.

Credit risk, in respect of derivative financial products, is limited to those with positive fair values, which are included under financial assets at FVPL (Note 8). As a result, the maximum credit risk, without taking into account the fair value of any collateral and netting agreements, is limited to the amounts on the balance sheet plus commitments to customers such as unused commercial letters of credit, outstanding guarantees and others as disclosed in Note 29 to the financial statements.

Collateral and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented with regard to the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- For securities lending and reverse repurchase transactions cash or securities
- For consumer lending real estate and chattel over vehicle
- For corporate lending and commercial lending- real estate, chattel over properties, assignment of deposits, shares of stocks, bonds, and guarantees

Management requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement and takes into consideration the market value of collateral during its review of the adequacy of allowance for credit losses.

It is the Group's policy to dispose of repossessed properties in an orderly fashion. The proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. In most cases, the Parent Company does not occupy repossessed properties for business use.

Collaterals foreclosed in 2016 and 2015 and are still held by the Group as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to ₱835.30 million and ₱848.48 million, respectively. These collaterals comprised of real estate properties and stock securities.

Credit quality per class of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Group using an internal credit rating system for the purpose of measuring credit risk in a consistent manner as accurately as possible. The model on risk ratings is assessed regularly because the Group uses this information as a tool for business and financial decision making. Aside from the periodic review by the Bank's Internal Audit Group, the Bank likewise engaged the services of third-party consultants in 2014, 2015, and 2016 for purposes of conducting an independent validation of the credit risk rating model.

It is the Parent Company's policy to maintain accurate and consistent risk ratings across the credit portfolio. This facilitates focused management of the applicable risks and the comparison of credit exposures across all lines of business, geographic regions and products. The rating system is supported by a variety of financial analytics, combined with processed market information to provide the main inputs for the measurement of counterparty risk. All internal risk ratings are tailored to the various categories and are derived in accordance with the Parent Company's rating policy. The attributable risk ratings are assessed and monitored regularly. The standard credit rating equivalent grades are relevant only for certain exposures in each risk rating class.

The following table shows the description of the internal CRRS grade:

CRRS Grade	Description
1	Excellent
2	Strong
3	Good
4	Satisfactory
5	Acceptable
6	Watchlist
7	Especially Mentioned
8	Substandard
9	Doubtful
10	Loss

The credit grades are defined as follows:

Excellent - This category applies to a borrower with a very low probability of going into default in the coming year. The borrower has a high degree of stability, substance, and diversity. It has access to raise substantial amounts of funds through the public markets at any time. The borrower has a very strong debt service capacity and a conservative use of balance sheet leverage. The track record in profit terms is very good. The borrower is of highest quality under virtually all economic conditions.

Strong - This category applies to a borrower with a low probability of going into default in the coming year. The borrower normally has a comfortable degree of stability, substance, and diversity. Under normal market conditions, the borrower in this category has good access to public markets to raise funds. The borrower has a strong market and financial position with a history of successful performance. The overall debt service capacity as measured by cash flow to total debt service is deemed very strong; the critical balance sheet ratios (vis-à-vis industry) are conservative.

Good - This category covers the smaller corporations with limited access to public capital markets or access to alternative financial markets. This access is however limited to favorable economic and/or market conditions. Typical for this type of borrower is the combination of comfortable asset protection and acceptable balance sheet structure (vis-à-vis industry). The debt service capacity, as measured based on cash flows, is strong.

Satisfactory - This category represents the borrower where clear risk elements exist and the probability of default is somewhat greater. This probability is reflected in volatility of earnings and overall performance. The borrower in this category normally has limited access to public financial markets. The borrower should be able to withstand normal business cycles, but any prolonged unfavorable economic period would create deterioration beyond acceptable levels. Typical for this kind of borrower is the combination of reasonably sound asset and cash flow protection. The debt service capacity as measured by cash flow is deemed adequate. The borrower has reported profits for the past fiscal year and is expected to report a profit in the current year.

Acceptable - The risk elements for the Parent Company are sufficiently pronounced, although the borrower should still be able to withstand normal business cycles. Any prolonged unfavorable economic and/or market period would create an immediate deterioration beyond acceptable levels.

Watchlist - This category represents the borrower for which unfavorable industry or company-specific risk factors represent a concern. Operating performance and financial strength may be marginal and it is uncertain whether the borrower can attract alternative sources of financing. The borrower will find it very hard to cope with any significant economic downturn and a default in such a case is more than a possibility. It includes the borrower where the credit exposure is not a risk of loss at the moment, but the performance of the borrower has weakened, and unless present trends are reversed, could lead to losses.

Especially Mentioned - This category applies to the borrower that is characterized by a reasonable probability of default, manifested by some or all the following: (a) evidence of weakness in the borrower's financial condition or creditworthiness; (b) unacceptable risk is generated by potential or emerging weaknesses as far as asset protection and/or cash flow is concerned; (c) the borrower has reached a point where there is a real risk that the borrower's ability to pay the interest and repay the principal timely could be jeopardized; (d) the borrower is expected to have financial difficulties and exposure may be at risk. Closer account management attention is warranted. Concerted efforts should be made to improve lender's position (e.g., demanding additional collateral or reduction of account exposure). These potential weaknesses, if left uncorrected or unmitigated, would affect the repayment of the loan and, thus, increase credit risk to the Parent Company.

Substandard - This category represents the borrower where one or more of the following factors apply: (a) the collection of principal or interest becomes questionable regardless of scheduled payment date, by reason of adverse developments on account of a financial, managerial, economic, or political nature, or by important weaknesses in cover; (b) the probability of default is assessed at up to 50%. Substandard loans are loans or portions thereof which appear to involve a substantial and unreasonable degree of risk to the Parent Company because of unfavorable record or unsatisfactory characteristics. There exists in such loans the possibility of future loss to the Parent Company unless given closer supervision.

Doubtful - This category includes the borrower with "non-performing loan" status or with any portion of interest and/or principal payment is in arrears for more than ninety (90) days. The borrower is unable or unwilling to service debt over an extended period of time and near future prospects of orderly debt service is doubtful. Doubtful loans are loans or portions thereof which have the weaknesses inherent in those classified as "Substandard", with the added characteristics that existing facts, conditions, and values make collection or liquidation in full highly improbable and in which substantial loss is probable.

Loss - This category represents the borrower whose prospect for re-establishment of creditworthiness and debt service is remote. It also applies where the Parent Company will take or has taken title to the assets of the borrower and is preparing a foreclosure and/or liquidation of the borrower's business. These are loans or portions thereof which are considered uncollectible or worthless and of such little value that their continuance as bankable assets is not warranted although the loans may have some recovery or salvage value.

The ratings of the borrowers covered by the BCS were mapped to the abovementioned CRRS grades in accordance with the approved guidelines by the BOD.

The Group's loans and receivables from customers were classified according to credit quality as follows:

Credit Quality Rating	Criteria
Neither Past Due Nor Impaired	
High	Loans with risk rating of 1 and 2
Standard	Loans with risk rating of 3 to 5
Sub-Standard	Generally, loans with risk rating of 6 to 8
Past Due and Impaired	
Past Due but not Impaired Impaired	Those that were classified as Past Due per BSP guidelines or those that are still in current status but have objective evidence of impairment; Generally, loans with risk rating of 9 to 10

The table below shows the Group's and the Parent Company's loans and receivables, excluding other receivables (gross of allowance for impairment and credit losses and unearned discounts) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in millions) classified according to credit quality:

		Consolidated								
		2016								
	Ne	ither Past Du	ue nor Impaired				_			
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Substandard Grade	Unrated	Past Due But Not Impaired	Past Due and Impaired	Total			
Corporate and commercial lending	₱51,949	₽ 194,211	₱ 63,431	₱2,941	₱1,051	₱6,150	₱319,733			
Consumer lending	22,997	5,989	3,308	24,388	3,155	579	60,416			
Trade-related lending	2,122	9,861	961	20	6	76	13,046			
Others	317	1	_	212	5	8	543			
Total	₱77,385	₱210,062	₱67,700	₱27,561	P 4,217	₱6,813	₱393,738			

_	Consolidated								
		2015							
	N	either Past Du	e nor Impaired						
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Substandard Grade	Unrated	Past Due But Not Impaired	Past Due and Impaired	Total		
Corporate and commercial lending	₱48,206	₱136,561	₽ 46,151	₽ 17,107	₽ 2,022	₱5,904	P 255,951		
Consumer lending	15,306	7,294	1,595	20,600	2,243	975	48,013		
Trade-related lending	1,694	10,047	418	20	258	313	12,750		
Others	46	_	_	261	6	8	321		
Total	₱65,252	₱153,902	P 48,164	P 37,988	₽ 4,529	₱ 7,200	₱317,035		

	Parent Company								
		2016							
	Ne	either Past Du	e nor Impaired						
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Substandard Grade	Unrated	Past Due But Not Impaired	Past Due and Impaired	Total		
Corporate and commercial lending	₱23,263	₱ 194,185	₱63,039	₱2,942	₽761	₱3,932	₱288,122		
Consumer lending	10	5,968	3,308	24,388	1,157	578	35,409		
Trade-related lending	453	9,861	961	20	6	76	11,377		
Others	_	1	-	68	_	_	69		
Total	₱23,726	₱210,015	₱67,308	₱27,418	₱1,924	₱4,586	₱334,977		

_	Parent Company								
_		2015							
_	N	either Past Du	e nor Impaired						
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Substandard Grade	Unrated	Past Due But Not Impaired	Past Due and Impaired	Total		
Corporate and commercial lending	₽ 23,311	₱134,385	₽ 45,862	₱ 16,927	₽ 1,752	₱3,268	₱225,505		
Consumer lending	22	6,283	1,192	20,112	1,269	363	29,241		
Trade-related lending	91	10,047	418	21	258	313	11,148		
Others	-	_	_	69	2	_	71		
Total	₱23,424	₱150,715	₱47,472	₱37,129	₽ 3,281	₽ 3,944	₱265,965		

Depository accounts with the BSP and counterparty banks, Trading and Investment Securities

For these financial assets, outstanding exposure is rated primarily based on external risk rating (i.e. Standard and Poor's (S&P), otherwise, rating is based on risk grades by a local rating agency or included under "Unrated", when the counterparty has no available risk grade.

The external risk rating of the Group's depository accounts with the BSP and counterparty banks, trading and investment securities, is grouped as follows:

Credit Quality Rating	External Credit Risk Rating	Credit Rating Agency
High grade	AAA, AA+, AA, AA-	S&P
	Aaa, Aa1, Aa2, Aa3	Moody's
	AAA, AA+, AA, AA-	Fitch
Standard grade	A+, A, A-, BBB+, BBB, BBB-	S&P
	A1, A2, A3, Baa1, Baa2, Baa3	Moody's
	A+, A, A-, BBB+, BBB, BBB-	Fitch
Substandard grade	BB+, BB, BB-, B/B+, CCC, R, SD & D	S&P
	Ba1, Ba2, Ba3, B1, B2, R, SD & D	Moody's
	BB+, BB, BB-, B/B+, CCC, R, SD & D	Fitch

Following is the credit rating scale applicable for foreign banks, and government securities (aligned with S&P ratings):

- AAA An obligor has extremely strong capacity to meet its financial commitments.
- AA An obligor has very strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. It differs from the highest-rated obligors at a minimal degree.
- A An obligor has strong capacity to meet its financial commitments but is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors in higher-rated categories.

BBB and below:

- BBB An obligor has adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitments.
- BB An obligor is less vulnerable in the near term than other lower-rated obligors. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.
- B An obligor is more vulnerable than the obligors rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments.
- CCC An obligor is currently vulnerable and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments.
- CC An obligor is currently vulnerable. The rating is used when a default has not yet occurred, but expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.
- R An obligor is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision, the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others.

SD and D - An obligor is in default on one or more of its financial obligations including rated and unrated financial obligations but excluding hybrid instruments classified as regulatory capital or in non-payment according to terms.

The table below shows the credit quality of deposits and investments as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in millions), based on external risk ratings (gross of allowance for credit losses).

	Consolidated 2016				
		Substandard			
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Grade	Total	
Due from BSP	₽_	₱91,964	₽-	₱91,964	
Due from other banks	1,527	6,569	875	8,971	
SPURA	-	3,452	_	3,452	
Financial assets at FVPL	36	4,622	237	4,895	
AFS financial assets	10,119	13,970	1,593	25,682	
HTM financial assets	318	48,513	3,056	51,887	
	₱12,000	₱169,090	₱5,761	₱186,851	

	Consolidated				
		2015			
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Substandard Grade	Total	
Due from BSP	₱_	₱86,319	₱_	₱86,319	
Due from other banks	2,587	15,038	1,262	18,887	
Financial assets at FVPL	102	3,169	306	3,577	
AFS financial assets	1,252	35,934	4,318	41,504	
HTM financial assets	=	13,507	483	13,990	
	₱3,941	₱153,967	₱ 6,369	₱164,277	

	Parent Company 2016				
		Substandard			
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Grade	Total	
Due from BSP	₽-	₱85,307	₽-	₱85,307	
Due from other banks	1,527	6,394	1,624	9,545	
SPURA	_	2,958	-	2,958	
Financial assets at FVPL	36	4,151	237	4,424	
AFS financial assets	10,117	11,614	1,592	23,323	
HTM financial assets	319	45,177	3,056	48,552	
	P 11,999	₱155,601	₱6,509	₱174,109	

		Parent Company 2015			
		Substandard			
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Grade	Total	
Due from BSP	₱_	₱77,004	₱_	₱77,004	
Due from other banks	2,489	15,038	1,553	19,080	
Financial assets at FVPL	102	2,466	306	2,874	
AFS financial assets	1,249	35,798	4,318	41,365	
HTM financial assets		11,422	483	11,905	
	₽ 3,840	₱ 141,728	₱6,660	₱152,228	

Due from other banks and government securities

The external risk rating of the Group's depository accounts with counterparty banks, trading and investment securities, is grouped as follows (aligned with the Philippine Ratings System):

Credit Quality Rating	External Credit Risk Rating		
High grade	PRSAAA, PRSAa+, PRSAa, PRSAa-		
Standard grade	PRSA+, PRSA, PRSA-, PRSBaa+, PRSBaa, PRSBaa-		
Substandard grade	PRSBa+, PRSBa, PRSBa-, PRSB+, PRSB-, PRSB-, PRSCaa+, PRSCaa, PRSCaa-, PRSCa+, PRSCa, PRSCa-, PRSC+, PRSC, PRSC-		

PRSAaa - The obligar's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

PRSAa - The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

PRSA - With favorable investment attributes and are considered as upper-medium grade obligations. Although obligations rated 'PRSA' are somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in economic conditions, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

PRSBaa - An obligation rated 'PRSBaa' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions and changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. PRSBaa-rated issues may possess certain speculative characteristics.

PRSBa - An obligation rated 'PRSBa' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties relating to business, financial or economic conditions, which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

PRSB - An obligation rated 'PRSB' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'PRSBa', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. The issue is characterized by high credit risk.

PRSCaa - An obligation rated 'PRSCaa' is presently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. The issue is considered to be of poor standing and is subject to very high credit risk.

PRSCa - An obligation rated "PRSCa" is presently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. Likely already in or very near default with some prospect for partial recovery of principal or interest.

PRSC - An obligation is already in default with very little prospect for any recovery of principal or interest.

The table below shows the credit quality of deposits and investments, by class, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in millions), based on risk grades of a local rating agency (gross of allowance for credit losses).

Consolidated 2016			
High Grade	Standard Grade	Grade	Total
P 145	₽-	₽-	₱ 145
487	-	-	487
1,470	_	_	1,470
534	_	-	534
₱ 2,636	₽-	₽_	₱ 2,636
	₱145 487 1,470 534	### 2016 High Grade Standard Grade #### P	2016 Substandard Grade P145 P- P- P- P- P- P- P- P

	Consolidated				
		2015			
		Substandard			
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Grade	Total	
Due from other banks	₱836	₽-	₽-	₱836	
Financial assets at FVPL	187	-	-	187	
AFS financial assets	2,160	17	-	2,177	
HTM financial assets	106	-	-	106	
Total	₽ 3,289	P 17	₽_	P 3,306	

	Parent Company					
		2016	6			
		Substandard				
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Grade	Total		
Due from other banks	₱144	₽-	₽-	P 144		
Financial assets at FVPL	487	_	_	487		
AFS financial assets	1,435	-	_	1,435		
HTM financial assets	534	-	-	534		
Total	₱2,600	₽-	₽-	₱2,600		

	Parent Company				
	2015				
			Substandard		
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Grade	Total	
Due from other banks	₱119	₽-	₽-	₱ 119	
Financial assets at FVPL	111	_	_	111	
AFS financial assets	320	_	_	320	
Total	₱550	₱–	₱–	₱550	

The table below shows the breakdown of unrated deposits and investments (gross of allowance for credit losses)as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in millions):

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Due from other banks	₱2,216	₱1,520	₽-	₱2
Financial assets at FVPL	2,322	2,481	2,322	2,480
AFS financial assets	6,760	5,187	6,402	5,156
HTM financial assets	4,983	2,040	4,983	2,041
Other assets*	5,652	4,977	3,605	3,320
Total	₱ 21,933	₱16,205	₱17,312	₱ 12,999

^{*}Other assets include accounts receivables, sales contract receivable, returned checks and other cash items and miscellaneous financial assets (Note 14).

The table below shows the aging analysis of gross past due but not impaired loans and receivables that the Group and Parent Company held as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in millions). Under PFRS 7, a financial asset is past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due.

Consolidated

December 31, 2016	Less than 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	More than 91 days	Total
Loans and receivables					
Corporate and commercial lending	₱567	₱70	₱86	₱ 328	₱1051
Consumer lending	296	113	317	2,429	3,155
Trade-related lending	_	_	_	6	6
Others	_	_	_	5	5
Total	₱863	₱183	₱403	₱2,768	₱4,217
			Consolidated		
	Less than			More than	
December 31, 2015	30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 days	Total
Loans and receivables					
Corporate and commercial lending	₱532	₱122	₱ 162	₱1,206	₽ 2,022
Consumer lending	350	67	107	1,719	2,243
Trade-related lending	157	_	5	96	258
Others	1	1	1	3	6
Total	₱1,040	₱190	₽ 275	₱3,024	₽ 4,529

December 31, 2016	Parent Company				
	Less than 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	More than 91 days	Total
Loans and receivables					
Corporate and commercial lending	₱530	₱69	₽71	₱ 91	₱761
Consumer lending	213	56	204	684	1,157
Trade-related lending	_	_	_	6	6
Total	₱743	₱ 125	₱275	₱781	₱ 1,924

	Parent Company				
December 31, 2015	Less than 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	More than 91 days	Total
Loans and receivables					
Corporate and commercial lending	₱492	P 101	₽ 112	₽ 1,047	₽ 1,752
Consumer lending	303	38	35	893	1,269
Trade-related lending	157	=	5	96	258
Others	1		=	1	2
Total	₱953	₱139	₱152	₽ 2,037	₱3,281

The following table presents the carrying amount of financial assets of the Group and Parent Company as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 that would have been considered past due or impaired if not renegotiated:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Loans and advances to customers				
Corporate and commercial lending	₱773,888	₱937,398	₱358,760	₱436,322
Consumer lending	14,669	12,020	9,777	7,478
Total renegotiated financial assets	₱788,557	₱949,418	₱368,537	₽ 443,800

Impairment assessment

The main considerations for the loan impairment assessment include whether any payment of principal or interest is overdue by more than 90 days, or there are known difficulties in the cash flows of counterparties, credit rating downgrades, or infringement of the original terms of the contract. The Group addresses impairment assessment in two areas: individually assessed allowances and collectively assessed allowances.

Individually assessed allowances

The Group determines the allowances appropriate for each individually significant loan or advance on an individual basis. Items considered when determining allowance amounts include the sustainability of the counterparty's business plan, its ability to improve performance once a financial difficulty has arisen, projected receipts and the expected dividend payout should bankruptcy ensue, the availability of other financial support and the realizable value of collateral, and the timing of the expected cash flows. The impairment losses are evaluated at each reporting date, unless unforeseen circumstances require more careful attention.

Collectively assessed allowances

Allowances are assessed collectively for losses on loans and advances that are not individually significant (including residential mortgages and unsecured consumer lending) and for individually significant loans and advances where there is no objective evidence of individual impairment yet. Allowances are evaluated on each reporting date with each portfolio receiving a separate review.

The collective assessment takes account of impairment that is likely to be present in the portfolio even though there is no objective evidence of the impairment yet per an individual assessment. Impairment losses are estimated by taking into consideration the following information: historical losses on the portfolio, current economic conditions, the approximate delay between the time a loss is likely to have been incurred and the time it will be identified as requiring an individually assessed impairment allowance, and expected receipts and recoveries once impaired.

Management is responsible for deciding the length of this period which can extend for as long as one year. The impairment allowance is then reviewed by credit management to ensure alignment with the Group's overall policy.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may result from changes in the value of a financial product. The Parent Company's market risk originates from its holdings of domestic and foreign-denominated debt securities, foreign exchange instruments, equities, foreign exchange derivatives and interest rate derivatives.

The RMG of the Parent Company is responsible for assisting the RMC with its responsibility for identifying, measuring, managing and controlling market risk. Market risk management measures the Parent Company market risk exposures through the use of VaR. VaR is a statistical measure that estimates the maximum potential loss from a portfolio over a holding period, within a given confidence level.

VaR assumptions

The Parent Company calculates the Bankwide VaR in certain trading activities. The Parent Company uses the Historical Simulation Full Valuation approach to measure VaR for all treasury traded instruments, using a 99% confidence level and a 1-day holding period.

The use of a 99% confidence level means that, within a one day horizon, losses exceeding the VaR figure should occur, on average, not more than once every hundred days. The validity of the VaR model is verified through back testing, which examines how frequently actual and hypothetical daily losses exceeds daily VaR. The Parent Company measures and monitors the VaR and profit and loss on a daily basis.

Since VaR is an integral part of the Parent Company's market risk management, VaR limits have been established for all trading positions and exposures are reviewed daily against the limits by management. Further, stress testing is performed for monitoring extreme events.

Limitations of the VaR Methodology

The VaR models are designed to measure market risk in a normal market environment using equally weighted historical data. The use of VaR has limitations because it is based on historical correlations and volatilities in market prices and assumes that future price movements will follow the same distribution. Due to the fact that VaR relies heavily on historical data to provide information and may not clearly predict the future changes and modifications of the risk factors, the probability of large market moves may be underestimated if changes in risk factors fail to align with the assumptions. VaR may also be under—or over—estimated due to the assumptions placed on risk factors and the relationship between such factors for specific instruments. Even though positions may change throughout the day, the VaR only represents the risk of the portfolios at the close of each business day, and it does not account for any losses that may occur beyond the 99% confidence level.

In practice, the actual trading results will differ from the VaR calculation and, in particular, the calculation does not provide a meaningful indication of profits and losses in stressed market conditions. To determine the reliability of the VaR models, actual outcomes are monitored regularly to test the validity of the assumptions and the parameters used in the VaR calculation. Market risk positions are also subject to regular stress tests to ensure that the Group would withstand an extreme market event.

A summary of the VaR position of the trading portfolio of the Parent Company is as follows:

		Foreign			
	Interest Rate ¹	Exchange ²	Equity ³	Interest Rate ⁴	Interest Rate⁵
			(In Millions)		
2016					
31 December	₱44.79	₱24.31	₱11.70	₱6.17	₱8.95
Average daily	52.60	7.79	18.43	3.72	1.82
Highest	109.59	29.59	53.39	10.12	9.17
Lowest	16.00	1.30	0.01	0.77	0.55
2015					
31 December	₱29.09	₱8.15	N/A	₱3.58	₱ 1.14
Average daily	64.98	10.52	38.98	5.31	2.18
Highest	112.23	21.83	47.82	9.98	4.69
Lowest	29.09	3.94	1.32	2.49	1.05

¹ Interest rate VaR for debt securities (Interest rate VaR for foreign currency denominated debt securities are translated to PHP using daily closing rate)

Interest Rate Risk

The Group's interest rate risk originates from its holdings of interest rate sensitive assets and interest rate sensitive liabilities. The Parent Company follows prudent policies in managing its exposures to interest rate fluctuations, and constantly monitors its assets and liabilities.

² FX VaR is the bankwide foreign exchange risk

³ No outstanding equity shares as of year-end

⁴ Interest rate VaR for FX swaps and FX forwards

⁵ Interest rate VaR for IRS

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, 51.89% and 58.48% of the Group's total loan portfolio, respectively, comprised of floating rate loans which are repriced periodically by reference to the transfer pool rate which reflects the Group's internal cost of funds. In keeping with banking industry practice, the Group aims to achieve stability and lengthen the term structure of its deposit base, while providing adequate liquidity to cover transactional banking requirements of customers.

Interest is paid on demand accounts, which constituted 25.96% and 27.61% of total deposits of the Parent Company as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Interest is paid on savings accounts and time deposits accounts, which constitute 28.19% and 45.85%, respectively, of total deposits of the Parent Company as of December 31, 2016, and 27.77% and 44.62%, respectively, as of December 31, 2015.

Savings account interest rates are set by reference to prevailing market rates, while interest rates on time deposits and special savings accounts are usually priced by reference to prevailing rates of short-term government bonds and other money market instruments, or, in the case of foreign currency deposits, inter-bank deposit rates and other benchmark deposit rates in international money markets with similar maturities.

The Group is likewise exposed to fair value interest rate risk due to its holdings of fixed rate government bonds as part of its AFS and FVPL portfolios. Market values of these investments are sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates.

The following table provides for the average effective interest rates of the Group and of the Parent Company as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	Consolid	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	
Peso					
Assets					
Due from BSP	0.39%	0.29%	0.30%	0.26%	
Due from banks	0.24%	0.80%	0.22%	0.25%	
Investment securities*	4.00%	4.22%	3.95%	4.26%	
Loans and receivables	5.65%	5.85%	5.34%	5.46%	
Liabilities					
Deposit liabilities	1.01%	0.92%	0.85%	0.73%	
Bills payable	7.86%	4.12%	7.86%	5.13%	
USD					
Assets					
Due from banks	0.11%	0.12%	0.08%	0.04%	
Investment securities*	4.36%	4.66%	4.90%	4.71%	
Loans and receivables	3.56%	3.03%	3.48%	2.98%	
Liabilities					
Deposit liabilities	1.23%	1.32%	1.24%	1.30%	
Bills payable	1.94%	1.57%	1.91%	1.53%	

^{*} Consisting of financial assets at FVPL, AFS financial assets and HTM financial assets.

The asset-liability gap analysis method is used by the Group to measure the sensitivity of its assets and liabilities to interest rate fluctuations. This analysis measures the Group's susceptibility to changes in interest rates. The repricing gap is calculated by first distributing the assets and liabilities contained in the Group's balance sheet into tenor buckets according to the time remaining to the next repricing date (or the time remaining to maturity if there is no repricing), and then obtaining the difference between the total of the repricing (interest rate sensitive) assets and the total of repricing (interest rate sensitive) liabilities.

A gap is considered negative when the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities exceeds the amount of interest rate sensitive assets. A gap is considered positive when the amount of interest rate sensitive assets exceeds the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities.

Accordingly, during a period of rising interest rates, a bank with a positive gap would be in a position to invest in higher yielding assets earlier than it would need to refinance its interest rate sensitive liabilities. During a period of falling interest rates, a bank with a positive gap would tend to see its interest rate sensitive assets repricing earlier than its interest rate sensitive liabilities, restraining the growth of its net income or resulting in a decline in net interest income.

The following table sets forth the repricing gap position of the Group and Parent Company as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in millions):

		Consolida	ated	
		2016		
	Up to 3	>3 to 12	>12	
_	Months	Months	Months	Total
Financial Assets				
Due from BSP	₱ 91,964	₽-	₽-	₱91,964
Due from other banks	11,332	-	-	11,332
Investment securities	11,216	77	87,689	98,982
Loans and receivables	195,911	38,156	152,760	386,827
Total financial assets	310,423	38,233	240,449	589,105
Financial Liabilities				
Deposit liabilities	236,806	15,099	289,678	541,583
Bills payable	13,685	2,718	552	16,955
Total financial liabilities	250,491	17,817	290,230	558,538
Repricing gap	₱59,932	₱ 20,416	(₱49,781)	₱30,567
		Consolida	ted	
		2015		
	Up to 3	>3 to 12	>12	
	Months	Months	Months	Total
Financial Assets				
Due from BSP	₱86,319	₱–	₱–	₱86,319
Due from other banks	21,243	_	_	21,243
Investment securities	2,165	384	68,661	71,210
Loans and receivables	180,611	45,507	83,644	309,762
Total financial assets	290,338	45,891	152,305	488,534
Financial Liabilities				
Deposit liabilities	178,913	14,027	246,326	439,266
Bills payable	7,383	2,042	9,660	19,085
Total financial liabilities	186,296	16,069	255,986	458,351
Repricing gap	₱104,042	₽ 29,822	(₱103,681)	₱30,183
		Parent Com	pany	
		2016		
	Up to 3 Months	>3 to 12 Months	>12 Months	Total
Financial Assets	WOITHS	MOIILIS	MOHUIS	Total
Due from BSP	₱85,307	₽_	Ð	₱85,307
Due from other banks	9,689		₽-	9,689
Investment securities	9,678	_	82,778	92,456
		06.160		
Loans and receivables Total financial assets	179,102	26,169	123,799	329,070
Total financial assets	283,776	26,169	206,577	516,522
Financial Liabilities	400 407	10.000	050 440	470.000
Deposit liabilities	199,467	12,083	259,412	470,962
Bills payable	13,685	2,718	552	16,955
Total financial liabilities	213,152	14,801	259,964	487,917
Repricing gap	₱70,624	₱ 11,368	(₱53,387)	₱28,605

		Parent Comp	oany				
		2015					
	Up to 3 Months	>3 to 12 Months	>12 Months	Total			
Financial Assets							
Due from BSP	₽ 77,004	₽-	₽-	₱77,004			
Due from other banks	19,201	_	_	19,201			
Investment securities	1,440	330	64,475	66,245			
Loans and receivables	165,200	32,346	62,099	259,645			
Total financial assets	262,845	32,676	126,574	422,095			
Financial Liabilities							
Deposit liabilities	147,010	8,728	217,865	373,603			
Bills payable	7,377	2,039	9,007	18,423			
Total financial liabilities	154,387	10,767	226,872	392,026			
Repricing gap	₱108,458	₱21,909	(₱100,298)	₱30,069			

The Group also monitors its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates by using scenario analysis to estimate the impact of interest rate movements on its interest income. This is done by modeling the impact to the Group's interest income and interest expenses to parallel changes in the interest rate curve in a given 12-month period.

The following table sets forth the estimated change in the Group's and Parent Company's annualized net interest income due to a parallel change in the interest rate curve as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

		Consolidate	ed		
		2016			
	Chan	ge in interest rates	(in basis points)		
	100bp rise	50bp rise	50bp fall	100bp fall	
Change in annualized net interest income	₱752	₱376	(₱376)	(₱752)	
As a percentage of the Group's net interest income for					
the year ended December 31, 2016	4.48%	2.24%	(2.24%)	(4.48%)	
_		Consolidate	ed		
		2015			
	Cha	ange in interest rates	(in basis points)		
	100bp rise	50bp rise	50bp fall	100bp fall	
Change in annualized net interest income	₱ 1,264	₱632	(₱632)	(₱1,264)	
As a percentage of the Group's net interest income for					
the year ended December 31, 2015	8.38%	4.19%	(4.19%)	(8.38%)	
<u>_</u>	Parent Company				
	2016				
	Chan	ge in interest rates	(in basis points)		
	100bp rise	50bp rise	50bp fall	100bp fall	
Change in annualized net interest income	₱791	₱396	(₱396)	(₱791)	
As a percentage of the Parent Company's net interest					
income for the year ended December 31, 2016	5.70%	2.85%	(2.85%)	(5.70%)	
	Parent Company				
		2015			
	Cha	ange in interest rates	(in basis points)		
	100bp rise	50bp rise	50bp fall	100bp fall	
Change in annualized net interest income	₱1,249	₱624	(₱624)	(₱1,249)	
As a percentage of the Parent Company's net interest	40.000/	F 0.40/	(5.040/)	(10.000()	
income for the year ended December 31, 2015	10.08%	5.04%	(5.04%)	(10.08%)	

The following table sets forth the estimated change in the Group's and Parent Company's income before tax and equity due to a reasonably possible change in the market prices of quoted bonds classified under financial assets at FVPL and AFS financial assets, brought about by movement in the interest rate curve as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in millions):

	Consolidated 2016						
	Change in interest rates (in basis points)						
	25bp rise	10bp rise	10bp fall	25bp fall			
Change in income before tax	(₱47)	(₱19)	₱19	₱47			
Change in equity	(377)	(151)	151	377			
		Consolidate	ed				
		2015					
	Cha	nge in interest rates (in basis points)				
	25bp rise	10bp rise	10bp fall	25bp fall			
Change in income before tax	(₱71)	(P 29)	₱29	₱72			
Change in equity	(828)	(334)	336	848			
		Parent Comp	any				
	2016						
	Chan	ge in interest rates	(in basis points)				
	25bp rise	10bp rise	10bp fall	25bp fall			
Change in income before tax	(₱40)	(₱16)	₱16	₱40			
Change in equity	(339)	(136)	136	339			
	Parent Company						
	2015						
	Cha	nge in interest rates (in basis points)				
	25bp rise	10bp rise	10bp fall	25bp fall			
Change in income before tax	(₱59)	(₱24)	₽ 24	₱60			
Change in equity	(782)	(315)	317	800			

Foreign Currency Risk

The Group's foreign exchange risk originates from its holdings of foreign currency-denominated assets (foreign exchange assets) and foreign currency-denominated liabilities (foreign exchange liabilities).

Foreign exchange liabilities generally consist of foreign currency-denominated deposits in the Group's FCDU account made in the Philippines or generated from remittances to the Philippines by persons overseas who retain for their own benefit or for the benefit of a third party, foreign currency deposit accounts with the Group.

Foreign currency liabilities are generally used to fund the Group's foreign exchange assets which generally consist of foreign currency-denominated loans and investments in the FCDU. Banks are required by the BSP to match the foreign currency-denominated assets with liabilities held in the FCDU that are denominated in the same foreign currency. In addition, the BSP requires a 30.00% liquidity reserve on all foreign currency-denominated liabilities held in the FCDU.

The Group's policy is to maintain foreign currency exposure within existing regulations, and within acceptable risk limits. The Group believes in ensuring its foreign currency is at all times within limits prescribed for financial institutions who are engaged in the same types of businesses in which the Group and its subsidiaries are engaged.

The table below summarizes the Group's and Parent Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk. Included in the table are the Group's and Parent Company's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts (stated in US Dollars), categorized by currency:

_	Consolidated							
_		201	16		2015			
	USD	Other Currencies	Total	PHP	USD	Other Currencies	Total	PHP
Assets								
Cash and other cash items	\$15,366	\$2,781	\$18,147	₱896,335	\$11,464	\$2,854	\$14,318	₱674,996
Due from other banks	141,279	8,623	150,352	7,422,444	332,199	20,698	352,897	16,615,197
Financial assets at FVPL	95,587	7	95,594	4,752,967	81,763	1,417	83,180	3,915,125
AFS financial assets	460,901	_	460,901	22,859,924	492,412	_	492,412	23,172,924
HTM financial assets	702,957	8,560	711,517	35,252,391	315,835	2,932	318,767	14,966,432
Loans and receivables	658,657	913	659,570	32,771,104	720,262	986	721,248	33,942,299
Accrued interest receivable	18,691	55	18,746	929,765	18,280	217	18,497	870,570
Other assets	38,175	7	38,182	1,898,142	37,145	22	37,167	1,749,078
	2,132,064	20,941	2,153,011	106,783,072	2,009,360	29,126	2,038,486	95,906,621
Liabilities								
Deposit liabilities	1,631,011	18,875	1,649,886	81,835,829	1,405,689	18,222	1,423,911	67,017,476
Bills payables	341,865	_	341,865	16,997,522	392,872	_	392,872	18,488,559
Accrued interest and other expenses	2,897	2	2,899	143,929	2,788	7	2,795	131,546
Other liabilities	60,462	840	61,302	2,981,638	53,478	830	54,308	2,556,035
	2,036,235	19,717	2,055,952	101,958,918	1,854,827	19,059	1,873,886	88,193,616
Currency spot	(3,027)	51	(2,976)	(148,562)	8,000	-	8,000	376,480
Currency forwards	(59,371)	10,790	(48,581)	(2,414,102)	(153,326)	(4,345)	(157,671)	(7,422,016)
Net Exposure	\$32,980	\$12,070	\$45,050	₱2,261,490	\$9,207	\$5,722	\$14,929	₱667,469

_	Parent Company							
_		201	16			201	5	
		Other				Other		
	USD	Currencies	Total	PHP	USD	Currencies	Total	PHP
Assets								
Cash and other cash items	\$13,224	\$2,781	\$16,005	₱795,534	\$10,287	\$2,854	\$13,141	₱619,609
Due from other banks	121,834	8,623	130,457	6,486,192	314,210	20,698	334,908	15,768,625
Financial assets at FVPL	95,587	7	95,594	4,752,967	73,393	1,417	74,810	3,521,218
AFS financial assets	439,821	_	439,821	21,867,906	477,612	_	477,612	22,476,428
HTM financial assets	670,955	8,560	679,515	33,746,382	294,301	2,932	297,233	13,953,016
Loans and receivables	650,077	913	650,990	32,367,332	710,627	986	711,613	33,488,871
Accrued interest receivable	17,827	55	17,882	889,109	17,543	217	17,760	835,871
Other assets	38,098	7	38,105	1,894,483	34,213	22	34,235	1,611,107
	2,047,423	20,946	2,068,370	102,799,905	1,932,186	29,126	1,961,312	92,274,745
Liabilities								
Deposit liabilities	1,557,612	18,875	1,576,487	78,381,671	1,343,583	18,222	1,361,805	64,094,780
Bills payables	341,865	_	341,865	16,997,522	392,872	_	392,872	18,488,559
Accrued interest and other								
expenses	2,825	2	2,827	140,518	2,682	7	2,689	126,557
Other liabilities	54,153	840	54,993	2,684,710	46,024	830	46,854	2,205,239
	1,956,455	19,717	1,976,172	98,204,421	1,785,161	19,059	1,804,220	84,915,135
Currency spot	(3,027)	51	(2,976)	(148,562)	8,000	=	8,000	376,480
Currency forwards	(59,371)	10,790	(48,581)	(2,414,102)	(153,326)	(4,345)	(157,671)	(7,422,016)
Net Exposure	\$28,570	\$12,070	\$40,640	₱2,032,020	\$1,699	\$5,722	\$7,421	₱314,074

The following table sets forth, for the period indicated, the impact of the range of reasonably possible changes in the US\$ exchange rate and other currencies per Philippine peso on the pre-tax income and equity (in millions).

		Consolidated			
	Change in				
	Foreign	Sensitivity of	Sensitivity of		
	Exchange Rate	Pretax Income	Equity		
2016					
USD	2%	₱54	₱164		
Other	1%	-	-		
USD	(2%)	(54)	(164)		
Other	(1%)	-	-		
2015					
USD	2%	83	547		
Other	1%	1	1		
USD	(2%)	(83)	(547)		
Other	(1%)	(1)	(1)		
	Parent Company				
	Change in				
	Foreign	Sensitivity of	Sensitivity of		
2016	Exchange Rate	Pretax Income	Equity		
USD	2%	₱51	₱143		
Other	1%	_	_		
USD	(2%)	(51)	(143)		
Other	(1%)	_			
2015					
USD	2%	75	525		
Other	1%	1	1		
Other USD		1 (75)	1 (525)		

The impact in pre-tax income and equity is due to the effect of foreign currency behaviour to Philippine peso.

Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities change as a result of movements in both the level of equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The non-trading equity price risk exposure arises from the Group's investment portfolio.

The effect on the Group and Parent Company's equity as a result of a change in the fair value of equity instruments held as AFS due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices, with all other variables held constant, is as follows (in millions):

	Consolidate	Consolidated		
	Change in equity index	Effect on Equity		
2016	+10%	₱19.8		
	-10%	12.1		
2015	+10%	10.6		
	-10%	(41.0)		

	Parent Comp	Parent Company		
	Change in equity index	Effect on Equity		
2016	+10%	₱19.8		
	-10%	12.1		
2015	+10%	10.6		
	-10%	(41.0)		

Liquidity Risk and Funding Management

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

The Parent Company's liquidity management involves maintaining funding capacity to accommodate fluctuations in asset and liability levels due to changes in the Parent Company's business operations or unanticipated events created by customer behavior or capital market conditions. The Parent Company seeks to ensure liquidity through a combination of active management of liabilities, a liquid asset portfolio composed of deposits reserves and high quality securities, the securing of money market lines, and the maintenance of repurchase facilities to address any unexpected liquidity situations.

The table below shows the maturity profile of the Parent Company's assets and liabilities, based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (in millions):

	December 31, 2016						
	Less than						
	On demand	1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Total	
Financial Assets							
Cash and other cash items	₱ 10,581	₽-	₽-	₽-	₽-	₱10,581	
Due from BSP	85,307	-	-	_	-	85,307	
Due from other banks	9,689	-	-	_	-	9,689	
Interbank loans receivable and SPURA	-	2,958	-	_	-	2,958	
Financial assets at FVPL	-	583	326	1,484	5,400	7,793	
AFS financial assets	-	12,192	1,676	3,705	19,709	37,282	
Loans and receivables	_	141,925	17,948	21,115	195,228	376,216	
	105,577	157,658	19,950	26,304	220,337	529,826	
Financial Liabilities							
Deposit liabilities							
Demand	122,266	-	_	_	-	122,266	
Savings	132,772	-	_	_	-	132,772	
Time	_	211,755	3,440	724	962	216,881	
Bills payable	=	9,236	7,813	=	=	17,049	
Manager's checks	_	1,446	_	_	-	1,446	
Accrued interest and other expenses	_	578	_	_	-	758	
Derivative liabilities	-	243	_	_	-	243	
Other liabilities:	-		_	_	-		
Accounts payable	-	1,731	_	_	-	1,731	
Acceptances payable	-	1,172	_	_	-	1,172	
Due to PDIC	-	428	_	_	-	428	
Margin deposits	_	2	_	_	-	2	
Other credits - dormant	_	304	_	_	_	304	
Due to the Treasurer of the Philippines	_	24	_	_	_	24	
Miscellaneous	_	429			-	289	
Total liabilities	255,038	227,348	11,253	724	962	495,325	
Net Position	(₱149,461)	(₱69,690)	₱8,697	₱25,580	₱219,375	₱34,501	

	December 31, 2015					
		Less than				
	On demand	1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and other cash items	₱10,053	₱–	₽-	₽-	₽-	₱10,053
Due from BSP	77,004	-	_	_	=	77,004
Due from other banks	19,201	-	_	_		19,201
Financial assets at FVPL	_	284	179	237	5,035	5,735
AFS financial assets	_	3,386	3,042	3,032	53,207	62,667
Loans and receivables	-	143,283	27,523	26,998	104,990	302,794
	106,258	146,953	30,744	30,267	163,232	477,454
Financial Liabilities						
Deposit liabilities						
Demand	103,025	-	_	_	_	103,025
Savings	104,137	-	_	_	_	104,137
Time	_	154,580	1,187	3,212	8,522	167,501
Bills payable	_	11,291	_	7,369	_	18,660
Manager's checks	_	741	_	_	_	741
Accrued interest and other expenses	_	355	_	_	=	355
Derivative liabilities	_	66	_	_	=	66
Other liabilities:						
Accounts payable	_	1,262	_	_	=	1,262
Acceptances payable	_	997	_	_	=	997
Due to PDIC	_	346	_	_	=	346
Margin deposits	_	3	_	_	=	3
Other credits - dormant	-	214	_	_	_	214
Due to the Treasurer of the Philippines	=	96	-	-	_	96
Miscellaneous		419			_	419
Total liabilities	207,162	170,370	1,187	10,581	8,522	397,822
Net Position	(₱100,904)	(₱23,417)	₽ 29,557	₱ 19,686	₱154,710	₱79,632

Liquidity risk is monitored and controlled primarily by a gap analysis of maturities of relevant assets and liabilities reflected in the MCO report, as well as an analysis of available liquid assets. Instead of relying solely on contractual maturities profile, the Parent Company uses Behavioral MCO to capture a going concern view. Furthermore, internal liquidity ratios and monitoring of large funds providers have been set to determine sufficiency of liquid assets over deposit liabilities. In 2016, the Bank started submitting quarterly Liquidity Coverage Ratio as prescribed by the BSP for a 2 year observation period. Liquidity is managed by the Parent and subsidiaries on a daily basis, while scenario stress tests are conducted periodically.

7. DUE FROM BSP AND OTHER BANKS

Due from BSP

This account consists of:

	Consolid	Consolidated		npany
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Demand deposit account	₱84,480,39 4	₱68,886,859	₱78,773,027	₱61,433,089
Special deposit account	7,450,000	17,291,115	6,500,000	15,430,000
Others	34,101	140,527	34,101	140,527
	₱91,964,495	₱86,318,501	₱85,307,128	₱77,003,616

<u>Due from Other Banks</u> This account consists of:

	Consoli	Consolidated		ompany
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Local banks	₱6,296,727	₱12,237,681	₱4,747,467	₱10,859,956
Foreign banks	5,035,509	9,005,811	4,941,698	8,340,588
	₱11,332,236	₽ 21,243,492	₱9,689,165	₱19,200,544

Interest Income on Due from BSP and Other Banks

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company			
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Due from BSP	₱497,57 1	₱220,406	₱554,802	₱440,260	₱159,792	₱432,703
Due from other banks	221,843	95,399	146,340	115,528	22,870	32,386
	₱719,4 1 4	₱315,805	₱701,142	₱555,788	₱182,662	₱465,089

8. TRADING AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Financial Assets at FVPL This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Held for trading				_
Government bonds (Note 27)	₱2,404,049	₱1,386,524	₱2,240,488	₱992,617
Treasury notes	1,031,675	1,106,252	724,219	720,983
Treasury bills	994,203	595,351	994,203	595,351
Private bonds	594,798	556,570	594,798	556,570
	5,024,725	3,644,697	4,553,708	2,865,521
Financial assets designated at FVPL	2,462,886	2,299,970	2,462,886	2,299,970
Derivative assets (Note 24)	216,288	299,926	216,288	299,926
Total	₱7,703,899	₱6,244,593	₱7,232,882	₱5,465,417

Financial assets designated at FVPL of the Parent Company consist of investments in shares of stocks which contain multiple embedded derivatives which are deemed not clearly and closely related to its equity host. In this regard, PAS 39 provides that if a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, an entity may designate the entire hybrid contract at FVPL unless the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract, or it is clear with little or no analysis when a similar hybrid instrument is first considered that separation of the embedded derivative is prohibited. On this basis, management has determined that the investments shall be designated as at FVPL.

Dividends earned by the Parent Company from its investment in shares designated at FVPL amounted to ₱182.13 million, ₱247.10 million and ₱301.58 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively (Note 20).

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, HFT securities include fair value loss of \$\infty\$63.97 million and \$\infty\$14.47 million, respectively, for the Group, and fair value loss of \$\infty\$51.06 million and \$\infty\$16.89 million, respectively, for the Parent Company. Both realized and unrealized gains and losses on HFT and financial assets designated at FVPL are included under 'Trading and securities gain - net' (Note 20).

Effective interest rates for Philippine peso-denominated financial assets at FVPL for both the Group and the Parent Company range from 2.08% to 6.88% in 2016, and from 1.63% to 13.75% in 2015 and 2014. Effective interest rates for foreign currency–denominated financial assets at FVPL for the Group range from 0.99% to 7.24% in 2016, and from 1.37% to 10.63% in 2015 and 2014.

Effective interest rates for foreign currency-denominated financial assets at FVPL for the Parent Company range from 0.99% to 6.80% in 2016, from 2.50% to 10.63% in 2015, and from 2.75% to 10.63% in 2014.

AFS Financial Assets

This account consists of:

	Consolic	lated	Parent Co	mpany
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Quoted				
Government bonds (Notes 17 and 27)	₱22,337,592	₱40,193,418	₱20,561,662	₱38,663,049
Private bonds	11,417,612	8,213,921	10,491,728	7,766,369
Equities	80,947	111,470	80,947	111,470
	33,836,150	48,518,809	31,134,337	46,540,888
Unquoted				
Private bonds and commercial papers - net	-	290,256	-	273,898
Equities - net *	37,572	20,168	19,413	19,413
	37,572	310,424	19,413	293,311
Total	₱33,873,722	₱48,829,233	₱31,153,750	₱46,834,199

^{*} Includes fully impaired equity investments with acquisition cost of ₱38.74 million for the Group and ₱6.32 million for the Parent Company as of December 31,2016 and 2015.

Unquoted equity securities

This account comprises of shares of stocks of various unlisted private corporations.

Net unrealized gains (losses)

AFS financial assets include fair value losses of P1.47 billion and P1.32 billion for the Group and Parent Company, respectively, as of December 31, 2016, and fair value losses of P1.13 billion for the Group and Parent Company, as of December 31, 2015. The fair value gains or losses are recognized under OCI. Impairment loss on AFS financial assets of the Group, which was charged to operations, amounted to P0.06 million in 2015. No impairment loss was recognized in 2016 and 2014.

Effective interest rates for peso-denominated AFS financial assets for the Group range from 1.34% to 7.00% in 2016, from 2.14% to 7.25% in 2015 and from 1.63% to 8.92% 2014. Effective interest rates for peso-denominated AFS financial assets for the Parent Company range from 2.08% to 7.00% in 2016, from 2.14% to 7.25% in 2015 and from 1.63% to 8.92% 2014.

Effective interest rates for foreign currency-denominated AFS financial assets for both the Group and Parent Company range from 0.37% to 7.45% in 2016, from 1.50% to 7.45% in 2015, and from 1.50% to 5.71% in 2014.

HTM Financial Assets

This account consists of:

	Consolid	Consolidated		mpany
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Government bonds (Note 17)	₱38,610,521	₱12,891,098	₱36,243,699	₱11,306,923
Private bonds	12,180,159	2,806,247	11,530,159	2,356,247
	50,790,680	15,697,345	47,773,858	13,663,170
Unamortized premium - net	6,614,120	438,802	6,295,163	282,475
	₱57,404,800	₱16,136,147	₱54,069,021	₱13,945,645

Effective interest rates for peso-denominated HTM financial assets for the Group range from 2.05% to 6.63% in 2016, from 1.35% to 9.13% in 2015 and from 2.15% to 9.13% in 2014. Effective interest rates for foreign currency-denominated HTM financial assets range from 0.21% to 8.93% in 2016, from 2.26% to 10.72% in 2015, and from 3.11% to 11.55% in 2014.

Effective interest rates for peso-denominated HTM financial assets of the Parent Company range from 2.82% to 5.25% in 2016 and from 4.13% to 9.13% in 2015 and 2014. Effective interest rates for foreign currency-denominated HTM financial assets range from 0.21% to 8.93% in 2016, from 2.26% to 10.72% in 2015, and from 4.61% to 11.55% in 2014.

Reclassification of Financial Assets

2016 Reclassification

The Group transferred certain securities from AFS financial assets to HTM financial assets on various dates ranging from November 11 to 21, 2016 (reclassification date). The decision to effect this transfer was reached by balancing the need to reduce the market risk sensitivity of the balance sheet without reducing the portfolio of liquid assets.

Details of reclassified financial assets follows:

		Cons	olidated			
		Carrying Value at			Unamortized Net Unrealized	
		Reclassification	Carrying	Fair	Loss Deferred	
	Face Value	Date	Value	Value	in Equity	Amortization
(in original currency)						
Philippine peso denominated government bonds	₱ 10,106,378	₱11,874,068	₱11,032,214	₱10,855,315	(₱591,635)	₱5,052
US dollar denominated						
government bonds	USD103,371	136,735	128,776	127,305	(6,731)	56
		Pa	arent			
		Carrying Value at			Unamortized Net Unrealized	
		Reclassification	Carrying	Fair	Loss Deferred	
	Face Value	Date	Value	Value	in Equity	Amortization
(in original currency)						
Philippine peso denominated government bonds	₱9,856,378	₱11,588,081	₱10,758,190	₱10,586,090	(₱579,859)	₱4,964
US dollar denominated						

Had these securities not been transferred to HTM, additional fair value loss that would have been charged against the statement of comprehensive income amounted to ₱768.82 million and ₱752.26 million in 2016 on Philippine peso denominated government bonds for the Group and the Parent Company, respectively. Additional fair value loss of USD8.21 million (₱408.20 million) and USD7.11 million (₱353.51 million) would have been charged against to the statement of comprehensive income in 2016 on US dollar denominated government bonds for the Group and Parent Company, respectively.

120,063

118,776

(5,812)

52

127,088

The effective interest rates on the reclassified assets at reclassification dates range from 3.28% to 5.06% and 4.06% to 5.06% for Philippine peso denominated government bonds for the Group and Parent Company, respectively. The effective interest rates on the transferred assets range from 1.77% to 4.16% for US dollar denominated bonds at the time of their reclassification for both the Group and Parent Company. The Group and Parent Company expect to recover 100% of the principal and the interest due on these transferred assets. These securities are also unimpaired as of December 31, 2016.

Fair value changes taken to OCI in 2016 for these reclassified securities amounted to ₱584.82 million and USD4.99 million for Philippine peso denominated and US dollar denominated government bonds, respectively.

2008 Reclassification

government bonds

USD96,871

In 2008, as approved by its BOD, the Parent Company identified assets for which it had a clear change of intent to hold the investments to maturity rather than to exit or trade these investments in the foreseeable future and reclassified those investments from AFS financial assets to HTM financial assets effective October 2, 2008.

As of October 2, 2008, the total carrying value of AFS financial assets reclassified to HTM financial assets amounted to P9.04 billion, with unrealized losses of P47.44 million deferred under 'Net unrealized gains (losses) on AFS financial assets'. HTM financial assets reclassified from AFS financial assets with total face amount of P1.57 billion and P244.24 million matured in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, HTM financial assets reclassified from AFS financial assets have the following balances:

					Unamortized	
				N	Net Unrealized	
		Original	Carrying	Fair	Deferred	
	Face Value	Cost	Value	Value	in Equity	Amortization
2016						
Government bonds*	₱1,284,516	₱1,553,572	₱1,311,014	₱1,367,155	(₱8,127)	₱ 6,496
Private bonds**						
	₱1,284,516	₱1,553,572	₱1,311,014	₱1,367,155	(₱8,127)	₽ 6,496
2015						
Government bonds*	₽ 2,325,370	₱2,637,212	₽ 2,390,697	₱2,771,976	(₱1,088)	(P 35,901)
Private bonds**	378,362	378,344	375,305	393,996	(3,055)	19,628
	₽ 2,703,732	₱3,015,556	₱2,766,002	₱3,165,972	(₱4,143)	(₱16,273)

^{*} Consist of US dollar-denominated bonds with face value of \$25.84 million and \$46.44 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and euro-denominated bonds with face value of €2.71 million as of December 31, 2015.

Had these securities not been reclassified to HTM financial assets, additional fair value gain that would have been credited to the statement of comprehensive income amounted to P47.93 million, P395.74 million, and P324.67 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Effective interest rates on the reclassified securities range from 6.16% to 8.93%. The Parent Company expects to recover 100.00% of the principal and interest due on the reclassified investments. No impairment loss was recognized on these securities in 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Interest Income on Trading and Investment Securities

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company			
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Financial assets at FVPL	₱204,882	₱262,027	₱277,144	₱179,406	₱232,464	₱239,537
AFS financial assets	1,538,173	1,840,978	1,776,157	1,439,037	1,785,184	1,683,205
HTM financial assets	1,539,908	997,797	968,485	1,441,882	929,266	949,382
	₱3,282,963	₱3,100,802	₱3,021,786	₱3,060,325	₽ 2,946,914	₱ 2,872,124

9. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

This account consists of:

	Consolid	ated	Parent Cor	mpany
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Loans and discounts				
Corporate and commercial lending	₱319,733,478	₱255,950,751	₱288,122,032	₱225,505,499
Consumer lending	60,416,106	48,012,782	35,409,327	29,240,653
Trade-related lending	13,045,531	12,750,550	11,376,697	11,147,748
Others*	543,021	320,699	68,870	71,514
	393,738,136	317,034,782	334,976,926	265,965,414
Unearned discounts	(255,841)	(278,335)	(198,042)	(168,620)
	393,482,295	316,756,447	334,778,884	265,796,794
Allowance for impairment and credit losses (Note 15)	(6,654,995)	(6,994,670)	(5,709,025)	(6,151,786)
	₱386,827,300	₱309,761,777	₱329,069,859	₱259,645,008

^{*}Others include employee loans and foreign bills purchased.

^{**} Consist of US dollar-denominated bonds with face value of \$35.0 million and \$8.04 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Group's and Parent Company's loans and discounts under corporate and commercial lending include unquoted debt securities with carrying amount of ₱4.08 billion and ₱3.98 billion as of December 31, 2016, respectively, and ₱1.37 billion and ₱1.00 billion as of December 31, 2015, respectively.

Outstanding loans of the Group and the Parent Company amounting to ₱760.38 billion and ₱0.21 million, respectively, in 2015, are funded by relending facilities with local government agencies (Note 17).

BSP Reporting

Information on the amounts of secured and unsecured loans and receivables (gross of unearned discounts and allowance for impairment and credit losses) of the Group and Parent Company are as follows:

_	Consolidated			Parent Company				
	2016		2015		2016	2016		
	Amounts	%	Amounts	%	Amounts	%	Amounts	%
Loans secured by								
Real estate	₱55,840,410	14.18	₱64,153,568	20.23	₱33,443,459	9.98	₱41,243,643	15.51
Chattel mortgage	29,496,094	7.49	26,271,491	8.29	19,713,062	5.88	19,272,656	7.25
Deposit hold out	3,806,062	0.97	3,710,591	1.17	2,251,423	0.67	1,764,664	0.66
Shares of stock of other banks	2,710,000	0.69	4,948,073	1.56	2,710,000	0.81	4,948,073	1.86
Guarantee by the Republic of the Philippines	8,487,000	2.16	9,153,000	2.89	8,487,000	2.53	9,153,000	3.44
Others	76,814,028	19.49	24,504,252	7.73	73,171,797	21.86	22,018,279	8.28
	177,153,594	44.98	132,740,975	41.87	139,776,741	41.73	98,400,315	37.00
Unsecured loans	216,584,543	55.02	184,293,807	58.13	195,200,185	58.27	167,565,099	63.00
	₱393,738,136	100.00	₱317,034,782	100.00	₱334,976,926	100.00	₱265,965,414	100.00

Information on the concentration of credit as to industry of the Group and Parent Company follows:

	Consolidated			
	2016		2015	
	Amounts	%	Amounts	%
Real estate, renting and business services	₱97,201,490	24.69	₱73,904,956	23.31
Wholesale and retail trade	57,498,702	14.60	45,524,686	14.36
Financial intermediaries	40,750,252	10.35	22,164,997	6.99
Electricity, gas and water	40,385,429	10.26	26,924,936	8.49
Transportation, storage and communication	33,885,852	8.61	23,046,395	7.27
Manufacturing	27,602,087	7.01	37,854,608	11.94
Construction	10,167,766	2.58	9,973,878	3.15
Accommodation and food service activities	8,227,872	2.09	5,953,404	1.88
Public administration and defense	7,544,000	1.92	8,200,000	2.59
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7,511,725	1.91	7,603,811	2.40
Agriculture	5,782,267	1.47	6,100,963	1.92
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5,760,184	1.46	7,563,543	2.39
Education	3,819,309	0.97	4,312,472	1.36
Mining and quarrying	1,419,481	0.36	1,479,981	0.47
Others*	46,181,720	11.73	36,426,152	11.48
	₱393,738,136	100.00	₱317,034,782	100.00

^{*}Others consist of administrative and support service, health, household and other activities.

		Parent Com	npany	
	2016	2015		
	Amounts	%	Amounts	%
Real estate, renting and business services	₱76,873,563	22.95	₱57,640,859	21.67
Wholesale and retail trade	49,143,056	14.67	38,336,067	14.41
Electricity, gas and water	40,103,651	11.97	26,653,354	10.02
Financial intermediaries	37,826,049	11.29	19,014,800	7.15
Transportation, storage and communication	31,858,356	9.51	21,288,949	8.00
Manufacturing	23,465,857	7.01	33,704,510	12.67
Construction	8,829,298	2.64	8,490,130	3.19
Public administration and defense	7,544,000	2.25	8,200,000	3.08
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7,470,098	2.23	7,570,591	2.85
Accommodation and food service activities	6,511,668	1.94	4,310,755	1.62
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5,318,354	1.59	7,397,503	2.78
Agriculture	3,762,789	1.12	4,076,266	1.53
Education	2,807,735	0.84	3,424,162	1.29
Mining and quarrying	1,257,731	0.38	1,479,981	0.56
Others*	32,204,721	9.61	24,377,487	9.18
	₱334,976,926	100.00	₱265,965,414	100.00

^{*}Others consist of administrative and support service, health, household and other activities.

The BSP considers that loan concentration exists when the total loan exposure to a particular industry or economic sector exceeds 30.00% of total loan portfolio. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Parent Company does not have credit concentration in any particular industry.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, secured and unsecured non-performing loans (NPLs) of the Group and the Parent Company follow:

	Consolida	Consolidated		npany
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Secured	₱3,038,413	₱4,125,042	₱1,086,882	₱1,741,816
Unsecured	4,274,659	3,884,797	2,642,103	3,256,796
	₱7,313,072	₱8,009,839	₱3,728,985	₱4,998,612

Generally, NPLs refer to loans whose principal and/or interest is unpaid for thirty (30) days or more after due date or after they have become past due in accordance with existing BSP rules and regulations. This shall apply to loans payable in lump sum and loans payable in quarterly, semi-annual, or annual installments, in which case, the total outstanding balance thereof shall be considered nonperforming.

In the case of loans that are payable in monthly installments, the total outstanding balance thereof shall be considered nonperforming when three (3) or more installments are in arrears.

In the case of loans that are payable in daily, weekly, or semi-monthly installments, the total outstanding balance thereof shall be considered nonperforming at the same time that they become past due in accordance with existing BSP regulations, i.e., the entire outstanding balance of the receivable shall be considered as past due when the total amount of arrearages reaches twenty percent (20.00%) of the total loan balance.

Loans are classified as nonperforming in accordance with BSP regulations, or when, in the opinion of management, collection of interest or principal is doubtful. Loans are not reclassified as performing until interest and principal payments are brought current or the loans are restructured in accordance with existing BSP regulations, and future payments appear assured.

Loans which do not meet the requirements to be treated as performing loans shall also be considered as NPLs. Gross and net NPLs of the Parent Company as reported to BSP amounted to P3.73 billion and P1.42 billion, respectively, in 2016 and P5.00 billion and P1.82 billion, respectively, in 2015. Gross and net NPL ratios of the Parent Company are 1.12% and 0.43%, respectively, in 2016 and 1.89% and 0.69%, respectively, in 2015.

Interest Income on Loans and Receivables
This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Pa			
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Receivables from customers	₱17,812,793	₱15,813,206	₱14,515,093	₱14,055,123	₱12,257,457	₱11,158,515
Unquoted debt securities	76,459	87,521	159,118	67,164	67,502	136,901
	₱17,889,252	₱15,900,727	₱14,674,211	₱14,122,287	₱12,324,959	₱11,295,416

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, 52.53% and 58.86%, respectively, of the total receivables from customers of the Group were subject to interest repricing. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, 53.29% and 62.10%, respectively, of the total receivables from customers of the Parent Company were subject to interest repricing. Remaining receivables carry annual fixed interest rates ranging from 1.00% to 11.00% in 2016, from 1.82% to 8.00% in 2015, and from 0.98% to 10.50% in 2014 for foreign currency-denominated receivables and from 1.00% to 30.00% in 2016 and 2015, and from 1.25% to 29.00% in 2014 for peso-denominated receivables.

10. EQUITY INVESTMENTS

This account consists of investments in:

	December 31	December 31	January 1
	2016	2015	2015
Investment cost			
Subsidiaries			
CBSI	₱12,165,984	₱9,665,532	₱2,986,311
PDB (merged with CBSI in 2015)	_	_	2,976,700
CBCC	500,000	300,000	_
CBC Forex Corporation	_	50,000	50,000
CBC-PCCI	2,439	2,439	2,439
CIBI	1,500	1,500	1,500
	12,669,923	10,019,471	6,016,950
Associate			
Manulife China Bank Life Assurance Corporation (MCB Life)	166,273	166,273	166,273
	12,836,196	10,185,744	6,183,223
Accumulated equity in net income (loss)			
Balance at beginning of the year	(417,732)	(177,939)	192,098
Share in net income (loss)			
Subsidiaries	464,999	(201,900)	(369,125)
Associate	(89,384)	(37,893)	(912)
	375,615	(239,793)	(370,037)
Balance at end of the year	(42,117)	(417,732)	(177,939)
Equity in net unrealized loss on measurement of retirement plan and translation adjustment and others			
Subsidiaries	(213,661)	(126,068)	(69,223)
Associate	(134,823)	(129,367)	(5,970)
	(348,484)	(255,435)	(75,193)
Carrying value			
Subsidiaries	12,169,037	9,141,177	5,397,402
Associate	276,559	371,399	532,689
	₱12,445,596	₱9,512,576	₱5,930,091

	Parent Company			
	December 31,	December 31,	1 1 0015	
Investment cost	2016	2015	January 1, 2015	
Subsidiaries				
CBSI	₱12,165,984	₱9,665,532	₽ 2,986,311	
PDB (merged with CBSI in 2015)	F 12,105,964	F 9,000,002	2,976,700	
CBCC	E00 000	200.000	2,970,700	
	500,000	300,000	E0 000	
CBC Forex Corporation	-	50,000	50,000	
CBC-PCCI	2,439	2,439	2,439	
CIBI	1,500	1,500	1,500	
	12,669,923	10,019,471	6,016,950	
Associate				
Manulife China Bank Life Assurance Corporation (MCB Life)	166,273	166,273	166,273	
	12,836,196	10,185,744	6,183,223	
Accumulated equity in net income (loss)				
Balance at beginning of the year	(417,732)	(177,939)	192,098	
Share in net income (loss)		, ,		
Subsidiaries	464,999	(201,900)	(369,125)	
Associate	(89,384)	(37,893)	(912)	
	375,615	(239,793)	(370,037)	
Balance at end of the year	(42,117)	(417,732)	(177,939)	
Equity in net unrealized loss on measurement of retirement plan and translation adjustment and others				
Subsidiaries	(213,661)	(126,068)	(69,223)	
Associate	(134,823)	(129,367)	(5,970)	
	(348,484)	(255,435)	(75,193)	
Carrying value				
Subsidiaries	12,169,037	9,141,177	5,397,402	
Associate	276,559	371,399	532,689	
	₱12,445,596	₱9,512,576	₱5,930,091	

CBSI

Cost of investment includes the original amount incurred by the Parent Company from its acquisition of CBSI in 2007 amounting to P1.07 billion, additional acquisition of non-controlling interest in 2015 of P2.52 million, capital infusion of P1.5 billion, P1.0 billion, and P2.0 billion on December 31, 2016, September 29, 2016, and December 16, 2015, respectively, and P4.68 billion worth of CBSI common shares received in connection with the merger of CBSI and PDB on December 31, 2015.

The capital infusions to CBSI were approved by the Parent Company's Executive Committee on December 1, 2016, September 21, 2016, and December 16, 2016. The December 16, 2015 infusion was made to comply with the BSP's mandate for the final approval of the merger between CBSI and PDB.

Merger of CBSI with PDB

The BOD of both CBSI and PDB, in their meeting held on June 26, 2014, approved the proposed merger of PDB with CBSI, with the latter as the surviving bank. The terms of the Plan of Merger of CBSI with PDB were approved by CBSI and PDB's stockholders owning at least 2/3 of each corporation's outstanding common stocks in separate meetings held on August 14, 2014. The Plan of Merger permits the issuance of 1.23 PDB common shares for every CBSI common share.

On November 6, 2015, the BSP issued the Certificate of Authority on the Articles of Merger and the Plan of Merger, as amended, of CBSI and PDB.

On December 17, 2015, CBSI obtained SEC's approval of its merger with PDB, whereby the entire assets and liabilities of PDB shall be transferred to and absorbed by CBSI.

Acquisition of PDB

In 2014, the Parent Company made tender offers to non-controlling stockholders of PDB. As of December 31, 2014, the Parent Company owns 99.85% and 100.00% of PDB's outstanding common and preferred stocks, respectively.

As of December 31, 2014, the Parent Company's cost of investment in PDB consists of:

Acquisition of majority of PDB's capital stock	₱ 1,421,346
Additional capital infusion	1,300,000
Tender offers	255,354
	₽ 2,976,700

On March 31, 2015, the Parent Company made additional capital infusion to PDB amounting to ₱1.70 billion. Of the total cost of investment, the consideration transferred for the acquisition of PDB follows:

Acquisition of majority of PDB's capital stock	₱1,421,346
Tender offers	255,354
	₱1.676.700

In 2015, the MB of the BSP granted to the Group investment and merger incentives in the form of waiver of special licensing fees for 67 additional branch licenses in restricted areas. This is in addition to the initial investment and merger incentives of 30 new branches in restricted areas and 35 branches to be transferred from unrestricted to restricted areas granted to the Parent Company by the MB in 2014. These branch licenses were granted under the Strengthening Program for Rural Bank (SPRB) Plus Framework.

The branch licenses have the following fair values:

	As restated
114 Commercial Bank branch licenses	₱2,280,000
18 Thrift Bank branch licenses	270,000
	2,550,000
Deferred tax liability	765,000
	₱1,785,000

On April 6, 2016, the Parent Company's BOD has approved the allocation of the 67 additional branch licenses in restricted areas as follows: 49 to the Parent Company and 18 to CBSI. Pursuant to memorandum dated March 18, 2016, the 67 branch licenses were awarded as incentives by the Monetary Board as a result of the Parent Company's acquisition of PDB. Goodwill from acquisition of PDB is computed as follows:

		As restated
Consideration transferred		₱1,676,700
Less: Fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired		
Net liabilities of PDB	(₱725,207)	
Branch licenses, net of deferred tax liability (Note 13)	1,785,000	1,059,793
		₱616,907

In 2014, acquisition-related costs amounting to ₱6.39 million are included under various operating expenses in the statements of income.

Since the acquisition date, the amounts of revenue and net losses of PDB included in the consolidated statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2014 amounted to P2.78 billion and P265.49 million, respectively.

Had the acquisition of PDB occurred at the beginning of 2014, the Group's revenue and net income for the year ended December 31, 2014 would have increased by P215.24 million and decreased by P158.32 million, respectively.

Cash flow on acquisition follows:

Cash and cash equivalents acquired from PDB*	₱5,728,617
Less: Cash paid	1,676,700
Net cash inflow	₱4,051,917

 $^{^{\}star}$ Includes cash and other cash items, due from BSP and other banks.

CBCC

On April 1, 2015, the BOD approved the investment of the Parent Company in an investment house subsidiary, China Bank Capital Corporation (CBCC), up to the amount of P500.00 million, subject to the requirements of relevant regulatory agencies.

On April 30, 2015, the BSP approved the request of the Parent Company to invest up to 100% or up to ₱500.00 million common shares in CBCC, subject to certain conditions.

On November 27, 2015, the SEC approved the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of CBCC. It also granted CBCC the license to operate as an investment house.

In 2016 and 2015, actual capital infusion to CBCC amounted to ₱200.00 million and ₱300.00 million, respectively.

CBC Assets One, Inc.

CBC Assets One, Inc. was incorporated on June 15, 2016 as a wholly-owned special purpose company of CBCC for asset-backed securitization. It has not yet commenced commercial operations.

CBC Forex Corporation

On May 5, 2009, the BOD approved to dissolve the operations of CBC Forex by shortening its corporate life until December 31, 2009. On December 28, 2015, the Parent Company obtained the approval from the SEC of its Certificate of Filing of Amended Articles of Incorporation (Amending the Article IV by shortening the term of its existence, thereby dissolving the Corporation) dated November 6, 2015. On December 19, 2016, the Parent Company's investment with CBC Forex Corporation amounting P50.0 million was liquidated.

Investment in Associates

Investment in associates in the consolidated and Parent Company's financial statements pertain to investment in MCB Life and CBC-PCCI's investment in Urban Shelters (accounted for by CBC-PCCI in its financial statements as an investment in an associate) which is carried at nil amount as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The following table shows the summarized financial information of MCB Life:

	2016	2015
Total assets	₽ 26,419,046	₱21,439,732
Total liabilities	25,727,647	20,498,841
Equity	691,398	940,891
	2016	2015
Revenues	₱7,663,417	₱5,370,875
Benefits, claims and operating expenses	7,860,618	5,459,395
Loss before income tax	(197,201)	(88,520)
Net loss	(223,460)	(94,733)

In 2014, the Group agreed to sell, transfer, and convey its investments in PDB Properties, Inc. and PDB Insurance Agency, Inc. to a former significant investor. The sale was duly approved by PDB's BOD and duly reported to the BSP. The Group recognized gain on the sale transaction amounting to P64.56 million included under 'Miscellaneous income' (Note 20).

MCB Life

On August 2, 2006, the BOD approved the joint project proposal of the Parent Company with Manufacturers Life Insurance Company (Manulife). Under the proposal, the Parent Company will invest in a life insurance company owned by Manulife, and such company will be offering innovative insurance and financial products for health, wealth and education through the Parent Company's branches nationwide. The life insurance company was incorporated as The Pramerica Life Insurance Company Inc. in 1998 but the name was changed to Manulife China Bank Life Assurance Corporation on March 23, 2007. The Parent Company acquired 5.00% interest in MCB Life on August 8, 2007. This investment is accounted for as an investment in an associate by virtue of the Bancassurance Alliance Agreement which provides the Parent Company to be represented in MCB Life's BOD and, thus, exercise significant influence over the latter.

The BSP requires the Parent Company to maintain a minimum of 5.00% ownership over MCB Life in order for MCB Life to be allowed to continue distributing its insurance products through the Parent Company's branches.

On September 12, 2014, the BSP approved the request of the Parent Company to raise its capital investment in MCB Life from 5.00% to 40.00% of its authorized capital through purchase of 1.75 million common shares.

Commission income earned by the Parent Company from its bancassurance agreement amounting to ₱383.48 million, ₱337.41 million and ₱277.14 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, is included under 'Miscellaneous income' in the statements of income (Note 20).

11. BANK PREMISES, FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT

The composition of and movements in this account follow:

	Consolidated					
		Furniture,				2010
	Land (Note 22)	Fixtures and Equipment	Ruildings	Improvements	Construction- in-Progress	2016 Total
Cost	(14016-22)	Equipment	Dullulligs	improvements	III-I Togress	lotai
Balance at beginning of year	₱3,347,222	₱6,601,919	₱1,832,834	₱1,338,260	₱90,873	₱13,211,108
Additions	_	809,311	99,911	215,122	11,307	1,135,651
Disposals/transfers*	(1,818)	(247,493)	(39,220)	(70,967)	(15,775)	(375,273)
Balance at end of year	3,345,404	7,163,737	1,893,525	1,482,415	86,405	13,971,486
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization						
Balance at beginning of year	_	5,097,654	895,859	861,406	_	6,854,919
Depreciation and amortization	_	624,690	114,196	103,330	_	842,216
Disposals/transfers*	_	(159,842)	3,241	(67,687)	_	(224,288)
Balance at end of year	_	5,562,502	1,013,296	897,049	_	7,472,847
Allowance for Impairment Losses (Note 15)	_	_				
Balance at beginning of year	_	_	2,070	_	_	2,070
Reclassification	_	_	301	_	_	301
Balance at end of year	_		2,371		_	2,371
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱3,345,404	₱1,601,235	₱877,858	₱585,366	₱86,405	₱6,496,268

^{*}Includes transfers from investment properties amounting to \$\mathbb{P}\$4.69 million.

			Consc	lidated		
		Furniture,				
	Land	Fixtures and		Leasehold	Construction-	2015
	(Note 22)	Equipment	Buildings	Improvements	in-Progress	Total
Cost						
Balance at beginning of year	₱2,882,702	₱5,993,877	₱1,919,398	₱1,165,793	₽ 45,997	₱12,007,767
Additions	494,304	738,969	20,614	90,212	149,883	1,493,982
Disposals/transfers*	(29,784)	(130,927)	(107,178)	82,255	(105,007)	(290,641)
Balance at end of year	3,347,222	6,601,919	1,832,834	1,338,260	90,873	13,211,108
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization						
Balance at beginning of year	_	4,255,780	835,065	663,527	_	5,754,372
Depreciation and amortization	_	619,062	75,345	128,350	_	822,757
Disposals/transfers*	_	222,812	(14,551)	69,529		277,790
Balance at end of year	_	5,097,654	895,859	861,406		6,854,919
Allowance for Impairment Losses (Note 15)						
Balance at beginning of year	_	360	2,383	-	_	2,743
Reclassification	-	(360)	(313)	_	_	(673)
Balance at end of year			2,070			2,070
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱3,347,222	₱1,504,265	₱934,905	₽ 476,854	₱90,873	₱6,354,119

^{*}Includes transfers from investment properties amounting to \$\mathbb{P}\$2.20 million.

	Parent Company					
		Furniture,				
	Land	Fixtures and		Leasehold	Construction-	2016
	(Note 22)	Equipment	Buildings	Improvements	in-Progress	Total
Cost						
Balance at beginning of year	₱2,786,350	₱5,612,477	₱1,027,236	₱999,819	₱88,054	₱10,513,936
Additions	_	675,734	89,359	169,256	7,701	942,050
Disposals/transfers*	(40)	(206,202)	(38,987)	(75,581)	(15,616)	(336,426)
Balance at end of year	2,786,310	6,082,009	1,077,608	1,093,494	80,139	11,119,560
Accumulated Depreciation						
and Amortization						
Balance at beginning of year	-	4,386,057	462,552	668,125	-	5,516,734
Depreciation and amortization	-	482,832	27,819	85,160	-	595,811
Disposals/transfers*		(93,512)	27,120	(70,574)	_	(136,966)
Balance at end of year		4,775,377	517,491	682,711		5,975,579
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱ 2,786,310	₱1,306,632	₱560,117	₱410,783	₱80,141	₱5,143,981

^{*}Includes transfers from investment properties amounting to \$\P\$4.69 million.

	Parent Company					
		Furniture,				
	Land	Fixtures and		Leasehold	Construction-	2015
	(Note 22)	Equipment	Buildings	Improvements	in-Progress	Total
Cost						
Balance at beginning of year	₱2,321,830	₱5,386,709	₱1,111,114	₱909,764	₱45,294	₱9,774,711
Additions	494,304	653,246	17,443	89,898	145,850	1,400,741
Disposals/transfers*	(29,784)	(427,478)	(101,321)	157	(103,090)	(661,516)
Balance at end of year	2,786,350	5,612,477	1,027,236	999,819	88,054	10,513,936
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization						
Balance at beginning of year	_	3,987,316	446,545	592,651	_	5,026,512
Depreciation and amortization	=	479,408	30,090	70,563	_	580,061
Disposals/transfers*		(80,667)	(14,083)	4,911		(89,839)
Balance at end of year		4,386,057	462,552	668,125		5,516,734
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱2,786,350	₱1,226,420	₱564,684	₱331,694	₱88,054	₽ 4,997,202

^{*}Includes transfers from investment properties amounting to \$\mathbb{P}\$2.20 million.

The Group adopted the deemed cost model as of January 1, 2004 and considered the carrying value of the land determined under its previous accounting method (revaluation method) as the deemed cost of the asset as of January 1, 2005. Accordingly, revaluation increment amounting to ₱1.28 billion was closed to surplus (Note 22) in 2011.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the gross carrying amount of fully depreciated furniture, fixtures and equipment still in use amounted to P2.89 billion and P2.36 billion, respectively, for the Group and P2.31 billion and P1.99 billion, respectively, for the Parent Company.

Gain on sale of furniture, fixtures and equipment amounting to \$\mathbb{P}2.97\$ million, \$\mathbb{P}0.89\$ million and \$\mathbb{P}1.52\$ million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, for the Group and \$\mathbb{P}2.17\$ million, \$\mathbb{P}0.50\$ million and \$\mathbb{P}1.49\$ million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, for the Parent Company are included in the statements of income under 'Miscellaneous income' account (Note 20).

In 2014, depreciation and amortization amounting to ₱803.71 million and ₱547.31million for the Group and Parent Company, respectively, are included in the statements of income under 'Depreciation and amortization' account.

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The composition of and movements in this account follow:

	Consolidated					
		Buildings and	2016			
	Land	Improvements	Total			
Cost						
Balance at beginning of year	₱4,810,128	₱2,588,845	₱7,398,973			
Additions	363,175	421,240	784,415			
Disposals/write-off/transfers*	(443,227)	(221,688)	(664,915)			
Balance at end of year	4,730,076	2,788,397	7,518,473			
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization						
Balance at beginning of year	-	713,023	713,023			
Depreciation and amortization	-	173,007	173,007			
Disposals/write-off/transfers*	-	(130,267)	(130,267)			
Balance at end of year	-	755,763	755,763			
Allowance for Impairment Losses (Note 15)						
Balance at beginning of year	1,023,837	263,974	1,287,811			
Provisions during the year	-	(797)	(797)			
Disposals/write-off/reclassification*	4,176	121,781	125,957			
Balance at end of year	1,028,013	384,958	1,412,971			
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱3,702,063	₱ 1,647,676	₱5,349,739			

^{*}Includes transfers to bank premises amounting to ₱4.69 million.

	Consolidated				
		Buildings and	2015		
	Land	Improvements	Total		
Cost					
Balance at beginning of year	₱5,077,262	₱2,367,671	₱7,444,933		
Additions due to business combination (Note 10)	=	=	_		
Additions	588,667	371,665	960,332		
Disposals/write-off/transfers*	(855,801)	(150,491)	(1,006,292)		
Balance at end of year	4,810,128	2,588,845	7,398,973		
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization					
Balance at beginning of year	-	652,099	652,099		
Depreciation and amortization	-	142,277	142,277		
Disposals/write-off/transfers*	-	(81,353)	(81,353)		
Balance at end of year	-	713,023	713,023		
Allowance for Impairment Losses (Note 15)					
Balance at beginning of year	1,092,234	251,070	1,343,304		
Provisions during the year	_	6,633	6,633		
Disposals/write-off/reclassification*	(68,397)	6,271	(62,126)		
Balance at end of year	1,023,837	263,974	1,287,811		
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱3,786,291	₱1,611,848	₱5,398,139		

^{*}Includes transfers to bank premises amounting to \$\mathbb{P}\$2.20 million.

	Parent Company		
		Buildings and	2016
	Land	Improvements	Total
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	₱ 2,176,474	₱1,520,017	₱3,696,491
Additions	164,833	132,011	296,844
Disposals/write-off/transfers*	(322,242)	(140,679)	(462,921)
Balance at end of year	2,019,065	1,511,349	3,530,414
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization			
Balance at beginning of year	_	590,211	590,211
Depreciation and amortization	-	98,915	98,915
Disposals/write-off/transfers*	-	(126,006)	(126,006)
Balance at end of year	_	563,120	563,120
Allowance for Impairment Losses (Note 15)			
Balance at beginning of year	1,004,729	201,689	1,206,418
Reclassification	_	· <u>-</u>	_
Balance at end of year	1,004,729	201,689	1,206,418
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱1,014,336	₱746,540	₱1,760,876
		Parent Company	
	Land	Buildings and Improvements	2015 Total
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	₱2,321,888	₱1,382,401	₱3,704,289
Additions	134,311	123,540	257,851
Disposals/write-off/transfers*	(279,725)	14,076	(265,649)
Balance at end of year	2,176,474	1,520,017	3,696,491
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization			
Balance at beginning of year	_	588,689	588,689
Depreciation and amortization	_	81,847	81,847
Disposals/write-off/transfers*	_	(80,325)	(80,325)
Balance at end of year	-	590,211	590,211
Allowance for Impairment Losses (Note 15)			
Balance at beginning of year	1,011,848	202,389	1,214,237
Reclassification	(7,119)	(700)	(7,819)
Balance at end of year	1,004,729	201,689	1,206,418
Net Book Value at End of Year	₱1,171,745	₱728,117	₱1,899,862
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

^{*}Includes transfers to bank premises amounting to ₱2.20 million.

The Group's investment properties consist entirely of real estate properties acquired in settlement of loans and receivables. The difference between the fair value of the investment property upon foreclosure and the carrying value of the loan is recognized under 'Gain on asset foreclosure and dacion transactions' in the statements of income.

In 2014, depreciation and amortization amounting to ₱118.05 million and ₱83.26 million for the Group and Parent Company, respectively, are included in the statements of income under 'Depreciation and amortization' account.

Details of rental income earned and direct operating expenses incurred on investment properties follow:

	Consolidated			
	2016	2015	2014	
Rent income on investment properties	₱20,190	₱31,100	₱29,167	
Direct operating expenses on investment properties generating rent income	4,767	2,392	21,801	
Direct operating expenses on investment properties not generating rent income	67,619	52,429	61,121	
	Pa	rent Company		
	2016	2015	2014	
Rent income on investment properties	₱39,734	₱7,020	₱5,903	
Direct operating expenses on investment properties generating rent income	886	1,069	4,174	
Direct operating expenses on investment properties not generating rent income	44,089	35,270	43,010	

Rent income earned from leasing out investment properties is included under 'Miscellaneous income' in the statements of income (Note 20).

On August 26, 2011, the Parent Company was registered as an Economic Zone Information Technology (IT) Facilities Enterprise with the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) to operate and maintain a proposed 17-storey building located inside the CBP-IT Park in Barangays Mabolo, Luz, Hipodromo, Carreta, and Kamputhaw, Cebu City, for lease to PEZA-registered IT enterprises, and to be known as Chinabank Corporate Center. This registration is under PEZA Registration Certificate No. 11-03-F.

Under this registration, the Parent Company is entitled to five percent (5.00%) final tax on gross income earned from locator IT enterprises and related operations in accordance with existing PEZA rules. The Parent Company shall also be exempted from the payment of all national and local taxes in relation to this registered activity.

13. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

<u>Goodwill</u>

Goodwill represents the excess of the acquisition costs over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of companies acquired by the Group.

The Group attributed the goodwill arising from its acquisition of CBSI and PDB to factors such as increase in geographical presence and customer base due to the branches acquired. None of the goodwill recognized is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes. CBSI as surviving entity from the merger with PDB, is the identified CGU for this goodwill. The Parent Company's Retail Banking Business (RBB) has been identified as the CGU for impairment testing of the goodwill from its acquisition of CBSI.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, amount of goodwill per CGU follows:

	Consolidated	Parent Company
Retail Banking Business (RBB)	₱222,841	₱222,841
CBSI	616,907	_
Total	₱839,748	₱222,841

The recoverable amount of the CGUs have been determined based on a value-in-use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a five-year period, which do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset base of the CGU being tested. The significant assumptions used in computing for the recoverable values of the CGUs follow:

	RBB	CBSI
Growth rates		
Loans	9.30%	18.50%
Deposits	12.20%	18.00%
Discount rate	8.70%	8.70%
Terminal value growth rate	1.00%	1.00%

The calculation of the value-in-use of the CGU is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Discount rates
- · Steady growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period

With regard to the assessment of value-in-use of the CGU, management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the goodwill to materially exceed its recoverable amount as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Branch Licenses

Branch licenses of the Group arose from the acquisitions of CBSI, Unity Bank, and PDB. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, details of branch licenses in the Group's and Parent Company's financial statements follow:

	Consolidated	Parent Company
Branch license from CBSI acquisition	₱477,600	₱455,000
Branch license from Unity Bank acquisition	347,400	-
Branch license from PDB acquisition (Note 10)	2,839,500	
Total	₱3,664,500	₱455,000

The individual branches have been identified as the CGU for impairment testing of the branch licenses. The recoverable amounts of the CGUs for impairment testing of the branch licenses have been determined based on the fair value less cost to sell calculations.

Capitalized software costs

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the capitalized software costs of the Group amounted to ₱549.16 million and ₱322.19 million, respectively. Related accumulated amortization amounted to ₱123.94 million and ₱14.38 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Additions for the year 2016 and 2015 amounted to ₱226.97 million and ₱322.19 million, respectively. Amortization expense for the year 2016 and 2015 amounted to ₱109.56 million and ₱14.38 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the capitalized software costs of the Parent Company amounted to P445.45 million and P322.19 million, respectively. Related accumulated amortization amounted to P94.86 million and P14.38 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Additions for the year 2016 and 2015 amounted to P123.26 million and P322.19 million, respectively. Amortization expense for the year 2016 and 2015 amounted to P80.48 million and P14.38 million, respectively.

14. OTHER ASSETS

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company		
	2016	2015	2016	2015	
Financial assets					
Accounts receivable	₱4,153,356	₱3,197,971	₱3,120,990	₱2,706,935	
SCR	953,734	1,022,116	254,485	283,282	
RCOCI	107,193	122,019	92,651	122,019	
Others	437,919	635,155	136,374	207,631	
	5,652,202	4,977,261	3,604,500	3,319,867	
Nonfinancial assets					
Net plan assets (Note 23)	754,754	785,818	754,754	785,818	
Prepaid expenses	155,016	264,745	146,036	130,925	
Creditable withholding taxes	266,599	188,574	211,159	49,983	
Security deposit	194,043	142,345	175,224	115,025	
Documentary stamps	244,272	129,067	164,057	127,195	
Sundry debits	84,824	51,113	62,736	46,720	
Miscellaneous	263,371	180,055	_	_	
	1,962,879	1,741,717	1,513,966	1,255,666	
	7,615,081	6,718,978	5,118,466	4,575,533	
Allowance for impairment and credit losses (Note 15)	(718,434)	(741,589)	(614,366)	(626,103)	
	₱6,896,647	₱5,977,389	₱4,504,100	₱3,949,430	

Accounts receivable

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, about 41.92% and 54.45%, respectively, of the Group's accounts receivable represents final withholding taxes (FWT) imposed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) and withheld by the Bureau of Treasury (BTr) from the proceeds collected by the Group upon maturity of the Poverty Eradication and Alleviation Certificates (PEACe) bonds on October 18, 2011.

On October 17, 2011, the Parent Company together with seven other banks filed a joint petition against the BIR's decision to impose 20.00% FWT on PEACe bonds. The Supreme Court (SC) issued a temporary restraining order in favor of these banks on the same day and ordered these banks to place in escrow an amount equivalent to the disputed withholding tax until final decision is rendered. However, the BTr withheld the 20.00% FWT from the proceeds of the PEACe bonds and held it in an escrow account with the Land Bank of the Philippines.

On January 13, 2015, the SC ordered the BTr to release to the investor banks the amount corresponding to the 20% final withholding tax. On March 13, 2015, the BIR filed a motion for reconsideration and clarification. Pursuant to a resolution dated April 21, 2015 by the SC, the banks filed a consolidated comment on the motions filed by the respondents.

In an en banc ruling received on October 5, 2016, the SC upheld its October 2011 decision ordering the BTr to return the P4.97 billion to the petitioners and for the BTr to pay legal interest for failure to comply with the SC's earlier ruling in favor of the holders of the said bonds. In late October 2016, the Government filed a motion for partial reconsideration with regard to the October 2016 ruling.

In an en banc ruling received on January 17, 2017, the SC denied the motion for partial reconsideration. No further pleadings or motions shall be entertained by the SC.

Accounts receivable also includes non-interest bearing advances to officers and employees, with terms ranging from 1 to 30 days and receivables of the Parent Company from automated teller machine (ATM) transactions of clients of other banks that transacted through any of the Parent Company's ATM terminals.

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous consists mainly of unissued stationery and supplies, inter-office float items, and deposits for various services.

The following tables present the reconciliation of the movement of the allowance for impairment and credit losses on other assets:

		Consoli	dated		
	Accounts			2016	
	Receivable	SCR	Miscellaneous	Total	
Balance at beginning of year	₱521,705	₱54,787	₱165,097	₱741,589	
Provisions (recoveries) during the year (Note 15)	49,453	75	36,027	85,555	
Transfers/others (Note 9)	(134,407)	5,788	19,909	(108,710)	
Balance at end of year	₱436,751	₱60,650	₱221,033	₱718,434	
		Consoli	dated		
	Accounts			2015	
	Receivable	SCR	Miscellaneous	Total	
Balance at beginning of year	₱513,416	₱34,224	₱158,542	₱706,182	
Provisions during the year (Note 15)	16,384	19,703	3,813	39,900	
Transfers/others (Note 9)	(8,095)	860	2,742	(4,493)	
Balance at end of year	₱521,705	₱54,787	₱165,097	₱741,589	
		Parent Co	Parent Company		
	Accounts			2016	
	Receivable	SCR	Miscellaneous	Total	
Balance at beginning of year	₱444,444	₱25,809	₱155,850	₱626,103	
Provisions (recoveries) during the year (Note 15)	24,986	_	79	25,065	
Transfers/others (Note 9)	(72,838)	4,527	31,509	(36,802)	
Balance at end of year	₱396,592	₱30,336	₱187,438	₱614,366	
	Parent Company				
	Accounts			2015	
	Receivable	SCR	Miscellaneous	Total	
Balance at beginning of year	₱459,950	₱25,809	₱155,899	₱641,658	
Provisions (recoveries) during the year (Note 15)	(434)	-	76	(358)	
Transfers/others (Note 9)	(15,072)	_	(125)	(15,197)	
Balance at end of year	₱444,444	₱25,809	₱155,850	₱626,103	

15. ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT AND CREDIT LOSSES

Changes in the allowance for impairment and credit losses are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent Company		
	2016	2015	2016	2015	
Balances at beginning of year					
Loans and receivables	₱6,994,670	₱6,734,550	₱6,151,786	₱6,225,088	
Investment properties	1,287,811	1,343,304	1,206,418	1,214,237	
Accrued interest receivable	69,331	79,077	68,342	78,532	
AFS financial assets	38,742	38,742	6,323	6,323	
Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment	2,070	2,743	-	_	
Other assets	741,589	706,182	626,103	641,658	
	9,134,213	8,904,598	8,058,972	8,165,838	
Provisions charged to operations	850,546	966,574	521,475	487,485	
Accounts charged off and others	(977,248)	(736,959)	(912,296)	(594,351)	
	(126,702)	229,615	(390,821)	(106,866)	
Balances at end of year					
Loans and receivables (Note 9)	6,654,995	6,994,670	5,709,025	6,151,786	
Investment properties (Note 12)	1,412,971	1,287,811	1,206,418	1,206,418	
Accrued interest receivable	179,339	69,331	62,019	68,342	
AFS financial assets (Note 8)	38,742	38,742	6,323	6,323	
Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and					
equipment (Note 11)	2,371	2,070	-	-	
Other assets (Note 14)	718,434	741,589	614,366	626,103	
	₱9,006,852	₱9,134,213	₱7,598,151	₱8,058,972	

At the current level of allowance for impairment and credit losses, management believes that the Group has sufficient allowance to cover any losses that may be incurred from the non-collection or non-realization of its loans and receivables and other risk assets.

The separate valuation allowance of acquired loans and receivables from PDB amounting to ₱1.59 billion was not recognized by the Group on the effectivity date of acquisition as these receivables were measured at fair value at acquisition date. Any uncertainties about future cash flows of these receivables were included in their fair value measurement. Also, the separate valuation allowance of acquired investment properties from PDB amounting to ₱199.15 million was not recognized by the Group on the effectivity date of acquisition as these properties were measured at fair value on acquisition date.

A reconciliation of the allowance for credit losses on loans and receivables from customers, AFS financial assets and accrued interest receivable follows:

		Consolidated					
		2016					
		AFS Financial Loans and Receivables Assets					
	Corporate and Commercial Lending	Consumer Lending	Trade-related Lending	Others	Total	Unquoted Equity Securities	Accrued Interest Receivable
Balance at beginning of year	₱5,289,222	₱1,313,023	₱390,326	₽ 2,099	₱6,994,670	₱38,742	₱69,331
Provisions (recoveries) during the year	311,242	410,941	(258)	689	722,614	-	43,174
Transfers/others	(1,007,077)	(92,504)	(112,445)	149,737	(1,062,289)	(4,464)	66,834
Balance at end of year	₱4,593,387	₱1,631,460	₱277,623	₱152,525	₱6,654,995	₱34,298	₱179,339
Individual impairment	₱1,462,699	₱729,796	₱ 145,476	₱ 151,836	₱2,489,807	₱38,302	₱179,339
Collective impairment	3,130,688	901,664	132,147	689	4,165,188	-	-
	₱4,593,387	₱1,631,460	₱277,623	₱152,525	₱6,654,995	₱38,298	₱179,339

		Consolidated					
				2015			
		AFS Financial Loans and Receivables Assets					
	Corporate and Commercial Lending	Consumer Lending	Trade-related Lending	Others	Total	Unquoted Equity Securities	Accrued Interest Receivable
Balance at beginning of year	₱5,066,065	₱959,999	₽ 708,387	₱99	₱6,734,550	₽ 38,742	₱79,077
Provisions (recoveries) during the year	318,146	593,478	6,874	2,085	920,583	59	(601)
Transfers/others	(94,989)	(240,454)	(324,935)	(85)	(660,463)	(59)	(9,145)
Balance at end of year	₱5,289,222	₱1,313,023	₱390,326	₽ 2,099	₱6,994,670	₱38,742	₱69,331
Individual impairment	₱2,082,499	₱837,178	₱261,589	₱14	₱3,181,280	₱38,742	₱69,331
Collective impairment	3,206,723	475,845	128,737	2,085	3,813,390	_	_
	₱5,289,222	₱1,313,023	₱390,326	₽ 2,099	₱6,994,670	₱ 38,742	₱69,331

			Pa	rent Company			
				2016			
	AFS Financial Loans and Receivables Assets						
	Corporate and Commercial Lending	Commercial Consumer Trade-related	Others	Total	Unquoted Equity Securities	Accrued Interest Receivable	
Balance at beginning of year	₱5,053,830	₱707,616	₱390,327	₽ 14	₱6,151,786	₱6,323	₱68,342
Provisions (recoveries) during the year	266,007	230,000	(258)	689	496,437	-	(27)
Transfers/others	(938,711)	123,749	(124,222)	(14)	(939,198)	-	(6,296)
Balance at end of year	₱4,381,126	₱1,061,364	₱265,846	₱689	₱5,709,025	₱ 6,323	₱62,019
Individual impairment	₱1,292,911	₱729,796	₱ 137,109	P-	₱2,159,816	₱6,323	₱62,019
Collective impairment	3,088,214	331,569	128,737	689	3,549,209	-	-
	₱4,381,126	₱1,061,364	₱265,846	₱689	₱5,709,025	₱ 6,323	₱62,019

		Parent Company 2015								
		AFS Financial Loans and Receivables Assets								
	Corporate and Commercial Consumer Trade-related Lending Lending Others Total Securities						Accrued Interest Receivable			
Balance at beginning of year	₱4,842,834	₱673,853	₱708,387	₽14	₱6,225,088	₱6,323	₽ 78,532			
Provisions (recoveries) during the year	282,013	200,000	6,874	_	488,887	_	(1,044)			
Transfers/others	(71,017)	(166,237)	(324,935)	_	(562,189)	_	(9,146)			
Balance at end of year	₱5,053,830	₱707,616	₱390,326	₱14	₱6,151,786	₱6,323	₱68,342			
Individual impairment	₱ 1,856,131	₱ 440,394	₱261,589	₱14	₱2,558,128	₱6,323	₱68,342			
Collective impairment	3,197,699	267,222	128,737	_	3,593,658	_				
	₱5,053,830	₱707,616	₱390,326	₱14	₱6,151,786	₱6,323	₱68,342			

16. DEPOSIT LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, 39.42% and 40.66% respectively, of the total deposit liabilities of the Group are subject to periodic interest repricing. The remaining deposit liabilities bear annual fixed interest rates ranging from 0.13% to 3.25% in 2016, 0.13% to 2.75% in 2015 and 2014.

Interest Expense on Deposit Liabilities

This account consists of:

		Consolidated		Parent Company				
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014		
Demand	₱197,595	₱165,228	₱147,535	₱143,917	₱122,277	₱109,131		
Savings	2,635,565	1,823,468	1,810,273	2,383,021	1,570,706	1,638,312		
Time	1,998,395	2,019,592	2,058,910	1,102,189	1,188,183	1,157,255		
	₱4,831,555	₱4,008,288	₱4,016,718	₱3,629,127	₱2,881,166	₱2,904,698		

BSP Circular No. 830 requires reserves against deposit liabilities. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, due from BSP amounting to P78.78 billion and P61.43 billion, respectively, were set aside as reserves for deposit liabilities per latest report submitted by the Parent Company to the BSP. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Parent Company is in compliance with such regulation.

On August 3, 2016, the BOD of the Parent Company approved the issuance of Long Term Negotiable Certificates of Deposits (LTNCD) of up to 20.00 billion in tranches of 5.00 billion to 10.00 billion each and with tenors ranging from 5 to 7 years to support the Group's strategic initiatives and business growth. October 27, 2016, the Monetary Board of the BSP approved the LTNCD issuances. On November 18, 2016, the Parent Company issued at par LTNCDs with aggregate principal amount of \$\mathbb{P}\$9.58 billion due May 18, 2022. The LTNCDs are included under the 'Time deposit liabilities' account. The LTNCDs bear a fixed coupon rate of 3.25% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears.

17. BILLS PAYABLE

Bills Payable

The Group's and the Parent Company's bills payable consist of:

	Consoli	dated	Parent Co	mpany
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Interbank loans payable	₱16,954,998	₱18,422,442	₱16,954,998	₱18,422,442
Government lending programs	_	662,738	_	208
	₱16,954,998	₱19,085,180	₱16,954,998	₱18,422,650

Interbank loans payable

Interbank loans payable consists of short-term dollar-denominated borrowings of the Group and the Parent Company with annual interest ranging from 1.25% to 1.68% in 2016 and 2015.

As of December 31, 2016, the carrying amount of foreign currency-denominated HTM and AFS financial assets pledged by the Parent Company as collateral for its interbank borrowings amounted to ₱8.96 billion and ₱0.53 billion, respectively. The fair value of HTM financial assets pledged as collateral amounted to ₱8.41 billion as of December 31, 2016 (Note 8).

As of December 31, 2015, the carrying amount of foreign currency-denominated HTM and AFS financial assets pledged by the Parent Company as collateral for its interbank borrowings amounted to \$\mathbb{P}\$8.09 billion and \$\mathbb{P}\$4.72 billion, respectively. The fair value of HTM financial assets pledged as collateral amounted to \$\mathbb{P}\$8.66 billion as of December 31, 2015 (Note 8).

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, margin deposits amounting to ₱74.68 million and ₱561.21million, respectively, are deposited with various counterparties to meet the collateral requirements for its interbank bills payable.

Interbank loans payable includes a US\$158.00 million unsecured, three-year term loan facility from regional and international banks. The facility carries an interest margin of 1.40% per annum over 3-month LIBOR. The term of the loan provides for a financial covenant such that the Parent Company shall ensure that its minimum capital adequacy ratio (CAR) will, at all times, be equal to or greater of (a) the percentage prescribed by BSP from time to time and (b) 10.00%. Otherwise, the loan shall become immediately due and payable. The borrowing was measured initially at fair value and was subsequently carried at amortized cost. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the carrying value of the loan amounted to \$\mathbb{P}7.81\$ billion respectively.

Government lending programs

As of December 31, 2015, this account consists of:

Counterparty	Average term	Rates	Consolidated	Parent Company
Land Bank of the Philippines	5 -10 years	3.50% to 8.66%	₱460,768	₱208
Social Security Services	6 years	2.50% to 5.25%	178,056	
Small Business Guaranty and Finance Corporation	4 years	5.00% to 6.50%	23,914	
			₱662,738	₽ 208

Loans and receivables of the Group and the Parent Company amounting to P760.38 million and P0.21 million as of December 31, 2015, respectively, are pledged as collateral for the rediscounting facilities (Note 9). Loans and receivables pledged as collateral shall be released by the rediscounting institution once the rediscounted loan has been fully paid upon maturity. In case a particular loan account pledged as collateral is paid in full by the borrower before it matures, the equivalent discount value shall be paid by the Group to the rediscounting institution before the pledged collateral can be released.

18. ACCRUED INTEREST AND OTHER EXPENSES

This account consists of:

	Consolida	ated	Parent Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Accrued payable for employee benefits	₱789,691	₱725,273	₱786,014	₱724,134
Accrued interest payable	552,881	384,114	464,741	293,213
Accrued lease payable	121,139	111,078	119,950	107,237
Accrued taxes and other licenses	87,156	77,658	77,837	74,188
Accrued other expenses payable	317,323	286,151	112,809	62,223
	₱1,868,190	₱1,584,274	₱1,561,351	₱1,260,995

19. OTHER LIABILITIES

This account consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Con	npany
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable	₱2,801,269	₱2,107,169	₱1,731,365	₱1,261,933
Acceptances payable	1,172,158	997,418	1,172,158	997,418
Due to PDIC	428,308	345,805	428,308	345,805
Other credits-dormant	318,701	218,635	304,036	214,220
Due to the Treasurer of the Philippines	28,131	95,838	23,716	95,838
Margin deposits	1,702	3,356	1,702	3,356
Miscellaneous	488,139	636,121	428,532	419,288
	5,238,408	4,404,342	4,089,817	3,337,858
Nonfinancial liabilities				
Withholding taxes payable	150,814	137,523	115,928	107,906
Retirement liabilities (Note 23)	144,686	164,256	_	_
	295,500	301,779	115,928	107,906
	₱5,533,908	₱4,706,121	₱4,205,745	₱3,445,764

Accounts payable includes payables to suppliers and service providers, and loan payments and other charges received from customers in advance.

Miscellaneous mainly includes sundry credits, inter-office float items, and dormant deposit accounts.

20. OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

<u>Service Charges, Fees and Commissions</u> Details of this account are as follows:

	Consolidated			P	arent Company	1
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Service and collection charges						
Deposits	₱ 597,294	₱628,191	₱659,597	₱535,397	₱572,448	₱610,332
Loans	214,237	170,070	97,683	40,301	34,785	30,743
Remittances	302,184	248,615	132,939	302,184	248,615	132,939
Others	114,791	169,744	176,556	93,452	90,019	70,257
Fees and commissions	894,963	617,698	495,032	348,114	510,273	376,378
	₱2,123,469	₱1,834,318	₱1,561,807	₱ 1,319,448	₱1,456,140	₱1,220,649

<u>Trading and Securities Gain - Net</u> This account consists of:

_	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Financial assets at FVPL:						
Held-for-trading (Note 8)	(₱135,709)	(₱50,330)	₱28,505	(₱138,286)	(₱48,087)	(₱45,421)
Financial assets designated at FVPL (Note 8)	111,615	(120,134)	(40,401)	111,615	(120,134)	(40,401)
Derivative assets (Note 24)	23,510	(1,425)	3,065	23,510	(1,425)	3,065
AFS financial assets	918,673	638,723	544,094	856,03 1	629,642	541,653
	₱918,089	₱466.834	₱535,263	₱852,870	₱459.996	₱458.896

<u>Miscellaneous Income</u> Details of this account are as follows:

_	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Bancassurance (Note 10)	₱383,483	₱337,521	₱277,138	₱383,483	₱337,407	₱277,138
Dividends (Note 8)	193,229	263,330	311,073	193,229	255,407	311,073
Rental on bank premises	91,591	51,731	56,183	67,134	39,516	28,642
Fund transfer fees	50,658	56,621	48,792	50,658	56,621	48,792
Rental safety deposit boxes	24,627	23,139	20,017	24,269	22,768	19,385
Recovery of charged off assets	18,734	15,620	93,797	10,523	7,943	79,256
Miscellaneous income (Notes 10, 11 and 12)	116,123	218,893	781,064	70,801	172,291	626,940
	₱878,445	₱966,855	₱1,588,064	₱800,097	₱891,953	₱1,391,226

<u>Miscellaneous Expenses</u> Details of this account are as follows:

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Service charges	₱225,889	₱181,216	₱86,067	₱225,889	₱181,216	₱86,067
Information technology	108,458	371,949	326,718	227,627	280,973	236,261
Litigations	117,363	100,947	149,996	43,261	26,486	61,452
Freight	34,331	25,534	18,405	27,354	21,338	13,970
Membership fees and dues	29,329	17,012	19,228	28,135	14,861	17,698
Clearing and processing fee	27,379	14,337	23,143	24,525	11,591	16,784
Broker's fee	12,403	22,970	52,215	12,403	22,970	25,959
Miscellaneous expense	518,834	267,969	346,027	352,295	241,307	267,122
	₱1,073,986	₱1,001,934	₱1,021,799	₱941,489	₱800,742	₱725,313

21. MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following tables present both the Group's and Parent Company's assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 analyzed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled within one year and beyond one year from the respective reporting date:

	Consolidated							
_		2016			2015			
	Within Twelve Months	Over Twelve Months	Total	Within Twelve Months	Over Twelve Months	Total		
Financial assets								
Cash and other cash items	₱12,010,543	₽-	₱12,010,543	₱11,377,101	₱_	₱11,377,101		
Due from BSP	91,964,495	_	91,964,495	86,318,501	_	86,318,501		
Due from other banks	11,332,236	_	11,332,236	21,243,492	_	21,243,492		
Interbank loans receivables	3,451,543	_	3,451,543	_	_	-		
Financial assets at FVPL	7,703,899	_	7,703,899	6,244,593	_	6,244,593		
AFS financial assets - gross	11,849,322	22,063,143	33,912,465	1,370,480	47,497,495	48,867,975		
HTM financial assets	2,112,503	55,292,297	57,404,800	8,596,143	7,540,004	16,136,147		
Loans and receivables - gross	150,962,924	242,775,212	393,738,136	155,520,631	161,514,151	317,034,782		
Accrued interest receivable - gross	3,193,868	_	3,193,868	2,691,068	_	2,691,068		
Other assets - gross	4,698,468	953,734	5,652,202	3,955,145	1,022,116	4,977,261		
<u></u>	299,279,801	321,084,386	620,364,187	297,317,154	217,573,766	514,890,920		
Nonfinancial assets								
Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment - net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	-	6,498,639	6,498,639	_	6,356,189	6,356,189		
Investment properties - net of accumulated depreciation	_	6,762,710	6,762,710	_	6,685,950	6,685,950		
Deferred tax assets	_	1,666,267	1,666,267	_	1,381,280	1,381,280		
Investments in associates	_	278,752	278,752	_	371,399	371,399		
Intangible assets	_	4,089,715	4,089,715	_	3,972,308	3,972,308		
Goodwill	_	839,748	839,748	_	839,748	839,748		
Other assets - gross	944,754	1,015,932	1,960,686	775,844	965,873	1,741,717		
Striot decete greek	944,754	21,151,763	22,096,517	775,844	20,572,747	21,348,591		
Allowance for impairment and credit lo		, , , , , ,	(9,006,852)	-,-	-,- ,	(9,134,213		
Unearned discounts (Note 9)			(255,841)			(278,335		
cribarrios alobearite (riete e)		_	(9,262,693)		_	(9,412,548		
		_	₱633,198,011		_	₱526,826,963		
Financial liabilities		=	, ,		=	, ,		
Deposit liabilities	₱513,517,732	₱28,065,286	₱541,583,018	₱412,650,027	₱26,615,659	₱439,265,686		
Bills payable	16,954,998	_	16,954,998	11,062,703	8,022,477	19,085,180		
Manager's checks	2,029,778	_	2,029,778	1,456,498	_	1,456,498		
Accrued interest and other expenses*	870,204	_	870,204	670,265	_	670,265		
Derivative liabilities	243,198	_	243,198	66,373	_	66,373		
Other liabilities	5,238,408	_	5,238,408	4,404,342	_	4,404,342		
	538,854,318	28,065,286	566,919,604	430,310,208	34,638,136	464,948,344		
Nonfinancial liabilities	-		-	•	·	•		
Accrued interest and other expenses	87,156	910,830	997,986	802,931	111,078	914,009		
Deferred tax liabilities	_	1,161,414	1,161,414	_	1,116,147	1,116,147		
Income tax payable	437,303	-	437,303	375,780	-	375,780		
Other liabilities	150,814	144,686	295,500	137,523	164,256	301,779		
	₱539,529,591	₱30,282,216	₱569,811,807	₱431,626,442	₱36,029,617	₱467,656,059		

^{*}Accrued interest and other expenses include accrued interest payable and accrued other expenses payable (Note 18).

	Parent Company							
_		2016			2015			
	Within Twelve Months	Over Twelve Months	Total	Within Twelve Months	Over Twelve Months	Total		
Financial assets								
Cash and other cash items	₱10,580,748	₽-	₱10,580,748	₱10,052,891	₽_	₱10,052,891		
Due from BSP	85,307,128	_	85,307,128	77,003,616	_	77,003,616		
Due from other banks	9,689,165	-	9,689,165	19,200,544	_	19,200,544		
Interbank loans receivables/SPURA	2,958,465	_	2,958,465	_	_	_		
Financial assets at FVPL	7,232,882	_	7,232,882	5,465,417	_	5,465,417		
AFS financial assets - gross	11,159,904	20,000,169	31,160,073	1,205,447	45,635,075	46,840,522		
HTM financial assets	2,087,861	51,981,160	54,069,021	8,515,233	5,430,412	13,945,645		
Loans and receivables - gross	131,527,458	203,449,468	334,976,926	134,470,413	131,495,001	265,965,414		
Accrued interest receivable - gross	2,728,373	_	2,728,373	2,269,589	_	2,269,589		
Other assets - gross	3,350,015	254,485	3,604,500	3,036,585	283,282	3,319,867		
	266,621,999	275,685,282	542,307,281	261,219,735	182,843,770	444,063,505		
Nonfinancial assets								
Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment - net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	-	5,143,981	5,143,981	-	4,997,202	4,997,202		
Investment properties - net of accumulated depreciation	-	2,967,294	2,967,294	-	3,106,280	3,106,280		
Deferred tax assets	_	1,508,150	1,508,150	_	1,369,147	1,369,147		
Investments in subsidiaries	_	12,169,037	12,169,037	_	9,164,601	9,164,601		
Investment in associates	_	276,559	276,559	_	371,399	371,399		
Intangible assets	_	805,582	805,582	_	762,808	762,808		
Goodwill	_	222,841	222,841	_	222,841	222,841		
Other assets - gross	759,212	754,754	1,513,966	469,848	785,818	1,255,666		
	759,212	23,848,198	24,607,410	469,848	20,780,096	21,249,944		
Allowances for impairment and credit le	osses (Note 15)		(7,598,152)			(8,058,972)		
Unearned discounts (Note 9)			(198,042)			(168,620)		
		_	(7,796,194)		_	(8,227,592)		
			₱559,143,914			₱457,085,857		
Financial liabilities		=			=			
Deposit liabilities	₱455,816,577	₱15,145,414	₱470,961,991	₱368,242,423	₱ 5,360,993	₱373,603,416		
Bills payable	16,954,998	_	16,954,998	11,053,287	7,369,363	18,422,650		
Manager's checks	1,445,585	_	1,445,585	741,479	_	741,479		
Accrued interest and other expenses*	577,550	-	577,550	355,436	-	355,436		
Derivative liabilities	243,198	_	243,198	66,373	_	66,373		
Other liabilities	4,089,817	_	4,089,817	3,337,858	_	3,337,858		
	479,127,725	15,145,414	494,273,139	383,796,856	12,730,356	396,527,212		
Nonfinancial liabilities								
Accrued interest and other expenses	77,836	905,965	983,801	798,322	107,237	905,559		
Income tax payable	354,212	_	354,212	345,312	· —	345,312		
Other liabilities	115,928	_	115,928	107,906	_	107,906		
	₱479,675,701	₱16,051,379	₱495,727,080	₱385,048,396	₱12,837,593	₱397,885,989		

P479,675,701 P16,051,379 P495,727,080 P385,048,396 P12,837,5 *Accrued interest and other expenses include accrued interest payable and accrued other expenses payable (Note 18).

22. EQUITY

The Parent Company's capital stock consists of (amounts in thousands, except for number of shares):

	2016		2015	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Common stock - ₱10.00 par value				
Authorized – shares	2,500,000,000		2,500,000,000	
Issued and outstanding				
Balance at beginning of year	1,853,728,497	₱18,537,285	1,716,414,317	₱17,164,143
Stock dividends*	148,299,339	1,482,993	137,314,180	1,373,142
	2,002,027,836	₱20,020,278	1,853,728,497	₱18,537,285

^{*}The stock dividends declared include fractional shares equivalent to 1,060 shares in 2016 and 1,035 shares in 2015.

The Parent Company shares are listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange.

On March 5, 2014, the BOD authorized the Parent Company to conduct a rights issue, by way of offering common shares to certain eligible shareholders. The BSP approved the stock rights offering on March 18, 2014.

The stock rights offering yielded a subscription of 161,609,878 common shares which were listed at the Philippine Stock Exchange on May 13, 2014. The total proceeds of the stock rights offering amounted to ₱7.93 billion, net of stock issuance cost of ₱67.53 million which was deducted from additional paid in capital.

The additional capital enabled the Parent Company to pursue growth strategies while ensuring that its capital adequacy levels remain above the new Basel III requirements, particularly in light of the acquisition of PDB.

On May 8, 2014, the BOD approved and the stockholders ratified the increase in the Parent Company's authorized capital stock from P20.00 billion to P25.00 billion, or from 2.00 billion to 2.50 billion shares with par value of P10.00 per share. The increase in the Parent Company's authorized capital stock was subsequently approved by the BSP and the SEC on August 7, 2014 and August 29, 2014, respectively.

The summarized information on the Parent company's registration of securities under the Securities Regulation Code follows:

Date of SEC Approval	Authorized Shares*
April 12, 1991	100,000
October 7, 1993	150,000
August 30, 1994	200,000
July 26, 1995	250,000
September 12, 1997	500,000
September 5, 2005	1,000,000
September 14, 2007	1,600,000
September 5, 2008	2,000,000
August 29, 2014	2,500,000

^{*} Restated to show the effects of the ten-for-one stock split in 2012

As reported by the Parent Company's transfer agent, Stock Transfer Service, Inc., the total number of stockholders is 1,959 and 1,980 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Subsequent Events

On January 19, 2017, the BOD of CBCC approved the increase in authorized capital stock of CBCC from ₱500.00 million to ₱2.00 billion to enable CBCC to handle bigger deals. The approval was ratified by the BOD of the Parent Company on February 1, 2017. On the same date, the BOD of the Parent Company approved the capital infusion of ₱500.00 million to be paid within the first quarter of 2017.

On Febuary 22, 2017, the BOD of the Parent Company approved to undertake a stock rights offering through the issuance of new shares from the unissued shares of the Parent Company's authorized capital stock that will generate the aggregate issue of approximately \$\mathbb{P}\$15.00 billion to all eligible stockholders.

Dividends

Details of the Parent Company's cash dividend payments follow:

Date of	Date of	Date of	Stock Dividend	Cash Dividend
Declaration	Record	Payment	Per Share	Per Share
May 05, 2016	May 23, 2016	June 03, 2016	8%	1.00
May 07, 2015	August 12, 2015	September 09, 2015	8%	1.00
May 08, 2014	September 19, 2014	October 15, 2014	8%	1.00
May 02, 2013	July 19, 2013	August 14, 2013	10%	1.20

The computation of surplus available for dividend declaration in accordance with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 11 issued in December 2008 differs to a certain extent from the computation following BSP guidelines.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, surplus includes the amount of P1.28 billion, net of deferred tax liability of P547.40 million, representing transfer of revaluation increment on land which was carried at deemed cost when the Group transitioned to PFRS in 2005 (Note 11). This amount will be available to be declared as dividends upon sale of the underlying land.

In the consolidated financial statements, a portion of the Group's surplus corresponding to the net earnings of the subsidiaries and associates amounting to ₱607.74 million and ₱296.00 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, is not available for dividend declaration. The accumulated equity in net earnings becomes available for dividends upon declaration and receipt of cash dividends from the investees.

Reserves

In compliance with BSP regulations, 10.00% of the Parent Company's profit from trust business is appropriated to surplus reserve. This annual appropriation is required until the surplus reserves for trust business equals 20.00% of the Parent Company's authorized capital stock.

Capital Management

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to ensure that it complies with externally imposed capital requirements and that it maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximize shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Regulatory Qualifying Capital

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

In addition, the risk-based capital ratio of a bank, expressed as a percentage of qualifying capital to risk-weighted assets (RWA), should not be less than 10.00% for both solo basis (head office and branches) and consolidated basis (Parent Company and subsidiaries engaged in financial allied undertakings but excluding insurance companies). Qualifying capital and RWA are computed based on BSP regulations. RWA consists of total assets less cash on hand, due from BSP, loans covered by hold-out on or assignment of deposits, loans or acceptances under letters of credit to the extent covered by margin deposits and other non-risk items determined by the Monetary Board of the BSP.

On August 4, 2006, the BSP, under BSP Circular No. 538, issued the prescribed guidelines implementing the revised risk-based capital adequacy framework for the Philippine banking system to conform to Basel II capital adequacy framework. The BSP guidelines took effect on July 1, 2007. Thereafter, banks were required to compute their CAR using these guidelines.

Standardized credit risk weights were used in the credit assessment of asset exposures. Third party credit assessments were based on ratings by Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch, while PhilRatings were used on peso-denominated exposures to Sovereigns, MDBs, Banks, LGUs, Government Corporations, Corporates.

On January 15, 2013, the BSP issued Circular No. 781, Basel III Implementing Guidelines on Minimum Capital Requirements, which provides the implementing guidelines on the revised risk-based capital adequacy framework particularly on the minimum capital and disclosure requirements for universal banks and commercial banks, as well as their subsidiary banks and quasi-banks, in accordance with the Basel III standards. The circular took effect on January 1, 2014.

The Circular sets out a minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio of 6.00% and Tier 1 capital ratio of 7.50%. It also introduces a capital conservation buffer of 2.50% comprised of CET1 capital. The BSP's existing requirement for Total CAR remains unchanged at 10.00% and this ratio shall be maintained at all times.

Further, existing capital instruments as of December 31, 2010 which do not meet the eligibility criteria for capital instruments under the revised capital framework shall no longer be recognized as capital upon the effectivity of Basel III. Capital instruments issued under BSP Circular Nos. 709 and 716 (the circulars amending the definition of qualifying capital particularly on Hybrid Tier 1 and Lower Tier 2 capitals), starting January 1, 2011 and before the effectivity of BSP Circular No. 781, shall be recognized as qualifying capital until December 31, 2015. In addition to changes in minimum capital requirements, this Circular also requires various regulatory adjustments in the calculation of qualifying capital.

The CAR of the Group and the Parent Company as of December 31, 2016 as reported to the BSP are shown in the table below.

	Consolidated		Parent Comp	any
	2016	2015	2016	2015
		(Amounts in Millio	n Pesos)	
CET 1 Capital	₱58,170	₱54,071	₱57,409	₱54,136
Less: Regulatory Adjustments	7,338	6,678	13,169	11,124
	50,832	47,393	44,240	43,012
Additional Tier 1 Capital	_	-	-	_
Less: Regulatory Adjustments	_	-	_	_
	_	-		_
Net Tier 1 Capital	50,832	47,393	44,240	43,012
Tier 2 Capital	4,076	3,486	3,514	2,955
Less: Regulatory Adjustments	_	-	-	_
Net Tier 2 Capital	4,076	3,486	3,514	2,955
Total Qualifying Capital	₽ 54,909	₱50,879	₱47,754	₱45,967

	Consolidat	ed	Parent Company		
	2016	2015	2016	2015	
		(Amounts in Millio	n Pesos)		
Credit RWA	₱414,381	₱348,149	₱352,651	₱294,883	
Market RWA	4,575	2,770	4,339	2,274	
Operational RWA	30,727	25,906	25,689	22,703	
Total RWA	₱449,683	₱376,825	₱382,679	₱ 319,860	
CET 1 capital ratio	11.30%	12.58%	11.56%	13.45%	
'					
Tier 1 capital ratio	11.30%	12.58%	11.56%	13.45%	
Total capital ratio	12.21%	13.50%	12.48%	14.37%	

On August 14, 2015, the MB of the BSP, in its Resolution No. 1292 approved the request of the Parent Company that PDB's compliance with the minimum capital ratios prescribed under Basel III framework be assessed based on the consolidated capital position of the Parent Company, CBSI and PDB up to one (1) year or upon issuance of the certified true copy of the Articles of Merger and Plan of Merger by the SEC, whichever comes earlier.

The Parent Company has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the period.

The issuance of BSP Circular No. 639 covering the ICAAP in 2009 supplements the BSP's risk-based capital adequacy framework under Circular No. 538. In compliance with this circular, the Parent Company has adopted and developed its ICAAP framework to ensure that appropriate level and quality of capital are maintained by the Group. Under this framework, the assessment of risks extends beyond the Pillar 1 set of credit, market and operational risks and onto other risks deemed material by the Parent Company. The level and structure of capital are assessed and determined in light of the Parent Company's business environment, plans, performance, risks and budget; as well as regulatory edicts. BSP requires submission of an ICAAP document every March 31. The Group has complied with this requirement.

23. RETIREMENT PLAN

The Group has separate funded noncontributory defined benefit retirement plans covering substantially all its officers and regular employees. The retirement plans are administered by the Parent Company's Trust Group which acts as the trustee of the plans. Under these retirement plans, all covered officers and employees are entitled to cash benefits after satisfying certain age and service requirements. The latest actuarial valuation studies of the retirement plans were made as of December 31, 2016.

The Group's annual contribution to the retirement plan consists of a payment covering the current service cost, unfunded actuarial accrued liability and interest on such unfunded actuarial liability.

The amounts of net defined benefit asset in the balance sheets follow:

	Co	Consolidated			
	2016	2015	2016	2015	
Net plan assets (Note 14)	₱754,754	₱785,818	₱754,754	₱785,818	
Retirement liabilities (Note 19)	(144,686)	(164,256)	-		
	₱610,068	₱621,562	₱754,754	₱785,818	

The movements in the defined benefit asset, present value of defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets follow:

Conso	lidated
20	16
	Remeasurements in other comprehensive income

	January 1,	Current	Net benefit cost	Net pension	Benefits	Return on plan assets (excluding amount included	Actuarial changes arising from experience	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial	from changes		Contribution	December 31,
	2016	service cost	Net interest	expense*	paid	in net interest)	adjustments	assumptions	assumptions	gains (losses)	by employer	2016
	(a)	(c)	(d)	(e) = c + d	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)		(j) = g + h + i	(k)	(I) = $a + b + e + f$ + $j + k$
Fair value of plan assets	₱4,472,990	₽-	₱179,522	₱179,522	(P 644,384)	₽ 278,115	₽-	₽-	P-	₽ 278,115	₱ 234,867	₱4,521,109
Present value of defined benefit obligation	3,851,428	302,347	148,206	450,553	(P 644,384)	_	72,293	165,252	15,900	253,444	-	3,911,041
Net defined benefit asset	₽ 621,562	(P 302,347)	₽ 31,316	(P 271,031)	P-	₽ 278,115	(P 72,293)	(₱165,252)	(₱15,900	₽ 24,671	₱ 234,867	₽ 610,068

*Presented under Compensation and fringe benefits in the statements of income.

_		Consolidated									
						2015					
	Remeasurements in oth				omprehensive inco	me					
	_	Net benefit cost		Return on plan assets (excluding amount		Actuarial changes arising from	changes arising	Changes in			
	January 1, 2015	Current service cost	Net interest	Net pension expense*	Benefits paid	included in net interest)	experience adjustments	in financial assumptions	remeasurement gains (losses)	Contribution by employer	December 31, 2015
	(a)	(c)	(d)	(e) = c + d	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j) = g + h + i	(k)	(1) = a + b + e + f + j + k
Fair value of plan assets	₽4,678,994	P-	₱212,682	₱212,682	(P 253,042)	(P 402,428)	P-	P-	(₱402,428)	₱236,784	₱4,472,990
Present value of defined benefit obligation	4,058,096	386,634	139,272	525,906	(253,042)	_	(257,512)	(222,020)	(479,532)	-	3,851,428
Net defined benefit asset	₱620,898	(P 386,634)	₱73,410	(P 313,224)	P-	(P 402,428)	₱257,512	₱222,020	₽77,104	₱236,784	₱621,562

*Presented under Compensation and fringe benefits in the statements of income.

						Parent Company					
						2016					
					_	Reme	asurements in othe	r comprehensive in	come		
	_	1	Net benefit cost			Return on plan assets (excluding amount	Actuarial changes arising from	Actuarial changes arising from changes	Changes in		
	January 1, 2016	Current service cost	Net interest	Net pension expense*	Benefits paid	included in net interest)	experience adjustments	in financial assumptions	remeasurement gains (losses)	Contribution by employer	December 31, 2016
	(a)	(c)	(d)	(e) = c + d	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j) = g + h + i	(k)	(l) = a + b + e + f + j + k
Fair value of plan assets	₱3,892,350	P-	₱173,210	₽ 173,210	(P 183,784)	₱ 284,221	P-	P-	₱284,221	P 150,000	P 4,315,997
Present value of defined benefit obligation	3,106,532	288,262	138,241	426,503	(183,784)		49,966	162,025	211,991		3,561,243
Net defined benefit asset	₱785,818	₽ (288,262)	₽ 34,969	₽ (253,293)	P-	Р 284,221	(P 49,966)	P (162,025)	₽ 72,230	P 150,000	₽ 754,754

*Presented under Compensation and fringe benefits in the statements of income

						Parent Con	npany				
						2015					
						Remea	asurements in oth	income			
	Net benefit o		Net benefit cost			Return on plan assets (excluding of amount	Actuarial changes arising	Actuarial changes arising from changes	Changes in		
	January 1, 2015	Current service cost	Net interest	Net pension expense*	Benefits paid	included in net interest)	experience adjustments	in financial assumptions	remeasurement gains (losses)	Contribution by employer	December 31, 2015
	(a)	(c)	(d)	(e) = c + d	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j) = $g + h + i$	(k)	(I) = $a + b + e + f$ + $j + k$
Fair value of plan assets	₱4,234,605	₽-	₱192,251	₱192,251	(₱209,041)	(P 377,193)	P-	₽-	(P 377,193)	₱51,727	₱3,892,349
Present value of defined benefit obligation	3,307,934	294,405	104,755	399,160	(209,041)	-	(165,875)	(225,647)	(391,522)	_	3,106,531
Net defined benefit asset	₱926,671	(P 294,405)	₽87,496	(P 206,909)	P-	₱(377,193)	₱165,875	₱225,647	₱14,329	₱51,727	₱785,818

The Parent Company does not expect to contribute to its defined benefit pension plan in 2017.

In 2016 and 2015, the major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

	Consolida	ted	Parent Company		
	2016	2015	2016	2015	
Parent Company shares (Note 28)	40.13%	36.77%	42.04%	42.26%	
Equity instruments	21.76%	17.49%	22.18%	19.17%	
Cash and cash equivalents	6.13%	16.44%	3.57%	6.70%	
Debt instruments	16.19%	15.30%	15.67%	16.44%	
Other assets	15.79%	14.00%	16.54%	15.43%	
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

The following table shows the breakdown of fair value of the plan assets:

	Consolid	ated	Parent Company		
	2016	2015	2016	2015	
Due from BSP	₱53,580	₱189,819	₱46,000	₱187,484	
Deposits in banks	223,432	545,480	108,259	73,437	
Financial assets at FVPL	976,684	754,054	956,163	739,208	
AFS financial assets					
Quoted debt securities	555,553	566,644	515,123	545,799	
Quoted equity securities	7,054	28,117	5,481	6,781	
Parent Company shares	1,814,531	1,644,750	1,814,531	1,644,750	
Investments in unit investment trust fund	167,840	109,098	152,278	85,382	
Corporate bonds	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	
Loans and receivable	553,339	454,738	552,379	453,881	
Investment properties*	147,154	161,148	143,799	136,568	
Other assets	13,284	10,392	13,234	10,309	
	₱4 521 201	₱4 472 990	₱4 315 997	₱3 892 349	

^{*} Investment properties comprise properties located in Manila.

The carrying value of the plan assets of the Group and Parent Company amounted to ₱4.52 billion and ₱4.32 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2016, and ₱4.47 billion and ₱3.89 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2015.

The principal actuarial assumptions used in 2016 and 2015 in determining the retirement liability for the Group's and Parent Company's retirement plans are shown below:

	2016								
	Parent	CBSI	CIBI	CBC-PCCI	CBCC				
Discount rate:									
January 1	4.45%	4.99%	5.10%	5.10%	_				
December 31	4.79%	5.08%	5.14%	5.14%	5.19%				
Salary increase rate	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%				
		2015							
	Parent	CBSI	PDB	CIBI	CBC-PCCI				
Discount rate:									
January 1	4.54%	4.66%	4.60%	4.49%	4.56%				
December 31	4.45%	4.99%	4.23%	5.10%	5.10%				
Salary increase rate	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%				

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

December 31, 2016	Parent	CBSI	CIBI	CBC-PCCI	CBCCC
Discount rate					
(+1%)	(₱246,034)	(₱35,473)	(₱1,566)	(₱9,072)	(₱814)
(-1%)	330,859	45,560	2,073	12,454	1,025
Salary increase rate					
(+1%)	310,338	43,290	1,946	11,854	983
(-1%)	(237,969)	(34,585)	(1,522)	(8,860)	(799)
December 31, 2015	Parent	CBSI	CIBI	CBC-PCCI	CBCC
Discount rate					
(+1%)	(₱186,222)	(₱41,329)	(₱1,072)	(₱3,644)	₽-
(-1%)	267,709	59,118	1,566	7,690	
Salary increase rate					
(+1%)	252,451	55,498	1,496	7,354	_
(-1%)	(181,218)	(40,226)	(1,059)	(3,596)	_

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation are presented below:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Parent Company	13	13
CBSI	18	18
CIBI	19	19
CBC-PCCI	19	19
CBCC	22	_

The maturity analyses of the undiscounted benefit payments as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

December 31, 2016	Parent	CBSI	CIBI	CBC-PCCI	CBCC
1 year and less	₱884,693	₱9,290	₽-	₽_	₽-
More than 1 year to 5 years	846,426	64,223	1,571	20,508	_
More than 5 years to 10 years	2,115,399	140,944	12,533	41,384	7,925
More than 10 years to 15 years	2,680,694	541,073	25,081	41,182	13,494
More than 15 years to 20 years	3,146,044	1,023,406	_	159,992	104,806
More than 20 years	21,735,037	8,360,827	393,003	1,173,627	275,604

December 31, 2015	Parent	CBSI	CIBI	CBC-PCCI	CBCC
1 year and less	₱836,930	₱72,141	₽_	₱8,632	₽_
More than 1 year to 5 years	634,991	183,285	1,385	19,074	-
More than 5 years to 10 years	1,719,371	295,106	8,509	32,982	-
More than 10 years to 15 years	2,426,865	560,349	16,035	13,614	-
More than 15 years to 20 years	2,340,344	1,126,570	2,048	98,631	_
More than 20 years	15,244,682	5,923,431	282,416	766,434	_

24. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Occasionally, the Parent Company enters into forward exchange contracts as an accommodation to its clients. These derivatives are not designated as accounting hedges. The aggregate notional amounts of the outstanding buy US dollar currency forwards as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to US\$148.58 million and US\$287.67 million, respectively, while the sell US dollar forward contracts amounted to US\$197.06 million and US\$440.00 million, respectively. Weighted average buy US dollar forward rate as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 is \$\frac{1}{2}46.76\$, while the weighted average sell US dollar forward rates are \$\frac{1}{2}44.26\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}47.32\$, respectively.

The aggregate notional amounts of the outstanding buy Euro currency forwards as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to €2 million and nil, respectively while the aggregate notional amounts of the outstanding sell Euro currency forwards as of the December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to €6 million and €241.02 million, respectively. The weighted average buy Euro forward rates as of December 31, 2016 ₱53.40 while the weighted average sell Euro forward rate as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are ₱51.85 and ₱51.68, respectively.

The aggregate notional amounts of the outstanding buy Hong Kong dollars (HKD) currency forwards as of December 31, 2016 amounted to HKD155.15 million. The weighted average buy HKD forward rates as of December 31, 2016 is ₱6.41.

The aggregate notional amounts of the outstanding sell Chinese Yuan (CNY) currency forwards as of December 31, 2016 amounted to CNY34.91 million. The weighted average sell CNYforward rates as of December 31, 2016 is ₱7.12.

The aggregate notional amounts of the outstanding IRS as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to ₱10.82 billion and ₱6.95 billion, respectively.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the fair values of derivatives follow:

	2016	2016		
	Derivative Asset	Derivative Liability	Derivative Asset	Derivative Liability
Currency forwards	₱176,513	₱213,788	₱283,112	₱35,876
IRS	30,065	29,410	7,624	30,497
Warrants	9,710	_	9,190	_
	₱216,288	₱243,198	₱ 299,926	₱66,373

Fair Value Changes of Derivatives

The net movements in fair value changes of derivative instruments are as follows:

	2016	2015
Balance at beginning of year	₱233,553	₱187,947
Fair value changes during the year	(183,640)	316,442
Settled transactions	(76,823)	(270,836)
Balance at end of year	(₱26,910)	₱233,553

The net movements in the value of the derivatives are presented in the statements of income under the following accounts:

	2016	2015	2014
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(₱283,994)	₱47,031	(₱155,824)
Trading and securities gain (loss)* (Note 20)	23,510	(1,425)	3,065
	(₱260,484)	₱45,606	(₱152,759)

^{*}Net movements in the value related to embedded credit derivatives and IRS.

25. LEASE CONTRACTS

The lease contracts are for periods ranging from one to 25 years from the dates of contracts and are renewable under certain terms and conditions. Various lease contracts include escalation clauses, most of which bear an annual rent increase of 5.00% to 10.00%.

Annual rentals on these lease contracts included in 'Occupancy cost' in the statements of income in 2016, 2015 and 2014 amounted to ₱681.05 million, ₱615.00 million and ₱522.00 million, respectively, for the Group, and ₱450.53 million, ₱396.88 million and ₱349.00 million, respectively, for the Parent Company.

Future minimum rentals payable of the Group and the Parent Company under non-cancelable operating leases follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Cor	npany
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Within one year	₱573,623	₱468,972	₱506,446	₱394,965
After one year but not more than five years	1,900,916	1,465,118	1,677,595	1,204,976
After five years	1,152,237	785,931	724,682	484,064
	₱3,626,776	₱2,720,021	₱2,908,723	₱2,084,005

The Group and the Parent Company have also entered into commercial property leases on its investment properties (Note 12).

Future minimum rentals receivable under noncancellable operating leases follow:

	Consolidat	ed	Parent Comp	any
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Within one year	₱5,044	₱5,465	₱ 4,865	₱2,792
After one year but not more than five years	22,047	38,575	2,977	5,670
After more than five years	27,653	23,867	-	
	₱54,743	₱67,907	₱7,842	₱8,462

26. INCOME AND OTHER TAXES

Income taxes include corporate income tax and FCDU final taxes, as discussed below, and final tax paid at the rate of 20.00% on gross interest income from government securities and other deposit substitutes. These income taxes, as well as the deferred tax benefits and provisions, are presented as 'Provision for income tax' in the statements of income.

Republic Act (RA) No. 9337, An Act Amending National Internal Revenue Code, provides that RCIT rate shall be 30.00% while interest expense allowed as a deductible expense is reduced to 33.00% of interest income subject to final tax.

An MCIT of 2.00% on modified gross income is computed and compared with the RCIT. Any excess MCIT over RCIT is deferred and can be used as a tax credit against future income tax liability for the next three years. In addition, the NOLCO is allowed as a deduction from taxable income in the next three years from the year of inception.

Effective in May 2004, RA No. 9294 restored the tax exemption of FCDUs and offshore banking units (OBUs). Under such law, the income derived by the FCDU from foreign currency transactions with nonresidents, OBUs, local commercial banks including branches of foreign banks is tax-exempt while interest income on foreign currency loans from residents other than OBUs or other depository banks under the expanded system is subject to 10.00% gross income tax.

Interest income on deposit placements with other FCDUs and OBUs is taxed at 7.50%, while all other income of the FCDU is subject to the 30.00% corporate tax.

On March 15, 2011, the BIR issued Revenue Regulation (RR) No. 4-2011 which prescribes the attribution and allocation of expenses between FCDUs/EFCDUs or OBU and RBU and within RBU. Pursuant to the regulations, the Parent Company made an allocation of its expenses in calculating income taxes due for RBU and FCDU.

Current tax regulations also provide for the ceiling on the amount of entertainment, amusement and recreation (EAR) expense that can be claimed as a deduction against taxable income. Under the regulations, EAR expense allowed as a deductible expense is limited to the actual EAR paid or incurred but not to exceed 1.00% of the Parent Company's net revenue.

The provision for income tax consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company			
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Current						
Final tax	₱498,750	₱435,649	₱575,434	₱458,011	₱417,227	₱472,387
RCIT	907,782	1,007,447	888,188	785,800	941,923	871,033
MCIT		29,935	34,693	_	_	
	1,406,532			1,243,811		
		1,473,031	1,498,315		1,359,150	1,343,420
Deferred	(279,980)	(663,062)	66,612	(160,672)	(531,080)	65,412
	₱1,126,552	₱809,969	₱1,564,927	₱1,083,139	₱828,070	₱1,408,832

The details of net deferred tax assets (liabilities) follow:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) on				
Allowance for impairment and credit losses	₱2,429, 1 46	₽ 2,149,489	₱2,249,967	₱2,123,705
Revaluation increment on land	(547,405)	(547,405)	(547,405)	(547,405)
Fair value adjustment on asset foreclosure and dacion transactions - net of depreciated portion	(91,030)	(34,821)	32,014	28,592
Net defined benefit asset	(183,020)	(186,469)	(226,426)	(235,745)
Fair value adjustments on net assets (liabilities) of PDB and Unity Bank	(1,102,839)	(1,115,661)	-	_
	₱504,852	₱265,133	₱1,508,150	₱1,369,147

The Group did not set up deferred tax assets on the following temporary differences as it believes that it is highly probable that these temporary differences will not be realized in the near foreseeable future:

	Consolid	Consolidated		mpany
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Allowance for impairment and credit losses	₱909,699	₱1,969,250	₱98,262	₱979,955
NOLCO	228,929	467,368	_	-
Excess of MCIT over RCIT	40,339	97,607	_	-
Accrued compensated absences	32,416	291,386	53,003	65,993
Others	62,280	43,688	_	_
	₱ 1,273,663	₱2,869,299	₱151,265	₱1,045,948

As of December 31, 2015, details of the Group's NOLCO are as follows:

Inception Year	Original Amount	Used Amount	Expired Amount	Remaining Balance	Expiry Year
2013	₱238,439	₽_	₱238,439	₽_	2016
2014	177,085	_	=	177,085	2017
2015	51,844	_	=	51,844	2018
	₱467,368	₽-	₱238,439	₱228,929	

As of December 31, 2016, details of the excess of MCIT over RCIT of the Group follow:

Inception Year	Original Amount	Used Amount	Expired Amount	Remaining Balance	Expiry Year
2013	₱37,783	₱37,783	₱_	₱_	2016
2014	37,001	19,485	_	17,516	2017
2015	22,823	_		22,823	2018
	₱97,607	₽-	₽-	₱40,339	

The reconciliation of the statutory income tax to the provision for income tax follows:

	Consolidated		Parent Compa		arent Company	
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Statutory income tax	₱2,276,256	₱1,923,764	₱2,003,974	₱2,262,431	₱2,002,359	₱1,957,021
Tax effects of				-		
FCDU income	(549,881)	(459,351)	(524,178)	(543,591)	(472,787)	(479,306)
Non-taxable income	(219,042)	(300,817)	(618,351)	(179,507)	(330,074)	(349,137)
Interest income subjected to final tax	(464,491)	(168,700)	(453,824)	(604,445)	(180,071)	(230,809)
Nondeductible expenses	243,937	(63,433)	1,234,635	146,205	(232,661)	532,835
Others	(160,227)	(121,494)	(77,329)	2,046	41,304	(21,772)
Provision for income tax	₱1,126,552	₱809,969	₱1,564,927	₱1,083,139	₱828,070	₱1,408,832

27. TRUST OPERATIONS

Securities and other properties (other than deposits) held by the Parent Company in fiduciary or agency capacities for clients and beneficiaries are not included in the accompanying balance sheets since these are not assets of the Parent Company (Note 29).

In compliance with the requirements of current banking regulations relative to the Parent Company's trust functions: (a) government bonds included under HFT financial assets and AFS financial assets with total face value of \$\mathbb{P}\$994.05 million and \$\mathbb{P}\$250.62 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, are deposited with the BSP as security for the Parent Company's faithful compliance with its fiduciary obligations (Note 8); and (b) a certain percentage of the Parent Company's trust fee income is transferred to surplus reserve. This yearly transfer is required until the surplus reserve for trust function equals 20.00% of the Parent Company's authorized capital stock.

28. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

- key management personnel, close family members of key management personnel and entities which are controlled, significantly influenced by or for which significant voting power is held by key management personnel or their close family members,
- · significant investors
- subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and their respective subsidiaries, and
- post-employment benefit plans for the benefit of the Group's employees.

The Group has several business relationships with related parties. Transactions with such parties are normally made in the ordinary course of business and based on the terms and conditions discussed below.

Transactions with Retirement Plans

Under PFRS, certain post-employment benefit plans are considered as related parties. The Group has business relationships with a number of its retirement plans pursuant to which it provides trust and management services to these plans. Income earned by the Group and Parent Company from such services amounted to ₱44.35 million and ₱41.41 million, respectively, in 2016, ₱44.19 million and ₱41.35 million, respectively, in 2015, and ₱46.91 million and ₱44.05 million, respectively, in 2014. The Group's retirement funds may hold or trade the Parent Company's shares or securities. Significant transactions of the retirement fund, particularly with related parties, are approved by the Trust Investment Committee (TIC) of the Parent Company. The members of the TIC are directors and key management personnel of the Parent Company.

A summary of transactions with related party retirement plans follows:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Deposits in banks	₱223,432	₱75,278	₱108,259	₱73,437
AFS financial assets	1,814,531	1,644,750	1,814,531	1,644,750
Dividend income	44,214	40,939	44,214	40,939
Interest income	2,069	697	1,172	511
Total market value of shares	1,814,531	1,644,750	1,814,531	1,644,750
Number of shares held	47,751	44,214	47,751	44,214

In 2014, dividend income and interest income of the retirement plan from investments and placements in the Parent Company amounted to P37.91 million and P0.73 million, respectively, for the Group, and P37.91 million and P0.66 million, respectively, for the Parent Company.

AFS financial assets represent shares of stock of the Parent Company. Voting rights over the Parent Company's shares are exercised by an authorized trust officer.

Remunerations of Directors and other Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly. The Group considers the members of the ManCom to constitute key management personnel for purposes of PAS 24.

Total remunerations of key management personnel are as follows:

_	Consolidated			I	Parent Company		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014	
Short-term employee benefits	₱380,394	₽ 411,833	₱400,318	₱315,284	₱325,324	₱313,469	
Post-employment benefits	4,774	6,526	7,646	2,194	3,946	3,645	
	₱385,168	₱418,359	₱407,964	₱317,478	₱329,270	₱317,114	

Members of the BOD are entitled to a per diem of ₱500.00 for attendance at each meeting of the Board or of any committees and to four percent of the Parent Company's net earnings, with certain deductions in accordance with BSP regulation. Non-executive directors do not receive any performance-related compensation. Directors' remuneration covers all Parent Company's Board activities and membership of committees and subsidiary companies.

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

Other Related Party Transactions

Transactions between the Parent Company and its subsidiaries meet the definition of related party transactions. Transactions between the Group and its associated companies also qualify as related party transactions. Details of the Parent Company's subsidiaries and associate are disclosed in Notes 1 and 10.

Group

Related party transactions of the Group by category of related party are presented below.

			December 31, 2016
Category	Amount / Volume	Outstanding	Terms and Conditions
		Balance	
Significant Investor			
Loans and receivables		₱2,710,000	These are secured loans with interest rate of 5.13% and
Issuances	₱_		maturity of four years; collateral includes shares of stocks
Repayments	_		with fair value of ₱28.44 billion.
Deposit liabilities		223	These are checking accounts with annual average rate of
Deposits	2,053,853		0.13%.
Withdrawals	(10,270,042)		
Associate			
Deposit liabilities		288,072	These are savings accounts with annual average interest
Deposits	437,486		rates ranging from 0.25% to 1.00%.
Withdrawals	(1,097,863)		

			December 31, 2016
Category	Amount / Volume	Outstanding Balance	Terms and Conditions
Key Management Personnel			
Loans and receivables		11,703	This includes secured and unsecured loans amounting to
Issuances	557		P16.12 million and P8.02 million, respectively. Secured
Repayments	8,463		loans bear annual interest rate of 6.00% and maturity of 15 years. Collateral includes real properties with fair value of ₱32.82 million.
Deposit liabilities		15,830	These are checking, savings and time deposits with annual
Deposits	209,071		average interest rates ranging from 0.25% to 1.00%.
Withdrawals	(228,679)		
Other Related Parties			
Deposit liabilities		22,019	These are checking and savings accounts with annual
Deposits	8,122,268		average interest rates ranging from 0.13% to 1.00%.
Withdrawals	(33,781,787)		
			December 31, 2015
Category	Amount / Volume	Outstanding Balance	Terms and Conditions
Significant Investor			
Loans and receivables		₱2,710,000	These are secured loans with interest rate of 5.13% and
Issuances	₽-		maturity of five years; collateral includes shares of stocks
Repayments	(290,000)		with fair value of ₱22.11 billion.
Deposit liabilities		8,216,412	These are checking accounts with annual average interest rate
Deposits	3,633,465		of 0.13%.
Withdrawals	_		
Associate			
Deposit liabilities		948,449	These are savings accounts with annual average interest rates
Deposits	61,703		ranging from 0.25% to 1.00%.
Withdrawals	(93,953)		
Key Management Personnel			
Loans and receivables		16,121	These are secured loans with interest rates ranging from 5.50%
Issuances	7,901		to 8.00% and maturity of 15 years. Collateral includes real
Repayments	(13,458)		properties with fair value of ₱31.08 million.
Deposit liabilities	, ,	35,438	These are checking, savings and time eposit accounts with
Deposits	106,168		annual average interest rates ranging from 0.25% to 1.00%.
Withdrawals	(107,432)		
Other Related Parties	,		
Deposit liabilities		25,681,538	These are checking and savings accounts with annual average
Deposits	49,896	, , , , , , , , ,	interest rates ranging from 0.13% to 1.00%.
Withdrawals	(4,029,046)		

Interest income earned and interest expense incurred from the above loans and deposit liabilities in 2016, 2015, and 2014 follow:

	Sign	nificant Investo	or		Associate	
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Interest income	₱ 138,944	₱142,662	₱146,695	₽-	₱ 1,288	₱14,341
Interest expense	12	8	1	1,513	2,411	1,332
	Key Mar	nagement Pers	onnel	Other	Related Partie	es
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Interest income	₽-	₱ 1,039	₱ 1,133	₽_	₽_	₱42,660
Interest expense	40	1,270	466	11	125	199

Related party transactions of the Group with significant investor, associate and other related parties pertain to transactions of the Parent Company with these related parties.

Parent Company

Related party transactions of the Parent Company by category of related party, except those already presented in the Group disclosures, are presented below.

		Dece	ember 31, 2016
Category	Amount / Volume	Outstanding Balance	Nature, Terms and Conditions
Subsidiaries			
Deposit liabilities		₱14,218	These are checking and savings accounts with annual
Deposits	₱273,603		average interest rates ranging from 0.13% to 1.00%.
Withdrawals	(6,767,542)		
Associate			
Deposit liabilities		288,072	These are savings accounts with annual average
Deposits	437,486		interest rates ranging from 0.25% to 1.00%.
Withdrawals	(4,700,011)		
Key Management Personnel			
Loans and receivables		1,249	Loans with interest rates ranging from 6.00% to 8.00%
Issuances	557		and maturity of 15 years.
Repayments	(1,060)		
Deposit liabilities		15,830	These are savings account with annual average interest
Deposits	209,071		rates ranging from 0.25% to 1.00%.
Withdrawals	(206,142)		
Other Related Parties			
Deposit liabilities		22,019	These are checking and savings accounts with annual
Deposits	8,122,268		average interest rates ranging from 0.13% to 1.00%.
Withdrawals	(33,709,401)		
			ember 31, 2015
Category	Amount / Volume	Outstanding Balance	Nature, Terms and Conditions
Subsidiaries		_	
Deposit liabilities		₱6,508,157	These are checking and savings accounts with annual
Deposits	₱35,001		average interest rates ranging from 0.13% to 1.00%.
Withdrawals	(50,340)		
Associate			
Deposit liabilities		4,550,697	These are savings accounts with annual average
Deposits	61,703		interest rates ranging from 0.25% to 1.00%.
Withdrawals	(93,953)		
Key Management Personnel			
Loans and receivables		1,752	Loans with interest rates ranging from 6.00% to
Issuances	453		8.00% and maturity of 15 years.
Repayments	(856)		
Deposit liabilities		12,901	These are savings accounts with annual average
Deposits	99,867		interest rates ranging from 0.25% to 1.00%.
Withdrawals	(100,466)		
Other Related Parties			
Deposit liabilities		25,609,152	These are checking and savings accounts with annual
Deposits	12,718		average interest rates ranging from 0.13% to 1.00%.
Withdrawals	(4,029,046)		

In 2015, PDB sold its investment property to the Parent Company for a total selling price of \$\rightarrow\$464.52 million. PDB recognized gain on such sale amounting to \$\rightarrow\$55.30 million. PDB's gain on sale was eliminated at the group level. In addition, CBSI assigned its portfolio of receivables to PDB amounting to \$\rightarrow\$2.83 billion.

The related party transactions shall be settled in cash. There are no provisions for credit losses in 2016, 2015 and 2014 in relation to amounts due from related parties.

Interest income earned and interest expense incurred from the above loans and deposit liabilities in 2016, 2015 and 2014 follow:

_	Subsidiaries			Associate		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Interest expense	₱33	₱137	₱203	₱1,513	₱19	₱1,081
	Key Management Personnel			Other Related Parties		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Interest income	₱56	₱78	₱98	₽-	₽-	₱42,660

Outstanding loan balances with related parties are unimpaired as at year-end, thus no impairment allowance was recorded.

Outright purchases and outright sale of debt securities of the Parent Company with its subsidiaries in 2016 and 2015 follow:

	Subsidiaries		
	2016	2015	
Peso-denominated			
Outright purchase	₱1,504,879	₱277,420	
Outright sale	1,128,000	603,000	
Dollar-denominated			
Outright purchase	_	US\$9,000	
Outright sale	_	5,934	

The following table shows the amount and outstanding balance of other related party transactions included in the financial statements:

	Subsidiaries				
	2016	2015		Nature, Terms and Conditions	
Balance Sheet					
Accounts receivable	₱5,187	₽ 3,301	This pertains	to various expenses advanced by CBC in behalf of CBSI	
Security deposits	3,050	2,445		to the rental deposits with CBSI for office space leased out ent Company	
Accounts payable	10,623	3,303	This pertains	to various unpaid rental to CBSI	
				Subsidiaries	
	2016	2015	2014	Nature, Terms and Conditions	
Income Statement					
Miscellaneous income	₽1,800	₱1,800	₱1,800	Human resources functions provided by the Parent Company to its subsidiaries (except CBC Forex and Unity Bank) such as recruitment and placement, training and development, salary and benefits development, systems and research, and employee benefits. Under the agreement between the Parent Company and its subsidiaries, the subsidiaries shall pay the Parent Company an annual fee	
Occupancy cost	22,255	16,266	16,411	Certain units of the condominium owned by CBSI are being leased to the Parent Company for a term of five years, with no escalation clause	
Miscellaneous expense	229,592	122,260	103,364	This pertains to the computer and general banking services provided by CBC-PCCI to the Parent Company to support its reporting requirements	

Regulatory Reporting

As required by the BSP, the Group discloses loan transactions with its and affiliates and investees and with certain directors, officers, stockholders and related interests (DOSRI). Under existing banking regulations, the limit on the amount of individual loans to DOSRI, of which 70.00% must be secured, should not exceed the regulatory capital or 15.00% of the total loan portfolio, whichever is lower. These limits do not apply to loans secured by assets considered as non-risk as defined in the regulations.

BSP Circular No. 423, dated March 15, 2004, amended the definition of DOSRI accounts. The following table shows information relating to the loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees classified as DOSRI accounts under regulations existing prior to said Circular, and new DOSRI loans, other credit accommodations granted under said Circular:

_	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Total outstanding DOSRI loans	₱7,023,635	₱5,022,503	₱7,015,002	₱4,997,513
Percent of DOSRI loans granted under regulations existing prior to BSP Circular No. 423	-	_	-	_
Percent of DOSRI loans granted under BSP Circular No. 423	_	_	_	-
Percent of DOSRI loans to total loans	1.81%	1.59%	2.12%	1.88%
Percent of unsecured DOSRI loans to total DOSRI loans	5.99%	3.05%	5.98%	3.02%

The amounts of loans disclosed for related parties above differ with the amounts disclosed for key management personnel since the composition of DOSRI is more expansive than that of key management personnel.

BSP Circular No. 560 provides that the total outstanding loans, other credit accommodation and guarantees to each of the bank's/quasi-bank's subsidiaries and affiliates shall not exceed 10.00% of the net worth of the lending bank/quasi-bank, provided that the unsecured portion of which shall not exceed 5.00% of such net worth. Further, the total outstanding loans, credit accommodations and guarantees to all subsidiaries and affiliates shall not exceed 20.00% of the net worth of the lending bank/quasi-bank; and the subsidiaries and affiliates of the lending bank/ quasi-bank are not related interest of any director, officer and/or stockholder of the lending institution, except where such director, officer or stockholder sits in the BOD or is appointed officer of such corporation as representative of the bank/quasi-bank.

On May 12, 2009, BSP issued Circular No. 654 allowing a separate individual limit of twenty-five (25.00%) of the net worth of the lending bank/quasi-bank to loans of banks/quasi-banks to their subsidiaries and affiliates engaged in energy and power generation.

29. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

In the normal course of the Group's operations, there are various outstanding commitments and contingent liabilities which are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. Management does not anticipate any material losses as a result of these transactions.

The following is a summary of contingencies and commitments of the Group and the Parent Company with the equivalent peso contractual amounts:

	Consolidated		Parent Co	ompany
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Trust department accounts (Note 27)	₱104,373,741	₱82,677,515	₱102,862,792	₱78,663,914
Future exchange sold	11,267,749	21,031,257	11,267,749	21,031,257
Unused commercial letters of credit (Note 28)	17,801,390	18,440,951	17,801,205	18,431,395
IRS receivable	10,823,400	6,950,000	10,823,400	6,950,000
Future exchange bought	8,922,411	13,407,792	8,922,411	13,407,792
Credit card lines	8,883,196	7,435,851	8,883,196	7,435,851
Standby credit commitment	3,029,782	3,259,734	3,029,782	3,259,734
Outstanding guarantees issued	4,827,530	5,725,655	1,140,440	792,581
Spot exchange sold	558,487	753,930	558,487	753,930
Spot exchange bought	409,940	1,130,390	409,940	1,130,390
Late deposits/payments received	417,559	245,924	405,838	210,993
Deficiency claims receivable	294,632	297,073	294,632	297,073
Inward bills for collection	234,588	144,155	234,588	144,155
Outward bills for collection	73,702	76,230	57,227	74,508
Others	2,575	14,125	2,348	13,991

30. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group's operating businesses are recognized and managed separately according to the nature of services provided and the markets served, with each segment representing a strategic business unit. In 2014, the Group's organization structure was realigned in a manner that caused the composition of its reportable segments to change. From four major groups (Consumer Banking, Institutional Banking, Branch Banking and Treasury), the Group now has three major business segments, namely:

The Group's business segments are as follows:

- a. Lending Business principally handles all the lending, trade finance and corollary banking products and services offered to corporate and institutional customers as well as selected middle market clients. It also handles home loans, contract-to-sell receivables and auto loans for individual and corporate customers. Aside from the lending business, it also provides cash management services and remittance transactions;
- b. Retail Banking Business principally handles retail and commercial loans, individual and corporate deposits, overdrafts and funds transfer facilities, trade facilities and all other services for retail customers;
- c. Financial Capital Markets and Investments principally provides money market, trading and treasury services, manages the Group's funding operations by the use of government securities, placements and acceptances with other banks as well as offers advisory and capital-raising services to corporate clients and wealth management services to high-net-worth customers; and
- d. Others handles other services including but not limited to trust and investment management services, asset management, insurance brokerage, credit management, thrift banking business, operations and financial control, and other support services.

The Group's businesses are organized to cater to the banking needs of market segments, facilitate customer engagement, ensure timely delivery of products and services as well as achieve cost efficiency and economies of scale. Accordingly, the corresponding segment information for all periods presented herein are restated to reflect such change.

The Group reports its primary segment information to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) on the basis of the above-mentioned segments. The CODM of the Group is the President and Chief Executive Officer.

Segment assets are those operating assets that are employed by a segment in its operating activities that are either directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis.

Segment liabilities are those operating liabilities that result from the operating activities of a segment and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis.

Interest income is reported net as management primarily relies on the net interest income as performance measure, not the gross income and expense.

The segment results include internal transfer pricing adjustments across business units as deemed appropriate by management. Transactions between segments are conducted at estimated market rates on an arm's length basis. Interest is charged/credited to the business units based on a pool rate which approximates the marginal cost of funds.

Other operating income mainly consists of trading and securities gain (loss) - net, service charges, fees and commissions, trust fee income and foreign exchange gain - net. Other operating expense mainly consists of compensation and fringe benefits, provision for impairment and credit losses, taxes and licenses, occupancy, depreciation and amortization, stationery, supplies and postage and insurance. Other operating income and expense are allocated between segments based on equitable sharing arrangements.

The Group has no significant customers which contributes 10.00% or more of the consolidated revenues.

The Group's asset producing revenues are located in the Philippines (i.e., one geographical location); therefore, geographical segment information is no longer presented.

The following tables present relevant financial information regarding business segments measured in accordance with PFRS as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 (with corresponding items of segment information for earlier periods restated to reflect the new composition of reportable segments):

	Lending Business			Retail Banking Business		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Results of Operations						
Net interest income						
Third party	₱11,234,520	₱9,884,601	₱8,972,673	₱ 477,635	₱247,320	(₱187,269)
Intersegment	(6,185,045)	(5,226,806)	(3,102,914)	7,067,165	6,377,212	4,564,274
	5,049,475	4,657,795	5,869,759	7,544,800	6,624,532	4,377,005
Other operating income	907,182	885,555	633,077	1,234,356	1,420,568	1,296,578
Total revenue	5,956,657	5,543,350	6,502,836	8,779,156	8,045,100	5,673,583
Other operating expense	(2,228,638)	(1,361,427)	(1,172,810)	(5,759,880)	(5,472,577)	(5,109,623)
Income before income tax	3,728,019	4,181,923	5,330,026	3,019,276	2,572,523	563,960
Provision for income tax	96,461	-	(3,612)	(6,833)	(5,000)	(6,550)
Net income	₱3,824,480	₽ 4,181,923	₱5,326,414	₱3,012,443	₱2,567,523	₱557,410
Total assets	₱251,890,331	₱200,906,783	₱196,097,393	₱361,036,278	₱124,073,281	₱239,928,734
Total liabilities	₱2,233,433	₱1,050,634	₱775,648	₱365,417,688	₱336,671,277	₱296,507,001
Depreciation and amortization	₱51,266	₱39,019	₽ 21,879	₱313,745	₱300,010	₱309,589
Provision for impairment and						
credit losses	₱916,974	₽ 258,725	₱377,664	₱126,025	₱217,447	₱264,341
Capital expenditures	₱451,770	₱ 15,713	₱9,341	₱647,525	₱15,880	₱92,164
	Figure sigl One	that Mandanta and	lance advance and a	Other Dec	-: O	and I locks
		ital Markets and			siness and Supp	
Decute of Operations	Financial Cap 2016	ital Markets and 2015	Investments 2014	Other Bus 2016	siness and Suppo	ort Units 2014
Results of Operations						
Net interest income	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Net interest income Third party	2016 ₱2,039,741	2015 ₱2,446,783	2014 ₱2,599,321	2,942,296	2015 ₱2,506,480	2014 ₱2,704,022
Net interest income	2016 P2,039,741 (424,779)	2015 ₱2,446,783 (567,059)	2014 ₱2,599,321 (541,263)	2016 2,942,296 (457,341)	2015 P2,506,480 (583,347)	2014 ₱2,704,022 (920,097)
Net interest income Third party Intersegment	2016 P2,039,741 (424,779) 1,614,962	2015 \$\bigsplip\$2,446,783 (567,059) 1,879,724	2014 \$\bigsplip\$2,599,321 (541,263) 2,058,058	2,942,296 (457,341) 2,484,955	2015 P2,506,480 (583,347) 1,923,133	2014 ₱2,704,022 (920,097) 1,783,925
Net interest income Third party Intersegment Other operating income	2016 P2,039,741 (424,779) 1,614,962 1,386,223	2015 \$\bigsplip\$2,446,783 (567,059) 1,879,724 1,393,658	2014 P2,599,321 (541,263) 2,058,058 1,413,239	2,942,296 (457,341) 2,484,955 1,566,985	2015 P2,506,480 (583,347) 1,923,133 787,361	2014 P2,704,022 (920,097) 1,783,925 1,416,383
Net interest income Third party Intersegment Other operating income Total revenue	2016 P2,039,741 (424,779) 1,614,962 1,386,223 3,001,185	2015 P2,446,783 (567,059) 1,879,724 1,393,658 3,273,382	2014 P2,599,321 (541,263) 2,058,058 1,413,239 3,471,297	2,942,296 (457,341) 2,484,955 1,566,985 4,051,943	2015 P2,506,480 (583,347) 1,923,133 787,361 2,710,494	2014 P2,704,022 (920,097) 1,783,925 1,416,383 3,200,308
Net interest income Third party Intersegment Other operating income Total revenue Other operating expense	2016 ₱2,039,741 (424,779) 1,614,962 1,386,223 3,001,185 (959,151)	2015 ₱2,446,783 (567,059) 1,879,724 1,393,658 3,273,382 (651,534)	2014 ₱2,599,321 (541,263) 2,058,058 1,413,239 3,471,297 (601,704)	2,942,296 (457,341) 2,484,955 1,566,985 4,051,943 (5,253,750)	2015 P2,506,480 (583,347) 1,923,133 787,361 2,710,494 (5,674,243)	2014 P2,704,022 (920,097) 1,783,925 1,416,383 3,200,308 (5,283,975)
Net interest income Third party Intersegment Other operating income Total revenue Other operating expense Income before income tax	2016 ₱2,039,741 (424,779) 1,614,962 1,386,223 3,001,185 (959,151) 2,042,034	2015 \$\begin{align*} \text{P2,446,783} \\ (567,059) \\ 1,879,724 \\ 1,393,658 \\ 3,273,382 \\ (651,534) \\ 2,621,848 \end{align*}	2014 \$\begin{align*} \text{\$\text{\$\phi}\$}2,599,321 \\ (541,263) \\ 2,058,058 \\ 1,413,239 \\ 3,471,297 \\ (601,704) \\ 2,869,593 \end{align*}	2,942,296 (457,341) 2,484,955 1,566,985 4,051,943 (5,253,750) (1,201,807)	2015 P2,506,480 (583,347) 1,923,133 787,361 2,710,494 (5,674,243) (2,963,749)	2014 P2,704,022 (920,097) 1,783,925 1,416,383 3,200,308 (5,283,975) (2,083,667)
Net interest income Third party Intersegment Other operating income Total revenue Other operating expense Income before income tax Provision for income tax	2016 P2,039,741 (424,779) 1,614,962 1,386,223 3,001,185 (959,151) 2,042,034 (388,807)	2015 P2,446,783 (567,059) 1,879,724 1,393,658 3,273,382 (651,534) 2,621,848 (357,864)	2014 P2,599,321 (541,263) 2,058,058 1,413,239 3,471,297 (601,704) 2,869,593 (451,402)	2,942,296 (457,341) 2,484,955 1,566,985 4,051,943 (5,253,750) (1,201,807) (827,373)	2015 P2,506,480 (583,347) 1,923,133 787,361 2,710,494 (5,674,243) (2,963,749) (447,105)	2014 ₱2,704,022 (920,097) 1,783,925 1,416,383 3,200,308 (5,283,975) (2,083,667) (1,103,363)
Net interest income Third party Intersegment Other operating income Total revenue Other operating expense Income before income tax Provision for income tax Net income	2016 P2,039,741 (424,779) 1,614,962 1,386,223 3,001,185 (959,151) 2,042,034 (388,807) P1,653,227	2015 ₱2,446,783 (567,059) 1,879,724 1,393,658 3,273,382 (651,534) 2,621,848 (357,864) ₱2,263,984	2014 ₱2,599,321 (541,263) 2,058,058 1,413,239 3,471,297 (601,704) 2,869,593 (451,402) ₱2,418,191	2,942,296 (457,341) 2,484,955 1,566,985 4,051,943 (5,253,750) (1,201,807) (827,373) (₱2,029,180)	2015 P2,506,480 (583,347) 1,923,133 787,361 2,710,494 (5,674,243) (2,963,749) (447,105) (P3,410,854)	2014 ₱2,704,022 (920,097) 1,783,925 1,416,383 3,200,308 (5,283,975) (2,083,667) (1,103,363) (₱3,187,030)
Net interest income Third party Intersegment Other operating income Total revenue Other operating expense Income before income tax Provision for income tax Net income Total assets	P2,039,741 (424,779) 1,614,962 1,386,223 3,001,185 (959,151) 2,042,034 (388,807) P1,653,227 P128,281,917	2015 ₱2,446,783 (567,059) 1,879,724 1,393,658 3,273,382 (651,534) 2,621,848 (357,864) ₱2,263,984 ₱104,004,670	2014 ₱2,599,321 (541,263) 2,058,058 1,413,239 3,471,297 (601,704) 2,869,593 (451,402) ₱2,418,191 ₱69,282,581	2,942,296 (457,341) 2,484,955 1,566,985 4,051,943 (5,253,750) (1,201,807) (827,373) (₱2,029,180) (₱108,010,515)	2015 P2,506,480 (583,347) 1,923,133 787,361 2,710,494 (5,674,243) (2,963,749) (447,105) (P3,410,854) P97,842,229	2014 ₱2,704,022 (920,097) 1,783,925 1,416,383 3,200,308 (5,283,975) (2,083,667) (1,103,363) (₱3,187,030) (₱34,087,895)
Net interest income Third party Intersegment Other operating income Total revenue Other operating expense Income before income tax Provision for income tax Net income Total assets Total liabilities	P2,039,741 (424,779) 1,614,962 1,386,223 3,001,185 (959,151) 2,042,034 (388,807) ₱1,653,227 ₱128,281,917 ₱124,409,814	2015 ₱2,446,783 (567,059) 1,879,724 1,393,658 3,273,382 (651,534) 2,621,848 (357,864) ₱2,263,984 ₱104,004,670 ₱59,108,627	2014 ₱2,599,321 (541,263) 2,058,058 1,413,239 3,471,297 (601,704) 2,869,593 (451,402) ₱2,418,191 ₱69,282,581 ₱43,584,546	2,942,296 (457,341) 2,484,955 1,566,985 4,051,943 (5,253,750) (1,201,807) (827,373) (P2,029,180) (P108,010,515) P77,750,872	2015 P2,506,480 (583,347) 1,923,133 787,361 2,710,494 (5,674,243) (2,963,749) (447,105) (P3,410,854) P97,842,229 P70,825,521	2014 ₱2,704,022 (920,097) 1,783,925 1,416,383 3,200,308 (5,283,975) (2,083,667) (1,103,363) (₱3,187,030) (₱34,087,895) ₱73,786,135
Net interest income Third party Intersegment Other operating income Total revenue Other operating expense Income before income tax Provision for income tax Net income Total assets Total liabilities Depreciation and amortization	P2,039,741 (424,779) 1,614,962 1,386,223 3,001,185 (959,151) 2,042,034 (388,807) P1,653,227 P128,281,917	2015 ₱2,446,783 (567,059) 1,879,724 1,393,658 3,273,382 (651,534) 2,621,848 (357,864) ₱2,263,984 ₱104,004,670	2014 ₱2,599,321 (541,263) 2,058,058 1,413,239 3,471,297 (601,704) 2,869,593 (451,402) ₱2,418,191 ₱69,282,581	2,942,296 (457,341) 2,484,955 1,566,985 4,051,943 (5,253,750) (1,201,807) (827,373) (₱2,029,180) (₱108,010,515)	2015 P2,506,480 (583,347) 1,923,133 787,361 2,710,494 (5,674,243) (2,963,749) (447,105) (P3,410,854) P97,842,229	2014 ₱2,704,022 (920,097) 1,783,925 1,416,383 3,200,308 (5,283,975) (2,083,667) (1,103,363) (₱3,187,030) (₱34,087,895)
Net interest income Third party Intersegment Other operating income Total revenue Other operating expense Income before income tax Provision for income tax Net income Total assets Total liabilities Depreciation and amortization Provision for impairment and	P2,039,741 (424,779) 1,614,962 1,386,223 3,001,185 (959,151) 2,042,034 (388,807) ₱1,653,227 ₱128,281,917 ₱124,409,814 ₱30,449	2015 ₱2,446,783 (567,059) 1,879,724 1,393,658 3,273,382 (651,534) 2,621,848 (357,864) ₱2,263,984 ₱104,004,670 ₱59,108,627 ₱20,199	2014 ₱2,599,321 (541,263) 2,058,058 1,413,239 3,471,297 (601,704) 2,869,593 (451,402) ₱2,418,191 ₱69,282,581 ₱43,584,546 ₱13,950	2,942,296 (457,341) 2,484,955 1,566,985 4,051,943 (5,253,750) (1,201,807) (827,373) (P2,029,180) (P108,010,515) P77,750,872 P729,326	2015 P2,506,480 (583,347) 1,923,133 787,361 2,710,494 (5,674,243) (2,963,749) (447,105) (P3,410,854) P97,842,229 P70,825,521 P620,184	P2,704,022 (920,097) 1,783,925 1,416,383 3,200,308 (5,283,975) (2,083,667) (1,103,363) (₱3,187,030) (₱34,087,895) ₱73,786,135
Net interest income Third party Intersegment Other operating income Total revenue Other operating expense Income before income tax Provision for income tax Net income Total assets Total liabilities Depreciation and amortization	P2,039,741 (424,779) 1,614,962 1,386,223 3,001,185 (959,151) 2,042,034 (388,807) ₱1,653,227 ₱128,281,917 ₱124,409,814	2015 ₱2,446,783 (567,059) 1,879,724 1,393,658 3,273,382 (651,534) 2,621,848 (357,864) ₱2,263,984 ₱104,004,670 ₱59,108,627	2014 ₱2,599,321 (541,263) 2,058,058 1,413,239 3,471,297 (601,704) 2,869,593 (451,402) ₱2,418,191 ₱69,282,581 ₱43,584,546	2,942,296 (457,341) 2,484,955 1,566,985 4,051,943 (5,253,750) (1,201,807) (827,373) (P2,029,180) (P108,010,515) P77,750,872	2015 P2,506,480 (583,347) 1,923,133 787,361 2,710,494 (5,674,243) (2,963,749) (447,105) (P3,410,854) P97,842,229 P70,825,521	2014 P2,704,022 (920,097) 1,783,925 1,416,383 3,200,308 (5,283,975) (2,083,667) (1,103,363) (P3,187,030) (P34,087,895) P73,786,135

	Total			
	2016	2015	2014	
Results of Operations				
Net interest income				
Third party	₱16,694 , 192	₱15,085,184	₱14,088,747	
Intersegment	_	-	-	
	16,694,192	15,085,184	14,088,747	
Other operating income	5,094,746	4,487,142	4,759,277	
Total revenue	21,788,941	19,572,326	18,848,024	
Other operating expense	(14,201,419)	(13,159,781)	(12,168,112)	
Income before income tax	7,587,522	6,412,545	6,679,912	
Provision for income tax	(1,126,552)	(809,969)	(1,564,927)	
Net income	₱6,460,970	₱5,602,576	₱5,114,985	
Total assets	₱633,198,011	₱526,826,963	₱471,220,813	
Total liabilities	₱569,811,807	₱467,656,059	₱414,653,330	
Depreciation and amortization	₱1,124,786	₱979,412	₱921,764	
Provision for impairment and credit losses	₱850,546	₱966,574	₱440,901	
Capital expenditures	₱1,135,652	₱1,493,982	₱1,063,904	

The Group's share in net loss of an associate included in other operating income amounting to P89.38 million, P37.89 million and P0.91 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively are reported under 'Other Business and Support Units'.

31. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the net income for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year (adjusted for stock dividends).

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic earnings per share computations:

		2016	2015	2014
a.	Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent	₱6,458,296	₱5,606,666	₱5,117,832
b.	Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (Note 22)	2,002,028	2,002,028	2,002,028
c.	EPS (a/b)	₱3.23	₱ 2.80	₱2.56

As of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, there were no outstanding dilutive potential common shares. Before consideration of the 8.00% stock dividends distributed in 2016, the EPS for 2015 and 2014 were ₱3.02 and ₱2.76, respectively.

32. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The following basic ratios measure the financial performance of the Group and the Parent Company:

	Consolidated			Par	ent Company	<u> </u>
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Return on average equity	10.42%	9.62%	9.91%	10.32%	9.57%	9.91%
Return on average assets	1.16%	1.17%	1.12%	1.33%	1.35%	1.30%
Net interest margin	3.20%	3.37%	3.30%	3.03%	3.20%	3.20%

33. NON-CASH INVESTING ACTIVITIES

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

	Consolidated		
	2016	2015	2014
Addition to investment properties from settlement of loans	₱784,415	₱960,332	₱1,485,082
Fair value gain in AFS financial assets	405,722	(610,521)	202,452
Addition to equity investment	-	_	145,028
Cumulative translation adjustment	(3,637)	(16,734)	(86,686)
Addition to chattel mortgage from settlement of loans	334,553	112,056	22,943
	Pa	rent Company	
	2016	2015	2014
Addition to investment properties from settlement of loans	₱296,844	₱257,851	₱498,255
Fair value gain in AFS financial assets	405,722	(464,471)	188,354
Addition to equity investment	-	_	145,028
Cumulative translation adjustment	(3,637)	(14,914)	(87,715)
Addition to chattel mortgage from settlement of loans	19,088	2,244	7,817

34. OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The amendments to PFRS 7 require the Group to disclose information about rights of offset and related arrangements (such as collateral posting requirements) for financial instruments under an enforceable master netting agreements or similar arrangements. The effects of these arrangements are disclosed in the succeeding table.

		Decemb	per 31, 2016			
Financial instruments		Gross amounts offset in	Net amount presented in statements of	Effects of rema set-off (includir off financial c do not meet PA crite	ng rights to set ollateral) that S 32 offsetting	
recognized at end of reporting period by type	Gross carrying amounts (before offsetting)	accordance with the offsetting criteria	financial position [a-b]	Financial instruments	Fair value of financial collateral	Net exposure [c-d]
ponou by typo	[a]	[b]	[c]	[0		[e]
Financial assets				•	-	
Currency forwards	₱ 17,631	₽-	₱17,631	₱ 17,310	₽_	₱321
IRS	30,065	_	30,065	16,496	_	13,569
	₱47,696	P-	₱47,696	₱33,807	₽_	₱13,890
Financial liabilities						
Bills payable	₱8,072,782	₱–	₱8,072,782	₱9,520,216	₱8,943,902	₽-
Currency forwards	67,611	_	67,611	17,310	_	50,301
IRS	29,410	_	29,410	16,496	_	12,913
	₱8,169,802	₱_	₱8,169,802	₱9,554,023	₱8,943,902	₱63,214

December 31, 2015

Financial instruments		Gross amounts	Net amount presented in statements of	Effects of remai set-off (including off financial co do not meet PAS crite	g rights to set bllateral) that S 32 offsetting	
recognized at end of reporting period by type	Gross carrying amounts (before offsetting)	accordance with the offsetting criteria	financial position [a-b]	Financial instruments	Fair value of financial collateral	Net exposure [c-d]
	[a]	[b]	[c]	[d]		[e]
Financial assets						
Currency forwards	₱109,265	₱_	₱109,265	₽ 2,926	₱–	₱ 106,339
IRS	7,624	=	7,624	7,243	_	381
	₱116,889	₱–	₱116,889	₱10,169	₽_	₱106,720
Financial liabilities						
Bills payable	₱11,053	₽-	₱11,053	₱12,806	₱561,212	₽-
Currency forwards	2,926	=	2,926	2,926	_	=
IRS	30,497	=	30,497	7,243	20,267	2,987
	₱44,476	₱_	₽ 44,476	₽ 22,975	₱ 581,479	₽ 2,987

The amounts disclosed in column (d) include those rights to set-off amounts that are only enforceable and exercisable in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy. These include amounts related to financial collateral both received and pledged, whether cash or non-cash collateral, excluding the extent of over-collateralization.

35. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated and parent company financial statements were authorized for issue by the Parent Company's BOD on March 1, 2017.

36. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER RR NO. 15-2010

In compliance with the requirements set forth by RR 15-2010, hereunder are the details of percentage and other taxes paid or accrued by the Parent Company in 2016.

Gross receipts tax	₱811,167
Documentary stamps tax	607,134
Local taxes	62,622
Fringe benefit tax	5,774
Others	20,112
Balance at end of year	₱ 1,506,809

Withholding Taxes

Details of total remittances of withholding taxes in 2016 and amounts outstanding as of December 31, 2016 are as follows:

	Total remittances	Amounts outstanding
Final withholding taxes	₱667,372	₱66,798
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	568,624	36,054
Expanded withholding taxes	111,945	8,750
	₽ 1,347,941	₱111,602

MAKATI MAIN BRANCH (HO)

CBC Bldg., 8745 Paseo de Roxas cor. Villar Sts., Makati City Trunkline:885-5555 (Private Exchange Connecting All Departments)

Fax Nos.: 892-0220; 817-1325

Marissa A. Auditor

BINONDO BUSINESS CENTER

CBC Bldg., Dasmariñas cor. Juan Luna Sts., Binondo, Manila Trunklines: 247-5388; 885-5222 (Private Exchange Connecting All Departments)

Fax Nos.: 241-7058; 242-7225

Shirley T. Tan

METRO MANILA

A. BONIFACIO-MAUBAN BRANCH

G/F Urban Oasis Residences 423-431., A. Bonifacio Ave. Brgy. San Jose, Quezon City Tel. Nos.: 282-1991/94 Fax No.: 282-1994 Vivian T. Kho

ALABANG HILLS BRANCH

G/F RBC-MDC Corporate Center Don Jesus Blvd., Alabang Hills Village Muntinlupa City

Tel. Nos.: 877-8567; 877-8604

Fax No.: 877-8604

Carlo D. Catindig

ANTIPOLO CITY BRANCH

G/F Budget Lane Arcade No. 6, Provincial Road

Brgy. San Jose, Antipolo City, Rizal

Tel. Nos.: 650-3277; 650-2087 695-1509 Fax No.: 650-2640

Judy Kristine N. Achacoso

ANTIPOLO CITY-TAKTAK BRANCH

Sumulong Highway near cor. Taktak Road, Brgy. Dela Paz Antipolo City, Rizal

Tel. Nos.: 721-6320; 721-6316 Fax No.: 721-6316

Fax No.: 721-6316 Mary Glenn B. Sanguyo

ANTIPOLO-SUMULONG HIGHWAY BRANCH

No. 219 Sumulong Highway Brgy. Mambugan, Antipolo City, Rizal Tel. Nos.: 632-7309; 632-7573

655-8087 Fax No.: 632-7309 Irene S. Lopez

ARANETA AVE. BRANCH

Philippine Whithasco Bldg. 420 Araneta Ave., cor. Bayani St. Quezon City

Tel. Nos.: 731-2252; 731-2261 732-4153; 731-2179

731-2216; 410-6753 Fax No.: 410-3026

Arlene T. Uy

ARRANQUE BRANCH

Don Felipe Building 675 Tomas Mapua St. Sta. Cruz, Manila

Tel. Nos.: 733-3477; 734-4777 733-7704

733-8335 to 40 734-4497; 734-4501/06

Fax No.: 733-3481 Flora C. Peña

ASUNCION BRANCH

Units G6 & G7 Chinatown Steel Towers, Asuncion St. San Nicolas, Manila

Tel. Nos.: 241-2311/52/59/61 Fax No.: 241-2352

Mary Ann E. Tiu

AYALA-ALABANG BRANCH

G/F, CBC-Building, Acacia Ave. Madrigal Business Park Ayala Alabang, Muntinlupa City

Tel. Nos.: 807-0673-74 850-3785/9640/8888

Fax No.: 850-8670 Victoria G. Capacio

Cherryl S. Sambito

AYALA-COLUMNS BRANCH

G/F The Columns Tower 3 Ayala Ave., Makati City

Tel. Nos.: 915-3672/3673 915-3674/3675 Fax No.: 915-3672

BALINTAWAK-BONIFACIO BRANCH

657 A. Bonifacio Ave. Balintawak, Quezon City Tel. Nos.: 361-3449; 361-7825

362-3660; 361-0450

Fax No.: 361-0199 Vivian T. Kho

BALUT BRANCH

North Bay Shopping Center Honorio Lopez Boulevard Balut, Tondo, Manila

Tel. Nos.: 253-9921/29; 253-9620

251-1182/86 Fax No.: 253-9917 Sonny T. Badua

BANAWE BRANCH

CBC Bldg., 680 Banawe Ave. Sta. Mesa Hts. District I, Quezon City Tel. Nos.: 743-7486/88

416-7028/7030/711-8694 743-7487

Fax No.: 743-748 Rodolfo S. De Lara

BANAWE-MA. CLARA BRANCH

G/F Prosperity Bldg., Banawe St.

Quezon City

Fax No.:

Tel. Nos.: 732-1060; 740-4864

743-8967 740-4864

Raidis M. De Guzman

BEL-AIR BRANCH

2/F Saville Bldg., Gil Puyat Ave. cor. Paseo de Roxas St., Makati City Tel. Nos.: 897-2212

899-4186/0685 Fax No.: 890-4062 Glenn R. Narvaez

BETTER LIVING SUBD. BRANCH

128 Doña Soledad Ave.

Parañaque City

Tel. Nos.: 556-3467; 556-3468

556-3470 Fax No.: 556-3470 Flormina B. Jacinto

BF HOMES BRANCH

Aguirre cor. El Grande Aves.
United BF Homes, Parañaque City
Tel. Nos.: 825-6138/6891/6828
Fax No.: 825-5979
Eslanie Q. Castillo

BF HOMES-AGUIRRE BRANCH

Margarita Centre, Aguirre Ave. cor. Elsie Gaches St. BF Homes, Parañaque City Tel. Nos.: 799-4707/4942

799-4707/4942 659-3359/3360 556-5845

Fax No.: 659-3359 Maria Adelfa E. Bolivar

BF RESORT VILLAGE BRANCH

BF Resort Drive cor. Gloria Diaz St. BF Resort Village, Talon Dos Las Piñas City

Tel. Nos.: 873-4542, 873-4541 873-4540

Fax No.: 873-4543 Heizel P. Bautista

BGC-ICON PLAZA BRANCH

G/F Icon Plaza Bldg., 25th Sts. Bonifacio South, Fort Bonifacio Global City Taguig City

Tel. Nos.: 777-1943; 800-1474

Fax No.: 777-1943 Marites M. Cadiz

BGC-ONE WORLD PLACE BRANCH

G/F One World Place, 32nd Ave. Fort Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City Tel. Nos.: 869-6309; 843-2448

Fax No.: 843-2448 Minerva A. Briones

BINANGONAN BRANCH

National Highway, Bo. Tagpos Binangonan, Rizal

Tel. Nos.: 669-1530; 669-1659 Fax No.: 669-1530 Jennifer W. Guevarra

BLUMENTRITT BRANCH

1777-1781 Cavite cor. Leonor Rivera St., Blumentritt, Sta. Cruz Manila

Tel. Nos.: 742-0254;711-8589 Fax No.: 711-8541

Jennet P. Jose

BO. KAPITOLYO BRANCH

G/F P&E Building, 12 United cor. First Sts., Bo. Kapitolyo, Pasig City Tel. Nos.: 634-8370/8915/3697 Fax No.: 634-7504

Fax No.: 634-7504 Ana Victorina D. Camacho

BONNY SERRANO BRANCH

G/F Greenhills Garden Square 297 Col. Bonny Serrano Ave. Quezon City

Tel. Nos.: 410-0677; 997-8043

997-8031 Fax No.: 410-0677 *Marvi B. Repuya*

CAINTA BRANCH

CBC Bldg., (Beside Sta. Lucia East Mall) Felix Ave. (Imelda Ave.) Cainta, Rizal Tel. Nos.: 646-0691/93; 645-9974

682-1795

Fax Nos.: 646-0050; 4777383 Donna G. Del Rosario

CAPITOL HILLS BRANCH

Joanna Leigh R. Gojar

G/F 88 Design Pro Building Capitol Hills, Old Balara, Quezon City Tel. Nos.: 952-7776/7805/7804 Fax No.: 952-7806

CENTURY CITY-KNIGHTSBRIDGE BRANCH

Unit 17 & 18 Knightsbridge
Residences, Century City
Kalayaan Ave., Makati City
Tel. Nos.: 866-3937; 866-3803
Fax No.: 866-3937

Fax No.: 866-3937 Sherry Grace P. Bernabe

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE BRANCH

LGF Ever Gotesco Mall Commonwealth Center Commonwealth Ave.

cor. Don Antonio Road, Quezon City

Tel. Nos.: 932-0818/0820 431-5000/01 Fax No.: 932-0822 Chinky Karen C. Caravana

CONGRESSIONAL AVENUE BRANCH

G/F Unit C The Arete Square Congressional Ave., Project 8 Quezon City

Tel. Nos.: 351-8648; 351-8645

351-8646 Fax No.: 351-8645 Joni Jane A. Ong

CORINTHIAN HILLS BRANCH

G/F The Clubhouse, Corinthian Hills Temple Drive, Brgy. Ugong Norte Quezon City

Tel. Nos.: 637-3170/3180/1915 Fax No.: 637-1905

Ma. Anacleta B. Gloria

CUBAO-ARANETA BRANCH

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(088) 857-4200 Fax No.: Crescencio Al C. Co Untian

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726-242 (088) 856-1325/1326 (088) 856-1325/1326 Fax Nos.:

856-5063 (area office) James M. Bomediano

CAGAYAN DE ORO-PUERTO BRANCH

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Misamis Oriental Tel. Nos.: (088) 880-7183; 880-7185 (088) 880-7185

Jasmine L. Soriano

Fax No ·

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Bajada, Davao City

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Fax No.: (082) 221-0568

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(082) 221-5970 Fax No.:

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Fax Nos.: (082) 224-9229 Chris G. Dolar

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Insular Village I, Km. 8, Lanang

Davao City

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234-7166;234-7165 (082) 300-1892 Fax No.: Joselito S. Crisostomo

DAVAO-MA-A BRANCH G/F Lapeña Building, McArthur Highway, Matina, Davao City Fax Nos.: (082) 295-0472; 295-1072

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Surigao del Norte Tel. Nos.: (086) 826-3958, 826-3968

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G/F W Tower, 39th St., North Bonifacio Triangle, Fort Bonifacio Global City Taguig City 1634

Calbayog City Branch

Cajurao cor. Gomez Sts., Balud Calbayog Dist., Calbayog City, Samar

Camalaniugan Branch

CBC Building (for construction) National Highway, Camalaniugan, Cagayan

Katipunan Ave-Loyola Heights **Branch**

Elizabeth Hall, Katipunan Ave. Loyola Heights, Quezon City

Laguna-San Pedro Branch

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Metro Towne Center 2020 Marcos Alvarez Ave. Las Piñas City

Las Piñas-Naga Road Branch

Lot 3, Naga Road, Pulanglupa 2 Las Piñas City

Lipa City-Tambo Branch

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Macapagal Ave.-Aseana Square Branch

Aseana Square (Caltex Area) D. Macapagal Ave., Aseana City Parañaque City

Macapagal Ave.-Biopolis Branch

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Novaliches-Sta. Monica

G/F E & V Bldg., Quirino Highway cor. Dumalay St., Novaliches Quezon City

Ortigas-Tektite Branch

Unit EC-06B PSE Center (Tektite) Ortigas Center, Pasig City

Parañaque-Baclaran Branch

Quirino Ave. cor. Aragon St. Baclaran, Parañaque City

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Tarlac City-San Rafael Branch

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Sto. Domingo Ave. Branch

Sto. Domingo Ave., Quezon City

Tandang Sora-Visayas Ave. Branch #250 Tandang Sora Ave., Quezon City

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Alabang Commercial Citi Arcade Don Jesus Boulevard Alabang, Muntinlupa City (02) 403-2801 Tel. No.: Jose Angelo Gonzaga

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Gen. Romulo St., Araneta Center Cubao, Quezon City

(02) 921-3147; 502-1437 Tel. Nos.: Mobile No.: 0917-809-9670

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VGP Center

SAVEMORE

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Tel. Nos.: (02) 621-3459; 621-3461 Erica Abolencia

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694-696 Juan Luna St. Binondo, Manila

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913-4903

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Dragon 8 Shopping Center, 3/Flr C.M Recto Ave. cor. Dagupan St. Divisoria, Manila

(02) 244-5960; 244-1068 Tel. Nos.: Erlinda C. Sia

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Hemady Square, E. Rodriguez Ave. cor. Doña Hemady St. New Manila, Quezon City Tel. Nos.: (02) 987- 4966

531-9676; 531-9680 Mobile No.: 0917-808-5214

Keith Icaro

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Florante Juan

Sun Mall España Boulevard cor. Mayon St. Brgy. Sta. Teresita, Quezon City Tel. Nos.: (02) 244-2476; 244-2477

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JT Centrale Mall, G/F Unit 103 Fugoso cor. Felix Huertas St. Sta. Cruz, Manila

Tel. Nos.: (02) 247-3177; 247-3181 796-2421 Mobile No.: 0917-553-8446

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BC Group Building, East Asia Drive near cor. Commerce Ave. Filinvest Corporate City Alabang, Muntinlupa City Tel. No.: (02) 511-1152 (02) 511-1145 Fax No: Mobile No.: 0917-804-6443 Kristina Tricia Balagat

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Tel. Nos.: (02) 834-0408; 507-4090

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VAG Building, Ortigas Ave. Greenhills, San Juan City (02) 721-0105; 724-7523 Tel. Nos.: 724-7528

Ma. Jennifer V. Bondoc

GREENHILLS-WILSON

219 Wilson St. Greenhills, San Juan City Tel. Nos.: (02) 748-7625 584-5946 Josephine Joy T. Rillera

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KALOOKAN-MABINI

AJ Building 353 A. Mabini St., Kalookan City (02) 961-2628; 709-3435 Tel. Nos.: Abner B. Aballa

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A. Mabini St. Kapasigan, Pasig City Tel. No.: (02) 642-2870 (02) 640-7085 Fax No.: Edgardo N. Alejandro

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Irmina V. Dator

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Mobile No.: 0917-510-5911 Maria Francesca J.Corporal

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Helena Rowena Abanto

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Randal Ignatius Z. Razo

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Edward Lyndon M. Dimapilis

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ANGELES-RIZAL

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ANGELES-SAN JOSE

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Betty L. Bacani

GUAGUA-STO NIÑO

Sto. Niño, Guagua, Pampanga Tel. No.: (045) 900-2326 Fax No.: (045) 900-0779 Betty L. Bacani

LA UNION

A.G. Zambrano Building Quezon Ave., San Fernando City La Union Tel. No.: (072) 700-3800

Fax No.: (072) 242-0414

Eloisa B. Chan

LAOAG CITY

LC Square Building J.P. Rizal cor. M.V. Farinas St. Laoag City, Ilocos Norte Tel. No.: (077) 234-3776 Mobile No.: 0917-816-2456 Ronald C. Tamayo

MACABEBE

Poblacion, Macabebe, Pampanga Tel. No.: (045) 435-5507 Mobile No.: 0917-821-8102 Analyn I. Tolentino

MALOLOS

Canlapan St., Sto. Rosario City of Malolos, Bulacan Tel. No.: (044) 794-2830 Mobile No.: 0917-835-4684 Rosanna L. Martinez

MALOLOS-CATMON

Paseo Del Rosario Catmon, City of Malolos, Bulacan Tel. No.: (044) 791-2461 Fax No.: (044) 662-7819 Romeo G. Esteban

MASANTOL

San Nicolas, Masanto, Pampanga Tel. No.: (045) 435-2906 Jona C. Bernarte

MEYCAUAYAN

Mancon Building MacArthur Highway Calvario, Meycauayan, Bulacan Tel. Nos.: (044) 228-2416 840-0099

MOUNT CARMEL

Roberto S. Evangelista

Km. 78 MacArthur Highway Brgy. Saguin, San Fernando City Pampanga

el. Nos.: (045) 861-1066 435-6055

Regina S. Dayrit

PLARIDEL

0226 Cagayan Valley Road Banga 1st, Plaridel, Bulacan Tel. Nos.: (044) 795-0105 670-1067

OLONGAPO

City View Hotel Building 25 Magsaysay Drive New Asinan, Olongapo City Tel. No.: (047) 222-2504 Fax No.: (047) 222-1891 Mobile No.: 0917-807-8509 Ricardo R. Chua

ORANI

Brgy. Balut, Orani, Bataan Tel. Nos.: (047) 638-1282 638-1281 Elsie B. Dimalanta

ORANI-CALLE REAL

Calle Real, Orani Bataan Tel. Nos.: (047) 638-1130 431-1275

Cristina T. Fermin

PORAC

Cangatba, Porac, Pampanga Tel. No.: (045) 329-3188 Mobile No.: 0917-870-3305 Mariano V. Garcia Jr.

SAN FERNANDO

Khy Trading Building San Fernando–Gapan Road San Fernando City, Pampanga Tel. Nos.: (045) 961-1415 961-1416

Mary Ann Jacquelyn S. Tiongson

SAN FERNANDO-BAYAN

JSL Building, Consunji St. San Fernando City, Pampanga Tel. No.: (045) 280-7818 Mobile No.: 0917-584-4429 *Misael M. Velasquez*

SAN ILDEFONSO-SAVEMORE

Savemore Building Cagayan Valley Road Poblacion, San Ildefonso, Bulacan Tel. Nos.: (044) 797-0742 797-0974 Ledwina D. Villafuerte

SAN JOSE DEL MONTE

Giron Building, Gov. Halili Ave. Tungkong Mangga, City of San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan Tel. Nos.: (044) 815-8396

815-6616 Mobile No.: 0917-835-4675 Othello C. Mendoza

SAN MIGUEL

Norberto St., San Miguel, Bulacan Tel. No.: (044) 764-0162 Fax No.: (044) 764-0826 *Perlito U. Dimla*

SAN NARCISO

Brgy. Libertad, San Narciso, Zambales Tel. No.: (047) 913-2245 Johnest N. Monsalud

SAN RAFAEL

Cagayan Valley cor. Cruz na Daan Road San Rafael, Bulacan Tel. No.: (044) 913-7629 Ledwina D. Villafuerte

SANTIAGO-VICTORY NORTE

JECO Building, Maharlika Highway cor. Quezon St., Victory Norte Santiago, Isabela

Tel Nos.: (078) 305-0260 305-0252

Elizabeth K. Chua

STA. ANA

Poblacion, Sta. Ana, Pampanga Tel. No.: (045) 409-0335 *Lita P. Lopez*

STA. MARIA

Gen. Luna cor. De Leon St. Poblacion, Sta. Maria, Bulacan Tel. Nos.: (044) 288-2453 893-0587

Fax No.: (044) 641-1150 Helen O. Cabuhat

STA. RITA

San Vicente, Sta. Rita, Pampanga Tel. Nos.: (045) 900-0658 434-0131 Gloria S. Cunanan

SUBIC

Baraca, Subic, Zambales Tel. No.: (047) 232-6104 Cheryl E. Comandante

TARLAC-MAC ARTHUR

MacArthur Highway San Nicolas, Tarlac City Tel. No.: (045) 982-9652 Fax No.: (045) 982-9653 Thelma Marie C. Isais

TUGUEGARAO

Metropolitan Cathedral Parish Rectory Complex, Rizal St., Tuguegarao City Tel. No.: (078) 844-0484 Mario P. Allauigan

URDANETA

MacArthur Highway, Nancayasan Urdaneta City, Pangasinan Tel No.: (075) 624-2331 Fax No.: (075) 522-0498 Loreto V. Munoz Jr.

VIGAN

Agdamag Building, Quezon Ave. cor. Calle Mabini, Vigan City, Ilocos Sur Tel No.: (077) 674-0300 Melvin R. Aquinaldo

SOUTH LUZON

BACOOR-MOLINO

Avon Building, 817 Molino Road Molino III, City of Bacoor, Cavite Tel Nos.: (046) 235-7542 431-9906 Mobile No.: 0917-561-5883

May G. Tan

BACOOR-TALABA

Coastal Road cor. Aguinaldo Highway Brgy. Talaba, City of Bacoor, Cavite Tel. No.: (046) 417-5940 Fax No.: (046) 417-5930 Maria Victoria G. Baloy

BATANGAS-P. BURGOS

No. 4 Burgos St., Batangas City Tel. Nos.: (043) 723-1510 723-7652 Edwin R. Guevara

BIÑAN Nepa Highway

San Vicente, Biñan City, Laguna Tel. No.: (049) 511-3638 Fax No.: (049) 429-4878 Lilibeth A. Carandang

CALAMBA

HK Building II, National Highway Brgy. Halang, Calamba City, Laguna Tel. Nos.: (049) 306-0238 306-0234

Mobile No.: 0917-817-3609 Rodel B. Solomon

CALAMBA-CROSSING

AS Building, National Highway cor. Sto. Domingo St., Brgy. Uno Crossing, Calamba City, Laguna Tel. Nos.: (049) 545-3670 545-5310 (02) 520-8808

Rodel B. Solomon

CAVITE CITY

485 P. Burgos St. Barangay 34, Caridad Cavite City, Cavite Tel. No.: (046) 417-3100 Rosewedi L. Baltero-Cruz

DARAGA-ALBAY

N & H Building, Rizal St. Brgy. San Roque, Daraga, Albay Tel. Nos.: (052) 483-0706 204-0024 to 25 Timoteo D. De Villa Jr.

DASMARIÑAS

Veluz Plaza Building Zone 1, Aguinaldo Highway Dasmariñas City, Cavite Tel. Nos.: (046) 416-0510 416-0501 Ma. Cecilia S. Gutierrez

FILOIL-TANAUAN SUPLANG

FilOil Gas Station Brgy. Suplang, Tanauan City, Batangas Tel. No.: (043) 502-7144 Mobile No.: 0917-863-6160 Carlo C. Olmos

IMUS-TANZANG LUMA

OLMA Building Aguinaldo Highway Tanzang Luma, Imus City, Cavite Tel. Nos.: (046) 471-4715 476-0927 Fax No.: (046) 471-9413 Quennie V. Umil

LAGUNA-STA. CRUZ

E & E Building, Pedro Guevarra Ave. Sta. Cruz, Laguna Tel. No.: (049) 501-4327 Roman J. Villacorta

LIPA-CM RECTO

China Bank Savings Building C.M. Recto Ave., Lipa City Tel. Nos.: (043) 756-1414 756-1022 Rolando E. Castillo

LOS BAÑOS-CROSSING

Lopez Ave., Batong Malake Los Baños, Laguna Tel. Nos.: (049) 536-2596 536-0549 Cherry Jane O. Pamplona

LUCENA

Merchan cor. Evangelista St. Lucena City Tel. No.: (042) 660-6964 Fax No.: (042)710-6964 Ronald De Guzman

NAGA

RL Building, Panganiban St. Lerma, Naga City, Camarines Sur Tel. No.: (054) 472-1947 Albert B. Tan

SAN PABLO-RIZAL AVENUE

Rizal Ave. cor. A. Fule St. (former Lopez Jaena), San Pablo City Tel. No.: (049) 562-7738 Simplicia Elizabeth Kalaw

SAN PEDRO

Gen - Ber Building, National Highway Landayan, San Pedro City, Laguna Tel. Nos.: (02) 869-8221 869-8220 Catherine A. Jardiel STA. ROSA

Sta. Rosa-Tagaytay Highway Sta. Rosa City, Laguna Tel. No.: (049) 502-9134 Mobile No.: 0917-510-5951 Amor F. Cajucom

STA. ROSA-BALIBAGO

Old National Highway cor. Roque Lazaga St. Sta. Rosa City, Laguna Tel. Nos.: (049) 534-1167 (02) 520-8448 Sonny L. Trivino

STO. TOMAS-MAHARLIKA

The Lifestyle Strip, Maharlika Highway San Antonio, Sto. Tomas, Batangas Tel. Nos.: (043) 318-0582 778-3247

Myla L. Mapalad

TAGAYTAY-SAVEMORE

Mendez Crossing West Tagaytay-Nasugbu Highway cor. Mendez-Tagaytay Road Tagaytay City

Tel. Nos.: (046) 413-3871 413- 3872 Mobile No.: 0917-561-5334 Quennie V. Umil

UP LOS BAÑOS

Kanluran Road, UP Los Baños Campus College, Los Baños. Laguna Tel. Nos.: (02) 536-3058 536-3682

Cherry Jane O. Pampalona

VISAYAS-MINDANAO

BACOLOD

SKT Saturn Building Lacson cor. Rizal St. Bacolod City, Negros Occidental Tel. Nos. (034) 435-6983 435-7143 Ronnie A. Vinco, Jr

BACOLOD-LUZURIAGA

Lacson cor. Luzuriaga St. Bacolod City, Negros Occidental Tel. Nos.: (034) 704-1084 704-1089 Ronnie A. Vinco, Jr.

CAGAYAN DE ORO Sergio Osmeña St.

Cogon District, Cagayan de Oro City Tel. Nos.: (088) 859-0169 859-0740; 859-0949 852-2006; 323-1057

Ma. Socorro D. Cosme

CEBU-LAHUG

Skyrise IT Building Brgy. Apas, Lahug, Cebu City Tel. Nos.: (032) 236-0809 236-0810

Theresa L. Tan

CEBU-MANDAUE

A. Del Rosario Ave. Mantuyong, Mandaue City, Cebu Tel. Nos.: (032) 520-2780 422-8019

Kristine Mae M. Diores

CEBU-MANGO

JSP Mango Realty Building Gen. Maxilom Ave. cor. Echavez St., Cebu City Tel. Nos.: (032) 231-4304 231-4736

Theresa L. Tan

CEBU MANDAUE-BASAK

Cebu North Road Basak, Mandaue City, Cebu Tel. No.: (032) 346-6959 Fax No.: (032) 346-8814 Pia Monica C. Alturas

DAVAO

8990 Corporate Center Quirino Ave., Davao City Tel. Nos.: (082) 321-0273 321-0274

Philip C. Dumlao

DAVAO-RECTO

C. Villa Abrille Building
C.M. Recto Ave., Davao City
Tel. No.: (082) 305-5808
Fax No.: (082) 227-1802
Ma. Gladys B. Amancio

GENERAL SANTOS

I. Santiago Boulevard General Santos City Tel. No.: (083) 552-6329 *Maria Theresa S. Pacheco*

ILOILO

Cua Building Quezon St., Iloilo City Tel. Nos.: (033) 336-9752 336-9753 Pamela Julianita P. Trompeta

ILOILO-JARO

Lopez Jaena cor. El 98 St. Jaro, Iloilo Tel. Nos.: (033) 320-0370

320-0426

Elly Beth L. Amparo

ILOILO-QUEZON

132 Quezon St Iloilo City

Tel. No.: (033) 321-0940 Pamela Julianita P. Trompeta TALISAY NEGROS-SAVEMORE

Savemore Talisay, Mabini St. Zone 12, Paseo Mabini Talisay City, Negros Occidental Tel. Nos.: (034) 441-6264 441-6267

Jaime Javier D. Torre

ZAMBOANGA-CITY MALL

City Mall, Don Alfaro St. Tetuan, Zamboanga City Tel. No.: (062) 955-8709 955-0563

Mobile No.: 0917-704-7242 Jennifer Marie R. De Leon

CBS OFF-BRANCH ATMs

ISAAC & CATALINA MEDICAL CENTER

Calero St.

Ibayo, Balanga, Bataan

LA SALLE COLLEGE ANTIPOLO 1985 La Salle Ave.

Brgy. San Luis, Antipolo City, Rizal

MABALACAT MUNICIPAL HALL Delfin Drive Mabalacat, Pampanga

RIS COMPOUND

RIS Development Corporation 168 Mercado St. Tabe, Guiguinto, Bulacan

ZAMECO COMPOUND

ZAMECO II Head Office National Road, Bgy. Magsaysay Castillejos, Zambales

BUSINESS OFFICES

BAGUIO SALES OFFICE

B108 Lopez Building, 2nd Floor Session Road cor. Assumption Road Baguio City

Tel. Nos.: (074) 422-0090

(02) 884-7600 locals 4231

BALIUAG SALES OFFICE

Mariano Ponce Building 2nd Floor Plaza Naning Poblacion, Baliuag, Bulacan

Tel. No.: (02) 884-7600 locals 4202

4261

CABANATUAN SALES OFFICE

Duran Building

Burgos Ave., Cabanatuan City Tel. No.: (02) 884-7600 local 4254

CAGAYAN DE ORO SALES OFFICE

Sergio Osmeña St.

Cogon District, Cagayan De Oro City Tel. No.: (0882) 272-7082

CEBU BUSINESS CENTER

JSP Plaza Building, 2nd Floor General Maxilom cor. Echaves St.

Cebu City

Tel. Nos.: (032) 232-5061; 232- 6263 (02) 884-7600 locals 4207 4209; 4205; 4206

DAVAO BUSINESS CENTER

8990 Corporate Center, 3rd Floor Quirino Ave., Davao City Tel. Nos.: (082) 298-4569 (02) 884-7600 local 4218

GENERAL SANTOS SALES OFFICE

Go Chay Ching Building I. Santiago Boulevard General Santos City

Tel. Nos.: (083) 301-5042

(02) 884-7600 local 4271

ILOILO SALES OFFICE

RTG Building

Quezon St., Iloilo City

Tel. Nos.: (033) 337-6421; 508-3628

(02) 884-7600 local 4219

IMUS SALES OFFICE

OLMA Building, Aguinaldo Highway Tanzang Luma, Imus City, Cavite Tel. Nos.: (046) 416-4992

(02) 884-7600 local 4268

LA UNION BUSINESS CENTER

A.G Zambrano Building Quezon Ave., San Fernando City

La Union

Tel. Nos.: (072) 888-7477

(02) 884-7600 local 4227

LAOAG SALES OFFICE

LC Square Building
J.P. Rizal cor. M.V Farinas St.
Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
Tel. No.: (077) 600-1009

LIPA BUSINESS CENTER

China Bank Savings Building 2nd Floor C.M Recto Ave.

Lipa City Tel. Nos.:

(043) 756-5003

(02) 884-7600 local 4253

MARIKINA SALES OFFICE

CTP Building 3rd Floor Gil Fernando Ave.

3rd Floor Gil Fernando Avi Marikina City

Tel. Nos.: (02) 645-9819

(02) 884-7600 local 4238

NAGA SALES OFFICE

RL Building, 3rd Floor Panganiban St., Lerma, Naga City

Tel. Nos.: (054) 472-1947

(02) 884-7600 local 4273

SAN FERNANDO PAMPANGA SALES OFFICE

JSL Building, 3rd Floor Consunji St., San Fernando City Pampanga

Tel. Nos.: (045) 961-0005; 961-0008

(02) 884-7600 locals 4221

4236; 4237

SAN PABLO SALES OFFICE

China Bank Savings Building, 2nd Floor Rizal Ave. cor. A. Fule St.

San Pablo City

Tel. Nos.: (049) 800-3917

(02) 884-7600 local 4204

SANTIAGO SALES OFFICE

Jeco Building, Maharlika Highway Victory Norte, Santiago City Tel. No.: (02) 884-7600 local 4374

VIGAN SALES OFFICE

Agdamag Building, 2nd Floor Quezon Ave. cor. Calle Mabini Vigan City, Ilocos Sur

DepED LOAN CENTERS

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION BUSINESS CENTER

GJ Building, 2nd Floor 385 Quezon Ave. West Triangle, Quezon City Tel No.: (02) 372-7926 Mobile No.: 0905-558-2542

Czar R.Tagros

REGION 1 LA UNION BUSINESS CENTER

A.G. Zambrano Building Quezon Ave., San Fernando City

La Union

Mobile No.: 0915-513-9452 Saddam Abdul Gonting

CORDILLERA AUTONOMOUS REGION BUSINESS CENTER

B108 Lopez Building Session Road cor. Assumption Road

Baguio City

Mobile No.: 0927-378-2661 Karina Mikaela Caguioa

REGION 2 TUGUEGARAO BUSINESS CENTER

Metropolitan Cathedral Parish Rectory Complex

Rizal St., Tuguegarao City Tel. No.: (078) 375-4471 Mobile No.: 0917-353-6503

REGION 3 SAN FERNANDO BUSINESS CENTER

Rodrigo Gamayon

JSL Building
Consunji St., San Fernando City

Pampanga
Tel No.: (045) 280-8215

Jonald Imana

REGION 4-A TAYTAY BUSINESS CENTER

C. Gonzaga Building II, 2nd Floor Manila East Road, Taytay, Rizal Tel No.: (02) 633-3988 Mobile No.: 0919-754-1907

Jeff Reguis

REGION 5 DARAGA BUSINESS CENTER

N & H Building Rizal St., Brgv. Sar

Rizal St., Brgy. San Roque Daraga, Albay

Tel. No.: (052) 483-7783 Mobile Nos.: 0977-459-0839

0926-445-1989 Charlie M. Banes

REGION 11 DAVAO BUSINESS CENTER

8990 Corporate Center, 3rd Floor Quirino Ave., Davao City Mobile No.: 0977-463-4707 *Gina R. dela Cruz*

REGION 12 GEN. SANTOS BUSINESS CENTER

Go Chay Ching Building I. Santiago Boulevard General Santos City Tel. No.: (083) 554-0211 Mobile No.: 0907-881-5270

Joel Dondon

METRO MANILA

168 Mall, Sta. Elena St. Binondo, Manila

999 Mall 2

Recto cor. Soler St. Binondo, Manila

999 Shopping Mall

1002 -1062 Soler St., Brgy. 293 Zone 28, District 3, Binondo, Manila

Alabang Mall

Alabang Town Center, Alabang -Zapote Road, Muntinlupa City

Alfamart Maax

Mall of Asia Annex (MAAX) Bldg. Seaside Blvd., San Rafael, Pasay City

Alfamart Naga Road

Naga Road, Pulang Lupa 2 Las Piñas City

Ali Mall

P. Tuazon Blvd. Araneta Center, Quezon City

Ali Mall 2

P. Tuazon Blvd. Araneta Center, Quezon City

Ateneo De Manila University

Kostka Hall, Ateneo De Manila University, Katipunan Ave. Loyola Heights, Quezon City

Cash and Carry

Filmore St., Makati City

Chiang-Kai-Shek

Chiang Kai Shek College 1274 P. Algue, Manila

China Bank Online Center

Starbucks, China Bank Bldg. 8745 Paseo De Roxas cor. Villar St. Makati City

Comembo Commercial Complex

J.P. Rizal Ext. cor. Sampaguita St. Comembo, Makati City

Commerce Center

Commerce Ave., Filinvest Ayala Alabang, Muntinlupa City

Conrad S Maison Mall

Conrad Hotel, Coral Ave. SM Mall of Asia, Pasay City

Dasmariñas Village Association

1417 Campanilla St. Dasmariñas Village, Makati City

Eastwood City Walk 2

Eastwood City Cyberpark 188 E. Rodriguez Jr. Ave. Bagumbayan, Quezon City Eastwood Cybermall

Eastwood Ave., Eastwood City Cyberpark, Bagumbayan, Quezon City

Eastwood Mall

E. Rodriguez Jr. Ave., Bagumbayan Quezon City

Gateway Mall

Cubao, Quezon City

Ayala Center, Makati City

Glorietta 5

Ayala Center, Makati City

Greenbelt 3

Makati Ave., Makati City

Greenhills Theater Mall

Greenhills, San Juan City

Jackman Emporium Jackman Emporium Department Store Bldg., Grace Park, Kalookan City

Jackman Plaza-Muñoz

EDSA cor. Congressional Ave. Muñoz, Quezon City

JGC Alabang

JGC Phils. Bldg., Prime St. Madrigal Business Park - Phase III Ayala Alabang, Muntinlupa City

Katarungan Village

Katarungan Village Administration Office, F. Reria cor. University Road Muntinlupa City

Kimston Plaza

P. Victor St. cor. P. Burgos St. Guadalupe Nuevo, Makati City

Landmark-Makati

The Landmark Bldg., Makati Ave. Ayala Center, Makati City

Landmark-Trinoma

EDSA cor. Mindanao Ave. Extension Pag-asa, Quezon City

Liana's Sampaloc

537 M. Earnshaw, Sampaloc, Manila

Malabon Citisquare

C4 Road cor. Dagat-Dagatan Ave. Malabon City

Market! Market! 1

Market! Market! Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

Market! Market! 2

Market! Market! Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

Market! Market! 3

Market! Market! Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City **Medical City**

Ortigas Ave., Pasig City

SM Megamall Bldg. B

EDSA cor. Julia Vargas St. Mandaluyong City

Metro Point Mall

EDSA cor. Taft Ave., Pasay City

Bldg. C, Metrowalk Commercial Complex, Meralco Ave., Pasig City

Midas Hotel

2702 Roxas Blvd., Pasay City

MRT-Boni

MRT-Boni Station EDSA, Mandaluyong City

MRT-Cubao Station

MRT-Cubao Station EDSA, Quezon City

MRT-North Ave.

MRT-North Ave. Station EDSA, Quezon City

MRT-Shaw

MRT-Shaw Station EDSA, Mandaluyong City

Multinational Clubhouse

Nazareth cor. Judea Sts. Multinational Village Parañaque City

Newport Mall

Resorts World Newport City Villamor, Pasay City

Nova Square

689 Quirino Highway Brgy. San Bartolome, Novaliches Quezon City

One E-Com Center

SM Mall of Asia, Palm Coast Ave. (Facing Esplanade), Pasay City

Rockwell Business Center

Ortigas Ave., Pasig City

Puregold-Blumentritt

286 Blumentrit St., Sta. Cruz, Manila

Puregold-E. Rodriguez

Cosco Bldg., E. Rodriguez Ave. cor. G. Araneta Ave., Quezon City

Puregold-Lakefront

Presidio Sudvision, Lakefront Muntinlupa City

Puregold Jr.-Pandacan

West J. Zamora St., Brgy. 851 Zone 093, Pandacan, Manila

Puregold-Paso De Blas

Paso De Blas cor. Gen. Luis St. Malinta Exit, Valenzuela City

Resorts World Gaming Area

Resorts World, Pasay

Robinsons Forum Pioneer

Pioneer St. cor. EDSA Mandaluyong City

Robinsons Galleria

EDSA cor. Ortigas Ave. Pasig City

Robinsons Galleria 2

EDSA cor. Ortigas Ave. Pasig City

Robinsons Galleria 3

West Wing, Robinsons Galleria EDSA cor. Ortigas Ave., Pasig City

Robinsons Place - Manila

Pedro Gil cor. Adriatico St. Ermita, Manila

Rockwell Power Plant

Power Plant Mall, Makati City

Savers Center

EDSA near cor. Taft Ave. Pasay City

Shop and Ride

248 Gen. Luis St., Novaliches Quezon City

Shop and Ride 2

248 Gen. Luis St., Brgy. Nova Proper Novaliches, Quezon City

Shopwise-Commonwealth

Blk. 17, Commonwealth Ave. Don Antonio, Quezon City

Shopwise-Antipolo

M.L. Quezon St. cor. Circumferential Road, San Roque, Antipolo City

SM Center Las Piñas Alabang-Zapote Road, Las Piñas

SM Hypermarket-Mandaluyong 121 Shaw Blvd. cor. E. Magalona St.

SM Manila Arroceros, Manila

Mandaluyong City

SM MOA Hypermarket

SM Mall of Asia, Pasay City

SM MOA Seaside Ferry Terminal SM Mall of Asia Seaside Blvd.

SM Muntinlupa

Brgy. Tunasan, National Road Muntinlupa City

Near Esplanade, Pasay City

SM Taytay

Bldg. A, SM City Taytay Manila East Road, Brgy. Dolores Taytay, Rizal

Solaire Resort & Casino

Entertainment City, Aseana Ave. Parañaque City

Southgate Mall

EDSA cor. Pasong Tamo Extension Makati City

St. Francis Square

Doña Julia Vargas Ave. cor. Bank Drive, Ortigas Center Mandaluyong City

St. Jude College

Dimasalang St. cor. Don Quijote St. Sampaloc, Manila

St. Luke's-Quezon City

St. Luke's Medical Center Medical Arts Bldg. E. Rodriguez Sr. Blvd., Quezon City

St. Luke's-The Fort

St. Luke's Medical Center, 5th Ave. The Fort, Taguig City

St. Luke's-The Fort 2

St. Luke's Medical Center, 5th Ave. The Fort, Taguig City

STI - Delos Santos Medical Center

201 E. Rodriguez Sr. Blvd. Brgy. Damayang Lagi, Quezon City

Taft-U.N.

Times Plaza, T.M. Kalaw cor. Gen. Luna St., Manila

The A Venue

Valdez Site, The A Venue 7829 Makati Ave., Makati City

Tiendesitas

Frontera Verde, Ortigas Ave. cor. C-5, Pasig City

Trinoma Off 1

Trinoma, North Ave. cor. EDSA, Quezon City

Trinoma Off 2

Trinoma, North Ave. cor. EDSA, Quezon City

Two Shopping Center

Taft Ave. near cor. EDSA Pasay City

U.P. Town Center

Katipunan Ave., Brgy. UP Campus Diliman, Quezon City

UPM - PGH

Faculty Medical Arts Bldg. PGH Compound, Taft Ave., Manila

UST-Doctor's Clinic

UST Hospital, Vestibule and New Doctor's Clinic, España, Manila

UST Hospital

UST Hospital, España St., Manila

UST Hospital 3

UST Hospital Clinical Division A.H. Lacson Ave., Sampaloc Manila

Victory Central Mall

No. 717 Old Victory Compound Rizal Ave., Monumento Caloocan City

Victory Pasay Mall

Libertad cor. Taft Ave. Pasay City

Wack Wack Golf & Country Club

Shaw Blvd., Mandaluyong City

Walter Mart-Makati

790 Chino Roces Ave. cor. Antonio Arnaiz, Makati City

Walter Mart-North EDSA

Walter Mart Bldg., EDSA, Quezon City

Walter Mart-Sucat

Brgy. San Isidro, Dr. A. Santos Ave. Sucat, Parañaque City

Zabarte Town Center

588 Camarin Road cor. Zabarte Road, Caloocan City

PROVINCIAL

268 Mall

CK Bldg., Plaridel Extension Sto. Rosario, Angeles City

2 Mango Ave

Solara Bldg. General Maxilom Ave., Cebu City

A. Bonifacio-McDonald's Baguio

Villanueva Bldg., Bonifacio St. Baguio City

Abreeza Mall

J.P. Laurel Ave., Bajada, Davao City

Adventist University of the Philippines

Sta. Rosa-Tagaytay Road Puting Kahoy, Silang, Cavite City

AG&P

San Roque, Bauan, Batangas

Alfamart Filinvest Tanza

Filinvest Ave., Westwood Place Subd. Ph.2, Brgy. Paradahan, Tanza Cavite City

Alfamart Golden City

Molino-Paliparan Rd. Dasmariñas, Cavite

Alfamart Ilang-Ilang Tanza

llang-ilang St., De Roman Subd. Daang Amaya 1, Tanza, Cavite

Alfamart Lancaster

MCS Bldg., Advincula Ave. Alapan II-A, Imus, Cavite

Alfamart L'Paseo Arcade Indang

L'Paseo Arcade, Poblacion Indang, Cavite

Alfamart Lumina

Aguinaldo Highway cor. Nueno Ave., Imus, Cavite

Alfamart Pacita Complex

Phase 3A, Block 3, Pacita Complex San Pedro, Laguna

Alfamart Poblacion Rosario

153 Gen. Trias Drive, Rosario Brgy. Poblacion, Cavite

Alfamart Trece Martires

CPC Bldg., Hugo Perez Trece Martires, Cavite

Alfamart Villa Catalina Dasmariñas

Lot 6123, San Agustin Dasmariñas, Cavite

Alfamart Yakal Silang Cavite

137 Pedro Montoya St. cor. Yakal, San Miguel, Silang, Cavite

Allen Avenue Catbalogan

Allen Ave., Brgy. 04, Catbalogan City

Alwana

National Highway, Brgy. Cugman Cagayan de Oro City

Angel Supermarket

Luna St. cor. Burgos St. Brgy. Quirino, Solano, Nueva Viscaya

Angeles University Foundation

McArthur Highway cor. San Pablo St., Angeles City

Araullo University

Maharlika Highway Bitas, Cabanatuan City

Ateneo de Davao

Roxas Ave., Davao City

Avenue Hotel Bacolod

 12^{th} St. cor. Lacson St., Bacolod City

Budget Wise Supermarket

Veterans Ave., Zamboanga City

Caltex-SLEX 1

SLEX - Northbound Brgy. San Antonio, San Pedro, Laguna

Camayan Resort

Camayan Beach Resort & Hotel Camayan Wharf, West Ilanin Forest Area, Subic Bay Freeport Zone

CB Mall

McArthur Highway, Nancayasan Urdaneta City, Pangasinan

CDO Medical Center

CDO Medical Center Bldg. 2 Tiano cor. Nacalaban St. Cagayan de Oro City

Cebu Doctors' Hospital

Osmeña Blvd., Cebu City

Cebu Doctors' University

1 Potenciano Larrazabal Ave. North Reclamation Area Mandaue City

Celebes Coconut Butuan

P-4, Brgy. Banza, Butuan City

Centrio Mall

C.M. Recto cor. Corrales St. Cagayan de Oro

Clark Gateway

Clark Gateway Commercial Complex Velasquez St., San Francisco Mabalacat, Pampanga

Corpus Christi

Corpus Christi School, Tomas Saco St. Macasandig, Cagayan de Oro City

Davao Adventist Hospital

Km. 7 McArthur Highway Bangkal, Davao City

Davao Metro Shuttle

Pereyras Terminal 1, Magugpo West Tagum City

Dipolog Center Mall

138 Rizal Ave., Dipolog City

DIPSSCOR

DIPSSCOR Bldg., International Port of Davao, Sasa Wharf, Km10, Sasa Davao City

DLSU-Dasmariñas

College of Engineering, DLSU Dasmariñas, Cavite

DLSU-Health Science Campus

De La Salle University Health Campus, Inc., Congressional Rd. Dasmariñas, Cavite

DLSU-MAC

MAC Building, DLSU Medical Center Compound, Congressional Rd. Dasmariñas, Cavite

Eagle Ridge Country Club

Club House, Brgy. Javalera Gen. Trias, Cavite

ECCO Building

Fil-Am Friendship Highway Brgy. Anunas, Angeles City, Pampanga

Friendship Supermarket Munoz NE

T. Delos Santos St., Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija

Gaisano-Bulua

Bulua St., Cagayan de Oro City

Gaisano-Iligan

Gaisano Citi Super Mall Roxas Ave., Iligan City

Gaisano-Lapu-Lapu City

Gaisano Mactan Mall Pusok, Lapu-Lapu City, Cebu

Gaisano Mall-Bajada Davao

Gaisano Mall of Davao J.P. Laurel Ave., Bajada, Davao City

Gaisano Mall-Cagayan de Oro

Atrium Gaisano Mall, Corrales Extension cor. C.M. Recto Ave. Cagayan de Oro City

Gaisano Mall-Talisay

Gaisano Fiesta Mall, Tabunok Talisay, Cebu City

Gaisano-Masbate

Quezon St., Crossing, Masbate City

Gaisano-Puerto

Sayre Highway, Puerto Cagayan de Oro City

Galeria Victoria

J.P. Rizal St., Balanga, Bataan

Good Samaritan Hospital

Burgos Ave., Cabanatuan City

Grosvenor Square

Josefa St., Angeles City

Holy Angel University 2

Holy Angel University Student's Center Sto. Rosario St., Angeles City Pampanga

Jenra Mall

Jenra Grand Mall, Sto. Rosario St. Angeles City, Pampanga

Jollibee Mabalacat

McArthur Highway Brgy. San Francisco Mabalacat City, Pampanga

KCC Mall-General Santos

J. Catolico Sr. Ave. General Santos City, South Cotabato

KCC Mall de Zamboanga

Gov. Camins, Camino Nuevo Zamboanga City

KMSCI

Kidapawan Medical Specialist Center, Inc., Sudapin, Kidapawan City

La Nueva-Minglanilla

La Nueva Supermart, Poblacion Minglanilla, Cebu

La Nueva Supermart

G.Y. Dela Serna St. Lapu-Lapu, Cebu City

LB Supermarket-Zamboanga

Veteran's Ave. Extension Zamboanga City

LCC Peñaranda

LCC Supermarket, Peñaranda cor. Rizal St., Legazpi City

Lee Hypermarket

Valencia Rd., Bagacay Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental

Lee Super Plaza

M. Perdices cor. San Jose St. Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental

Lim Ket Kai Mall

Lim Ket Kai Drive Cagayan de Oro City

Lopue's East Center

Burgos St. cor. Carlos Hilado National Highway, Bacolod City Lorma Hospital

Lorma Hospital, San Fernando City La Union

Lotus Central Mall

Nueno Ave., Imus, Cavite

MAAP

Kamaya Point Road, Mariveles, Bataan

Mactan Marina Mall

MEPZ 1, Lapu-Lapu City

Magic Mall

Alexander St., Poblacion Urdaneta City, Pangasinan

Magic Starmall

Romulo Blvd., Brgy. Cut-Cut 1
Tarlac City

Malolos

Graceland Mall, BSU Grounds McArthur Highway, Guinhawa Malolos City, Bulacan

Malta Hospital Toril

McArthur Highway, Toril, Davao

Maria Reyna Hospital

T.J. Hayes St., Cagayan De Oro

Mariton Grocery

Buntun, Tuguegarao City Cagayan Valley

Mariton Grocery Don Domingo

Don Domingo, Tuguegarao City

Market City

Market City Bldg., Bus Terminal Agora, Cagayan de Oro City

Marquee Mall 1

Don Bonifacio Rd., Angeles City Pampanga

Matina Town Square

Strip Bldg., Matina Town Center McArthur Highway, Matina, Davao

MCIA-Domestic Check-In Area

Airport Rd., Lapu-Lapu City, Cebu

MCIA-Domestic Departure hall Airport Rd., Lapu-Lapu City, Cebu

Mindanao Sanitarium and Hospital Tibanga Highway, Iligan City

MJS Hospital

Montilla Blvd., Butuan City

Nagaland E-Mall

P. Diaz cor. Elias Angeles Sts. San Francisco, Naga City

Nepo Mall-Angeles

Doña Teresa Ave. cor. St. Joseph St. Nepo Mart Complex, Angeles City Nepo Mall-Dagupan

Arellano St., Dagupan City

Northside Doctors Hospital

Bantay, Vigan, Ilocos Sur

Notre Dame Hospital

Notre Dame de Chartres Hospital No. 25 General Luna Rd., Baguio City

Nueva Ecija Doctors

Nueva Ecija Doctors Hospital Maharlika Highway, Cabanatuan City Nueva Ecija

Nuvali Solenad 2

Solenad 2 Nuvali, Sta. Rosa-Tagaytay Road, Sta. Rosa, Laguna

Nuvali Solenad 3 Bldg. B

Bldg. B, Solenad 3 Nuvali, Sta. Rosa-Tagaytay Road, Sta. Rosa, Laguna

Nuvali Solenad Hawkers Market

Hawkers Market, Solenad 3 Nuvali Sta. Rosa-Tagaytay Road, Sta. Rosa Laguna

Ocean Adventure

Camayan Wharf, West Ilanin Forest Area, Subic Bay Freeport Zone

Orchard Golf and Country Club

Gate 2, The Orchard Golf and Country Club, Aguinaldo Highway Dasmariñas, Cavite

OSPA-Farmers' Medical Center

Ormoc Sugarcane Planters Association - Farmers Medical Center Ormoc City, Leyte

Our Lady of the Pillar

Tamsui Ave., Bayan Luma, Imus, Cavite

Pacific Mall

Landco Business Park, F. Imperial St. cor. Circumferential Road, Legazpi City

Pacific Mall 2

Pacific Mall Bldg., Landco Business Park, F. Imperial St., Legazpi City

Pangasinan Medical Center

Nable St., Dagupan City, Pangasinan

Pavilion Mall

Bldg. A, Pavilion Mall, Km. 35 Brgy. San Antonio, Biñan, Laguna

PLT College

PLT Bldg., Dumlao Blvd. Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya

Porta Vaga Mall

Along Session Road, Baguio City Benguet

Prince Mall of Baybay

Andres Bonifacio & Manuel L. Quezon Sts., Baybay City, Leyte

Puregold - Dau

Cosco Bldg., McArthur Highway Dau, Mabalacat, Pampanga

Quickmart Daraga

Rizal St., Daraga, Albay

Robinsons Calasiao

San Miguel, Calasiao, Pangasinan

Robinsons General Santos

Jose Catolico Sr. Ave. Lagao, General Santos City

Robinsons Tagum

National Highway, Brgy. Magugpo Tagum, Davao del Norte

Royce Hotel

Manuel Roxas St. cor. Ninoy Aquino Ave., CSEZ

RPGMC Tuguegarao

Enrile Blvd., Carig, Tuguegarao City Cagayan

SAMULCO

Sta. Ana Multi Purpose Cooperative Bldg. 1, Monteverde St., Davao City

San Fernandino Hospital

MacArthur Highway, Dolores San Fernando City, Pampanga

Save Wise-Pozorrubio

Savewise Bldg., Caballero St. Brgy. Cablong, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan

Shopwise-Cebu

N. Bacalso Ave., Basak San Nicolas, Cebu City

Shopwise-San Pedro

Along National Highway Brgy. Landayan, Pacita, San Pedro

Skyrise Realty

Skyrise IT Bldg., Gorordo Ave. cor. N. Escario St., Cebu City

SM City Bacolod

Bldg. A, SM City Bacolod Reclamation Area, Bacolod City

SM City Baguio

Luneta Hill, Upper Session Road Baguio City, Benguet

SM City Baliwag

DRT Highway, Brgy. Pagala Baliwag, Bulacan **SM City Batangas**

Pallocan West, Batangas City

SM City Batangas 2

Pallocan West, Batangas City

SM City Cabanatuan

Maharlika Highway, Cabanatuan

SM City Cagayan De Oro

Masterson Ave. SM City Cagayan de Oro

SM City Calamba 1

National Rd., Brgy. Real Calamba City, Laguna

SM City Calamba 2

National Rd., Brgy. Real Calamba City, Laguna

SM City Calamba 3

National Rd., Brgy. Real Calamba City, Laguna

SM City Cauayan

San Fermin, Cauayan, Isabela

SM City Clark

M. Roxas St., CSEZ Angeles City, Pampanga

SM City Dasmariñas 2

Governor's Drive, Brgy. Sampalok Dasmariñas, Cavite

SM City Davao

Quimpo Blvd., Ecoland Subd. Brgy. Matina, Davao City

SM City General Santos

cor. Santiago Blvd. & San Miguel St., Brgy. Lagao General Santos City, South Cotabato

SM City Lipa

Ayala Highway, Lipa City

SM City Marilao

MacArthur Highway, Marilao, Bulacan

SM City Tarlac

McArthur Highway San Roque, Tarlac City

SM Lanang Premier

J.P. Laurel Ave., Brgy. San Antonio, Agdao District, Davao City

SM Marketmall

Congressional Ave., Dasmariñas Bagong Bayan, Dasmariñas, Cavite

SM Supercenter Molino

Molino Rd., Brgy. Molino 4 Bacoor, Cavite **SOCSARGEN County Hospital**

Bula-Lagao Road cor. L. Arradaza St. General Santos City

South Town Centre Talisay

South Gate Mall, Tabunok Talisay, Cebu

Southway Mall

cor. Gov. Lim, Purisima and Magno Sts., Zamboanga City

Sta. Rosa Hospital

RSBS Blvd., Balibago City of Sta. Rosa, Laguna

Super Metro Carcar

N. Bacalso Ave., Carcar City, Cebu

Target Mall 1

Sta. Rosa Commercial Complex Brgy. Balibago, Sta. Rosa, Laguna

Target Mall 2

Sta. Rosa Commercial Complex Brgy. Balibago, Sta. Rosa, Laguna

The District Dasmariñas

Molino-Paliparan Road Dasmariñas, Cavite

The District Imus

Aguinaldo Highway cor. Daang Hari Road, Brgy. Anabu II-D, Imus, Cavite

Union Christian College

Widdoes St., Brgy. II San Fernando City, La Union

University of Baguio

Assumption Road Baguio City, Benguet

University of Bohol

Along Ma. Clara St., Tagbilaran City

University of Perpertual Help -

Doctor Jose Tamayo Medical Bldg. University of Perpetual Help Biñan Brgy. Sto. Niño, Biñan, Laguna

University of San Carlos

University Bldg., P. del Rosario St. Cebu City

USJR Basak Cebu

University of San Jose-Recoletos Basak N. Bacalso Ave., Basak Pardo Cebu City

Waltermart-Cabanatuan

Brgy. Dicarma, Maharlika Highway Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija Waltermart-Calamba

Walter Mart Center, Real St. Brgy. Real, Calamba, Laguna

Waltermart-Carmona

Macaria Business Center, Governor's Drive, Mabuhay, Carmona, Cavite

Waltermart-Dasmariñas

Barrio Burol Aguinaldo Highway Dasmariñas, Cavite

Waltermart-Gen. Trias

Governor's Drive, Gen. Trias, Cavite

Waltermart-San Fernando

Brgy. San Agustin, McArthur Highway San Fernando, Pampanga

Waltermart-Sta. Rosa 1

Waltermart Center Balibago Rd., Sta. Rosa, Laguna

Waltermart-Sta. Rosa 2

Waltermart Center Balibago Rd., Sta. Rosa, Laguna

Waltermart-Sta. Rosa Bel Air

Sta. Rosa-Tagaytay Rd. Laguna Bel Air, Sta. Rosa, Laguna

Waltermart-Tagaytay

Silang Junction Road, Tagaytay -Nasugbu Highway

Waltermart-Tanauan

J. P. Laurel National Highway Brgy. Darasa, Tanauan, Batangas City

Wesleyan University

Wesleyan University of the Philippines Mabini Ext., Cabanatuan City Nueva Ecija

WNU STI University

Burgos cor. Hilado Sts., Bacolod City Negros Occidental

Xavier University

Library Annex, Xavier University Corrales Ave., Cagayan De Oro City Misamis Oriental

Yubenco Starmall

Yubengco Starmall, MCLL Highway Putik, Zamboanga City

Yu-Yu Café & Dessert Shop Tagum

National Highway cor. Quirante II St. Magugpo, Poblacion, Tagum City

Zamboanga Peninsula Medical Center

MCLL Putik Highway Putik, Zamboanga City

BUSINESS OFFICES

CONSUMER BANKING CENTERS

CBG BACOLOD CENTER

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CBG CABANATUAN CENTER

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CBG CAGAYAN DE ORO CENTER

China Bank - Cagayan de Oro-Lapasan Branch 2/F CBC Bldg., C.M. Recto Ave.

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Center Head: Rhea D. Matela

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CBG DAVAO CENTER

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CBG ILOILO CENTER

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CBG PAMPANGA CENTER

China Bank - San Fernando Branch 2/F CBC Bldg., V. Tiomico St.

Sto. Rosario Poblacion, San Fernando City

Pampanga

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Mc Queen Benigno-Jamora

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SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES

China Bank Savings A subsidiary of China Banking Corporation

China Bank Savings, Inc. (CBS) began operations on September 8, 2008 following the acquisition of Manila Bank by China Bank in 2007. Subsequent mergers with Unity Bank and Planters Development Bank have bolstered CBS' position as a leading thrift bank in the industry. With 157 branches nationwide and a strong platform for retail banking, auto, housing, DepEd, and enterprise finance, CBS is able to service the growing needs of the broader consumer and Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) market. It is committed to promoting financial inclusiveness, and uplifting the quality of life of consumers and entrepreneurs in line with its personalized brand of service.

VGP Center, 6772 Ayala Ave. Makati City 1226, Philippines Tel. No.: (632) 988-9555 www.cbs.com.ph

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ChairmanRicardo R. Chua

Vice Chair Nancy D. Yang

President Alberto Emilio V. Ramos

Independent DirectorsRoberto F. Kuan
Margarita L. San Juan
Alberto S. Yao

Directors
Alexander C. Escucha
Rosemarie C. Gan
Jose Lim Osmeña Jr.
William C. Whang
Ramon R. Zamora

(resigned effective January 1, 2017)

Corporate Secretary Edgar D. Dumlao



(L-R) Jose Lim Osmeña Jr., William C. Whang, Rosemarie C. Gan, Roberto F. Kuan, Ricardo R. Chua, Alberto S. Yao, Nancy D. Yang, Ramon R. Zamora, Alexander C. Escucha, and Alberto Emilio V. Ramos.



China Bank Capital Corporation is the investment house subsidiary of China Bank. The investment house aims to provide clients with a wide range of services that include debt and equity capital raising and underwriting, project finance, mergers and acquisitions, and financial advisory services to all public and private companies. China Bank Capital Corporation has acted as issue manager, arranger and underwriter in various landmark deals.

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Ricardo R. Chua

President

Romeo D. Uyan, Jr.

Independent Directors

Robert F. Kuan Alberto S. Yao

Directors

Alberto Emilio V. Ramos William C. Whang

Corporate Secretary

Divine Grace F. Dagoy

28F BDO Equitable Tower 8751 Paseo de Roxas, Makati City

Tel. No.: (632) 885-5009 Fax No.: (632) 556-6712

BC, CHINABANK SECURITIES

China Bank Securities Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of China Bank's investment banking arm China Bank Capital Corporation. The stock brokerage house enables China Bank Capital to do Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) and list these IPO shares in the Philippine Stock Exchange. China Bank Group's clients stand to benefit with access to the stock brokerage service for equities-related transactions.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman

Ricardo R. Chua

Vice Chairman

Romeo D. Uyan Jr.

President

Peter M. Mutuc

Independent Directors

Roberto F. Kuan Alberto S. Yao

28F BDO Equitable Tower 8751 Paseo de Roxas,

Makati City

Tel. No. (632) 885-5839



(L - R) Alberto Emilio V. Ramos, Roberto F. Kuan, Ricardo R. Chua, Alberto S. Yao, William C. Whang and Romeo D. Uyan, Jr.

SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES



Manulife China Bank Life Assurance Corporation, established on March 23, 2007, is a strategic alliance between Manulife Philippines and China Bank, providing a wide range of innovative insurance products and services to China Bank customers. The bancassurance partnership was established to provide China Bank clients holistic life, health, and wealth solutions to meet their evolving needs. In 2014, China Bank raised its equity stake in Manulife China Bank Life to 40%.

Robert D. Wyld
President and Chief Executive Officer

24/F LKG Tower, 6801 Ayala Ave.
Makati City 1226 Philippines
Tel. No.: (632) 884-5433
Fax No.: (632) 845-0980

Customer Care Line: (632) 884-7000 E-mail: phcustomercare@manulife.com www.manulife-chinabank.com.ph

E CHINABANK INSURANCE BROKERS, INC.

Chinabank Insurance Brokers, Inc. (CIBI) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank established on November 3, 1998 as a full service insurance brokerage. It provides direct insurance broking for retail and corporate customers, with a wide and comprehensive range of plans for life and non-life insurance. The life insurance retail products include Whole Life, Endowment, Investment-Linked, Education, Term and Life Protection with Hospitalization and Critical Illness Cover. Under the Non-Life insurance category, programs for residential, personal, corporate and industrial clients are available, with insurance coverages such as Property, Motor, Marine, Accident and Liability.

Julieta P. Guanlao President

8/F VGP Center, 6772 Ayala Ave. Makati City 1226, Philippines Tel. No.: (632) 885-5555 VGP Center: (632) 751-6000

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CBC Properties and Computer Center, Inc. (PCCI) was created on April 14,1982 to provide computer-related services solely to the China Bank group. It manages the Bank's electronic banking and e-commerce requirements, including sourcing, developing and maintaining software and hardware, financial systems, access devices and networks to foster the safety and soundness of China Bank's technology infrastructure and keep its processing capabilities in top shape.

Phillip M. Tan Editha N. Young
General Manager Chief Technology Officer

4/F & 15/F China Bank Building 8745 Paseo de Roxas cor. Villar St. Makati City 1226, Philippines

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885-5060; 885-5051; 885-5052

Fax No.: (632) 885-5047; 885-9458

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

DEPOSITS & RELATED SERVICES

Peso Deposits

Checking

ChinaCheck Plus

Savings

- Passbook Savings
- ATM Savings
- MoneyPlus Savings
- SSS Pensioner's Account

- Regular Time Deposit
- Diamond Savings

Foreign Currency Deposits (USD, Euro and Yuan)

- Savings

Manager's/Gift Check/Demand Draft Safety Deposit Box Direct Deposit Facility for US Pensioner Night Depository Services Cash Delivery and Deposit Pick-up Services Out-of-town Checks

LOANS & CREDIT FACILITIES

Corporate Loans and Commercial Loans Loan Syndication Factoring Receivables Special Lending Programs

- BSP Rediscounting
- Industrial Guarantee Loan Fund
- Environmental Development Program
- Sustainable Logistics Development
 Industrial and Large Projects

Guarantee Programs

Consumer Loans

- HomePlus Real Estate Loans
- Contract to Sell Financing
- AutoPlus Vehicle Loans

Credit Cards

- · China Bank Prime Mastercard
- · China Bank Platinum Mastercard
- China Bank World Mastercard

INTERNATIONAL BANKING

PRODUCTS & SERVICES

Import and Export Financing Foreign and Domestic Commercial Letters of Credit

Standby Letters of Credit Collection of Clean and Documentary Bills Bank Guaranty (Shipside Bond)

Purchase and Sale of Foreign Exchange

Travel Funds Servicing of Foreign Loans and Investments Trade Inquiry

Trust Receipt Facility

Correspondent Banking Services

INVESTMENT BANKING SERVICES

Debt Financing

- Bonds
- Syndicated Loan
- Corporate Notes
- Structured Loan

Equity Financing

- Initial Public Offering (Common Shares)
- Follow On Offering (Common Shares)
 Preferred Shares
- Convertible/Exchangeable Shares

Mergers & Acquisition / Financial Advisory / Corporate Restructuring/ Valuation/ Securitization

OVERSEAS KABABAYAN SERVICES

- China Bank On-Time Remittance
- Overseas Kababayan Savings Account (OKS) Account
- China Bank Money Transfer

TRUST SERVICES

Unit Investment Trust Funds

- China Bank Money Market Fund
- China Bank Institutional Money Market Fund
- China Bank Short-Term Fund
- China Bank Intermediate Fixed Income Fund
- China Bank GS Fund
- China Bank Balanced Fund
- China Bank Equity Fund
 China Bank High Dividend Equity Fund
 China Bank Dollar Fund

Wealth Management

- Investment Management Arrangement
- Personal Management Trust Corporate Trust Services

- Escrow Services
- Employee Benefit Plan
- Collecting and Paying Agency
- Loan / Paying Agency

TREASURY SERVICES

Peso-Denominated Government and Corporate **Bond Issues**

Dollar-Denominated Government and Corporate Bond Issues

Foreign Exchange

- Spot, Forward and Swaps
- Derivatives
 - Interest Rate and Cross Currency Swaps

INSURANCE PRODUCTS

Bancassurance

- Protection
 - MCBL Legacy Protect 100Base Protect / Base Protect Plus
- Education
- o MCBL Invest Health
- - o MCBL Health Choice
- Wealth
 - o Platinum Invest Elite
 - o MCBL Enrich Max o MCBL Affluence Income
- Retirement
- o MCBL Enrich o MCBL Invest
- Term Insurance

Group Life Insurance

Non-Life Insurance

- Fire Insurance
 - o Residential
 - Commercial
 - Industrial All-Risk Insurance
 - Commercial All-Risk Insurance
 - Condominium Insurance
 - Trust Receipts
- Motor Car Insurance
 - o Individual
- o Fleet Program
- Marine Insurance
 Hull Insurance
- o Cargo Insurance
- Engineering Insurance
- o Contractors All-Risk Insurance
- o Electronic Equipment Insurance
- o Erectors All-Risk Insurance o Machinery Breakdown Insurance
- Equipment Floater

- Liability Insurance
 - o Comprehensive General Liability Insurance
 - o Product Liability Insurance

 - Professional Indemnity Insurance
 Directors and Officers Liability Insurance
- Crime Insurance
 - Money, Security & Payroll InsuranceFidelity Insurance
- o Cyber Crime Insurance
- Kidnap and Ransom Insurance
- Bonds
- o Surety Bonds
 - Bidders bond
 - Surety / Downpayment bond
 - Performance bond
 - Warranty Bond
- Heirs BondFidelity Bonds
- Employee Benefit
 - o Group Personal Accident Insurance
 - o Group Life Insurance
 - o HMO
- o Travel Insurance

PAYMENT & SETTLEMENT SERVICES

- - China Bank Online Cash Accept Machine
 - Point-Of-Sale (POS)

CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

Delivery Channel

China Bank Online

Liquidity Management

Account Balance & Transaction Reporting Sure Sweep

POS Cash-out

Disbursement

Check Write Plus Manager's Check (Outsourced) Check Write Plus Corporate Check (Outsourced)

Check Write Plus (Software)

Corporate Inter-Bank Fund Transfer (Corporate IBFT)
TellerCard Payroll Crediting
ChinaPay (Payroll Software)

Payroll Processing

Automatic Crediting Arrangement (ACA)

- eGovernment Payments (powered by BancNet):
 - BIR eFPS Online Tax Payments
 SSS Monthly Contribution and Loan Payment
 - Philhealth Monthly Contribution
 - Pag-IBIG Monthly Contribution and Loan Payments

Receivables Corporate Automatic Debit Arrangement (ADA) Check Depot (Post-Dated Check Warehousing)

- Bills Pay Plus Over-the-Counter
 - ATM
 - Internet
 - Mobile
 - Phone

 BancNet Bills Pay ATM
China Debit Point-of-Sale (POS) (Powered by) BancNet)

Automatic Debit Arrangement (ADA)

eGovernment Collection • SSS Sickness / Maternity / Employee's

Compensation (SSS SMEC) Settlement Solution

• SCCP Broker's Solution

INVESTORS INFORMATION

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

May 4, 2017, Thursday, 4:00 p.m. Penthouse, China Bank Building 8745 Paseo de Roxas cor. Villar St. Makati City 1226, Philippines

SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

For inquiries or concerns regarding dividend payments, account status, change of address or lost or damaged stock certificates, please get in touch with:

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Stock Transfer Service, Inc.

Unit 34-D Rufino Pacific Tower 6784 Ayala Ave. Makati City 1226, Philippines

Contact persons: Antonio M. Laviña Ricardo D. Regala, Jr.

Tel. Nos.: (+632) 403-2410; 403-2412; 403-9853

Fax No.: (+632) 403-2414

We welcome letters or all such communications on matters pertaining to the management of the Bank, stockholders' rights, or any other bank-related issues of importance. Stockholders who wish to communicate with any or all of the members of the China Bank Board of Directors may send letters to:

Atty. Corazon I. Morando

Vice President and Corporate Secretary China Banking Corporation 11/F China Bank Building 8745 Paseo de Roxas cor. Villar St. Makati City 1226, Philippines Email: ocsstocks@chinabank.ph

INVESTOR INQUIRIES

We welcome inquiries from investors, analysts, and the financial community. For information about the developments at China Bank, please contact:

Alexander C. Escucha

Senior Vice President and Head Investor & Corporate Relations Group China Banking Corporation 28/F BDO Equitable Tower 8751 Paseo de Roxas Makati City 1226, Philippines

Tel. No.: (+632) 885-5609 Email: investor-relations@chinabank.ph

Website: www.chinabank.ph

CUSTOMER INFORMATION

We welcome inquiries from customers and other stakeholders. Please contact:

Customer Contact Center

Customer Experience Management Division China Bank Tellerphone (Available 7AM-10PM daily) Hotline # (632) 88-55-888 Domestic Toll-Free #s: 1-800-1888-5888 (PLDT) 1-800-3888-5888 (Digitel)

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Facebook Page:

www.facebook.com/chinabank.ph

Twitter Page:

www.twitter.com/chinabankph

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GRI REFERENCE CLAIM

This material (China Bank 2016 Annual Report) references the specific disclosures below following aspects of the GRI Standards, as discussed in the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) section of the report.

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CHINA BANKING CORPORATION

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