



August 16, 2021

Director Vicente Graciano F. Felizmenio, Jr.


Head, Markets and Securities Regulation Department (MSRD)
G/F Secretariat Building
Securities and Exchange Commission
PICC Complex, Roxas Boulevard
Pasay City, 1307

Dear **Director Felizmenio**,

We submit herewith the June 2021 SEC 17-Q report of Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,


Florentino M. Madonza
FSVP, Head-Controllership Group

cc: The Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc.
6/F PSE Tower
5th Avenue corner 28th Street
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

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Company Telephone Number

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FORM
TYPE

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Month Day

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Dept. Requiring this
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Amended Articles Number/Section

Total No. of
Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings

Total Amount	

OF BORROWINGS

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

[illegible]

File Number

LCU

[illegible]

Document I.D.

Cashier

STAMPS

SEC Number 17514
PSE Code _____
File Number _____

**RIZAL COMMERCIAL BANKING
CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

(Company's Full Name)

**Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza
6819 Ayala Ave. corner Sen. Gil J. Puyat Ave., Makati City**

(Company's Address)

8894-9000

(Telephone Number)

December 31

(Fiscal Year Ending)

SEC FORM 17-Q

Form Type

Amendment Designation (if applicable)

June 30, 2021

Period Ended Date

(Secondary License Type and File Number)

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC FORM 17-Q**

**QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES
REGULATION CODE
AND SRC RULE 17(2)(b) THEREUNDER**

1. For the quarterly period ended **June 30, 2021**
2. SEC Identification Number 17514
3. BIR Tax Identification No. 000-599-760-000
4. Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter: **RIZAL COMMERCIAL BANKING CORPORATION**
5. Philippines
Province, Country or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization
6. (SEC Use Only)
Industry Classification Code:
7. RCBC Plaza Yuchengco Tower 6819 Ayala Ave. cor. Sen. Puyat Avenue, Makati City 1200
Address of principal office Postal Code
8. (632) 8894-9000
Registrant's telephone number, including area code
9. Not applicable
Former name, former address & former fiscal year, if changed since last report
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding</u>
Common Stock, P10 par value	1,935,628,896 (June 30, 2021)

11. Are any or all of these securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange
Yes (x) No ()
12. Check whether the registrant:
 - (a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the SRC thereunder or Section 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports);
Yes (x) No ()
 - (b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days
Yes (x) No ()

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

RIZAL COMMERCIAL BANKING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Amounts in Millions of Philippine Pesos)

		<u>6/30/2021</u>	<u>12/31/2020</u>
	<u>Notes</u>	<u>(Unaudited)</u>	<u>(Audited)</u>
<u>RESOURCES</u>			
Cash and Other Cash Items	P	13,657	P 16,520
Due From Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas		100,579	115,467
Due From Other Banks		9,560	15,707
Loans Under Reverse Repurchase Agreement		14,009	13,356
Trading and Investment Securities - Net	3	177,821	88,064
Loans and Receivables - Net	4	497,851	491,284
Investments in Associates - Net		343	339
Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment- Net		12,620	13,062
Investment Properties - Net		3,470	3,725
Deferred Tax Assets		3,113	3,044
Other Resources - Net	5	12,794	11,538
TOTAL RESOURCES		P 845,818	P 772,106
<u>LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL FUNDS</u>			
Deposit Liabilities	6	598,145	P 535,788
Bills Payable	7	16,264	13,167
Bonds Payable	8	85,548	90,439
Accrued Taxes, Interest and Other Expenses		5,965	5,900
Other Liabilities	9	35,830	25,434
Total Liabilities		741,751	670,728
CAPITAL FUNDS			
Attributable to Parent Company Shareholders:			
Preferred Stock	10	3	3
Common Stock	10	22,509	22,509
Hybrid Perpetual Securities		14,463	14,463
Capital Paid in Excess of Par	10	42,552	42,568
Treasury Shares		(13,719)	(13,719)
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Net Unrealized Gains/(Losses) on Financial Assets At Fair Value		1,449	664
Through Other Comprehensive Income			
Cumulative Translation Adjustment		54	54
Retirement plan	(2,781)	(2,788)
Reserve for Trust Business		503	499
Other Reserves	(97)	(97)
Retained Earnings Appropriated for General Provision		3,450	3,442
Retained Earnings		32,337	28,743
Net Profit for the period		3,327	5,020
		104,050	101,361
Non-controlling Interest		17	17
Total Capital Funds		104,067	101,378
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL FUNDS		P 845,818	P 772,106

See Notes to Interim Financial Statements.

RIZAL COMMERCIAL BANKING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Amounts in Millions of Philippine Pesos, Except Per Share Data)

		1/1/2021 to 6/30/2021	1/1/2020 to 6/30/2020	4/1/2021 to 6/30/2021	4/1/2020 to 6/30/2020
	Note	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
INTEREST INCOME ON					
Loans and receivables	P	15,681	P 17,378	8,109	P 8,796
Investment securities		1,440	1,232	840	452
Others		540	463	281	295
		<u>17,662</u>	<u>19,074</u>	<u>9,229</u>	<u>9,543</u>
INTEREST EXPENSE ON					
Deposit liabilities		1,907	3,274	994	1,603
Bills payable and other borrowings		2,172	2,987	1,118	1,446
		<u>4,079</u>	<u>6,261</u>	<u>2,111</u>	<u>3,049</u>
NET INTEREST INCOME		<u>13,583</u>	<u>12,813</u>	<u>7,118</u>	<u>6,494</u>
IMPAIRMENT LOSSES - Net		<u>2,332</u>	<u>5,203</u>	<u>1,396</u>	<u>3,602</u>
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER IMPAIRMENT LOSSES		<u>11,252</u>	<u>7,610</u>	<u>5,722</u>	<u>2,892</u>
OTHER OPERATING INCOME (CHARGES)					
Trading and securities gain - net		128	5,654	163	3,497
Service fees and commissions		2,375	1,591	1,040	697
Trust fees		188	157	97	88
Foreign exchange gains (losses) - net		74	232	28	(43)
Miscellaneous	12	768	411	357	133
		<u>3,534</u>	<u>8,045</u>	<u>1,685</u>	<u>4,371</u>
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES					
Employee benefits		3,191	3,399	1,598	1,688
Occupancy and equipment-related		1,423	1,346	626	637
Taxes and licenses		1,630	1,719	842	918
Depreciation and amortization		1,532	1,432	809	729
Miscellaneous	12	3,389	3,116	1,596	1,482
		<u>11,165</u>	<u>11,011</u>	<u>5,473</u>	<u>5,454</u>
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		<u>3,621</u>	<u>4,644</u>	<u>1,935</u>	<u>1,808</u>
TAX EXPENSE		<u>294</u>	<u>1,534</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>1,007</u>
NET PROFIT		<u>3,327</u>	<u>3,110</u>	<u>1,747</u>	<u>802</u>
Net Profit Attributable to Non-Controlling Interest		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(0)</u>
Net Profit Attributable to Parent Company Shareholders	P	<u>3,327</u>	P <u>3,110</u>	<u>1,747</u>	P <u>802</u>
Earnings Per Share (Annualized)					
Basic	P	<u>2.97</u>	P <u>3.23</u>		
Diluted	P	<u>2.97</u>	P <u>3.23</u>		

See Notes to Interim Financial Statements

RIZAL COMMERCIAL BANKING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Amounts in Millions of Philippine Pesos)

	1/1/2021 to 6/30/2021 <u>(Unaudited)</u>	1/1/2020 to 6/30/2020 <u>(Unaudited)</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	P 3,327	P 3,110
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSSES) DURING THE PERIOD:		
Fair value gains (losses) on Financial assets at Other Comprehensive Income	785 (465)
Retirement plan	7	23
Translation adjustments on foreign operations	(0)	1
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the period	792 (440)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	P 4,119	P 2,670
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST	0 (0)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO PARENT COMPANY'S SHAREHOLDERS	P 4,119	P 2,670

See Notes to Interim Financial Statements.

RIZAL COMMERCIAL BANKING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL FUNDS
(Amounts in Millions of Philippine Pesos)

	1/1/2021 to 6/30/2021	1/1/2020 to 6/30/2020
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
ATTRIBUTABLE TO PARENT COMPANY SHAREHOLDERS		
PREFERRED STOCK		
Balance at beginning and end of period	3	3
COMMON STOCK		
Balance at beginning and end of period	22,509	22,509
HYBRID PERPETUAL SECURITIES		
Balance at beginning and end of period	14,463	-
CAPITAL PAID IN EXCESS OF PAR		
Balance, beginning	42,568	42,568
Issuance cost on common stock	(16)	0
Balance, end	42,552	42,568
TEASURY SHARES, At Cost		
Balance at beginning and end of period	(13,719)	(13,719)
NET UNREALIZED GAINS/(LOSSES ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Beginning balance	664	894
Fair value gains (losses) during the period	785	(465)
Balance, end	1,449	429
CUMULATIVE TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENTS		
Balance, beginning	54	53
Translation adjustment during the period	(0)	1
Balance, end	54	54
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - RETIREMENT PLAN		
Balance, beginning	(2,788)	(3,141)
Remeasurement of the defined benefits during the period	7	23
Balance, end	(2,781)	(3,117)
RESERVE FOR TRUST BUSINESS		
Balance, beginning	499	485
Transfer from retained earnings - free	4	3
Balance, end	503	488
OTHER RESERVES	(97)	(97)
RETAINED EARNINGS APPROPRIATED FOR GENERAL PROVISION		
Beginning balance	3,442	3,132
Transfer from retained earnings - free	8	159
Balance, end	3,450	3,290
RETAINED EARNINGS		
Beginning balance	33,763	30,143
Net profit	3,327	3,110
Cash dividends on common shares	(939)	(1,076)
Cash dividends on preferred shares	(0)	(0)
Dividends on Hybrid Capital Securities	(472)	-
Transfer of fair value reserves on FVOCI	(3)	-
Transfer to retained earnings appropriated for general provision	(8)	(159)
Transfer to reserves for trust business	(4)	(3)
Balance, end	35,664	32,015
ATTRIBUTABLE TO PARENT COMPANY SHAREHOLDERS	104,049	84,423
MINORITY INTEREST		
Balance, beginning	17	19
Fair value gains (losses) on FVOCI	0	(0)
Net Profit (Loss) for the year	0	0
Balance, end	17	19
TOTAL CAPITAL FUNDS	104,067	84,442

See Notes to Interim Financial Statements.

RIZAL COMMERCIAL BANKING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Amounts in Millions of Philippine Pesos)

	YTD Ended 6/30/2021 (Unaudited)	YTD Ended 6/30/2020 (Unaudited)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profits before tax	P 3,621	P 4,644
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(17,662)	(19,055)
Interest expense	4,079	6,261
Impairment losses	2,332	5,203
Depreciation and amortization	1,532	1,432
Dividend income	(50)	(30)
Share in (losses) net earnings of associates	(7)	105
Operating loss before working capital changes	(6,156)	(1,441)
Decrease (Increase) in financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(812)	971
Increase in loans and receivables	(33,350)	(15,037)
Decrease in investment property	255	152
Increase in other resources	(4,427)	(29)
Increase in deposit liabilities	62,357	42,839
Increase in accrued taxes, interest and other expenses	539	447
Increase (Decrease) in other liabilities	10,793	(687)
Cash generated from operations	29,199	27,216
Interest received	16,632	17,993
Interest paid	(4,292)	(7,073)
Cash paid for taxes	(560)	(1,050)
Net Cash From Operating Activities	<u>40,979</u>	<u>37,087</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease (increase) in Financial Assets at FVOCI	(27,371)	17,439
Decrease (increase) in Investment securities at amortized cost	(60,786)	89,496
Acquisitions of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment (net)	(1,332)	(1,258)
Cash dividends received	50	30
Acquisitions of intangibles	(334)	(50)
Net Cash From (Used in) Investing Activities	(89,773)	105,657
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceed from (payments of) bills payable	3,097	(85,642)
Dividends paid	(1,411)	(1,076)
Redemption of bonds payable	(4,891)	(6,089)
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	(16)	0
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(3,222)	(92,807)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>(52,016)</u>	<u>49,937</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING		
Cash and other cash items	16,520	16,907
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	115,467	87,170
Due from other banks	15,707	18,783
Interbank Loans and Loans and Receivables under reverse repurchase agreement	56,037	24,571
	<u>203,730</u>	<u>147,431</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END		
Cash and other cash items	13,657	14,698
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	100,579	121,711
Due from other banks	9,560	13,577
Interbank Loans and Loans and Receivables under reverse repurchase agreement	27,918	47,382
	<u>P 151,714</u>	<u>P 197,368</u>

See Notes to Interim Financial Statements.

RIZAL COMMERCIAL BANKING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2021 AND DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Amounts in Millions of Philippine Pesos)

1. CORPORATE MATTERS

1.1 Incorporation and Operations

Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation (the Parent Company, the Bank or RCBC), a universal bank engaged in all aspects of banking, was originally incorporated on September 23, 1960. The Bank renewed its corporate existence on December 10, 2009. It provides products and services related to traditional loans and deposits, trade finance, domestic and foreign fund transfers or remittance, cash management, treasury, and trust and custodianship services. It also enters into forward currency contracts as an accommodation to its clients and as a means of managing its foreign exchange exposures. The Parent Company and its subsidiaries (together hereinafter referred to as the Group) are engaged in all aspects of traditional banking, investment banking, retail financing (credit cards, auto loans, mortgage/housing and microfinance loans), remittance, leasing and stock brokering.

As a banking institution, the Group's operations are regulated and supervised by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP). As such, the Group is required to comply with banking rules and regulations such as those relating to maintenance of reserve requirements on deposit liabilities and deposit substitutes and those relating to the adoption and use of safe and sound banking practices, among others, as promulgated by the BSP. The Group's activities are subject to the provisions of Republic Act (RA) No. 8791, the *General Banking Law of 2000*, and other related banking laws.

The Parent Company's common shares are listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

The Parent Company is a 41.72% owned subsidiary of Pan Malayan Management and Investment Corporation (PMMIC), a company incorporated and domiciled in the Philippines. PMMIC is the holding company of the flagship institutions of the Yuchengco Group of Companies.

The registered address of the Parent Company is Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza, 6819 Ayala Avenue cor. Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City. PMMIC's registered business address is 48th Floor, Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza, 6819 Ayala Avenue, Makati City.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Group as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2021 (including the comparatives for the six months ended June 30, 2020) and the year ended December 31, 2020 were approved and authorized for issue by the Bank's Audit Committee on August 11, 2021.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

2.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

(a) Statement of Compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards

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

There were no changes in the accounting policies and methods of computation followed in the interim financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statements.

(b) Presentation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are presented in accordance with Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The Group presents its statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity and presents all items of income and expenses in two statements: a “statement of profit or loss” and a “statement of comprehensive income.”

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Philippine pesos, the Group’s functional and presentation currency. All amounts are in millions, except per share data or when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Basis of Consolidation and Accounting for Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates in the Separate Financial Statements

The Group’s consolidated financial statements comprise the accounts of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries, after the elimination of material intercompany transactions. All intercompany resources and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions with subsidiaries are eliminated in full. Unrealized profits and losses from intercompany transactions that are recognized in assets are also eliminated in full. Intercompany losses that indicate impairment are recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

2.3 Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual terms of the financial instrument. For purposes of classifying financial assets, an instrument is considered as an equity instrument if it is non-derivative and meets the definition of equity for the issuer in accordance with the criteria under PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. All other non-derivative financial instruments are treated as debt instruments.

(a) Classification, Measurement and Reclassification of Financial Assets

Under PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, the classification and measurement of financial assets is driven by the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The classification and measurement of financial assets are described in the succeeding paragraphs.

(i) *Financial Assets at Amortized Cost*

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

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

Financial assets meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment in value.

(ii) *Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVPL)*

The Group classifies financial assets as FVPL when they have been purchased or issued primarily for short-term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together, for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit taking.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria, or that meet the criteria but the Group has chosen to designate as at FVPL at initial recognition, are measured at FVPL. Equity investments are classified as financial assets at FVPL, unless the Group designates an equity investment that is not held for trading as at *Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)* at initial recognition. The Group's financial assets at FVPL include government securities, corporate bonds, equity securities, which are held for trading purposes or designated as at FVPL.

Financial assets at FVPL are measured at fair value. Related transaction costs are recognized directly as expense in profit or loss. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes (mark-to-market) in the fair value of the financial assets at FVPL category and realized gains or losses arising from disposals of these instruments are included in Trading and Securities Gains under Other Operating Income account in the statement of profit or loss.

(iii) *Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)*

Debt Instruments at FVOCI

The Group classifies debt instruments under FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within the Group's business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and,
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

FVOCI debt securities are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Interest Income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost.

On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity Instruments at FVOCI

At initial recognition, the Group can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate equity investments as at FVOCI; however, such designation is not permitted if the equity investment is held by the Group for trading. The Group has designated certain equity instruments as at FVOCI on initial application of PFRS 9.

Financial assets at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with no deduction for any disposal costs. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value, including the foreign exchange component, are recognized in other comprehensive income, net of any effects arising from income taxes, and are reported as part of Revaluation Reserves account in equity. When the asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the Revaluation Reserves account is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is reclassified directly to Surplus account.

(b) Impairment of Financial Assets

PFRS 9 requires the Bank to record an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The allowance is based on the ECLs associated with the probability of default in the next twelve months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination. If the financial asset meets the definition of purchased or originated credit impaired, the allowance is based on the change in the ECLs over the life of the asset.

The Group has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. The Group classifies its loans into the following stages:

- Stage 1 : When loans are first recognized, the Group recognizes an allowance based on the twelve-month ECLs. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.
- Stage 2 : When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the lifetime ECLs. Stage 2 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3 : When a loan is considered as credit impaired, the Group records an allowance for the lifetime ECL.

The key elements used in the calculation of ECL are as follows:

Probability of Default – is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognized and is still in the portfolio.

Loss Given Default – is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Bank would expect to receive, including the realization of any collateral.

Exposure At Default – represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation.

b.1 Impact of COVID-19 on Measurement of ECL

In response to the COVID-19 situation and the Group's expectations of economic impacts, the key conditions and assumptions utilized in the Group's calculation of ECL have been revisited and recalibrated. The Bank considers economic scenarios and forward-looking macroeconomic assumptions underpinning the ECL calculation. As of June 30, 2021, the expected impacts of COVID-19 have been reasonably captured using the Group's business-as-usual (BAU) ECL methodology (i.e., the ECL methodology consistently used in the prior years) and post-model adjustments (or the "COVID-19 overlay").

The BAU ECL methodology have been constructed and calibrated using historical trends and correlations as well as forward-looking economic scenarios. The severity of the current macroeconomic projections and the added complexity caused by the various support schemes and regulatory guidance could not be reliably modelled for the time being. Therefore, the BAU ECL model may generate results that are either overly conservative or overly optimistic depending on the specific portfolio or segment. As a result, post-model adjustments are needed to reflect the considerable uncertainty in BAU ECL methodology given the unprecedented impacts of COVID-19.

Given BAU ECL model changes take a significant amount of time to develop and validate, and the data limitation in respect of lagging credit information and granular behavior analysis of customers, the Group expects that post-model adjustments will be applied for the foreseeable future. Notwithstanding that the measurement inputs and assumptions, including forward-looking macroeconomic assumptions, were recalibrated in response to the COVID-19 situation, the fundamental ECL mechanics and methodology underpinning the Group's measurement of ECL have remained consistent with the prior periods.

In identifying the impact of COVID-19 pandemic to the Group's customers, the Group re-segmented its loan portfolio based on the perceived and expected COVID-19 impact to the customers' businesses and industries which also considers additional qualitative characteristics that would elevate COVID-19 changes to SICR such as differentiation of temporary liquidity need from permanently impacted or SICR.

Supporting the re-segmentation is the COVID-19 Assistance and Recovery Enhancement (CARE) Program, primarily designed to: (1) extend financial assistance to customers by way of extended repayment plans given cash flow tightness and (2) immediately get the customer back into the habit of paying based on amounts they can afford. In accordance with regulatory guidance, the Group also implemented mandatory payment holidays to all eligible loans.

The following are the considerations in measuring ECL under the COVID-19 situation:

(a) SICR

The offer or uptake of COVID-19 related repayment deferrals, whether coming from government reliefs or from the Group's CARE Program, does not itself constitute an SICR event unless the exposure is considered to have experienced an SICR based on other available information. SICR has been reassessed with reference to the Group's CARE Program credit risk rating which considers industry or segment assessment under the COVID-19 situation, financial performance indicators, historical credit information of the borrower and other modifiers. The Group's reassessment is to determine if changes in the customers' circumstances were sufficient to constitute SICR.

(b) COVID-19 Overlay

COVID-19 overlay represents adjustments in relation to data and model limitations as a result of the COVID-19 economic disruption. The adjustments are based on a combination of portfolio level credit risk analysis and an evaluation of ECL coverage at an exposure level. This also includes the effect of government and other support program. Considerations included the potential severity and duration of the economic disruption and the heightened credit risk of specific sectors and loan classes or segments.

(c) Derecognition of 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 contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial instruments expire, or when the financial assets and all substantial risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to another party. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

(i) Modification of Loans

When the Group derecognizes a financial asset through renegotiation or modification of the contractual payment terms of the loans due to significant credit distress of the borrower, the Group assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms of the instrument.

In making such assessment, the Group considers, among others:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay;
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced that will affect the risk profile of the loan;
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty;
- Significant change in the interest rate;
- Change in the currency the loan is denominated in; and/or,
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that will significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

2.4 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities which include deposit liabilities, bills payable, bonds payable, accrued interest and other expenses, and other liabilities (except tax-related payables, post-employment defined benefit obligation and deferred income) are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, for those with maturities beyond one year, less settlement payments. All interest-related charges incurred on financial liabilities are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit or loss under the caption Interest Expense.

2.5 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when present obligations will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources and they can be estimated reliably even if the timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive obligation that has resulted from past events (e.g., legal dispute or onerous contracts).

2.6 Revenue and Expense Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that the revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group; and the costs incurred or to be incurred can be measured reliably.

2.7 Impairment of Non-financial Assets

For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows [cash-generating units (CGU)]. As a result, some assets are tested for impairment either individually or at the CGU level.

Impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's or CGU's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In determining value in use, management estimates the expected future cash flows from each CGU and determines the suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the Group's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each CGU and reflect management's assessment of respective risk profiles, such as market and asset-specific risk factors.

All assets, except for intangible assets with indefinite useful life and goodwill, are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognized may no longer exist. An impairment loss is reversed if the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

2.8 *Income Taxes*

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

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

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, on temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Under the liability method, with certain exceptions, deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period. Previously unrecognized deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will be available to allow such deferred tax assets to be recovered.

2.9 *Related Party Relationships and Transactions*

Related party transactions are transfers of resources, services or obligations between the Group and its related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. These parties include: (a) individuals owning, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by, or under common control with the Group; (b) associates; (c) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Group that gives them significant influence over the Group and close members of the family of any such individual; and, (d) the funded retirement plan of each of the entities under the Group.

2.10 *Events After the End of the Reporting Period*

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

3. TRADING AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES

This account is composed of the following:

	<u>June 30, 2021</u> <u>(Unaudited)</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u> <u>(Audited)</u>
Financial assets at FVPL	P 5,700	P 4,888
Financial assets at FVOCI	68,309	40,150
Investment securities at amortized cost - net	<u>103,812</u>	<u>43,026</u>
	<u>P 177,821</u>	<u>P 88,064</u>

3.1 Financial Assets at FVPL

This account is composed of the following:

	<u>June 30, 2021</u> <u>(Unaudited)</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u> <u>(Audited)</u>
Government securities	P 3,339	P 1,876
Equity securities	1,374	1,173
Derivative financial assets	929	1,129
Corporate debt securities	<u>58</u>	<u>710</u>
	<u>P 5,700</u>	<u>P 4,888</u>

3.2 Financial Assets at FVOCI

This account is composed of the following:

	<u>June 30, 2021</u> <u>(Unaudited)</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u> <u>(Audited)</u>
Government bonds	P 50,829	P 20,563
Corporate debt securities	14,095	16,157
Unquoted equity securities	1,859	1,570
Quoted equity securities	<u>1,526</u>	<u>1,860</u>
	<u>P 68,309</u>	<u>P 40,150</u>

3.3 Investments at Amortized Cost

This account is composed of the following:

	<u>June 30, 2021</u> <u>(Unaudited)</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u> <u>(Audited)</u>
Government securities	P 86,722	P 37,022
Corporate debt securities	<u>17,234</u>	<u>6,146</u>
	103,956	43,168
Allowance for impairment	(144)	(142)
	<u>P 103,812</u>	<u>P 43,026</u>

4. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

This account consists of the following:

	June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Receivable from customers:		
Loans and discounts	P 433,483	P 400,846
Credit card receivables	30,987	31,973
Customers' liabilities on acceptances, import bills and trust receipts	18,857	18,868
Lease contract receivable	2,852	3,115
Bills purchased	1,624	2,109
Receivables financed	301	343
	488,103	457,254
Unearned discount	(688)	(689)
	487,415	456,565
Other receivables:		
Interbank loans receivables	13,908	42,681
Accrued interest receivable	6,819	5,677
Accounts receivable	5,153	3,661
Unquoted debt securities classified as loans	965	965
Sales contract receivable	866	928
	27,712	53,912
	515,128	510,477
Allowance for impairment	(17,277)	(19,193)
	P 497,851	P 491,284

5. OTHER RESOURCES

This account consists of the following:

	June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Assets held-for-sale and disposal group	P 4,696	P 4,182
Creditable withholding taxes	2,177	2,154
Prepaid expenses	1,869	1,003
Software – net	1,354	1,184
Branch licenses	1,000	1,000
Refundable and other deposits	434	720
Unused stationery and supplies	429	311
Goodwill	426	426
Deferred charges	240	176
Returned checks and other cash items	137	155
Margin deposits	64	17
Miscellaneous	885	1,012
	13,711	12,340
Allowance for impairment	(917)	(802)
	P 12,794	P 11,538

6. DEPOSIT LIABILITIES

The following is the breakdown of deposit liabilities:

	June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Demand	P 127,698	P 107,172
Savings	211,762	195,164
Time	252,603	227,370
Long-term Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (LTNCD)	<u>6,082</u>	<u>6,082</u>
	<u>P 598,145</u>	<u>P 535,788</u>

The details of the Parent Company's Long-term Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (LTNCDs) as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows:

<u>Issuance Date</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Coupon Interest</u>	<u>Outstanding Balance</u>	
			<u>June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)</u>	<u>December 31, 2020 (Audited)</u>
September 28, 2018	March 28, 2024	5.50%	P 3,580	P 3,580
August 11, 2017	February 11, 2023	3.75%	<u>2,502</u>	<u>2,502</u>
			<u>P 6,082</u>	<u>P 6,082</u>

The Parent Company's LTNCDs were used in the expansion of its term deposit base to support long-term asset growth and for other general funding purposes.

7. BILLS PAYABLE

This account consists of borrowings from:

	June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Local banks	P 8,044	P 8,983
Foreign banks	8,211	4,183
Others	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>P 16,264</u>	<u>P 13,167</u>

8. BONDS PAYABLE

The composition of this account for the Group and the Parent Company follows:

Issuance Date	Maturity Date	Coupon Interest	Face Value	Outstanding Balance	
				June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
March 31, 2021	September 30, 2023	3.20%	P 13,743	P 13,743	P 16,616
March 31, 2021	June 30, 2026	4.18%	P 4,130	P 4,130	7,054
July 27, 2020	July 27, 2022	3.25%	P 16,616	P 16,616	P 16,616
April 7, 2020	April 7, 2022	4.85%	P 7,054	7,054	7,054
November 13, 2019	November 13, 2022	4.43%	P 7,500	7,500	7,500
September 11, 2019	September 11, 2024	3.05%	\$ 300	14,616	14,362
June 4, 2019	June 4, 2021	6.15%	P 8,000	-	8,000
March 15, 2018	March 16, 2023	4.13%	\$ 450	21,889	21,540
November 2, 2015	February 2, 2021	3.45%	\$ 320	-	15,367
				P 85,548	P 90,439

9. OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities consist of the following:

	June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Accounts payable	P 17,233	P 8,811
Outstanding acceptances payable	4,352	2,417
Lease liabilities	3,974	4,385
Post-employment defined benefit obligation	2,957	2,993
Manager's checks	1,344	1,150
Derivative financial liabilities	976	1,484
Deposits on lease contracts	728	621
Guaranty deposits	640	20
Bills purchased – contra	550	915
Other credits	447	446
Withholding taxes payable	361	220
Unearned income	568	152
Sundry credits	296	478
Payment orders payable	240	194
Expected credit loss provisions on loan commitments	140	139
Due to BSP	33	49
Miscellaneous	991	960
	P 35,830	P 25,434

10. EQUITY

The movements in the outstanding capital stock are as follows:

	Number of Shares*	
	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Preferred stock – voting, non-cumulative non-redeemable, participating convertible into common stock – P10 par value Authorized – 200,000,000 shares		
Balance at beginning and end of period	<u>267,410</u>	<u>267,410</u>
Common stock – P10 par value Authorized – 2,600,000,000 shares		
Balance at beginning and end of period	<u>1,935,628,896</u>	<u>1,935,628,896</u>

**Amounts in absolute number of shares*

10.1 Hybrid Perpetual Securities

On August 27, 2020, the Parent Company issued US\$300 non-cumulative, unsecured, subordinated capital securities which qualify as AT1 capital under Basel III standards. As of June 30, 2021, the hybrid perpetual securities amounted to P14,463, net of issuance costs.

The capital securities are perpetual in respect of which there is no fixed redemption date. The Parent Company may redeem the capital securities only in certain circumstances as described in the conditions of the securities and with prior written consent of BSP. Distributions are non-cumulative and payable semi-annually in arrear at a rate of 6.5%. Certain conditions provide for circumstances under which the Parent Company will not be obliged to pay any distribution on the applicable payment date.

The proceeds of the hybrid perpetual securities are used to support and finance medium-term to long-term asset growth, loans to customers, other general corporate purposes and to maintain sufficient buffers above the minimum capital thresholds required by BSP.

11. MISCELLANEOUS INCOME AND EXPENSES

These accounts consist of the following:

11.1 Miscellaneous Income

For the Six Months Ended			
January 1 to June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)		January 1 to June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	
Rentals	P 486	P	407
Recoveries from written-off assets	96		50
Dividend income	50		30
Gains on assets sold	48		15
Others	88	(81)
	P 768	P	411

11.2 Miscellaneous Expenses

For the Six Months Ended			
January 1 to June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)		January 1 to June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	
Insurance	P 651	P	534
Credit card related expenses	529		432
Communication and information	331		307
Service processing fees	259		217
Litigation/asset acquired expenses	259		163
Management and other professional fees	222		177
Banking fees	155		133
Advertising and publicity	132		149
Transportation and travel	79		105
Other outside services	74		68
Stationery and office supplies	66		121
Donations and charitable contributions	36		71
Shipment and freight	28		10
Representation and entertainment	18		23
Others	550		607
	P 3,389	P	3,116

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of operations of the Group, there are various outstanding commitments and contingent liabilities such as guarantees, commitments to extend credit, tax assessments, etc., with amounts not reflected in the financial statements. Management does not anticipate losses from these transactions that will adversely affect the Group's operations.

In the opinion of management, the suits and claims arising from the normal course of operations of the Group that remain unsettled, if decided adversely, will not involve sums that would have material effect on the Group's financial position or operating results.

12.1 *Contingent Accounts, Guarantees and Other Commitments*

The following is a summary of contingencies and commitments arising from off-statement of financial position items at their equivalent peso contractual amounts as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020:

	June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2020 (Audited)
Trust department accounts	P 131,987	P 116,652
Outstanding guarantees issued	70,923	67,297
Derivative assets	50,296	36,980
Derivative liabilities	49,628	28,135
Unused commercial letters of credit	10,323	20,495
Spot exchange bought	8,768	8,681
Spot exchange sold	8,763	8,674
Inward bills for collection	3,955	1,694
Late deposits/payments received	564	644
Outward bills for collection	98	94
Others	17	17

12.2 *Sale of National Steel Corporation (NSC) Plant Asset*

In October 2008, Global Steel Philippines (SPV-AMC), Inc. and Global Ispat Holdings (SPVAMC), Inc. (collectively, "Global Steel"), which purchased the Iligan Plant assets ("NSC Plant Assets") of the National Steel Corporation ("NSC") from the Liquidator (as defined in the Asset Purchase Agreement ("APA") dated September 1, 2004), initiated arbitration proceedings with the Singapore International Arbitration Centre ("SIAC") seeking damages on account of the non-delivery of the NSC Plant Assets free and clear from liens and encumbrance, which purportedly deprived Global Steel of the opportunity to use the same to secure additional loans for the operations/upgrade of the NSC Steel Mill Plant.

On May 9, 2012, the SIAC Arbitral Tribunal rendered a partial award in favor of Global Steel in the amounts of (a) US\$80, as and by way of lost opportunity to make profits, and (b) P1,403, representing the value of the undelivered billet shop land measuring 3.41 hectares. On appeal, the Singapore High Court set aside the partial award, which was affirmed by the Singapore Court of Appeals on March 31, 2015. The Liquidator and Secured Creditors were, however, still required to deliver clean title to the NSC Plant Assets.

The Bank's total exposure in connection with the obligation to transfer clean title to the NSC Plant Assets to Global Steel is approximately P217 in terms of estimated property taxes and transfer costs due on the NSC Plant Assets, as a result of the Philippine Supreme Court's affirmation of the ruling that all pre-closing taxes on the NSC Plant Assets are deemed paid. The Bank's exposure, however, may be varied depending on the validity of the Iligan City's post-closing tax assessment (including those imposed on non-operational machineries).

Notwithstanding the finality of the Supreme Court's ruling on the pre-closing taxes, the City of Iligan insisted on collecting the taxes covering the period 1999 to 2016, and foreclosed the NSC properties in October 2016. In an Order dated April 4, 2017, the Makati City Regional Trial Court ("Makati Trial Court") nullified the public auction, and enjoined any and all real property tax collection actions against the NSC pending the full execution of the decision on the pre-closing taxes/the correct computation of NSC's remaining tax liability. The City of Iligan filed a motion for reconsideration but this was denied.

Aggrieved, the City of Iligan filed a Petition for Certiorari with the Court of Appeals. Due to non-submission of the documents by the City of Iligan, the Court of Appeals dismissed the Petition for Certiorari. On appeal, the Supreme Court ordered the Court of Appeals to either determine the propriety of consolidating the same with CA-G.R. SP No. 1249852, or resolve the merits of the case.

To stop the take-over of the NSC Plant/other assets by the City of Iligan, the NSC Liquidator filed a Prohibition case against the City of Iligan, arguing that this is illegal given the nullification of the public auction, and citing the earlier Stay Orders of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") in SEC Case No. 12-99-6959 against the City Treasurer/her agents. The Court of Appeals, however, dismissed the same in its Decision dated July 24, 2019, citing NSC's alleged forum-shopping/failure to observe the hierarchy of the courts, and denied its Motion for Reconsideration on December 18, 2019.

The NSC elevated the case to the Supreme Court on February 20, 2020, assailing the Court of Appeal's ruling on the supposed commonality of interest between the NSC/Global Steel vis-à-vis the charge of forum-shopping. In a Resolution dated March 2, 2020, the Supreme Court directed the Iligan City LGU to file its Comment to the Petition for Review.

12.3 Verotel Merchant Services B.V. Case

In 2011, Verotel Merchant Services B.V. ("VMS"), a Dutch corporation, and Verotel International Industries, Inc. ("VII"), a Philippine corporation, civilly sued the Bank, Bankard, Inc. ("Bankard"), Grupo Mercarse Corp., CNP. Worldwide, Inc. and several individuals before the Los Angeles Superior Court for various causes of action including fraud, breach of contract and accounting, claiming that VII and its alleged parent company, VMS, failed to receive the total amount of US\$2, which the defendants allegedly misappropriated. VMS is an internet merchant providing online adult entertainment and online gambling, in addition to the sale of pharmaceuticals over the internet.

Following the initial jury verdict in favor of VMS, and the subsequent reduction of the monetary damages awarded to VMS, the Bank/Bankard filed their Notice of Appeal with the California Court of Appeals on July 11, 2016. VMS followed suit to overturn the deletion of the punitive damages award in its favor. The parties filed their required Briefs between October 2, 2017 and October 31, 2018, and oral arguments were heard on November 12, 2020. In a Decision dated January 13, 2021, the Court of Appeals affirmed the modified ruling of the Los Angeles Superior Court on the monetary award in favor of VMS, and the deletion of the US\$8 punitive damages award. On February 16, 2021, the Bank/Bankard remitted and fully settled the monetary award in favor of VMS, inclusive of interest and other charges.

12.4 RCBC Securities Case

In December 2011, RCBC Securities ("RSEC") initiated criminal proceedings against its former agent, Mary Grace V. Valbuena ("Valbuena"), due to questionable transactions with her personal clients, followed by additional criminal/civil cases. In November 2016, the Metropolitan Trial Court of Makati City convicted Valbuena of the crime of violation of BP 22. Valbuena's conviction has been upheld by the Supreme Court, which directed her to: (a) pay a fine in the amount of P0.2, with subsidiary imprisonment in case of insolvency; (b) indemnify RSEC in the amount of P7, with legal interest at the rate of (i) twelve percent (12%) per annum from 08 January 2012, the earliest date she received the notice of dishonor, to 30 June 2013, and (ii) six percent (6%) interest per annum from 01 July 2013 until full payment, and the total amount of the foregoing shall, in turn, earn an interest at the rate of 6% per annum from finality of the Resolution until full payment; and (c) pay the costs of suit. Valbuena's Motion for Reconsideration was also denied, with the Supreme Court directing the immediate issuance of an Entry of Final Judgment in its Resolution dated March 1, 2021. RSEC has since filed a Motion for the Issuance of a Writ of Execution with the Metropolitan Trial Court, which granted the same in its Order dated June 23, 2021.

In May 2012, the Capital Markets Integrity Corporation ("CMIC") investigated the complaint filed by Francisco Ken Cortes against RSEC. After due proceedings, the CMIC dismissed the complaint filed by Mr. Cortes and denied his Motion for Reconsideration. The aforesaid Resolutions have since become final and executory.

In December 2013, Cognatio Holdings, Inc. ("Cognatio") filed a complaint against Valbuena, RSEC, and its former Operations/Chief Finance Officer, and Compliance Officer with the Enforcement and Investor Protection Department of the SEC ("EIPD-SEC"). In April 2019, the EIPD-SEC found RSEC liable for violating the Securities Regulations Code. RSEC was fined and was directed to amend its internal control procedures. In an Order dated July 16, 2019, the EIPD-SEC accepted RSEC's negotiated settlement offer of P2.5, *sans* any finding of fault. RSEC likewise submitted its Board-approved Amended Internal Protocols on August 5, 2019.

During the pendency of foregoing EIPD-SEC proceedings, Carlos S. Palanca IV ("Palanca") and Cognatio complained against RSEC before the CMIC, which dismissed the same in its Decision dated December 4, 2014, holding that Palanca/Cognatio's complaint has prescribed, if not barred by prior judgment. The matter eventually reached the Supreme Court, which reinstated the ruling of the SEC en banc, directing the CMIC to grant the request for assistance sought by Palanca/Cognatio, in its Decision dated 11 March 2020.

On February 22, 2013, Stephen Y. Ku ("Ku") filed a complaint against RSEC with the Regional Trial Court of Makati, Branch 149 (the "Makati Trial Court"), essentially praying for the return of his shares of stock/cash payments approximately valued at P103, which he claims to have been turned over to Valbuena. On May 20, 2013, RSEC sought the dismissal of the complaint citing, among others, Ku's non-payment of the correct filing fees. This particular issue was eventually elevated to the Supreme Court which held, in its Decision dated October 17, 2018, that Ku's remediation of the deficient docket fees proves he did not intentionally attempt to evade paying the correct filing fees, and directed the Makati Trial Court to proceed with the trial of the case.

The Makati Trial Court terminated the pre-trial conference of the case on February 27, 2020, and set the presentation of Ku's evidence in March 2020. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Ku's presentation of evidence only commenced on July 14, 2020, and continued on January 25, 2021, February 24, 2021 and May 28, 2021. Ku is scheduled to terminate his presentation of evidence on July 16, 2021.

12.5 HHIC-Philippines, Inc. Rehabilitation Proceedings

On January 9, 2019, HHIC-Phil, Inc. (“HHIC-Phil”) filed a petition for corporate rehabilitation (the “Petition”) under Republic Act No. 10142, the Financial Rehabilitation and Insolvency Act of 2010 (“FRIA”), with the Regional Trial Court, Branch 72, Olongapo City (the “Rehabilitation Court”). On January 14, 2019, the Rehabilitation Court gave due course to the Petition, and eventually appointed the current Rehabilitation Receiver.

The Bank, together with the four (4) other creditor banks (“co-creditor banks”), negotiated with HHIC-Phil and HHIC-Korea for a modified rehabilitation plan, which was further revised in time for the sending of the Notice of Conference to HHIC-Phil’s creditors and stakeholders. During the May 9, 2019 conference, more than fifty percent (50%) of the secured/unsecured creditors and stakeholders approved the Modified Rehabilitation Plan with Clarifications (“MRP with Clarifications”).

A number of creditors (principally ship-owners with warranty claims/manufacturers of ship parts/engines) sought the revision of the Final Registry of Claims/recall of the Order confirming the MRP with Clarifications. The Korean Development Bank (“KDB”) also sought to enforce its lien on the HHIC-Phil account in its possession.

While the Rehabilitation Court approved KDB’s Motion in its Order dated February 7, 2020, the Rehabilitation Court sustained the Bank/co-creditor banks’ opposition and ruled against the ship owners/ship engine supplier in its Orders dated February 10, 2020 and February 11, 2020, respectively.

Several ship owners affected by the February 10, 2020 Order, and a ship engine supplier affected by the Order dated February 11, 2020, filed separate petitions for Certiorari with the Court of Appeals. These Petitions were withdrawn after the petitioners’ claims were settled by HHIC-Phil/HHIC-Korea. On December 14, 2020, the Court of Appeals deemed all the certiorari cases closed and terminated.

In a Manifestation dated March 16, 2021, the Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (a) made a claim for unpaid wharfage due in the amount of approximately P214; and (b) made reservations to make additional claims covering the period October 2010 to 8 January 2019.

As of June 30, 2021, the outstanding loan obligation of HHIC-Phil to the Bank remains at USD82, exclusive of accrued and compounded interest, as well as penalty on interest and principal.

12.6 Applicability of RR 4-2011

In March 2011, the BIR issued RR 4-2011, prescribing a new way of reporting income solely for banks/other financial institutions, and issued assessment notices to banks/other financial institutions for deficiency income tax for alleged non-intra-unit allocation of costs and expenses to exempt income and income subjected to final tax within the RBU.

On April 6, 2015, the Bank/other Bankers Association of the Philippines member banks (“BAP-member banks”) filed a Petition for Declaratory Relief with application for provisional remedies with the Makati Trial Court, which issued a Temporary Restraining Order prohibiting the enforcement of RR 4-2011, including the issuance of any Preliminary/Final Assessment Notice pendente lite, unless sooner dissolved; and a Confirmatory Order also prohibiting the BIR from ruling/deciding any RR 4-2011 administrative matter pending before it. The Makati Trial Court subsequently declared RR 4-2011 null and void in its Order dated May 25, 2018, and made permanent the Writ of Preliminary Injunction it issued earlier.

The Department of Finance (“DOF”)/BIR elevated the matter to the Supreme Court via a Petition for Review. The Bank/other BAP-member banks countered among others that RR 4-2011 was issued by the BIR in the exercise of its quasi-legislative power, hence, original jurisdiction over the Declaratory Relief case lies with the Makati Trial Court; and RR 4-2011 was correctly invalidated for mandating banks/other financial institutions to adopt a different method of accounting from the other classes of taxpayers; unlawfully amending the NIRC or Tax Code; and depriving the Bank/other BAP-member banks of their substantive rights to fully deduct legitimate business expenses. In a Resolution dated September 30, 2020, the Supreme Court directed the DOF/BIR to file their reply to the separate Comments filed by the Bank/other BAP-member banks.

In their Consolidated Reply dated March 30, 2021, the DOF/BIR claimed, among others, that: (a) the Court of Tax Appeals may take cognizance of petitions to nullify RR No. 4-2011 under its expanded jurisdiction; (b) declaratory relief actions are no longer proper as the Bank/other BAP-members banks have already been served with Preliminary Assessment Notices; and (c) public hearings are not required in all instances involving the issuance of regulations.. It is anticipated that the Supreme Court will issue a Resolution submitting the case for decision.

12.7 Alleged Unauthorized Transfer of Funds – Bank of Bangladesh

In February 2016, four allegedly unauthorized fund transfers were wired to four accounts with the Bank from Bangladesh Bank’s account with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (“FRBNY”), before being further dispersed to other accounts with other banks and casinos.

U.S. Litigation relating to the Bangladesh Bank Incident

On January 31, 2019, Bangladesh Bank filed a complaint with the U.S. District Court Southern District of New York (“SDNY”) against the Bank, some of its current/former officers who were involved in the incident, a money service business/its principals, junket operators, and the casinos, seeking to recover the full amount allegedly stolen (notwithstanding is earlier recovery of the USD15 surrendered by one of the defendants), plus interest, attorney’s fees, and other damages, including treble damages under the Federal Racketeer Influence and Corrupt Organizations (“RICO”) Act alleging they conspired with North Korean hackers to steal funds from its FRBNY bank account.

The complaint cited nine (9) causes of action and sought the return of the full amount allegedly stolen (notwithstanding is earlier recovery of the amount of USD15 from another defendant), plus interest, attorney’s fees, and other damages, including treble damages under the Federal Racketeer Influence and Corrupt Organizations (“RICO”) Act.

The Bank sought the dismissal of the case on both procedural and substantive grounds, including (a) forum non conveniens; (b) the failure of the Complaint to plead a legitimate basis for Federal court jurisdiction; and (c) lack of subject matter jurisdiction. On March 20, 2020 (NY Time), the U.S. District Court SDNY dismissed the complaint filed by Bangladesh Bank, ruling that the Complaint failed to plead all the elements of a claim under the RICO Act. The U.S. District Court SDNY then declined to retain any supplemental jurisdiction over the related state-law claims.

After initially appealing to the United States Court of Appeals and requesting that it be allowed to submit its opening brief, Bangladesh Bank withdrew its appeal.

On May 27, 2020 (NY Time), Bangladesh Bank initiated another Complaint against the Bank/the same other defendants before the New York State Court the very same causes of action in its earlier case, and still seeking to recover the full amount wired from of its FRBNY bank account, plus interest and damages.

On January 11, 2021, the Bank received a Notice from the Regional Trial Court of Makati City, together with the attached copies of the Summons and the Complaint filed by Bangladesh Bank before the New York State Court. On February 8, 2021, the Bank timely filed its Memorandum of Law in Support of its Motion to Dismiss, principally citing (a) New York's lack of personal jurisdiction over the Bank; (b) the impropriety of New York as a forum, given the ongoing Philippine proceedings relating to the case and the location of material witnesses/evidence; and (c) the untenable nature of the fraud charge against the Bank due to the lack of any fiduciary duty to disclose information on the RCBC accounts. Bangladesh Bank filed its Opposition to the Bank's Motion to Dismiss on March 5, , and the Bank has since filed its Reply on March 29, 2021. The Bank has since received Bangladesh Bank's Memorandum in support of its Opposition to the Bank's Motion to Dismiss dated 5 March 2021.

Acting on Bangladesh Bank's Memorandum of Law in Support of Ex-Parte Motion to Extend Time for Service of Process and For Service by Alternative Means dated April 7, 2021, the New York State Court gave Bangladesh Bank until July 7, 2021 within which to serve summons via email, Facebook or LinkedIn on the unserved defendant officers of the Bank. And acting on the Bank's own Motion, the New York State Court continued the hearing on the Bank's Motion to Dismiss to October 14, 2021, so that the hearing may only be conducted after all the Bank-affiliated defendants have been served with summons and the Complaint.

Philippine Litigation relating to the Bangladesh Bank Incident

On March 6, 2019, the Bank/the former National Sales Director ("NSD") filed a complaint for Injunction and Damages against Bangladesh Bank with the Makati Trial Court.

Bangladesh Bank disputed the propriety of the service of summons and refused to formally submit to the jurisdiction of the Makati Trial Court and to participate in any of the mediation conferences held.

The Makati Trial Court has since ruled that Bangladesh Bank's claim of immunity from suit cannot be sustained in view of the power to sue/be sued in its own Charter document, and the valid service of summons to Bangladesh Bank. The Makati Trial Court likewise struck down Bangladesh Bank's claim of forum-shopping.

The Makati Trial Court has since reset the hearing several times, principally due to the continuing absence of the counsel for Bangladesh Bank. After being required to give a short briefing on their respective positions during the November 24, 2020 status hearing, the counsel for Bangladesh Bank filed a Manifestation (re: Authority of Counsel) dated December 11, 2020, alleging that (a) his client is supposedly different from the named defendant in the case, and (b) he has no authority to act any further therein. The Bank has since filed a Motion to Declare Defendant in Default dated December 22, 2020.

In an abrupt turn-around, the counsel for Bangladesh Bank belatedly filed a Motion to Dismiss dated January 27, 2021, but cited the same stale grounds struck-down by the Makati Trial Court. In its Consolidated Comment/Opposition, the Bank pointed this out and emphasized, among others, that (a) the civil (not criminal) nature of the case negates any territorial consideration; (b) defamatory utterances do not fall automatically within the ambit of protected speech; and (c) the U.S case cited relative to the forum-shopping charge has been dismissed. Due to the continuing physical closure of the Makati Trial Court due to Covid-19 concerns, both Motions to declare Bangladesh Bank in default, and dismiss the case, remain pending.

Specific Litigation involving the Bank's Officers

The Anti-Money Laundering Council of the Philippines (“AMLC”) initiated a second criminal complaint against five (5) current/former officers of the Bank for alleged violation of Section 4(f) of R.A. No. 9160, as amended, premised on their alleged failure to perform an act, which purportedly facilitated the money-laundering of US\$81. Acting on the complaint, the Department of Justice found probable cause and filed the corresponding Information with the Regional Trial Court of Makati City (“Makati Trial Court”).

On December 26, 2019, the Makati Trial Court granted the Demurrer to Evidence of three (3) of the current/former bank officers, and dismissed the case against them, principally citing their non-participation in the opening of the beneficiary accounts/validation of the remittances and Philippine jurisprudence prohibiting banks from unilaterally freezing accounts *after* the credit of the funds. The Makati Trial Court, however, held for further trial the former Senior Customer Relationship Office (“SCRO”) and the former Customer Relationship Head (“CSH”) of the Makati Jupiter Business Center (“Makati Jupiter BC”) directing them to present their evidence.

The Prosecution and the former SCRO filed their respective Motion for Reconsideration. The Prosecution principally argued that the failure of the three (3) current/former bank officers to conduct EDD facilitated the alleged money-laundering. The former SCRO, on the other hand, argued that the evidence against her is hearsay, and that the rationale for the dismissal of the charge against the three (3) other current/former officers is applicable to her.

On March 11, 2020, the Makati Trial Court denied the Prosecution’s Motion for Reconsideration on the acquittal of the three (3) current/former bank officers. The Prosecution appealed the Order of Denial of its Motion for Reconsideration via a Petition for Review with the Court of Appeals, where the same remains pending to date.

On March 8, 2021, the Makati Trial Court promulgated the Judgment (a) acquitting the former CSH of the Makati Jupiter BC, for failure of the Prosecution to prove his guilt beyond reasonable doubt; and (b) finding the former SCRO guilty beyond reasonable doubt of the offense charged, and sentencing her to suffer imprisonment of four (4) to five (5) years, and directing her to pay a fine of P1.5. The former SCRO was granted provisional liberty pending appeal.

Acting on the criminal complaints filed by the Bank and the Centurytex Trading account owner in connection with the unauthorized acts/transactions relating to the money-laundering of US\$81, the Office of the City Prosecutor of Makati City found probable cause to charge former Branch Manager Maia Deguito (“BM Deguito”) and the former SCRO with several counts of falsification of commercial document and perjury, respectively, before the Metropolitan Trial Court of Makati City (“Makati MTC”).

On account of the death of the Centurytex Trading account owner, the Prosecution in the falsification of commercial document cases sought to present the bank teller who processed the questioned transactions in February 2016, which former BM Deguito opposed. In a Resolution dated February 28, 2020, the Makati MTC denied the Prosecution’s aforesaid motion and directed the Heirs of the Centurytex Trading account owner to present their evidence. The Prosecution sought the reconsideration of this Resolution, which former BM Deguito belatedly opposed in her Comment dated March 11, 2021. At the May 4, 2021 hearing held via video conferencing, the Makati MTC (a) noted the filing of the Prosecution’s Motion to expunge former BM Deguito’s Comment, and deemed the matter submitted for resolution; (b) clarified the date of filing of the Prosecution’s Formal Offer of Evidence; and (c) set the case for hearing via video conferencing on October 5 and 19, 2021, and November 9, 2021, still for the Prosecution’s presentation of evidence.

The trial before the Makati MTC hearing the perjury case against the former SCRO, which grounded to a halt due to the COVID-19 pandemic, resumed on February 18, 2021 with the presentation of the Internal Auditor who conducted the investigation/audit of the Makati Jupiter Business Center. The Prosecution then rested its case and filed its Formal Offer of Evidence on March 5, 2021. The June 17, 2021 hearing for the former SCRO's initial presentation of evidence was continued to August 12 and 26, 2021.

The Bank has several petitions for review currently pending in relation to actions that it has initiated against former Bank employees in relation to the Bangladesh Bank incident. There are no known trends, demands, and commitments, events, or uncertainties that will have a material impact on the Bank's operational performance and ability to service obligations.

Except for the above-mentioned proceedings, the Bank is not aware of any suits and claims by or against it or its subsidiaries, which if decided adversely, would have a material effect on its financial position or operating results.

13. OTHER MATTERS

13.1 Continuing Impact of COVID-19

In December 2019, COVID-19 was reported to have surfaced in China. The World Health Organization has declared the outbreak as a 'public health emergency of international concern'. COVID-19 started to become widespread in the Philippines in early March 2020 causing the government to declare the country in a state of public health emergency followed by implementation of ECQ and social distancing measures and restrictions within the Luzon area with other cities and provinces in the country enacting similar measures thereafter. This resulted in a wide-ranging business suspension – disrupting the supply chains, affecting production and sales across a range of industries, and weakening the stock market. While the disruption is currently expected to be temporary, management expects the suspension of businesses to negatively impact the Group's financial condition and results of operations.

On March 23, 2020, BAHQ Act was signed into law declaring a national health emergency throughout the Philippines as a result of the COVID-19 crisis. The implementation of Section 4(aa) of said law has directed banks and other private and government financial institutions to implement a minimum thirty (30)-day grace period on all loans with principal and interests falling due within the period of the Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ), which started on March 17, 2020 up to April 30, 2020, which was extended until May 31, 2020, without incurring interest, penalties, fees or other charges. On September 11, 2020, BARQ Act was signed into law which directed banks and other private and government financial institutions particularly under Section 4 (uu) the grant of one-time sixty (60)-day grace period for payments and/or maturity periods of all existing, current and outstanding loans as of September 15, 2020, falling due, or any part thereof, on or before December 31, 2020, without incurring interest on interests, penalties, fees or other charges, thereby extending the maturity of the said loans, subject to compliance with regulatory requirements.

The Group has continued to operate and provide banking services to its customers since the imposition of ECQ in the Philippines commencing in mid-March 2020. To safeguard employee health and well-being, the Group activated its business continuity plan (BCP) and implemented precautionary workplace measures such as work from home arrangements and skeletal work force. The Group's BCP has back-up sites for critical functions such as client servicing, trading and treasury operations and information technology. Key personnel have also been identified to facilitate both critical and non-critical units and senior management have been spread across different sites to ensure banking operations continue even in the event of a severe business interruption such as when one site becomes contaminated. Meanwhile, information campaigns on health preparedness and preventive measures are being applied by the Group to fight the spread of the virus.

These measures include travel restrictions, controlled entry designated points equipped with thermal scanners and personal disinfectants and protocols on visitors, meetings and events. Management believes that these measures can mitigate the further negative impact of the outbreak to the Group's business and to its financial condition and performance.

The Group has been able to keep approximately 50-60% of its branches open during the early part of the community quarantine in mid-March 2020, and around 40-50% in April and May, with a skeletal workforce and corresponding adjustments in banking hours and cut-off times similar to adjustments instituted by the BSP and Bankers Association of the Philippines. By end-September 2020, the Group has kept about 98% of its branches open. Among the steps taken to address its customers' needs during the COVID-19 outbreak, the Group has (i) ensured cash availability at its ATMs and branches and (ii) extended loan payments for corporate and consumer loans for 60 days and waived fees on electronic and similar forms of payments for its clients. The Group has also encouraged its customers to use its online and mobile banking services to pay bills, send money, as well as use ATMs and cash acceptance machines as an alternative to branch banking. The Group also did not experience massive withdrawals from its depositors as the deposit liabilities still increased during the ECQ period.

Further, the Group focused on supporting customers who are experiencing and about to experience financial difficulties as a result of the COVID-19 global pandemic and has offered a range of financial assistance measures including temporary loan repayment deferrals (principal and/or interest) through its COVID-19 Assistance and Recovery Enhancement (CARE) Program. In accordance with regulatory guidance, the Group also implemented mandatory payment holidays to all eligible loans. The Group's CARE Program is primarily designed to provide financial assistance to customers by way of extended repayment plans. The assistance would help get the customer back into the habit of paying based on amounts they can afford. Albeit using tighter credit underwriting parameters, the Group continued its lending activities including on-boarding of new customer for both wholesale and consumer lending. Despite these challenges, cash flow remained stable given the growth in deposits and with some clients still opting to continue their amortization payments despite the loan payment moratorium provided for under the BAHO Act and BARO Act.

In 2021, the Group expects the general business environment to improve as quarantine restrictions ease and vaccination programs develop. Further, volume of transactions is expected to increase through customer acquisition to be driven by Data Science and Digital Marketing. While economic recovery is expected, the Group will stay focused on keeping efficient operations as it embarks on transformation projects such as: (1) fully automated KYC process and (2) enhanced credit and control systems. These activities include various business process re-engineering exercises such as process reviews and digital enhancements that support efficiency, lower cost of transaction and reduced costs in product delivery. The Group expects these exercises to be completed during the year.

The Group's total CAR and CET1 ratio as of end June 30, 2021 were 15.07% and 11.84%, respectively, and above the required minimum ratio of 10%.

13.2 Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act (CREATE Law)

On March 26, 2021, R.A. No. 11534, CREATE Law, amending certain provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended, was signed into law and took effect on April 11, 2021. The following are the major changes brought about by the CREATE Law that are relevant to the Bank:

- a. regular corporate income tax rate is decreased from 30% to 25% starting July 1, 2020;
- b. minimum corporate income tax rate is decreased from 2% to 1% starting July 1, 2020 until June 30, 2023
- c. the imposition of 10% tax on improperly accumulated retained earnings is repealed; and, the allowable deduction for interest expense is reduced by 20% (from 33%) of the interest income subjected to final tax.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES TO ITEM I – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The interim financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

See accompanying Notes to Interim Financial Statements for the detailed discussion of compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Accounting Policies and Methods of Computation. See accompanying Notes to Interim Financial Statements for the detailed discussion of the accounting policies and methods of computation (Note 2).

Seasonality or Cyclicity of Interim Operations. Seasonal or cyclical events and/or conditions do not materially affect the year-round operations of the Bank.

Changes in Estimates of Amounts Reported. There were no changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim periods of the current financial year or in estimates of amounts reported in prior financial years.

Issuances, Repurchases and Repayments of Debt and Equity Securities. On June 28, 2021, the Board of Directors approved the sale of 101,850,000 common shares held by the Bank in treasury (Sale Shares) to Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (SMBC) at a price per Sale Share of Php44.00 which will generate Php4.48 billion of new Core Equity Tier 1 capital for the Bank.

On June 4, 2021, the Bank redeemed the Php8.0 billion ASEAN Bonds with a coupon rate of 6.15% per annum.

On March 31, 2021, the Bank raised Php17.873 billion through the issuance of the 2.5-year and 5.25-year fixed rate ASEAN Sustainability Peso Bond Offering. The bonds carry a fixed coupon rate of 3.2% and 4.18% per annum for the 2.5-year and 5.25-year tenor, respectively.

On February 2, 2021, the Bank redeemed the USD320.0 million or Php15.367 billion Senior Notes with coupon rate of 3.45%.

Dividends Paid for Ordinary or Other Shares. In its meeting held on May 31, 2021, the Board of Directors approved the declaration and payment of cash dividends amounting to P0.0559 per share or a total of approximately P15.0 thousand payable to holders of Preferred Class shares and paid on June 25, 2021.

In its meeting held on April 26, 2021, the Board of Directors approved the declaration and payment of cash dividends amounting to P0.4850 per share or a total of approximately P938,780 thousand and P130.0 thousand payable to holders of Common Class and Preferred Class shares, respectively, both paid on May 25, 2021.

In its meeting held on February 22, 2021 the Board of Directors approved the declaration and payment of cash dividends amounting to P0.0560 per share or a total of approximately P15.0 thousand payable to holders of Preferred Class shares and paid on March 31, 2021.

In its meeting held on February 22, 2021 the Board of Directors approved the declaration and payment of the first semi-annual cash dividends/distributions on the Bank's USD300 million Non-cumulative Hybrid Perpetual Securities at a dividend rate of 6.50% per annum or a total of USD9.75 million or approximately P472,397 thousand payable to holders of said Securities, which was paid on February 26, 2021.

In its meeting held on December 1, 2020, the Board of Directors approved the declaration and payment of cash dividends amounting to P0.0563 per share or a total of approximately P15.0 thousand payable to holders of Preferred Class shares and paid on January 7, 2021.

In its meeting held on September 1, 2020, the Board of Directors approved the declaration and payment of cash dividends amounting to P0.0589 per share or a total of approximately P16.0 thousand payable to holders of Preferred Class shares and paid on September 24, 2020.

In its meeting held on May 26, 2020, the Board of Directors approved the declaration and payment of cash dividends amounting to P0.556 per share or a total of approximately P1.076 billion payable to holders of Common Class shares and a total of approximately P149.0 thousand payable to holders of Preferred Class shares, both were paid on June 24, 2020.

In its meeting held on May 26, 2020, the Board of Directors approved the declaration and payment of cash dividends amounting to P0.0808 per share or a total of approximately P22.0 thousand payable to holders of Preferred Class shares and paid on June 24, 2020.

In its meeting held on February 24, 2020, the Board of Directors approved the declaration and payment of cash dividends amounting to P0.0993 per share or a total of approximately P27.0 thousand payable to holders of Preferred Class shares and paid on April 1, 2020.

The details of the cash dividend approvals and distributions from 2020 up to June 30, 2021 are as follows (amounts in Thousand Php except per share figures):

Date Declared	Dividend		Date Paid / Payable	Nature of Securities
	Per Share	Total Amount (in Thousand)		
24-Feb-20	P 0.0993	P 27	1-Apr-20	Convertible Preferred Stock
26-May-20	P 0.0808	P 22	24-Jun-20	Convertible Preferred Stock
26-May-20	P 0.5560	P 1,076,210	24-Jun-20	Common Stock
26-May-20	P 0.5560	P 149	24-Jun-20	Convertible Preferred Stock
1-Sep-20	P 0.0589	P 16	24-Sep-20	Convertible Preferred Stock
1-Dec-20	P 0.0563	P 15	7-Jan-21	Convertible Preferred Stock
22-Feb-21	Not Applicable	P 472,397	26-Feb-21	Hybrid Perpetual Securities
22-Feb-21	P 0.0560	P 15	31-Mar-21	Convertible Preferred Stock
26-Apr-21	P 0.4850	P 938,780	25-May-21	Common Stock
26-Apr-21	P 0.4850	P 130	25-May-21	Convertible Preferred Stock
31-May-21	P 0.0559	P 15	25-Jun-21	Convertible Preferred Stock

Note: In 2015, the BSP, through the monetary board, approved the liberalized rules for banks and quasi-banks on dividend declaration. The policy requires that dividend declaration be immediately recognized as a liability upon the approval of the BOD and that it be disclosed in the statement of changes in equity. Further, prior BSP approval is no longer required except for certain cases.

Segment Information. The following table presents revenues and expenses of the Group that are directly attributable to primary business segments and secondary information (by geographical locations) for the period ended June 30, 2021 (in millions).

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS						
Primary	Retail Banking	Corporate Banking	SME Banking	Treasury /Trust	Others	Total
Net Interest Income	7,523	4,687	2,059	1,258	(1,945)	13,583
Non-Interest Income	3,226	1,139	78	425	(1,334)	3,534
Total Income	10,749	5,826	2,137	1,683	(3,278)	17,117
Non-Interest Expense	9,538	1,513	(208)	340	2,313	13,496
Income (Loss) before Tax	1,211	4,312	2,346	1,343	(5,592)	3,621
Income Tax Expense	1,381	34	-	193	(1,314)	294
Net Income (Loss)	(169)	4,278	2,346	1,150	(4,278)	3,327
Total Assets	153,600	256,222	72,037	220,269	143,690	845,818
Total Liabilities	358,629	223,648	82,353	17,823	59,298	741,751
Depreciation and Amortization	455	335	14	26	702	1,532

Secondary	Philippines	Asia and Europe*	Total
Total Income	21,196	-	21,196
Total Expense	17,869	-	17,869
Net Income (Loss)	3,327	-	3,327
Total Assets	845,789	29	845,818
Total Liabilities	741,676	75	741,751
Depreciation and Amortization	1,532	-	1,532

* Except Philippines

Material Events Subsequent to the End of the Interim Period Not Reflected in the Financial Statements. On July 28, 2021, the Bank received Php4.48 billion capital infusion from Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation due to its acquisition of 101.85 million common shares representing a 4.99% stake of the Bank.

See accompanying Notes to Interim Financial Statements for the detailed discussion on the material events subsequent to the end of the interim period not reflected in the financial statements (Note 13).

Changes in Composition of the Issuer During the Interim Period and Material Contingencies and Any Other Events or Transactions. There were no material changes in composition of the issuer during the interim period and material contingencies and any other events or transactions.

Changes in Contingent Liabilities or Contingent Assets. There were no material changes in contingent liabilities or contingent assets since the last annual balance sheet date.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Financial Performance

RIZAL COMMERCIAL BANKING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES							
	Consolidated				Parent		
	Unaudited		Audited		Unaudited		Audited
	30-Jun-21		31-Dec-20		30-Jun-21		31-Dec-20
Return on Average Assets (ROA)* ^{1/}	0.84%		0.68%		0.85%		0.69%
Return on Average Equity (ROE) ^{*2/}	6.55%		5.54%		6.55%		5.55%
Risk-based Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	15.07%		16.14%		14.76%		15.86%
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	11.84%		12.64%		11.46%		12.28%
Non-Performing Loans (NPL) Ratio ^{3/}	3.25%		2.94%		3.18%		2.83%
Non-Performing Assets (NPA) Ratio ^{4/}	2.80%		2.78%		2.73%		2.70%
Net Interest Margin (NIM)*	4.08%		4.31%		4.07%		4.30%
Cost-to-Income Ratio	65.23%		58.15%		64.68%		57.80%
Loans-to-Deposit Ratio ^{5/}	81.49%		85.21%		80.13%		83.59%
Current Ratio	0.56		0.78		0.57		0.78
Liquid Assets-to-Total Assets Ratio	0.19		0.27		0.19		0.27
Debt-to-Equity Ratio	7.13		6.62		7.05		6.53
Asset-to-Equity Ratio	8.13		7.62		8.05		7.53
Asset-to-Liability Ratio	1.14		1.15		1.14		1.15
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	1.89		1.61		1.91		1.64
Earnings per share (EPS) ^{6/}							
Quarter-to-date Basic and Diluted	PHP	0.78	PHP	0.40	PHP	0.78	PHP 0.41
Year-to-date Basic and Diluted	PHP	1.47	PHP	2.43	PHP	1.47	PHP 2.43
Basic and Diluted*	PHP	2.97	PHP	2.43	PHP	2.97	PHP 2.43

* June 30, 2021 ratios/amounts were annualized

1/ Average assets for the consolidated and parent ratios were computed based on the 6-month average of end of month balances of total assets. Unaudited net income for the 6-month period ended June 30, 2021 in the amount of P3.327 billion represented the consolidated and parent.

2/ Average equity for the consolidated and parent ratios were, likewise, computed based on the 6-month average of end of month balances. Unaudited net income for the 6-month period ended June 30, 2021 in the amount of P2.851 billion represented the consolidated and parent, net of dividends on Hybrid Perpetual Securities of P476 million..

3/ NPL ratio is determined by using the following formula: $(Total\ NPLs\ net\ of\ total\ specific\ provision\ for\ losses\ of\ NPLs) / (Total\ gross\ loan\ portfolio)$.

4/ NPA ratio is determined by using the following formula: $(Net\ NPLs + Gross\ ROPA + Non-performing\ SCR) / Gross\ Total\ Assets$.

5/ Excluding Interbank Loans

6/ Total weighted average number of issued and outstanding common shares (diluted) were 1,935,686,881 shares as of June 30, 2021 and 1,935,686,818 shares as of December 31, 2020. The determined net income was net of dividends on Hybrid Capital Securities.

Performance Indicators for Wholly-Owned/Majority Owned Subsidiaries

RIZAL MICROBANK	Unaudited		Audited	
In Php 000s	30-Jun-21		31-Dec-20	
Net Income (Loss)	Php	1,165	Php	(88,981)
Return on Average Assets (ROA)*		0.15%		-4.85%
Return on Average Equity (ROE)*		0.48%		-15.73%
Risk-based Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)		29.56%		30.67%
Non-Performing Loans (NPL) Ratio		3.77%		1.89%
Non-Performing Assets (NPA) Ratio		4.14%		2.86%
Quarter-to-date Loss per Share (EPS)	Php	(0.30)	Php	(3.68)
Year-to-date Earnings (Loss) per Share (EPS)	Php	0.10	Php	(7.90)
Earnings (Loss) per Share (EPS)*	Php	0.21	Php	(7.90)

RCBC CAPITAL CORPORATION and Subsidiaries	Unaudited		Audited	
In Php 000s	30-Jun-21		31-Dec-20	
Net Income	Php	188,717	Php	160,673
Return on Average Assets (ROA)*		8.66%		3.50%
Return on Average Equity (ROE)*		11.61%		4.61%
Risk-based Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)		43.41%		39.91%
Non-Performing Loans (NPL) Ratio		0.00%		-
Non-Performing Assets (NPA) Ratio		0.03%		0.03%
Quarter-to-date Earnings per Share (EPS)	Php	1.04	Php	1.63
Year-to-date Earnings per Share (EPS)	Php	1.60	Php	1.36
Earnings per Share (EPS)*	Php	3.22	Php	1.36

RCBC FOREX BROKERS CORPORATION	Unaudited		Audited	
In Php 000s	30-Jun-21		31-Dec-20	
Net Income	Php	402	Php	5,503
Return on Average Assets (ROA)*		0.48%		3.15%
Return on Average Equity (ROE)*		0.51%		3.30%
Capital to Total Assets		95.39%		92.09%
Non-Performing Loans (NPL) Ratio		0.00%		0.00%
Non-Performing Assets (NPA) Ratio		0.00%		0.00%
Quarter-to-date Loss per Share (EPS)	Php	(12.19)	Php	(6.47)
Year-to-date Loss per Share (EPS)	Php	(23.00)	Php	(37.12)
Loss per Share (EPS)*	Php	(46.38)	Php	(37.12)

* June 30, 2021 ratios/amounts were annualized

***Net of 12% dividend on preferred shares of P12.00 per share

RCBC INTERNATIONAL FINANCE, LTD. and Subsidiary	Unaudited		Audited	
In Php 000s	30-Jun-21		31-Dec-20	
Net Loss	Php	(3,837)	Php	(9,101)
Return on Average Assets (ROA)*		-7.04%		-7.85%
Return on Average Equity (ROE)*		-7.31%		-7.83%
Capital to Total Assets		96.77%		103.20%
Non-Performing Loans (NPL) Ratio		0.00%		0.00%
Non-Performing Assets (NPA) Ratio		0.00%		0.00%
Quarter-to-date Loss per Share (EPS)	Php	(0.91)	Php	(1.51)
Year-to-date Loss per Share (EPS)	Php	(1.53)	Php	(3.64)
Loss per Share (EPS)*	Php	(3.10)	Php	(3.64)

RCBC TELEMONEY EUROPE S.P.A	Unaudited		Audited	
In Php 000s	30-Jun-21		31-Dec-20	
Net Income	Php	0.00	Php	0.00
Return on Average Assets (ROA)*		0.00%		0.00%
Return on Average Equity (ROE)*		0.00%		0.00%
Capital to Total Assets		-158.46%		-158.46%
Non-Performing Loans (NPL) Ratio		0.00%		0.00%
Non-Performing Assets (NPA) Ratio		0.00%		0.00%
Quarter-to-date Earnings per Share (EPS)	Php	0.00	Php	0.00
Year-to-date Earnings per Share (EPS)	Php	0.00	Php	0.00
Earnings per Share (EPS)*	Php	0.00	Php	0.00

**In the process of liquidation*

RCBC-JPL HOLDING COMPANY, INC. (Formerly JP Laurel Bank, Inc.)	Unaudited		Audited	
In Php 000s	30-Jun-21		31-Dec-20	
Net Income (Loss)	Php	(185)	Php	2,276
Return on Average Assets (ROA)*		-0.24%		1.40%
Return on Average Equity (ROE)*		0.33%		-2.01%
Capital to Total Assets		-70.00%		-72.57%
Non-Performing Loans (NPL) Ratio		0.00%		0.00%
Non-Performing Assets (NPA) Ratio		0.00%		0.00%
Quarter-to-date Earnings per Share (EPS)	Php	0.01	Php	0.02
Year-to-date Earnings per Share (EPS)	Php	(0.00)	Php	0.01
Earnings per Share (EPS)*	Php	(0.00)	Php	0.01

** June 30, 2021 ratios/ amounts were annualized*

NIYOG PROPERTY HOLDINGS, INC.	Unaudited		Audited	
In Php 000s	30-Jun-21		31-Dec-20	
Net Income	Php	4,442	Php	13,695
Return on Average Assets (ROA)*		1.62%		2.30%
Return on Average Equity (ROE)*		1.70%		2.42%
Capital to Total Assets		94.20%		93.07%
Non-Performing Loans (NPL) Ratio		0.00%		0.00%
Non-Performing Assets (NPA) Ratio		0.00%		0.00%
Quarter-to-date Earnings (Loss) per Share (EPS)	Php	1.26	Php	(0.20)
Year-to-date Earnings per Share (EPS)	Php	3.19	Php	9.85
Earnings per Share (EPS)*	Php	6.44	Php	9.85

RCBC LEASING AND FINANCE CORP. and Subsidiary	Unaudited		Audited	
In Php 000s	30-Jun-21		31-Dec-20	
Net Income (Loss)	Php	85,698	Php	(61,919)
Return on Average Assets (ROA)*		1.46%		-0.51%
Return on Average Equity (ROE)*		7.96%		-2.85%
Capital to Total Assets		19.19%		17.87%
Non-Performing Loans (NPL) Ratio		9.13%		11.20%
Non-Performing Assets (NPA) Ratio		6.50%		7.17%
Quarter-to-date Earnings (Loss) per Share (EPS)	Php	0.03	Php	(0.04)
Year-to-date Earnings (Loss) per Share (EPS)	Php	0.06	Php	(0.04)
Earnings (Loss) per Share (EPS)*	Php	0.12	Php	(0.04)

CAJEL REALTY CORPORATION	Unaudited		Audited	
In Php 000s	30-Jun-21		31-Dec-20	
Net Loss	Php	(224)	Php	(119)
Return on Average Assets (ROA)*		-0.81%		-0.21%
Return on Average Equity (ROE)*		-0.81%		-0.21%
Capital to Total Assets		99.96%		100.00%
Non-Performing Loans (NPL) Ratio		0.00%		0.00%
Non-Performing Assets (NPA) Ratio		0.00%		0.00%
Quarter-to-date Loss per Share (EPS)	Php	0.00	Php	(0.20)
Year-to-date Loss per Share (EPS)	Php	(0.01)	Php	(0.20)
Earnings (Loss) per Share (EPS)*	Php	(0.01)	Php	(0.20)

* June 30, 2021 ratios/amounts were annualized

STATEMENT OF CONDITION: 30 June 2021 vs. 31 December 2020

RCBC's Total Assets stood at P845.818 billion.

Cash and other Cash Items decreased by 17.33% or P2.863 billion from P16.520 billion to P13.657 billion due to the decline in cash on hand and cash in ATMs as of period-end due to the usually higher cash levels at year-end to service the expected high volume of withdrawals during the holidays.

Due from BSP decreased by 12.89% or P14.888 billion from P115.467 billion to P100.579 billion largely attributable to net movement in Term deposits with the BSP.

Due from Other Banks decreased by 39.14% or P6.147 billion from P15.707 billion to P9.560 billion, mainly due to decrease in foreign bank placements as a net result of servicing the matured obligations of the Bank.

Loans under Reverse Repurchase Agreement increased by 4.89% or P653.445 million from P13.356 billion to P14.009 billion

Total Investment Securities, representing 21.02% of Total Resources, increased by 101.92% or P89.757 billion from P88.064 billion to P177.821 billion on account of the increase in Investment Securities at Amortized Cost by 141.28% or P60.786 billion from P43.026 billion to P103.812 billion; Financial Assets at FVOCI increased by 70.13% or P28.159 billion from P40.150 billion to P68.309 billion. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) increased by 16.62% or P812.184 million from P4.888 billion to P5.700 billion.

Loans and Receivables – net, slightly increased by 1.34% or P6.567 billion from P491.284 billion to P497.851 billion. It represented 58.86% of Total Resources.

Investment in Associates – net, increased by 1.04% or P3.510 million from P339.0 million to P342.510 million.

Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment – net, slightly decreased by 3.38% or P441.671 million from P13.062 billion to P12.620 billion.

Investment Properties – net, declined by 6.83% or P254.598 million from P3.725 billion to P3.470 billion mainly due to impairment provision and sale of ROPA.

Deferred Tax Assets slightly increased by 2.28% or P69.468 million from P3.044 billion to P3.113 billion.

Other Resources – net, increased by 10.89% or P1.256 billion from P11.538 billion to P12.794 billion mainly attributable to the increase in non-current assets held for sale.

Deposit Liabilities were recorded at P598.145 billion and represented 70.72% of Total Resources. Demand deposits grew by 19.15% or P20.526 billion from P107.172 billion to P127.698 billion and accounted for 15.10% of Total Resources. Savings deposits grew by 8.50% or P16.598 billion from P195.164 billion to P211.762 billion and accounted for 25.04% of Total Resources. Time deposits reached P258.685 billion, which grew by 10.81% or P25.233 billion from P233.452 billion and accounted for 30.58% of Total Resources.

Bills Payable increased by 23.52% or P3.097 billion from P13.167 billion to P16.264 billion primarily due to increase in foreign borrowings as an alternative source of funding.

Bonds Payable decreased by 5.41% or P4.891 billion from P90.439 billion to P85.548 billion. The decline is attributable to the maturity of P15.4 billion Senior Notes in February 2021 and P8.0 billion Green Bonds in June 2021, net of the P17.9 billion bond issuances during the year.

Accrued Taxes, Interest and Other Expenses increased by 1.10% or P65.175 million from P5.900 billion to P5.965 billion.

Other Liabilities increased by 40.87% or P10.396 billion from P25.434 billion to P35.830 billion due to increase in trade payables and outstanding acceptances.

Total Liabilities stood at P741.751 billion and represented 87.70% of Total Resources.

Other Comprehensive Income increased by 38.26% or P792.061 million due to improvement in market revaluation of FVOCI securities.

Retained Earnings increased by 5.13% or P1.908 billion from P37.205 billion to P39.113 billion attributable to the net income for the period, net of the cash dividends paid.

Total Capital Funds were recorded at P104.067 billion and accounted for 12.30% of Total Resources.

INCOME STATEMENT: 30 June 2021 vs. 30 June 2020

Total interest income decreased by 7.40% or P1.412 billion from P19.074 billion to P17.662 billion and accounted for 103.18% of total operating income. Interest income on loans and receivables went down by 9.77% or P1.697 billion from P17.378 billion to P15.681 billion and accounted for 91.61% of total operating income. Interest income on investment securities increased by 16.92% or P208.382 million from P1.232 billion to P1.440 billion as a result of the increase in volume and improvement in average yield; it accounted 8.41% of total operating income. Other interest income, on the other hand, increased by 16.65% or P77.130 million from P463.362 million to P540.492 million due to the increase in volume of Term deposits with the BSP.

Total interest expense went down by 34.85% or P2.182 billion from P6.261 billion to P4.079 billion and accounted for 23.83% of total operating income. Interest expense on deposit liabilities decreased by 41.75% or P1.367 billion from P3.274 billion to P1.907 billion primarily due to improvements in average costs; it represented 11.14% of total operating income. Interest expense on bills payable and other borrowings decreased by 27.29% or P815.10 million from P2.987 billion to P2.172 billion due to decline in average volume and lower average costs year-on-year.

As a result, net interest income increased by 6.01% or P770.540 million from P12.813 billion to 13.583 billion.

The Bank booked a total impairment losses of P2.332 billion, down by 55.19% or P2.872 billion from P5.203 billion in the same period last year due to lower provisioning on loans and receivables. Provisioning in 2020 was exceptionally high due to the anticipated impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. It represented 13.62% of total operating income.

Other operating income decreased by 56.08% or P4.511 billion from last year's P8.045 billion now at P3.534 billion. This accounted for 20.64% of total operating income, and is broken down as follows:

- Trading and securities gains and losses – net, decreased by 97.74% or P5.526 billion from P5.654 billion to P127.836 million, largely attributable to lower realized trading gains from sale of investment securities in 2021. It accounted for 0.75% of total operating income;
- Service fees and commissions increased by 49.34% or P784.810 million from P1.591 billion to P2.375 billion mainly due to improvements in fees across all products. It represented 13.88% of total operating income;
- Trust fees increased by 19.54% or P30.719 million from P157.233 million to P187.952 million due to significant increase in volume of managed funds;
- Foreign exchange gains – net, decreased by 68.05% or P157.815 million from P231.905 million to P74.089 million. This was primarily due to lower foreign currency position revaluation profits.;
- Miscellaneous income increased by 86.81% or P357.008 million from P411.273 million to P768.282 million largely due to higher gain on sale of assets and higher rental income from the Bank's leasing and finance subsidiary.

Operating expenses, which accounted for 65.23% of total operating income, slightly increased by 1.40% or P154.042 million from P11.011 billion to P11.165 billion due to the following:

- Total Manpower costs decreased by 6.11% or P207.621 million from P3.399 billion to P3.191 billion as a result of the headcount and branch rationalization programs following the merger with a subsidiary in the middle of 2019. It represented 18.64% of total operating income;
- Occupancy and equipment-related expenses increased by 5.72% or P76.927 million from P1.346 billion to P1.423 billion largely due to computer equipment and software-related costs. It represented 8.31% of total operating income;
- Taxes and licenses, which accounted for 9.52% of total operating income, decreased by 5.18% or P89.117 million from P1.719 billion to P1.630 billion mainly due to lower gross receipt tax.

- Depreciation and amortization was recorded at P1.532 billion, up by 7.01% or P100.411 million from P1.432 billion largely due to higher depreciation of office equipment. It represented 8.95% of total operating income;
- Miscellaneous expenses went up by 8.78% or P273.444 million to settle at P3.389 billion from P3.116 billion mainly due to the increase in regulatory related fees as a result of the growth in total resources and deposit liabilities, higher credit card related expenses and other miscellaneous expenses. It accounted for 19.80% of total operating income.

Tax expense decreased by 80.86% or P1.240 billion from P1.534 billion to P293.613 million due to the lower final tax and the combined effects of lower taxable income this year and the impact of the implementation of Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act Law reducing the corporate income tax rate by 5% effective July 1, 2020.

Net profit attributable to non-controlling interest settled at P372.22 thousand.

Overall, net income increased by 6.98% or P217.172 million from P3.110 billion to P3.327 billion.

There were no significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from the Bank's continuing operations.

Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

See accompanying Notes to FS for the detailed discussion of Commitments and Contingent Liabilities and the summary of contingencies and commitments arising from off-balance sheet items and their equivalent peso contractual amounts (Note 12).

There are also no known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales/revenues/income from continuing operations.

There were no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.

Similarly, there were no significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from the Bank's continuing operations.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Regulation Code, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Issuer **RIZAL COMMERCIAL BANKING CORPORATION**

Date **August 11, 2021**


EUGENE S. ACEVEDO
President & CEO


FLORENTINO M. MADONZA
FSVP, Head-Controllership Group


MA. CHRISTINA P. ALVAREZ
FSVP, Head-Corporate Planning Group

RIZAL COMMERCIAL BANKING CORPORATION
Aging of Other Receivables
As of June 30, 2021
(Amounts in Millions of Philippine Pesos)

	1 - 90 days	91 - 180 days	181 -1 year	Over 1 year	Total	Allowance	Net
Accounts Receivable	3,996	57	287	814	5,153	1,231	3,923