Metrobank

August 7, 2017

Mr. Jose Valeriano B. Zuño III
OIC - Head, Disclosure Department
Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc.
3/F Philippine Stock Exchange Plaza
Ayala Triangle, Ayala Avenue
Makati City

Dear Mr. Zuño:

We hereby submit a copy of our SEC Form 17-Q for the period ended June 30, 2017.

Very truly yours,

Marilou C. Bartolome
Senior Vice President/Controller

cc: Philippine Dealing Exchange Corp.
37/F, Tower 1, The Enterprise Center
6766 Ayala Avenue corner Paseo de Roxas
1226 Makati City, Philippines

COVER SHEET

2 0 5 7 3

SEC Registration Number

M E T R O P O L I T A N B A N K & T R U S T C O M P A N Y
A N D S U B S I D I A R I E S

(Company's Full Name)

M e t r o b a n k P l a z a , S e n . G i l P u y a t
A v e n u e , U r d a n e t a V i l l a g e , M a k a t i
C i t y , M e t r o M a n i l a

(Business Address: No. Street City/Town/Province)

Marilou C. Bartolome

(Contact Person)

898-8805

(Company Telephone Number)

1 2 3 1

Month *Day*

(Fiscal Year)

1 7 - Q

(Form Type)

Month *Day*

(Annual Meeting)

NONE

(Secondary License Type, If Applicable)

Corporate Finance Department

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total Amount of Borrowings

As of 06.30.17

3,104

Total No. of Stockholders

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document ID

Cashier

S T A M P S

Remarks: Please use BLACK ink for scanning purposes.

SEC Number 20573
File Number______

METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY
(Company's Full Name)

Metrobank Plaza, Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Urdaneta Village, Makati City, Metro Manila
(Company's Address)

898-8805
(Telephone Number)

December 31
(Fiscal year ending)

17-Q
(Form Type)

(Amendment Designation, if applicable)

June 30, 2017
(Period Ended Date)

None
(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, 2017**

2. Commission Identification Number : **20573**

3. BIR Tax Identification No. : **000-477-863**

4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter : **METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY**

5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization : **Metro Manila, Philippines**

6. Industry Classification Code : [ ] (SEC Use Only)

7. Address of issuer's principal office : Metrobank Plaza, Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Urdaneta Village, Makati City, Metro Manila

8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code : **(632) 898-8805**

9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report: **N/A**

10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of Each Class	No. of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding	Amount of Debt Outstanding (Unpaid Subscriptions)
Common Shares	**3,180,172,786 shares**	**None**

11. Are any or all of the securities listed on a Stock Exchange?

Yes [x] No [ ]

Stock Exchange : **Philippine Stock Exchange**
Class of Securities : **Common Shares**

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

a. Has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder and Sections 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 twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period 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 [ ]

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Attached are the following:

Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position	-	Annex 1
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income	-	Annex 2 (page 1 of 2)
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	-	Annex 2 (page 2 of 2)
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	-	Annex 3
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	-	Annex 4
General Notes to Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements	-	Annex 5
Financial Indicators	-	Annex 6

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Financial Position and Results of Operations - Annex 7

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

I. Control of Registrant

The following stockholders own more than 5% of the total outstanding number of shares issued as of June 30, 2017:

NAME OF STOCKHOLDER	TOTAL NUMBER OF SHARES HELD	PERCENT TO TOTAL NUMBER OF SHARES ISSUED
GT Capital Holdings, Inc . [a]	1,147,731,945	36.090%
PCD Nominee Corporation (Non-Filipino)*	1,001,698,134	31.498%
PCD Nominee Corporation (Filipino) * [b]	454,744,707	14.299%

* *There is no participant of PCD who is a beneficial owner of more than 5% of the total common shares issued by the Registrant.*

a. *Inclusive of 340,950,000 shares lodged with PCD Nominee Corporation*

b. *Net of 340,950,000 shares owned by GT Capital Holdings, Inc.*

As of June 30, 2017, public ownership on the Bank was at 48.981%. Of the total shares issued, 31.540% represents foreign ownership.

II. Pending Legal Proceedings

As of June 30, 2017, several suits and claims relating to the Group's lending operations and labor-related cases remain unsettled. In the opinion of management, these suits and claims, if decided adversely, will not involve sums having a material effect on the Group's financial statements.

III. Board Resolutions

There are no material disclosures that have not been reported under SEC Form 17-C during the period covered by this report.

SIGNATURES

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

METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY
By:

MARILOU C. BARTOLOME
Senior Vice President/Controller

JOSHUA E. NAING
Senior Executive Vice President/Head of Financial and Control Sector

August 4, 2017

METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY
AND SUBSIDIARIES

Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
As of June 30, 2017 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2016 (Audited)
and for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 (Unaudited)

ANNEX 1

METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(In Millions)

		(Unaudited)		(Audited)
		June 30, 2017		December 31, 2016
ASSETS				
Cash and Other Cash Items	₱	**21,678**	₱	26,553
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas		**252,091**		238,806
Due from Other Banks		**33,295**		44,315
Interbank Loans Receivable and Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements		**74,084**		91,646
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		**63,593**		37,214
Available-for-Sale Investments		**341,418**		316,855
Loans and Receivables		**1,118,288**		1,060,868
Investments in Associates and a Joint Venture		**5,639**		5,350
Property and Equipment		**22,419**		21,995
Investment Properties		**8,115**		8,474
Deferred Tax Assets		**9,105**		8,855
Goodwill		**5,200**		5,200
Other Assets		**9,577**		9,878
	₱	**1,964,502**	₱	1,876,009
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
Deposit Liabilities				
Demand	₱	**314,430**	₱	298,388
Savings		**576,068**		547,685
Time		**543,039**		520,329
Long-Term Negotiable Certificates		**26,275**		22,900
		1,459,812		**1,389,302**
Bills Payable and Securities Sold Under Repurchase Agreements		**185,079**		161,376
Derivative Liabilities		**4,666**		4,612
Manager's Checks and Demand Drafts Outstanding		**7,256**		6,932
Income Taxes Payable		**1,813**		2,185
Accrued Interest and Other Expenses		**6,303**		7,067
Bonds Payable		**6,648**		11,498
Subordinated Debts		**26,561**		29,524
Deferred Tax Liabilities		**286**		312
Non-equity Non-controlling Interest		**7,900**		7,934
Other Liabilities		**41,822**		49,714
		1,748,146		1,670,456
EQUITY				
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company		**205,633**		196,002
Non-controlling Interest		**10,723**		9,551
		216,356		205,553
	₱	**1,964,502**	₱	1,876,009

METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(In Millions, Except Earnings Per Share)

	(Unaudited)			
	Quarter Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
INTEREST INCOME ON				
Loans and receivables	**₱ 15,884**	₱ 12,565	**₱ 30,691**	₱ 24,631
Trading and investment securities	**3,704**	3,810	**7,449**	8,426
Deposits with banks and others	**231**	179	**348**	265
	19,819	16,554	**38,488**	33,322
INTEREST AND FINANCE CHARGES				
Deposit liabilities	**3,167**	2,399	**5,857**	5,101
Bills payable and securities sold under repurchase agreements, bonds payable, subordinated debt and others	**1,553**	1,272	**3,012**	2,612
	4,720	3,671	**8,869**	7,713
NET INTEREST INCOME	**15,099**	12,883	**29,619**	25,609
PROVISION FOR CREDIT AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES	**1,411**	1,387	**2,503**	3,199
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR CREDIT AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES	**13,688**	11,496	**27,116**	22,410
OTHER INCOME				
Service charges, fees and commissions	**2,556**	2,918	**5,183**	5,150
Trading and securities and foreign exchange gain - net	**1,392**	1,038	**2,488**	3,558
Miscellaneous	**1,813**	2,001	**3,450**	3,757
	5,761	5,957	**11,121**	12,465
OTHER EXPENSES				
Compensation and fringe benefits	**4,965**	4,706	**9,448**	8,972
Occupancy and equipment-related cost	**738**	714	**1,460**	1,386
Miscellaneous	**6,941**	5,877	**12,850**	11,438
	12,644	11,297	**23,758**	21,796
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**6,805**	6,156	**14,479**	13,079
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	**2,173**	1,681	**3,634**	2,942
NET INCOME	**₱ 4,632**	₱ 4,475	**₱ 10,845**	₱ 10,137
Attributable to :				
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱ 3,934**	₱ 3,810	**₱ 9,496**	₱ 9,062
Non-controlling interest	**698**	665	**1,349**	1,075
	₱ 4,632	₱ 4,475	**₱ 10,845**	₱ 10,137
Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company (Note 14 of Annex 5)			**₱ 2.99**	₱ 2.77

Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In millions)

	Quarter Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
NET INCOME	**₱ 4,632**	₱ 4,475	**₱ 10,845**	₱ 10,137
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Change in remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement plan	**1**	(2)	**(94)**	89
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Change in net unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments	**996**	1,037	**2,508**	5,118
Change in other comprehensive income of associates	**17**	6	**20**	4
Translation adjustment and others	**277**	75	**344**	322
Total items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	**1,290**	1,118	**2,872**	5,444
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD, NET OF TAX	**1,291**	1,116	**2,778**	5,533
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**₱ 5,923**	₱ 5,591	**₱ 13,623**	₱ 15,670
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to :				
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱ 5,163**	₱ 4,930	**₱ 12,367**	₱ 14,531
Non-controlling interest	**760**	661	**1,256**	1,139
	₱ 5,923	₱ 5,591	**₱ 13,623**	₱ 15,670

METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

As of June 30, 2017 and 2016
(In Million Pesos, Except Par Value and Number of Shares)
(Unaudited)

	Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company												
	Common Stock*	**Hybrid Capital Securities**	**Capital Paid in Excess of Par Value**	**Surplus**	**Surplus Reserves**	**Treasury Stocks**	**Net Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-Sale Investments**	**Equity in Other Comprehensive Income of Associates**	**Remeasurement Losses on Retirement Plan**	**Translation Adjustment and Others**	**TOTAL**	**Non-Controlling Interest**	**Total Equity**
Balance, January 1, 2017	**₱63,603**	**₱-**	**₱42,139**	**₱101,900**	**₱1,653**	**(₱485)**	**(₱10,115)**	**₱54**	**(₱4,007)**	**₱1,260**	**₱196,002**	**₱9,551**	**₱205,553**
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	9,496	-	-	2,485	20	(104)	470	12,367	1,256	13,623
Transfer to surplus reserves	-	-	-	(67)	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(3,180)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,180)	(84)	(3,264)
Disposal of Parent Company shares held by mutual fund subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	452	-	-	-	-	452	-	452
Parent Company shares held by a mutual fund subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	(8)
Balance, June 30, 2017	**₱63,603**	**₱-**	**₱42,139**	**₱108,149**	**₱1,720**	**(₱41)**	**(₱7,630)**	**₱74**	**(₱4,111)**	**₱1,730**	**₱205,633**	**₱10,723**	**₱216,356**
Balance, January 1, 2016	**₱63,603**	**₱6,351**	**₱42,139**	**₱87,497**	**₱1,506**	**(₱187)**	**(₱4,783)**	**₱180**	**(₱3,530)**	**₱983**	**₱193,759**	**₱9,551**	**₱203,310**
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	9,062	-	-	5,062	4	88	315	14,531	1,139	15,670
Transfer to surplus reserves	-	-	-	(29)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(3,180)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,180)	(87)	(3,267)
Coupon payment of hybrid capital securities	-	-	-	(267)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(267)	-	(267)
Redemption of hybrid capital securities	-	(6,351)	-	(89)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,440)	-	(6,440)
Parent Company shares held by mutual fund subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	(154)	-	-	-	-	(154)	-	(154)
Balance, June 30, 2016	**₱63,603**	**₱-**	**₱42,139**	**₱92,994**	**₱1,535**	**(₱341)**	**₱279**	**₱184**	**(₱3,442)**	**₱1,298**	**₱198,249**	**₱10,603**	**₱208,852**

Capital Stock of the Parent Company consists of (Note 11 of Annex 5):

* **COMMON STOCK** at ₱20 par value
Authorized - 4,000,000,000 shares as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively
Issued - 3,180,172,786 shares as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively

PREFERRED STOCK at ₱20 par value
Authorized - 1,000,000,000 shares

METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In Millions)

	(Unaudited) For the Six Months Ended June 30 **2017**	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Income before income tax	₱ **14,479**	₱ 13,079
Adjustments for :		
Provision for credit and impairment losses	**2,503**	3,199
Trading and securities gain on available-for-sale investments	**(405)**	(1,781)
Depreciation and amortization	**1,739**	1,588
Share in net income of associates and a joint venture	**(274)**	(213)
Profits from assets sold	**(374)**	(494)
Net unrealized market valuation loss on financial assets at FVPL	**555**	317
Gain on foreclosure of real estate and chattel	**(465)**	(382)
Amortization of software cost	**253**	233
Accretion of discount on subordinated debt and bonds payable	**42**	23
Dividends	**(94)**	(183)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in the amounts of :		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**(26,805)**	1,476
Loans and receivables	**(61,136)**	(37,137)
Other assets	**930**	2,578
Increase (decrease) in the amounts of:		
Deposit liabilities	**70,510**	(461)
Bills payable-deposit substitutes	**11,332**	(2,392)
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	**324**	(80)
Accrued interest and other expenses	**(764)**	(1,038)
Non-equity non-controlling interest	**(34)**	(119)
Other liabilities	**(8,065)**	(3,791)
Net cash generated from (used in) operations	**4,251**	(25,578)
Dividends received	**94**	183
Income taxes paid	**(4,280)**	(3,226)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**65**	(28,621)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisitions of:		
Available-for-sale investments	**(97,351)**	(206,028)
Held-to-maturity investments	**-**	(3,019)
Property and equipment	**(1,928)**	(1,640)
Cash dividends from investees	**6**	7
Proceeds from sale of:		
Available-for-sale investments	**76,190**	330,981
Property and equipment	**5**	173
Investment properties	**1,290**	1,451
Decrease (increase) in interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements	**(6,877)**	(2,982)
Proceeds from maturity of held-to-maturity investments	**-**	102
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**(28,665)**	119,045
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Settlements of bills payable	**(1,231,980)**	(655,587)
Availments of bills payable and securities sold under repurchase agreement	**1,244,351**	627,304
Settlements of bonds payable	**(5,000)**	-
Repayments of subordinated debts	**(3,000)**	-
Cash dividends paid	**(3,264)**	(3,267)
Coupon payment of hybrid capital securities	**-**	(267)
Redemption of hybrid capital securities	**-**	(6,440)
Proceeds from disposal of Parent Company shares by mutual fund subsidiaries	**452**	-
Acquisition of Parent Company shares by a mutual fund subsidiariy	**(8)**	(154)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**1,551**	(38,411)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(27,049)**	52,013
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		
Cash and other cash items	**26,553**	32,536
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	**238,806**	214,704
Due from other banks	**44,315**	36,864
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements	**75,868**	31,532
	385,542	315,636
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD		
Cash and other cash items	**21,678**	20,697
Due from Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	**252,091**	256,223
Due from other banks	**33,295**	34,177
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements	**51,429**	56,552
	₱ **358,493**	₱ 367,649

METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
GENERAL NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company ("Metrobank," "the Bank" or "the Parent Company") is a universal bank incorporated in the Philippines on April 6, 1962. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) approved the renewal of its Certification of Incorporation until April 6, 2057 on November 19, 2007.

The Bank's shares were listed with the Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc. (PSE), on February 26, 1981, as approved by the SEC in November 1980. It has a universal banking license granted by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) on August 21, 1981.

The Bank and its subsidiaries (the Group) are engaged in all aspects of banking, financing, leasing, real estate and stock brokering through a network of over 2,000 local and international branches, subsidiaries, representative offices, remittance correspondents and agencies. The Bank provides services such as deposit products, loans and trade finance, domestic and foreign fund transfers, treasury, foreign exchange, trading and remittances, and trust services. Its principal place of business is at Metrobank Plaza, Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Urdaneta Village, Makati City, Metro Manila, Philippines.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

<u>Basis of Preparation</u>
The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. Accordingly, the condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information and disclosures required in the annual audited financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Groups' annual audited financial statements as at December 31, 2016.

The condensed financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and available-for-sale (AFS) investments that have been measured at fair value.

The condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (PHP) and all values are rounded to the nearest million pesos (₱000,000) except when otherwise indicated.

Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The respective functional currencies of the subsidiaries are presented under Basis of Consolidation.

<u>Statement of Compliance</u>
The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

<u>Presentation of Financial Statements</u>
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position. Income and expense are not offset in the statement of income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Group.

Basis of Consolidation

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and of its subsidiaries and are prepared for the same reporting period as the Bank using consistent accounting policies.

The following are the wholly and majority-owned foreign and domestic subsidiaries of the Bank as of June 30, 2017:

Subsidiary	Effective Percentage of Ownership	Country of Incorporation	Functional Currency
Financial Markets:			
Domestic:			
First Metro Investment Corporation (FMIC) and Subsidiaries	99.25	Philippines	PHP
Philippine Savings Bank (PSBank)	82.68	Philippines	PHP
Metrobank Card Corporation (A Finance Company) (MCC)	60.00	Philippines	PHP
ORIX Metro Leasing and Finance Corporation (ORIX Metro) and Subsidiaries	59.85	Philippines	PHP
Foreign:			
Metropolitan Bank (China) Ltd (MBCL)	100.00	China	Chinese Yuan
Metropolitan Bank (Bahamas) Limited (Metrobank Bahamas)	100.00	The Bahamas	United States Dollar (USD)
First Metro International Investment Company Limited (FMIIC) and Subsidiary	100.00	Hong Kong	Hong Kong Dollar (HKD)
Remittances:			
Metro Remittance (Hong Kong) Limited	100.00	Hong Kong	HKD
Metro Remittance (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	100.00	Singapore	Singapore Dollar
Metro Remittance (UK) Limited	100.00	United Kingdom	Great Britain Pound
Metro Remittance (USA), Inc.	100.00	United States of America (USA)	USD
Metro Remittance Center, Inc.	100.00	USA	USD
Metro Remittance (Japan) Co., Ltd.	100.00	Japan	Japanese Yen
Metro Remittance (Italia), S.p.A. *	100.00	Italy	Euro
Real Estate:			
Circa 2000 Homes, Inc. *	100.00	Philippines	PHP
Others:			
Philbancor Venture Capital Corporation *	60.00	Philippines	PHP
MBTC Technology, Inc. **	100.00	Philippines	PHP

* In process of dissolution.
** In process of liquidation.

All significant intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses and profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full in the consolidation. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. Control is achieved where the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Consolidation of subsidiaries ceases when control is transferred out of the Group or the Parent Company. The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period, if any, are included in the interim condensed consolidated statement of income from the date of acquisition or up to the date of disposal, as appropriate.

Changes in the Parent Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for within equity. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity included as part of "Translation adjustment and others" and attributed to the owners of the Parent Company.

When a change in ownership interest in a subsidiary occurs which results in a loss of control over the subsidiary, the Parent Company:

- derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- derecognizes the related other comprehensive income recorded in equity and recycles the same to statement of income or retained earnings;
- recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- recognizes any surplus or deficit in statement of income; and
- reclassifies the Parent Company’s share of components’ gain (losses) previously recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) to profit or loss or surplus, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Investments in Associates

On October 7, 2016, the BOD and stockholders of SMBC Metro Investment Corporation (SMBC Metro), an associate, in separate meetings approved the shortening of its corporate term until December 31, 2017 through an amendment of its Articles of Incorporation (AOI). On the same date, the BOD approved the closing of its business operations effective December 31, 2016. The amended AOI of SMBC Metro and its application for withdrawal of its secondary license as an Investment House was approved by the SEC on November 25, 2016 and January 31, 2017, respectively.

Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company (LCMC), an associate of FMIC, disclosed to the PSE that on February 14, 2017, LCMC received a suspension order from the Department of Energy and Natural Resources (DENR) Secretary on its mining operation under Mineral Production Sharing Agreement No. 001-90-CAR and is given not more than three months from receipt to implement the appropriate mitigating measures. On the same date it received the suspension order, LCMC immediately filed a Notice of Appeal with the Office of the President wherein pursuant to the Administrative Order No. 22, Series of 2011, such filing will stay the execution of the Order, allowing the Company to continue its operations. A letter from the Office of the President dated April 7, 2017 confirmed, that in view of the timely filing of LCMC’s Notice of Appeal, the execution of the suspension order dated February 8, 2017 is deemed automatically stayed.

Entity with significant influence over the Group

GT Capital Holdings, Inc. (GT Capital) holds 36.090% and 26.47% of the total shares of the Bank as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

Non-Controlling Interest

Non-controlling interest represents the portion of profit or loss and the net assets not held by the Group and are presented separately from equity attributable to the Parent Company in the interim condensed consolidated statement of income, interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position. Any losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in excess of the non-controlling interests are allocated against the interests of the non-controlling interest even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance. Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as equity transactions.

Non-equity Non-controlling Interest

The Group has seed capital investments in a number of funds where it is in a position to be able to control those funds. These funds are consolidated.

Non-equity non-controlling interest represents the portion of profit or loss and net assets of the consolidated funds not attributed, directly or indirectly, to the Parent Company and are presented separately in the interim condensed consolidated statement of income and in the liability section in the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position.

Changes in Accounting Policies
The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the audited annual consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Significant Accounting Policies – Financial Instruments

Fair Value Measurement
The Group measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives, at fair value at each statement of financial position date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost and investment properties are disclosed in Note 4.

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

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

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities not listed in an active market, the Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

The Group determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as financial assets at FVPL and for non-recurring measurement, such as investment properties.

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

Date of recognition

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the settlement date. Derivatives are recognized on trade date basis. Deposits, amounts due to banks and customers and loans are recognized when cash is received by the Group or advanced to the borrowers.

Initial recognition of financial instruments

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

'Day 1' difference

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

Derivatives recorded at FVPL

The Parent Company and some of its subsidiaries are counterparties to derivative contracts, such as currency forwards, currency swaps, interest rate swaps (IRS), call options, non-deliverable forwards (NDF) and other interest rate derivatives. These derivatives are entered into as a service to customers and as a means of reducing or managing their respective foreign exchange and interest rate exposures, as well as for trading purposes. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value on the date at which the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair values of derivatives (except those accounted for as accounting hedges) are taken directly to the statement of income and are included in 'Trading and securities gain - net'. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Hedge accounting

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified primarily as either: (a) a hedge of the fair value of an asset, liability or a firm commitment (fair value hedge); or (b) a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows attributable to an asset or liability or a forecasted transaction (cash flow hedge); or (c) a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation (net investment hedge). Hedge accounting is applied to derivatives designated as hedging instruments in a fair value, cash flow, or net investment hedge provided certain criteria are met.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Cash flow hedge
The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized directly as 'Translation adjustment and others' in the statement of comprehensive income. Any gain or loss in fair value relating to an ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of income.

Amounts recognized as other comprehensive income are transferred to the statement of income when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognized or when a forecast sale occurs. Where the hedged item is the cost of a nonfinancial asset or liability, the amounts taken to other comprehensive income are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the nonfinancial asset or liability.

If the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the statement of comprehensive income are transferred to the statement of income. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income remains in other comprehensive income until the forecast transaction or firm commitment affects profit or loss. If the related transaction is no longer expected to occur, the amount is recognized in the statement of income.

Hedge effectiveness testing
To qualify for hedge accounting, the Group requires that at the inception of the hedge and throughout its life, each hedge must be expected to be highly effective (prospective effectiveness), and demonstrate actual effectiveness (retrospective effectiveness) on an ongoing basis. The documentation of each hedging relationship sets out how the effectiveness of the hedge is assessed. The method that the Group adopts for assessing hedge effectiveness will depend on its risk management strategy.

For prospective effectiveness, the hedging instrument must be expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated. The Group applies the dollar-offset method using hypothetical derivatives in performing hedge effectiveness testing. For actual effectiveness to be achieved, the changes in fair value or cash flows must offset each other in the range of 80.0% to 125.0%. Any hedge ineffectiveness is recognized in the statement of income.

Embedded derivatives
The Group has certain derivatives that are embedded in host financial (such as structured notes and debt instruments) and nonfinancial (such as lease and service agreements) contracts. These embedded derivatives include interest rate derivatives in debt instruments which include structured notes and foreign currency derivatives in debt instruments and lease agreements.

Embedded derivatives are bifurcated from their host contracts and carried at fair value with fair value changes being reported through profit or loss, when the entire hybrid contracts (composed of both the host contract and the embedded derivative) are not accounted for as financial assets or liabilities at FVPL, when their economic risks and characteristics are not clearly and closely related to those of their respective host contracts, and when a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivatives would meet the definition of a derivative. The Group assesses whether embedded derivatives are required to be separated from the host contracts when the Group first becomes a party to the contract. Reassessment of embedded derivatives is only done when there are changes in the contract that significantly modifies the contractual cash flows.

Financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading
Financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value relating to the held for trading positions are recognized in 'Trading and securities gain - net'. Interest earned or incurred is recorded in 'Interest income' or 'Interest expense' respectively, while dividend income is recorded in 'Dividends' when the right to receive payment has been established. Included in this classification are debt and equity securities which have been acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

AFS investments

AFS investments include debt and equity instruments. Equity investments classified under AFS investments are those which are neither classified as held-for-trading (HFT) nor designated at FVPL. Debt securities are those that do not qualify to be classified as HTM investments or loans and receivables, are purchased and held indefinitely, and may be sold in response to liquidity requirements or changes in market conditions.

After initial measurement, AFS investments are subsequently measured at fair value. The effective yield component of AFS debt securities, as well as the impact of restatement on foreign currency-denominated AFS debt securities, is reported in the statement of income. The unrealized gains and losses arising from the fair valuation of AFS investments are excluded, net of tax, from reported earnings and are included in the statement of comprehensive income as ‘Net unrealized gain (loss) on AFS investments’.

When the security is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the statement of comprehensive income is recognized as ‘Trading and securities gain - net’ in the statement of income. Gains and losses on disposal are determined using the average cost method.

Interest earned on holding AFS investments are reported as ‘Interest income’ using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Dividends earned on holding AFS investments are recognized in the statement of income as ‘Dividends’ when the right of the payment has been established. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized as ‘Provision for credit and impairment losses’ in the statement of income.

HTM investments

HTM investments are quoted non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities for which the Group’s management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Where the Group sells or reclassifies other than an insignificant amount of HTM investments, the entire category would be tainted and reclassified as AFS investments and the Group would be prohibited from classifying any financial assets under HTM category during the current year and two succeeding years thereafter unless for sales or reclassifications that:

- are so close to maturity or the financial asset’s call date (for example, less than three months before maturity) that changes in the market rate of interest would not have a significant effect on the financial asset’s fair value;
- occur after the entity has collected substantially all of the financial asset’s original principal through scheduled payments or prepayments; or
- are attributable to an isolated event that is beyond the entity’s control, is non-recurring and could not have been reasonably anticipated by the entity.

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

Loans and receivables

This accounting policy relates to the statement of financial position captions ‘Due from BSP’, ‘Due from other banks’, ‘Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under resale agreements (SPURA)’ and ‘Loans and receivables’. These are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that are not quoted in an active market. They are not entered into with the intention of immediate or short-term resale and are not classified as ‘other financial assets held for trading’, designated as AFS investments or ‘financial assets designated at FVPL’.

Loans and receivables include purchases made by MCC’s cardholders which are collected on installments and are recorded at the cost of the items purchased plus interest covering the installment period which is initially credited to unearned discount, shown as a deduction from ‘Loans and receivables’.

Loans and receivables also include ORIX Metro's lease contracts receivable and notes receivable financed which are stated at the outstanding balance, reduced by unearned lease income and unearned finance income, respectively.

After initial measurement, 'Due from BSP', 'Due from other banks', 'Interbank loans receivable and SPURA' and 'Loans and receivables', are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method, less allowance for credit losses. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortization is included in 'Interest income' in the statement of income. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in 'Provision for credit and impairment losses' in the statement of income.

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

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

<u>Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities</u>
Financial assets
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of financial assets) is derecognized when:

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

Where the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. The extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the transferred asset is the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset. When the Group's continuing involvement takes the form of guaranteeing the transferred asset, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is the lower of (i) the amount of the asset and (ii) the maximum amount of the consideration received that the Group could be required to repay ('the guarantee amount'). When the Group's continuing involvement takes the form of a written or purchased option (or both) on the transferred asset the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Group may repurchase. However, in case of a written put option to an asset that is measured at fair value, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price. When the Group's continuing involvement takes the form of a cash-settled option or similar provision on the transferred asset, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is measured in the same way as that which results from non-cash settled options.

Financial liabilities
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or

modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of income.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase at a specified future date (‘repos’) are not derecognized from the statement of financial position. The corresponding cash received, including accrued interest, is recognized in the statement of financial position as securities sold under repurchase agreements (SSURA) included in ‘Bills Payable and SSURA’ and is considered as a loan to the Group, reflecting the economic substance of such transaction.

Conversely, securities purchased under agreements to resell at a specified future date (‘reverse repos’) are not recognized in the statement of financial position. The corresponding cash paid including accrued interest, is recognized in the statement of financial position as SPURA, and is considered a loan to the counterparty. The difference between the purchase price and resale price is treated as interest income and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the EIR method.

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

Financial assets carried at amortized cost
For financial assets carried at amortized cost such as loans and receivables, due from other banks, and HTM investments, the Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. For individually assessed financial assets, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset’s original EIR. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR, adjusted for the original credit risk premium. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral.

Financial assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment for impairment. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account and the amount of loss is charged to the statement of income. Interest income continues to be recognized based on the original EIR of the asset. Financial assets, together with the associated allowance accounts, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the estimated impairment loss decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, any amounts formerly charged are credited to the ‘Provision for credit and impairment losses’ in the statement of income.

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

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

The Group also uses the Net Flow Rate method to determine the credit loss rate of a particular delinquency age bucket based on historical data of flow-through and flow-back of loans across specific delinquency age buckets. The allowance for credit losses is determined based on the results of the net flow to write-off methodology. Net flow tables are derived from monitoring of monthly peso movements between different stage buckets, from 1-day past due to 180-day past due. The net flow to write-off methodology relies on the last 12 months of net flow tables to establish a percentage ('net flow rate') of accounts receivable that are current or in any state of delinquency (i.e., 30, 60, 90, 120, 150 and 180 day past due) as of reporting date that will eventually result in write-off. The gross provision is then computed based on the outstanding balances of the receivables as of statement of financial position date and the net flow rates determined for the current and each delinquency bucket. This gross provision is reduced by the estimated recoveries, which are also based on historical data, to arrive at the required allowance for credit losses.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of income, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

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

In case of unquoted equity investments classified as 'AFS investments', the amount of the impairment is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses shall not be reversed.

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

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

flows, discounted at the original EIR, is recognized in ‘Provision for credit and impairment losses’ in the statement of income.

Standards Issued but not yet Effective

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of the Group’s financial statements are listed below. The listing consists of standards and interpretations issued, which the Group reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Group intends to adopt these standards when they become effective. Except as otherwise indicated, the Group does not expect the adoption of these new and amended PFRS and Philippine Interpretations to have significant impact on its financial statements.

New Standards

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2018

PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (2014 or final version)
PFRS 9 replaces PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and all previous versions of PFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. PFRS 9 requires all financial assets to be measured at fair value at initial recognition. A debt financial asset may, if the fair value option (FVO) is not invoked, be subsequently measured at: (a) amortized cost if it is held within a business model that has the objective to hold the assets to collect the contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding; or (b) at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and its contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. All other debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. All equity financial assets are measured at fair value either through OCI, by irrevocable election (without subsequent transfer to profit or loss), or profit or loss. Equity financial assets held for trading must be measured at fair value through profit or loss. For FVO liabilities, the amount of change in the fair value of a liability that is attributable to changes in credit risk must be presented in OCI. The remainder of the change in fair value is presented in profit or loss, unless presentation of the fair value change in respect of the liability’s credit risk in OCI would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. All other PAS 39 classification and measurement requirements for financial liabilities have been carried forward into PFRS 9, including the embedded derivative separation rules and the criteria for using the FVO. PFRS 9 introduces the single, forward-looking “expected loss” impairment model, replacing the “incurred loss” impairment model. PFRS 9 also replaces the rules-based hedge accounting model of PAS 39 with a more principles-based approach. Changes include replacing the rules-based hedge effectiveness test with an objectives-based test that focuses on the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, and the effect of credit risk on that economic relationship. The window for early adoption of PFRS 9 was closed by the BSP in its Circular No. 912 issued on May 27, 2016. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory.

The adoption of PFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Group’s financial assets and impairment methodology for financial assets, but will have no impact on the classification and measurement of the Group’s financial liabilities. The adoption will also have an effect on the Group’s application of hedge accounting and on the related disclosures. The Group is in process of assessing the impact of adopting this standard which shall be based on the result of its PFRS 9 conversion project.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2019

PFRS 16, *Leases*
Under the new standard, lessees will no longer classify their leases as either operating or finance leases in accordance with PAS 17, *Leases*. Rather, lessees will apply the single-asset model. Under this model, lessees will recognize the assets and related liabilities for most leases on their balance sheets, and subsequently, will depreciate the lease assets and recognize interest on the lease liabilities in their profit or loss. Leases with a term of 12 months or less or for which the underlying asset is of low value are exempted from these

requirements. The accounting by lessors is substantially unchanged as the new standard carries forward the principles of lessor accounting under PAS 17. Lessors, however, will be required to disclose more information in their financial statements, particularly on the risk exposure to residual value. Entities may early adopt PFRS 16 but only if they have also adopted PFRS 15. When adopting PFRS 16, an entity is permitted to use either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach, with options to use certain transition reliefs. The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting PFRS 16.

<u>*Amendments*</u>

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2018

PFRS 2, *Share-based Payment, Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions*
The amendments to PFRS 2 address three main areas: the effects of vesting conditions on the measurement of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction; the classification of a share-based payment transaction with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations; and the accounting where a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment transaction changes its classification from cash settled to equity settled. On adoption, entities are required to apply the amendments without restating prior periods, but retrospective application is permitted if elected for all three amendments and if other criteria are met. Early application of the amendments is permitted. The Group is assessing the potential effect of the amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

The following amendments to standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) were already adopted by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) but are still for approval by the Board of Accountancy.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2018

<u>*New Standard*</u>

PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*
PFRS 15 establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under PFRS 15, revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in PFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognizing revenue. The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under PFRSs. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts, Applying PFRS 9, Financial Instruments, with PFRS 4*
The amendments address concerns arising from implementing PFRS 9, the new financial instruments standard before implementing the forthcoming insurance contracts standard. They allow entities to choose between the overlay approach and the deferral approach to deal with the transitional challenges. The overlay approach gives all entities that issue insurance contracts the option to recognize in other comprehensive income, rather than profit or loss, the volatility that could arise when PFRS 9 is applied before the new insurance contracts standard is issued. On the other hand, the deferral approach gives entities whose activities are predominantly connected with insurance an optional temporary exemption from applying PFRS 9 until the earlier of application of the forthcoming insurance contracts standard or January 1, 2021. The overlay approach and the deferral approach will only be available to an entity if it has not previously applied PFRS 9. The Group is in process of assessing the impact of adopting PFRS 4.

<u>*Amendments*</u>

PAS 40, *Transfers of Investment Property*
The amendments state that an entity shall transfer a property to, or from, investment property only when there is evidence of a change in use of the property. A change in use occurs only if the property meets or ceases to meet the definition of an investment property. A change in management's intention for the use of a property by itself does not constitute evidence of a change in use.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014 – 2016 Cycle
The annual improvements consist of minor amendments that clarify, correct or remove redundant wording in the following standards:

PFRS 1 – *Deletion of short-term exemptions for first-time adopters*
PAS 28 – *Measuring an associate or joint venture at fair value*

Deferred effectivity

PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* and PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*
The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3, *Business Combinations*. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. On January 13, 2016, the FRSC postponed the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the IASB has completed its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 15, *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*
This interpretation covers accounting for revenue and associated expenses by entities that undertake the construction of real estate directly or through subcontractors. The SEC and the FRSC have deferred the effectivity of this interpretation.

3. Financial Risk Management

Compared with December 31, 2016, there have been no changes in the financial risk exposures that materially affect the financial statements of the Group as of June 30, 2017. The Group has exposures to the following risks from its use of financial instruments: (a) credit; (b) liquidity; and (c) market risks. Related discussions follow below and should be read in conjunction with Note 4, Financial Risk and Capital Management, of the Group's 2016 audited financial statements.

Risk management framework
The BOD has overall responsibility for the oversight of the Bank's risk management process. On the other hand, the risk management processes of the subsidiaries are the separate responsibilities of their respective BOD. Supporting the BOD in this function are certain Board-level committees such as Risk Oversight Committee (ROC), Audit Committee (AC) and senior management committees through the Executive Committee, Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and Policy Committee, among others.

The Parent Company and its subsidiaries manage their respective financial risks separately. The subsidiaries have their own risk management processes but are structured similar to that of the Parent Company. To a certain extent, the respective risk management programs and objectives are the same across the Group. Risk management policies adopted by the subsidiaries and affiliates are aligned with the Parent Company's risk policies. To further promote compliance with PFRS and Basel III, the Parent Company created a Risk Management Coordinating Council (RMCC) composed of risk officers of the Parent Company and its financial institution subsidiaries.

Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties, related groups of borrowers, for market segmentation, and industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits, among others. The same is true for treasury-related activities. Each business unit is responsible for the quality of its credit portfolio and for monitoring and controlling all credit risks in its portfolio. Regular reviews and audits of business units and credit processes are undertaken by Risk Management Group (RSK) and IAG, respectively.

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk is defined as the current and prospective risk to earnings or capital arising from the Group's inability to meet its obligations when they become due. The Group manages its liquidity risk through analyzing net funding requirements under alternative scenarios, diversification of funding sources and contingency planning. Specifically for the Parent Company, it utilizes a diverse range of sources of funds, although short-term deposits made with its network of domestic branches comprise the majority of such funding. To ensure that funding requirements are met, the Parent Company manages its liquidity risk by holding sufficient liquid assets of appropriate quality. It also maintains a balanced loan portfolio that is repriced on a regular basis. Deposits with banks are made on a short-term basis.

Further, the Parent Company's Treasury Group estimates its cash flow needs based on its actual contractual obligations under normal and extraordinary circumstances. RSK generates Maximum Cumulative Outflow (MCO) reports on a monthly basis to estimate net cash flows of the bank under business-as-usual and stress parameters. The Group's financial institution subsidiaries (excluding insurance companies) prepare their respective MCO reports. These are reported to the Parent Company's ROC monthly.

Market Risk
Market risk is the possibility of loss to future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from changes in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, and other market factors. The Parent Company's market risk originates from its holdings in foreign currencies, debt securities and derivatives transactions. The Parent Company manages market risk by segregating its balance sheet into a trading book and a banking book. ALCO, chaired by the Parent Company's Chairman is the senior review and decision-making body for the management of all related market risks. The Parent Company enforces a set of risk limits to properly monitor and manage the market risks. The risk limits are approved by the BOD. The RSK serves under the ROC and performs daily market risk analyses to ensure compliance with the Parent Company's policies. The Treasury Group manages asset/liability risks arising from both banking book and trading operations in financial markets.

Similarly, the Subsidiaries of the Bank independently quantify and manage their respective market risk exposures. Each institution has its respective risk management system and processes in place.

As part of its oversight function, the Parent Bank regularly coordinates with Subsidiaries to monitor their compliance to their respective risk tolerances and ensure consistency of risk management practices. Risk aggregation and consolidation of exposures are part of the Bank's initiatives to provide senior management with a group-wide market risk profile perspective such as Group Trading VaR and EaR.

Market Risk - Trading Book
In measuring the potential loss in its trading portfolio, the Parent Company uses Value-at-Risk (VaR) as a primary tool. The VaR method is a procedure for estimating portfolio losses exceeding some specified proportion based on a statistical analysis of historical market price trends, correlations and volatilities. VaR estimates the potential decline in the value of a portfolio, under normal market conditions, for a given "confidence level" over a specified holding period. The Parent Company measures and monitors the VaR daily and this value is compared against the set VaR limit. The limitations of the VaR methodology are recognized by supplementing VaR limits with other position and sensitivity limit structures and by doing stress testing analysis. These processes address potential product concentration risks, monitor portfolio vulnerability and give the management an early advice if a potential loss goes beyond what is deemed to be tolerable to the bank, even before the VaR limit is hit.

Each subsidiary performs daily mark-to-market valuation and VaR calculations for their trading book exposures. Risk exposures are bounded by a system of risk limits and monitoring tools to effectively manage these risks.

Market Risk - Banking Book
The Group follows a prudent policy in managing its assets and liabilities to ensure that exposure to fluctuations in interest rates are kept within acceptable limits.

Interest rate risk
The Group uses tools or metrics such as Earnings-at-Risk (EaR) and Sensitivity analysis to quantify interest rate risk for banking book or accrual portfolios.

EaR measures the decline on the Bank's potential net interest earnings as a result of a change in the level or volatility of interest rates. It is a tool used to evaluate the sensitivity of the accrual portfolio to a change in interest rates in the adverse direction over the next twelve (12) months. The Parent Company generates and monitors its EaR exposure on a daily basis. On the other hand, the subsidiaries generate their respective EaR reports at least on a monthly basis.

EaR is obtained by multiplying the repricing gap for each predefined time bucket by the corresponding change (volatility) in the interest rate and by the time over which the repricing gap is in effect. The repricing gap is a method that distributes rate-sensitive assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet positions into predefined time bands, according to their maturity (if fixed rate) or time remaining to their repricing (if floating rate). For rate-sensitive positions that lack definitive repricing dates or maturity dates (e.g. demand and savings deposit accounts), the Parent Company uses expert judgment, past experience or behavioral patterns to determine the appropriate time band distribution.

Foreign currency risk
Foreign exchange risk is the probability of loss to earnings or capital arising from changes in foreign exchange rates. Foreign currency liabilities generally consist of foreign currency deposits in the Group's FCDU account. Foreign currency deposits are generally used to fund the Group's foreign currency-denominated loan and investment portfolio in the FCDU. Banks are required by the BSP to match the foreign currency liabilities with the foreign currency assets held in FCDUs. In addition, the BSP requires a 30.00% liquidity reserve on all foreign currency liabilities held in the FCDU. Outside the FCDU, the Group has additional foreign currency assets and liabilities in its foreign branch network. The Group's policy is to maintain foreign currency exposure within acceptable limits and within existing regulatory guidelines.

4. Fair Value Measurement

Financial Instruments
The methods and assumptions used by the Group in estimating the fair value of financial instruments have been consistently applied in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements. These are:

Cash and other cash items, due from BSP and other banks and interbank loans receivable and SPURA - Carrying amounts approximate fair values in view of the relatively short-term maturities of these instruments.

Trading and investment securities - Fair values of debt securities (financial assets at FVPL, AFS and HTM investments) and equity investments are generally based on quoted market prices. Where the debt securities are not quoted or the market prices are not readily available, the Group obtained valuations from independent parties offering pricing services, used adjusted quoted market prices of comparable investments, or applied discounted cash flow methodologies. For equity investments that are not quoted, the investments are carried at cost less allowance for impairment losses due to the unpredictable nature of future cash flows and the lack of suitable methods of arriving at a reliable fair value.

Derivative instruments - Fair values are estimated based on quoted market prices, prices provided by independent parties, or prices derived using acceptable valuation models. The models utilize published underlying rates (e.g interest rates, Foreign Exchange (FX) rates, Credit Default Swap (CDS) rates, FX volatilities and spot and forward FX rates) and are implemented through validated calculation engines.

Loans and receivables - Fair values of the Group's loans and receivables are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology, using current incremental lending rates for similar types of loans. Where the instrument reprices on a quarterly basis or has a relatively short maturity, the carrying amounts approximate fair values.

Liabilities - Fair values are estimated using the discounted cash flow methodology using the Group's current incremental borrowing rates for similar borrowings with maturities consistent with those remaining for the liability being valued, if any. The carrying amount of demand and savings deposit liabilities and other short-term liabilities approximates fair value considering that these are due and demandable or with short-term maturities.

Non-financial Asset

Investment properties - Fair value of investment properties is determined based on valuations performed by independent and in-house appraisers using valuation technique with significant inputs that are not based on observable market data (Level 3). The valuation of investment properties was based on the Sales Comparison Approach and considered recent sales similar or substitute properties in the same areas where the investment properties are located, taking into account the economic conditions prevailing at the time of the valuation. Other factors considered were the location and shape of the properties, environmental issues, development controls such as the height restrictions, building coverage and floor area ratio restrictions, among others. The fair value of investment properties is based on its highest and best use, which is its current use.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy as described in Note 2, except for those financial assets and financial liabilities whose carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The following tables summarize the carrying amounts and fair values of the financial assets and liabilities:

	June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)				
	Carrying Value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total Fair Value**
Assets Measured at Fair Value					
Financial Assets					
Financial assets at FVPL					
HFT investments					
Debt securities					
Government	₱9,194	₱8,677	₱517	₱-	₱9,194
Private	14,267	12,488	1,779	-	14,267
Treasury bills	1,267	1,267	-	-	1,267
Treasury notes and bonds	25,122	25,122	-	-	25,122
BSP	2	2	-	-	2
	49,852	47,556	2,296	-	49,852
Equity securities					
Quoted	7,063	7,063	-	-	7,063
Derivative assets					
Currency forwards	819	-	819	-	819
Interest rate swaps	590	-	590	-	590
Cross currency swaps	5,097	-	5,097	-	5,097
Put option	160	-	160	-	160
Call option	11	-	11	-	11
Embedded derivatives in:					
Non-financial contract	1	-	1	-	1
	6,678	-	6,678	-	6,678
	63,593	54,619	8,974	-	63,593
AFS investments					
Debt securities					
Government	43,664	34,724	8,940	-	43,664
Private	45,225	44,666	559	-	45,225
Treasury bills	202	202	-	-	202
Treasury notes and bonds	250,492	250,492	-	-	250,492
	339,583	330,084	9,499	-	339,583
Equity Securities					
Quoted	1,642	1,642	-	-	1,642
	341,225	331,726	9,499	-	341,225
	₱404,818	₱386,345	₱18,473	₱-	₱404,818

	June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)				
	Carrying Value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total Fair Value**
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial Assets					
Loans and receivables - net					
Receivables from customers					
Commercial loans	₱782,110	₱-	₱-	₱782,049	₱782,049
Residential mortgage loans	93,377	-	-	93,716	93,716
Auto loans	105,546	-	-	121,297	121,297
Trade	43,519	-	-	43,519	43,519
Others	77,331	-	-	76,971	76,971
	1,101,883	-	-	1,117,552	1,117,552
Unquoted debt securities	1,119	-	-	1,182	1,182
Sales contract receivable	130	-	-	167	167
	1,103,132	-	-	1,118,901	1,118,901
Other assets					
Residual value of leased assets	1,005	-	-	960	960
Miscellaneous	178	-	-	287	287
	1,104,315	-	-	1,120,148	1,120,148
Non-financial assets					
Investment properties	8,115	-	-	13,049	13,049
	₱1,112,130	₱-	₱-	₱1,133,197	₱1,133,197
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					
Financial Liabilities					
Derivative liabilities					
Currency forwards	₱917	₱-	₱917	₱-	₱917
Interest rate swaps	859	-	859	-	859
Cross currency swaps	2,868	-	2,868	-	2,868
Credit default swaps	6	-	6	-	6
Call option	16	-	16	-	16
	₱4,666	₱-	₱4,666	₱-	₱4,666
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial Liabilities					
Deposit liabilities					
Time	₱543,039	₱-	₱-	₱546,621	₱546,621
LTNCD	26,275	25,552	-	-	25,552
Bills payable and SSURA	185,079	-	-	187,173	187,173
Bonds payable	6,648	-	-	6,792	6,792
Subordinated debts	26,561	22,343	-	3,557	25,900
Other liabilities					
Deposits on lease contracts	1,396	-	-	1,241	1,241
	₱788,998	₱47,895	₱-	₱745,384	₱793,279

	December 31, 2016 (Audited)				
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Assets Measured at Fair Value					
Financial Assets					
Financial assets at FVPL					
HFT investments					
Debt securities					
Government	₱4,010	₱4,010	₱-	₱-	₱4,010
Private	5,329	5,255	74	-	5,329
Treasury bills	903	903	-	-	903
Treasury notes and bonds	13,346	13,346	-	-	13,346
	23,588	23,514	74	-	23,588
Equity securities					
Quoted	6,502	6,502		-	6,502
Derivative assets					
Currency forwards	785	-	785	-	785
Interest rate swaps	740	-	740	-	740
Cross currency swaps	5,436	-	5,436	-	5,436
Put option	158	-	158	-	158
Call option	3	-	3	-	3
Embedded derivatives in non-financial contract	2	-	2	-	2
	7,124	-	7,124	-	7,124
	37,214	30,016	7,198	-	37,214
AFS investments					
Debt securities					
Government	41,555	34,298	7,257	-	41,555
Private	43,232	42,654	578	-	43,232
Treasury bills	199	199	-	-	199
Treasury notes and bonds	231,087	231,087	-	-	231,087
	316,073	308,238	7,835	-	316,073
Equity Securities					
Quoted	589	589	-	-	589
	316,662	308,827	7,835	-	316,662
	₱353,876	₱338,843	₱15,033	₱-	₱353,876
Assets for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial Assets					
Loans and receivables-net					
Receivables from customers					
Commercial loans	₱740,486	₱-	₱-	₱741,445	₱741,445
Residential mortgage loans	91,497	-	-	92,169	92,169
Auto loans	96,844	-	-	113,022	113,022
Trade	34,474	-	-	34,474	34,474
Others	81,797	-	-	81,542	81,542
	1,045,098	-	-	1,062,652	1,062,652
Unquoted debt securities	929	-	-	1,001	1,001
Sales contract receivable	160	-	-	198	198
	1,046,187	-	-	1,063,851	1,063,851
Other assets					
Residual value of leased assets	1,003	-	-	960	960
Miscellaneous	180	-	-	289	289
	1,183	-	-	1,249	1,249
	1,047,370	-	-	1,065,100	1,065,100
Non-financial assets					
Investment properties	8,474	-	-	13,429	13,429
	₱1,055,844	₱-	₱-	₱1,078,529	₱1,078,529

(forward)

	December 31, 2016 (Audited)				
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					
Financial Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at FVPL					
Derivative liabilities					
Currency forwards	₱1,291	₱-	₱1,291	₱-	₱1,291
Bond forwards	27	-	27	-	27
Interest rate swaps	539	-	539	-	539
Cross currency swaps	2,752	-	2,752	-	2,752
Call option	3	-	3	-	3
	₱4,612	₱-	₱4,612	₱-	₱4,612
Liabilities for which Fair Values are Disclosed					
Financial Liabilities					
Deposit liabilities					
Time	₱520,329	₱-	₱-	₱523,919	₱523,919
LTNCD	22,900	21,896	-	-	21,896
Bills payable and SSURA	161,376	-	-	164,593	164,593
Bonds payable	11,498	-	-	11,756	11,756
Subordinated debts	29,524	22,378	-	6,754	29,132
Other liabilities					
Deposits on lease cont	1,375	-	-	1,233	1,233
	₱747,002	₱44,274	₱-	₱708,255	₱752,529

There are no financial assets and liabilities that are recurringly measured at fair value and classified under Level 3 as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

There were no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy during the period ended June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

5. Segment Information

The Group’s operating businesses are recognized and managed separately according to the nature of services provided and the different markets served with segment representing a strategic business unit. Operating segments are reported in accordance with internal reporting to the Senior Management who is responsible for allocating resources to the segments and assessing its performance. The Group’s business segments follow:

- Consumer Banking - principally providing consumer type loans and support for effective sourcing and generation of consumer business;
- Corporate Banking - principally handling loans and other credit facilities and deposit and current accounts for corporate and institutional customers;
- Investment Banking - principally arranging structured financing and providing services relating to privatizations, initial public offerings, mergers and acquisitions; and providing advisory services primarily aimed to create wealth to individuals and institutions;
- Treasury - principally providing money market, trading and treasury services, as well as the management of the Group’s funding operations by use of treasury bills, government securities and placements and acceptances with other banks, through treasury and corporate banking;
- Branch Banking - principally handling branch deposits and providing loans and other loan related businesses for domestic middle market clients; and
- Others - principally handling other services including but not limited to remittances, leasing, account financing, and other support services. Other operations of the Group comprise the operations and financial control groups.

Segment assets are those operating assets that are employed by a segment in its operating activities and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis. Segment liabilities are those operating liabilities that result from the operating activities of a segment and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis.

Interest income is reported net, as management primarily relies on the net interest income as performance measure, not the gross interest income and interest expense. The Group has no significant customers which contributes 10.00% or more of the consolidated revenue net of interest expense. Transactions between segments are conducted at estimated market rates on an arm's length basis. Interest is charged/credited to business segments based on a pool rate which approximates the cost of funds. The following table presents revenue and income information of operating segments presented in accordance with PFRS and segment assets and liabilities as of and for the periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

	Consumer Banking	**Corporate Banking**	**Investment Banking**	**Treasury**	**Branch Banking**	**Others**	**Total**
Period Ended June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)							
Results of Operations							
Net interest income (expense)							
Third party	**₱7,410**	**₱13,924**	**₱-**	**₱5,756**	**₱1,191**	**₱1,338**	**₱29,619**
Intersegment	**(130)**	**(5,708)**	**-**	**(860)**	**7,922**	**(1,224)**	**-**
Net interest income after intersegment transaction	**7,280**	**8,216**	**-**	**4,896**	**9,113**	**114**	**29,619**
Non-interest income	**2,966**	**309**	**152**	**981**	**1,918**	**4,521**	**10,847**
Revenue - net of interest expense	**10,246**	**8,525**	**152**	**5,877**	**11,031**	**4,635**	**40,466**
Non-interest expense	**5,298**	**1,774**	**17**	**610**	**10,818**	**7,744**	**26,261**
Income (loss) before share in net income of associates and a joint venture	**4,948**	**6,751**	**135**	**5,267**	**213**	**(3,109)**	**14,205**
Share in net income of associates and a joint venture	**-**	**26**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**248**	**274**
Provision for income tax	**(1,010)**	**(124)**	**-**	**(1,278)**	**(23)**	**(1,199)**	**(3,634)**
Non-controlling interest in net income of consolidated subsidiaries	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,349)**	**(1,349)**
Net income (loss)	**₱3,938**	**₱6,653**	**₱135**	**₱3,989**	**₱190**	**(₱5,409)**	**₱9,496**
Statement of Financial Position							
Total assets	**₱179,960**	**₱826,472**	**₱-**	**₱485,702**	**₱140,982**	**₱331,386**	**₱1,964,502**
Total liabilities	**₱66,557**	**₱796,485**	**₱-**	**₱503,480**	**₱219,583**	**₱162,041**	**₱1,748,146**
Other Segment Information							
Capital expenditures	**₱627**	**₱15**	**₱-**	**₱47**	**₱40**	**₱1,834**	**₱2,563**
Depreciation and amortization	**₱288**	**₱68**	**₱-**	**₱9**	**₱622**	**₱1,005**	**₱1,992**
Provision for (reversal of) credit and impairment losses	**₱1,874**	**₱49**	**₱-**	**(₱337)**	**₱806**	**₱111**	**₱2,503**
Period Ended June 30, 2016 (Unaudited)							
Results of Operations							
Net interest income (expense)							
Third party	₱6,149	₱10,719	₱-	₱6,812	₱873	₱1,056	₱25,609
Intersegment	(125)	(4,209)	-	(2,403)	7,608	(871)	–
Net interest income after intersegment transaction	6,024	6,510	-	4,409	8,481	185	25,609
Non-interest income	2,584	376	539	2,097	1,801	4,855	12,252
Revenue - net of interest expense	8,608	6,886	539	6,506	10,282	5,040	37,861
Non-interest expense	6,755	1,335	37	823	9,045	7,000	24,995
Income (loss) before share in net income of associates and a joint venture	1,853	5,551	502	5,683	1,237	(1,960)	12,866
Share in net income of associates and a joint venture	-	11	-	-	-	202	213
Benefit from (provision for) income tax	(441)	(228)	-	(1,573)	(78)	(622)	(2,942)
Non-controlling interest in net income of consolidated subsidiaries	-	–	-	-	–	(1,075)	(1,075)
Net income	₱1,412	₱5,334	₱502	₱4,110	₱1,159	(₱3,455)	₱9,062
Statement of Financial Position							
Total assets	₱150,174	₱675,027	₱-	₱506,564	₱129,392	₱269,787	₱1,730,944
Total liabilities	₱54,573	₱646,434	₱-	₱502,357	₱201,259	₱117,469	₱1,522,092
Other Segment Information							
Capital expenditures	₱629	₱37	₱-	₱68	₱39	₱1,450	₱2,223
Depreciation and amortization	₱233	₱91	₱-	₱6	₱605	₱886	₱1,821
Provision for credit and impairment losses	₱3,731	(₱216)	₱-	₱-	(₱283)	(₱33)	₱3,199

Non-interest income consists of service charges, fees and commissions, profit from assets sold, trading and securities and foreign exchange gain - net, income from trust operations, leasing, dividends and miscellaneous income. Non-interest expense consists of compensation and fringe benefits, taxes and licenses, provision for credit and impairment losses, depreciation and amortization, occupancy and equipment-related cost, amortization of software costs and miscellaneous expense.

6. Trading and Investment Securities

AFS Investments

As discussed in Note 13, this account includes the Retail Treasury Bonds received by the Parent Company on April 11, 2017 representing settlement of the case on the 20% final tax withheld on the 10-year Zero Coupon Government Bonds (also known as PEACE Bonds) that matured on October 18, 2011.

HTM Investments

In 2016, the Bank disposed portion of its HTM investments and reclassified the remaining HTM investments to AFS investments in accordance with the existing tainting rule under PAS 39. Accordingly, the entire HTM investments portfolio of the subsidiaries was reclassified to AFS investments and carried at fair value.

7. Long-Term Negotiable Certificates of Deposit (LTNCD)

On December 8, 2016, the BSP authorized PSBank to issue LTNCDs up to ₱10.0 billion through one or multiple tranches over a period of one year. On January 30, 2017, PSBank issued the first tranche of LTNCDs amounting to ₱3.4 billion due April 30, 2022 with interest rate of 3.50% per annum payable quarterly.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, total outstanding LTNCDs of the Group amounted to ₱26.3 billion and ₱22.9 billion, respectively.

Significant terms of the LTNCDs issued by the Parent Company have been disclosed in the 2016 audited financial statements.

8. Securities Sold Under Repurchase Agreement

The following are the carrying values of the investment securities pledged and transferred under SSURA transactions of the Group (included under Bills Payable and Securities Sold under Repurchase Agreements):

	June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)		December 31, 2016 (Audited)	
	Transferred Securities	**SSURA**	Transferred Securities	SSURA
Government debt securities				
HFT investments	**₱10,898**	**₱10,803**	₱8,576	₱8,376
AFS investments	**71,614**	**55,748**	51,863	42,655
	₱82,512	**₱66,551**	₱60,439	₱51,031

9. Bonds Payable

This account represents scripless fixed rate corporation bonds issued by FMIC as follows:

					Carrying value	
Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Redemption Period	Face Value	**June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)**	December 31, 2016 (Audited)
November 25, 2011	February 25, 2017	5.675%	after 4th year	₱5,000	**₱-**	₱4,857
August 10, 2012	November 10, 2017	5.500%	after 4th year	4,000	**3,854**	3,850
August 10, 2012	August 10, 2019	5.750%	after 5th year	3,000	**2,794**	2,791
				₱12,000	**₱6,648**	₱11,498

Significant terms of the bonds issued by FMIC have been disclosed in the 2016 audited financial statements.

10. Subordinated Debts

Details of the Group's subordinated debt follow:

			June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)		December 31, 2016 (Audited)	
	Maturity Date	**Face Value**	**Carrying Value**	**Market Value**	Carrying Value	Market Value
Parent Company						
2024	June 27, 2024	₱16,000	**₱15,949**	**₱15,910**	₱15,937	₱15,930
2025	August 8, 2025	6,500	**6,471**	**6,433**	6,467	6,448
PSBank						
2022	February 20, 2022	3,000	**-**	**-**	2,981	3,204
2024	August 23, 2024	3,000	**2,978**	**2,332**	2,977	2,310
MCC-2023	December 20, 2023	1,170	**1,163**	**1,225**	1,162	1,240
		₱29,670	**₱26,561**	**₱25,900**	₱29,524	₱29,132

Significant terms of the Peso Notes outstanding as of December 31, 2016 have been disclosed in the 2016 audited financial statements.

As approved by the BSP on September 8, 2016, on February 21, 2017, PSBank redeemed its 2022 Peso Notes amounting to ₱3.0 billion, ahead of its maturity.

11. Capital Stock

This account consists of:

	Shares	
	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Authorized		
Preferred stock - ₱20.00 par value	**1,000,000,000**	1,000,000,000
Common stock - ₱20.00 par value	**4,000,000,000**	4,000,000,000
Common stock issued and outstanding	**3,180,172,786**	3,180,172,786

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, treasury shares totaling 502,250 and 5,980,412, respectively, represent shares of the Parent Company held by a mutual fund subsidiary of FMIC.

Details of the Bank's cash dividend distributions in 2017 and 2016 follow:

Date of Declaration	Per Share	Total Amount (In Millions)	Record date	Payment date
February 22, 2017	₱1.00	₱3,180	March 9, 2017	March 23, 2017
March 16, 2016	₱1.00	₱3,180	April 1, 2016	April 8, 2016

The computation of surplus available for dividend declaration in accordance with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 11 issued in December 2008 differs to a certain extent from the computation following BSP guidelines.

Significant information on capital issuances have been disclosed in the 2016 audited financial statements.

12. **Related Party Transactions**

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions or if they are subjected to common control or common significant influence such as subsidiaries and associates of subsidiaries or other related parties. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities and are classified as entities with significant influence, subsidiaries, associates, other related parties and key personnel.

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

The Parent Company has a Related Party Transactions Committee (RPTC) and a Related Party Transactions Management Committee (RPTMC), both of which are created to assist the BOD in ensuring that transactions with related parties are reviewed to assess risks and are subjected to appropriate restrictions to ensure that these are conducted at arm's-length terms and that corporate or business resources of the Parent Company are not misappropriated or misapplied. After appropriate review, RPTMC (through RPTC) and RPTC disclose all information and endorses to the BOD with recommendations, the proposed related party transactions. The members of the RPTC are appointed annually by the BOD, composed of at least three (3) Board non-executive members, two (2) of whom should be independent directors, including the Chairperson. Currently, RPTC is composed of three (3) independent directors (including the Committee's Chairman); the head of Internal Audit Group (as Resource Person); and the Compliance Officer (as the Committee Secretary) and meets monthly or as the need arises. On the other hand, RPTMC members are appointed annually by the President, composed of four (4) members. RPTC's and RPTMC's review of the proposed related party transactions considers the following: (a) identity of the parties involved in the transaction or relationship; (b) terms of the transaction or relationship and whether these are no less favorable than terms generally available to an unrelated third party under the same circumstances; (c) business purpose, timing, rationale and benefits of the transaction or relationship; (d) approximate monetary value of the transaction and the approximate monetary value of the related party's interest in the transaction; (e) valuation methodology used and alternative approaches to valuation of the transaction; (f) information concerning potential counterparties in the transaction; (g) description of provisions or limitations imposed as a result of entering into the transaction; (h) whether the proposed transaction includes any potential reputational risk issues that may arise as a result of or in connection with the transaction; (i) impact to a director's independence; (j) extent that such transaction or relationship would present an improper conflict of interest; and (k) the availability of others sources of comparable products or services. Further, no director or officer participates in any discussion of a related party transaction for which he, she, or any member of his or her immediate family is a related party, except in order to provide material information on the related party transaction to RPTC.

Major subsidiaries, which include FMIC, PSBank, MCC and MBCL, have their own respective RPTCs which assist their respective BODs in ensuring that transactions with related parties are reviewed to assess risks and are subjected to appropriate restrictions to ensure that these are conducted at arm's-length terms and that their corporate or business resources are not misappropriated or misapplied.

In the ordinary course of business, the Group has loan transactions with investees and with certain directors, officers, stockholders and related interests (DOSRI) based on BSP Circular No. 423 dated March 15, 2004, as amended. Existing banking regulations limit the amount of individual loans to DOSRI, 70.00% of which must be secured, to the total of their respective deposits and book value of their respective investments in the lending company within the Group. In the aggregate, loans to DOSRI generally should not exceed the respective total equity or 15.00% of the respective total loan portfolio, whichever is lower, of the Bank, PSBank, FMIC and ORIX Metro.

BSP Circular No. 560 provides the rules and regulations that govern loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees granted to subsidiaries and affiliates of banks and quasi-banks. Under the said Circular, the total outstanding loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees to each of the bank's/quasi-bank's subsidiaries and affiliates shall not exceed 10.00% of the net worth of the lending bank/quasi-bank, provided that the unsecured portion of which shall not exceed 5.00% of such net worth. Further, the total outstanding loans, credit accommodations and guarantees to all subsidiaries and affiliates shall not exceed 20.00% of the net worth of the lending bank/quasi-bank; and the subsidiaries and affiliates of the lending bank/quasi-bank are not related interest of any director, officer and/or stockholder of the lending institution, except where such director, officer or stockholder sits in the BOD or is appointed officer of such corporation as representative of the bank/quasi-bank as reported to the BSP. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the total outstanding loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees to each of the Bank's subsidiaries and affiliates did not exceed 10.00% of the Bank's net worth, and the unsecured portion did not exceed 5.00% of such net worth and the total outstanding loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees to all such subsidiaries and affiliates represent 9.79% and 7.14%, respectively, of the Bank's net worth.

Further, BSP issued Circular No. 654 allows a separate individual limit to loans of banks/quasi-banks to their subsidiaries and affiliates engaged in energy and power generation, i.e., a separate individual limit of twenty-five (25.00%) of the net worth of the lending bank/quasi-bank: provided, that the unsecured portion thereof shall not exceed twelve and one-half percent (12.50%) of such net worth: provided further, that these subsidiaries and affiliates are not related interests of any of the director, officer and/or stockholder of the lending bank/quasi-bank; except where such director, officer or stockholder sits in the BOD or is appointed officer of such corporation as representative of the bank/quasi-bank. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the total outstanding loans, other credit accommodations and guarantees to each of the Bank's subsidiaries and affiliates engaged in energy and power generation did not exceed 25.00% of the Bank's net worth, as reported to the BSP, and the unsecured portion did not exceed 12.50% of such net worth.

Details on significant related party transactions of the Group as of June 30, 2017, December 31 and June 30, 2016 follow (transactions with subsidiaries have been eliminated in the interim condensed consolidated financial statement):

Category	Amount	Terms and Conditions/Nature
Transactions Affecting Statements of Financial Position		
June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)		
Entities with Significant Influence		
Outstanding Balance:		
Deposit liabilities*	**₱1,148**	With annual fixed interest rates ranging from 0.00% to 1.63% including time deposits with maturity terms from 14 days to 29 days
Bills payable*	**100**	Peso borrowing subject to annual fixed interest rate of 1.88% with maturity term of 34 days
Volume:		
Deposit liabilities	**(987)**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Bills payable	**(203)**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Subsidiaries		
Outstanding Balance:		
Interbank loans receivable*	**4,831**	Peso and foreign currency-denominated lending which earn annual fixed interest rates ranging from 1.46% to 4.05% with maturity terms from 3 days to 185 days with no impairment
Receivables from customers*	**3,239**	Unsecured with no impairment With annual fixed interest rate of 2.90% and maturity terms from 3 days to 359 days
Accounts receivable	**372**	Non-interest bearing receivables on service fees, remittance, rental fees and common use service area fees
Derivative assets	**27**	Fair value of forwards and swaps bought with various terms
Deposit liabilities*	**5,025**	With annual fixed interest rates ranging from 0.00% to 1.25% including time deposits with maturity terms from 3 days to 360 days
Bills payable*	**53**	Peso borrowings subject to annual fixed interest rates ranging from 1.13% to 1.38% with maturity terms of 15 days to 45 days
Bonds payable*	**338**	Issued by FMIC with interest rates ranging from 5.50% to 5.75% with maturity terms from 2 years to 5 years
Treasury stock	**41**	Parent Company's shares held by FMIC's mutual fund subsidiary

(forward)

Category	Amount	Terms and Conditions/Nature
Volume:		
Interbank loans receivable	**(₱1,263)**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Receivables from customers	**875**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Accounts receivable	**35**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Deposit liabilities	**247**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Bills payable	**46**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Bonds payable	**(182)**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Treasury stock	**452**	Proceeds from disposal of Parent Company's shares held by FMIC's mutual fund subsidiaries
Contingent		
Derivatives	**2,732**	Swap bought with various terms
Securities transactions		
Purchases	**13,975**	Outright purchases of HFT securities and AFS investments
Sales	**14,556**	Outright sale of HFT securities and AFS investments
Foreign currency		
Buy	**15,765**	Outright purchases of foreign currency
Sell	**10,846**	Outright sale of foreign currency
Associates		
Outstanding Balance:		
Accounts Receivable	**2**	Non-interest bearing receivable on rental fees
Deposit liabilities*	**1,294**	With annual fixed interest rates ranging from 0.00% to 1.50% including time deposits with maturity terms from 3 days to 91 days
Volume:		
Accounts Receivable	**1**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Deposit liabilities	**543**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Securities transactions		
Outright sales	**100**	Outright sale of HFT securities and AFS investments
Foreign currency		
Buy	**3**	Outright purchases of foreign currency
Sell	**271**	Outright sale of foreign currency
Other Related Parties		
Outstanding Balance:		
Receivables from customers*	**12,386**	Secured - ₱1.5 billion and unsecured - ₱10.9 billion, no impairment With annual fixed interest rates ranging from 2.65% to 8.50% and maturity terms from 30 days to 5 years
Accounts receivable	**3**	Credit card receivables current/non-interest bearing
Assets held under joint operations	**288**	Parcels of land and former branch sites of the Parent Company contributed to joint operations
Deposit liabilities*	**10,307**	With annual fixed rates ranging from 0.00% to 2.25% including time deposits with maturity terms from 3 days to 365 days
Bills payable*	**2,857**	Peso-denominated borrowings with annual fixed interest rates ranging from 1.63% to 2.40% and maturity terms from 22 days to 185 days
Contingent		
Unused commercial LCs	**66**	LC transactions with various terms
Volume:		
Receivables from customers	**4,208**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Deposit liabilities	**(10,099)**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Bills payable	**2,143**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Securities transactions		
Outright purchases	**249**	Outright purchases of HFT securities and AFS investments
Outright sales	**356**	Outright sale of HFT securities and AFS investments
Foreign currency		
Buy	**88**	Outright purchases of foreign currency
Sell	**978**	Outright sale of foreign currency
Key Personnel		
Outstanding Balance:		
Receivables from customers	**74**	Secured - ₱54.2 million, unsecured - ₱20.2 million, no impairment. With annual fixed interest rate ranging from 0.00% to 10.00% and maturity terms from 1.5 years to 15 years
Deposit liabilities	**178**	With various terms and with minimum annual interest rate of 0.00%
Volume:		
Receivables from customers	**(6)**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Deposit liabilities	**5**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above

Category	Amount	Terms and Conditions/Nature
December 31, 2016 (Audited)		
Entities with Significant Influence		
Outstanding Balance:		
Deposit liabilities*	**₱2,135**	With annual fixed interest rate of 1.75% including time deposits with maturity term of 30 days
Bills payable*	**303**	Peso borrowing subject to annual fixed interest rate of 2.00% with maturity term of 17 days
Volume:		
Deposit liabilities	**(4,249)**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Outright sale of securities	**3,259**	Outright sale of AFS investments of FMIC
Subsidiaries		
Outstanding Balance:		
Interbank loans receivable*	**6,094**	Foreign currency-denominated lending which earn annual fixed interest rates ranging from 0.97% to 2.90% with maturity terms from 14 days to 372 days, no impairment
Receivables from customers*	**2,364**	Unsecured with no impairment With annual fixed interest rates ranging from 2.45% to 2.80% and maturity terms from 6 days to 275 days
Accounts receivable	**337**	Outstanding remittance receivables, service fees, rental fees and common use service area fees, non-interest bearing
Other receivables	**2,980**	Dividends receivable from FMIC
Derivative assets	**66**	Fair value of forward leg swap bought and forward exchange sold with various terms
Deposit liabilities*	**4,778**	With annual fixed interest rates ranging from 0.00% to 1.75% including time deposits with maturity terms from 5 days to 364 days
Bills payable	**7**	Peso borrowings subject to annual fixed interest rates ranging from 1.13% to 1.25% with maturity terms from 15 days to 17 days
Bonds payable*	**520**	Issued by FMIC with interest rates ranging from 1.38% to 5.75% with maturity terms from 42 days to 7 years
Treasury stock	**485**	Parent Company's shares held by FMIC's mutual fund subsidiaries
Volume:		
Interbank loans receivable	**4,681**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Receivables from customers	**(679)**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Accounts receivable	**58**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Deposit liabilities	**(492)**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Bills Payable	**(4,412)**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Bonds Payable	**70**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Contingent		
Derivatives	**2,668**	Outright forward exchange sold and swap bought with various terms
Securities transactions		
Purchases	**53,716**	Outright purchases of HFT securities and AFS investments
Sales	**56,565**	Outright sale of HFT securities and AFS investments
Foreign currency		
Buy	**46,284**	Outright purchases of foreign currency
Sell	**40,745**	Outright sale of foreign currency
Associates		
Outstanding Balance:		
Accounts receivable	**1**	Rental fees, non-interest bearing
Other receivables	**30**	Dividend receivable from SMBC Metro
Deposit liabilities*	**751**	With annual fixed interest rates ranging from 0.00% to 1.25% including time deposits with maturity terms from 5 days to 63 days
Volume:		
Accounts receivable	**1**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Deposit liabilities	**(1,037)**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Securities transactions		
Outright purchases	**680**	Outright purchases of HFT securities and AFS investments
Outright sales	**1,500**	Outright sale of HFT securities and AFS investments
Foreign currency		
Buy	**680**	Outright purchases of foreign currency
Sell	**1,802**	Outright sale of foreign currency

(forward)

Category	Amount	Terms and Conditions/Nature
Other Related Parties		
Outstanding Balance:		
Receivables from customers*	**₱8,178**	Secured - ₱3.3 billion and unsecured - ₱4.9 billion, no impairment With annual fixed interest rates ranging from 1.50% to 8.50% and maturity terms from 30 days to 5 years
Accounts receivable	**3**	Credit card receivables, non-interest bearing
Assets held under joint operations	**368**	Parcels of land and former branch sites of the Parent Company contributed to joint operations
Deposit liabilities*	**20,406**	With annual fixed rates ranging from 0.00% to 2.38% including time deposits with maturity terms from 5 days to 365 days
Bills payable*	**714**	Peso-denominated borrowings subject to annual fixed interest rates ranging from 1.25% to 2.25% with maturity terms from 17 days to 183 days
Contingent		
Unused commercial LCs	**68**	LC transactions with various terms
Others	**3**	Bank guaranty with indemnity agreement
Volume:		
Receivables from customers	**(1,738)**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Accounts receivable	**1**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Deposit liabilities	**4,276**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Bills Payable	**(2,525)**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Securities transactions		
Outright purchases	**404**	Outright purchases of HFT securities and AFS investments
Outright sales	**4,671**	Outright sale of HFT securities and AFS investments
Foreign currency		
Buy	**83**	Outright purchases of foreign currency
Sell	**73,761**	Outright sale of foreign currency
Key Personnel		
Outstanding Balance:		
Receivables from customers*	**80**	Secured - ₱55.9 million, and unsecured - ₱24.5 million, no impairment, with annual fixed interest rates ranging from 0.00% to 10.00% and maturity terms from 2 to 15 years
Deposit liabilities	**173**	With various terms and with minimum annual interest rate of 0.00%
Volume:		
Receivables from customers	**(2)**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Deposit liabilities	**38**	Generally similar to terms and conditions above
Transactions Affecting Statements of Income		
June 30, 2017 - Amount		
Entities with Significant Influence		
Interest expense	**₱11**	Interest expense on deposit liabilities and bills payable
Subsidiaries		
Interest income	**66**	Interest income on receivables from customers and interbank loans receivables
Service charges, fees and commissions	**44**	Income on transactional fees
Trading and securities loss - net	**(13)**	Net loss from securities transactions
Foreign exchange gain - net	**90**	Net gain from foreign exchange transactions
Leasing income	**48**	Income from leasing agreements with various lease terms
Dividends declared	**3,126**	Dividend declared by PSBank and FMIC
Miscellaneous income	**149**	Information technology and other fees
Interest expense	**29**	Interest expense on deposit liabilities, bills payable and bonds payable
Miscellaneous expense	**25**	Other fees
Associates		
Leasing income	**10**	Income from leasing agreements with various lease terms
Dividends	**6**	Dividend received from Northpine Land, Inc. (NLI)
Interest expense	**1**	Interest expense on deposit liabilities
Other Related Parties		
Interest income	**91**	Interest income on receivables from customers
Foreign exchange gain-net	**1**	Net gain from foreign exchange transactions
Leasing income	**10**	Income from leasing agreements with various lease terms
Profit from assets sold	**56**	Gain on sale of condominium units and parking spaces
Interest expense	**163**	Interest expense on deposit liabilities and bills payable
Key Personnel		
Interest income	**1**	Interest income on receivables from customers

Category	Amount	Terms and Conditions/Nature
June 30, 2016 - Amount		
Entities with Significant Influence		
Interest expense	**₱29**	Interest expense on deposit liabilities
Subsidiaries		
Interest income	**49**	Interest income on receivables from customers and interbank loans receivables
Service charges, fees and commissions	**38**	Income on transactional fees
Trading and securities gain-net	**62**	Net gain from securities transactions
Foreign exchange gain - net	**103**	Net gain from foreign exchange transactions
Leasing income	**42**	Income from leasing agreements with various lease terms
Dividends	**274**	Dividend received from PSBank
Miscellaneous income	**152**	Information technology and other fees
Interest expense	**48**	Interest expense on deposit liabilities, bills payable and bonds payable
Associates		
Leasing income	**10**	Income from leasing agreements with various lease terms
Dividends declared	**7**	Dividends declared by NLI
Interest expense	**1**	Interest expense on deposit liabilities
Other Related Parties		
Interest income	**45**	Interest income on receivables from customers
Service charges, fees and commissions	**419**	FMIC's advisory fee for Metro Pacific Investment Corp.
Foreign exchange loss - net	**(76)**	Net loss from foreign exchange transactions
Leasing income	**10**	Income from leasing agreements with various lease terms
Interest expense	**135**	Interest expense on deposit liabilities and bills payable
Key Personnel		
Interest income	**2**	Interest income on receivables from customers

* including accrued interest

Receivables from customers and deposit liabilities and their related statement of financial position and statement of income accounts resulted from the lending and deposit-taking activities of the Group. Together with the sale of investment properties; borrowings; contingent accounts including derivative transactions; outright purchases and sales of HFT securities and AFS investments; foreign currency buy and sell; leasing of office premises; securing of insurance coverage on loans and property risks; and other management services rendered, these are conducted in the normal course of business and at arms-length transactions. The amounts and related volumes and changes are presented in the summary above.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, government bonds classified under AFS investments with total face value of ₱50.0 million are pledged by PSBank to the Parent Company to secure the latter's payroll account with PSBank. Also, the Parent Company has assigned to PSBank government securities classified under AFS investments with total face value of ₱3.1 billion to secure PSBank deposits to the Parent Company.

Transactions with retirement plans

Under PFRS, certain post-employment benefit plans are considered as related parties. The Parent Company has business relationships with a number of related party retirement plans which includes providing trust and management services to these plans. Certain trustees of the plans are either officers or directors of the Parent Company and/or the subsidiaries. Income earned by the Parent Company from such services amounted to ₱32.5 million and ₱28.3 million for the period ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Parent Company sold securities totalling ₱631.9 million and ₱310.4 million, respectively, to its related party retirement plans and recognized net trading gain of ₱12.9 thousand and ₱11.0 thousand, respectively. The Parent Company also purchased securities totaling to ₱30.1 million and ₱279.7 million as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Further, as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the total outstanding deposit liabilities of the Group to these related party retirement funds amounted to ₱694.1 million and ₱403.6 million, respectively. Interest expense on deposit liabilities amounted to ₱4.8 million and ₱0.8 million for the period ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the related party retirement plans also hold investments in the equity shares of various companies within the Group amounting to ₱405.1 million and ₱380.6 million, respectively, with unrealized trading gains of ₱19.0 million and ₱28.6 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the related party retirement plans also hold investments in mutual funds and trust funds of various companies within the Group amounting to ₱129.1 billion and ₱412.2 million, respectively, with unrealized trading gains of ₱13.80 million and ₱1.4 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, dividend income recognized from these securities amounted to nil and ₱6.9 million, respectively, and realized trading gains amounted to ₱7.1 million and ₱9.0 million, respectively.

13. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

In the normal course of the Group's operations, there are various outstanding commitments and contingent liabilities which are not reflected in the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements. No material losses are anticipated to be recognized as a result of these transactions.

The following is a summary of contingencies and commitments at their peso-equivalent contractual amounts arising from off-balance sheet items:

	June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2016 (Audited)
Trust Banking Group accounts	**₱435,690**	₱427,741
Commitments		
Credit card lines	**152,548**	132,901
Undrawn - facilities to lend	**4,153**	20,521
Underwriting	**2,000**	-
Unused commercial letters of credit	**38,893**	46,678
Bank guaranty with indemnity agreement	**12,248**	12,045
Credit line certificate with bank commission	**6,721**	5,322
Outstanding shipside bonds/airway bills	**5,474**	4,712
Inward bills for collection	**1,088**	930
Late deposits/payments received	**747**	2,292
Outward bills for collection	**685**	622
Outstanding guarantees	**121**	117
Confirmed export letters of credits	**117**	109
Others	**3,987**	12,137
	₱664,472	₱666,127

On October 17, 2011, a consortium of eight banks including the Bank filed a Petition for Certiorari, Prohibition and/or Mandamus (with Urgent Application for a Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) and/or Writ of preliminary Injunction) with the Supreme Court (SC) against respondents the ROP, Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) and its Commissioner, the Department of Finance and its Secretary and the Bureau of Treasury (BTr) and the National Treasurer, asking the Court to annul BIR Ruling No. 370-2011 which imposes a 20-percent final withholding tax on the 10-year Zero-Coupon Government Bonds (also known as the PEACe bonds) that matured on October 18, 2011 and command the respondents to pay the full amount of the face value of the PEACe Bonds. On October 18, 2011, the SC issued the TRO enjoining the implementation of the said BIR ruling on the condition that the 20-percent final withholding tax be withheld by the petitioner banks and placed in escrow pending resolution of the Petition. The respondents have not complied with the said TRO, i.e., they have not credited the banks' escrow accounts with the amount corresponding to the questioned 20-percent final tax. On January 13, 2015, the Court promulgated a Decision granting the petition. BIR Ruling No. 370-2011 was nullified, and the respondent BTr was ordered to immediately release and pay to the bondholders the amount corresponding to the 20.00% final withholding tax withheld on October 18, 2011. On March 13, 2015, respondents filed a Motion for Reconsideration and Clarification of the Court's Decision. On August 16, 2016, the Court issued a Resolution denying the respondents' Motion for Reconsideration and Clarification, and ordered the respondent BTr to immediately release and pay the bondholders for the 20.00% final withholding tax on the PEACe Bonds, with legal interest of 6.00% per annum from October 19, 2011 until full payment. On October 19, 2016, the respondents' filed a Motion for Leave (i) to File Motion for Partial Reconsideration and (ii) to Admit Motion for Partial Reconsideration of the said Resolution. On November 22, 2016, the Court issued a Resolution denying the said Motion, considering that a second motion for reconsideration is a prohibited pleading under the Rules of Civil Procedure. The Resolution also stated that no further pleadings or motions will be entertained. The case was settled on April 11, 2017 (Note 6).

Several suits and claims relating to the Group's lending operations and labor-related cases remain unsettled. In the opinion of management, these suits and claims, if decided adversely, will not involve sums having a material effect on the Group's financial statements.

14. Financial Performance

The basis of calculation for earnings per share attributable to equity holdings of the Parent Company follows (amounts in millions except for earnings per share):

	For the Period Ended June 30		For the Year Ended
	2017	2016	December 31, 2016
	(Unaudited)		(Audited)
a. Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱9,496**	₱9,062	₱18,086
b. Share of hybrid capital securities holders		(267)	(267)
c. Net income attributable to common shareholders	**₱9,496**	₱8,795	₱17,819
d. Weighted average number of outstanding common shares of the Parent Company	**3,178**	3,177	3,176
e. Basic/diluted earnings per share (c/d)	**₱2.99**	₱2.77	₱5.61

As of June 30, 2017 and 2016 and December 31, 2016, there were no outstanding dilutive potential common shares.

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

	For the Period Ended June 30		For the Year Ended
	2017	2016	December 31, 2016
	(Unaudited)		(Audited)
Return on average equity	**9.46%**	9.25%	9.28%
Return on average assets	**0.99%**	1.04%	0.99%
Net interest margin on average earning assets	**3.72%**	3.54%	3.54%

15. Other Matters

The Group has no significant matters to report on the following during the period ended June 30, 2017:

a. Known trends, events or uncertainties that would have material impact on liquidity and on the sales or revenues;
b. Explanatory comments about the seasonality or cyclicality of interim operations;
c. Issuances, repurchases and repayments of debt and equity securities except for the issuance of LTNCD amounting to ₱3.4 billion and the redemption of the ₱3.0 billion 2022 Peso Notes by PSBank as discussed in Notes 7 and 10, respectively.
d. Unusual items as to nature, size or incidents affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows except for the payments of cash dividends by the Bank as discussed in Note 11; and
e. Effect of changes in the composition of the Group during the interim period, including business combinations, acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructurings, and discontinuing operations except for the closing of business operations of SMBC Metro as discussed in Note 2.

16. **Subsequent Event**

a. On July 20, 2017, the Bank issued ₱3.75 billion LTNCD, with interest rate of 3.875% and tenor of 7 years, representing the second tranche of up to ₱20 billion LTNCD approved by the BOD and the BSP on June 22, 2016 and August 12, 2016, respectively.

b. Upon its own discovery, the Bank immediately caused the arrest of its Corporate Service Management Division Head, Ma. Victoria S. Lopez, for qualified theft through falsification of commercial documents under Article 3010, in relation to Articles 172 and 171 of the Revised Penal Code; and violation of Section 55 of Republic Act No. 8791 or the General Banking Law. She has been detained by the authorities since July 17, 2017. On July 26, 2017, a case has been filed by the Bank with the Regional Trial Court - National Capital Judicial Region Makati City versus Ma. Victoria S. Lopez, et.al. for the *ex parte* application for a writ of attachment and collection of sum of money amounting to ₱900.0 million and all accrued and accruing interests and penalties, plus damages and cost of suit. Investigation is still ongoing and the Bank does not expect this to have a long term material impact on its financial statements. Further, the Bank is reinforcing its commitment to the highest standards of integrity and upholds the protection of its customers as its main priority.

c. On July 27, 2017, the BOD of PSBank declared a 7.50% regular cash dividend for the second quarter of 2017 amounting to ₱180.19 million or ₱0.75 per share, payable on August 29, 2017 to all stockholders of record as of August 11, 2017.

ANNEX 6

METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
FINANCIAL INDICATORS
AS OF AND FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 AND 2016

		2017	2016
a)	Liquidity Ratio	40.02%	43.44%
b)	Loans to Deposits Ratio	76.50%	72.92%
c)	Debt to Equity Ratio	850.13%	767.77%
d)	Asset to Equity Ratio	955.35%	873.12%
e)	Return on Average Equity	9.46%	9.25%
f)	Return on Average Assets	0.99%	1.04%
g)	Net Interest Margin on Average Earning Assets	3.72%	3.54%
h)	Operating Efficiency Ratio	58.71%	57.57%
i)	Capital Adequacy Ratio	16.00%	17.75%
j)	Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	13.18%	14.61%

METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY
SEC FORM 17 – Q
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

ITEM 2 – MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Key Performance Indicators

Financial Ratios

The following ratios measure the financial performance of the Group, the Bank, and significant subsidiaries:

	For the Period Ended June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)				
	Group	**Metrobank**	**FMIC**	**PSBank**	**MCC**
Earnings per share	₱2.99	₱2.99	₱1.82	₱4.91	₱2.20
Return on equity	9.46%	9.46%	9.22%	11.41%	46.19%
Return on assets	0.99%	1.21%	2.48%	1.14%	6.99%
Operating efficiency ratio	58.71%	63.56%	36.00%	64.07%	31.06%
Non-performing loans ratio	0.93%	0.46%	nil	1.13%	1.69%

	For the Period Ended June 30, 2016 (Unaudited)				
	Group	**Metrobank**	**FMIC**	**PSBank**	**MCC**
Earnings per share	₱2.77	₱2.77	₱2.27	₱4.81	₱1.42
Return on equity	9.25%	9.25%	6.55%	11.74%	36.43%
Return on assets	1.04%	1.26%	1.86%	1.34%	5.39%
Operating efficiency ratio	57.57%	62.87%	44.72%	61.79%	27.77%
Non-performing loans ratio	1.08%	0.40%	nil	1.21%	3.67%

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing the net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding after giving retroactive effect to stock dividends declared, stock rights exercised and stock splits made during the period, if any. However, for purposes of computing the EPS of the Group and the Parent Company for the period ended June 30, 2016, the share of the hybrid capital securities holders was deducted from the net income attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company and net income, respectively. As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Parent Company had no shares of stock that had a dilutive effect on its basic earnings per share.

The increase in the Group's EPS from ₱2.77 to ₱2.99 was the effect of higher net income attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company from ₱9.06 billion for the period ended June 30, 2016 to ₱9.50 billion for the same period in 2017. Last year's net income attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company was reduced by the share of the hybrid capital securities holders and this also contributed to the variance.

Return on Equity

Return on equity (ROE) or the ratio of annualized net income to average capital funds, measures the return on capital provided by the stockholders.

ROE of the Group for the period ended June 30, 2017 was higher at 9.46% compared with 9.25% for the same period in 2016 due to the net effect of the 4.79% increase in the net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company and the 2.46% increase in the average equity.

Return on Assets
Return on assets (ROA) or the ratio of annualized net income to average total assets, measures the return on money provided by both stockholders and creditors, as well as how efficiently all assets are managed.

ROA went down to 0.99% for the period ended June 30, 2017 from 1.04% for the same period in 2016 due to the effect of the 9.99% growth in the average total assets with the corresponding 4.79% increase in net income attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company.

Operating Efficiency Ratio
Operating efficiency ratio represents the ratio of total operating expenses (excluding provisions for credit and impairment losses and income tax) to total operating income (excluding share in net income of associates and a joint venture).

For the period ended June 30, 2017, the Group's operating efficiency ratio was higher at 58.71% compared with 57.57% for the same period in 2016. The change was due to the 9.0% (or ₱1.96 billion) increase in operating expenses compared with the 6.88% (or ₱2.60 billion) increase in operating income.

Non-Performing Loans Ratio
Non-performing loans (NPL) ratio represents the ratio of NPLs to gross loan portfolio, excluding interbank loans receivable.

As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, NPL ratio of the Group was at 0.93% and 1.08%, respectively.

Liquidity
To ensure that funds are more than adequate to meet its obligations, the Bank proactively monitors its liquidity position daily. Based on this system of monitoring, the Bank does not anticipate having any cash flow or liquidity problem within the next twelve months. As of June 30, 2017, the contractual maturity profile shows that the Bank has at its disposal about ₱833.05 billion of cash inflows in the next twelve months from its portfolio of cash, placements with banks, debt securities and receivable from customers. This will cover 67.88% of the ₱1.23 trillion total deposits maturing during the same period. These cash inflows exclude securities in available-for-sale (AFS) with maturities beyond one year but may easily be liquidated in an active secondary market. Inclusive of these securities, the total financial assets will cover 87.87% of the total deposits maturing during the same period. On the other hand, historical balances of deposits showed that no substantial portion has been withdrawn in one year.

Events That Will Trigger Material Direct or Contingent Financial Obligation
These events are discussed in Annex 5 under Note 13 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities of the General Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Material Off-Balance Sheet Transactions, Arrangements or Obligations
The summary of contingencies and commitments at their peso-equivalent contractual amounts arising from off-balance sheet items are discussed in Annex 5 under Note 13 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities of the General Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Likewise, the summary of obligations are discussed in Note 7 - LTNCD; Note 9 - Bonds Payable; Note 10 - Subordinated Debts and Note 11 - Capital Stock.

Material Commitments for Capital Expenditures
For the year 2017, the Bank estimates to incur capital expenditures of about ₱5.0 billion**,** of which ₱3.21 billion is estimated to be incurred for information technology. This amount is not considered material to the Bank's operations.

Material Events or Uncertainties

The registrant has nothing to report on the following for the period ended June 30, 2017:

1. Any known trends or demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will have a material impact on liquidity or that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales or revenues or income from continuing operations, except as disclosed in Annex 5 under Note 15 - Other Matters; and Note 16 - Subsequent Events of the General Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements;

2. Any seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations; and

3. Any significant element of income or loss that did not arise from continuing operations.

Material Changes in Financial Statements Accounts

Financial Condition

June 30, 2017 (Unaudited) vs. December 31, 2016 (Audited)

The Metrobank Group posted unaudited consolidated total assets of ₱1.96 trillion and consolidated total liabilities of ₱1.75 trillion as of June 30, 2017. Compared with the audited figures as of December 31, 2016, total assets and total liabilities went up by ₱88.49 billion and ₱77.69 billion, respectively. Moreover, equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company was higher by ₱9.63 billion from ₱196.00 billion to ₱205.63 billion.

Cash and Other Cash Items decreased by ₱4.88 billion or 18.36% due to the lower level of cash requirements of the Parent Company and PSBank compared with the required level as of year-end for the holiday seasons. Due from BSP which represents 12.83% of the Group's total assets went up by ₱13.29 billion or 5.56% due to the net effect of the increase in demand deposits account and the maturity of placement with the overnight deposit facility, both maintained with the BSP. Due from Other Banks decreased by ₱11.02 billion or 24.87% as a result of the net movements in the balances maintained with various local and foreign banks. Interbank Loans Receivable and SPURA went down by ₱17.56 billion or 19.16% on account of the decreases in interbank loans receivable by ₱8.61 billion and SPURA by ₱8.95 billion.

Financial Assets at FVPL consist of HFT securities and derivative assets amounting to ₱56.91 billion and ₱6.68 billion, respectively, as of June 30, 2017 and ₱30.09 billion and ₱7.12 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2016. The ₱26.82 billion increase in HFT securities came from the increases in investments in treasury notes and bonds (₱10.91 billion) and private and government bonds (₱14.13 billion). AFS investments went up by ₱24.56 billion or 7.75% mainly due to higher investments in treasury notes and bonds (₱19.41 billion) and government and private bonds (₱4.10 billion).

Loans and Receivables representing 56.92% and 56.55% of the Group's total assets as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, expanded by ₱57.42 billion or 5.41% driven by the strong demands for loans from all segments. Investment in Associates and a Joint Venture went up by ₱0.29 billion or 5.40% due to higher share in net income of associates.

Deposit liabilities represent 83.51% and 83.17% of the consolidated total liabilities as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, wherein low cost deposits represent 61.00% and 60.89% of the Group's total deposits, respectively. The Group's deposit level, sourced mainly by the Bank, PSBank and MBCL reached ₱1.46 trillion as of June 30, 2017, an increase of ₱70.51 billion or 5.08% from the December 31, 2016 level. Savings deposits, time and demand deposits grew by ₱28.38 billion, ₱22.71 billion and ₱16.04 billion, respectively. In addition, in January 2017, PSBank issued the first tranche of LTNCDs amounting to ₱3.4 billion.

Bills Payable and SSURA representing 10.59% and 9.66% of the Group's total liabilities as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, went up by ₱23.70 billion or 14.69%. The variance came from higher balances in SSURA, deposit substitutes and borrowing from local banks by ₱15.52 billion, ₱11.60 billion and ₱2.69 billion, respectively, net of the decline in borrowings from foreign banks by ₱6.11 billion.

Income taxes payable decreased by ₱0.37 billion or 17.03% due to settlement of the 2016 income tax liabilities in April 2017 net of accrual for 2017. Accrued Interest and Other Expenses went down by ₱0.76 billion or 10.81% due to payment of other bank expenses.

Bonds payable and subordinated debts deceased by ₱4.85 billion or 42.18% and ₱2.96 billion or 10.04%, respectively, due to the maturity of FMIC bonds and early redemption of PSBank's Tier 2 Notes, respectively, in February 2017. Other Liabilities decreased by ₱7.89 billion or 15.87% primarily due to lower levels of bills purchased contra (₱8.37 billion), marginal deposits (₱1.75 billion) and miscellaneous liabilities (₱1.30 billion) offset by the increase in non-equity non-controlling interests (₱1.66 billion) and outstanding acceptance by the Bank (₱1.64 billion).

Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company increased by ₱9.63 billion or 4.91% mainly due to the net effect of the net income reported during the period of ₱9.50 billion, higher equity in other comprehensive income of associates by ₱0.02 billion, lower net unrealized losses recognized on AFS investments by ₱2.49 billion and the payment of cash dividend amounting to ₱3.18 billion. The ₱1.17 billion or 12.27% increase in equity of non-controlling interest was attributed to the net income generated by the majority-owned subsidiaries for the period ended June 30, 2017.

Results of Operations

<u>Quarter Ended June 2017 vs. Quarter Ended June 2016 (Unaudited)</u>

Unaudited net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company reached ₱3.93 billion for the quarter ended June 30, 2017, ₱0.12 billion or 3.25% higher than the ₱3.81 billion net income reported for the same quarter of the previous year.

Interest income improved by ₱3.27 billion or 19.72% due to the net effect of higher interest income on loans and receivables by ₱3.32 billion driven by the growth on loans, and the ₱0.05 billion increase in interest income on deposits with banks and others reduced by the ₱0.11 billion lower interest income on trading and investment securities. Meanwhile, the increases in interest expense on deposit liabilities by ₱0.77 billion or 32.01% and interest expense on bills payable and SSURA by ₱0.28 billion or 22.09% accounted for the ₱1.05 billion or 28.58% increase in interest expense. These resulted in a ₱2.22 billion or 17.20% improvement in net interest income.

Other operating income of ₱5.76 billion went down by ₱0.20 billion or 3.29% from ₱5.96 billion for the same quarter of the previous year. The variance was due to lower fee-based income (service charges, fees and commissions) by ₱0.36 billion or 12.41% and miscellaneous income by ₱0.19 billion or 9.40%. On the other hand, net trading and securities and foreign exchange gain increased by ₱0.35 billion or 34.10%.

Provision for credit and impairment losses for the second quarter of 2017 was at ₱1.41 billion compared with ₱1.39 billion for the same period in 2016 or higher by ₱0.02 billion or 1.73%. Total operating expenses increased by 11.92% as a result of the increases in compensation and fringe benefits by ₱0.26 billion or 5.50%, occupancy and equipment-related expenses by ₱0.02 billion or 3.36% and miscellaneous expenses by ₱1.06 billion or 18.10%. Provision for income tax was higher by ₱0.49 billion or 29.27% due to net movements in deferred income tax, corporate and final taxes.

Total comprehensive income went up by ₱0.33 billion from ₱5.59 billion for the second quarter of 2016 to ₱5.92 billion for the same period in 2017 mainly due to higher net income and translation adjustments. As a result, total comprehensive income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company went up to ₱5.16 billion or by ₱0.23 billion from ₱4.93 billion in 2016.

Period Ended June 2017 vs. Period Ended June 2016 (Unaudited)

Unaudited net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company for the period ended June 30, 2017 was recorded at ₱9.50 billion, higher by ₱0.43 billion or 4.79% from the ₱9.06 billion net income reported in the same period in 2016.

Interest income went up by ₱5.17 billion or 15.50% from ₱33.32 billion to ₱38.49 billion resulting from the higher interest income on loans and receivable by ₱6.06 billion (volume driven) and increase in interest income on deposit with banks and others by ₱0.08 billion while interest income on trading and investment securities dropped by ₱0.98 billion. On the other hand, interest expense increased by ₱1.16 billion or 14.99% from ₱7.71 billion to ₱8.87 billion coming from higher interest expenses on deposit liabilities by ₱0.76 billion or 14.82% and on bills payable and other borrowings by ₱0.40 billion or 15.31%. These resulted in a 15.66% or ₱4.01 billion growth in net interest income.

Other operating income of ₱11.12 billion was lower by ₱1.34 billion or 10.78% compared with ₱12.46 billion for the same period last year due to the decline in net trading and securities and foreign exchange gains by ₱1.07 billion or 30.07% and miscellaneous income by ₱0.31 billion or 8.17%.

Total operating expenses increased by ₱1.96 billion or 9.00% from ₱21.80 billion to ₱23.76 billion with higher compensation and fringe benefits by ₱0.48 billion or 5.31%, occupancy and equipment-related expenses by ₱0.07 billion or 5.34%, and miscellaneous expenses by ₱1.41 billion or 12.34%. Provision for credit and impairment losses decreased by ₱0.70 billion from ₱3.20 billion to ₱2.50 billion while provision for income tax was higher by ₱0.69 billion from ₱2.94 billion to ₱3.63 billion due to net movements in deferred income tax, corporate and final taxes.

Income attributable to non-controlling interests went up to ₱1.35 billion from ₱1.08 billion or by ₱0.27 billion or 25.49% on account of the increases in the results of operations of majority-owned subsidiaries.

Total comprehensive income went down by ₱2.05 billion from ₱15.67 billion to ₱13.62 billion for the period ended June 30, 2016 and 2017, respectively. The net variance was attributed to the lower net unrealized gain recognized on AFS investments amounting to ₱2.51 billion compared with ₱5.12 billion in 2016 and the ₱0.71 billion increase in net income. Total comprehensive income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company for the period ended June 30, 2017, went down to ₱12.37 billion or by ₱2.16 billion from ₱14.53 billion for the same period in 2016.

METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY
(CONSOLIDATED)

AGING OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
(IN MILLIONS)
AS OF JUNE 30, 2017

NO. OF DAYS OUTSTANDING		AMOUNT
1-90	₱	7,172
91-180		172
181-360		226
OVER 360		1,944
GRAND TOTAL	₱	9,514