## LEGACY OF STRENG

The Bank of the Philippine Islands (BPI) is a commercial bank with an expanded banking license. Together with its subsidiaries, BPI offers a wide range of financial services that include corporate banking, consumer banking and lending, investment banking, asset management, securities distribution, insurance services, leasing, and foreign exchange. These services are offered to a wide range of customers, from multinational corporations, government agencies, large corporations, small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and individuals.

Established on August 1, 1851 under Spanish colonial rule, BPI was originally known as El Banco Español Filipino de Isabel II, named after then Queen of Spain, Isabel II. The Bank was the first to be established in the Philippines, and was responsible for starting the country's banking and finance industry. Playing a unique role in the early economic history of the Philippines, the Bank performed many functions that in effect made it the country's central bank, including providing credit to the Treasury and printing and issuing currency in its own name.

Following the Spanish-American War of 1898, the Bank was reorganized and essentially privatized under the U.S. federal government's National Bank Acts of 1863 and 1864. The reorganization, however, preserved the Bank's authority to issue the

Philippine currency. The Bank adopted its current name on January 1, 1912.

For many years after its founding, BPI was the only domestic commercial bank in the Philippines. Its business was largely focused on taking deposits, extending credit to exporters and traders of raw materials and commodities, and funding public infrastructure. Its business grew as the country rose in prominence as an agricultural exporter.

In the early 1980s, the Monetary Board of the Central Bank of the Philippines (now the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas) allowed BPI to evolve into a fully diversified universal bank, to offer investment and consumer banking services in addition to traditional commercial banking activities. This transformation into a universal bank was accomplished through both organic growth and mergers and acquisitions.

Today, BPI is not only known as the oldest bank in the Philippines-and indeed, in Southeast Asiabut it is also an acknowledged leader in Philippine banking, with total assets of Php 1.2 trillion, market capitalization of Php 302.5 billion, and a 2013 fullyear net income of Php 18.8 billion.

In January 2014, the Bank successfully raised Php 25 billion in a stock rights offering, in what is to-date the largest capital markets transaction in its 162-year history.

## FOUNDING SHAREHOLDERS AND OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

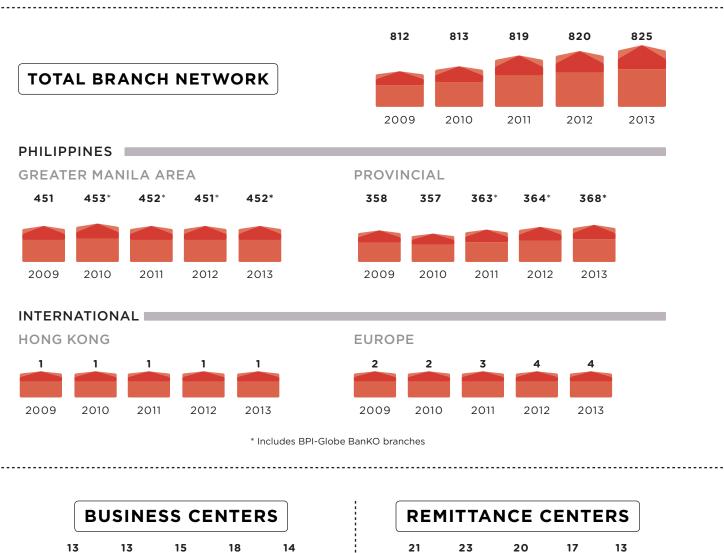
BPI's founding shareholders were primarily charities and endowments associated with the Catholic Church, and its directors consisted of government officials and prominent businesspersons, including Antonio de Ayala, a partner in a predecessor of today's Ayala Corporation. In 1969, Ayala Corporation became the Bank's largest shareholder.

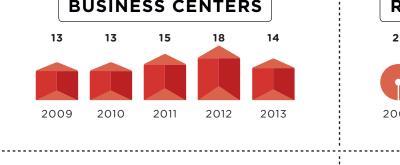
In 1974, People's Bank and Trust Company, in which Ayala Corporation also had a significant interest, merged with BPI. As part of the merger, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York acquired a 20% stake in the Bank, which was sold to DBS Group Holdings Limited of Singapore in 1999. In November 2013, the Government of Singapore Investment Corp., together with Ayala Corporation, announced its intent to acquire the remaining DBS's interest in the Bank.

Public	33.9%
Ayala Corporation	21.8%
Ayala DBS Holdings Inc.	21.3%
AC International Finance Limited	8.7%
Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila	8.5%
Others	5.9%
TOTAL	100%

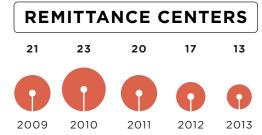
**OWNERSHIP** 

## DELIVERY CHANNELS









OTHER CHANNELS
<ul> <li>INTERNET BANKING</li> <li>MOBILE BANKING</li> <li>CONTACT CENTER</li> <li>REMITTANCE PARTNERSHIPS AND TIE-UPS IN THE US, EUROPE, ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST</li> <li>PARTNER OUTLETS OF GLOBE BANKO</li> <li>SOCIAL MEDIA</li> </ul>