
Bank of the Philippine Islands

Financial Statements

**As at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 and for
each of the nine-month periods ended
September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020**



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Bank of the Philippine Islands
Ayala North Exchange
Ayala Avenue corner Salcedo Street, Legaspi Village,
Makati City

Report on the Audits of the Financial Statements

Our Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Bank of the Philippine Islands and Subsidiaries (the "BPI Group") and the parent financial statements of the Bank of the Philippine Islands (the "Parent Bank") present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the BPI Group and of the Parent Bank as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, and their financial performance and their cash flows for each of the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards ("PFRSs").

What we have audited

The financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated and parent statements of condition as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021;
- the consolidated and parent statements of income for each of the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020;
- the consolidated and parent statements of total comprehensive income for each of the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020;
- the consolidated and parent statements of changes in capital funds for each of the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020;
- the consolidated and parent statements of cash flows for each of the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020; and
- the notes to the consolidated and parent financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing ("PSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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Independence

We are independent of the BPI Group and the Parent Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated and parent financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics.

Our Audit Approach

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated and parent financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated and parent financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the BPI Group and the Parent Bank, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the BPI Group and the Parent Bank operate.

Key audit matters

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

The key audit matter identified in our audit pertains to the impairment losses on loans and advances, which applies to both the BPI Group's and the Parent Bank's financial statements.

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Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
<p>Impairment losses on loans and advances</p> <p>We focused on this account because of the complexity involved in the estimation process, and the significant judgments that management makes in ascertaining the provision for loan impairment. The calculation of impairment losses is inherently judgmental for any bank. As at September 30, 2022, the total allowance for impairment for loans and advances amounted to PHP58,652 million for the BPI Group and PHP57,127 million for the Parent Bank while provision for loan losses recognized in profit or loss for the nine-month period then ended amounted to PHP6,987 million for the BPI Group and PHP6,658 million for the Parent Bank. Refer to Notes 10 and 26 of the financial statements for the details of the impairment losses on loans and advances.</p> <p>Provision for impairment losses on loans that are assessed to be individually credit impaired is determined in reference to the estimated future cash repayments and proceeds from the realization of collateral held by the BPI Group and the Parent Bank.</p> <p>For other loan accounts which are not individually credit impaired, they are included in a group of loans with similar risk characteristics and are collectively assessed on a portfolio basis using internal models developed by the BPI Group and the Parent Bank.</p>	<p>We assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls over loan loss provisioning. These key controls included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • governance over the development, validation and approval of the BPI Group's ECL models to assess compliance with PFRS 9; including continuous re-assessment by the BPI Group that the impairment models are operating in a way which is appropriate for the credit risks in the BPI Group and the Parent Bank's loan portfolios; • review and approval of key judgments, assumptions and forward-looking information used in the ECL models; • review of data from source systems to the detailed ECL model analyses; • assessment of credit quality of loans and advances relative to the established internal credit risk rating system; • the review and approval process for the outputs of the impairment models; and • the review and approval process over the determination of credit risk rating, performance of credit reviews and calculation of required reserves for loans assessed as credit-impaired. <p>Our work over the impairment of loans and advances included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessment of the methodology applied by the BPI Group and the Parent Bank in the development of the ECL models vis-a-vis the requirements of PFRS 9; • testing of key assumptions in the ECL models such as PD, LGD, EAD built from historical data. Our assessment included the involvement of our internal specialist;

Key Audit Matter <i>(cont'd.)</i>	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
<p>Key elements in the impairment of loans and advances include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the identification of credit-impaired loans, and estimation of cash flows (including the expected realizable value of any collateral held) supporting the calculation of individually assessed provisions; and • the application of appropriate impairment models for the collectively assessed accounts. This include the use of key assumptions in the impairment models (i.e., staging of accounts, significant increase in credit risk, forward-looking information), the exposure at default (EAD), the probability of default (PD) and the loss given default (LGD). <p>The impairment losses include both quantitative and qualitative components. In calculating the loan loss provisioning, the BPI Group and the Parent Bank applied the expected credit loss (ECL) calculation and post-model adjustments as allowed by Philippine Financial Reporting Standard (PFRS) 9, <i>Financial instruments</i>, which is a complex process that takes into account forward-looking information reflecting the BPI Group and the Parent Bank's view on potential future economic events.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessment of the appropriateness of the BPI Group's and the Parent Bank's definition of significant increase in credit risk and staging of accounts through analysis of historical trends and past credit behavior of loan portfolios; • independent comparison of economic information used within, and weightings applied to, forward-looking scenarios in the ECL calculation which includes assumptions used in the post-model adjustments, against available macro-economic data; • testing of the accuracy and completeness of data inputs in the ECL models and in the ECL calculation by comparing them with the information obtained from source systems; • testing the accuracy and reasonableness of the outputs of the ECL models through independent recalculation; • for a sample of individually assessed loans identified as credit-impaired, examined relevant supporting documents such as the latest financial information of the borrower or valuation of collateral used as a basis in estimating the recoverable amount and measuring the loan loss allowance; and • recalculation of the loan loss allowance for selected accounts and portfolios at reporting date using the ECL methodology adopted by the BPI Group and the Parent Bank.



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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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



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

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

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

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

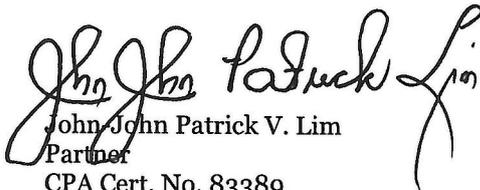


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From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and parent financial statements of the current period and is therefore the key audit matter.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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is
John-John Patrick V. Lim.

Isla Lipana & Co.



John John Patrick V. Lim
Partner

CPA Cert. No. 83389

P.T.R. No. 0007706; issued on January 9, 2023 at Makati City

SEC A.N. (individual) as general auditors 83389-SEC, Category A; valid to audit 2022 to 2026 financial statements

SEC A.N. (firm) as general auditors 0142-SEC, Category A; valid to audit 2020 to 2024 financial statements

T.I.N. 112-071-386

BIR A.N. 08-000745-017-2021, issued on November 23, 2021; effective until November 22, 2024

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0142, effective until January 21, 2023

Makati City
January 18, 2023

BANK OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

STATEMENTS OF CONDITION
September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(In Millions of Pesos)

	Notes	Consolidated		Parent	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
ASSETS					
CASH AND OTHER CASH ITEMS	4	29,399	35,143	29,175	33,868
DUE FROM BANGKO SENTRAL NG PILIPINAS (BSP)	4	187,115	268,827	185,338	197,435
DUE FROM OTHER BANKS	4	50,541	34,572	47,238	27,734
INTERBANK LOANS RECEIVABLE AND SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER AGREEMENTS TO RESELL, net	4,5	3,347	30,852	2,263	30,023
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	6,7	50,457	21,334	44,315	15,575
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	8	81,715	134,741	78,575	115,541
INVESTMENT SECURITIES AT AMORTIZED COST, net	9	446,750	338,672	440,974	333,193
LOANS AND ADVANCES, net	10	1,600,386	1,476,527	1,580,178	1,233,052
ASSETS HELD FOR SALE, net		3,807	3,282	3,701	505
BANK PREMISES, FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT, net	11	15,790	17,525	15,164	15,243
INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES, net	12	6,618	7,165	15,406	15,556
ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO INSURANCE OPERATIONS	2	17,194	17,563	-	-
DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS, net	13	16,209	15,819	15,850	11,953
OTHER ASSETS, net	14	18,895	19,893	18,238	21,648
Total assets		2,528,223	2,421,915	2,476,415	2,051,326

(forward)

BANK OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

STATEMENTS OF CONDITION
September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(In Millions of Pesos)

	Notes	Consolidated		Parent	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL FUNDS					
DEPOSIT LIABILITIES	15	2,033,934	1,955,147	2,024,346	1,675,785
DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	7	9,649	3,632	9,201	3,545
BILLS PAYABLE AND OTHER BORROWED FUNDS	16	84,155	95,039	79,503	82,550
DUE TO BSP AND OTHER BANKS		4,375	953	4,375	814
MANAGER'S CHECKS AND DEMAND DRAFTS OUTSTANDING		7,517	6,931	7,514	5,243
ACCRUED TAXES, INTEREST AND OTHER EXPENSES		9,174	8,413	8,470	6,127
LIABILITIES ATTRIBUTABLE TO INSURANCE OPERATIONS	2	13,225	13,242	-	-
DEFERRED CREDITS AND OTHER LIABILITIES	17	50,805	43,402	48,161	33,762
Total liabilities		2,212,834	2,126,759	2,181,570	1,807,826
CAPITAL FUNDS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE EQUITY HOLDERS OF BPI	18				
Share capital		49,193	45,131	49,193	45,131
Share premium		104,074	74,934	104,074	74,934
Treasury shares		(33,043)	-	(33,043)	-
Reserves		663	564	33,073	160
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(14,303)	(8,670)	(11,526)	(6,825)
Surplus		206,789	181,101	153,074	130,100
		313,373	293,060	294,845	243,500
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS		2,016	2,096	-	-
Total capital funds		315,389	295,156	294,845	243,500
Total liabilities and capital funds		2,528,223	2,421,915	2,476,415	2,051,326

(The notes on pages 1 to 98 are an integral part of these financial statements.)

BANK OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

STATEMENTS OF INCOME
For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020
(In Millions of Pesos)

	Notes	Consolidated			Parent		
		2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
INTEREST INCOME							
On loans and advances		60,069	53,836	63,271	57,131	39,813	49,328
On investment securities		12,203	7,505	9,021	12,079	7,115	8,099
On deposits with BSP and other banks		932	1,262	1,456	871	864	985
		73,204	62,603	73,748	70,081	47,792	58,412
INTEREST EXPENSE							
On deposits	15	8,980	7,494	15,833	8,930	4,125	10,950
On bills payable and other borrowed funds	16	2,578	3,941	3,699	2,521	3,591	3,353
		11,558	11,435	19,532	11,451	7,716	14,303
NET INTEREST INCOME		61,646	51,168	54,216	58,630	40,076	44,109
PROVISION FOR CREDIT AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES	26	7,500	10,251	20,472	7,149	8,439	16,349
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR CREDIT AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES		54,146	40,917	33,744	51,481	31,637	27,760
OTHER INCOME							
Fees and commissions		8,477	8,448	6,151	6,911	6,800	5,589
Income from foreign exchange trading		1,967	1,565	1,659	1,834	1,412	1,621
Securities trading gain		633	257	2,594	618	120	2,032
Income attributable to insurance operations	2	878	1,299	1,199	-	-	-
Net gains on disposals of investment securities at amortized cost	9	213	1,499	4,209	213	1,203	4,103
Other operating income	10,19	13,644	7,386	6,179	11,236	7,481	11,392
		25,812	20,454	21,991	20,812	17,016	24,737
OTHER EXPENSES							
Compensation and fringe benefits	21	14,354	13,785	13,572	12,798	10,490	10,481
Occupancy and equipment-related expenses	11,20	12,609	11,522	10,463	11,572	9,642	9,110
Other operating expenses	21	13,128	11,183	11,211	12,052	8,414	8,596
		40,091	36,490	35,246	36,422	28,546	28,187
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		39,867	24,881	20,489	35,871	20,107	24,310
INCOME TAX EXPENSE							
Current	22	9,562	5,881	8,502	8,579	4,630	7,273
Deferred	13	(397)	1,357	(5,393)	(452)	723	(4,284)
		9,165	7,238	3,109	8,127	5,353	2,989
NET INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		30,702	17,643	17,380	27,744	14,754	21,321
NET LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	12	-	-	(79)	-	-	-
NET INCOME AFTER TAX		30,702	17,643	17,301	27,744	14,754	21,321

(forward)

BANK OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

STATEMENTS OF INCOME
For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020
(In Millions of Pesos, Except Per Share Amounts)

	Note	Consolidated			Parent		
		2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
<i>(forwarded)</i>							
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of BPI during the period from:							
Continuing operations	18	6.77	3.87	3.81	6.15	3.27	4.72
Discontinued operations		-	-	(0.01)	-	-	-
Income (loss) attributable to equity holders of BPI arising from:	18						
Continuing operations		30,547	17,475	17,212	27,744	14,754	21,321
Discontinued operations		-	-	(40)	-	-	-
		30,547	17,475	17,172	27,744	14,754	21,321
Income (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interests arising from:							
Continuing operations		155	168	168	-	-	-
Discontinued operations		-	-	(39)	-	-	-
		155	168	129	-	-	-
Income attributable to							
Equity holders of BPI		30,547	17,475	17,172	27,744	14,754	21,321
Non-controlling interests		155	168	129	-	-	-
		30,702	17,643	17,301	27,744	14,754	21,321

(The notes on pages 1 to 98 are an integral part of these financial statements.)

BANK OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

STATEMENTS OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020
(In Millions of Pesos)

	Note	Consolidated			Parent		
		2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
NET INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		30,702	17,643	17,380	27,744	14,754	21,321
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME	18						
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss							
Net change in fair value reserve on investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, net of tax effect		(4,723)	(1,388)	1,237	(4,870)	(1,188)	1,622
Share in other comprehensive (loss) income of associates		(1,094)	(650)	196	-	-	-
Fair value reserve on investments of insurance subsidiaries, net of tax effect		(206)	(122)	417	-	-	-
Currency translation differences and others		(170)	593	(330)	-	291	(158)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss							
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligation		47	(423)	-	169	(323)	-
Share in other comprehensive income (loss) of associates		455	285	(1,035)	-	-	-
Net change in fair value reserve on investments in equity instruments measured at FVOCI, net of tax effect		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax effect from continuing operations		(5,691)	(1,705)	485	(4,701)	(1,220)	1,464
Total comprehensive income for the period from continuing operations		25,011	15,938	17,865	23,043	13,534	22,785
NET LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		-	-	(79)	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive loss, net of tax effect from discontinued operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss, for the period from discontinued operations		-	-	(79)	-	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		25,011	15,938	17,786	23,043	13,534	22,785
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to equity holders of BPI arising from:							
Continuing operations		24,914	15,808	17,630	23,043	13,534	22,785
Discontinued operations		-	-	(40)	-	-	-
		24,914	15,808	17,590	23,043	13,534	22,785
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interest arising from:							
Continuing operations		97	130	235	23,043	13,534	22,785
Discontinued operations		-	-	(39)	-	-	-
		97	130	196	23,043	13,534	22,785
Total comprehensive income attributable to:							
Equity holders of BPI		24,914	15,808	17,590	23,043	13,534	22,785
Non-controlling interests		97	130	196	-	-	-
		25,011	15,938	17,786	23,043	13,534	22,785

(The notes on pages 1 to 98 are an integral part of these financial statements.)

BANK OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL FUNDS For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020 (In Millions of Pesos)

Consolidated	Attributable to equity holders of BPI (Note 18)						Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury Shares	Reserves	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Surplus			
Balance, January 1, 2020	44,999	74,449	-	5,108	(2,439)	147,460	269,577	3,457	273,034
Comprehensive income									
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	17,172	17,172	129	17,301
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	418	-	418	67	485
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	418	17,172	17,590	196	17,786
Transactions with owners									
Exercise of stock option plans	34	230	-	36	-	-	300	-	300
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(4,062)	(4,062)	-	(4,062)
Total transactions with owners	34	230	-	36	-	(4,062)	(3,762)	-	(3,762)
Other movements	-	-	-	-	9	25	34	-	34
Balance, September 30, 2020	45,033	74,679	-	5,144	(2,012)	160,595	283,439	3,653	287,092
Balance, December 31, 2020	45,045	74,764	-	416	(5,899)	165,509	279,835	2,122	281,957
Comprehensive income									
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	17,475	17,475	168	17,643
Other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(1,667)	-	(1,667)	(38)	(1,705)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	(1,667)	17,475	15,808	130	15,938
Transaction with owners									
Executive stock plan amortization	86	106	-	34	-	-	226	-	226
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(4,062)	(4,062)	(184)	(4,246)
Total transactions with owners	86	106	-	34	-	(4,062)	(3,836)	(184)	(4,020)
Other movements	-	-	-	84	-	(84)	-	-	-
Balance, September 30, 2021	45,131	74,870	-	534	(7,566)	178,838	291,807	2,068	293,875
Balance, December 31, 2021	45,131	74,934	-	564	(8,670)	181,101	293,060	2,096	295,156
Comprehensive income									
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	30,547	30,547	155	30,702
Other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(5,633)	-	(5,633)	(58)	(5,691)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	(5,633)	30,547	24,914	97	25,011
Transactions with owners									
Issuance of shares as a consideration of the merger	4,062	28,981	(33,043)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive stock plan amortization	-	159	-	10	-	-	169	-	169
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(4,784)	(4,784)	(177)	(4,961)
Total transactions with owners	4,062	29,140	(33,043)	10	-	(4,784)	(4,615)	(177)	(4,792)
Other movements									
Transfer from surplus to reserves	-	-	-	91	-	(91)	-	-	-
Transfer from reserve to surplus	-	-	-	(2)	-	2	-	-	-
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	14
Total other movements	-	-	-	89	-	(75)	14	-	14
Balance, September 30, 2022	49,193	104,074	(33,043)	663	(14,303)	206,789	313,373	2,016	315,389

(The notes on pages 1 to 98 are an integral part of these financial statements)

BANK OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL FUNDS
For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020
(In Millions of Pesos)

	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury Shares	Reserves	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Surplus	Total
Parent (Note 18)							
Balance, January 1, 2020	44,999	74,449	-	4,892	(2,316)	94,226	216,250
Comprehensive income							
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	21,321	21,321
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	1,464	-	1,464
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	1,464	21,321	22,785
Transactions with owners							
Exercise of stock option plans	34	230	-	33	-	-	297
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(4,062)	(4,062)
Total transactions with owners	34	230	-	33	-	(4,062)	(3,765)
Transfer from surplus to reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from reserves to surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Balance, September 30, 2020	45,033	74,679	-	4,925	(852)	111,487	235,272
Balance, December 31, 2020	45,045	74,764	-	196	(4,288)	115,453	231,170
Comprehensive income							
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	14,754	14,754
Other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(1,220)	-	(1,220)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	(1,220)	14,754	13,534
Transactions with owners							
Issuance of shares	86	-	-	-	-	-	86
Exercise of stock option plans	-	106	-	31	-	-	137
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(4,062)	(4,062)
Total transactions with owners	86	106	-	31	-	(4,062)	(3,839)
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	(14)	(14)
	86	106	-	31	-	(4,076)	(3,853)
Balance, September 30, 2021	45,131	74,870	-	227	(5,508)	126,131	240,851
Balance, December 31, 2021	45,131	74,934	-	160	(6,825)	130,100	243,500
Comprehensive income							
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	27,744	27,744
Other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(4,701)	-	(4,701)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	(4,701)	27,744	23,043
Transactions with owners							
Issuance of shares	4,062	28,981	(33,043)	-	-	-	-
Exercise of stock option plans	-	159	-	8	-	-	167
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(4,784)	(4,784)
Total transactions with owners	4,062	29,140	(33,043)	8	-	(4,784)	(4,617)
Other movements	-	-	-	32,905	-	14	32,919
	4,062	29,140	(33,043)	32,913	-	(4,770)	28,302
Balance, September 30, 2022	49,193	104,074	(33,043)	33,073	(11,526)	153,074	294,845

(The notes on pages 1 to 98 are an integral part of these financial statements)

BANK OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020
(In Millions of Pesos)

	Notes	Consolidated			Parent		
		2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
Profit before income tax from:							
Continuing operations		39,867	24,881	20,489	35,871	20,107	24,310
Discontinued operations	12	-	-	(157)	-	-	-
		39,867	24,881	20,332	35,871	20,107	24,310
Adjustments for:							
Impairment losses	26	7,500	10,251	21,062	7,149	8,439	16,349
Depreciation and amortization	11,14	3,634	4,522	5,453	3,272	3,743	3,569
Share in net income of associates	12	(760)	(745)	(560)	-	-	-
Dividend and other income	19	(36)	(4)	(37)	(865)	(3,385)	(7,775)
Share-based compensation	18	10	34	36	8	31	33
Profit from assets sold		(5,390)	-	-	(5,382)	-	-
Realized gain – investment securities		(263)	-	-	(263)	-	-
Interest income		(73,204)	(62,603)	(74,363)	(70,081)	(47,792)	(58,412)
Interest received		71,050	64,752	78,157	65,928	49,224	62,027
Interest expense		11,750	11,666	20,266	11,630	7,901	14,529
Interest paid		(11,695)	(12,212)	(21,537)	(11,590)	(8,555)	(15,958)
(Increase) decrease in:							
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under agreements to resell		1,982	1,396	1,078	1,904	1,466	1,322
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(29,105)	(13,799)	(6,705)	(28,622)	(12,496)	(12,472)
Loans and advances, net		(129,692)	9,053	70,353	(122,085)	18,114	69,617
Assets held for sale		(547)	(280)	207	(566)	(161)	117
Assets attributable to insurance operations		(107)	1,130	523	-	-	-
Other assets		(703)	(6,897)	(8,567)	2,641	(7,139)	(6,931)
Increase (decrease) in:							
Deposit liabilities		78,787	80,789	(10,607)	73,795	52,414	(39,543)
Due to BSP and other banks		3,301	(186)	(1,128)	3,440	(224)	(251)
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding		586	(31)	(2,353)	594	(776)	(1,613)
Accrued taxes, interest and other expenses		488	2,192	148	339	1,986	150
Liabilities attributable to insurance operations		(178)	(1,420)	(783)	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments		6,017	(1,273)	199	5,656	(1,393)	2,751
Deferred credits and other liabilities		8,210	(3,038)	(5,907)	4,522	(4,437)	(10,459)
Net cash (absorbed by) generated from operations		(18,498)	108,178	85,267	(22,705)	77,067	41,360
Income taxes paid		(9,338)	(8,423)	(8,411)	(8,311)	(6,933)	(7,180)
Net cash (used in) from operating activities		(27,836)	99,755	76,856	(31,016)	70,134	34,180

(forward)

BANK OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020
(In Millions of Pesos)

	Notes	Consolidated			Parent		
		2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
<i>(forwarded)</i>							
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES							
Acquisition of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment		(1,092)	(3,316)	(3,877)	(1,047)	(1,480)	(1,483)
Disposal of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment		1,095	752	428	1,080	686	164
Placements in investment securities		(104,179)	(126,993)	(256,241)	(103,476)	(139,623)	(242,862)
Proceeds from:							
Maturities/sales of investment securities		45,525	142,494	205,594	45,525	143,890	210,028
Net gains on sale of investment properties		4,729	3	(2)	4,729	3	7
Decrease (increase) in:							
Investment in subsidiaries and associates, net		694	1,522	878	-	(4,577)	(1,274)
Assets attributable to insurance operations		213	(257)	(174)	-	-	-
Impact of merger	30.1	-	-	-	78,200	-	-
Dividends received		36	4	37	716	2,229	7,775
Net cash (used in) from investing activities		(52,979)	14,209	(53,357)	25,727	1,128	(27,645)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES							
Cash dividends paid	17,18	(4,784)	(4,062)	(4,062)	(4,784)	(4,062)	(4,062)
Proceeds from share issuance	18	159	192	263	159	192	264
(Decrease) increase in bills payable and other borrowed funds	16	(10,884)	(58,207)	3,670	(12,630)	(57,860)	6,936
Payments for principal portion of lease liabilities		(1,184)	(1,228)	(938)	(1,024)	(942)	(709)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities		(16,693)	(63,305)	(1,067)	(18,279)	(62,672)	2,429
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(97,508)	50,659	22,432	(23,568)	8,590	8,964
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS							
January 1	4,5	365,953	330,586	299,068	285,329	295,805	263,344
September 30		268,445	381,245	321,500	261,761	304,395	272,308
Non-cash financing and investing activities	11,16,18						
Cash flows from discontinued operations	12						

(The notes on pages 1 to 98 are an integral part of these financial statements.)

BANK OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2022 and DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND FOR EACH OF THE NINE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020

Note 1 - General Information

Bank of the Philippine Islands (“BPI” or the “Parent Bank”) is a domestic commercial bank with an expanded banking license and was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on January 4, 1943. The Parent Bank’s license was extended for another 50 years on January 4, 1993.

The Parent Bank’s office address, which also serves as its principal place of business, is located at Ayala North Exchange, Ayala Avenue corner Salcedo Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City.

BPI and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “BPI Group”) offer a whole breadth of financial services that include corporate banking, consumer banking, investment banking, asset management, corporate finance, securities distribution, and insurance services. At September 30, 2022, the BPI Group has 18,240 employees (September 30, 2021 - 19,376 employees) and operates 1,122 branches (September 30, 2021 - 1,176 branches) and 2,077 automated teller machines (ATMs) and cash accept machines (CAMs) (September 30, 2021 - 2,503 ATMs and CAMs) to support its delivery of services. The BPI Group also serves its customers through alternative electronic banking channels such as telephone, mobile phone and the internet.

The Parent Bank is considered a public company under Rule 3.1 of Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Securities Regulation Code, which, among others, defines a public company as any corporation with a class of equity securities listed on an exchange, or with assets of at least P50 million and having 200 or more shareholders, each of which holds at least 100 shares of its equity securities.

The merger between BPI and BPI Family Savings Bank, Inc. (“BFB”), a wholly-owned subsidiary, became effective on January 1, 2022 with the Parent Bank as the surviving entity (Note 30.1).

On September 30, 2022, the Board of Directors (BOD) of BPI approved the execution of an agreement between the Parent Bank and Robinsons Bank Corporation (RBC) and Robinsons Retail Holdings, Inc. and JG Summit Capital Services Corporation, as RBC Shareholders, for the merger of BPI and RBC, with BPI as the surviving entity, subject to shareholders and regulatory approvals (Note 30).

On January 4, 2023, it had been reported that some CAM deposits and ATM, point-of-sale (POS) and e-commerce debit transactions concerning the Parent Bank, performed from December 30 to 31, 2022, were erroneously posted twice. The Parent Bank has taken measures to resolve the issue and assure its clients that their accounts are safe and secure. Within the day of such reports, the Parent Bank’s systems had corrected the duplicate transactions. The Parent Bank’s web and mobile app platforms have since been fully operational and accessible. These developments have caused no material impact on the Parent Bank’s business, financial condition, and operations. The Parent Bank has advised the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) of the successful resolution of the issue. As of the date of approval of these financial statements, the Parent Bank has received no further instruction regarding the issue from the BSP.

Coronavirus pandemic

As the Philippine economy fully reopens and society shifts into its new normal, the BPI Group’s business model and operating environment has now fully integrated various business continuity plans enacted during the pandemic. These include, but are not limited to, changes in the workforce arrangements and set-up of corporate offices, allowing for hybrid schedules, split operations, and alternative work sites, all duly supported by the use of mobility tools and virtual communications. The BPI Group’s accelerated digital transformation has also ensured continuous client service through its various distribution platforms while maintaining back-office efficiency. The BPI Group’s robust risk management continues to guard against increasing cybersecurity risks heightened by remote and virtual work arrangements.

The Parent Bank upholds a stringent credit process while also enhancing aspects of its underwriting, monitoring, and collections, in consideration of the changes in regulatory, economic, and competitive environments, and customer behaviors post-crisis. Monitoring vulnerable industries and sectors that have been affected by COVID-19 and having regular conversations with clients also continues.

Thus, the BPI Group’s asset quality has remained resilient and more favorable than industry averages, displaying an improving trend across key metrics. The Parent Bank’s robust capital and liquidity levels also serve as sufficient buffers for any adverse scenario post-pandemic.

Approval and authorization for issuance of financial statements

These financial statements have been approved and authorized for issuance by the BOD on January 18, 2023.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Bank and the following subsidiaries at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

Subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	% of ownership	
			2022	2021
BPI Family Savings Bank, Inc.*	Philippines	Banking	-	100
BPI Capital Corporation	Philippines	Investment house	100	100
BPI Direct BanKo, Inc., A Savings Bank	Philippines	Banking	100	100
BPI Asset Management and Trust Corporation	Philippines	Asset management	100	100
BPI International Finance Limited	Hong Kong	Financing	100	100
BPI Europe Plc.	England and Wales	Banking (deposit)	100	100
BPI Securities Corp.	Philippines	Securities dealer	100	100
BPI Payments Holdings Inc.	Philippines	Financing	100	100
Filinvest Algo Financial Corp.	Philippines	Financing	100	100
BPI Investment Management, Inc.	Philippines	Investment management	100	100
Santiago Land Development Corporation	Philippines	Land holding	100	100
BPI Computer Systems Corp.	Philippines	Business systems service	100	100
BPI Forex Corp.	Philippines	Foreign exchange	100	100
BPI Remittance Centre (HK) Ltd.	Hong Kong	Remittance	100	100
First Far - East Development Corporation	Philippines	Real estate	100	100
FEB Stock Brokers, Inc.	Philippines	Securities dealer	100	100
FEB Speed International	Philippines	Remittance	100	100
Ayala Plans, Inc.	Philippines	Pre-need	98.93	98.93
FGU Insurance Corporation	Philippines	Non-life insurance	94.62	94.62
BPI/MS Insurance Corporation	Philippines	Non-life insurance	50.85	50.85

*The merger between the Parent Bank and BPI Family Savings Bank, Inc. became effective on January 1, 2022 (Note 30.1)

Note 2 - Assets and Liabilities Attributable to Insurance Operations

Details of assets and liabilities attributable to insurance operations at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Note	2022	2021
(In Millions of Pesos)			
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	354	412
Insurance balances receivable, net		5,215	4,797
Investment securities			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		1,995	2,306
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		6,877	6,982
Financial assets at amortized cost		267	269
Investment in associates		167	167
Accounts receivable and other assets, net		2,092	2,423
Land, building and equipment		227	207
		17,194	17,563
(In Millions of Pesos)			
Liabilities			
Reserves and other balances		11,246	11,307
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other payables		1,979	1,935
		13,225	13,242

Details of income attributable to insurance operations before income tax and minority interest for the nine-months periods ended September 30 are as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
	(In Millions of Pesos)		
Premiums earned and related income	2,281	2,348	2,727
Investment and other income	571	989	525
	2,852	3,337	3,252
Benefits, claims and maturities	933	1,162	1,142
(Increase) decrease in actuarial reserve liabilities	(248)	(381)	(302)
Commissions	685	631	635
Management and general expenses	586	604	565
Other expenses	18	22	13
	1,974	2,038	2,053
Income before income tax and minority interest	878	1,299	1,199

Note 3 - Business Segments

Operating segments are reported in accordance with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who is responsible for allocating resources to the reportable segments and assessing their performance. All operating segments used by the BPI Group individually meet the definition of a reportable segment under Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) 8, *Operating Segments*.

The BPI Group has determined the operating segments based on the nature of the services provided and the different clients/markets served representing a strategic business unit.

The BPI Group's main operating business segments follow:

- Consumer banking - this segment serves the individual and retail markets. Services cover deposit taking and servicing, consumer lending such as home mortgages, auto loans and credit card finance as well as the remittance business. The segment also includes the entire transaction processing and service delivery infrastructure consisting of network of branches and ATMs as well as phone and internet-based banking platforms for individual customers.
- Corporate banking - this segment caters both high-end corporations and middle market clients. Services offered include deposit taking and servicing, loan facilities, trade, cash management and internet-based banking platforms for corporate and institutional customers.
- Investment banking - this segment includes the various business groups operating in the investment markets and dealing in activities other than lending and deposit taking. These services cover corporate finance, securities distribution, asset management, trust and fiduciary services as well as proprietary trading and investment activities.

The performance of the Parent Bank is assessed as a single unit using financial information presented in the separate or Parent only financial statements. Likewise, the CEO assesses the performance of the insurance business as a standalone business segment separate from the banking and allied financial undertakings. Information on the assets, liabilities and results of operations of the insurance business is fully disclosed in Note 2.

The BPI Group and the Parent Bank mainly derive revenue within the Philippines; accordingly, no geographical segment is presented.

The segment report forms part of management's assessment of the performance of the segment, among other performance indicators.

There were no changes in the reportable segments during the period. Transactions between the business segments are carried out at arm's length. Funds are ordinarily allocated between segments, resulting in funding cost transfers disclosed in inter-segment net interest income.

Internal charges and transfer pricing adjustments have been reflected in the performance of each business. Revenue-sharing agreements are used to allocate external customer revenues to a business segment on a reasonable basis. Inter-segment revenues, however, are deemed insignificant for financial reporting purposes, thus, not reported in segment analysis below.

The BPI Group's management reporting is based on a measure of operating profit comprising net interest income, impairment charge, fees and commission income, other income and operating expenses.

Segment assets and liabilities comprise majority of operating assets and liabilities, measured in a manner consistent with that shown in the statement of condition, but exclude items such as taxation.

	2020 (as restated)			Total per management reporting
	Consumer banking	Corporate banking	Investment banking	
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Net interest income	32,917	18,401	5,467	56,785
Provision for credit and impairment losses	6,721	13,547	189	20,457
Net interest income after provision for credit and impairment losses	26,196	4,854	5,278	36,328
Fees, commissions and other income, net	8,777	1,530	10,566	20,873
Total income	34,973	6,384	15,844	57,201
Compensation and fringe benefits	11,300	1,997	780	14,077
Occupancy and equipment-related expenses	6,910	446	238	7,594
Other operating expenses	11,751	2,461	1,197	15,409
Total other expenses	29,961	4,904	2,215	37,080
Operating profit	5,012	1,480	13,629	20,121
Income tax expense				3,109
Net income from				
Continuing operations				17,380
Discontinued operations				(79)
Share in net income of associates				478
Total assets				
December 31, 2020	478,439	1,129,281	578,047	2,185,767
Total liabilities				
December 31, 2020	1,251,744	511,995	162,255	1,925,994

Reconciliation of segment results to consolidated results of operations:

	2022		Total per consolidated financial statements
	Total per management reporting	Consolidation adjustments/ Others	
	(In Millions of Pesos)		
Net interest income	64,084	(2,438)	61,646
Provision for credit and impairment losses	7,503	(3)	7,500
Net interest income after provision for credit and impairment losses	56,581	(2,435)	54,146
Fees, commissions and other income, net	19,849	5,963	25,812
Total income	76,430	3,528	79,958
Compensation and fringe benefits	13,519	835	14,354
Occupancy and equipment-related expenses	4,428	8,181	12,609
Other operating expenses	20,036	(6,908)	13,128
Total other expenses	37,983	2,108	40,091
Operating profit	38,447	1,420	39,867
Income tax expense	9,165		9,165
Net income	30,702		30,702
Share in net income of associates	760		760
Total assets			
September 30, 2022	2,546,833	(18,610)	2,528,223
Total liabilities			
September 30, 2022	2,216,033	(3,199)	2,212,834

	2021		
	Total per management reporting	Consolidation adjustments/ Others	Total per consolidated financial statements
	(In Millions of Pesos)		
Net interest income	53,904	(2,736)	51,168
Provision for credit and impairment losses	10,252	(1)	10,251
Net interest income after provision for credit and impairment losses	43,652	(2,735)	40,917
Fees, commissions and other income, net	19,337	1,117	20,454
Total income	62,989	(1,618)	61,371
Compensation and fringe benefits	12,912	873	13,785
Occupancy and equipment-related expenses	4,907	6,615	11,522
Other operating expenses	17,365	(6,182)	11,183
Total other expenses	35,184	1,306	36,490
Operating profit	27,805	(2,924)	24,881
Income tax expense	7,238		7,238
Net income	17,643		17,643
Share in net income of associates	763		763
Total assets			
December 31, 2021	2,381,255	40,660	2,421,915
Total liabilities			
December 31, 2021	2,103,584	23,175	2,126,759
	2020 (as restated)		
	Total per management reporting	Consolidation adjustments/ Others	Total per consolidated financial statements
	(In Millions of Pesos)		
Net interest income	56,785	(2,569)	54,216
Provision for credit and impairment losses	20,457	15	20,472
Net interest income after provision for credit and impairment losses	36,328	(2,584)	33,744
Fees, commissions and other income, net	20,873	1,118	21,991
Total income	57,201	(1,466)	55,735
Compensation and fringe benefits	14,077	(505)	13,572
Occupancy and equipment-related expenses	7,594	2,869	10,463
Other operating expenses	15,409	(4,198)	11,211
Total other expenses	37,080	(1,834)	35,246
Operating profit	20,121	368	20,489
Income tax expense	3,109		3,109
Net income from			
Continuing operations	17,380		17,380
Discontinued operations	(79)		(79)
Share in net income of associates	478		478
Total assets			
December 31, 2020	2,185,767	47,676	2,233,443
Total liabilities			
December 31, 2020	1,925,994	25,492	1,951,486

“Consolidation adjustments/Others” pertain to amounts of insurance operations and support units and inter-segment elimination in accordance with the BPI Group’s internal reporting.

Note 4 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

The account at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 consists of:

	Notes	Consolidated		Parent	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
(In Millions of Pesos)					
Cash and other cash items		29,399	35,143	29,175	33,868
Due from BSP		187,115	268,827	185,338	197,435
Due from other banks		50,541	34,572	47,238	27,734
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under agreements to resell (SPAR)	5	1,036	26,999	10	26,292
Cash and cash equivalents attributable to insurance operations	2	354	412	-	-
		268,445	365,953	261,761	285,329

Note 5 - Interbank Loans Receivable and SPAR

The account at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 consists of transactions with:

	Consolidated		Parent		
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
(In Millions of Pesos)					
BSP	636	16,163	-	15,800	
Other banks	2,746	14,733	2,299	14,267	
	3,382	30,896	2,299	30,067	
Accrued interest receivable	5	2	4	2	
	3,387	30,898	2,303	30,069	
Allowance for impairment	(40)	(46)	(40)	(46)	
	3,347	30,852	2,263	30,023	

As at September 30, 2022, interbank loans receivable and SPAR maturing within 90 days from the date of acquisition amounting to P1,036 million (December 31, 2021 - P26,999 million) for the BPI Group and P10 million (2021 - P26,292 million) for the Parent Bank are classified as cash equivalents in the statements of cash flows (Note 4).

Government bonds are pledged by the BSP as collateral under reverse repurchase agreements. The aggregate face value of securities pledged approximates the total balance of outstanding placements as at reporting date.

The range of average interest rates (%) of interbank loans receivable and SPAR for the nine-month periods ended September 30 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Peso-denominated	4.25 - 8.28	2.00 - 8.28	4.25 - 8.28	2.00 - 8.28
US dollar-denominated	2.10 - 3.13	0.02 - 0.47	3.03 - 3.03	0.02 - 0.47

Note 6 - Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

The account at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 consists of:

	Note	Consolidated		Parent	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
(In Millions of Pesos)					
Debt securities					
Government securities		35,817	14,343	33,605	11,872
Commercial papers of private companies		3,896	3,250	115	183
Listed equity securities		133	188	-	-
Derivative financial assets	7	10,611	3,553	10,595	3,520
		50,457	21,334	44,315	15,575

All financial assets at FVTPL held by the BPI Group and the Parent Bank are classified as current.

Note 7 - Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives held by the BPI Group consist mainly of the following:

- Foreign exchange forwards represent commitments to purchase or sell one currency against another at an agreed forward rate on a specified date in the future. Settlement can be made via full delivery of forward proceeds or via payment of the difference (non-deliverable forward) between the contracted forward rate and the prevailing market rate at maturity.
- Foreign exchange swaps refer to spot purchase or sale of one currency against another with an offsetting agreement to sell or purchase the same currency at an agreed forward rate in the future.
- Interest rate swaps refer to agreement to exchange fixed rate versus floating interest payments (or vice versa) on a reference notional amount over an agreed period.
- Cross currency swaps refer to an exchange of notional amounts on two currencies at a given exchange rate where the parties on the transaction agree to pay a stated interest rate on the received notional amount and accept a stated interest rate on the delivered notional amount, payable and receivable or net settled (non-deliverable swaps) periodically over the term of the transaction.

The BPI Group's credit risk represents the potential cost to replace the swap contracts if counterparties fail to fulfill their obligation. This risk is monitored on an ongoing basis with reference to the current fair value, a proportion of the notional amount of the contracts and the liquidity of the market. To control the level of credit risk taken, the BPI Group assesses counterparties using the same techniques as for its lending activities.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are set out below:

Consolidated

	Assets		Liabilities	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
<i>Held for trading</i>				
Foreign exchange derivatives				
Currency swaps	590	232	323	310
Currency forwards	6,544	1,488	6,950	1,584
Options	3	-	-	-
Interest rate swaps	3,462	1,821	2,376	1,738
Warrants	2	2	-	-
Equity options	10	10	-	-
	10,611	3,553	9,649	3,632

Parent

	Assets		Liabilities	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
<i>Held for trading</i>				
Foreign exchange derivatives				
Currency swaps	590	232	323	310
Currency forwards	6,538	1,465	6,502	1,497
Options	3	-	-	-
Interest rate swaps	3,462	1,821	2,376	1,738
Warrants	2	2	-	-
	10,595	3,520	9,201	3,545

In 2022, the Parent Bank began trading foreign exchange options as part of the BPI Group's strategy subsequent to the granting of Type 1 Derivative License by the BSP in 2021.

Cash flow hedge of foreign currency-denominated bond

Consistent with its established risk management framework and asset liability management strategies, the Parent Bank decided to hedge the foreign currency exposure arising from the CHF-denominated debt (hedged item) issued in 2019.

The Parent Bank aims to minimize or reduce the volatility in the overall portfolio brought about by the movement of CHF against the US Dollar through a hedging instrument - cross currency interest rate swap (CCIRS). Under the terms of the CCIRS, the Parent Bank agrees to receive CHF in exchange for US Dollar at settlement date which coincides with the maturity date of the hedged item. The volatility arising from movement of US Dollar against the functional currency (Philippine Peso), however, is managed in conjunction with the Parent Bank's overall foreign currency risk management. The hedge ratio of 1:1 is observed so as not to create an imbalance that would create hedge ineffectiveness.

On September 24, 2021, the Parent Bank's CCIRS hedging instrument matured resulting in a net gain of P290 million attributable to the net cash inflow from receive leg of CHF100 million or P5,493 million and pay leg of USD 102 million or P5,203 million. The hedged item matured on the same date resulting in a cash settlement of CHF100 million or P5,493 million.

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022, the BPI Group did not enter into any hedge transaction.

Critical accounting estimate - Determination of fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments

The fair values of financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets are determined by using generally accepted valuation techniques. Where valuation techniques (for example, discounted cash flow models) are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them. Inputs used in these models are from observable data and quoted market prices in respect of similar financial instruments.

All models are approved by the BOD before they are used, and models are calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect reported fair value of financial instruments. The BPI Group considers that it is impracticable, however, to disclose with sufficient reliability the possible effects of sensitivities surrounding the fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets.

Note 8 - Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Details of the account at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Debt securities				
Government securities	73,027	122,966	71,569	105,369
Commercial papers of private companies	5,286	7,869	4,998	7,869
	78,313	130,835	76,567	113,238
Accrued interest receivable	457	555	453	475
	78,770	131,390	77,020	113,713
Equity securities				
Listed	1,612	1,982	1,229	1,517
Unlisted	1,333	1,369	326	311
	2,945	3,351	1,555	1,828
	81,715	134,741	78,575	115,541

The BPI Group has designated a small portfolio of equity securities from listed and unlisted private corporations as financial assets at FVOCI. The BPI Group adopted this presentation as the investments were made for strategic purposes rather than with a view to profit on a subsequent sale, and there are no plans to dispose of these investments in the short or medium term.

Debt securities classified as financial assets at FVOCI are classified as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Current (within 12 months)	8,464	34,060	7,524	26,921
Non-current (over 12 months)	70,306	97,330	69,496	86,792
	78,770	131,390	77,020	113,713

Critical accounting judgment - Classification of investment securities at amortized cost

The BPI Group classifies its financial assets at initial recognition as to whether it will be subsequently measured at FVOCI, at amortized cost, or at FVTPL. The BPI Group determines the classification based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets and on the business model it uses to manage these financial assets. The BPI Group determines whether the contractual cash flows associated with the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest (the "SPPI"). If the instrument fails the SPPI test, it will be measured at FVTPL.

Note 10 - Loans and Advances, net

Details of this account at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Corporate loans				
Large corporate customers	1,275,813	1,169,551	1,270,357	1,151,417
Small and medium enterprise	62,167	66,594	62,159	48,678
Retail loans				
Credit cards	90,961	76,048	90,961	74,125
Real estate mortgages	157,145	153,303	155,869	10
Auto loans	55,968	51,182	55,967	3
Others	14,688	11,952	168	283
	1,656,742	1,528,630	1,635,481	1,274,516
Accrued interest receivable	9,108	7,819	8,632	5,447
Unearned discount/income	(6,812)	(6,158)	(6,808)	(6,047)
	1,659,038	1,530,291	1,637,305	1,273,916
Allowance for impairment	(58,652)	(53,764)	(57,127)	(40,864)
	1,600,386	1,476,527	1,580,178	1,233,052

As at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the BPI Group has no outstanding loans and advances used as security for bills payable (Note 16).

Loans and advances include amounts due from related parties (Note 25).

Loans and advances are expected to be realized as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Current (within 12 months)	605,705	520,838	596,963	488,979
Non-current (over 12 months)	1,053,333	1,009,453	1,040,342	784,937
	1,659,038	1,530,291	1,637,305	1,273,916

The range of average interest rates (%) of loans and advances for the nine-month periods ended September 30 follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Commercial loans				
Peso-denominated loans	4.15 - 4.66	4.40 - 4.59	4.16 - 4.66	4.37 - 4.56
Foreign currency-denominated loans	2.73 - 4.33	2.50 - 2.66	2.73 - 4.33	2.50 - 2.66
Real estate mortgages*	6.11 - 7.03	5.69 - 6.20	6.09 - 7.02	-
Auto loans*	9.54 - 9.95	8.86 - 9.56	9.54 - 9.95	-

*These portfolios under BFB were migrated to the Parent Bank upon effectivity of the merger on January 1, 2022.

Details of the loans and advances portfolio at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 as to collateral (amounts net of unearned discounts and exclusive of accrued interest receivable) are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Secured loans				
Real estate mortgage	271,089	268,427	269,743	138,333
Chattel mortgage	56,719	51,878	56,719	6
Others	165,080	122,943	164,230	120,803
	492,888	443,248	490,692	259,142
Unsecured loans	1,157,042	1,079,224	1,137,981	1,009,327
	1,649,930	1,522,472	1,628,673	1,268,469

Other collaterals include hold-out deposits, mortgage trust indentures, government and corporate securities and bonds, quedan/warehouse receipts, standby letters of credit, trust receipts, and deposit substitutes.

Note 11 - Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment, net

The details of and movements in the account as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are summarized below:

Consolidated

	2022			
	Land	Buildings and leasehold improvements	Furniture and equipment	Total
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Cost				
January 1, 2022	3,048	26,192	16,941	46,181
Additions	5	735	565	1,305
Disposals	(38)	(436)	(1,083)	(1,557)
Other changes	-	256	1	257
September 30, 2022	3,015	26,747	16,424	46,186
Accumulated depreciation				
January 1, 2022	-	13,827	14,829	28,656
Depreciation and amortization	-	2,110	704	2,814
Disposals	-	(296)	(917)	(1,213)
Other changes	-	137	2	139
September 30, 2022	-	15,778	14,618	30,396
Net book value, September 30, 2022	3,015	10,969	1,806	15,790

	2021			
	Land	Buildings and leasehold improvements	Furniture and equipment	Total
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Cost				
January 1, 2021	3,013	24,305	17,038	44,356
Additions	47	2,306	1,504	3,857
Disposals	(13)	(286)	(1,601)	(1,900)
Transfers	1	(24)	(2)	(25)
Other changes	-	(109)	2	(107)
December 31, 2021	3,048	26,192	16,941	46,181
Accumulated depreciation				
January 1, 2021	-	11,084	14,440	25,524
Depreciation and amortization	-	2,946	1,313	4,259
Disposals	-	(187)	(924)	(1,111)
Transfers	-	-	(2)	(2)
Other changes	-	(16)	2	(14)
December 31, 2021	-	13,827	14,829	28,656
Net book value, December 31, 2021	3,048	12,365	2,112	17,525

Parent

2022					
	Note	Land	Buildings and leasehold improvements	Furniture and equipment	Total
(In Millions of Pesos)					
Cost					
December 31, 2021		2,703	22,461	14,914	40,078
Impact of merger	30.1	346	1,964	1,354	3,664
January 1, 2022		3,049	24,425	16,268	43,742
Additions		4	514	533	1,051
Disposals		(38)	(305)	(1,075)	(1,418)
Transfers		-	(6)	-	(6)
Other changes		-	(1)	-	(1)
September 30, 2022		3,015	24,627	15,726	43,368
Accumulated depreciation					
December 31, 2021		-	11,708	13,127	24,835
Impact of merger	30.1	-	760	1,190	1,950
January 1, 2022		-	12,468	14,317	26,785
Depreciation and amortization		-	1,871	633	2,504
Disposals		-	(171)	(910)	(1,081)
Transfers		-	(4)	-	(4)
September 30, 2022		-	14,164	14,040	28,204
Net book value, September 30, 2022		3,015	10,463	1,686	15,164
2021					
		Land	Buildings and leasehold improvements	Furniture and equipment	Total
(In Millions of Pesos)					
Cost					
January 1, 2021		2,668	20,783	15,160	38,611
Additions		46	1,978	1,296	3,320
Disposals		(13)	(278)	(1,542)	(1,833)
Transfers		2	(20)	-	(18)
Other changes		-	(2)	-	(2)
December 31, 2021		2,703	22,461	14,914	40,078
Accumulated depreciation					
January 1, 2021		-	9,563	12,917	22,480
Depreciation and amortization		-	2,326	1,083	3,409
Disposals		-	(181)	(873)	(1,054)
December 31, 2021		-	11,708	13,127	24,835
Net book value, December 31, 2021		2,703	10,753	1,787	15,243

As at September 30, 2022, the BPI Group has recognized construction-in-progress amounting to P851 million (December 31, 2021 - P475.1 million) in relation to the redevelopment of its main office.

On June 15, 2022, the Parent Bank sold two properties located at Pasong Tamo, Makati City with a net book value of P126 million for a purchase price of P5.49 billion resulting in a gain on sale of P4.99 billion net of gross receipts tax which is recorded as part of Other operating income (Note 19).

Other changes pertain to additions and remeasurement of right-of-use assets due to renewal of lease agreements, extension of lease terms and deferral of escalation clause on existing lease contracts. The impact of remeasurement is presented in Note 20.

Depreciation and amortization charges are included in "Occupancy and equipment-related expenses" category in the statements of income.

Critical accounting estimate - Useful lives of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment

The BPI Group determines the estimated useful lives of its bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The BPI Group annually reviews the estimated useful lives of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment based on factors that include asset utilization, internal technical evaluation, technological changes, environmental and anticipated use of assets tempered by related industry benchmark information. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned.

The BPI Group considers that it is impracticable to disclose with sufficient reliability the possible effects of sensitivities surrounding the carrying values of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment.

Note 12 - Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates, net

This account at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 consists of investments in shares of stock as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Carrying value (net of impairment)				
Investments at equity method	6,618	7,165	-	-
Investments at cost method	-	-	15,406	15,556
	6,618	7,165	15,406	15,556

Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated statement of condition are as follows:

Name of entity	Place of business/ country of incorporation	Percentage of ownership interest		Acquisition cost	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		(in %)		(In Millions of Pesos)	
Global Payments Asia-Pacific Philippines, Incorporated	Philippines	49.00	49.00	1,342	1,342
AF Payments, Inc. (AFPI)	Philippines	20.00	20.00	940	940
BPI AIA Life Assurance Corporation (formerly BPI-Philamlife Assurance Corporation)	Philippines	47.96	47.96	389	389
BPI CTL	Philippines	49.00	49.00	316	316
Beacon Property Ventures, Inc.	Philippines	20.00	20.00	72	72
CityTrust Realty Corporation	Philippines	40.00	40.00	2	2
				3,061	3,061

The movements in investments in associates accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022 and year ended December 31, 2021 are summarized as follows:

	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)	
Acquisition cost		
Beginning of the period	3,061	3,001
Additions during the period	-	60
Reclassification	-	-
Effect of deconsolidation	-	-
End of the period	3,061	3,061
Accumulated equity in net income		
Beginning of the period	4,076	4,201
Share in net income for the period	760	1,086
Dividends received	(694)	(1,211)
Reclassification	-	-
Effect of deconsolidation	-	-
End of the period	4,142	4,076
Accumulated share in other comprehensive income (loss)		
Beginning of the period	168	448
Share in other comprehensive income for the period	(613)	(280)
Effect of deconsolidation	-	-
End of the period	(445)	168
Allowance for impairment	(140)	(140)
	6,618	7,165

No associate is deemed individually significant for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, the relevant unaudited financial information of associates as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 and for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 are aggregated as follows:

	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)	
Total assets	311,877	129,058
Total liabilities	193,234	114,717
Total revenues	10,316	16,313
Total net income	3,437	2,311

The details of equity investments accounted for using the cost method in the separate financial statements of the Parent Bank follow:

	Acquisition cost		Allowance for impairment		Carrying value	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)					
Subsidiaries						
BPI Europe Plc.(BPI Europe)	7,180	7,180	-	-	7,180	7,180
BPI Direct Banko, Inc., A Savings Bank (BanKo)	2,009	2,009	-	-	2,009	2,009
BPI Asset Management and Trust Corporation	1,502	1,502	-	-	1,502	1,502
Ayala Plans, Inc.	864	864	-	-	864	864
BPI Payments Holdings Inc. (BPHI)	693	693	(672)	(672)	21	21
BPI Capital Corporation	623	623	-	-	623	623
FGU Insurance Corporation	303	303	-	-	303	303
BPI Forex Corp.	195	195	-	-	195	195
BPI Family Savings Bank, Inc. (BFB)	-	150	-	-	-	150
BPI Remittance Centre (HK) Ltd. (BERC HK)	132	132	-	-	132	132
First Far-East Development Corporation	91	91	-	-	91	91
FEB Stock Brokers, Inc.	25	25	-	-	25	25
BPI Computer Systems Corp.	23	23	-	-	23	23
Others	318	318	-	-	318	318
Associates	2,120	2,120	-	-	2,120	2,120
	16,078	16,228	(672)	(672)	15,406	15,556

The merger between the Parent Bank and BFB became effective on January 1, 2022 (Note 30.1).

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022, the Parent Bank did not make any additional capital infusions. In 2021, the Parent Bank made additional capital infusions to BPI Europe, BanKo and BPHI amounting to P4,021 million, P500 million, and P60 million, respectively.

The Parent Bank in 2021, recognized an impairment loss of P60 million on its investment in BPHI due to financial losses incurred by BPHI's associate, AFPI, as disclosed above. In computing for its recoverable amount, the Parent Bank used a discount rate of 13.08% its value in use, which amounts P21 million. There are no changes in the allowance for impairment for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022.

No non-controlling interest arising from investments in subsidiaries is deemed material to the BPI Group.

Critical accounting judgment and estimate - Impairment of investments in subsidiaries and associates

The BPI Group assesses impairment on non-financial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the BPI Group considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- significant decline in market value;
- significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and,
- significant negative industry or economic trends.

The BPI Group recognizes an impairment loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Management has not identified any indicators of impairment as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 in its subsidiaries apart from BPHI.

For the September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 reporting periods, the recoverable amount of the subsidiary was determined based on the higher between fair value less cost to sell and value-in-use (VIU) calculations which require the use of assumptions. The VIU calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management.

The BPI Group considers that it is impracticable to disclose with sufficient reliability the possible effects of sensitivities surrounding the recoverable amount of the subsidiary.

Discontinued operations

On November 18, 2020, the Board of Directors approved the transfer of the Parent Bank's majority ownership via the sale of its 2% share in BPI CTL effective December 22, 2020, to Tokyo Century Corporation (TCC), resulting in a 49% and 51% ownership structure between BPI and TCC. The consideration paid by TCC is equivalent to the price-to-book value multiple of 1.06x of BPI CTL's book value as at December 31, 2019.

Accordingly, the sale of shares resulting in a loss of control of the subsidiary was presented as discontinued operations. The financial performance and cash flow information presented below are for the nine-month period from January 1, 2020 to September 30, 2020.

	2020
	(In Millions of Pesos)
INTEREST INCOME	
On loans and advances	614
On deposits with BSP and other banks	1
	615
INTEREST EXPENSE	
On bills payable and other borrowed funds	434
NET INTEREST INCOME	181
PROVISION FOR CREDIT AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES	590
NET INTEREST EXPENSE AFTER PROVISION FOR CREDIT AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES	(409)
OTHER INCOME	
Fees, commissions, and other operating income	1,441
Income from foreign exchange trading	47
	1,488
OTHER EXPENSES	
Compensation and fringe benefits	95
Occupancy and equipment-related expenses	1,063
Other operating expenses	78
	1,236
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX	(157)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	
Current	97
Deferred	(175)
	(78)
NET LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, NET OF TAX	(79)
	2020
Net cash flows from operating activities	(8,614)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(1,599)
Net cash flows from financing activities	10,140
Net decrease in cash flows from discontinued operations	(73)

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of BPI CTL as at the date of sale (December 23, 2020) are as follows:

	Amount (In Millions of Pesos)
Due from other banks	1,769
Investment securities at amortized cost, net	12
Loans and advances, net	2,610
Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment, net	3,756
Other assets, net	3,747
Total assets	11,894
Bills payable and other borrowed funds	5,472
Accrued taxes, interest and other expenses	170
Deferred credits and other liabilities	3,231
Total liabilities	8,873
Net assets	3,021

The details of the sale of the 2% ownership in CTL are as follows:

	Consolidated (In Millions of Pesos)	Parent
Cash consideration received	72	72
Carrying amount of net assets sold	(62)	(13)
Gain on sale	10	59

The resulting gain is recorded as part of miscellaneous income under other operating income (Note 19).

Note 13 - Deferred Income Taxes

Details of deferred income tax assets and liabilities at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Deferred income tax assets				
Allowance for credit and impairment losses	15,431	14,222	14,989	10,579
Pension liability	1,053	1,794	1,022	1,525
Provisions	265	304	240	225
Others	(56)	(102)	22	23
Total deferred income tax assets	16,693	16,218	16,273	12,352
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Unrealized gain on property appraisal	(394)	(395)	(394)	(395)
Others	(90)	(4)	(29)	(4)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(484)	(399)	(423)	(399)
Deferred income tax assets, net	16,209	15,819	15,850	11,953

Movements in net deferred income tax assets as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are summarized as follows:

	Note	Consolidated		Parent	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		(In Millions of Pesos)			
Beginning of the period		15,819	17,525	11,953	12,838
Impact of merger	30.1	-	-	3,449	-
Amounts recognized in statement of income		397	(1,099)	451	(375)
Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income		(7)	(607)	(3)	(510)
End of the period		16,209	15,819	15,850	11,953

Other assets are expected to be realized as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Current (within 12 months)	18,008	18,758	17,530	20,624
Non-current (over 12 months)	2,173	2,234	1,932	1,932
	20,181	20,992	19,462	22,556

Note 15 - Deposit Liabilities

The account at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 consists of:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Demand	376,173	369,079	378,409	356,398
Savings	1,171,541	1,137,124	1,162,750	1,012,722
Time	486,220	448,944	483,187	306,665
	2,033,934	1,955,147	2,024,346	1,675,785

Deposit liabilities include amounts due to related parties (Note 25).

Deposit liabilities are expected to be settled as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Current (within 12 months)	1,210,200	1,087,175	1,206,975	957,669
Non-current (over 12 months)	823,734	867,972	817,371	718,116
	2,033,934	1,955,147	2,024,346	1,675,785

In 2019, the Parent Bank issued the first tranche of long-term negotiable certificates of deposit (LTNCD) amounting to P3 billion out of the established P50-billion LTNCD program approved by the BSP. The LTNCDs pay interest on a quarterly basis at a rate 4% per annum and carry a tenor of 5.5 years maturing on April 25, 2025. The proceeds from the LTNCD issuance are included in "Time deposits" category.

Related interest expense on deposit liabilities for the nine-month periods ended September 30 are presented below:

	Consolidated			Parent		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
	(In Millions of Pesos)					
Demand	203	314	524	203	297	483
Savings	1,845	2,743	4,876	1,812	2,274	3,993
Time	6,932	4,437	10,433	6,915	1,554	6,474
	8,980	7,494	15,833	8,930	4,125	10,950

BSP reserve requirement

The Parent Bank and its bank subsidiaries should comply with a minimum reserve requirement on deposit and deposit substitute liabilities in local currency.

In 2020, the BSP approved the reduction in reserves which brought the requirement down to 12% for universal and commercial banks effective April 3, 2020 by virtue of BSP Circular 1082. For thrift banks, the BSP approved reduction in reserves which brought the requirement from 4% down to 3% effective July 31, 2020 by virtue of BSP Circular 1092. These rates continue to be consistent throughout 2022 and 2021.

Reserves must be set aside in deposits with the BSP. As at September 30, 2022, the reserves (included in Due from BSP) amounted to P206,062 million (2021 - P175,759 million) for the BPI Group and P205,672 million (2021 - P167,530 million) for the Parent Bank. The BPI Group is in full compliance with the reserve requirement as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

b) Medium-Term Note (MTN) Program

On June 21, 2018, the BOD of the Parent Bank approved the establishment of the MTN Program in the aggregate amount of up to US\$2,000 million with drawdowns as follows:

Description of instrument	Date of drawdown	Interest rate	Maturity	Face amount	Carrying amount	
					2022	2021
(In Millions of Pesos)						
US\$ 600 million, 5-year senior unsecured Bonds	September 4, 2018	4.25%	September 4, 2023	32,000	35,123	30,519
US\$ 300 million, 5-year senior unsecured Bonds	September 10, 2019	2.50%	September 10, 2024	15,572	17,537	15,240

Interest expense for the nine-month periods ended September 30 is summarized as follows:

	Consolidated			Parent		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
(In Millions of Pesos)						
Bills payable	82	71	403	27	59	383
Other borrowed funds	2,496	3,870	3,296	2,494	3,532	2,970
	2,578	3,941	3,699	2,521	3,591	3,353

The movements in bills payable and other borrowed funds as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are summarized as follows:

	Note	Consolidated		Parent	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
(In Millions of Pesos)					
Beginning of the period		95,039	151,947	82,550	140,348
Impact of merger	30.1	-	-	9,584	-
Additions		42,454	87,461	27,000	74,530
Maturities		(60,578)	(147,618)	(46,428)	(135,539)
Amortization of discount		(49)	462	(49)	424
Exchange differences		7,289	2,787	6,846	2,787
End of the period		84,155	95,039	79,503	82,550

Bills payable and other borrowed funds are expected to be settled as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
(In Millions of Pesos)				
Current (within 12 months)	37,413	48,261	35,123	36,791
Non-current (over 12 months)	46,742	46,778	44,380	45,759
	84,155	95,039	79,503	82,550

Note 17 - Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities

The account at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 consists of the following:

	Note	Consolidated		Parent	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
(In Millions of Pesos)					
Bills purchased - contra		12,165	9,989	12,165	9,989
Outstanding acceptances		7,744	2,842	7,744	2,842
Accounts payable		6,586	5,396	5,220	3,397
Lease liabilities	20	6,350	7,326	6,006	6,248
Other deferred credits		3,577	4,129	3,576	342
Due to the Treasurer of the Philippines		1,180	1,182	1,170	1,031
Withholding tax payable		338	632	319	519
Miscellaneous liabilities		12,865	11,906	11,961	9,394
		50,805	43,402	48,161	33,762

Bills purchased - contra represents liabilities arising from the outright purchases of checks due for clearing as a means of immediate financing offered by the BPI Group to its clients.

Outstanding acceptances represent liabilities arising from the bank drafts and bills of exchange the Parent Bank has accepted from its clients.

Accounts payable consists of unpaid balances arising from transfer tax payments, settlement fees and operating expenses.

Other deferred credits pertain to discount on purchased contract-to-sell receivables from developers. These are being amortized on a monthly basis over the life of the receivable using the effective interest rate method.

Miscellaneous liabilities include pension liability, allowance for credit losses for undrawn committed credit facilities and other employee-related payables.

The account is expected to be settled as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Current (within 12 months)	43,880	32,810	41,427	24,770
Non-current (over 12 months)	6,925	10,592	6,734	8,992
	50,805	43,402	48,161	33,762

Note 18 - Capital Funds

a) *Share capital*

Details of authorized share capital of the Parent Bank as at September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 follow:

	2022	2021	2020
	(In Millions of Pesos, except par value per share)		
Authorized capital (at P10 par value per share)			
Common shares	50,000	50,000	49,000
Preferred A shares	600	600	600
	50,600	50,600	49,600

Details of the Parent Bank's subscribed common shares are as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
	(In absolute number of shares)		
Common shares			
Beginning of the period	4,513,128,255	4,513,101,605	4,507,071,644
Subscription of shares during the period	406,179,276	26,650	6,029,961
End of the period	4,919,307,531	4,513,128,255	4,513,101,605
	(In absolute amounts)		
Subscription receivable at par	-	-	85,612,950

The BPI common shares are listed and traded in the PSE since October 12, 1971.

As at September 30, 2022, the Parent Bank has a subscription receivable representing amortization of Executive Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) shares in excess of par booked against share premium amounting to P257 million (2021 - P416 million; 2020 - P583 million).

On February 10, 2014, additional 370,370,370 common shares were listed as a result of the stock rights offer. Likewise, on April 25, 2018, BPI completed its P50 billion stock rights offer, which paved the way for the issuance of 558,659,210 new common shares at P89.50 per share. The new shares were issued to shareholders as of record date April 6, 2018, at a ratio of 1:7.0594, or 1 new common share for every 7 shares held, or 14.2% of BPI's outstanding common shares. These new shares were listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) on May 4, 2018.

As at September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Parent Bank has 11,912, 12,084, and 12,306 common shareholders, respectively. There are no preferred shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Preferred A shares shall have pre-emptive rights with respect to additional issues of Preferred A shares of the Parent Bank.

On June 8, 2021, the BSP approved the amendment to the Parent Bank's Articles of Incorporation reflecting the increase in its authorized share capital from 4.9 billion shares to 5 billion shares. The SEC approved the amendment on December 21, 2021.

On September 30, 2022, the BOD of the Parent Bank approved the increase in authorized share capital in the amount of P4,000 million divided into 400 million common shares with a par value of P10 per share. As at reporting date, the Parent Bank is still in the process of securing approvals from regulators.

BPI and BFB merger (Note 30)

The Parent Bank issued 406,179,276 treasury shares on January 1, 2022 at a price of P81.35 per share as a consideration for the merger. The number of treasury shares issued was computed based on the net assets of BFB as at December 31, 2020 over the share price of the Parent Bank as at December 29, 2020.

Pursuant to the issuance of shares due to the merger as at January 1, 2022, the Parent Bank's share capital and share premium increased by P4,062 million and P28,981 million, respectively, as at January 1, 2022.

As at September 30, 2022, the Parent Bank is securing regulatory approvals regarding its plan to dispose the treasury shares.

b) Reserves

The account consists of:

	Consolidated			Parent		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
	(In Millions of Pesos)					
Reserve for trust business	387	389	199	-	-	-
Executive stock option plan amortization	151	141	183	134	126	162
Reserve for trading participants	73	-	-	-	-	-
Reserve for self-insurance	34	34	34	34	34	34
Merger reserves	-	-	-	32,905	-	-
Others	18	-	-	-	-	-
	663	564	416	33,073	160	196

General loan loss provision (GLLP)

In 2018, the BSP issued Circular 1011 which mandates among others, banks to set up GLLP equal to 1% of all outstanding "Stage 1" on-balance sheet loans, except for accounts considered as credit risk-free under existing regulations. Under the said Circular, if the PFRS 9 "Stage 1" loan loss provision is lower than the required GLLP, the deficiency shall be recognized as an appropriation of retained earnings or surplus. Until December 31, 2019, the BPI Group has appropriated P4,739 million (2018 - P3,867 million) representing the excess of GLLP over PFRS 9 loan loss provision out of surplus to meet the requirements of the BSP. As at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the GLLP appropriation is nil as the loan loss provision for both periods are higher than the required GLLP.

Reserve for trust business

In compliance with existing BSP regulations, 10% of the BPI Asset Management and Trust Corporation's (AMTC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Parent Bank, income from trust business should be appropriated to surplus reserve. This appropriation is required until the surplus reserve for trust business reaches 20% of the BPI AMTC's regulatory net worth.

Reserve for self-insurance

Reserve for self-insurance represents the amount set aside to cover losses due to fire, defalcation by and other unlawful acts of personnel and third parties.

Reserve for trading participants

Reserve for trading participants represents the required annual minimum appropriation of net income of the BPI Group's broker/dealer activities through BPI Securities Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Parent Bank, to a reserve fund in compliance with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 16-2004.

Merger reserves

Merger reserves represent the difference between the value of shares issued by the Parent Bank in exchange for the value of the shares acquired in respect of the acquisition of BFB accounted for under the pooling-of-interest method and the difference between the results of operations of BFB during the year ended December 31, 2021 and the dividends declared on December 29, 2021.

Share-based compensation plan

The BOD of the Parent Bank approved to grant the Executive Stock Option Plan (ESOP) and ESPP to qualified beneficiaries/participants up to the following number of shares for future distribution:

Date	Approved ESOP shares	Approved ESPP shares
December 11, 2019	4,035,000	9,100,000
December 12, 2018	4,168,000	11,500,000
December 6, 2017	3,560,000	7,500,000
January 25, 2017	3,560,000	4,500,000

The ESOP has a three-year vesting period from grant date while the ESPP has a five-year payment period.

The exercise price for ESOP is equal to the volume weighted average of BPI share price for the 30-trading days immediately prior to the grant date. The weighted average fair value of options granted determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model was P19.04 and P6.50 for the options granted in December 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Movements in the number of share options as at September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and 2020 under the ESOP are summarized as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Beginning of the period	12,905,000	15,921,667	13,965,001
Granted	-	-	3,950,000
Exercised	(625,000)	(1,650,000)	(141,667)
Cancelled	(668,333)	(1,366,667)	(1,851,667)
End of the period	11,611,667	12,905,000	15,921,667
Exercisable	10,453,334	9,095,002	8,526,667

The impact of ESOP is not considered material to the financial statements; thus, the disclosures were limited only to the information mentioned above.

The subscription price for ESPP is equivalent to 15% below the volume weighted average of BPI share price for the 30-trading days immediately prior to the grant date. The subscription dates for the last three-year ESPP were on February 4, 2020, January 7, 2019 and January 8, 2018.

c) *Accumulated other comprehensive loss*

Details of and movements in the account as at September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	Consolidated			Parent		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
	(In Millions of Pesos)					
Fair value reserve on financial assets at FVOCI						
Beginning of the period	(3,030)	559	(84)	(2,327)	932	(61)
From continuing operations						
Unrealized fair value loss before tax	(4,156)	(2,864)	(69)	(4,245)	(2,779)	889
Amount recycled to profit or loss	22	47	494	22	148	479
Deferred income tax effect	(589)	(772)	218	(647)	(628)	(375)
End of the period	(7,753)	(3,030)	559	(7,197)	(2,327)	932
Share in other comprehensive income (loss) of insurance subsidiaries						
Beginning of the period	71	219	118	-	-	-
Share in other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, before tax	(175)	(184)	131	-	-	-
Deferred income tax effect	34	36	(30)	-	-	-
End of the period	(70)	71	219	-	-	-
Share in other comprehensive income (loss) of associates						
Beginning of the period	166	446	1,048	-	-	-
Share in other comprehensive loss for the period	(637)	(280)	(602)	-	-	-
End of the period	(471)	166	446	-	-	-
Translation adjustment on foreign operations						
At January 1	(517)	(1,144)	(906)	-	(291)	(124)
Translation differences and others	(170)	627	(238)	-	291	(167)
End of the period	(687)	(517)	(1,144)	-	-	(291)
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligation, net						
Beginning of the period	(5,360)	(5,979)	(2,615)	(4,498)	(4,929)	(2,131)
From continuing operations						
Actuarial gains (losses) for the period	40	1,372	(4,729)	168	1,039	(4,214)
Deferred income tax effect	(2)	(753)	1,368	1	(608)	1,416
From discontinued operations						
Actuarial losses for the period	-	-	(7)	-	-	-
Deferred income tax effect	-	-	4	-	-	-
End of the period	(5,322)	(5,360)	(5,979)	(4,329)	(4,498)	(4,929)
	(14,303)	(8,670)	(5,899)	(11,526)	(6,825)	(4,288)

d) *Dividend declarations*

Cash dividends declared by the BOD of the Parent Bank are as follows:

Date declared	Amount of dividends	
	Per share	Total
(In Millions of Pesos)		
<i>For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022</i>		
May 18, 2022	1.06	4,784
<i>For the year ended December 31, 2021</i>		
May 19, 2021	0.90	4,062
November 17, 2021	0.90	4,062
		8,124
<i>For the year ended December 31, 2020</i>		
May 20, 2020	0.90	4,062
October 21, 2020	0.90	4,062
		8,124

On September 30, 2021, the BOD of BPI/MS Insurance Corporation, a subsidiary of the Parent Bank, approved the cash dividend declaration of P376 million to be paid on or before November 30, 2021, of which P184 million is attributable to the non-controlling interest.

e) *Earnings per share (EPS)*

EPS for the nine-month periods ended September 30 are calculated as follows:

	Consolidated			Parent		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
	(In Millions of Pesos, except earnings per share amounts)					
a) Net income (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Parent Bank from:						
Continuing operations	30,547	17,475	17,212	27,744	22,783	24,611
Discontinued operations	-	-	(40)	-	-	-
b) Weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period	4,513	4,513	4,513	4,513	4,513	4,513
c) Basic EPS (a/b) based on net income from:						
Continuing operations	6.77	3.87	3.81	6.15	3.27	4.72
Discontinued operations	-	-	(0.01)	-	-	-

The basic and diluted EPS are the same for the periods presented as the impact of stock options outstanding is not significant to the calculation of weighted average number of common shares.

Note 19 - Other Operating Income

Details of other operating income for the nine-month periods ended September 30 are as follows:

Note	Consolidated			Parent		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
	(In Millions of Pesos)					
Trust and asset management fees	2,926	2,864	2,495	3	4	3
Rental income	166	170	162	189	205	200
Credit card income	3,283	2,470	2,361	3,282	2,399	2,288
Gain on sale of assets, net	11	5,179	312	179	72	52
Dividend income	36	4	37	865	3,385	7,775
Miscellaneous income	2,054	1,566	945	1,727	1,416	1,074
	13,644	7,386	6,179	11,236	7,481	11,392

Dividend income recognized by the Parent Bank substantially pertains to dividend distributions of subsidiaries.

Miscellaneous income includes recoveries on charged-off assets, fees arising from service arrangements with customers and related parties and share in net income (loss) of associates.

Note 20 - Leases

The BPI Group (as lessee) has various lease agreements which mainly pertain to branch premises and equipment. Lease terms are negotiated either on a collective or individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets cannot be used as security for borrowing purposes. The balances arising from the lease contracts are presented below:

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (PFRS 16)

Details of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Notes	Consolidated		Parent	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
(In Millions of Pesos)					
<i>Right-of-use assets</i>					
Buildings and leasehold improvements	11	5,431	6,631	5,111	5,712
<i>Lease liabilities (included in "Deferred credits and other liabilities")</i>					
Current	17	2,169	2,486	1,999	2,188
Non-current		4,181	4,840	4,007	4,060
		6,350	7,326	6,006	6,248

Additions to the right-of-use assets (Note 11) for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022 aggregated P211 million (December 31, 2021 - P1,622 million) and P4 million (December 31, 2021 - P1,351 million) for BPI Group and BPI Parent, respectively. Total cash outflow for leases for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022 amounted to P1,376 million (December 31, 2021 - P2,211 million) and P1,203 million (December 31, 2021 - P1,724 million) for BPI Group and BPI Parent, respectively.

Amounts recognized in the statement of income relating to leases:

	Note	Consolidated			Parent		
		2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
(In Millions of Pesos)							
<i>Depreciation expense</i>							
Buildings and leasehold improvements	11	1,406	1,492	1,632	1,272	1,223	1,305
Interest expense (included in "Occupancy and equipment-related expenses")		192	231	301	178	185	226
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in "Occupancy and equipment-related expenses")		104	91	107	103	91	107
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases (included in "Occupancy and equipment-related expenses")		142	116	67	123	88	43
		1,844	1,930	2,107	1,676	1,587	1,681

The BPI Group has received COVID-19 related rent discount and deferral of the escalation of lease payments and has applied the practical expedients allowed under PFRS 16, *Leases*, introduced in May 2020 in accounting for the rent concessions. Consequently, the BPI Group recognized the following amounts for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Consolidated	Parent
(In Millions of Pesos)		
Rent concession (included in "Other operating income")	70	69
Rent escalation deferral		
Increase (decrease) in right-of-use assets	45	45
Increase (decrease) in lease liabilities	45	45

The BPI Group did not enjoy apply any practical expedients in 2022.

Critical accounting judgment - Determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, the BPI Group considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

Critical accounting judgment - Determining the incremental borrowing rate

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, each entity within the BPI Group:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received; or
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held which do not have recent third-party financing; and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease (e.g. term, currency and security).

The BPI Group's weighted average incremental borrowing rates applied to the lease liabilities ranged from 4.10% to 6.97% (2021 - 3.94% to 7.19%). The rates were determined in reference to the borrowing rates arising from the most recent debt issuances of the Parent Bank.

Note 21 - Operating Expenses

a) Compensation and fringe benefits

Details of the account for the nine-month periods ended September 30:

	Note	Consolidated			Parent		
		2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
(In Millions of Pesos)							
Salaries and wages		11,739	11,151	11,120	10,429	8,482	8,559
Retirement expense	23	1,166	1,082	994	1,104	850	789
Other employee benefit expenses		1,449	1,552	1,458	1,265	1,158	1,133
		14,354	13,785	13,572	12,798	10,490	10,481

Other employee benefit expenses pertain to employee incentives like HMO coverage and SSS premiums.

b) Other operating expenses

Details of the account for the nine-month periods ended September 30:

	Consolidated			Parent			
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020	
(In Millions of Pesos)							
Insurance	3,515	3,017	3,135	3,472	2,242	2,260	
Taxes and licenses	1,060	966	977	1,000	746	742	
Travel and communication	780	819	732	695	686	610	
Advertising	761	537	578	705	510	542	
Supervision and examination fees	654	632	443	521	444	377	
Management and other professional fees	436	133	166	378	78	132	
Litigation expenses	281	428	288	277	226	166	
Office supplies	251	239	265	212	173	210	
Amortization expense	55	121	254	2	-	-	
Shared expenses	-	-	-	-	24	13	
Others	5,335	4,291	4,373	4,790	3,285	3,544	
	13,128	11,183	11,211	12,052	8,414	8,596	

Insurance expense comprise mainly of premium payments made to Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation and other product-related insurance costs.

Other expenses mainly include fees and incentives paid to agents, outsourcing fees, freight charges and other business expense such as those incurred in staff meetings, donations, periodicals and magazines.

Note 22 - Income Taxes

The reconciliation between the income tax expense at the statutory tax rate and the effective income tax for the nine-month periods ended September 30 is shown below:

	Consolidated					
	2022		2021		2020	
	Amount	Rate (%)	Amount	Rate (%)	Amount	Rate (%)
	(In Millions of Pesos)					
Statutory income tax	9,967	25.00	6,220	25.00	6,147	30.00
Effect of items not subject to statutory tax rate:						
Income subjected to lower tax rates	(524)	(1.31)	(226)	(0.91)	(136)	(0.66)
Tax-exempt income	(936)	(2.35)	(1,507)	(6.06)	(4,807)	(23.47)
Others, net	658	1.65	2,751	11.06	1,905	9.30
Effective income tax	9,165	22.99	7,238	29.09	3,109	15.17

	Parent					
	2022		2021		2020	
	Amount	Rate (%)	Amount	Rate (%)	Amount	Rate (%)
	(In Millions of Pesos)					
Statutory income tax	8,757	25.00	4,181	25.00	4,988	30.00
Effect of items not subject to statutory tax rate:						
Income subjected to lower tax rates	(40)	(0.11)	79	0.47	(157)	(0.94)
Tax-exempt income	(773)	(2.21)	(564)	(3.38)	(3,757)	(22.60)
Others, net	183	0.52	1,657	9.91	1,915	11.52
Effective income tax	8,127	23.20	5,353	32.00	2,989	17.98

The Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act (CREATE) bill which provides for lower corporate income tax rates and rationalizes fiscal incentives had been signed into law by the President of the Philippines in 2021 but with an effective date of July 1, 2020. As a result of the CREATE law, the BPI Group recognized an adjustment in 2021 pertaining to the December 31, 2020 balances which resulted in a decrease of P819 million in current income tax expense and an increase of P2,718 million in deferred income tax expense using the weighted average effective annual income tax rate of 27.5%. The Parent Bank likewise recognized a decrease of P724 million in current income tax expense and an increase of P1,976 million in deferred income tax expense, respectively.

Note 23 - Retirement Plans

The BPI Group maintains both defined benefit and defined contribution retirement plans. Assets of both retirement plans are held in trust and governed by local regulations and practices in the Philippines. The key terms of these pension plans are discussed below.

a) Defined benefit retirement plan

BPI Group (excluding insurance operations)

BPI has a unified plan which covers all subsidiaries except insurance entities. Under this plan, the normal retirement age is 60 years. Those who elect to retire prior to the normal retirement age will require company approval, subject to meeting the eligibility conditions on age and years of credited services. Normal retirement benefit consists of a lump sum benefit equivalent to 200% of the basic monthly salary of the employee at the time of his retirement for each year of service, if he has rendered at least 10 years of service, or to 150% of his basic monthly salary, if he has rendered less than 10 years of service. For voluntary retirement, the benefit is equivalent to 112.50% of the employee's basic monthly salary for a minimum of 10 years of service with the rate factor progressing to a maximum of 200% of basic monthly salary for service years of 25 or more. Death or disability benefit, on the other hand, shall be the highest amount among the (1) same basis as in voluntary retirement; (2) 100% of basic monthly salary of the employee at the time of his retirement for each year of service; and (3) minimum amount required by Labor Code.

The net defined benefit cost and contributions to be paid by the entities within the BPI Group are determined by an independent actuary.

Non-life insurance subsidiary

BPI/MS Insurance Corporation has a separate trustee defined benefit plan. Under the plan, the normal retirement age is 60 years. Normal retirement benefit consists of a lump sum benefit equivalent to 175% of the basic monthly salary of the employee at the time of his retirement for each year of service, if he has rendered as least 10 years of service, or to 150% of his basic monthly salary, if he has rendered less than 10 years of service.

Death or disability benefit for all employees of the non-life insurance subsidiary shall be determined on the same basis as in normal or voluntary retirement as the case may be.

Following are the amounts recognized based on recent actuarial valuation exercise:

(a) Pension liability as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 recognized in the statement of condition:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Present value of defined benefit obligation	14,810	15,580	14,522	13,361
Fair value of plan assets	(12,876)	(9,999)	(12,515)	(8,504)
Pension liability recognized in the statement of condition	1,934	5,581	2,007	4,857
Effect of asset ceiling	24	23	-	-
	1,958	5,604	2,007	4,857

Pension liability is shown as part of “Miscellaneous liabilities” within Deferred credits and other liabilities (Note 17).

The movements in plan assets at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are summarized as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Beginning of the period	9,999	9,189	8,504	7,762
Contributions	4,182	1,386	3,733	1,194
Interest income	473	356	402	299
Benefit payments	(834)	(909)	(776)	(733)
Remeasurement - return on plan assets	(944)	(23)	(804)	(18)
Transfer to the plan	-	-	1,456	-
End of the period	12,876	9,999	12,515	8,504

The carrying values of the plan assets represent their fair value as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

The merger between the Parent Bank and BFB became effective on January 1, 2022 (Note 30.1), accordingly, the plan assets of BFB were transferred to the Parent Bank.

The plan assets are comprised of the following:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Debt securities	7,679	6,228	7,464	5,297
Equity securities	4,852	2,692	4,715	2,289
Others	345	1,079	336	918
	12,876	9,999	12,515	8,504

The plan assets of the unified retirement plan include investment in BPI’s common shares with aggregate fair value of P429 million at September 30, 2022 (2021 - P485 million). An officer of the Parent Bank exercises the voting rights over the plan’s investment in BPI’s common shares.

Others include cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

The movements in the present value of defined benefit obligation at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are summarized as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Beginning of the period	15,580	16,532	13,361	14,008
Interest cost	768	654	659	555
Current service cost	782	853	656	703
Past service cost - plan amendment	189	-	164	-
Remeasurement - changes in financial assumptions	(2,187)	(1,313)	(1,882)	(1,094)
Remeasurement - experience adjustment	512	(18)	569	97
Remeasurement - changes in demographic assumption	-	(219)	-	(175)
Benefit payments	(834)	(909)	(776)	(733)
Transfer to the plan	-	-	1,771	-
End of the period	14,810	15,580	14,522	13,361

The BPI Group has no other transactions with the plan other than the regular funding contributions presented above for the periods ended September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

(b) Expenses recognized in the statement of income for the nine-month periods ended September 30 are as follow:

	Consolidated			Parent		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
	(In Millions of Pesos)					
Current service cost	782	853	754	656	703	628
Past service cost - plan amendment	189	-	-	163	-	-
Net interest cost	296	298	164	258	256	142
	1,267	1,151	918	1,077	959	770

The principal assumptions used for the actuarial valuations of the unified plan are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Discount rate	7.80%	4.93%	7.80%	4.93%
Future salary increases	6.00%	5.00%	6.00%	5.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality and disability experience are based on published statistics generally used for local actuarial valuation purposes.

The defined benefit plan typically exposes the BPI Group to a number of risks such as investment risk, interest rate risk and salary risk. The most significant of which relate to investment and interest rate risk. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability. A decrease in government bond yields will increase the defined benefit obligation although this will also be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plan's fixed income holdings. Hence, the present value of defined benefit obligation is directly affected by the discount rate to be applied by the BPI Group. However, the BPI Group believes that due to the long-term nature of the pension liability and the strength of the BPI Group itself, the mix of debt and equity securities holdings of the plan is an appropriate element of the BPI Group's long-term strategy to manage the plan efficiently.

The BPI Group ensures that the investment positions are managed within an asset-liability matching framework that has been developed to achieve long-term investments that are in line with the obligations under the plan. The BPI Group's main objective is to match assets to the defined benefit obligation by investing primarily in long-term debt securities with maturities that match the benefit payments as they fall due. The asset-liability matching is being monitored on a regular basis and potential change in investment mix is being discussed with the trustor, as necessary to better ensure the appropriate asset-liability matching.

The BPI Group contributes to the plan depending on the suggested funding contribution as calculated by an independent actuary engaged by management. The expected contributions for the period ending September 30, 2023 for the BPI Group and the Parent Bank amount to P871 million and P773 million, respectively (2021 - P1,312 million and P1,111 million, respectively). The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation under the BPI unified retirement plan as at September 30, 2022 is 6.78 years (2021 - 8.12 years).

The projected maturity analysis of retirement benefit payments as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
		(In Millions of Pesos)		
Up to one year	1,799	1,535	1,775	1,346
More than 1 year to 5 years	4,788	5,671	4,711	4,997
More than 5 years to 10 years	10,616	9,397	10,354	8,018
More than 10 years to 15 years	10,159	8,430	9,934	7,111
More than 15 years to 20 years	6,268	4,839	5,984	3,905
Over 20 years	20,310	13,553	19,350	10,428

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 follows:

Consolidated

2022

	Change in assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
		Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	1.00%	Increase by 7.50%	Decrease by 6.60%
Salary growth rate	1.00%	Decrease by 7.50%	Increase by 6.80%

2021

	Change in assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
		Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	1.00%	Decrease by 7.60%	Increase by 8.70%
Salary growth rate	1.00%	Increase by 8.60%	Decrease by 7.60%

Parent

2022

	Change in assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
		Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	1.00%	Decrease by 6.60%	Increase by 7.50%
Salary growth rate	1.00%	Increase by 7.50%	Decrease by 6.70%

2021

	Change in assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
		Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	1.00%	Decrease by 7.40%	Increase by 8.50%
Salary growth rate	1.00%	Increase by 8.40%	Decrease by 7.50%

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the retirement liability recognized within the statement of condition.

b) Defined contribution retirement plan subject to the requirements of Republic Act (RA) No. 7641

All non-unionized employees hired on or after the January 1, 2016 are automatically under the new defined contribution plan. Employees hired prior to the effective date shall have the option to elect to become members of the new defined contribution plan.

Under the normal or late retirement, employees are entitled to a benefit equal to the total of the following amounts:

- The higher between (a) cumulative fund balance equivalent to 8% of the basic monthly salary and (b) the minimum legal retirement benefit under the Labor Code; and
- Employee contributions fund

The defined contribution retirement plan has a defined benefit minimum guarantee equivalent to a certain percentage of the monthly salary payable to an employee at normal retirement age with the required credited years of service based on the provisions of RA No. 7641.

Critical accounting estimate - Calculation of defined benefit obligation

The BPI Group estimates its pension benefit obligation and expense for defined benefit pension plans based on the selection of certain assumptions used by actuaries in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include, among others, the discount rate and future salary increases. The BPI Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the retirement obligations. The present value of the defined benefit obligations of the BPI Group at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are determined using the market yields on Philippine government bonds with terms consistent with the expected payments of employee benefits. Plan assets are invested in either equity securities, debt securities or other forms of investments. Equity markets may experience volatility, which could affect the value of pension plan assets. This volatility may make it difficult to estimate the long-term rate of return on plan assets. Actual results that differ from the BPI Group's assumptions are reflected as remeasurements in other comprehensive income. The BPI Group's assumptions are based on actual historical experience and external data regarding compensation and discount rate trends.

Note 24 - Asset Management Business

At September 30, 2022 the net asset value of trust and fund assets managed by the BPI Group through BPI AMTC amounts to P838 billion (2021 - P882 billion).

As required by the General Banking Act, BPI AMTC has deposited government securities with the BSP valued at P677 million (2021 - P503 million).

Note 25 - Related Party Transactions

In the normal course of business, the Parent Bank transacts with related parties consisting of its subsidiaries and associates. Likewise, the BPI Group has transactions with Ayala Corporation (AC) and subsidiaries (Ayala Group), on an arm's length basis. AC is a significant stockholder of BPI as at reporting date.

The Parent Bank has a Board-level Related Party Transactions Committee that vets and endorses all significant related party transactions, including those involving directors, officers, stockholders and their related interests (DOSRI), for which the latter shall require final Board approval. The Committee consists of three directors, majority of whom are independent directors including the Chairman, and two non-voting members from management, namely, the Chief Audit Executive and the Chief Compliance Officer.

Transactions with related parties have terms and conditions that are generally comparable to those offered to non-related parties or to similar transactions in the market.

A summary of significant related party transactions and outstanding balances as at and for the periods ended September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and 2020 is shown below (transactions with subsidiaries have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements).

Consolidated

2022			
	Transactions for the period	Outstanding balances	Terms and conditions
(In Millions of Pesos)			
Loans and advances from:			
Subsidiaries	114	114	These are loans and advances granted to related parties that are generally secured with interest rates ranging from 4.95% to 5.55% (including those pertaining to foreign currency-denominated loans). These are collectible in cash at gross amount and with maturity periods ranging from 5 days to 15 years. Additional information on DOSRI loans are discussed below.
Associates	29	89	
Ayala Group	(2,317)	62,878	
Other related parties	(546)	-	
	(2,720)	63,081	
Deposits from:			
Subsidiaries	(4,847)	6,536	These are demand, savings and time deposits bearing the following average interest rates: Demand - 0.06% to 0.70% Savings - 0.10% Time - 1.71% to 2.80% Demand and savings deposits are payable in cash and on demand. Time deposits are payable in cash at maturity.
Associates	251	1,524	
Ayala Group	(5,521)	5,880	
Key management personnel	(694)	290	
	(10,811)	14,230	
2021			
	Transactions for the period	Outstanding balances	Terms and conditions
(In Millions of Pesos)			
Loans and advances from:			
Subsidiaries	(189)	-	These are loans and advances granted to related parties that are generally secured with interest rates ranging from 2.50% to 9.63% (including those pertaining to foreign currency-denominated loans). These are collectible in cash at gross amount and with maturity periods ranging from 5 days to 15 years. Additional information on DOSRI loans are discussed below.
Associates	(449)	60	
Ayala Group	(11,314)	65,195	
Other related parties	(23,614)	546	
	(35,566)	65,801	
Deposits from:			
Subsidiaries	3,441	11,383	These are demand, savings and time deposits bearing the following average interest rates: Demand - 0.07% to 0.14% Savings - 0.10% to 0.24% Time - 1.73% to 2.00% Demand and savings deposits are payable in cash and on demand. Time deposits are payable in cash at maturity.
Associates	(4)	1,273	
Ayala Group	(7,349)	11,401	
Key management personnel	200	984	
	(3,712)	25,041	

2020			
	Transactions for the period	Outstanding balances	Terms and conditions
(In Millions of Pesos)			
Loans and advances from:			
Subsidiaries	131	189	These are loans and advances granted to related parties that are generally secured with interest rates ranging from 2.32% to 9.87% (including those pertaining to foreign currency-denominated loans). These are collectible in cash at gross amount and with maturity periods ranging from 5 days to 15 years. Additional information on DOSRI loans are discussed below.
Associates	159	509	
Ayala Group	16,624	76,509	
Other related parties	23,424	24,160	
	40,338	101,367	
Deposits from:			
Subsidiaries	(1,804)	7,942	These are demand, savings and time deposits bearing the following average interest rates: Demand - 0.13% to 0.26% Savings - 0.25% to 0.61% Time - 1.91% to 3.65% Demand and savings deposits are payable in cash and on demand. Time deposits are payable in cash at maturity.
Associates	(626)	1,277	
Ayala Group	5,463	18,750	
Key management personnel	(454)	783	
	2,579	28,752	

Parent

2022			
	Transactions for the period	Outstanding balances	Terms and conditions
(In Millions of Pesos)			
Loans and advances from:			
Subsidiaries	-	-	These are loans and advances granted to related parties that are generally secured with interest rates ranging from 4.95% to 5.55% (including those pertaining to foreign currency-denominated loans) . These are collectible in cash at gross amount and with maturity periods ranging from 5 days to 15 years. Additional information on DOSRI loans are discussed below.
Associates	(60)	-	
Ayala Group	(2,317)	62,878	
Other related parties	(544)	-	
	(2,921)	62,878	
Deposits from:			
Subsidiaries	(4,857)	6,474	These are demand, savings and time deposits bearing the following average interest rates: Demand - 0.06% to 0.70% Savings - 0.10% Time - 1.71% to 2.80% Demand and savings deposits are payable in cash and on demand. Time deposits are payable in cash at maturity.
Associates	254	1,525	
Ayala Group	(4,249)	5,880	
Key management personnel	(657)	290	
	(9,509)	14,169	

2021			
	Transactions for the period	Outstanding balances	Terms and conditions
(In Millions of Pesos)			
Loans and advances from:			
Subsidiaries	-	-	These are loans and advances granted to related parties that are generally secured with interest rates ranging from 2.50% to 4.56% (including those pertaining to foreign currency-denominated loans) . These are collectible in cash at gross amount and with maturity periods ranging from 5 days to 15 years. Additional information on DOSRI loans are discussed below.
Associates	(449)	60	
Ayala Group	(5,928)	65,195	
Other related parties	(7,025)	544	
	(13,402)	65,799	
Deposits from:			
Subsidiaries	3,399	11,331	These are demand, savings and time deposits bearing the following average interest rates: Demand - 0.07% to 0.14% Savings - 0.10% to 0.22% Time - 0.79% to 1.04% Demand and savings deposits are payable in cash and on demand. Time deposits are payable in cash at maturity.
Associates	17	1,271	
Ayala Group	(6,721)	10,129	
Key management personnel	219	947	
	(3,086)	23,678	
2020			
	Transactions for the period	Outstanding balances	Terms and conditions
(In Millions of Pesos)			
Loans and advances from:			
Subsidiaries	(58)	-	These are loans and advances granted to related parties that are generally secured with interest rates ranging from 2.41% to 5.25% (including those pertaining to foreign currency-denominated loans). These are collectible at gross amount in cash and with maturity periods ranging from 5 days to 15 years. Additional information on DOSRI loans are discussed below.
Associates	159	509	
Ayala Group	11,237	71,123	
Other related parties	6,833	7,569	
	18,171	79,201	
Deposits from:			
Subsidiaries	(1,782)	7,933	These are demand, savings and time deposits bearing the following average interest rates: Demand - 0.12% to 0.25% Savings - 0.24% to 0.56% Time - 0.99% to 3.44% Demand and savings deposits are payable in cash and on demand. Time deposits are payable in cash at maturity.
Associates	(632)	1,254	
Ayala Group	3,930	16,851	
Key management personnel	(378)	727	
	1,138	26,765	

The aggregate amounts included in the determination of income before income tax (prior to elimination) that resulted from transactions with each class of related parties are as follows:

Consolidated

	2022	2021	2020
	(In Millions of Pesos)		
Interest income			
Subsidiaries	4	5	21
Associates	-	11	19
Ayala Group	1,234	2,782	3,283
Other related parties	-	21	910
	1,238	2,819	4,233
Other income			
Subsidiaries	1,873	1,671	1,896
Associates	1,323	245	1,246
Ayala Group	523	2,470	656
	3,719	4,386	3,798
Interest expense			
Subsidiaries	4	5	21
Associates	3	1	3
Ayala Group	47	18	39
Key management personnel	1	2	5
	55	26	68
Other expenses			
Subsidiaries	848	1,534	1,766
Associates	198	-	-
Ayala Group	1,001	1,112	114
	2,047	2,646	1,880
Retirement benefits			
Key management personnel	40	46	56
Salaries, allowances and other short-term benefits			
Key management personnel	638	829	966
Directors' remuneration	139	119	126

Parent

	2022	2021	2020
	(In Millions of Pesos)		
Interest income			
Subsidiaries	-	-	-
Associates	-	11	19
Ayala Group	1,234	2,782	3,283
Other related parties	-	21	390
	1,234	2,814	3,692
Other income			
Subsidiaries	1,767	1,630	2,019
Associates	1,303	312	1,139
Ayala Group	219	1,645	287
	3,289	3,587	3,445
Interest expense			
Subsidiaries	4	5	21
Associates	3	1	3
Ayala Group	47	13	29
Key management personnel	1	1	4
	55	20	57
Other expenses			
Subsidiaries	619	10	9
Associates	195	-	-
Ayala Group	943	867	103
	1,757	877	112
Retirement benefits			
Key management personnel	39	41	52
Salaries, allowances and other short-term benefits			
Key management personnel	610	746	890
Directors' remuneration	121	86	98

Other income mainly consists of revenue from service arrangements with related parties in which the related outstanding balance is included under accounts receivable. Other expenses pertain to shared costs with related parties and the related outstanding balance is recognized as accounts payable.

Details of DOSRI loans as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Outstanding DOSRI loans	19,136	15,230	19,136	15,229

As at September 30, 2022, allowance for credit losses amounting to P403 million (2021 - P280 million) have been recognized against receivables from related parties.

Note 26 - Financial Risk Management

The BOD carries out its risk management function through the Risk Management Committee (RMC). The RMC is tasked with nurturing a culture of risk management across the enterprise. The RMC sets the risk appetite; proposes and approves risk management policies, frameworks, and guidelines; and regularly reviews risk management structures, metrics, limits, and issues across the BPI Group, in order to meet and comply with regulatory and international standards on risk measurement and management.

At the management level, the Risk Management Office (RMO) is headed by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO). The CRO is ultimately responsible in leading the formulation of risk management policies and methodologies in alignment with the overall business strategy of BPI, ensuring that risks are prudently and rationally undertaken and within its risk appetite, as well as commensurate and disciplined to maximize returns on shareholders' capital. Risk management is carried out by a dedicated team of skilled risk managers and senior officers who have extensive prior operational experience. BPI's risk managers regularly monitor key risk indicators and report exposures against carefully established financial and business risk metrics and limits approved by the RMC. Finally, independent reviews are regularly conducted by the Internal Audit group and regulatory examiners to ensure that risk controls and mitigants are in place and functioning effectively as intended.

The possibility of incurring losses is, however, compensated by the possibility of earning more than expected income. Risk-taking is, therefore, not entirely negative to be avoided. Risk-taking actions present opportunities if risks are fully identified and accounted, deliberately taken, and are kept within prudent and rationalized limits.

The most important financial risks that the BPI Group manages are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

26.1 Credit risk

The BPI Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that may arise if a borrower or counterparty fails to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms. Credit risk is the single largest risk for the BPI Group's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk as governed by relevant regulatory requirements and international benchmarks.

The most evident source of credit risk is loans and advances; however, other sources of credit risk exist throughout the activities of the BPI Group, including in credit-related activities recorded in the banking books, investment securities in the trading books and off-balance sheet transactions.

26.1.1 Credit risk management

The Credit Policy and Risk Management (CPRM) division is responsible for the overall management of the BPI Group's credit risk. CPRM supports the senior management in coordination with various business lending and operations units in identifying, measuring and managing credit risk.

The BPI Group employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The BPI Group monitors its portfolio based on different segmentation to reflect the acceptable level of diversification and concentration. Concentration risk in credit portfolios is inherent in banking and cannot be totally eliminated. However, said risk may be reduced by adopting proper risk controls and diversification strategies to prevent undue risk concentrations from excessive exposures to particular counterparties, industries, countries or regions.

The BPI Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or group of borrowers, and to industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a regular basis and subjected to annual or more frequent review, when deemed necessary. Limits on large exposures and credit concentration are approved by the BOD through the RMC.

The exposure to any one borrower is further restricted by sub-limits covering on- and off-balance sheet exposures. Actual exposures against limits are monitored regularly. Methodologies for measuring credit risk vary depending on several factors, including type of asset, risk measurement parameters and risk management and collection processes. Credit risk measurement is based on the PD of an obligor or counterparty, the loss severity given a default event and the EAD.

A rigorous control framework is applied in the determination of expected credit loss (ECL) models. The BPI Group has policies and procedures that govern the calculation of ECL. All ECL models are regularly reviewed by the Risk Management Office to ensure that necessary controls are in place and the models are applied accordingly.

The review and validation of ECL models are performed by groups that are independent of the team that prepares the calculations, e.g., Risk Models Validation Department and Internal Auditors. Expert judgments on measurement methodologies and assumptions are reviewed by a group of internal experts from various functions.

Credit loss estimates are based on estimates of the PD and loss severity given a default. The PD is the likelihood that a borrower will default on its obligation; the LGD is the estimated loss on the loan that would be realized upon the default and takes into consideration collateral and structural support for each credit facility. The estimation process includes assigning risk ratings to each borrower and credit facility to differentiate risk within the portfolio. These risk ratings are reviewed regularly by Credit Risk Management and revised as needed to reflect the borrower's current financial position, risk profile and related collateral. The calculations and assumptions are based on both internal and external historical experience and management judgment and are reviewed regularly.

The BPI Group's forward-looking, point-in-time PD models are driven by internal forecasts of macroeconomic variables (MEVs) over the next five years. These models were previously recalibrated annually, but in view of the COVID-19 pandemic, more frequent review and update of these models were conducted starting April 2020 as MEV forecasts were revised quarterly in response to changing macroeconomic conditions. Furthermore, the pandemic was expected to significantly increase foreclosures and dampen demand for auto and real estate collaterals and thus decrease market prices, so appropriate haircuts were applied on estimated recoveries from collaterals.

Settlement risk arises in any situation where a payment in cash, securities, foreign exchange currencies, or equities is made in the expectation of a corresponding receipt in cash, securities, foreign exchange currencies, or equities. Daily settlement limits are established for each counterparty to cover the aggregate of all settlement risk arising from the BPI Group's market transactions on any single day. For certain securities, the introduction of the delivery versus payment facility in the local market has brought down settlement risk significantly.

The BPI Group employs specific control and risk mitigation measures, some of which are outlined below:

(a) Collateral or guarantees

One of the most traditional and common practice in mitigating credit risk is requiring security particularly for loans and advances. The BPI Group implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral for credit risk mitigation. The BPI Group assesses the valuation of the collateral obtained as part of the loan origination process. This assessment is reviewed periodically. The common collateral types for loans and advances are:

- Mortgages over physical properties (e.g., real estate and personal);
- Mortgages over financial assets (e.g., guarantees); and
- Margin agreement for derivatives, for which the BPI Group has also entered into master netting agreements.

In order to minimize credit loss, the BPI Group seeks additional collateral from the counterparty when impairment indicators are observed for the relevant individual loans and advances.

The BPI Group's policies regarding obtaining collateral have not significantly changed during the reporting period and there has been no significant change in the overall quality of the collaterals held by the BPI Group since the prior period.

(b) Market Limits

The BPI Group maintains market limits on net open derivative positions (i.e., the difference between purchase and sale contracts). Credit risk is limited to the net current fair value of instruments, which in relation to derivatives is only a portion of the contract, or notional values used to express the volume of instruments outstanding. This credit risk exposure is managed as part of the overall lending limits with customers, together with potential exposures from market movements. Collateral or other security is not usually obtained for credit risk exposures on these instruments (except where the BPI Group requires margin deposits from counterparties).

(c) Master netting arrangements

The BPI Group further restricts its exposure to credit losses by entering into master netting arrangements with certain counterparties with which it undertakes significant volume of transactions. Master netting arrangements do not generally result in an offset of balance sheet assets and liabilities, as transactions are usually settled on a gross basis. However, the credit risk associated with favorable contracts (asset position) is reduced by a master netting arrangement to the extent that if a default occurs, all amounts with the counterparty are terminated and settled on a net basis. The BPI Group's overall exposure to credit risk on derivative instruments subject to master netting arrangements can change substantially within a short period, as it is affected by each transaction subject to the arrangement.

(d) Credit-related commitments

Documentary and commercial letters of credit - which are written undertakings by the BPI Group on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the BPI Group up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions - are collateralized by the underlying shipments of goods and therefore carry less risk than a direct loan.

26.1.2 Credit risk rating

The BPI Group uses internal credit risk gradings that reflect its assessment of the PD of individual counterparties. The BPI Group uses its internal credit risk rating system, credit models or external ratings from reputable credit rating agencies. Specific data about the borrower and loan are collected at the time of application (such as disposable income, and level of collateral for retail exposures; and turnover and industry type for wholesale exposures) and are fed into the internal credit scoring models. In addition, the internal models allow expert judgment from the Credit Risk Rating Committee and consideration of other data inputs not captured into the model in the determination of the final internal credit score for each borrower.

The BPI Group has adopted a credit classification system that aims to identify deteriorating exposures on a timely basis. Exposures are classified into each of the following categories:

- *Standard monitoring* - This category includes accounts which do not have a greater-than-normal risk and do not possess the characteristics of special monitoring and defaulted loans. The counterparty has the ability to satisfy the obligation in full and therefore minimal loss, if any, is anticipated.
- *Special monitoring* - This category includes accounts which need closer and frequent monitoring to prevent any further credit deterioration. The counterparty is assessed to be vulnerable to highly vulnerable and its capacity to meet its financial obligations is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions.
- *Default* - This category includes accounts which exhibit probable to severe weaknesses wherein probability of non-repayment of loan obligation is ranging from high to extremely high.

i. *Corporate (including cross-border loans) and Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SME) loans*

The BPI Group's internal credit risk rating system comprises a 22-scale rating with eighteen (18) 'pass' rating levels for large corporate accounts and 14-scale rating system with ten (10) 'pass' rating grades for SME accounts. For cross-border loans, the BPI Group also uses the available external credit ratings issued by reputable rating agencies. The level of risk and associated PD are determined using either the internal credit risk ratings or external credit ratings, as applicable, for corporate loans.

The BPI Group uses the following set of classifications:

Classifications	Internal Credit Risk Rating System (ICRRS)		External Credit Rating by reputable rating agencies
	Large corporate	SME	Cross-Border
Standard monitoring	AAA to B- or unrated and based on prescribed days past due (dpd) threshold	AAA to B- or unrated and based on prescribed dpd threshold	Investment grade (IG) or Non-IG with no significant increase in credit risk (SICR)
Special monitoring	CCC to C or based on prescribed dpd threshold	CCC to C or based on prescribed dpd threshold	Non-IG with SICR but assessed to be non-impaired
Default	Adversely classified accounts (ACA) or based on prescribed dpd threshold or Item in litigation (IL)	ACA or based on prescribed dpd threshold or IL	Default, with objective evidence of impairment

ii. *Retail loans*

The BPI Group uses automated scoring models to assess the level of risk for retail accounts. Behavioral indicators are considered in conjunction with other forward-looking information (e.g., industry forecast) to assess the level of risk of a loan. After the date of initial recognition, the payment behavior of the borrower is monitored on a periodic basis to develop a behavioral score which is mapped to a PD.

Classifications	Credit cards	Personal, auto and housing	SEME*
Standard monitoring	Current to 29 dpd	Current to 30 dpd	Current to 7 dpd
Special monitoring	30 to 89 dpd	31 to 90 dpd	Not applicable
Default	90 dpd and up or IL	>90, IL, Loss	8 dpd and up

*Self-employed micro-entrepreneurs

iii. *Treasury and other investment debt securities*

Investments in high grade securities and bills are viewed as a way to gain better credit quality mix and at the same time, maintain a readily available source to meet funding requirements. The level of credit risk for treasury and other investment debt securities and their associated PD are determined using reputable external ratings and/or available and reliable qualitative and quantitative information. In the absence of credit ratings, a comparable issuer or guarantor rating is used. Should there be a change in the credit rating of the chosen comparable, evaluation is made to ascertain whether the rating change is applicable to the security being assessed for impairment.

Classifications	External credit rating by reputable rating agencies
Standard monitoring	IG or Non-IG with no SICR
Special monitoring	Non-IG with SICR but assessed to be non-impaired
Default	Default, with objective evidence of impairment

iv. *Other financial assets at amortized cost*

For other financial assets (non-credit receivables), the BPI Group applies the PFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected credit loss methodology. These financial assets are grouped based on shared risk characteristics and aging profile. For some of these, impairment is assessed individually at a counterparty level.

26.1.3 Maximum exposure to credit risk

26.1.3.1 Loans and advances, net

Credit risk exposures relating to on-balance sheet loans and advances at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Corporate and SME loans, net	1,282,214	1,183,793	1,276,651	1,168,666
Retail loans, net	318,172	292,734	303,527	64,386
	1,600,386	1,476,527	1,580,178	1,233,052

The carrying amount of loans and advances above also represents the BPI Group's maximum exposure to credit risk. The following tables contain an analysis of the credit risk exposure of each financial instrument for which an ECL allowance is recognized.

Credit quality of loans and advances, net

Consolidated

Corporate and SME loans

	2022				2021			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
	(In Millions of Pesos)							
Credit grade								
Standard monitoring	1,082,667	48,718	-	1,131,385	945,623	65,057	-	1,010,680
Special monitoring	73,396	89,868	-	163,264	77,983	96,818	-	174,801
Default	-	-	32,376	32,376	-	-	36,223	36,223
Gross amount	1,156,063	138,586	32,376	1,327,025	1,023,606	161,875	36,223	1,221,704
Loss allowance	(14,828)	(1,746)	(28,237)	(44,811)	(11,318)	(2,728)	(23,865)	(37,911)
Carrying amount	1,141,235	136,840	4,139	1,282,214	1,012,288	159,147	12,358	1,183,793

Retail loans

	2022				2021			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
	(In Millions of Pesos)							
Credit grade								
Standard monitoring	298,182	10,709	254	309,145	271,163	11,784	-	282,947
Special monitoring	567	5,438	122	6,127	465	5,702	-	6,167
Default	-	-	16,741	16,741	-	-	19,473	19,473
Gross amount	298,749	16,147	17,117	332,013	271,628	17,486	19,473	308,587
Loss allowance	(3,145)	(1,705)	(8,991)	(13,841)	(4,967)	(1,970)	(8,916)	(15,853)
Carrying amount	295,604	14,442	8,126	318,172	266,661	15,516	10,557	292,734

Parent

Corporate and SME loans

	2022				2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
	(In Millions of Pesos)							
Credit grade								
Standard monitoring	1,077,276	48,718	-	1,125,994	936,805	64,334	-	1,001,139
Special monitoring	73,396	89,868	-	163,264	73,232	95,982	-	169,214
Default	-	-	32,326	32,326	-	-	33,577	33,577
Gross amount	1,150,672	138,586	32,326	1,321,584	1,010,037	160,316	33,577	1,203,930
Loss allowance	(15,000)	(1,746)	(28,187)	(44,933)	(10,689)	(2,709)	(21,866)	(35,264)
Carrying amount	1,135,672	136,840	4,139	1,276,651	999,348	157,607	11,711	1,168,666

Retail loans

	2022				2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
	(In Millions of Pesos)							
Credit grade								
Standard monitoring	283,908	10,634	254	294,796	60,454	4,552	-	65,006
Special monitoring	563	5,281	122	5,966	80	701	-	781
Default	-	-	14,959	14,959	-	-	4,199	4,199
Gross amount	284,471	15,915	15,335	315,721	60,534	5,253	4,199	69,986
Loss allowance	(2,785)	(1,698)	(7,711)	(12,194)	(1,057)	(920)	(3,623)	(5,600)
Carrying amount	281,686	14,217	7,624	303,527	59,477	4,333	576	64,386

The tables below present the gross amount of “Stage 2” loans and advances by age category.

Consolidated

	2022			2021		
	Corporate and SME loans	Retail loans	Total	Corporate and SME loans	Retail loans	Total
	(In Millions of Pesos)					
Current	137,001	8,237	145,238	161,128	7,831	168,959
Past due up to 30 days	1,384	2,800	4,184	605	4,172	4,777
Past due 31 - 90 days	201	5,110	5,311	142	5,483	5,625
Past due 91 - 180 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 180 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
	138,586	16,147	154,733	161,875	17,486	179,361

Parent

	2022			2021		
	Corporate and SME loans	Retail loans	Total	Corporate and SME loans	Retail loans	Total
	(In Millions of Pesos)					
Current	137,001	8,182	145,183	160,063	4,012	164,075
Past due up to 30 days	1,384	2,778	4,162	143	540	683
Past due 31 - 90 days	201	4,955	5,156	110	701	811
Past due 91 - 180 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 180 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
	138,586	15,915	154,501	160,316	5,253	165,569

26.1.3.2 Treasury and other investment securities, net

Credit risk exposures arising from treasury and other investment securities at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
		(In Millions of Pesos)		
Due from BSP	187,115	268,827	185,338	197,435
Due from other banks	50,541	34,572	47,238	27,734
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR, net	3,347	30,852	2,263	30,023
Financial assets at FVTPL	50,324	21,146	44,315	15,575
Financial assets at FVOCI	78,770	131,390	77,020	113,713
Investment securities at amortized cost, net	446,750	338,672	440,974	333,193
	816,847	825,459	797,148	717,673

Credit quality of treasury and other investment securities, net

Consolidated

	2022				2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
				(In Millions of Pesos)				
Credit grade								
Standard monitoring								
Due from BSP	187,115	-	-	187,115	268,827	-	-	268,827
Due from other banks	50,541	-	-	50,541	34,572	-	-	34,572
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	3,347	-	-	3,347	30,852	-	-	30,852
Financial assets at FVTPL	50,324	-	-	50,324	21,146	-	-	21,146
Financial assets at FVOCI	78,770	-	-	78,770	131,390	-	-	131,390
Investment securities at amortized cost	446,759	-	-	446,759	338,678	-	-	338,678
Default								
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	-	-	40	40	-	-	46	46
Gross carrying amount	816,856	-	40	816,896	825,465	-	46	825,511
Loss allowance	(9)	-	(40)	(49)	(6)	-	(46)	(52)
Carrying amount	816,847	-	-	816,847	825,459	-	-	825,459

Parent

	2022				2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
				(In Millions of Pesos)				
Credit grade								
Standard monitoring								
Due from BSP	185,338	-	-	185,338	197,435	-	-	197,435
Due from other banks	47,238	-	-	47,238	27,734	-	-	27,734
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	2,263	-	-	2,263	30,023	-	-	30,023
Financial assets at FVTPL	44,315	-	-	44,315	15,575	-	-	15,575
Financial assets at FVOCI	77,020	-	-	77,020	113,713	-	-	113,713
Investment securities at amortized cost	440,983	-	-	440,983	333,199	-	-	333,199
Default								
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	-	-	40	40	-	-	46	46
Gross carrying amount	797,157	-	40	797,197	717,679	-	46	717,725
Loss allowance	(9)	-	(40)	(49)	(6)	-	(46)	(52)
Carrying amount	797,148	-	-	797,148	717,673	-	-	717,673

26.1.3.3 Other financial assets at amortized cost

Other financial assets at amortized cost that are exposed to credit risk at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Accounts receivable, net	1,237	1,367	1,913	5,369
Rental deposits	827	762	784	647
Other accrued interest and fees receivable	55	79	3	7
Others	390	130	384	98
	2,509	2,338	3,084	6,121

The carrying amounts of the above financial assets represent the BPI Group's maximum exposure to credit risk.

The BPI Group's other financial assets at amortized cost (shown under Other assets, net) generally arise from transactions with various unrated counterparties with good credit standing. The BPI Group applies the PFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss methodology for other financial assets.

26.1.3.4 Loan commitments

Credit risk exposures arising from undrawn loan commitments at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

Consolidated

	2022				2021			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
	(In Millions of Pesos)							
Credit grade								
Standard monitoring	955,232	1,687	-	956,919	376,603	2,099	-	378,702
Special monitoring	111,619	-	-	111,619	15,239	-	-	15,239
Default	-	-	493	493	-	-	615	615
Gross amount	1,066,851	1,687	493	1,069,031	391,842	2,099	615	394,556
Loss allowance*	(779)	(54)	(52)	(885)	(546)	(75)	(126)	(747)
Carrying amount	1,066,072	1,633	441	1,068,146	391,296	2,024	489	393,809

*Included in "Miscellaneous liabilities" in Note 17

Parent

	2022				2021			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
	(In Millions of Pesos)							
Credit grade								
Standard monitoring	955,232	1,687	-	956,919	370,603	1,964	-	372,567
Special monitoring	111,619	-	-	111,619	14,955	-	-	14,955
Default	-	-	493	493	-	-	611	611
Gross amount	1,066,851	1,687	493	1,069,031	385,558	1,964	611	388,133
Loss allowance*	(779)	(54)	(52)	(885)	(534)	(68)	(126)	(728)
Carrying amount	1,066,072	1,633	441	1,068,146	385,024	1,896	485	387,405

*Included in "Miscellaneous liabilities" in Note 17

26.1.4 Credit impaired loans and advances

The BPI Group closely monitors collaterals held for financial assets considered to be credit-impaired (Stage 3), as it becomes more likely that the BPI Group will take possession of collateral to mitigate potential credit losses. Loans and advances that are credit-impaired and related collateral held in order to mitigate potential losses are shown below:

Consolidated

	2022			2021		
	Gross exposure	Impairment allowance	Net carrying amount	Gross exposure	Impairment allowance	Net carrying amount
	(In Millions of Pesos)					
Credit-impaired assets						
Corporate and SME loans	32,376	26,237	4,139	36,223	23,865	12,358
Retail loans	17,117	8,991	6,419	19,473	8,916	10,557
Total credit-impaired assets	49,493	37,228	12,265	55,696	32,781	22,915
Fair value of collateral	37,849			27,302		

Parent

	2022			2021		
	Gross exposure	Impairment allowance	Net carrying amount	Gross exposure	Impairment allowance	Net carrying amount
	(In Millions of Pesos)					
Credit-impaired assets						
Corporate and SME loans	32,326	28,187	4,139	33,577	21,866	11,711
Retail loans	15,335	7,711	7,624	4,199	3,623	576
Total credit-impaired assets	47,661	35,898	11,763	37,776	25,489	12,287
Fair value of collateral	37,744			15,534		

The BPI Group acquires assets by taking possession of collaterals held as security for loans and advances.

As at September 30, 2022, the BPI Group's foreclosed collaterals have carrying amount of P3,807 million (2021 - P3,282 million). The related foreclosed collaterals have aggregate fair value of P12,081 million (2021 - P10,630 million). Foreclosed collaterals include real estate (land, building, and improvements), auto and chattel. Repossessed properties are sold as soon as practicable and are classified as Assets held for sale in the statement of condition. In 2022, the Parent Bank realized a loss of P97 million (2021 - P140 million gain) from disposals of foreclosed collaterals with book value of P1,242 million (2021 - P62 million).

26.1.5 Loss allowance

The loss allowance recognized in the period is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Transfers between Stage 1 and Stages 2 or 3 due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) in credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent transfer between 12-month and lifetime ECL;
- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognized during the period and releases for financial instruments derecognized during the period;
- Write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs during the period;
- Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions; and
- Foreign exchange translations for assets denominated in foreign currencies and other movements.

The following tables summarize the changes in the loss allowance for loans and advances between the beginning and the end of the annual period. No movement analysis of allowance for impairment is presented for treasury and other investment debt securities and other financial assets subject to impairment as the related loss allowance is deemed insignificant for financial reporting purposes.

Consolidated

Corporate and SME loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Loss allowance, at January 1, 2022	11,318	2,728	23,865	37,911
Provision for credit losses for the period				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1	(753)	663	443	353
Transfer from Stage 2	34	(600)	115	(451)
Transfer from Stage 3	1	5	(39)	(33)
New financial assets originated	1,601	-	-	1,601
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(1,150)	(680)	(2,147)	(3,977)
Changes in assumptions and other movements in provision	(446)	(406)	10,462	9,610
	(713)	(1,018)	8,834	7,103
Write-offs and other movements	4,223	36	(4,462)	(203)
Loss allowance, at September 30, 2022	14,828	1,746	28,237	44,811

Retail loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Loss allowance, at January 1, 2022	4,967	1,970	8,916	15,853
Provision for credit losses for the period				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1	(584)	867	1,577	1,860
Transfer from Stage 2	89	(933)	1,161	317
Transfer from Stage 3	10	58	(443)	(375)
New financial assets originated	1,198	-	-	1,198
Financial assets derecognized during the period	(349)	(91)	(581)	(1,021)
Changes in assumptions and other movements in provision	(1,828)	(163)	(104)	(2,095)
	(1,464)	(262)	1,610	(116)
Write-offs and other movements	(358)	(3)	(1,535)	(1,896)
Loss allowance, at September 30, 2022	3,145	1,705	8,991	13,841

Parent

Corporate and SME loans	Note	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
		(In Millions of Pesos)			
Loss allowance, at January 1, 2022		10,689	2,709	21,866	35,264
Impact of merger	30.1	806	19	1,941	2,766
Provision for credit losses for the period					
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1		(753)	663	443	353
Transfer from Stage 2		34	(600)	115	(451)
Transfer from Stage 3		1	5	(39)	(33)
New financial assets originated		1,601	-	-	1,601
Financial assets derecognized during the period		(1,150)	(680)	(2,147)	(3,977)
Changes in assumptions and other movements in provision		(450)	(406)	10,462	9,606
		(717)	(1,018)	8,834	7,099
Write-offs and other movements		4,222	36	(4,454)	(196)
Loss allowance, at September 30, 2022		15,000	1,746	28,187	44,933

Retail loans	Note	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
(In Millions of Pesos)					
Loss allowance, at January 1, 2022		1,057	920	3,623	5,600
Impact of merger	30.1	3,500	1,040	3,869	8,409
Provision for credit losses for the period					
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1		(398)	864	1,177	1,643
Transfer from Stage 2		89	(909)	1,116	296
Transfer from Stage 3		9	58	(423)	(356)
New financial assets originated		782	-	-	782
Financial assets derecognized during the period		(181)	(90)	(498)	(769)
Changes in assumptions and other movements in provision		(1,753)	(181)	(103)	(2,037)
		(1,452)	(258)	1,269	(441)
Write-offs and other movements		(320)	(4)	(1,050)	(1,374)
Loss allowance, at September 30, 2022		2,785	1,698	7,711	12,194

Consolidated

Corporate and SME loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
(In Millions of Pesos)				
Loss allowance, at January 1, 2021	12,721	6,667	10,071	29,459
Provision for credit losses for the year				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1	(2,204)	1,770	1,261	827
Transfer from Stage 2	41	(1,194)	233	(920)
Transfer from Stage 3	1	5	(166)	(160)
New financial assets originated	3,802	-	-	3,802
Financial assets derecognized during the year	(2,802)	(3,108)	(675)	(6,585)
Changes in assumptions and other movements in provision	(787)	(1,134)	14,258	12,337
	(1,949)	(3,661)	14,911	9,301
Write-offs and other movements	546	(278)	(1,117)	(849)
Loss allowance, at December 31, 2021	11,318	2,728	23,865	37,911

Retail loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
(In Millions of Pesos)				
Loss allowance, at January 1, 2021	4,282	3,530	9,487	17,299
Provision for credit losses for the year				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1	(904)	1,094	2,557	2,747
Transfer from Stage 2	193	(2,193)	1,350	(650)
Transfer from Stage 3	39	103	(608)	(466)
New financial assets originated	2,465	-	-	2,465
Financial assets derecognized during the year	(495)	(196)	(830)	(1,521)
Changes in assumptions and other movements in provision	(593)	(357)	1,839	889
	705	(1,549)	4,308	3,464
Write-offs and other movements	(20)	(11)	(4,879)	(4,910)
Loss allowance, at December 31, 2021	4,967	1,970	8,916	15,853

Parent

Corporate and SME loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Loss allowance, at January 1, 2021	12,655	6,445	8,353	27,453
Provision for credit losses for the year				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1	(2,165)	1,758	1,156	749
Transfer from Stage 2	31	(1,154)	206	(917)
Transfer from Stage 3	-	5	(135)	(130)
New financial assets originated	3,727	-	-	3,727
Financial assets derecognized during the year	(2,737)	(2,955)	(430)	(6,122)
Changes in assumptions and other movements in provision	(702)	(1,121)	13,183	11,360
	(1,846)	(3,467)	13,980	8,667
Write-offs and other movements	(120)	(269)	(467)	(856)
Loss allowance, at December 31, 2021	10,689	2,709	21,866	35,264

Retail loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
Loss allowance, at January 1, 2021	1,391	1,546	4,406	7,343
Provision for credit losses for the year				
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1	(261)	589	1,276	1,604
Transfer from Stage 2	89	(982)	799	(94)
Transfer from Stage 3	1	3	(36)	(32)
New financial assets originated	109	-	-	109
Financial assets derecognized during the year	(24)	(59)	(395)	(478)
Changes in assumptions and other movements in provision	(244)	(176)	870	450
	(330)	(625)	2,514	1,559
Write-offs and other movements	(4)	(1)	(3,297)	(3,302)
Loss allowance, at December 31, 2021	1,057	920	3,623	5,600

Critical accounting estimate and judgment - Measurement of expected credit loss for loans and advances

The measurement of the expected credit loss (ECL) for loans and advances is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). The explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in Note 31.3.2.2.

A number of significant judgments are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- determining criteria for SICR;
- choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product and the associated ECL; and
- establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

Three distinct macroeconomic scenarios (baseline, upside and downside) are considered in the BPI Group's estimation of expected credit losses in Stage 1 and Stage 2. These scenarios are based on assumptions supported by economic theories and historical experience. The downside scenario reflects a negative macroeconomic event occurring within the first 12 months, with conditions deteriorating for up to two years, followed by a recovery for the remainder of the period. This scenario is grounded in historical experience and assumes a monetary policy response that returns the economy to a long-run, sustainable growth rate within the forecast period. The probability of each scenario is determined using expert judgment and recession probability tools provided by reputable external service providers. The baseline case incorporates the BPI Group's outlook both for the domestic and global economy. The upside and downside scenarios take into account certain adjustments that will lead to a more positive or negative economic outcome, respectively.

Other forward-looking considerations not otherwise incorporated within the above scenarios, such as the impact of any climate, regulatory, legislative or political changes is likewise considered as post-model adjustments, if material.

The BPI Group has performed historical analyses and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each portfolio. The most significant period-end assumptions used for the ECL estimate are set out below. The scenarios “base”, “upside” and “downside” were used for all portfolios.

At September 30, 2022

	Base Scenario		Upside Scenario		Downside Scenario	
	Next 12 Months	2 to 5 years (Average)	Next 12 Months	2 to 5 years (Average)	Next 12 Months	2 to 5 years (Average)
Real GDP growth (%)	5.6	5.4	6.8	7.1	4.4	3.7
Inflation rate (%)	4.4	2.9	3.9	1.8	5.0	4.0
BVAL 5Y (%)	7.2	6.6	6.1	5.2	8.3	8.0
US Treasury 5Y (%)	4.5	3.6	3.4	2.2	5.6	5.0
Exchange rate	55.988	56.790	55.808	55.657	56.168	57.943

At December 31, 2021

	Base Scenario		Upside Scenario		Downside Scenario	
	Next 12 Months	2 to 5 years (Average)	Next 12 Months	2 to 5 years (Average)	Next 12 Months	2 to 5 years (Average)
Real GDP growth (%)	7.4	6.3	8.4	7.3	4.4	3.3
Inflation rate (%)	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.2	4.5	4.2
BVAL 5Y (%)	4.6	3.7	4.3	3.4	6.1	5.2
US Treasury 5Y (%)	1.5	2.8	1.2	2.3	1.8	3.0
Exchange rate	52.500	55.234	51.921	53.928	53.095	56.587

Sensitivity analysis

The loan portfolios have different sensitivities to movements in MEVs, so the above three scenarios have varying impact on the expected credit losses of BPI Group’s portfolios. The allowance for impairment is calculated as the weighted average of expected credit losses under the baseline, upside and downside scenarios. The impact of weighting these multiple scenarios was an increase in the allowance for impairment by P1 million as at September 30, 2022 from the baseline scenario (2021 - P42 million).

Transfers between stages

Transfers from Stage 1 and Stage 2 are based on the assessment of SICR from initial recognition. The impact of moving from 12 months expected credit losses to lifetime expected credit losses, or vice versa, varies by product and is dependent on the expected remaining life at the date of the transfer. Stage transfers may result in significant fluctuations in expected credit losses. Assuming all Stage 2 accounts are considered as Stage 1, allowance for impairment would have decreased by P1,033 million as at September 30, 2022 (2021 - P1,137 million).

26.1.6 Concentrations of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure

The BPI Group’s main credit exposure at their carrying amounts, as categorized by industry sectors follow:

Consolidated (September 30, 2022)

	Financial institutions	Consumer	Manufacturing	Real estate	Others	Allowance	Total
	(In Millions of Pesos)						
Due from BSP	187,115	-	-	-	-	-	187,115
Due from other banks	50,541	-	-	-	-	-	50,541
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	3,387	-	-	-	-	(40)	3,347
Financial assets at FVTPL	13,673	-	6	-	36,645	-	50,324
Financial assets at FVOCI	2,657	799	1,388	449	73,477	-	78,770
Investment securities at amortized cost	18,960	5,975	4,761	3,999	413,064	(9)	446,750
Loans and advances	149,823	150,345	268,028	392,103	698,739	(58,652)	1,600,386
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	3,795	(1,286)	2,509
At September 30, 2022	426,156	157,119	274,183	396,551	1,225,720	59,987	2,539,716

Consolidated (December 31, 2021)

	Financial institutions	Consumer	Manufacturing	Real estate	Others	Allowance	Total
	(In Millions of Pesos)						
Due from BSP	268,827	-	-	-	-	-	268,827
Due from other banks	34,572	-	-	-	-	-	34,572
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	30,898	-	-	-	-	(46)	30,852
Financial assets at FVTPL	11,306	113	11	-	9,716	-	21,146
Financial assets at FVOCI	2,609	1,049	2,509	477	124,746	-	131,390
Investment securities at amortized cost	12,321	3,960	3,114	2,420	316,863	(6)	338,672
Loans and advances	123,701	123,621	238,971	392,168	651,830	(53,764)	1,476,527
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	3,262	(924)	2,338
At December 31, 2021	484,234	128,743	244,605	395,065	1,106,417	(54,740)	2,304,324

Parent Bank (September 30, 2022)

	Financial institutions	Consumer	Manufacturing	Real estate	Others	Allowance	Total
	(In Millions of Pesos)						
Due from BSP	185,338	-	-	-	-	-	185,338
Due from other banks	47,238	-	-	-	-	-	47,238
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	2,303	-	-	-	-	(40)	2,263
Financial assets at FVTPL	13,683	-	6	-	30,626	-	44,315
Financial assets at FVOCI	1,089	799	1,388	449	73,295	-	77,020
Investment securities at amortized cost	19,065	5,974	4,761	3,998	407,185	(9)	440,974
Loans and advances	149,756	141,550	266,367	390,803	688,829	(57,127)	1,580,178
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	4,308	(1,224)	3,084
At September 30, 2022	418,472	148,323	272,522	395,250	1,204,243	(58,400)	2,380,410

Parent Bank (December 31, 2021)

	Financial institutions	Consumer	Manufacturing	Real estate	Others	Allowance	Total
	(In Millions of Pesos)						
Due from BSP	197,435	-	-	-	-	-	197,435
Due from other banks	27,734	-	-	-	-	-	27,734
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	30,069	-	-	-	-	(46)	30,023
Financial assets at FVTPL	8,547	-	11	-	7,017	-	15,575
Financial assets at FVOCI	1,249	1,049	2,509	477	108,429	-	113,713
Investment securities at amortized cost	11,723	3,004	2,956	2,420	313,096	(6)	333,193
Loans and advances	122,757	69,347	236,226	229,964	615,622	(40,864)	1,233,052
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	6,874	(753)	6,121
At December 31, 2021	399,514	73,400	241,702	232,861	1,051,038	(41,669)	1,956,846

26.1.7 Provision for (reversal of) credit and impairment losses

The BPI Group's provision for (reversal of) credit and impairment losses are attributable to the following accounts:

	Notes	Consolidated			Parent		
		2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
		(In Millions of Pesos)					
Loans and advances	10,26	6,987	9,743	19,790	6,658	8,030	15,688
Assets held for sale		22	97	(93)	9	16	(64)
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	5	(6)	(1)	183	(6)	(1)	183
Investment securities at amortized cost	9	2	(4)	6	2	(3)	6
Undrawn loan commitments	26	136	(89)	392	136	(84)	390
Accounts receivable	14	340	(6)	420	331	149	379
Other assets		19	511	(226)	19	332	(233)
		7,500	10,251	20,472	7,149	8,439	16,349

26.2 Market risk

The BPI Group is exposed to market risk - the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk management in BPI covers managing exposures to trading risk, foreign exchange risk, and interest rate risk in the banking book.

Market risk management is incumbent on the BOD through the RMC. At the management level, the BPI Group's market risk exposures are managed by the RMO, headed by the Parent Bank's CRO who reports directly to the RMC. In order to effectively manage market risk, the Bank has well established policies and procedures approved by the RMC and confirmed by the Executive Committee/BOD. In addition, the Internal Audit is responsible for the independent review of risk assessment measures and procedures and the control environment.

The BPI Group reviews and controls market risk exposures of both its trading and non-trading portfolios. Trading portfolios include those positions arising from BPI's market-making and risk-taking activities. The BPI Group also has derivatives exposures in interest rate swaps, currency swaps and structured notes as part of its trading and position taking activities. Non-trading portfolios include positions arising from core banking activities, which includes the BPI Group's retail and commercial banking assets and liabilities.

Value-at-Risk (VaR) measurement is an integral part of the BPI Group's market risk control system. This metric estimates, at 99% confidence level, the maximum loss that a trading portfolio may incur over a trading day. This metric indicates as well that there is 1% statistical probability that the trading portfolios' actual loss would be greater than the computed VaR. In order to ensure model soundness, the VaR is periodically subject to model validation and back testing. VaR is supplemented by other risk metrics and measurements that would provide preliminary signals to Treasury and to the management to assess the vulnerability of BPI Group's positions. To control the risk, the RMC sets risk limits for trading portfolios which are consistent with the BPI Group's goals, objectives, risk appetite, and strategies.

Stress tests indicate the potential losses that could arise in extreme conditions that would have detrimental effect to the BPI Group's positions. The BPI Group periodically performs price stress testing to assess the BPI Group's condition on assumed stress scenarios. Contingency plans are frequently reviewed to ensure the BPI Group's preparedness in the event of real stress. Results of stress tests are reviewed by Senior Management and by the RMC.

The average daily VaR for the trading portfolios for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022 and year ended December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
		(In Millions of Pesos)		
Local fixed-income	21	76	20	75
Foreign fixed-income	85	94	76	85
Foreign exchange	109	105	30	6
Derivatives	154	180	96	147
Equity securities	25	21	-	-
Mutual fund	32	24	-	-
	426	500	222	313

26.2.1 Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. It arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a foreign currency other than the functional currency which they are measured.

The BPI Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing exchange rates on its foreign currency financial position and cash flows. The table below summarizes the BPI Group's exposure to more material foreign currency exchange rate risk primarily in US Dollar (USD), shown in their Peso equivalent at December 31:

Consolidated

	2022			2021		
	USD	Others*	Total	USD	Others*	Total
	(In Millions of Pesos)					
Financial assets						
Cash and other cash items	2,400	131	2,531	3,195	203	3,398
Due from other banks	20,075	29,209	49,284	31,044	1,896	32,940
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	1,579	42	1,621	13,158	620	13,778
Financial assets at FVTPL	17,836	2,512	20,348	5,758	140	5,898
Financial assets at FVOCI - debt securities	15,179	1,183	16,362	47,979	1,568	49,547
Investment securities at amortized cost	150,111	2,537	152,648	111,205	1,695	112,900
Loans and advances, net	145,428	5,736	151,164	113,229	6,450	119,679
Others financial assets	25,722	1	25,723	2,723	9	2,732
Total financial assets	382,409	42,925	425,334	328,291	12,581	340,872
Financial liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	277,423	37,844	315,267	257,513	7,713	265,226
Derivative financial liabilities	2,959	370	3,329	1,846	204	2,050
Bills payable	57,311	-	57,311	48,664	-	48,664
Due to BSP and other banks	3,915	-	3,915	609	-	609
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	273	2	275	444	37	481
Other financial liabilities	44	2	46	5,938	311	6,249
Accounts payable	446	6	452	199	2	201
Total financial liabilities	342,371	38,224	380,595	315,213	8,267	323,480
Net on-balance sheet position	40,038	4,701	44,739	13,078	4,314	17,392

*Others category includes financial instruments denominated in JPY, EUR and GBP.

Parent Bank

	2022			2021		
	USD	Others*	Total	USD	Others*	Total
	(In Millions of Pesos)					
Financial assets						
Cash and other cash items	2,400	131	2,531	3,031	203	3,234
Due from other banks	19,174	29,191	48,365	23,616	1,513	25,129
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	1,173	-	1,173	13,158	-	13,158
Financial assets at FVTPL	17,372	2,318	19,690	3,788	128	3,916
Financial assets at FVOCI - debt securities	15,179	1,183	16,362	38,659	1,568	40,227
Investment securities at amortized cost	145,775	1,145	146,920	107,977	-	107,977
Loans and advances, net	140,857	4,920	145,777	111,401	5,283	116,684
Others financial assets	25,518	-	25,518	11,581	2,664	14,245
Total financial assets	370,673	40,452	411,125	313,211	11,359	324,570
Financial liabilities						
Deposit liabilities	276,280	38	276,318	240,939	7,585	248,524
Derivative financial liabilities	2,538	345	2,883	1,770	204	1,974
Bills payable	52,660	-	52,660	45,758	-	45,758
Due to BSP and other banks	3,915	-	3,915	470	-	470
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	273	2	275	441	37	478
Other financial liabilities	44	-	44	14,817	2,950	17,767
Accounts payable	446	6	452	199	2	201
Total financial liabilities	336,156	391	336,547	304,394	10,778	315,172
Net on-balance sheet position	34,517	40,061	74,578	8,817	581	9,398

*Others category includes financial instruments denominated in JPY, EUR and GBP.

Presented below is a sensitivity analysis demonstrating the impact on pre-tax income of reasonably possible change in the exchange rate between US Dollar and Philippine Peso. The fluctuation rate is based on the historical movement of US Dollar against the Philippine Peso year on year.

Year	Change in currency	Effect on pre-tax income	
		Consolidated	Parent
		(In millions of Pesos)	
2022	+/-4.13%	+/- 1,654	+/- 1,426
2021	+/-2.19%	+/- 286	+/- 193

26.2.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that cash flows or fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to movements in market interest rates.

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)

IRRBB is the current and prospective risk to the BPI Group's capital and earnings arising from the adverse movements in interest rates that affect its banking book positions (core banking activities). The BPI Group is exposed to re-pricing risk arising from financial assets and liabilities that have different maturities and are re-priced taking into account the prevailing market interest rates. Excessive levels of interest rate risks in the banking book can pose a significant threat to the BPI Group's earnings and capital base.

The BPI Group employs two methods to measure the potential impact of interest rate risk in the banking book: (i) one that focuses on the impact on economic value of the future cash flows in the banking book due to changes in interest rates - Balance Sheet VaR (BSVaR), and (ii) one that focuses on the potential deterioration in net interest earnings - Earnings-at-Risk (EaR). The RMC sets limits on the two interest rate risk metrics which are monitored regularly by the Market and Liquidity Risk Management Division of the RMO. The EaR and BSVaR are built on the interest rate/repricing gap profile of the bank. The interest rate gap is the difference between the amount of interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities and off-balance sheet items. It distributes the balance sheet accounts according to their contractual maturity if fixed, or repricing date if floating. For accounts that do not have defined maturity or repricing schedules (e.g. non-maturity deposits), behavioural models are employed to determine their repricing buckets.

Earnings-at-Risk (EaR)

The EaR is built on repricing profile of the BPI Group and considers principal payments only. The BPI Group projects interest inflows from its financial assets and interest outflows from its financial liabilities in the next 12 months as earnings are affected when interest rates move against the BPI Group's position. As of September 30, 2022, the net interest income impact of movement in interest rates resulted to a decrease of P1,456 million (2021 - P210 million decrease) for the whole BPI Group and decrease of P1,447 million (2021 - P204 million decrease) for the Parent Bank.

BSVaR

The BS VaR model is also built on repricing gap or the difference between the amount of rate-sensitive financial assets and liabilities which considers both principal and interest payments. It is the present value of the BPI Group's expected net cash flows due to changes in interest rates. As at September 30, 2022, the average monthly BSVaR for the banking book stood at P15,877 million (2021 - P24,497 million) for the whole BPI Group and P15,388 million (2021 - P20,806 million) for the Parent Bank.

The IRRBB levels are closely monitored against RMC-approved limits and results are reported and discussed regularly at the Management level through the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and at the Board level through the Risk Management Committee (RMC). The BPI Group manages interest rate exposures related to its assets and liabilities through a transfer-pricing system administered by Treasury. Investment securities and interest rate derivatives are also used to hedge interest rate risk and manage repricing gaps in the balance sheet.

The BPI Group also conducts price stress tests in the banking book and EaR stress tests for a variety of interest rate shock scenarios to identify the impact of adverse movements in interest rates on the BPI Group's economic value and earnings. The design of the price and EaR stress tests include steepening and flattening yield curves, parallel up/down and short rate up/down shocks. The interest rate shocks applied is calibrated for all major currencies in which the BPI Group has significant positions. The results of the stress test are reported to the RMC and Senior Management and are integrated into the overall risk management framework of the BPI Group.

The BPI Group has established comprehensive risk management framework (e.g., policies, procedures, risk limits structures) supported by a robust risk management system. Furthermore, the risk management process, including its various components, is subject to periodic independent review (i.e. internal audit and model validation) and consistently calibrated to ensure accuracy, relevance, propriety and timeliness of data and assumptions employed. The assumptions and parameters used in building these metrics are properly documented. Any changes in the methodology and assumptions used are duly approved by the Chief Risk Officer and noted by the RMC.

The table below summarizes the BPI Group's exposure to interest rate risk, categorized by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

Consolidated (September 30, 2022)

	Repricing			Non-repricing	Total
	Up to 1 year	Over 1 up to 3 years	Over 3 years		
	(In Millions of Pesos)				
As at September 30, 2022					
Financial Assets					
Cash and other cash items	-	-	-	29,399	29,399
Due from BSP	-	-	-	187,115	187,115
Due from other banks	-	-	-	50,541	50,541
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	-	-	-	3,347	3,347
Financial assets at FVTPL	126	980	2,357	46,861	50,324
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	78,770	78,770
Investment securities at amortized cost	-	-	-	446,750	446,750
Loans and advances, net	878,151	291,418	308,580	122,237	1,600,386
Other financial assets	-	-	-	2,509	2,509
Total financial assets	878,277	292,398	310,937	967,529	2,449,141
Financial Liabilities					
Deposit liabilities	1,210,200	349,575	474,159	-	2,033,934
Derivative financial liabilities	92	876	1,408	7,273	9,649
Bills payable and other borrowed funds	-	-	-	84,155	84,155
Due to BSP and other banks	-	-	-	4,375	4,375
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	-	-	-	7,517	7,517
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	8,107	8,107
Total financial liabilities	1,210,292	350,451	475,567	111,427	2,147,737
Total interest gap	(332,015)	(58,053)	(164,630)	856,102	301,404

Consolidated (December 31, 2021)

	Repricing			Non-repricing	Total
	Up to 1 year	Over 1 up to 3 years	Over 3 years		
(In Millions of Pesos)					
As at December 31, 2021					
Financial Assets					
Cash and other cash items	-	-	-	35,143	35,143
Due from BSP	-	-	-	268,827	268,827
Due from other banks	-	-	-	34,572	34,572
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	-	-	-	30,852	30,852
Financial assets at FVTPL	406	444	971	19,325	21,146
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	131,390	131,390
Investment securities at amortized cost	-	-	-	338,672	338,672
Loans and advances, net	487,616	311,336	568,296	109,279	1,476,527
Other financial assets	-	-	-	2,338	2,338
Total financial assets	488,022	311,780	569,267	970,398	2,339,467
Financial Liabilities					
Deposit liabilities	1,087,175	370,115	497,857	-	1,955,147
Derivative financial liabilities	395	472	870	1,895	3,632
Bills payable and other borrowed funds	1,886	1,020	-	92,133	95,039
Due to BSP and other banks	-	-	-	953	953
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	-	-	-	6,931	6,931
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	7,256	7,256
Total financial liabilities	1,089,456	371,607	498,727	109,168	2,068,958
Total interest gap	(601,434)	(59,827)	70,540	861,230	270,509

Parent Bank (September 30, 2022)

	Repricing			Non-repricing	Total
	Up to 1 year	Over 1 up to 3 years	Over 3 years		
(In Millions of Pesos)					
As at September 30, 2022					
Financial Assets					
Cash and other cash items	-	-	-	29,175	29,175
Due from BSP	-	-	-	185,338	185,338
Due from other banks	-	-	-	47,238	47,238
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	-	-	-	2,263	2,263
Financial assets at FVTPL	126	980	2,357	40,852	44,315
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	77,020	77,020
Investment securities at amortized cost	-	-	-	444,767	444,767
Loans and advances, net	870,971	291,043	308,509	109,655	1,580,178
Other financial assets	-	-	-	3,084	3,084
Total financial assets	871,097	292,023	310,866	939,392	2,413,378
Financial Liabilities					
Deposit liabilities	1,206,975	347,029	470,342	-	2,024,346
Derivative financial liabilities	92	876	1,408	6,825	9,201
Bills payable and other borrowed funds	-	-	-	79,503	79,503
Due to BSP and other banks	-	-	-	4,375	4,375
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	-	-	-	7,514	7,514
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	6,712	6,712
Total financial liabilities	1,207,067	347,905	471,750	104,929	2,131,651
Total interest gap	(335,970)	(55,882)	(160,884)	834,463	281,727

Parent Bank (December 31, 2021)

	Repricing			Non-repricing	Total
	Up to 1 year	Over 1 up to 3 years	Over 3 years		
(In Millions of Pesos)					
As at December 31, 2021					
Financial Assets					
Cash and other cash items	-	-	-	33,868	33,868
Due from BSP	-	-	-	197,435	197,435
Due from other banks	-	-	-	27,734	27,734
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	-	-	-	30,023	30,023
Financial assets at FVTPL	406	444	971	13,754	15,575
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	113,713	113,713
Investment securities at amortized cost	-	-	-	333,193	333,193
Loans and advances, net	424,674	238,764	524,511	45,103	1,233,052
Other financial assets	-	-	-	6,121	6,121
Total financial assets	425,080	239,208	525,482	800,944	1,990,714
Financial Liabilities					
Deposit liabilities	957,669	288,826	429,290	-	1,675,785
Derivative financial liabilities	395	472	870	1,808	3,545
Bills payable and other borrowed funds	-	-	-	82,550	82,550
Due to BSP and other banks	-	-	-	814	814
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	-	-	-	5,243	5,243
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	4,974	4,974
Total financial liabilities	958,064	289,298	430,160	95,389	1,772,911
Total interest gap	(532,984)	(50,090)	95,322	705,555	217,803

26.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the BPI Group will be unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due, and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfill commitments to lend.

The BPI Group's liquidity profile is observed and monitored through its metric, the Minimum Cumulative Liquidity Gap (MCLG). The MCLG is the smallest net cumulative cash inflow (if positive) or the largest net cumulative cash outflow (if negative) over the next three (3) months. The MCLG indicates the biggest funding requirement in the short term and the degree of liquidity risk present in the current cash flow profile of the BPI Group. A red flag is immediately raised and reported to management and the RMC when the MCLG level projected over the next 3 months is about to breach the RMC-prescribed MCLG limit.

26.3.1 Liquidity risk management process

The BPI Group's liquidity management process, as carried out within the BPI Group and monitored by the RMC includes:

- day-to-day funding managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. This includes replenishment of funds as they mature or as borrowed by customers;
- maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;
- monitoring liquidity gaps and ratios against internal and regulatory requirements;
- managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities; and
- performing periodic liquidity stress testing on the BPI Group's liquidity position by assuming a faster rate of withdrawals in its deposit base.

Monitoring and reporting take the form of cash flow measurement and projections for the next day, week and month as these are key periods for liquidity management. The starting point for these projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities (Note 26.3.2) and the expected collection date of the financial assets. Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed by the BPI Group to maintain a wide diversification by currency, geography, counterparty, product and term.

The BPI Group also monitors unmatched medium-term assets, the level and type of undrawn lending commitments, the usage of overdraft facilities and the impact of contingent liabilities such as standby letters of credit.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

Pursuant to BSP Circular No. 905 issued in 2016, the Parent Bank is required to hold and maintain an adequate level of unencumbered High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) that are sufficient to meet its estimated total cash outflows over a 30 calendar-day period of liquidity stress. The LCR is the ratio of HQLAs to total net cash outflows which should be no lower than 100% on a daily basis. It is designed to promote short-term resilience of the BPI Group's liquidity risk profile to withstand significant liquidity shocks that may last over 30 calendar days. HQLA represents the Parent Bank's stock of liquid assets that qualify for inclusion in the LCR which consists mainly of cash, regulatory reserves and unencumbered high-quality liquid securities. HQLAs therefore, serve as defense against potential stress events.

The main drivers of the Parent Bank's LCR comprise the changes in the total stock of HQLA as well as changes in net cash outflows related to deposits, unsecured borrowings, committed and/or uncommitted facilities, derivatives cash flows and cash inflows from maturing corporate, business and retail loans, among others. Cash outflows from derivatives contracts are effectively offset by derivatives cash inflows. These two are accorded 100% outflow and inflow factors, respectively.

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

On January 1, 2019, the Parent Bank adopted BSP Circular No. 1007 issued in 2018 regarding the NSFR requirement. The NSFR is aimed at strengthening the Parent Bank's long-term resilience by maintaining a stable funding in relation to its assets and off-balance sheet items as well as to limit the maturity transformation risk of the BPI Group. The NSFR is expressed as the ratio of available stable funding and the required stable funding and complements the LCR as it takes a longer view of the BPI Group's liquidity risk profile. The BPI Group's capital, retail deposits and long-term debt are considered as stable funding sources whereas the BPI Group's assets including, but not limited to, performing and non-performing loans and receivables, HQLA and non-HQLA securities as well as off-balance items form part of the required stable funding. The Parent Bank's solo and consolidated NSFRs are well-above the regulatory minimum of 100%.

The Parent Bank maintains a well-diversified funding base and has a substantial amount of core deposits, thereby avoiding undue concentrations by counterparty, maturity, and currency. The Parent Bank manages its liquidity position through asset-liability management activities supported by a well-developed funds management practice as well as a sound risk management system. As part of risk oversight, the Parent Bank monitors its liquidity risk on a daily basis, in terms of single currency and significant currencies, to ensure it is operating within the risk appetite set by the BOD and to assess ongoing compliance with the minimum requirement of the liquidity ratios. Furthermore, the Parent Bank has a set of policies and escalation procedures in place that govern its day-to-day risk monitoring and reporting processes.

The table below shows the actual liquidity metrics of the BPI Group and the Parent Bank:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Liquidity coverage ratio	203.14%	220.68%	202.01%	221.67%
Net stable funding ratio	149.71%	154.88%	148.80%	152.11%
Leverage ratio	10.98%	10.63%	10.31%	10.22%
Total exposure measure	2,578,939	2,471,163	2,518,454	2,085,573

The decline in the Parent Bank's LCR was driven by higher volumes of retail deposits. Cash, reserves and due from BSP make up 31% of the total stock of HQLA for the period ended September 30, 2022.

26.3.2 Maturity profile - Non-derivative financial instruments

The tables below present the maturity profile of non-derivative financial instruments based on undiscounted cash flows including future interest which the BPI Group uses to manage the inherent liquidity risk. The maturity analysis is based on the remaining period from the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date or, if earlier, the expected date the financial asset will be realized, or the financial liability will be settled.

Consolidated (September 30, 2022)

	Up to 1 year	Over 1 up to 3		Total
		years	Over 3 years	
(In Millions of Pesos)				
As at September 30, 2022				
Financial Assets				
Cash and other cash items	29,399	-	-	29,399
Due from BSP	187,115	-	-	187,115
Due from other banks	50,541	-	-	50,541
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	2,392	1,124	-	3,516
Financial assets at FVTPL	24,181	1,435	17,573	43,189
Financial assets at FVOCI	11,294	51,202	28,799	91,295
Investment securities at amortized cost	81,584	112,694	319,547	513,825
Loans and advances	1,596,229	270,603	460,320	2,327,152
Other financial assets	2,509	-	-	2,509
Total financial assets	1,985,244	437,058	826,239	3,248,541
Financial Liabilities				
Deposit liabilities	1,207,661	343,790	463,451	2,014,902
Bills payable and other borrowed funds	37,550	46,915	-	84,465
Due to BSP and other banks	4,375	-	-	4,375
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	7,517	-	-	7,517
Lease liabilities	1,785	2,716	2,665	7,166
Other financial liabilities	8,107	-	-	8,107
Total financial liabilities	1,266,995	393,421	466,116	2,126,532
Total maturity gap	718,249	43,637	360,123	1,122,009

Consolidated (December 31, 2021)

	Up to 1 year	Over 1 up to 3		Total
		years	Over 3 years	
(In Millions of Pesos)				
As at December 31, 2021				
Financial Assets				
Cash and other cash items	35,143	-	-	35,143
Due from BSP	268,866	-	-	268,866
Due from other banks	34,572	-	-	34,572
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	30,859	71	-	30,930
Financial assets at FVTPL	13,301	1,182	3,694	18,177
Financial assets at FVOCI	37,499	36,415	69,980	143,894
Investment securities at amortized cost	45,432	105,717	240,363	391,512
Loans and advances	515,031	442,743	512,883	1,470,657
Other financial assets	2,338	-	-	2,338
Total financial assets	983,041	586,128	826,920	2,396,089
Financial Liabilities				
Deposit liabilities	1,086,489	366,365	491,971	1,944,825
Bills payable and other borrowed funds	48,679	47,391	-	96,070
Due to BSP and other banks	953	-	-	953
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	6,931	-	-	6,931
Lease liabilities	2,081	3,358	2,911	8,350
Other financial liabilities	7,256	-	-	7,256
Total financial liabilities	1,152,389	417,114	494,882	2,064,385
Total maturity gap	(169,348)	169,014	332,038	331,704

Parent Bank (September 30, 2022)

	Up to 1 year	Over 1 up to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
As at September 30, 2022				
Financial Assets				
Cash and other cash items	29,175	-	-	29,175
Due from BSP	185,338	-	-	185,338
Due from other banks	47,238	-	-	47,238
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	1,307	1,124	-	2,431
Financial assets at FVTPL	18,813	1,433	17,572	37,818
Financial assets at FVOCI	10,298	50,988	28,060	89,346
Investment securities at amortized cost	81,463	112,558	319,483	513,504
Loans and advances	1,583,941	257,719	455,998	2,297,658
Other financial assets	3,084	-	-	3,084
Total financial assets	1,960,657	423,822	821,113	3,205,592
Financial Liabilities				
Deposit liabilities	1,203,751	341,240	459,627	2,004,618
Bills payable and other borrowed funds	35,260	44,553	-	79,813
Due to BSP and other banks	4,375	-	-	4,375
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	7,514	-	-	7,514
Lease liabilities	1,430	2,424	2,639	6,493
Other financial liabilities	6,712	-	-	6,712
Total financial liabilities	1,259,042	388,217	462,266	2,109,525
Total maturity gap	701,615	35,605	358,847	1,096,067

Parent Bank (December 31, 2021)

	Up to 1 year	Over 1 up to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
As at December 31, 2021				
Financial Assets				
Cash and other cash items	33,868	-	-	33,868
Due from BSP	197,445	-	-	197,445
Due from other banks	27,734	-	-	27,734
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	30,030	71	-	30,101
Financial assets at FVTPL	8,915	344	3,393	12,652
Financial assets at FVOCI	29,982	33,274	61,710	124,966
Investment securities at amortized cost	44,439	105,013	235,943	385,395
Loans and advances	448,703	293,284	392,006	1,133,993
Other financial assets	6,121	-	-	6,121
Total financial assets	827,237	431,986	693,052	1,952,275
Financial Liabilities				
Deposit liabilities	957,211	288,208	426,338	1,671,757
Bills payable and other borrowed funds	37,003	46,371	-	83,374
Due to BSP and other banks	814	-	-	814
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	5,243	-	-	5,243
Lease liabilities	1,463	2,554	2,634	6,651
Other financial liabilities	4,974	-	-	4,974
Total financial liabilities	1,006,708	337,133	428,972	1,772,813
Total maturity gap	(179,471)	94,853	264,080	179,462

26.3.3 Maturity profile - Derivative instruments

(a) Derivatives settled on a net basis

The BPI Group's derivatives that are settled on a net basis consist of interest rate swaps, non-deliverable forwards and non-deliverable swaps. The table below presents the contractual undiscounted cash flows of interest rate swaps based on the remaining period from December 31 to the contractual maturity dates that are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.

Consolidated and Parent Bank

	Up to 1 year	Over 1 up to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
2022	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Interest rate swap contracts - held for trading				
- Inflow	126	980	2,356	3,462
- Outflow	(92)	(876)	(1,408)	(2,376)
- Net inflow	34	104	948	1,086
Non-deliverable forwards and swaps - held for trading				
- Inflow	157	491	-	648
- Outflow	(41)	-	-	(41)
- Net inflow	116	491	-	607
2021	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Interest rate swap contracts - held for trading				
- Inflow	406	444	971	1,821
- Outflow	(395)	(472)	(871)	(1,738)
- Net inflow	11	(28)	100	83
Non-deliverable forwards and swaps - held for trading				
- Inflow	167	30	-	197
- Outflow	(34)	(167)	(14)	(215)
- Net outflow	133	(137)	(14)	(18)

(b) Derivatives settled on a gross basis

The BPI Group's derivatives that are settled on a gross basis include foreign exchange derivatives mainly currency forwards and currency swaps. The table below presents the contractual undiscounted cash flows of foreign exchange derivatives based on the remaining period from reporting date to the contractual maturity dates.

Consolidated

	Up to 1 year	Over 1 up to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
2022	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Foreign exchange derivatives - held for trading				
- Inflow	6,238	152	99	6,489
- Outflow	(7,171)	(61)	-	(7,232)
- Net outflow	(933)	91	99	(743)
Foreign exchange derivatives - held for hedging				
- Inflow	-	-	-	-
- Outflow	-	-	-	-
- Net outflow	-	-	-	-

	Up to 1 year	Over 1 up to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
2021				
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Foreign exchange derivatives - held for trading				
- Inflow	1,449	34	41	1,524
- Outflow	(1,679)	-	-	(1,679)
- Net inflow	(230)	34	41	(155)
Foreign exchange derivatives - held for hedging				
- Inflow	-	-	-	-
- Outflow	-	-	-	-
- Net outflow	-	-	-	-

Parent Bank

	Up to 1 year	Over 1 up to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
2022				
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Foreign exchange derivatives - held for trading				
- Inflow	6,232	152	99	6,483
- Outflow	(6,724)	(61)	-	(6,785)
- Net outflow	(492)	91	99	(302)
Foreign exchange derivatives - held for hedging				
- Inflow	-	-	-	-
- Outflow	-	-	-	-
- Net outflow	-	-	-	-

	Up to 1 year	Over 1 up to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
2021				
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Foreign exchange derivatives - held for trading				
- Inflow	1,426	34	41	1,501
- Outflow	(1,602)	-	-	(1,602)
- Net inflow	(176)	34	41	(101)
Foreign exchange derivatives - held for hedging				
- Inflow	-	-	-	-
- Outflow	-	-	-	-
- Net outflow	-	-	-	-

26.4 Fair value measurement

The following tables present the carrying value of assets and liabilities and the level of fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements are categorized:

26.4.1 Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis

Consolidated (September 30, 2022)

	Carrying Amount	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<i>Recurring measurements:</i>					
(In Millions of Pesos)					
Financial assets					
Financial assets at FVTPL					
Derivative financial assets	10,611	-	10,611	-	10,611
Trading assets					
- Debt securities	39,713	36,397	3,316	-	39,713
- Equity securities	133	133	-	-	133
Financial assets at FVOCI					
- Debt securities	78,770	78,770	-	-	78,770
- Equity securities	2,945	1,633	610	702	2,945
	132,712	116,933	14,537	702	132,172
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial liabilities	9,469	-	9,449	-	9,649
<i>Non-recurring measurements</i>					
Assets held for sale, net	3,807	-	12,098	-	12,098

Consolidated (December 31, 2021)

	Carrying Amount	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<i>Recurring measurements:</i>					
(In Millions of Pesos)					
Financial assets					
Financial assets at FVTPL					
Derivative financial assets	3,553	-	3,553	-	3,553
Trading assets					
- Debt securities	17,593	14,784	2,809	-	17,593
- Equity securities	188	188	-	-	188
Financial assets at FVOCI					
- Debt securities	131,390	131,390	-	-	131,390
- Equity securities	3,351	1,338	1,369	644	3,351
	156,075	147,700	7,731	644	156,075
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial liabilities	3,632	-	3,632	-	3,632
<i>Non-recurring measurements</i>					
Assets held for sale, net	3,282	-	10,630	-	10,630

Parent Bank (September 30, 2022)

	Carrying Amount	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<i>Recurring measurements:</i>					
(In Millions of Pesos)					
Financial assets					
Financial assets at FVTPL					
Derivative financial assets	10,595	-	10,595	-	10,595
Trading assets					
- Debt securities	33,720	33,720	-	-	33,720
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI					
- Debt securities	77,020	77,020	-	-	77,020
- Equity securities	1,555	1,229	326	-	1,555
	122,890	111,969	10,921	-	122,890
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial liabilities	9,201	-	9,201	-	9,201
<i>Non-recurring measurements</i>					
Assets held for sale, net	3,701	-	11,683	-	11,683

Parent Bank (December 31, 2021)

	Carrying Amount	Fair value		Total
		Level 1	Level 2	
(In Millions of Pesos)				
<i>Recurring measurements</i>				
Financial assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivative financial assets	3,520	-	3,520	3,520
Trading assets - debt securities	12,055	12,055	-	12,055
Financial assets at FVOCI				
- Debt securities	113,713	113,713	-	113,713
- Equity securities	1,828	1,517	311	1,828
	131,116	127,285	3,831	131,116
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	3,545	-	3,545	3,545
<i>Non-recurring measurements</i>				
Assets held for sale, net	505	-	3,866	3,866

The table below shows the valuation techniques and applicable unobservable inputs used to measure the BPI Group's Level 3 financial instruments (equities classified at FVOCI) as at September 30, 2022 and December 31 2021:

Description	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	2022	2021
Unlisted equity securities	Net asset value; investment multiple	Net asset value; investment multiple	702	644

The investment valuation sensitivity of the underlying portfolio investee company is mainly impacted by the movement in net asset value and investment multiple. At September 30, 2022, if the net asset value and investment had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, net income and equity as at and for the period ended September 30, 2022 would have been P5.27 million (December 31, 2021 - P4.16 million) higher/lower.

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 and 3 during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022 and year ended December 31, 2021.

26.4.2 Fair value disclosures of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

Consolidated (September 30, 2022)

	Carrying Amount	Fair value		Total
		Level 1	Level 2	
(In Millions of Pesos)				
Financial assets				
Cash and other cash items	29,399	-	29,399	29,399
Due from BSP	187,115	-	187,115	187,115
Due from other banks	50,541	-	50,541	50,541
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR, net	3,347	-	3,347	3,347
Investment securities at amortized cost, net	446,750	415,914	-	415,914
Loans and advances, net	1,600,386	-	1,928,736	1,928,736
Other financial assets	2,509	-	2,509	2,509
Financial liabilities				
Deposit liabilities	2,014,902	-	2,014,902	2,014,902
Bills payable and other borrowed funds	84,155	79,503	4,652	84,155
Due to BSP and other banks	4,375	-	4,375	4,375
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	7,517	-	7,517	7,517
Other financial liabilities	8,107	-	8,107	8,107
Non-financial assets				
Investment properties	74	-	248	248

Consolidated (December 31, 2021)

	Carrying Amount	Fair value		Total
		Level 1	Level 2	
(In Millions of Pesos)				
Financial assets				
Cash and other cash items	35,143	-	35,143	35,143
Due from BSP	268,827	-	268,827	268,827
Due from other banks	34,572	-	34,572	34,572
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR, net	30,852	-	30,852	30,852
Investment securities at amortized cost, net	338,672	339,189	-	339,189
Loans and advances, net	1,476,527	-	1,524,826	1,524,826
Other financial assets	2,338	-	2,338	2,338
Financial liabilities				
Deposit liabilities	1,944,825	-	1,944,825	1,944,825
Bills payable and other borrowed funds	95,039	82,550	12,695	95,245
Due to BSP and other banks	953	-	953	953
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	6,931	-	6,931	6,931
Other financial liabilities	7,256	-	7,256	7,256
Non-financial assets				
Investment properties	165	-	1,899	1,899

Parent Bank (September 30, 2022)

	Carrying Amount	Fair value		Total
		Level 1	Level 2	
(In Millions of Pesos)				
Financial assets				
Cash and other cash items	29,175	-	29,175	29,175
Due from BSP	185,338	-	185,338	185,338
Due from other banks	47,238	-	47,238	47,238
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR, net	2,263	-	2,263	2,263
Investment securities at amortized cost, net	440,974	410,995	-	410,995
Loans and advances, net	1,580,178	-	1,554,285	1,554,285
Other financial assets	3,084	-	3,084	3,084
Financial liabilities				
Deposit liabilities	2,004,618	-	2,004,618	2,004,618
Bills payable and other borrowed funds	79,503	79,503	-	79,503
Due to BSP and other banks	4,375	-	4,375	4,375
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	7,514	-	7,514	7,514
Other financial liabilities	6,712	-	6,712	6,712
Non-financial assets				
Investment properties	64	-	227	227

Parent Bank (December 31, 2021)

	Carrying Amount	Fair value		Total
		Level 1	Level 2	
(In Millions of Pesos)				
Financial assets				
Cash and other cash items	33,868	-	33,868	33,868
Due from BSP	197,435	-	197,435	197,435
Due from other banks	27,734	-	27,734	27,734
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR, net	30,023	-	30,023	30,023
Investment securities at amortized cost, net	333,193	333,720	-	333,720
Loans and advances, net	1,233,052	-	1,217,489	1,217,489
Other financial assets	6,121	-	6,121	6,121
Financial liabilities				
Deposit liabilities	1,671,757	-	1,671,757	1,671,757
Bills payable and other borrowed funds	82,550	82,550	-	82,550
Due to BSP and other banks	814	-	814	814
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	5,243	-	5,243	5,243
Other financial liabilities	4,974	-	4,974	4,974
Non-financial assets				
Investment properties	153	-	1,860	1,860

26.5 Insurance risk management

The non-life insurance entities decide on the retention, or the absolute amount that they are ready to assume insurance risk from one event. The retention amount is a function of capital, experience, actuarial study and risk appetite or aversion.

In excess of the retention, these entities arrange reinsurances either thru treaties or facultative placements. They also accredit reinsurers based on certain criteria and set limits as to what can be reinsured. The reinsurance treaties and the accreditation of reinsurers require BOD's approval.

Note 27 - Capital Management

Capital management is understood to be a facet of risk management. The primary objective of the BPI Group is the generation of recurring acceptable returns to shareholders' capital. To this end, the BPI Group's policies, business strategies and activities are directed towards the generation of cash flows that are in excess of its fiduciary and contractual obligations to its depositors, and to its various funders and stakeholders.

Cognizant of its exposure to risks, the BPI Group maintains sufficient capital to absorb unexpected losses, stay in business for the long haul, and satisfy regulatory requirements. The BPI Group further understands that its performance, as well as the performance of its various units, should be measured in terms of returns generated vis-à-vis allocated capital and the amount of risk borne in the conduct of business.

Effective January 1, 2014, the BSP, through its Circular 781, requires each bank and its financial affiliated subsidiaries to adopt new capital requirements in accordance with the provisions of Basel III. The new guidelines are meant to strengthen the composition of the bank's capital by increasing the level of core capital and regulatory capital. The Circular sets out minimum Common Equity (CET1) ratio and Tier 1 Capital ratios of 6.0% and 7.5%, respectively. A capital conservation buffer of 2.5%, comprised of CET1 capital, was likewise imposed. The minimum required capital adequacy ratio remains at 10% which includes the capital conservation buffer.

Information on the regulatory capital is summarized below:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(In Millions of Pesos)			
Tier 1 capital	345,259	291,396	345,211	291,322
Tier 2 capital	15,887	14,847	15,606	12,961
Gross qualifying capital	361,146	306,243	360,817	304,283
Less: Regulatory adjustments/required deductions	62,196	28,688	85,522	78,076
Total qualifying capital	298,950	277,555	275,295	226,207
Risk weighted assets	1,781,338	1,664,989	1,729,609	1,430,838
CAR (%)	16.78	16.67	15.92	15.81
CET1 (%)	15.89	15.78	15.01	14.90

The BPI Group has fully complied with the CAR requirement of the BSP.

Likewise, regulatory capital structures of certain subsidiaries on a standalone basis are managed to meet the requirements of the relevant regulatory bodies (i.e. Insurance Commission (IC), SEC, PSE etc.). These subsidiaries have fully complied with the applicable regulatory capital requirements.

As part of the reforms of the PSE to expand capital market and improve transparency among listed firms, PSE requires listed entities to maintain a minimum of ten percent (10%) of their issued and outstanding shares, exclusive of any treasury shares, held by the public. The Parent Bank is likewise fully compliant with this requirement.

Note 28 - Commitments and Contingencies

At present, there are lawsuits, claims and tax assessments pending against the BPI Group. In the opinion of management, after reviewing all actions and proceedings and court decisions with legal counsels, the aggregate liability or loss, if any, arising therefrom will not have a material effect on the BPI Group's financial position or financial performance.

BPI and some of its subsidiaries are defendants in legal actions arising from normal business activities. Management believes that these actions are without merit or that the ultimate liability, if any, resulting from them will not materially affect the financial statements.

In the normal course of business, the BPI Group makes various commitments that are not presented in the financial statements. The BPI Group does not anticipate any material losses from these commitments.

Note 29 - Subsequent Events

Launch of the 1st Tranche of the P100 billion Bond Program

On January 5, 2023, the BPI Group launched the first tranche of the P100 billion Bond Program called BPI Reinforcing Inclusive Support for MSMEs Bonds ("BPI RISE Bonds") with a par value amounting to P5,000 million. These bonds issued at a fixed rate of 5.75% p.a., payable quarterly. These bonds are unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated, and are expected to mature within 1.5 years from issuance.

Shareholders' approval on the increase in authorized capital stock and allocation of ESOP and ESPP

On January 17, 2023, the shareholders of the Parent Bank approved the following:

- increase in the Parent Bank's authorized capital stock in the amount of P4 billion divided into 400 million common shares with a par value of P10 per share (Note 18);
- combination of the allocation of authorized common shares for ESOP and ESPP into a three percent (3%) allocation for all employee stock incentive plans (Note 18); and
- denial of the pre-emptive rights over the 406,179,276 treasury shares which shall be disposed of by the Parent Bank in accordance with Republic Act No. 8791, otherwise known as the General Banking Law of 2000.

Note 30 - Other Disclosures

30.1 BPI and BFB Merger

On January 1, 2022, the merger of BPI and BFB, its wholly owned thrift bank subsidiary, officially took effect, with BPI as the surviving entity. The Parent Bank has secured all necessary approvals for the transaction from its regulatory agencies and shareholders.

The integration of both entities will provide considerable advantages to the customers and employees of BPI and BFB, and present potential synergies that will benefit shareholders. The accelerated shift to digital, the focus on operational efficiency and the expected reduction in the gap in regulatory reserve requirements between commercial banks and thrift banks were factors in the timing of the transaction.

Purchase consideration

On January 1, 2022, the Parent Bank issued common shares to BFB shareholders amounting to the net assets of the latter as reflected in its standalone financial statements as at December 31, 2020.

The Parent Bank, owning 100% of the shares of BFB, shall effectively issue treasury shares as a consideration of the merger. The number of treasury shares to be issued shall be computed based on the net assets of BFB as of December 31, 2020 over the share price of the Parent Bank as of December 29, 2020. The details are as follows:

	Amount
	(In Thousands of Pesos, except share price and treasury shares)
Net assets of BFB as of December 31, 2020	
Total assets	287,090,333
Total liabilities	254,047,648
	33,042,685
Share price of BPI as of December 29, 2020	P81.35
Number of treasury shares to be issued	406,179,276

These treasury shares are expected to be sold or disposed of by the Parent Bank within six (6) months following the effective date of the merger in accordance with Chapter 3, Section 10 of the General Banking Law of 2000 (Republic Act 8791) (Note 15).

Net assets acquired

Details of BFB assets and liabilities as at acquisition date (January 1, 2022) and December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	January 1, 2022	December 31, 2020
	(In Thousands of Pesos)	
Assets acquired		
Cash and other cash items	982,150	1,004,339
Due from BSP	67,065,132	17,846,031
Due from other banks	10,152,692	4,935,660
Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under agreements to resell	-	3,631,258
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	101,960	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	16,220,549	6,802,621
Investment securities at amortized cost, net	-	24,233,039
Loans and advances, net	228,649,520	219,636,857
Assets held for sale, net	2,639,361	2,452,159
Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment, net	1,713,807	1,791,553
Deferred income tax assets	3,448,694	3,885,474
Other assets, net	686,981	871,342
	331,660,846	287,090,333
Liabilities assumed		
Deposit liabilities	274,766,919	234,582,648
Other borrowed funds	9,583,528	9,544,988
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	1,676,663	1,644,409
Accrued taxes, interest and other expenses	1,698,772	1,734,264
Deferred credits and other liabilities	11,018,995	6,541,339
	298,744,877	254,047,648
Net assets	32,915,969	33,042,685

Goodwill; Other reserves

As the transaction is outside the scope of PFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, the merger was accounted for using the pooling of interests method following the guidance under the PIC Q&A No. 2018-06. In applying the pooling of interests method, all assets and liabilities of BFB are taken into the merged business at their carrying values with no restatement of comparative 2020 figures. Likewise, no goodwill was recognized as the result of the business combination.

The difference between the carrying amount of the net assets acquired and the purchase consideration shall be an addition/deduction to the other reserves or other items within capital funds as follows:

	Amount
	(In Thousands of Pesos)
Purchase price	33,042,685
Carrying amount of net assets acquired	32,915,969
Other reserves (addition to capital funds)	126,716

The Parent Bank in the stand-alone financial statements recognized P18 million as part of merger reserves. The remaining amounts are included in the specific other comprehensive income items within capital funds.

i. Contingencies and commitments acquired

As a result of the merger, the Parent Bank acquired certain off-balance sheet items pertaining to undrawn loan commitments within the scope of PFRS 9. Details of such liabilities are as follows:

	Amount
	(In Thousands of Pesos)
Undrawn loan commitments	6,422,982
Loss allowance	(18,984)
Carrying amount	6,403,998

ii. Acquired receivables

The details of the loans and advances, net acquired as a result of the business combination and its related fair value is as follows:

	Amount
	(In Thousands of Pesos)
Corporate loans	
Large corporate customers	15,135,453
Small and medium enterprises	17,916,051
Retail loans	
Real estate mortgages	151,807,726
Auto loans	51,177,718
Credit cards	1,922,634
Others	174
	237,959,756
Accrued interest receivable	1,972,675
Unearned discount/income	(107,809)
	239,824,622
Allowance for impairment	(11,175,102)
Net carrying amount	228,649,520
Fair value	292,693,036

The details of the other receivables, net, which form part of Other assets, net, acquired as a result of the business combination and its related fair value are as follows:

	Amount
	(In Thousands of Pesos)
Gross carrying amount	256,831
Allowance for impairment	(136,311)
Net carrying amount	120,520
Fair value	120,520

iii. Revenue and profit contribution

In accordance with the Plan of Merger between the Parent Bank and BFB, any net income earned by the latter from January 1, 2021 until the effective date shall be declared and paid as dividends to the Parent Bank. On December 29, 2021, the BOD of BFB declared cash dividends amounting to P3,532 million (P353 per share) out of its unrestricted surplus payable to the Parent Bank as at December 29, 2021. The remaining net income after dividend declaration amounting to P18 million formed part of Other reserves (Note 15) upon effectivity of the merger.

The Parent Bank considers it impracticable to disclose with sufficient reliability the contributed revenue and net profit of BFB for the period from January 1, 2022 to September 30, 2022 as customer accounts and transactions were substantially migrated to the Parent Bank.

iv. Cash flows as a result of the merger

Cash and cash equivalents acquired as a result of the business combination shall form part of the net cash inflows from investing activities in the statement of cash flows for the period beginning January 1, 2022. The breakdown of the cash and cash equivalents acquired are as follows:

	Amount (In Thousands of Pesos)
Cash and other cash items	982,150
Due from BSP	67,065,132
Due from other banks	10,152,692
	<u>78,199,974</u>

v. Acquisition-related costs

Acquisition-related costs of P121 million that were not directly attributable to the issue of shares are included in other operating expenses in the statement of income and in operating cash flows in the statement of cash flows for the period beginning January 1, 2021 until effectivity of the merger.

30.2 Regulatory Treatment of Restructured Loans for Purposes of Measuring Expected Credit Losses

On October 14, 2021, the Monetary Board approved the guidelines on restructured loans under BSP Memorandum No. M-2021-056 which shall be effective until December 31, 2022.

Key points of the issuance include:

- Establishment of prudent criteria in the assessment and modification of terms and conditions of loans.
- Classification under Stage 1, 2, or 3 shall be based on the assessment of the borrowers' financial difficulty and ability to pay based on revised terms.
- Restructured loans should not automatically be considered as credit-impaired warranting classification as non-performing. It will only be classified as such when it falls under Stage 3.
- Monitoring of list of restructured loans including risk classification, staging, and provisioning.

The Bank adopted the BSP guidelines for prudential reporting purposes of its loan portfolio beginning January 1, 2022. Following the reprieve requirements, the Bank implemented a process to identify and evaluate accounts that were qualified under the regulations and applied the necessary internal risk controls for qualified exposures from credit evaluation to credit monitoring and risk reporting. As of September 2022, total outstanding balance of P207.82 million are tagged as Modified Loans, subject to applicable conditions in line with BSP regulations. This consists only 0.02% of the total corporate and business banking loan portfolio. Meanwhile, there are total outstanding balance of P1.71 billion which are tagged as Restructured-Modified Loans which consists 6.53% of the total corporate and business banking restructured loans. As of September 30, 2022, there are no past due or non-performing loans which availed the reprieve under BSP M-2021-056.

30.3 BPI and RBC Merger

On September 30, 2022, the BOD of BPI approved the merger of BPI and RBC, subject to shareholders and regulatory approvals. In exchange, BPI shall issue to the RBC Shareholders such number of BPI commons shares as would result to the RBC Shareholders collectively holding approximately 6% of the resulting outstanding common stock of BPI as of the closing date but in no case more than 314,003,992 shares.

Subsequently, the BOD of BPI in its meeting on December 14, 2022 amended the previous resolution dated September 30, 2022 to increase the number of BPI common shares that may be issued to the RBC Shareholders pursuant to the proposed merger from "in no case more than 314,003,992 primary common shares" to "in no case more than 318,912,309 primary common shares."

The merger will be effective on the first day of the calendar quarter following the completion of the regulatory approvals which is expected to be on January 1, 2024.

Subsequent event

On January 17, 2023, the shareholders of the Parent Bank approved the merger between the Parent Bank and RBC in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the Plan of Merger and Articles of Merger.

Note 31 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

31.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the BPI Group have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs). The term PFRSs in general includes all applicable PFRSs, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS), and interpretations of the Philippine Interpretations Committee (PIC), Standing Interpretations Committee and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee which have been approved by the Financial Reporting Standards Council and adopted by the SEC.

As allowed by the SEC, the pre-need subsidiary of the Parent Bank continues to follow the provisions of the Pre-Need Uniform Chart of Accounts (PNUCA) prescribed by the SEC and adopted by the IC.

The financial statements comprise the statements of condition, statements of income and statements of total comprehensive income shown as two statements, statements of changes in capital funds, statements of cash flows and the notes.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at FVOCI, and plan assets of the BPI Group's defined benefit plans.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with PFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the BPI Group's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. Management believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and that the financial statements therefore fairly present the financial position and results of the BPI Group. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are shown below:

Critical accounting estimates

- Fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments (Note 7)
- Useful lives of bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment (Note 11)
- Impairment of investments subsidiaries and associates (Note 12)
- Calculation of defined benefit obligation (Note 23)
- Measurement of expected credit losses for loans and advances (Note 26.1.4)

Critical accounting judgments

- Classification of investment securities at amortized cost (Note 9)
- Realization of deferred income tax assets (Note 13)
- Determining the lease term (Note 20)
- Determining the incremental borrowing rate (Note 20)

31.2 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

(a) Amendments to existing standards adopted by the BPI Group

The BPI Group has adopted the following amendments to existing standards effective January 1, 2022:

- Amendment to PAS 16, 'Property, Plant and Equipment'

The amendment prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. It also clarifies that an entity is 'testing whether the asset is functioning properly' when it assesses the technical and physical performance of the asset.

- Amendment to PFRS 3, *'Business Combinations'*

Amendments were made to update the references to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and add an exception for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of PAS 37, *'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'* and Interpretation 21, *'Levies'*.

- PAS 37, *'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'*

The amendment clarifies that the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling the contracts. Before recognizing a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity recognizes any impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract.

- *Annual Improvements to PFRS Standards 2018-2020*

The following improvements were finalized in May 2020:

- PFRS 9, *'Financial Instruments'*, clarifies which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities.
- PFRS 16, *'Leases'*, amendment to remove the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements, to remove any confusion about the treatment of lease incentives.

The adoption of the above amendments did not have a material impact on the financial statements of the BPI Group.

Effective January 1, 2021, the BPI Group has also adopted amendments to PFRS 9, *'Financial Instruments'*, PFRS 7 *'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'*, PFRS 4, *'Insurance Contracts'* and PFRS 16 *'Leases'* issued in August 2020 to address issues that arise during the reform of an interest rate benchmark rate (IBOR), including the replacement of one benchmark rate with an alternative one.

Following the financial crisis, the reform and replacement of benchmark interest rates such as USD, GBP and EUR LIBOR and other inter-bank offered rates (*'IBORs'*) has become a priority for global regulators. There is currently uncertainty around the timing and precise nature of these changes.

As part of the reforms noted above, the international regulators have decided to no longer compel panel banks to participate in the LIBOR submission process after the end of 2021 - although it acknowledges that COVID-19 might impact on these plans - and to cease oversight of these benchmark interest rates. Regulatory authorities and private sector working groups, including the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (*'ISDA'*) and the Working Group on Sterling and Risk-Free Reference Rates, continue to discuss alternative benchmark rates for LIBOR.

It is currently expected that SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate), SONIA (Sterling Overnight Index Average) and €STR (Euro Short Term-Rate) (collectively, "replacement rates") will replace USD LIBOR, GBP LIBOR and EUR LIBOR, respectively. There remain key differences between LIBOR and the replacement rates. LIBOR is a *'term rate'*, which means that it is published for a borrowing period (such as three months or six months) and is *'forward looking'*, because it is published at the beginning of the borrowing period. The replacement rates are currently *'backward-looking'* rates, based on overnight rates from actual transactions, and it is published at the end of the overnight borrowing period. Furthermore, LIBOR includes a credit spread over the risk-free rate, which the replacement rates currently do not. To transition existing contracts and agreements that reference LIBOR to their respective replacement rates, adjustments for term differences and credit differences might need to be applied to the replacement rates, to enable the two benchmark rates to be economically equivalent on transition.

The Philippine Interbank Reference Rate (PHIREF) is the benchmark rate used by key local players in setting the reset value for the Philippine Peso floating leg of interest rate swaps. This is derived from done deals in the interbank foreign exchange swap market and computed using USD LIBOR.

As at December 31, 2021, the BPI Group has approved SOFR and SONIA as the replacement rates for USD and GBP LIBOR, respectively, while the remaining exposure on EUR LIBOR matured prior to the cessation of the related benchmark rate. The adoption of the above changes in interest rate benchmark did not have a material impact on the financial statements of the BPI Group.

The following table contains details of all financial instruments that BPI Group holds which reference LIBOR as at:

Consolidated:

September 30, 2022	Of which: have reference to a currency LIBOR* (In Millions of Pesos)									
	Carrying Value		USD Libor		PHIREF		GBP Libor		Total	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Non-derivative assets and liabilities										
Measured at amortized cost										
Cash and other cash items	29,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from BSP	187,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other banks	50,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	3,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment securities at amortized cost	446,750	-	6,607	-	-	-	-	-	6,607	-
Loans and advances, net	1,600,386	-	69,520	-	-	-	-	-	69,520	-
Other financial assets	3,796	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit liabilities	-	2,033,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bills payable and other borrowed funds	-	84,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to BSP and other banks	-	4,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	-	7,517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	6,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	8,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,321,334	2,144,451	76,127	-	-	-	-	-	76,127	-
Measured at fair value										
Financial assets at FVTPL	39,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI	81,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	121,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total carrying value of non-derivative assets and liabilities	2,442,895	2,144,451	76,127	-	-	-	-	-	76,127	-
Derivative assets and liabilities	10,611	9,649	104,915	-	11,950	-	-	-	116,865	-
Total carrying value of assets and liabilities exposed	2,453,506	2,154,100	181,042	-	11,950	-	-	-	192,992	-

December 31, 2021	Of which: have reference to a currency LIBOR* (In Millions of Pesos)									
	Carrying Value		USD Libor		PHIREF		GBP Libor		Total	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Non-derivative assets and liabilities										
Measured at amortized cost										
Cash and other cash items	35,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from BSP	268,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other banks	34,572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	30,852	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment securities at amortized cost	338,672	-	4,421	-	-	-	-	-	4,421	-
Loans and advances, net	1,476,527	-	68,787	-	-	-	2,069	-	70,856	-
Other financial assets	2,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit liabilities	-	1,955,147	-	774	-	-	-	-	-	774
Bills payable and other borrowed funds	-	95,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to BSP and other banks	-	953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	-	6,931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	7,326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	7,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,186,931	2,072,652	73,208	774	-	-	2,069	-	75,277	774
Measured at fair value										
Financial assets at FVTPL	17,781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI	134,741	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	152,522	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total carrying value of non-derivative assets and liabilities	2,339,453	2,072,652	73,208	774	-	-	2,069	-	75,277	774
Derivative assets and liabilities	3,553	3,632	150,842	-	9,900	-	785	-	161,527	-
Total carrying value of assets and liabilities exposed	2,343,006	2,076,284	224,050	774	9,900	-	2,854	-	236,804	774

*Based on the notional amounts of their related contracts

Parent:

September 30, 2022	Of which: have reference to a currency LIBOR* (In Millions of Pesos)								Total	
	Carrying Value		USD Libor		PHIREF		GBP Libor		Assets	Liabilities
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
Non-derivative assets and liabilities										
Measured at amortized cost										
Cash and other cash items	29,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from BSP	187,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other banks	50,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	3,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment securities at amortized cost	446,750	-	6,607	-	-	-	-	-	6,607	-
Loans and advances, net	1,600,386	-	69,520	-	-	-	-	-	69,520	-
Other financial assets	3,796	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit liabilities	-	2,033,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bills payable and other borrowed funds	-	84,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to BSP and other banks	-	4,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	-	7,517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	6,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	8,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,321,334	2,144,451	76,127	-	-	-	-	-	76,127	-
Measured at fair value										
Financial assets at FVTPL	39,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI	81,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	121,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total carrying value of non-derivative assets and liabilities	2,442,895	2,144,451	76,127	-	-	-	-	-	76,127	-
Derivative assets and liabilities	10,611	9,649	104,915	-	11,950	-	-	-	116,865	-
Total carrying value of assets and liabilities exposed	2,453,506	2,154,100	181,042	-	11,950	-	-	-	192,992	-

December 31, 2021	Of which: have reference to a currency LIBOR* (In Millions of Pesos)								Total	
	Carrying Value		USD Libor		PHIREF		GBP Libor		Assets	Liabilities
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
Non-derivative assets and liabilities										
Measured at amortized cost										
Cash and other cash items	33,868	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from BSP	197,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other banks	27,734	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interbank loans receivable and SPAR	30,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment securities at amortized cost	333,193	-	4,421	-	-	-	-	-	4,421	-
Loans and advances, net	1,233,052	-	68,091	-	-	-	2,069	-	70,160	-
Other financial assets	6,121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit liabilities	-	1,675,875	-	774	-	-	-	-	-	774
Bills payable and other borrowed funds	-	82,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to BSP and other banks	-	814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding	-	5,243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	6,248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	4,974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,861,426	1,775,704	72,512	774	-	-	2,069	-	74,581	774
Measured at fair value										
Financial assets at FVTPL	12,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI	115,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	127,596	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total carrying value of non-derivative assets and liabilities	1,989,022	1,775,704	72,512	774	-	-	2,069	-	74,581	774
Derivative assets and liabilities	3,520	3,545	147,673	-	9,900	-	-	-	157,573	-
Total carrying value of assets and liabilities exposed	1,992,542	1,779,249	220,185	774	9,900	-	2,069	-	232,154	774

*Based on the notional amounts of their related contracts

(b) *New standards and amendments to existing standards not yet adopted by the BPI Group*

The following new accounting standard is not mandatory for September 30, 2022 reporting period and has not been early adopted by the BPI Group:

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025)*

PFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 as replacement for PFRS 4, Insurance Contracts. PFRS 17 represents a fundamental change in the accounting framework for insurance contracts requiring liabilities to be measured at a current fulfilment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. It requires a current measurement model where estimates are re-measured each reporting period. Contracts are measured using the building blocks of (1) discounted probability-weighted cash flows, (2) an explicit risk adjustment, and (3) a contractual service margin (“CSM”) representing the unearned profit of the contract which is recognized as revenue over the coverage period. The standard allows a choice between recognizing changes in discount rates either in the statement of income or directly in other comprehensive income. The choice is likely to reflect how insurers account for their financial assets under PFRS 9. An optional, simplified premium allocation approach is permitted for the liability for the remaining coverage for short duration contracts, which are often written by non-life insurers. The new rules will affect the financial statements and key performance indicators of all entities that issue insurance contracts or investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

The IC, in coordination with Philippine Insurers and Reinsurers Association, is currently reviewing the impact of PFRS 17 across the entire industry and has established a project team to manage the implementation approach. The IC, considering the extension of IFRS 17 and the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic to the insurance industry, has deferred the implementation of PFRS 17 to January 1, 2025, granting an additional two-year period from the date of effectivity proposed by the IASB. The BPI Group is assessing the quantitative impact of PFRS 17 as at reporting date.

Likewise, the following amendments to existing standards are not mandatory for the September 30, 2022 reporting period and have not been early adopted by the BPI Group:

- Amendments to PAS 1, *‘Presentation of Financial Statements’*

The amendments clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or noncurrent, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date (e.g. the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant). The amendments also clarify what PAS 1 means when it refers to the ‘settlement’ of a liability.

In addition, PAS 1 requires entities to disclose their material rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments define what is ‘material accounting policy information’ and explain how to identify when accounting policy information is material. They further clarify that immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information.

- Amendment to PAS 8, *‘Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors’*

The amendment clarifies how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important, because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to future transactions and other future events, but changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period.

- Amendments to PAS 12, *‘Income Taxes’*

The amendments require entities to recognize deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. They will typically apply to transactions such as leases of lessees and decommissioning obligations and will require the recognition of additional deferred tax assets and liabilities. The amendment should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, entities should recognize deferred tax assets (to the extent that it is probable that they can be utilized) and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the earliest comparative period for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with (a) right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and (b) decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, and the corresponding amounts recognized as part of the cost of the related assets. The cumulative effect of recognizing these adjustments is recognized in retained earnings, or another component of equity, as appropriate.

The adoption of the above amendments is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the BPI Group.

31.3 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The BPI Group recognizes a financial instrument in the statements of condition when, and only when, the BPI Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

31.3.1 Measurement methods

Amortized cost and effective interest rate

The amortized cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its amortized cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees. For purchased or originated credit-impaired ('POCI') financial assets – assets that are credit-impaired (see definition on Note 31.3.2.2) at initial recognition - the BPI Group calculates the credit-adjusted effective interest rate, which is calculated based on the amortized cost of the financial asset instead of its gross carrying amount and incorporates the impact of expected credit losses in estimated future cash flows.

When the BPI Group revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for:

- POCI financial assets, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortized cost of the financial asset.
- Financial assets that are not 'POCI' but have subsequently become credit-impaired (or 'Stage 3'), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortized cost (i.e. net of the expected credit loss provision).

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade-date, the date on which the BPI Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the BPI Group measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, as described in Note 31.3.2.1 below, which results in the loss provision being recognized in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the BPI Group recognizes the difference as follows:

- When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognized as a gain or loss.
- In all other cases, the difference is deferred, and the timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortized over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realized through settlement.

31.3.2 Financial assets

31.3.2.1 Classification and subsequent measurement

The BPI Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories: at FVTPL, FVOCI, and at amortized cost. The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below:

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans and advances, due from BSP and other banks, government and corporate bonds and other financial receivables.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on the BPI Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the BPI Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

- *Amortized cost*
Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at amortized cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognized and measured. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method. Amortized cost financial assets include cash and other cash items, due from BSP, due from other banks, interbank loans receivables and SPAR, loans and advances, and other financial assets.
- *FVOCI*
Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortized cost which are recognized in the statements of income. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.
- *FVTPL*
Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss and presented in the statements of income within "Securities trading gain" in the period in which it arises, unless it arises from debt instruments that were designated at fair value or which are not held for trading, in which case they are presented separately.

Business model

The business model reflects how the BPI Group manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the BPI Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable, then the financial assets are classified and measured at FVTPL. Factors considered by the BPI Group in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated.

Solely Payment of Principal and Interest

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the BPI Group assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the 'SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the BPI Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL.

The BPI Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the period.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets.

The BPI Group subsequently measures all equity investments at FVTPL, except where the BPI Group's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at FVOCI. The BPI Group's policy is to designate equity investments as FVOCI when those investments are held for purposes other than to generate investment returns. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, even on disposal. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognized in profit or loss as 'Other operating income' when the BPI Group's right to receive payments is established. Gains and losses on equity investments at FVTPL are included in the "Securities trading gain" in the statements of income.

31.3.2.2 Impairment of amortized cost and FVOCI financial assets

The BPI Group assesses impairment as follows:

- individually for loans that exceed specified thresholds. Where there is objective evidence of impairment, individually assessed provisions will be recognized; and
- collectively for loans below the specified thresholds noted above or if there is no objective evidence of impairment. These loans are included in a group of loans with similar risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment. If there is objective evidence that the group of loans is collectively impaired, collectively assessed provisions will be recognized.

Expected credit losses

The BPI Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortized cost and FVOCI and with the exposure arising from loan commitments. The BPI Group recognizes a loss allowance for such losses including post-model adjustments, as applicable, at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

PFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarized below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in "Stage 1" and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the BPI Group.
- If a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to "Stage 2" but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired. The BPI Group determines SICR based on prescribed benchmarks approved by the Board of the Directors.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to "Stage 3".
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that results from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with PFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information both in the ECL models and post-model adjustments, as applicable.
- POCI financial assets are those financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3). The BPI Group has no POCI as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

For expected credit loss provisions modelled on a collective basis, a grouping of exposures is performed on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within a group are homogeneous.

Determination of SICR

The BPI Group compares the probabilities of default occurring over its expected life as at the reporting date with the PD occurring over its expected life on the date of initial recognition to determine SICR. Since comparison is made between forward-looking information at reporting date against initial recognition, the deterioration in credit risk may be triggered by the following factors:

- substantial deterioration in credit quality as measured by the applicable internal or external ratings or credit score or the shift from investment grade category to non-investment grade category;
- adverse changes in business, financial and/or economic conditions of the borrower;
- early warning signs of worsening credit where the ability of the counterparty to honor his obligation is dependent upon the business or economic condition;
- the account has become past due beyond 30 days where an account is classified under special monitoring category (refer to Note 26.1.2 for the description of special monitoring); and
- expert judgment for the other quantitative and qualitative factors which may result to SICR as defined by the BPI Group.

Measuring ECL - Inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The ECL is measured on either a 12-month or lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the PD, EAD and LGD, defined as follows:

- The PD represents the likelihood that the borrower will default (as per “Definition of default and credit-impaired” above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining life (lifetime PD) of the asset.
- EAD is based on the amounts the BPI Group expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining life (lifetime EAD). For example, for a revolving commitment, the BPI Group includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.

The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type.

- For amortizing products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12-month or lifetime basis.
- For committed credit lines, the EAD is predicted by taking current drawn balance and adding a “credit conversion factor” which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default.
- LGD represents the BPI Group’s expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default.

The LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post-default.

- For secured products, this is primarily based on collateral type and projected collateral values, historical discounts to market/book values due to forced sales, time to repossession and recovery costs observed.
- For unsecured products, LGDs are typically set at product level due to the limited differentiation in recoveries achieved across different borrowers. These LGDs are influenced by collection strategies and historical recoveries.

The ECL is determined by multiplying the PD, LGD and EAD together for each individual exposure or collective segment. This effectively calculates an ECL for each future year, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12M PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the life of the loans. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band.

Forward-looking economic information is also included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD. These assumptions vary by product type.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation - such as how the maturity profile of the PDs and how collateral values change - are monitored and reviewed regularly.

There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period from the time of the adoption of PFRS 9 on January 1, 2018 to the reporting date.

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL calculation

The BPI Group incorporates historical and current information, and forecasts forward-looking events and key economic variables that are assessed to impact credit risk and expected credit losses for each portfolio. MEVs that affect a specific portfolio's non-performing loan rate(s) are determined through statistical modelling and the application of expert judgment. The BPI Group's economics team establishes possible global and domestic economic scenarios. With the use of economic theories and conventions, expert judgment and external forecasts, the economics team develops assumptions to be used in forecasting variables in the next five (5) years, subsequently reverting to long run-averages. The probability-weighted ECL is calculated by running each scenario through the relevant ECL models and multiplying it by the appropriate scenario weighting.

The estimation and application of forward-looking information requires significant judgment. As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihood of occurrences are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The scenarios and their attributes are reassessed at each reporting date. Information regarding the forward-looking economic variables and the relevant sensitivity analysis is disclosed in Note 26.

Financial assets with low credit risk

Loss allowance for financial assets at amortized cost and FVOCI that have low credit risk is limited to 12-month expected credit losses. Management considers "low credit risk" for listed government bonds to be an investment grade credit rating with at least one major rating agency. Other debt instruments are considered to be low credit risk when they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

Definition of default and credit-impaired assets

The BPI Group considers a financial instrument in default or credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria

The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments (with the exception of credit cards and micro-finance loans where a borrower is required to be 90 days past due and over 7 days past due, respectively, to be considered in default).

Qualitative criteria

The counterparty is experiencing significant financial difficulty which may lead to non-payment of loan as may be indicated by any or combination of the following events:

- The counterparty is in long-term forbearance;
- The counterparty is insolvent;
- The counterparty is in breach of major financial covenant(s) which lead(s) to event of default;
- An active market for the security has disappeared;
- Granting of concession that would not be otherwise considered due to economic or contractual reasons relating to the counterparty's financial difficulty;
- It is becoming probable that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; and
- Financial assets are purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments held by the BPI Group and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the PD, EAD, and LGD throughout the BPI Group's expected credit loss calculations.

The BPI Group's definition of default is substantially consistent with non-performing loan definition of the BSP. For cross-border, treasury and debt securities, these are classified as defaulted based on combination of BSP and external credit rating agency definitions.

31.3.3 Modification of loans

The BPI Group sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. When this happens, the BPI Group assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The BPI Group does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

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

If the terms are substantially different, the BPI Group derecognizes the original financial asset and recognizes a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the BPI Group also assesses whether the new financial asset recognized is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognized in the statements of income as a gain or loss on derecognition.

If the terms are not substantially different, the BPI Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in the statement of income. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset shall be recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

Loan modifications in compliance with the Bayanihan Acts I and II in 2020, was treated in line with BPI Group's policies discussed above.

31.3.4 Derecognition of financial assets other than modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the BPI Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the BPI Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the BPI Group has not retained control.

The BPI Group enters into transactions where it retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows from assets but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to other entities and transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards. These transactions are accounted for as 'pass through' transfers that result in derecognition if the BPI Group:

- Has no obligation to make payments unless it collects equivalent amounts from the assets;
- Is prohibited from selling or pledging the assets; and
- Has an obligation to remit any cash it collects from the assets without material delay.

Collateral (shares and bonds) furnished by the BPI Group under standard repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions are not derecognized because the BPI Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards on the basis of the predetermined repurchase price, and the criteria for derecognition are therefore not met.

31.3.5 Write-off of financial assets

The BPI Group writes off financial assets when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include (i) ceasing enforcement activity and (ii) where the BPI Group's recovery method is foreclosing on collateral and the value of the collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full.

The BPI Group may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity. The write-off of loans is approved by the BOD in compliance with the BSP requirements. Loans written-off are fully covered with allowance.

Recoveries on charged-off assets

Collections on accounts or recoveries from impaired financial assets previously written off are recognized in profit or loss under Miscellaneous income in the period where the recovery transaction occurs.

31.3.6 Financial liabilities

31.3.6.1 Classification of financial liabilities

The BPI Group classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories: financial liabilities at FVTPL and financial liabilities at amortized cost.

(a) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

This category comprises two sub-categories: financial liabilities classified as held for trading, and financial liabilities designated by the BPI Group as at FVTPL upon initial recognition.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated and effective as hedging instruments. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as held for trading are included in the statements of income and are reported as "Securities trading gain". The BPI Group has no financial liabilities that are designated at fair value through profit loss.

b) Other liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities that are not classified as at FVTPL fall into this category and are measured at amortized cost. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include deposits from customers and banks, bills payable, amounts due to BSP and other banks, manager's checks and demand drafts outstanding, subordinated notes and other financial liabilities under deferred credits and other liabilities.

31.3.6.2 Subsequent measurement and derecognition

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are subsequently carried at fair value. Other liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they have been redeemed or otherwise extinguished (i.e. when the obligation is discharged or is cancelled or has expired). Collateral (shares and bonds) furnished by the BPI Group under standard repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions is not derecognized because the BPI Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards on the basis of the predetermined repurchase price, and the criteria for derecognition are therefore not met.

31.3.7 Loan commitments

Loan commitments are contracts in which the BPI Group is required to provide loans with pre-specified terms to customers. These contracts, which are not issued at below-market interest rates and are not settled net in cash or by delivering or issuing another financial instrument, are not recorded in the statements of condition.

31.3.8 Derivative financial instruments

A derivative instrument is initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into, and is subsequently remeasured to its fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument or is held for trading.

Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting (and therefore, held for trading) are recognized immediately in profit or loss and are included in "Securities trading gain".

Hedge accounting

The BPI Group designates derivatives as either:

- hedges of the fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedges)
- hedges of a particular risk associated with the cash flows of recognized assets and liabilities and highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges), or
- hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation (net investment hedges).

At inception of the hedge relationship, the BPI Group documents the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, including whether changes in the cash flows of the hedging instruments are expected to offset changes in the cash flows of hedged items. The BPI Group documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking its hedge transactions.

In 2021, the BPI Group's existing cash flow hedge activity in 2020 has matured (Note 7). There are no fair value hedges or net investment hedges as of reporting date.

Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in the "Cash flow hedge reserve" within equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss, within "Other operating income".

When the group excludes the forward element of a forward contract and foreign currency basis spread of financial instruments in the hedge designation, the fair value change of the forward element and currency basis spread that relates to the hedged item ('aligned forward element/currency basis spread') is recognized within OCI in the costs of hedging reserve within equity. If the group designates the full change in fair value of the derivative (including forward points and currency basis spreads) the gains or losses relating to the effective portion of the change in fair value of the entire derivative are recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss within other operating income in the same periods during which the hedged future cash flows affect profit or loss. However, if the amount is a loss and the BPI Group expects that all or a portion of that loss will not be recovered in one or more future periods, the amount that is not expected to be recovered shall immediately be reclassified to profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging in equity at that time shall be reclassified to profit or loss in the same periods during which the future cash flows affect profit or loss. When the future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging that were reported in equity are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

31.3.8.1 Embedded derivatives

Certain derivatives are embedded in hybrid contracts, such as the conversion option in a convertible bond. If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset, then the BPI Group assesses the entire contract for classification and measurement in accordance with the policy outlined in Note 30.3.2 above. Otherwise, the embedded derivatives are treated as separate derivatives when:

- Their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract;
- A separate instrument with the same terms would meet the definition of a derivative; and
- The hybrid contract is not measured at FVTPL.

These embedded derivatives are separately accounted for at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in the statements of income unless the BPI Group chooses to designate the hybrid contracts at FVTPL.

31.3.9 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value of a non-financial asset is measured based on its highest and best use. The asset's current use is presumed to be its highest and best use.

The fair value of financial and non-financial liabilities takes into account non-performance risk, which is the risk that the entity will not fulfill an obligation.

The BPI Group classifies its fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges (for example, PSE, Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corp., etc.).
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). This level includes the majority of the over-the-counter (OTC) derivative contracts. The primary source of input parameters like LIBOR yield curve or counterparty credit risk is Bloomberg.

- Level 3 - Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components. This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The BPI Group considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible. The BPI Group has no liabilities classified under Level 3 as at and for the periods ended September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021. A subsidiary of the Parent Bank has investments in non-marketable equity securities classified under Level 3 as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

31.3.10 Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognized in profit or loss for all interest-bearing financial instruments using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the BPI Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets have been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring impairment loss.

31.3.11 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss when the BPI Group's right to receive payment is established.

31.3.12 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statements of condition when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

As at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, there are no financial assets and liabilities presented at net amounts due to offsetting.

31.3.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of Cash and other cash items, Due from BSP, Due from other banks, and Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under agreements to resell (SPAR) with maturities of less than three months from the date of acquisition and that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

31.3.14 Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Securities sold subject to repurchase agreements ('repos') are reclassified in the financial statements as pledged assets when the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the collateral; the counterparty liability is included in deposits from banks or deposits from customers, as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell ('reverse repos') are recorded as loans and advances to other banks and customers and included in the statement of condition under "Interbank loans receivable and securities purchased under agreements to resell". Securities lent to counterparties are also retained in the financial statements.

31.4 Consolidation

The subsidiaries financial statements are prepared for the same reporting year as the consolidated financial statements. Refer to Note 1 for the list of the Parent Bank's subsidiaries.

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the BPI Group has control. The BPI Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The BPI Group also assesses existence of control where it does not have more than 50% of the voting power but is able to govern the financial and operating policies by virtue of de-facto control. De-facto control may arise in circumstances where the size of the BPI Group's voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of other shareholders give the BPI Group the power to govern the financial and operating policies.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the BPI Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The BPI Group applies the acquisition method of accounting to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the BPI Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the BPI Group recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

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

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the BPI Group is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognized in accordance with PFRS 9 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is not accounted for within equity.

The excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the BPI Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognized and previously held interest measured is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognized directly in profit or loss.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the BPI Group, except for the pre-need subsidiary which follows the provisions of the PNUCA as allowed by the SEC.

When the BPI Group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognized in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the BPI Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the Parent Bank loses control of a subsidiary, the Parent Bank:

- derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the former subsidiary from the consolidated statement of financial position.
- recognizes any investment retained in the former subsidiary and subsequently accounts for it and for any amounts owed by or to the former subsidiary in accordance with relevant PFRSs. The remeasured value at the date that control is lost shall be regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset in accordance with PFRS 9 or the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or joint venture, if applicable.
- recognizes the gain or loss associated with the loss of control attributable to the former controlling interest.

(b) Transactions with non-controlling interests

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions - that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests other than those related to discontinued operation are also recorded in equity.

Interests in the equity of subsidiaries not attributable to the Parent Bank are reported in consolidated equity as non-controlling interests. Profits or losses attributable to non-controlling interests are reported in the statements of income as net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests.

(c) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the BPI Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates in the consolidated financial statements are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

The BPI Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognized in other comprehensive income. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the BPI Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the BPI Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The BPI Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the BPI Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognizes the amount adjacent to 'share of profit (loss) of an associate' in profit or loss.

Unrealized gains on transactions between the BPI Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the BPI Group's interest in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the BPI Group.

(d) Business combination between entities under common control

Business combinations under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interest method following the guidance under the PIC Q&A No. 2018-01. Under this method, the Parent Bank does not restate the acquired businesses or assets and liabilities to their fair values. The net assets of the combining entities or businesses are combined using the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the acquired entity. No amount is recognized in consideration for goodwill or the excess of acquirer's interest in the net fair value of acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over their cost at the time of the common control combination.

31.5 Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates in the Parent Bank's separate financial statements are accounted for using the cost method in accordance with PAS 27. Under this method, income from investment is recognized in profit or loss only to the extent that the investor receives distributions from accumulated profits of the investee arising after the acquisition date. Distributions received in excess of such profits are regarded as a recovery of investment and are recognized as reduction of the cost of the investment.

The Parent Bank recognizes a dividend from a subsidiary or associate in profit or loss in its separate financial statements when its right to receive the dividend is established.

The Parent Bank determines at each reporting date whether there is any indicator of impairment that the investment in the subsidiary or associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Parent Bank calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount and carrying value and the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to be derived from the subsidiaries and associates at which time the cost and the related accumulated impairment loss are removed in the statements of condition. Any gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the investment and recognized in profit or loss.

31.6 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief executive officer who allocates resources to, and assesses the performance of the operating segments of the BPI Group.

All transactions between business segments are conducted on an arm's length basis, with intra-segment revenue and costs being eliminated upon consolidation. Income and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining business segment performance.

In accordance with PFRS 8, the BPI Group has the following main banking business segments: consumer banking, corporate banking and investment banking. Its insurance business is assessed separately from these banking business segments (Note 3).

31.7 Bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment

Land and buildings comprise mainly of branches and offices. All bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset which comprises its purchase price, import duties and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the BPI Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Construction-in-progress is initially recognized at cost and will be depreciated once completed and available for use. The cost of construction-in-progress includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use and the costs of dismantling and removing the items on the site on which it is located. Borrowing costs related to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of those assets during the construction period. The construction-in-progress is internally funded by the Parent Bank hence, no borrowing costs were capitalized. The construction-in-progress is recorded as part of Buildings and leasehold improvements.

Land is carried at historical cost and is not depreciated. Depreciation for buildings and furniture and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate cost or residual values over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Building	25-50 years
Furniture and equipment	3-5 years
Equipment for lease	2-8 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term (ranges from 5 to 10 years) and the useful life of the related improvement (ranges from 5 to 10 years). Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. There are no bank premises, furniture, fixtures and equipment that are fully impaired as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

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

31.8 Investment properties

Properties that are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both, and that are not significantly occupied by the BPI Group are classified as investment properties. Transfers to, and from, investment property are made when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by:

- (a) Commencement of owner-occupation, for a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property;
- (b) Commencement of development with a view of sale, for a transfer from investment property to real properties held-for-sale and development;
- (c) End of owner occupation, for a transfer from owner-occupied property to investment property; or
- (d) Commencement of an operating lease to another party, for a transfer from real properties held-for-sale and development to investment property.

Transfers to and from investment property do not result in gain or loss.

Investment properties comprise land and building. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Depreciation on investment property is determined using the same policy as applied to Bank premises, furniture, fixtures, and equipment. Impairment test is conducted when there is an indication that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recovered. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the property's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the property's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

An item of investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gains and losses arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in profit or loss in the period the item is derecognized.

31.9 Foreclosed assets

Assets foreclosed shown as Assets held for sale in the statements of condition are accounted for at the lower of cost and fair value less cost to sell similar to the principles of PFRS 5. The cost of assets foreclosed includes the carrying amount of the related loan. Impairment loss is recognized for any subsequent write-down of the asset to fair value less cost to sell.

Foreclosed assets not classified as Assets held for sale are accounted for in any of the following classification using the measurement basis appropriate to the asset as follows:

- (a) Investment property is accounted for using the cost model under PAS 40;
- (b) Bank-occupied property is accounted for using the cost model under PAS 16; and
- (c) Financial assets are accounted for under PFRS 9.

When foreclosed assets are recovered through a sale transaction, the gain or loss recognized from the difference between the carrying amount of the foreclosed asset disposed and the net disposal proceeds is recognized in profit or loss.

31.10 Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the BPI Group that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of income, statement of total comprehensive income and statement of cash flows. Likewise, prior year balances of such statements are restated in accordance with the provisions of PFRS 5. The details of the discontinued operations are disclosed in Note 12.

31.11 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the BPI Group's share in the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary/associate at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included under Other assets, net in the statements of condition. Goodwill on acquisitions of associates is included in Investments in subsidiaries and associates. Separately recognized goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of a subsidiary/associate include carrying amount of goodwill relating to the subsidiary/associate sold.

Goodwill is an indefinite-lived intangible asset and hence not subject to amortization.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. Each cash-generating unit is represented by each primary reporting segment.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment is recognized immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

(b) Contractual customer relationships

Contractual customer relationships acquired in a business combination are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. The contractual customer relationships have finite useful lives of ten years and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the expected life of the customer relationship. Contractual customer relationships are included under Other assets, net in the statements of condition.

(c) Computer software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives (three to five years). Computer software is included under Other assets, net in the statements of condition.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the BPI Group are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other assets to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognized as an expense when incurred. Development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in a subsequent period.

(d) Management contracts

Management contracts are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. They have a finite useful life of five years and are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the contract. Management contracts are included under Other assets in the statement of condition.

31.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have indefinite useful lives - for example, goodwill or intangible assets not ready for use - are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment and more frequently if there are indicators of impairment. Assets that have definite useful lives are subject to amortization and are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date.

31.13 Borrowings and borrowing costs

The BPI Group's borrowings consist mainly of bills payable and other borrowed funds. Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, which is the issue proceeds, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred. The BPI Group has no qualifying asset as at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Borrowings derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the Statements of Income as other income.

31.14 Fees and commission income

The BPI Group has applied PFRS 15 where revenue is recognized when (or as) The BPI Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer (i.e. an asset). An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset.

The recognition of revenue can be either over time or at a point in time depending on when the performance obligation is satisfied.

When control of a good or service is transferred over time, that is, when the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits, the BPI Group satisfies the performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time. Otherwise, revenue is recognized at the point in time at the point of transfer control of the good or service to the customer.

Variable consideration is measured using either the expected value method or the most likely amount method depending on which method the BPI Group expects to better predict the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled. This is the estimated amount of variable consideration, or the portion, if any, of that amount for which it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur. Where there is a single performance obligation, the transaction price is allocated in its entirety to that performance obligation. Where there are multiple performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated to the performance obligation to which it relates based on stand-alone selling prices.

The BPI Group recognizes revenue based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated rebates/discounts and include variable consideration, if there is any. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts and revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

The BPI Group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the BPI Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

There are no warranties and other similar obligation and refunds agreed with customers.

Commission and fees arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party (i.e. the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities, or the purchase or sale of businesses) are recognized on completion of underlying transactions. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts, usually on a time-proportionate basis. Asset management fees related to investment funds are recognized ratably over the period in which the service is provided.

31.15 Credit card income

Credit card arrangements involve numerous contracts between various parties. The BPI Group has determined that the more significant contracts within the scope of PFRS 15 are (1) the contract between the BPI Group and the credit card holder ('Cardholder Agreement') under which the BPI Group earn miscellaneous fees (e.g., annual membership fees, late payment fees, foreign exchange fees, etc.) and (2) an implied contract between the BPI Group and merchants who accept the credit cards in connection with the purchase of their goods and/or services ('Merchant Agreement') under which the BPI Group earn interchange fees.

The Cardholder Agreement obligates the BPI Group, as the card issuer, to perform activities such as process redemption of loyalty points by providing goods, services, or other benefits to the cardholder; provide ancillary services such as concierge services, travel insurance, airport lounge access and the like; process late payments; provide foreign exchange services and others. The amount of fees stated in the contract represents the transaction price for that performance obligation.

The implied contract between the BPI Group and the merchant results in the BPI Group receiving an interchange fee from the merchant. The interchange fee represents the transaction price associated with the implied contract between the BPI Group and the merchant because it represents the amount of consideration to which the BPI Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised service (i.e., purchase approval and payment remittance) to the merchant. The performance obligation associated with the implied contract between the BPI Group and the merchant is satisfied upon performance and simultaneous consumption by the customer of the underlying service. Therefore, a portion of the interchange fee is allocated to the performance obligations based on stand-alone transaction price and revenue is recognized when these performance obligations are satisfied.

31.16 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items in the financial statements of each entity in the BPI Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the “functional currency”). The financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, which is the Parent Bank’s functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated at exchange rates as at the date of initial recognition. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as financial assets at FVOCI are analyzed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the security, and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences are recognized in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial instruments, such as equities held at FVTPL, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss recognized under “Securities trading gain” in the statement of income. Translation differences on non-monetary financial instruments, such as equities classified as financial assets at FVOCI, are included in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the capital funds.

(c) Foreign subsidiaries

The results and financial position of BPI’s foreign subsidiaries (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at reporting date;
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component (Currency translation differences) of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the capital funds. When a foreign operation is sold, such exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale.

(d) Income from foreign exchange trading

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from trading of foreign currencies are recorded under “Income from foreign exchange trading” in the statement of income. Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset sold and the net disposal proceeds at the date of sale.

31.17 Accrued expenses and other liabilities

Accrued expenses and other liabilities are recognized in the period in which the related money, goods or services are received or when a legally enforceable claim against the BPI Group is established.

31.18 Provisions for legal or contractual obligations

Provisions are recognized when all of the following conditions are met: (i) the BPI Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; (ii) it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and (iii) the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item is included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

31.19 Income taxes

(a) Current income tax

Income tax payable is calculated on the basis of the applicable tax law in the respective jurisdiction and is recognized as an expense for the year except to the extent that current tax is related to items (for example, current tax on financial assets at FVOCI) that are charged or credited in other comprehensive income or directly to capital funds.

The BPI Group has substantial income from its investment in government securities subject to final withholding tax. Such income is presented at its gross amount and the final tax paid or withheld is included in Provision for income tax - Current.

(b) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. The deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax losses (net operating loss carryover or NOLCO) and unused tax credits (excess minimum corporate income tax or MCIT) to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized in full for all taxable temporary differences except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The BPI Group reassesses at each reporting date the need to recognize a previously unrecognized deferred income tax asset.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized on deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, and associates and joint arrangements only to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the future and there is sufficient taxable profit available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are provided on taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, and associates and joint arrangements, except for deferred income tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the BPI Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Generally, the BPI Group is unable to control the reversal of the temporary difference for associates except when there is an agreement in place that gives the BPI Group the ability to control the reversal of the temporary difference.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

31.20 Employee benefits

(a) Short-term benefits

The BPI Group recognizes a liability net of amount already paid and an expense for services rendered by employees during the accounting period. Short-term benefits given by to its employees include salaries and wages, social security contributions, short-term compensated absences and bonuses, and non-monetary benefits.

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

(b) Defined benefit retirement plan

The BPI Group has a defined benefit plan that shares risks among entities within the group. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognized in the statement of condition in respect of defined benefit pension plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

Defined benefit costs comprise of service cost, net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset and remeasurements of net defined liability or asset.

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

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

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

For individual financial reporting purposes, the unified plan assets are allocated among the BPI Group entities based on the level of the defined benefit obligation attributable to each entity to arrive at the net liability or asset that should be recognized in the individual financial statements.

(c) Defined contribution retirement plan

The BPI Group also maintains a defined contribution plan that covers certain full-time employees. Under its defined contribution plan, the BPI Group pays fixed contributions based on the employees' monthly salaries. The BPI Group, however, is covered under RA No. 7641, otherwise known as The Philippine Retirement Pay Law, which provides for its qualified employees a defined benefit minimum guarantee. The defined benefit minimum guarantee is equivalent to a certain percentage of the monthly salary payable to an employee at normal retirement age with the required credited years of service based on the provisions of RA No. 7641. Accordingly, the BPI Group accounts for its retirement obligation under the higher of the defined benefit obligation relating to the minimum guarantee and the obligation arising from the defined contribution plan.

For the defined benefit minimum guarantee plan, the liability is determined based on the present value of the excess of the projected defined benefit obligation over the projected defined contribution obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by a qualified independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The BPI Group and Parent Bank determine the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the net defined benefit liability (asset) then, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest and other expenses related to the defined benefit plan are recognized in the statement of income.

The defined contribution liability is measured at the fair value of the defined contribution assets upon which the defined contribution benefits depend, with an adjustment for margin on asset returns, if any, where this is reflected in the defined contribution benefits.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from the remeasurements of the net defined contribution liability are recognized immediately in the other comprehensive income.

(d) Share-based compensation

The BPI Group engages in equity-settled share-based payment transactions in respect of services received from certain employees.

The fair value of the services received is measured by reference to the fair value of the shares or share options granted on the date of the grant. The cost of employee services received in respect of the shares or share options granted is recognized in profit or loss (with a corresponding increase in reserve in capital funds) over the period that the services are received, which is the vesting period.

The fair value of the options granted is determined using option pricing models which take into account the exercise price of the option, the current share price, the risk-free interest rate, the expected volatility of the share price over the life of the option and other relevant factors.

When the stock options are exercised, the proceeds received, net of any directly attributable transaction costs, are credited to share capital (par value) and share premium for the excess of exercise price over par value.

(e) Bonus plans

The BPI Group recognizes a liability and an expense for bonuses and recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

31.21 Capital funds

Share capital consists of common shares which are instruments that meet the definition of “equity”.

Share premium includes any premiums or consideration received in excess of the total par value of the common shares issued.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are treated as a deduction from the share issuance proceeds.

31.22 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing income applicable to common shares by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year with retroactive adjustments for stock dividends. In case of a rights issue, an adjustment factor is being considered for the weighted average number of shares outstanding for all periods before the rights issue. Diluted EPS is computed in the same manner as basic EPS, however, net income attributable to common shares and the weighted average number of shares outstanding are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares.

31.23 Dividends on common shares

Dividends on common shares are recognized as a liability in the BPI Group’s financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the BOD.

31.24 Fiduciary activities

The BPI Group commonly acts as trustee and in other fiduciary capacities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans and other institutions. These assets and income arising thereon are excluded from these financial statements, as they are not assets of the BPI Group (Note 24).

31.25 Leases

31.25.1 BPI Group is the lessee

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. The interest expense is recognized in the statement of income over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Measurement of lease liabilities

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the BPI Group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the BPI Group:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received;
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held for entities which do not have recent third-party financing; and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease (i.e. term, currency and security).

Lease payments are allocated between principal and interest expense. The interest expense is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Measurement of right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability,
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received,
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the BPI Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Extension and termination options

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the BPI Group becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is revised only if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

Lease modification

Lease modifications are accounted either as a separate lease or not a separate lease. The BPI Group accounts for the lease modification as a separate lease if both:

- the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right of use to one or more underlying assets; and
- the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For lease modification that is not accounted for a separate lease, at the effective date of lease modification, the BPI Group:

- allocates the consideration in the modified contract on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components;
- determine the lease term of the modified lease; and
- remeasure the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The revised discount rate is determined as the interest rate implicit in the lease for the remainder of the lease term, or the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the effective date of the modification, if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the BPI Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by:

- decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease; and
- making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset for all other lease modifications.

The BPI Group recognizes in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in the statements of income. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT-equipment and small items of office furniture.

31.25.2 BPI Group is the lessor

PFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in PAS 17. Accordingly, the BPI Group (as a lessor) continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases.

Operating lease

Properties (land and building) leased out under operating leases are included in “Investment properties” in the statements of condition. Rental income under operating leases is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Finance lease

When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognized as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognized as unearned finance income.

Lease income under finance lease is recognized over the term of the lease using the net investment method before tax, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

31.26 Insurance and pre-need operations

(a) Non-life insurance

The more significant accounting policies observed by the non-life insurance subsidiaries follow: (a) gross premiums written from short-term insurance contracts are recognized at the inception date of the risks underwritten and are earned over the period of cover in accordance with the incidence of risk using the 24th method; (b) acquisition costs are deferred and charged to expense in proportion to the premium revenue recognized; reinsurance commissions are deferred and deducted from the applicable deferred acquisition costs, subject to the same amortization method as the related acquisition costs; (c) a liability adequacy test is performed which compares the subsidiaries’ reported insurance contract liabilities against current best estimates of all contractual future cash flows and claims handling, and policy administration expenses as well as investment income backing up such liabilities, with any deficiency immediately charged to profit or loss; (d) amounts recoverable from reinsurers and loss adjustment expenses are classified as assets, with an allowance for estimated uncollectible amounts; and (e) financial assets and liabilities are measured following the classification and valuation provisions of PFRS 9.

(b) Pre-need

The more significant provisions of the PNUCA as applied by the pre-need subsidiary follow: (a) premium income from sale of pre-need plans is recognized as earned when collected; (b) costs of contracts issued and other direct costs and expenses are recognized as expense when incurred; (c) pre-need reserves which represent the accrued net liabilities of the subsidiary to its plan holders are actuarially computed based on standards and guidelines set forth by the Insurance Commission; the increase or decrease in the account is charged or credited to other costs of contracts issued in profit or loss; and (d) insurance premium reserves which represent the amount that must be set aside by the subsidiary to pay for premiums for insurance coverage of fully paid plan holders, are actuarially computed based on standards and guidelines set forth by the Insurance Commission.

31.27 Related party relationships and transactions

Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control, directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercises significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationship also exists between and/or among entities which are under common control with the reporting enterprise, or between and/or among the reporting enterprise and its key management personnel, directors, or its shareholders. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

31.28 Comparatives

Except when a standard or an interpretation permits or requires otherwise, all amounts are reported or disclosed with comparative information.

Where PAS 8 applies, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year. There were no changes to the presentation made during the year.

31.29 Subsequent events (or Events after the reporting date)

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