

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

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

1. For the quarterly period ended
Mar 31, 2022
2. SEC Identification Number
31171
3. BIR Tax Identification No.
000-168-801
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter
PETRON CORPORATION
5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization
Philippines
6. Industry Classification Code(SEC Use Only)
7. Address of principal office
San Miguel Head Office Complex, 40 San Miguel Avenue, Mandaluyong City
Postal Code
1550
8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code
(63 2) 8884-9200
9. Former name or former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report
N/A
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the SRC or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding
COMMON (PCOR)	9,375,104,497
PREFERRED SERIES 3A (PRF3A)	13,403,000
PREFERRED SERIES 3B (PRF3B)	6,597,000
PCOR SERIES B BONDS DUE 2023 (IN MIL PESO)	7,000
PCOR SERIES C BONDS DUE 2024 (IN MIL PESO)	13,200
PCOR SERIES D BONDS DUE 2025 (IN MIL PESO)	6,800

PCOR SERIES E BONDS DUE 2025 (IN MIL PESO)	9,000
PCOR SERIES F BONDS DUE 2027 (IN MIL PESO)	9,000
TOTAL DEBT AS OF MARCH 31 2022 (IN MIL PESO-CONSO)	214,431

11. Are any or all of registrant's securities listed on a Stock Exchange?

Yes No

If yes, state the name of such stock exchange and the classes of securities listed therein:

Philippine Stock Exchange-Common, and Series 3A and 3B Preferred Shares;
Philippine Dealing & Exchange Corp. - Series B, C, D, E and F Bonds

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

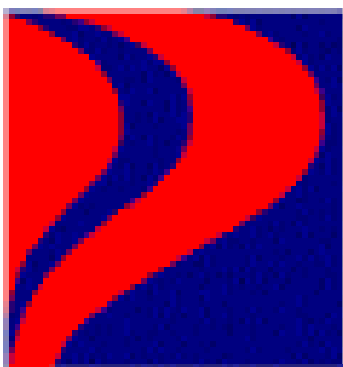
(a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the SRC and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Sections 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports)

Yes No

(b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past ninety (90) days

Yes No

The Exchange does not warrant and holds no responsibility for the veracity of the facts and representations contained in all corporate disclosures, including financial reports. All data contained herein are prepared and submitted by the disclosing party to the Exchange, and are disseminated solely for purposes of information. Any questions on the data contained herein should be addressed directly to the Corporate Information Officer of the disclosing party.



PETRON

Petron Corporation
PCOR

For the period ended	Mar 31, 2022
Currency (indicate units, if applicable)	Peso (in Millions)

Balance Sheet

	Period Ended	Fiscal Year Ended (Audited)
	Mar 31, 2022	Dec 31, 2021
Current Assets	199,660	188,035
Total Assets	417,286	407,420
Current Liabilities	198,805	190,052
Total Liabilities	303,193	296,507
Retained Earnings/(Deficit)	32,581	30,232
Stockholders' Equity	114,093	110,913
Stockholders' Equity - Parent	106,366	103,588
Book Value per Share	2.56	2.07

Income Statement

	Current Year (3 Months)	Previous Year (3 Months)	Current Year-To-Date	Previous Year-To-Date
Gross Revenue	172,682	83,641	172,682	83,641
Gross Expense	164,251	79,980	164,251	79,980
Non-Operating Income	151	926	151	926
Non-Operating Expense	3,771	2,439	3,771	2,439
Income/(Loss) Before Tax	4,811	2,148	4,811	2,148
Income Tax Expense	1,213	418	1,213	418
Net Income/(Loss) After Tax	3,598	1,730	3,598	1,730
Net Income Attributable to Parent Equity Holder	3,248	1,400	3,248	1,400
Earnings/(Loss) Per Share (Basic)	0.25	0.01	0.25	0.01
Earnings/(Loss) Per Share (Diluted)	-	-	-	-

	Current Year (Trailing 12 months)	Previous Year (Trailing 12 months)
Earnings/(Loss) Per Share (Basic)	0.16	-0.67
Earnings/(Loss) Per Share (Diluted)	-	-

Other Relevant Information

Please see attached Quarterly Report (SEC Form 17-Q) for the 1st Quarter 2022 of the Company.

Filed on behalf by:

Name	Jhoanna Jasmine Javier-Elacio
Designation	OIC General Counsel, Corporate Secretary and Compliance Officer

11. Are any or all of these securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange.

Yes [X] No []

If yes, state the name of such stock exchange and the classes of securities listed therein:

Philippine Stock Exchange	Common and Preferred Shares
Philippine Dealing & Exchange Corp.	Series B, C and D Bonds

12. Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant:

(a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Sections 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11 (a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period the registrant was required to file such reports).

Yes [X] No []

(b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes [X] No []

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PETRON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Amounts in Million Pesos)

	<i>Note</i>	Unaudited March 31 2022	Audited December 31 2021
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8, 9	P34,245	P36,406
Financial assets at fair value	8, 9	1,314	1,005
Trade and other receivables - net	6, 8, 9	64,957	51,745
Inventories - net		66,125	67,684
Other current assets	6	33,019	31,195
Total Current Assets		199,660	188,035
Noncurrent Assets			
Investment in shares of stock of an associate	6, 13	1,017	1,012
Property, plant and equipment - net	4, 5	170,885	171,602
Right-of-use assets - net		5,514	5,648
Investment property - net		28,468	29,175
Deferred tax assets - net		1,738	2,172
Goodwill - net		8,297	8,235
Other noncurrent assets - net	8, 9	1,707	1,541
Total Noncurrent Assets		217,626	219,385
		P417,286	P407,420
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Short-term loans	7, 8, 9	P113,990	P109,196
Liabilities for crude oil and petroleum products	8, 9	33,946	42,641
Trade and other payables	6, 8, 9	24,682	14,001
Lease liabilities - current portion	8, 9	1,328	1,335
Derivative liabilities	8, 9	2,868	997
Income tax payable		1,122	302
Current portion of long-term debt - net	8, 9	20,869	21,580
Total Current Liabilities		198,805	190,052

Forward

	<i>Note</i>	Unaudited March 31 2022	Audited December 31 2021
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Long-term debt - net of current portion	8, 9	P79,572	P81,065
Retirement benefits liability - net		3,424	3,327
Deferred tax liabilities - net		3,662	3,784
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	8, 9	13,638	14,220
Asset retirement obligation		2,903	2,857
Other noncurrent liabilities	8, 9	1,189	1,202
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		104,388	106,455
Total Liabilities		303,193	296,507
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company			
Capital stock		9,485	9,485
Additional paid-in capital		37,500	37,500
Capital securities		62,712	62,712
Retained earnings		32,581	30,232
Equity reserves		(17,912)	(18,341)
Treasury stock		(18,000)	(18,000)
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company		106,366	103,588
Non-controlling Interests		7,727	7,325
Total Equity		114,093	110,913
		P417,286	P407,420

See accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis and Selected Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

Certified by:


MYRNA C. GERONIMO
Vice President - Controllers

PETRON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(UNAUDITED)

(Amounts in Million Pesos, Except Per Share Data)

		For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	<i>Note</i>	2022	2021
SALES	4	P172,331	P83,307
COST OF GOODS SOLD		160,612	76,529
GROSS PROFIT		11,719	6,778
SELLING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		(3,639)	(3,451)
OTHER OPERATING INCOME		351	334
INTEREST EXPENSE AND OTHER FINANCING CHARGES	4	(2,468)	(2,439)
INTEREST INCOME	4	146	133
SHARE IN NET INCOME OF AN ASSOCIATE	13	5	-
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE) - Net		(1,303)	793
		(6,908)	(4,630)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		4,811	2,148
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	4	1,213	418
NET INCOME		P3,598	P1,730
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company		P3,248	P1,400
Non-controlling interests		350	330
		3,598	1,730
BASIC/DILUTED EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY	11	P0.25	P0.01

See accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis and Selected Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

Certified by:


MYRNA C. GERONIMO
Vice President - Controllers

PETRON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in Million Pesos)

	For the Three Months Ended	
	March 31	
	2022	2021
NET INCOME	P3,598	P1,730
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Equity reserve for retirement plan	-	(119)
Income tax expense	-	(236)
	-	(355)
ITEMS THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED TO		
PROFIT OR LOSS		
Net income on cash flow hedges	57	126
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	439	(1,221)
Income tax expense	(15)	(44)
	481	(1,139)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME -		
Net of tax	481	(1,494)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
FOR THE PERIOD - Net of tax	P4,079	P236
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	P3,677	P22
Non-controlling interests	402	214
	P4,079	P236

See accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis and Selected Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

Certified by:


MYRNA C. GERONIMO
Vice President – Controllers

PETRON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in Million Pesos)

	Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company										Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Note				Retained Earnings		Equity Reserves			Total		
		Capital Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Capital Securities	Appropriated	Unappropriated	Reserve for Retirement Plan	Other Reserves	Treasury Stock			
As of January 1, 2022 (Audited)		P9,485	P37,500	P62,712	P7,003	P23,229	(P5,962)	(P12,379)	(P18,000)	P103,588	P7,325	P110,913
Net gain on cash flow hedges - net of tax		-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42	-	42
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-	-	-	-	-	387	-	387	52	439
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	429	-	429	52	481
Net income for the period		-	-	-	-	3,248	-	-	-	3,248	350	3,598
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	3,248	-	429	-	3,677	402	4,079
Distributions paid	12	-	-	-	-	(899)	-	-	-	(899)	-	(899)
Transactions with owners		-	-	-	-	(899)	-	-	-	(899)	-	(899)
As of March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)		P9,485	P37,500	P62,712	P7,003	P25,578	(P5,962)	(P11,950)	(P18,000)	P106,366	P7,727	114,093

Forward

	Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company										Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Note	Capital Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Capital Securities	Retained Earnings		Equity Reserves			Total		
					Appropriated	Unappropriated	Reserve for Retirement Plan	Other Reserves	Treasury Stock			
As of January 1, 2021 (Audited)		P9,485	P37,500	P36,481	P15,000	P14,799	(P5,148)	(P13,223)	(P15,122)	P79,772	P6,423	P86,195
Net loss on cash flow hedges - net of tax		-	-	-	-	-	(354)	(271)	-	(625)	-	(625)
Unrealized fair value gain on investments in debt instruments at FVOCI - net of tax		-	-	-	-	-	-	352	-	352	-	352
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,105)	-	(1,105)	(116)	(1,221)
Other comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	-	-	-	(354)	(1,024)	-	(1,378)	(116)	(1,494)
Net income for the period		-	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	-	1,400	330	1,730
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		-	-	-	-	1,400	(354)	(1,024)	-	22	214	236
Cash dividends	12	-	-	-	-	(408)	-	-	-	(408)	-	(408)
Distributions paid	12	-	-	-	-	(893)	-	-	-	(893)	-	(893)
Reversal of Appropriation		-	-	-	(8,000)	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners		-	-	-	(8,000)	6,699	-	-	-	(1,301)	-	(1,301)
As of March 31, 2021 (Unaudited)		P9,485	P37,500	P36,481	P7,000	P22,898	(P5,502)	(P14,247)	(P15,122)	P78,493	P6,637	P85,130

See accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis and Selected Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

Certified by:


MYRNA C. GERONIMO
Vice President - Controllers

PETRON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)
(Amounts in Million Pesos)

		For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	<i>Note</i>	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax		P4,811	P2,148
Adjustments for:			
Share in net income of an associate	<i>13</i>	(5)	-
Depreciation and amortization		2,995	2,269
Interest expense and other financing charges	<i>4</i>	2,468	2,439
Retirement benefits costs		5	85
Interest income	<i>4</i>	(145)	(133)
Unrealized foreign exchange losses (gains) - net		284	(40)
Other (gains) losses		1,643	(1,196)
Operating income before working capital changes		12,056	5,572
Changes in noncash assets, certain current liabilities and others		(11,953)	5,608
Cash generated from operations		103	11,180
Contributions to retirement fund		-	(150)
Interest paid		(2,382)	(2,265)
Income taxes prepayment (paid)		(186)	431
Interest received		155	198
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities		(2,310)	9,394
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	<i>5</i>	(891)	(1,856)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		-	26
Acquisition of investment property		(66)	(145)
Increase in other noncurrent assets		-	(1)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(957)	(1,976)

Forward

**For the Three Months Ended
March 31**

	<i>Note</i>	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from availment of loans	7	P71,145	P33,930
Payments of:			
Loans	7	(69,078)	(36,471)
Lease liabilities		(873)	(853)
Cash dividends and distributions	12	(548)	(1,294)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities		646	(4,688)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
		460	244
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(2,161)	2,974
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		36,406	27,053
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD		P34,245	P30,027

See accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis and Selected Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

Certified by:


MYRNA C. GERONIMO
Vice President - Controllers

PETRON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

SELECTED NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in Million Pesos, Except Par Value, Number of Shares and Per Share Data, Exchange Rates and Commodity Volumes)

1. Reporting Entity

Petron Corporation (the “Parent Company” or “Petron”) was incorporated under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on December 22, 1966. On September 13, 2013, the SEC approved the extension of the Parent Company’s corporate term to December 22, 2066. Under its Articles of Incorporation (AOI), the Parent Company’s has a corporate life of 50 years or for such longer period as may hereafter be authorized by the laws of the Philippines. Pursuant to the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines, which took effect in February 2019, the Parent Company shall have a perpetual existence because the Parent Company did not elect to retain its specific corporate term under its AOI.

Petron is the only oil refining and the leading marketing company in the Philippines. Petron is committed to its vision to be the leading provider of total customer solutions in the energy sector and its derivative businesses.

The Parent Company is a public company under Section 17.2 of Securities Regulation Code and its shares of stock are listed for trading at the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

The accompanying consolidated interim financial statements comprise the financial statements of Petron Corporation and Subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) and the Group’s interests in an associate and joint ventures.

The intermediate Parent Company of Petron is San Miguel Corporation (SMC) while its ultimate Parent Company is Top Frontier Investments Holdings, Inc. Both companies are incorporated in the Philippines.

The registered office address of Petron is SMC Head Office Complex, 40 San Miguel Avenue, Mandaluyong City.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting and Financial Reporting Policies

The Group prepared its interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended March 31, 2022 and the comparative financial statements for the same period in 2021 following the presentation rules under Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*. The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution by the Board of Directors (BOD) on May 4, 2022.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso and all financial information are rounded off to the nearest million (P000,000), except when otherwise indicated.

The principal accounting policies and methods adopted in preparing the interim consolidated financial statements of the Group are the same as those followed in the most recent annual audited consolidated financial statements, except for the changes in accounting policies as explained below.

Adoption of Amended Standards

The Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) approved the adoption of a number of amended standards as part of PFRS.

Amended Standards Adopted in 2022

The Group has adopted the following PFRS effective January 1, 2022 and accordingly, changed its accounting policies in the following areas:

- Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use (*Amendments to PAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment*). The amendments prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment the proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use. The proceeds before intended use should be recognized in profit or loss, together with the costs of producing those items which are identified and measured in accordance with PAS 2, Inventories.

The amendments also clarify that testing whether an item of property, plant and equipment is functioning properly means assessing its technical and physical performance rather than assessing its financial performance.

For the sale of items that are not part of a company's ordinary activities, the amendments require the company to disclose separately the sales proceeds and related production cost recognized in profit or loss and specify the line items in which such proceeds and costs are included in the statement of comprehensive income. This disclosure is not required if such proceeds and cost are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.

- Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (*Amendments to PAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*). The amendments clarify that the cost of fulfilling a contract when assessing whether a contract is onerous includes all costs that relate directly to a contract - i.e. it comprises both incremental costs and an allocation of other direct costs.
- Annual Improvements to PFRS Standards 2018-2020. This cycle of improvements contains amendments to four standards, of which the following are applicable to the Group:
 - Fees in the '10 per cent' Test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities (Amendment to PFRS 9, Financial Instruments). The amendment clarifies that for the purpose of performing the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities, the fees paid net of fees received included in the discounted cash flows include only fees paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.
 - Lease Incentives (Amendment to Illustrative Examples accompanying PFRS 16). The amendment deletes from the Illustrative Example 13 the reimbursement relating to leasehold improvements to remove the potential for confusion because the example had not explained clearly enough the conclusion as to whether the reimbursement would meet the definition of a lease incentive in PFRS 16.
 - Taxation in Fair Value Measurements (Amendment to PAS 41, Agriculture). The amendment removes the requirement to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value, thereby aligning the fair value measurement requirements in PAS 41 with those in PFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement.

- Reference to the Conceptual Framework (*Amendment to PFRS 3, Business Combinations*). The amendments:
 - updated PFRS 3 so that it now refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework;
 - added a requirement that, for transactions and other events within the scope of PAS 37 or International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) 21, Levies, an acquirer applies PAS 37 or IFRIC 21 instead of the Conceptual Framework to identify the liabilities it has assumed in a business combination; and
 - added an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognize contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

Amended Standards Not Yet Adopted

A number of amended standards are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2022 and have not been applied in preparing the interim consolidated financial statements. Unless otherwise indicated, none of these are expected to have a significant effect on the interim consolidated financial statements.

The Group will adopt the following amended standards on the respective effective dates:

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent (*Amendments to PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements*). To promote consistency in application and clarify the requirements on determining whether a liability is current or noncurrent, the amendments:
 - removed the requirement for a right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period to be unconditional and instead requires that the right must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period;
 - clarified that a right to defer settlement exists only if an entity complies with conditions specified in the loan agreement at the end of the reporting period, even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date; and
 - clarified that settlement of a liability includes transferring an entity's own equity instruments to the counterparty, but conversion options that are classified as equity do not affect classification of the liability as current or noncurrent.

The amendments apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early application permitted.

In November 2021, the IASB issued the Exposure Draft, Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants after considering stakeholder feedback on the December 2020 tentative agenda decision issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee about the amendments. The exposure draft proposes to again amend PAS 1 as follows:

- Conditions which the entity must comply within 12 months after the reporting period will have no effect on the classification as current or non-current.
- Additional disclosure requirements will apply to non-current liabilities subject to such conditions to enable the assessment of the risk that the liability could become repayable within 12 months.

- Separate presentation in the statement of financial position will be required for non-current liabilities for which the right to defer settlement is subject to conditions within 12 months after the reporting period.
- The effective date of the amendments will be deferred to no earlier than January 1, 2024.

Comments on the Exposure Draft is due on March 21, 2022.

- **Definition of Accounting Estimates (*Amendments to PAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*).** The amendments clarify that accounting estimates are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that an entity develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy. Developing an accounting estimate includes selecting a measurement technique (estimate or valuation technique) and choosing the inputs to be used when applying the chosen measurement technique. The effects of changes in the inputs or measurement techniques are changes in accounting estimates.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments apply prospectively to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period in which the entity applies the amendments.

- **Disclosure of Accounting Policies (*Amendments to PAS 1 and PFRS Practice Statement 2, Making Materiality Judgments*).** The key amendments to PAS 1 include requiring entities to disclose material accounting policies rather than significant accounting policies; clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are immaterial and as such need not be disclosed; and clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are material to the financial statements. The amendments to PFRS Practice Statement 2 provide guidance and examples on the application of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.

- **Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (*Amendments to PAS 12, Income Taxes*).** The amendments require an entity to recognize deferred tax on transactions, such as leases for the lessee and decommissioning obligations, that give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences on initial recognition.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.

- **PFRS 17, Insurance Contracts,** replaces the interim standard, PFRS 4, and establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the standard. The new standard reflects the view that an insurance contract combines features of both a financial instrument and a service contract, and considers the fact that many insurance contracts generate cash flows with substantial variability over a long period. PFRS 17 introduces a new approach that: (a) combines current measurement of the future cash flows with the recognition of profit over the period services are provided under the contract; (b) presents insurance service results (including presentation of insurance revenue) separately from insurance finance income or expenses; and (c) requires an entity to make an accounting policy choice portfolio-by-portfolio of whether to recognize all insurance finance income or expenses for the reporting period in profit or loss or to recognize some of that income or expenses in other comprehensive income.

Under PFRS 17, groups of insurance contracts are measured based on fulfilment cash flows, which represent the risk-adjusted present value of the entity's rights and obligations to the policy holders, and a contractual service margin, which represents the unearned profit the entity will recognize as it provides services over the coverage period. Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability of a group of insurance contracts represents the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims, with the fulfilment cash flows remeasured at each reporting date to reflect current estimates.

Simplifications or modifications to the general measurement model apply to groups of insurance contracts measured using the 'premium allocation approach', investment contracts with discretionary participation features, and reinsurance contracts held.

PFRS 17 brings greater comparability and transparency about the profitability of new and in-force business and gives users of financial statements more insight into an insurer's financial health. Separate presentation of underwriting and financial results will give added transparency about the sources of profits and quality of earnings.

On December 15, 2021, the FRSC amended the mandatory effective date of PFRS 17 from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025. This is consistent with Circular Letter No. 2020-62 issued by the Insurance Commission which deferred the implementation of PFRS 17 by two years after its effective date as decided by the IASB. Full retrospective application is required, unless it is impracticable, in which case the entity chooses to apply the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach. However, if the entity cannot obtain reasonable and supportable information necessary to apply the modified retrospective approach, then it applies the fair value approach. There is also a transition option allowing presentation of comparative information about financial assets using a classification overlay approach on a basis that is more consistent with how PFRS 9 will be applied in future reporting periods. Early application is permitted for entities that apply PFRS 9 and PFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, on or before the date of initial application of PFRS 17.

Deferral of the local implementation of Amendments to PFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, and PAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.

- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (*Amendments to PFRS 10 and PAS 28*). The amendments address an inconsistency in the requirements in PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments require that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary.

Originally, the amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. However, on January 13, 2016, the FRSC decided to postpone the effective date until the IASB has completed its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

3. Use of Judgments and Estimates

In preparing these consolidated interim financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The significant judgments made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those applied to the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021 except in the evaluation of control over its investees. On February 16, 2022, the Parent company acquired 100% of authorized capital stock of Mema Holdings, Inc. (Mema), a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of Philippine laws. Mema is a holding company proposed by management to be considered, among others, as a vehicle and holding company for the venture by the Parent Company into fuel hauling and logistics services. Management assessed that the control over Mema has not yet transferred to the Group due to the ability of the seller of the Mema shares to participate in or influence decisions relating to the overall management of Mema pending the resolution of certain matters concerning accounting books and records of Mema.

4. Segment Information

Management identifies segments based on business and geographic locations. These operating segments are monitored and strategic decisions are made on the basis of adjusted segment operating results. The Chief Executive Officer (the chief operating decision maker) reviews management reports on a regular basis.

The Group's major sources of revenues are as follows:

- a. Sales of petroleum and other related products which include gasoline, diesel and kerosene offered to motorists and public transport operators through its service station network around the country and in Malaysia.
- b. Insurance premiums from the business and operation of all kinds of insurance and reinsurance, on sea as well as on land, of properties, goods and merchandise, of transportation or conveyance, against fire, earthquake, marine perils, accidents and all other forms and lines of insurance authorized by law, except life insurance.
- c. Lease of acquired real estate properties and equipment for petroleum, refining, storage and distribution facilities, gasoline service stations and other related structures.
- d. Sales on wholesale or retail and operation of service stations, retail outlets, restaurants, convenience stores and the like.
- e. Export sales of various petroleum and non-fuel products to other countries such as China, Indonesia, Vietnam, Taiwan, Malaysia and Singapore.
- f. Sale of polypropylene resins to domestic plastic converters of yarn, film and injection molding grade plastic products.
- g. Provision of technical information, assistance and advice relating to the uses, handling and disposition of the products, loaned equipment and the machinery and equipment necessary or appropriate for the customers' needs.

Revenues are mainly derived from the sale of petroleum products to retail and commercial customers in various geographical locations.

The Group has no significant remaining performance obligations as it mainly recognizes revenues in amounts that correspond directly to the value of completed performance obligations.

Segment Assets and Liabilities

Segment assets include all operating assets used by a segment and consist principally of operating cash, receivables, inventories, and property, plant and equipment, net of allowances, depreciation and impairment. Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities and consist principally of accounts payable, wages, taxes currently payable and accrued liabilities. Segment assets and liabilities do not include deferred taxes.

Inter-segment Transactions

Segment revenues, expenses and performance include sales and purchases between operating segments. Transfer prices between operating segments are set on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties. Such transfers are eliminated in consolidation.

Major Customer

The Group does not have a single external customer from which sales revenue generated amounted to 10% or more of the total revenue of the Group.

The following tables present revenue and income information and certain asset and liability information regarding the business segments as of and for the periods ended March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021:

	Petroleum	Insurance	Leasing**	Marketing	Elimination/ Others**	Total
March 31, 2022						
Revenue:						
External sales	P171,612	P -	P289	P335	P95	P172,331
Inter-segment sales	58,161	19	104	-	(58,284)	-
Operating income	8,288	16	58	17	52	8,431
Net income	3,855	16	30	18	(321)	3,598
Assets and liabilities:						
Segment assets*	452,913	2,928	9,835	693	(50,822)	415,547
Segment liabilities*	310,616	985	4,633	204	(16,907)	299,531
Other segment information:						
Property, plant and equipment - net	170,315	-	-	89	481	170,885
Depreciation and amortization	3,015	-	21	4	(45)	2,995
Interest expense	2,502	-	72	-	(106)	2,468
Interest income	168	-	55	-	(77)	146
Income tax expense	1,203	-	10	2	(2)	1,213

*excluding deferred tax assets and liabilities

**revenues from the use of loaned equipment are presented as part of leasing while revenues from customer loyalty program and provisions of technical support are presented as part of others.

	Petroleum	Insurance	Leasing**	Marketing	Elimination/ Others**	Total
December 31, 2021						
Revenue:						
External sales	P435,582	P -	P1,153	P906	P416	P438,057
Inter-segment sales	175,205	125	395	-	(175,725)	-
Operating income	16,860	112	240	48	(45)	17,215
Net income	7,749	116	159	48	(1,936)	6,136
Assets and liabilities:						
Segment assets*	457,506	2,891	10,032	612	(65,793)	405,248
Segment liabilities*	318,567	977	4,863	142	(31,826)	292,723
Other segment information:						
Property, plant and equipment	171,029	-	-	93	480	171,602
Depreciation and amortization	9,930	-	85	16	(183)	9,848
Interest expense	10,149	-	300	2	(443)	10,008
Interest income	653	4	230	2	(325)	564
Income tax expense	1,141	3	8	7	2	1,161

*excluding deferred tax assets and liabilities

**revenues from the use of loaned equipment are presented as part of leasing while revenues from customer loyalty program and provisions of technical support are presented as part of other.

	Petroleum	Insurance	Leasing**	Marketing	Elimination/ Others**	Total
March 31, 2021						
Revenue:						
External sales	P82,690	P -	P288	P248	P81	P83,307
Inter-segment sales	14,062	25	105	-	(14,192)	-
Operating income	3,503	21	47	20	70	3,661
Net income	2,250	25	51	21	(617)	1,730
Assets and liabilities:						
Segment assets*	379,366	3,419	9,804	706	(48,201)	345,094
Segment liabilities*	266,478	1,940	4,746	173	(14,553)	258,784
Other segment information:						
Property, plant and equipment - net	168,155	-	-	104	434	168,693
Depreciation and amortization	2,290	-	2	(23)	-	2,269
Interest expense	2,475	-	74	-	(110)	2,439
Interest income	153	4	56	1	(81)	133
Income tax expense (benefit)	437	3	(23)	2	(1)	418

*excluding deferred tax assets and liabilities

**revenues from the use of loaned equipment are presented as part of leasing while revenues from customer loyalty program and provisions of technical support are presented as part of other.

Inter-segment sales transactions amounted to P58,284, P175,725 and P14,192 for the periods ended March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively.

The following table presents additional information on the petroleum business segment of the Group as of and for the periods ended March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021:

	Retail	Lube	Gasul	Industrial	Others	Total
March 31, 2022						
Revenue	P80,764	P1,561	P8,305	P28,738	P52,244	P171,612
Property, plant and equipment	8,191	30	182	7	161,905	170,315
Capital expenditures	1,258	4	13	1	12,314	13,712
December 31, 2021						
Revenue	P206,337	P5,318	P24,947	P71,354	P127,626	P435,582
Property, plant and equipment	7,943	32	217	9	162,828	171,029
Capital expenditures	1,363	4	22	1	14,433	15,823
March 31, 2021						
Revenue	P44,220	P1,300	P5,807	P13,197	P18,166	P82,690
Property, plant and equipment	9,296	38	244	12	158,565	168,155
Capital expenditures	1,678	4	12	1	18,472	20,167

Geographical Segments

The following table presents segment assets of the Group as of March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2021
Local	P315,099	P311,567	P272,400
International	100,448	93,681	72,694
	P415,547	P405,248	P345,094

Disaggregation of Revenue

The following table shows the disaggregation of revenue by geographical segments and the reconciliation of the disaggregated revenue with the Group's business segments for the periods ended March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021:

	Petroleum	Insurance	Leasing**	Marketing	Elimination/ Others**	Total
March 31, 2022						
Local	P87,446	P-	P393	P335	(P428)	P87,746
Export/international	142,327	19	-	-	(57,761)	84,585
December 31, 2021						
Local	P221,676	P4	P1,548	P906	(P912)	P223,222
Export/international	390,111	121	-	-	(175,397)	214,835
March 31, 2021						
Local	P44,070	P4	P393	P248	(P292)	P44,423
Export/international	52,682	21	-	-	(13,819)	38,884

**revenues from the use of loaned equipment are presented as part of leasing while revenues from consumer loyalty program and provisions of technical support are presented as part of others.

5. Property, Plant and Equipment

The movements and balances as of and for the periods ended March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 follow:

	Buildings and Improvements and Related Facilities	Refinery and Plant Equipment	Service Stations and Other Equipment	Computers, Office and Motor Equipment	Land and Leasehold Improvements	Construction In-progress	Total
Cost:							
January 1, 2021	P23,497	P194,249	P19,784	P5,887	P4,134	P20,182	P267,733
Additions	113	1,903	149	111	92	7,164	9,532
Disposals/reclassifications	880	9,918	(89)	271	98	(11,200)	(122)
Reclassification to/from investment property	(223)	-	-	-	(50)	(10)	(283)
Currency translation adjustment	296	751	243	61	50	(235)	1,166
December 31, 2021 (Audited)	24,563	206,821	20,087	6,330	4,324	15,901	278,026
Additions	15	77	34	9	-	970	1,105
Disposals/reclassifications	297	2,327	117	12	24	(2,610)	167
Currency translation adjustment	78	183	72	19	15	(100)	267
March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	24,953	209,408	20,310	6,370	4,363	14,161	279,565
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization:							
January 1, 2021	13,793	65,244	13,690	4,994	1,181	-	98,902
Additions	875	4,687	941	459	91	-	7,053
Disposals/reclassifications	(47)	(1)	(13)	(65)	4	-	(122)
Reclassification to/from investment property	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
Currency translation adjustment	173	241	134	46	1	-	595
December 31, 2021 (Audited)	14,794	70,171	14,752	5,434	1,273	-	106,424
Additions	231	1,722	266	55	23	-	2,297
Disposals/reclassifications	(200)	-	(11)	-	(5)	-	(216)
Currency translation adjustment	32	75	54	14	-	-	175
March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	14,857	71,968	15,061	5,503	1,291	-	108,680
Carrying Amount:							
December 31, 2021 (Audited)	P9,769	P136,650	P5,335	P896	P3,051	P15,901	P171,602
March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	P10,096	P137,440	P5,249	P867	P3,072	P14,161	P170,885

Certain fully depreciated property, plant and equipment with aggregate costs of P27,328 and P25,485 as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively, are still being used in the Group's operations.

Capital Commitments

As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Group has outstanding commitments to acquire property, plant and equipment amounting to P5,044 and P6,161, respectively.

6. Related Party Disclosures

The Parent Company, certain subsidiaries, associate, joint ventures and SMC and its subsidiaries, in the normal course of business, purchase products and services from one another. Transactions with related parties are made at normal market prices and terms. Amounts owed by/owed to related parties are collectible/to be settled in cash.

The balances and transactions with related parties as of and for the periods ended March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 follow:

	<i>Note</i>	Year	Revenues from Related Parties	Purchases from Related Parties	Amounts Owed by Related Parties	Amounts Owed to Related Parties	Terms	Conditions
Retirement Plan	<i>a</i>	2022 2021	P 14 78	P - -	P1,138 1,138	P - -	On demand; interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	<i>a</i>	2022 2021	- -	- -	13 -	- -	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Intermediate Parent	<i>b,e,f,h,i</i>	2022 2021	6 18	36 167	20 17	355 333	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Under Common Control	<i>b,c,d, h,i,j,l</i>	2022 2021	2,893 7,911	1,143 4,095	3,434 2,629	2,376 2,307	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
Associate	<i>k</i>	2022 2021	- -	200 159	155 283	(15) 101	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured no impairment
Joint Ventures	<i>c,g,h</i>	2022 2021	- -	- -	1 2	- -	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured no impairment
		2022	P2,913	P1,379	P4,761	P2,716		
		2021	P8,007	P4,421	P4,069	P2,741		

- a. The Parent Company has interest bearing advances to Petron Corporation Employees' Retirement Plan (PCERP), included as part of "Trade and other receivables - net" account in the consolidated interim statements of financial position, for some investment opportunities.
- b. Sales relate to the Parent Company's supply agreements with the Intermediate Parent, various SMC subsidiaries, and an associate. Under these agreements, the Parent Company supplies diesel fuel, gasoline and lube requirements of selected SMC plants and subsidiaries.
- c. Purchases relate to purchase of goods and services such as power, construction, information technology, shipping and terminalling from a joint venture and various SMC subsidiaries.
- d. The Parent Company entered into a lease agreement with San Miguel Properties, Inc. for its office space covering 6,683 square meters and certain parcels of land where service stations are located.
- e. The Parent Company has existing lease agreements with SMC covering certain parcels of land where service stations are located.
- f. The Parent Company also pays SMC for its share in common expenses such as utilities and management fees.
- g. Terminal Bersama Sdn Bhd, an operator of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) bottling plant, provides

bottling services to Petron Fuel International Sdn Bhd (PFISB) and another venturer.

- h. Amounts owed by related parties consist of trade, non-trade receivables, advances and prepaid expenses.
- i. Amounts owed to related parties consist of trade and non-trade payables.
- j. In 2015, the New Ventures Realty Corporation (NVRC) leased out certain parcels of its land to SMC Consolidated Power Corporation for a period of 25 years.
- k. On February 4, 2021, Petrogen became an associate of the Parent Company due to the decrease in ownership interest from 100% to 25.06% as a result of the subscription of SMC to 1,494,973 shares in Petrogen (Note 13).
- l. On February 22, 2021, the Asset Purchase Agreement with San Miguel Foods, Inc. and Foodcrave Marketing, Inc. for the acquisition of the Treats convenience store business by the Group was executed, for an aggregate purchase price of P68.

7. Loans and Borrowings

Short-term Loans

The movements of short-term loans for three months ended March 31, 2022 follow:

Balance as of January 1, 2022	P109,196
Loan availments	71,145
Loan repayments	(66,428)
Currency translation adjustment	77
Balance as of March 31, 2022	P113,990

This account pertains to unsecured Philippine peso, US dollar and Malaysian ringgit-denominated loans obtained from various banks with maturities ranging from 7 to 181 days and annual interest ranging from 1.28% to 3.75% and 1.18% to 2.95% as of and for the periods ended March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. These loans are intended to fund the importation of crude oil and petroleum products and working capital requirements.

Long-term Loans

Certain loan agreements contain, among others, covenants relating to merger and consolidation, maintenance of certain financial ratios, restrictions on loans and guarantees, disposal of a substantial portion of assets, significant changes in the ownership or control of subsidiaries, payments of dividends and redemption of capital stock.

The Group has two financial covenants, namely, net leverage ratio not to exceed 6.5x and ratio of consolidated gross debt to consolidated net worth not to exceed 2.75x. In November 2020, the Group secured consent to amend the testing of its net leverage ratio from semi-annual to incurrence-based, while the ratio of consolidated gross debt to consolidated net worth remained to be tested quarterly.

As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 the Group has complied with the provisions of its debt agreements.

8. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, debt and equity securities, bank loans and derivative instruments. The main purpose of bank loans is to finance working capital relating to importation of crude and petroleum products, as well as to partly fund capital expenditures. The Group has other financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other receivables and trade and other payables, which are generated directly from its operations.

It is the Group's policy not to enter into derivative transactions for speculative purposes. The Group uses hedging instruments to protect its margin on its products from potential price volatility of crude oil and products. It also enters into forward currency and option contracts to hedge its currency exposure on crude oil importations and long-term dollar loan respectively.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and commodity price risk. The Board of Directors (BOD) regularly reviews and approves the policies for managing these financial risks. Details of each of these risks are discussed below, together with the related risk management structure.

Risk Management Structure

The Group follows an enterprise-wide risk management framework for identifying, assessing and addressing the risk factors that affect or may affect its businesses.

The Group's risk management process is a bottom-up approach, with each risk owner mandated to conduct regular assessment of its risk profile and formulate action plans for managing identified risks. As the Group's operation is an integrated value chain, risks emanate from every process, while some could cut across groups. The results of these activities flow up to the Management Committee and, eventually, the BOD through the Group's annual business planning process.

Oversight and technical assistance are likewise provided by corporate units and committees with special duties. These groups and their functions are:

- a. The Risk and Insurance Management Group, which is mandated with the overall coordination and development of the enterprise-wide risk management process.
- b. The Treasurers Department, which is in charge of foreign currency hedging transactions.
- c. The Transaction Management Unit of Controllers Department, which provides backroom support for all hedging transactions.
- d. The Corporate Technical and Engineering Services Group, which oversees strict adherence to safety and environmental mandates across all facilities.
- e. The Internal Audit Department, which has been tasked with the implementation of a risk-based auditing.
- f. The Commodity Risk Management Department (CRMD), which sets new and updates existing hedging policies by the BOD, provides the strategic targets and recommends corporate hedging strategy to the Commodity Risk Management Committee and Steering Committee.
- g. Petron Singapore Trading Pte. Ltd. (PSTPL) executes the hedging transactions involving crude and product imports on behalf of the Group.

The BOD also created separate positions and board-level entities with explicit authority and responsibility in managing and monitoring risks, as follows:

- a. The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Senior Management in establishing and

maintaining an adequate, effective and efficient internal control framework. It ensures that systems and processes are designed to provide assurance in areas including reporting, monitoring compliance with laws, regulations and internal policies, efficiency and effectiveness of operations, and safeguarding of assets.

The Internal Audit Department and the External Auditor directly report to the Audit Committee regarding the direction, scope and coordination of audit and any related activities.

- b. The Risk Oversight Committee is responsible for the oversight of the enterprise risk management system of the Group to ensure its functionality and effectiveness.
- c. The Compliance Officer, who is a senior officer of the Parent Company, reports to the BOD chairperson. Among other functions, he monitors compliance with the provisions and requirements of the Corporate Governance Manual and relevant laws and regulations and determines any possible violations and recommends corresponding penalties, subject to review and approval of the BOD. The Compliance Officer identifies and monitors compliance risk. Lastly, the Compliance Officer represents the Group before the SEC regarding matters involving compliance with the Corporate Governance Manual and other relevant rules and regulations of the SEC.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Parent Company's functional currency is the Philippine peso, which is the denomination of the bulk of the Group's revenues. The Group's exposures to foreign currency risk arise mainly from US dollar-denominated sales as well as purchases principally of crude oil and petroleum products. As a result of this, the Group maintains a level of US dollar-denominated assets and liabilities during the period. Foreign currency risk occurs due to differences in the levels of US dollar-denominated assets and liabilities.

In addition, starting March 31, 2012, the Group's exposure to foreign currency risks also arise from US dollar-denominated sales and purchases, principally of crude oil and petroleum products, of Petron Malaysia whose transactions are in Malaysian ringgit, which are subsequently converted into US dollar before ultimately translated to equivalent Philippine peso amount using applicable rates for the purpose of consolidation.

The Group pursues a policy of mitigating foreign currency risk by entering into hedging transactions or by substituting US dollar-denominated liabilities with peso-based debt. The natural hedge provided by US dollar-denominated assets is also factored in hedging decisions. As a matter of policy, currency hedging is limited to the extent of 100% of the underlying exposure.

The Group is allowed to engage in active risk management strategies for a portion of its foreign currency risk exposure. Loss limits are in place, monitored daily and regularly reviewed by management.

The Group assesses the existence of an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument based on the currency, amount, and timing of their respective cash flows. For derivatives designated in a hedging relationship, the Group determines whether the derivatives are expected to be highly effective in offsetting the changes in the cash flows of the hedged item using the cumulative dollar-offset method. The dollar-offset method approximates the changes in the fair value of the hedged item using a hypothetical derivative which mirrors the terms of the derivative used as hedging instrument.

For currency hedges, the Group maintains a 1:1 hedge ratio since a similar amount of hedging instrument is expected to offset the changes in the cash flows of the hedged item. The main sources of ineffectiveness are:

- a. the effect of the counterparty and the Group's own credit risk on the fair value of the swaps, which

is not reflected in the change in the fair value of the hedged cash flows attributable to the change in the exchange rates; and

- b. changes in the timing of the hedged transactions.

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk of its short-term loans and US dollar-denominated sales and purchases. On the other hand, both foreign currency and interest rate risks arise in the Group's long-term debts. The Group determined that foreign currency risk is a separately identifiable and measurable risk component eligible for designation since it is caused by fluctuations in US dollar to Philippine peso exchange rates and benchmark closing prices used to measure the fluctuations are available in the market.

Information on the Group's US dollar-denominated financial assets and liabilities and their Philippine peso equivalents are as follows:

	March 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	US dollar (in millions)	Philippine peso Equivalent	US dollar (in millions)	Philippine peso Equivalent
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	516	26,687	569	29,012
Trade and other receivables	500	25,861	522	26,624
Other assets	126	6,521	16	815
	1,142	59,069	1,107	56,451
Liabilities				
Short-term loans	234	12,085	294	14,989
Liabilities for crude oil and petroleum products	597	30,900	793	40,465
Long-term debt (including current maturities)	855	44,253	880	44,859
Other liabilities	218	11,257	538	27,416
	1,904	98,495	2,505	127,729
Net foreign currency -denominated monetary liabilities	(762)	(39,426)	(1,398)	(71,278)

The Group incurred net foreign currency exchange gains/(losses) amounting to (P499) and P32 for the periods ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, which were mainly countered by marked-to-market and hedging gains or losses (Note 9). The foreign currency rates from Philippine peso (PhP) to US dollar (US\$) as of reporting dates are shown in the following table:

	PhP to US\$
March 31, 2022	51.740
December 31, 2021	50.999
March 31, 2021	48.530

Management of foreign currency risk is also supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the financial instruments to various foreign currency exchange rate scenarios. Foreign currency movements affect reported equity through the retained earnings arising from increases or decreases in unrealized and realized foreign currency gains or losses.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US dollar exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, to profit before tax and equity as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

March 31, 2022	P1 Decrease in the US dollar Exchange Rate		P1 Increase in the US dollar Exchange Rate	
	Effect on		Effect on	
	Income Before Income Tax	Effect on Equity	Income Before Income Tax	Effect on Equity
Cash and cash equivalents	(P433)	(P408)	P433	P408
Trade and other receivables	(44)	(512)	44	512
Other assets	(10)	(124)	10	124
	(487)	(1,044)	487	1,044
Short-term loans	-	234	-	(234)
Liabilities for crude oil and petroleum products	103	680	(103)	(680)
Long-term debts (including current maturities)	855	641	(855)	(641)
Other liabilities	32	211	(32)	(211)
	990	1,766	(990)	(1,766)
	P503	P722	(P503)	(P722)

December 31, 2021	P1 Decrease in the US dollar Exchange Rate		P1 Increase in the US dollar Exchange Rate	
	Effect on		Effect on	
	Income Before Income Tax	Effect on Equity	Income Before Income Tax	Effect on Equity
Cash and cash equivalents	(P416)	(P465)	P416	P465
Trade and other receivables	(56)	(509)	56	509
Other assets	(11)	(13)	11	13
	(483)	(987)	483	987
Short-term loans	-	294	-	(294)
Liabilities for crude oil and petroleum products	380	1,059	(380)	(1,059)
Long-term debts (including current maturities)	880	660	(880)	(660)
Other liabilities	13	174	(13)	(174)
	1,273	2,187	(1,273)	(2,187)
	P790	P1,200	(P790)	(P1,200)

Exposures to foreign currency rates vary during the period depending on the volume of foreign currency denominated transactions. Nonetheless, the analysis above is considered to be representative of the Group's foreign currency risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows from a financial instrument (cash flow interest rate risk) or its fair value (fair value interest rate risk) will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to changes in interest rates relates mainly to long-term borrowings and investment securities. Investments or borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. On the other hand, investments or borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk.

The Group manages its interest costs by using a combination of fixed and variable rate debt instruments. Management is responsible for monitoring the prevailing market-based interest rates and ensures that the marked-up rates levied on its borrowings are most favorable and benchmarked against the interest rates charged by other creditor banks.

On the other hand, the Group's investment policy is to maintain an adequate yield to match or reduce the net interest cost from its borrowings prior to deployment of funds to their intended use in operations and working capital management. However, the Group invests only in high-quality securities while maintaining the necessary diversification to avoid concentration risk.

In managing interest rate risk, the Group aims to reduce the impact of short-term volatility on earnings. Over the longer term, however, permanent changes in interest rates would have an impact on consolidated interim statements of income.

Managing interest rate risk is also supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Group's financial instruments to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios. Interest rate movements affect reported equity through the retained earnings arising from increases or decreases in interest income or interest expense as well as fair value changes reported in consolidated interim statements of income, if any.

The sensitivity to a reasonably possible 1% increase in the interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would have decreased the Group's profit before tax (through the impact on floating rate borrowings) and equity by P111 and P449 for the period ended March 31, 2022 and for the year ended December 31, 2021, respectively. A 1% decrease in the interest rate would have had the equal but opposite effect.

Interest Rate Risk Table

As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the terms and maturity profile of the interest-bearing financial instruments, together with its gross amounts, are shown in the following tables:

March 31, 2022	<1 Year	1-<2 Years	2-<3 Years	3-<4 Years	4-<5 Years	>5 Years	Total
Fixed Rate							
Philippine peso denominated	P6,018	P10,393	P15,521	P16,113	P -	P9,000	P57,045
Interest rate	4.6% - 5.8%	4.5% - 5.5%	4.6% - 7.8%	3.4% - 8.1%	-	4.3%	
Floating Rate							
US\$ denominated (expressed in Php)	13,268	19,588	5,913	-	-	-	38,769
Interest rate*	1, 3, 6 mos. Libor + margin	1, 3, 6 mos. Libor + margin	1, 3, 6 mos. Libor + margin	1, 3, 6 mos. Libor + margin			
JPY denominated (expressed in Php)	1,828	1,828	1,828	-	-	-	5,484
Interest rate*	1, 3, 6 mos. Libor + margin	1, 3, 6 mos. Libor + margin	1, 3, 6 mos. Libor + margin	1, 3, 6 mos. Libor + margin			
	P21,114	P31,809	P23,262	P16,113	P -	P9,000	P101,298

*The Parent Company reprices every month but has been given an option to reprice every 3 or 6 months.

December 31, 2021	<1 Year	1-<2 Years	2-<3 Years	3-<4 Years	4-<5 Years	>5 Years	Total
Fixed Rate							
Philippine peso denominated	P6,893	P10,393	P16,057	P16,425	P -	P9,000	P58,768
Interest rate	4.59% - 5.8%	4.59% - 5.5%	4.59% - 7.8%	4.59% - 8.1%	-	4.30%	-
Floating Rate							
US\$ denominated (expressed in Php)	13,078	19,307	5,828	-	-	-	38,213
Interest rate*	1, 3, 6 mos. Libor + margin	1, 3, 6 mos. Libor + margin	1, 3, 6 mos. Libor + margin				
JPY denominated (expressed in Php)	1,899	1,899	1,899	949	-	-	6,646
Interest rate*	1, 3, 6 mos. Libor + margin	1, 3, 6 mos. Libor + margin	1, 3, 6 mos. Libor + margin	1, 3, 6 mos. Libor + margin			
	P21,870	P31,599	P23,784	P17,374	P -	P9,000	P103,627

*The Parent Company reprices every month but has been given an option to reprice every 3 or 6 months.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. In effectively managing credit risk, the Group regulates and extends credit only to qualified and credit-worthy customers and counterparties, consistent with established Group credit policies, guidelines and credit verification procedures. Requests for credit facilities from trade customers undergo stages of review by Trade Sales and Finance Divisions. Approvals, which are based on amounts of credit lines requested, are vested among line managers and top management that include the President and the Chairman.

Generally, the maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets is the total carrying amount of the financial assets as shown on the face of the consolidated interim statements of financial position or in the notes to the consolidated interim financial statements, as summarized below:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	P33,206	P35,318
Derivative assets	1,061	740
Trade and other receivables - net	64,957	51,745
Noncurrent deposits	131	128
	P99,355	P87,931

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Derivative Assets and Noncurrent Deposits

Cash and cash equivalents, derivative assets and noncurrent deposits are held with counterparties with high external credit ratings. The credit quality of these financial assets is considered to be high grade. Impairment on cash and cash equivalents, derivative assets and noncurrent deposits has been measured on a 12-month Expected Credit Loss (ECL) basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Group considers that its cash and cash equivalents, derivative assets and noncurrent deposits have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of its counterparties.

Investments in Debt Instruments

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by investing only in liquid debt instruments and proprietary membership shares and only with counterparties that have high credit ratings. The Group monitors changes in credit risk by tracking published external credit ratings. To determine whether published ratings remain up to date and to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk at the reporting date that has not been reflected in published ratings, the Group supplements this by reviewing changes in bond yields.

Trade and Other Receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate. Details of concentration of revenue are included in Note 4.

Credit Quality. In monitoring and controlling credit extended to counterparty, the Group adopts a comprehensive credit rating system based on financial and non-financial assessments of its customers. Financial factors being considered comprised of the financial standing of the customer while the non-financial aspects include but not limited to the assessment of the customer's nature of business, management profile, industry background, payment habit and both present and potential business dealings with the Group.

Class A "*High Grade*" are accounts with strong financial capacity and business performance and with the lowest default risk.

Class B "*Moderate Grade*" refer to accounts of satisfactory financial capability and credit standing but with some elements of risks where certain measure of control is necessary in order to mitigate risk of default.

Class C "*Low Grade*" are accounts with high probability of delinquency and default.

Collaterals. To the extent practicable, the Group also requires collateral as security for a credit facility to mitigate credit risk in trade receivables. Among the collaterals held are letters of credit, bank guarantees, real estate mortgages, cash bonds, cash deposits and corporate guarantees valued at P6,444 and P4,720 as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. These securities may only be called on or applied upon default of customers.

Risk Concentration. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of counterparty. Generally, the maximum credit risk exposure of trade and other receivables is its carrying amount without considering collaterals or credit enhancements, if any. The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk since the Group deals with a large number of homogenous trade customers. The Group does not execute any credit guarantee in favor of any counterparty.

The tables below present the summary of the Group's exposure to credit risk and shows the credit quality of the financial assets by indicating whether the assets are subjected to 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL. Assets that are credit-impaired are separately presented.

March 31, 2022						
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost						
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVPL)	Financial Assets at FVOCI	Total
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	P33,206	P -	P -	P -	P -	P33,206
Trade and other receivables	-	64,957	1,031	-	-	65,988
Derivative assets not designated as cash flow hedge	-	-	-	982	-	982
Derivative assets designated as cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	79	79
Long-term receivables	-	-	317	-	-	317
Noncurrent deposits	131	-	-	-	-	131
	P33,337	P64,957	P1,348	P982	P79	P100,703

December 31, 2021						
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost						
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Financial Assets at FVPL	Financial Assets at FVOCI	Total
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	P35,318	P -	P -	P -	P -	P35,318
Trade and other receivables	-	51,745	1,028	-	-	52,773
Derivative assets not designated as cash flow hedge	-	-	-	687	-	687
Derivative assets designated as cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	53	53
Long-term receivables	-	-	315	-	-	315
Noncurrent deposits	128	-	-	-	-	128
	P35,446	P51,745	P1,343	P687	P53	P89,274

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk pertains to the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Group's objectives in managing its liquidity risk are as follows: a) to ensure that adequate funding is available at all times; b) to meet commitments as they arise without incurring unnecessary costs; c) to be able to access funding when needed at the least possible cost; and d) to maintain an adequate time spread of refinancing maturities.

The Group constantly monitors and manages its liquidity position, liquidity gaps or surplus on a daily basis. A committed stand-by credit facility from several local banks is also available to ensure availability of funds when necessary.

The Group also uses derivative instruments such as forwards and swaps to manage liquidity.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments used for liquidity management as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

March 31, 2022	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flow	1 Year or Less	>1 Year - 2 Years	>2 Years - 5 Years	Over 5 Years
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	P34,245	P34,245	P34,245	P -	P -	P -
Trade and other receivables - net	64,957	64,957	64,957	-	-	-
Derivative assets (including noncurrent portion)	1,061	1,061	1,013	35	13	-
Proprietary membership shares	301	301	301	-	-	-
Noncurrent deposits	131	131	-	-	3	128
Financial Liabilities						
Short-term loans	113,990	114,406	114,406	-	-	-
Liabilities for crude oil and petroleum products	33,946	33,946	33,946	-	-	-
Trade and other payables*	18,700	18,700	18,700	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities (including noncurrent portion)	2,870	2,870	2,868	2	-	-
Long-term debts (including current maturities)	100,441	111,574	25,076	34,934	42,356	9,208
Lease liability (including current portion)	14,966	24,754	2,119	2,049	5,471	15,115
Cash bonds	448	448	14	418	16	-
Cylinder deposits	701	701	-	-	-	701
Other noncurrent liabilities**	37	37	-	3	18	16

*excluding specific taxes and other taxes payable, retirement benefits liability, deferred income and others

**excluding cash bonds, cylinder deposits and derivative liabilities

December 31, 2021	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flow	1 Year or Less	>1 Year - 2 Years	>2 Years - 5 Years	Over 5 Years
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	P36,406	P36,406	P36,406	P -	P -	P -
Trade and other receivables - net	51,745	51,745	51,745	-	-	-
Derivative assets (including noncurrent portion)	740	740	707	19	14	-
Proprietary membership shares	298	298	298	-	-	-
Noncurrent deposits	128	128	-	-	3	125
Financial Liabilities						
Short-term loans	109,196	109,474	109,474	-	-	-
Liabilities for crude oil and petroleum products	42,641	42,641	42,641	-	-	-
Trade and other payables*	7,598	7,598	7,598	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities (including noncurrent portion)	1,022	1,022	997	23	2	-
Long-term debts (including current maturities)	102,645	114,995	26,448	34,870	44,371	9,306
Lease liability (including current portion)	15,555	25,320	2,146	2,047	5,442	15,685
Cash bonds	450	450	14	419	17	-
Cylinder deposits	687	687	-	-	-	687
Other noncurrent liabilities**	38	38	-	4	17	17

*excluding specific taxes and other taxes payable, retirement benefits liability, deferred income and others

**excluding cash bonds, cylinder deposits and derivative liabilities

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that future cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Group enters into various commodity derivatives to manage its price risks on strategic commodities. Commodity hedging allows stability in prices, thus offsetting the risk of volatile market fluctuations. Through hedging, prices of commodities are fixed at levels acceptable to the Group, thus protecting raw material cost and preserving margins. For consumer (buy) hedging transactions, if prices go down, hedge positions may show marked-to-market losses; however, any loss in the marked-to-market position is offset by the resulting lower physical raw material cost. While for producer (sell) hedges, if prices go down, hedge positions may show marked-to-market gains; however, any gain in the marked-to-market position is offset by the resulting lower selling price.

To minimize the Group's risk of potential losses due to volatility of international crude and product prices, the Group implemented commodity hedging for crude and petroleum products. The hedges are intended to protect crude inventories from risks of downward price and squeezed margins. Hedging policy (including the use of commodity price swaps, time-spreads, put options, collars and 3-way options) developed by the CRMD is in place. Decisions are guided by the conditions set and approved by the Group's management.

Other Market Price Risk

The Group's market price risk arises from its investments carried at fair value (certain financial assets at FVPL and certain debt instruments at FVOCI). The Group manages its risk arising from changes in market price by monitoring the changes in the market price of the investments.

Capital Management

The Group's capital management policies and programs aim to provide an optimal capital structure that would ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern while at the same time provide adequate returns to the shareholders. As such, it considers the best trade-off between risks associated with debt financing and relatively higher cost of equity funds.

An enterprise resource planning system is used to monitor and forecast the Group's overall financial position. The Group regularly updates its near-term and long-term financial projections to consider the latest available market data in order to preserve the desired capital structure. The Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares as well as increase or decrease assets and/or liabilities, depending on the prevailing internal and external business conditions.

The Group monitors capital via carrying amount of equity as shown in the consolidated interim statements of financial position. The Group's capital for the covered reporting period is summarized below:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total assets	P417,286	P407,420
Total liabilities	303,193	296,507
Total equity	114,093	110,913
Debt to equity ratio	2.7:1	2.7:1
Assets to equity ratio	3.7:1	3.7:1

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the period.

The Group is not subject to externally-imposed capital requirements.

9. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Recognition and Initial Measurement. 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 Group recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the consolidated interim statements of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at the fair value of the consideration given or received. The initial measurement of financial instruments, except for those designated as at FVPL, includes transaction costs. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Financial Assets

The Group classifies its financial assets, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, FVOCI and FVPL. The classification depends on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets and the business model of the Group for managing the financial assets.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets are not reclassified unless the Group changes the business model for managing financial assets. All affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the reporting period following the change in the business model.

The business model refers to how the Group manages the financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. The Group considers the following information in assessing the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level, which reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how employees of the business are compensated; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

The Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument in assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. For purposes of this assessment, "Principal" is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. "Interest" is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin. The assessment includes whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. The Group considers the following in making the assessment:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and

- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets.

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in the following categories: financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at FVOCI (with or without recycling of cumulative gains and losses) and financial assets at FVPL.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in consolidated interim statements of income when the financial assets are derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Group's cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, certain investments in debt instruments at amortized cost, noncurrent receivables and deposits and restricted cash are included under this category.

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks which are stated at amortized cost. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value

Financial Assets at FVOCI. Investment in debt instruments is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

At initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Financial assets at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in OCI.

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment on investment in debt instruments are recognized in consolidated interim statements of income. When investment in debt instruments at FVOCI is derecognized, the related accumulated gains

or losses previously reported in the consolidated interim statements of changes in equity are transferred to and recognized in consolidated interim statements of income.

Dividends earned on holding an investment in equity instrument are recognized as dividend income in consolidated interim statements of income when the right to receive the payment has been established, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of the part of the cost of investment. When investment in equity instruments at FVOCI is derecognized, the related accumulated gains or losses previously reported in the consolidated interim statements of changes in equity are never reclassified to consolidated interim statements of income.

The Group's investments in equity and debt instruments at FVOCI are classified under this category.

Financial Assets at FVPL. All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. This includes derivative assets not designated as cash flow hedge. Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVPL.

At initial recognition, the Group may be irrevocably designate a financial asset as at FVPL if the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on different bases.

The Group carries financial assets at FVPL using their fair values. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in consolidated interim statements of income as incurred. Changes in fair value and realized gains or losses are recognized in consolidated interim statements of income. Fair value changes from derivatives accounted for as part of an effective cash flow hedge are recognized in OCI. Any interest earned from investment in debt instrument accounted as at FVPL is recognized in consolidated interim statements of income. Any dividend income from investment in equity instrument classified as at FVPL is recognized in consolidated interim statements of income when the right to receive payment has been established, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of the part of the cost of investment.

The Group's derivative assets not designated as cash flow hedge and investments in proprietary membership shares are classified under this category.

Financial Liabilities

The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities, at initial recognition, in the following categories: financial liabilities at FVPL and other financial liabilities. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial Liabilities at FVPL. Financial liabilities are classified under this category through the fair value option. Derivative instruments (including embedded derivatives) with negative fair values, except those covered by hedge accounting relationships, are also classified under this category.

The Group carries financial liabilities at FVPL using their fair values and reports fair value changes in consolidated interim statements of income. Fair value changes from derivatives accounted for as part of an effective accounting hedge are recognized in OCI and presented in the consolidated interim statements of changes in equity. Any interest expense incurred is recognized as part of "Interest expense and other financing charges" account in consolidated interim statements of income.

The Group's derivative liabilities not designated as cash flow hedge are classified under this category.

Other Financial Liabilities. This category pertains to financial liabilities that are not designated or classified as at FVPL. After initial measurement, other financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any premium or discount and any directly attributable transaction costs that are considered an integral part of the

effective interest rate of the liability. The effective interest rate amortization is included in “Interest expense and other financing charges” account in consolidated interim statements of income. Gains and losses are recognized in consolidated interim statements of income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process.

Debt issue costs are considered as an adjustment to the effective yield of the related debt and are deferred and amortized using the effective interest method. When a loan is paid, the related unamortized debt issue costs at the date of repayment are recognized in consolidated interim statements of income.

The Group’s liabilities arising from its trade or borrowings such as loans payable, accounts payable and accrued expenses, long-term debt, lease liabilities and other noncurrent liabilities are included under this category.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial Assets. A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

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

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Group’s continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes the associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on the basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group is required to repay.

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group recognizes allowance for expected credit loss (ECL) on financial assets at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments at FVOCI.

ECLs are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive), discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset, and reflects reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Group recognizes an allowance for impairment based on either 12-month or lifetime ECLs, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Group recognizes lifetime ECL for receivables that do not contain significant financing component. The Group uses provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the borrowers and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when a counterparty fails to pay its contractual obligations, or there is a breach of other contractual terms, such as covenants.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired include observable data about the following events:

- (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- (c) the restructuring of a financial asset by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- (d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- (e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or

The Group directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows on a financial asset, either partially or in full. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

The ECLs on financial assets at amortized cost are recognized as allowance for impairment losses against the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, with the resulting impairment losses (or reversals) recognized in consolidated interim statements of income. The ECLs on investments in debt instruments at FVOCI are recognized as accumulated impairment losses in OCI, with the resulting impairment losses (or reversals) recognized in consolidated interim statements of income.

Classification of Financial Instruments between Liability and Equity

Financial instruments are classified as liability or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. Interest, dividends, gains and losses relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability, are reported as expense or income. Distributions to holders of financial instruments classified as equity are charged directly to equity, net of any related income tax benefits.

A financial instrument is classified as liability if it provides for a contractual obligation to:

- deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity;

- exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Group; or
- satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

If the Group does not have an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset to settle its contractual obligation, the obligation meets the definition of a financial liability.

The components of issued financial instruments that contain both liability and equity elements are accounted for separately, with the equity component being assigned the residual amount after deducting from the instrument as a whole or in part, the amount separately determined as the fair value of the liability component on the date of issue.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated interim statements of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The table below presents a comparison by category of carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

	March 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets (FA):				
Cash and cash equivalents	P34,245	P34,245	P36,406	P36,406
Trade and other receivables – net	64,957	64,957	51,745	51,745
Noncurrent deposits	131	131	128	128
FA at amortized cost	99,333	99,333	88,279	88,279
Derivative assets designated as cash flow hedge	79	79	53	53
FA at FVOCI	79	79	53	53
Proprietary membership shares	301	301	298	298
Derivative assets not designated as cash flow hedge	982	982	687	687
FA at FVPL	1,283	1,283	985	985
Total Financial Assets	P100,695	P100,695	P89,317	P89,317
Financial liabilities (FL):				
Short-term loans	P113,990	P113,990	P109,196	P109,196
Liabilities for crude oil and petroleum products	33,946	33,946	42,641	42,641
Trade and other payables*	18,700	18,700	7,598	7,598
Long-term debts including current portion	100,441	100,441	102,645	102,645
Derivative liabilities designated as cash flow hedge	49	49	116	116
Cash bonds	448	448	450	450
Cylinder deposits	701	701	687	687
Other noncurrent liabilities**	37	37	40	40
Other FL	268,313	268,313	263,373	263,373
Derivative liabilities not designated as cash flow hedge	2,821	2,821	906	906
Total Financial Liabilities	P271,134	P271,134	P264,279	P264,279

*excluding specific taxes and other taxes payable, retirement benefits liability, deferred income and others

**excluding cash bonds, cylinder deposits and derivative liabilities

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Trade and Other Receivables and Noncurrent Deposits. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables approximates fair value primarily due to the relatively short-term maturities of these financial instruments. In the case of noncurrent deposits, the fair value is based on the present value of expected future cash flows using the applicable discount rates based on current market rates of identical or similar quoted instruments.

Derivatives. The fair values of freestanding and bifurcated forward currency transactions are calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles. Marked-to-market valuation of commodity hedges are based on forecasted crude and product prices by third parties. The fair values of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges are computed by discounting the future cash flows and using the valuation model based on applicable market rates of similar instruments.

Financial Assets at FVPL. The fair values of publicly traded instruments and similar investments are based on published market prices.

Long-term Debt - Floating Rate. The carrying amounts of floating rate loans with quarterly interest rate repricing approximate their fair values.

Cash Bonds, Cylinder Deposits and Other Noncurrent Liabilities. Fair value is estimated as the present value of all future cash flows discounted using the applicable market rates for similar types of instruments as of reporting date. Effective rates used as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are both 7.54%.

Short-term Loans, Liabilities for Crude Oil and Petroleum Products and Trade and Other Payables. The carrying amount of short-term loans, liabilities for crude oil and petroleum products and trade and other payables approximates fair value primarily due to the relatively short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forwards, swaps and options to manage its exposure on foreign currency, interest rate and commodity price risks. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Changes in fair value of derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments are recognized in the consolidated interim statements of income.

Freestanding Derivatives

The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the exposure to variability in cash flows associated with recognized liabilities arising from changes in foreign exchange rates.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Group also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether the changes in cash flows of the hedging instrument are expected to offset the changes in cash flows of the hedged item.

Cash Flow Hedges

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in OCI and accumulated in the “Hedging reserve” account in the consolidated interim statements of changes in equity. The effective portion of changes in the fair

value of the derivative that is recognized in OCI is limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the consolidated interim statements of income.

The Group designates only the intrinsic value of options and the change in fair value of the spot element of forward contracts as the hedging instrument in cash flow hedging relationships. The change in fair value of the time value of options, the forward element of forward contracts and the foreign currency basis spread of financial instruments are separately accounted for as cost of hedging and recognized in OCI. The cost of hedging is removed from OCI and recognized in the consolidated interim statements of income, either over the period of the hedge if the hedge is time related, or when the hedged transaction consolidated interim statements of income if the hedge is transaction related.

When the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amount accumulated in equity is transferred and included in the initial cost of the hedged asset or liability. For all other hedged transactions, the amount accumulated in equity is reclassified to consolidated interim statements of income as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect consolidated interim statements of income.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the hedging instrument expires, is sold, is terminated or is exercised, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The amount that has been accumulated in equity is: (a) retained until it is included in the cost of non-financial item on initial recognition, for a hedge of a transaction resulting in the recognition of a non-financial item; or (b) reclassified to consolidated interim statements of income as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods as the hedged cash flows affect consolidated interim statements of income, for other cash flow hedges. If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, the amounts that have been accumulated in equity are immediately reclassified to the consolidated interim statements of income.

Embedded Derivatives

The Group assesses whether embedded derivatives are required to be separated from the host contracts when the Group becomes a party to the contract.

An embedded derivative is separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative if the host contract is not a financial asset and all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract;
- (b) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and
- (c) the hybrid or combined instrument is not recognized as at FVPL.

Reassessment only occurs if there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required.

Embedded derivatives that are bifurcated from the host contracts are accounted for either as financial assets or financial liabilities at FVPL.

Derivative Instruments Accounted for as Cash Flow Hedges

The Group designated the following derivative financial instruments as cash flow hedges:

March 31, 2022	Maturity			Total
	1 Year or Less	> 1 Year - 2 Years	> 2 Years - 5 Years	
Foreign currency risk				
Call spread swaps				
Notional amount (in million)	US\$40			US\$40
Average strike rate	P51.96 to P54.47			
Foreign currency and interest rate risk				
Cross currency swap				
Notional amount (in million)	US\$20	US\$20	US\$10	US\$50
Average strike rate	P47.00 to P57.50	P47.00 to P56.50	P47.00 to P56.50	
Fixed interest rate	4.19% to 5.75%	4.19% to 5.75%	4.19% to 5.75%	
Interest rate risk				
Interest rate collar				
Notional amount (in million)	US\$15	US\$30	US\$15	US\$60
Interest rate	0.44% to 1.99%	0.44% to 1.99%	0.44% to 1.99%	

December 31, 2021	Maturity			Total
	1 Year or Less	> 1 Year - 2 Years	> 2 Years - 5 Years	
Foreign currency risk				
Call spread swaps				
Notional amount (in million)	US\$40	US\$ -	US\$ -	US\$40
Average strike rate	P51.96 to P54.47	P -	P -	-
Foreign currency and interest rate risk				
Cross currency swap				
Notional amount (in million)	US\$20	US\$20	US\$10	US\$50
Average strike rate	P47.00 to P57.00	P47.00 to P56.50	P47.00 to P56.50	-
Fixed interest rate	4.19% to 5.75%	4.19% to 5.75%	4.19% to 5.75%	-
Interest rate risk				
Interest rate collar				
Notional amount (in million)	US\$15	US\$30	US\$15	US\$60
Interest rate	0.44% to 1.99%	0.44% to 1.99%	0.44% to 1.99%	-

The table below summarizes the amounts pertaining to the designated hedged item.

March 31, 2022	Change in Fair Value Used for Measuring Hedge Ineffectiveness	Hedging Reserve	Cost of Hedging Reserve
Foreign currency risk			
US dollar-denominated loan	(P11)	P-	P8
Foreign currency and interest rate risks			
US dollar-denominated loan	6	(27)	38
Interest rate risks			
US dollar-denominated loan	(26)	19	-

December 31, 2021	Change in Fair Value Used for Measuring Hedge Ineffectiveness	Hedging Reserve	Cost of Hedging Reserve
Foreign currency risk			
US dollar-denominated loan	(P8)	P -	P6
Foreign currency and interest rate risks			
US dollar-denominated loan	67	(72)	65
Interest rate risks			
US dollar-denominated loan	4	(3)	-

There are no balances remaining in the hedging reserve from hedging relationship for which hedge accounting is no longer applied.

The following are the amounts related to the designated hedging instruments:

March 31, 2022	Notional amount (in million)	Carrying Amount		Line item in the consolidated statement of financial position where the hedging instrument is included	Changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument recognized in OCI	Cost of hedging recognized in OCI	Amount reclassified from hedging reserve to profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cost of hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item in the consolidated statement of income affected by the reclassification
		Assets	Liabilities						
Foreign currency risk:									
Call spread swaps	US\$40	P17	P6	Financial assets at FVPL, Derivative liabilities	P11	(P3)	-	P6	Other income (expenses) - net
Foreign currency and interest rate risks:									
Cross currency swap	US\$50	P36	P42	Other noncurrent assets, Derivative liabilities, Other noncurrent liabilities	(P6)	(P62)	(P24)	P27	Interest expense and other financing charges, Other income (expenses) - net
Interest rate risk									
Interest rate collar	US\$60	P26	-	Derivative liabilities, Other noncurrent liabilities	P26	(P3)	P-	P3	Interest expense and other financing charges
<hr/>									
December 31, 2021	Notional amount (in million)	Carrying Amount		Line item in the consolidated statement of financial position where the hedging instrument is included	Changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument recognized in OCI	Cost of hedging recognized in OCI	Amount reclassified from hedging reserve to profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cost of hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item in the consolidated statement of income affected by the reclassification
		Assets	Liabilities						
Foreign currency risk:									
Call spread swaps	US\$40	P20	P12	Financial assets at FVPL, Other noncurrent assets, Derivative liabilities, Other noncurrent liabilities	P8	P4	(P28)	P61	Other income (expenses) - net
Foreign currency and interest rate risks:									
Cross currency swap	50	32	99	Derivative liabilities, Other noncurrent liabilities	(67)	(216)	(276)	168	Interest Expense and other financing charges, and Other income (expenses) - net
Interest rate risk									
Interest rate collar	60	1	5	Derivative liabilities, Other noncurrent liabilities	(4)	(16)	-	16	Interest expense and other financing charges

No ineffectiveness was recognized in the 2022 and 2021 consolidated statements of income.

The table below provides a reconciliation by risk category of components of equity and analysis of OCI items, net of tax, resulting from cash flow hedge accounting.

	March 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Hedging Reserve	Cost of Hedging Reserve	Hedging Reserve	Cost of Hedging Reserve
Balance at beginning of period	(P75)	P71	(P207)	P54
Changes in fair value:				
Foreign currency risk	-	(3)	28	4
Foreign currency risk and interest rate risk	83	(62)	448	(216)
Interest rate risk	29	(3)	24	(16)
Amount reclassified to profit or loss				
Foreign currency risk	-	6	(28)	61
Foreign currency risk and interest rate risk	(24)	26	(276)	168
Interest rate risk	-	3	-	16
Income tax effect	(22)	8	(64)	-
Balance at end of period	(P8)	P46	(P75)	P71

Derivative Instruments Not Designated as Hedges

The Group enters into certain derivatives as economic hedges of certain underlying exposures. These include freestanding and embedded derivatives found in host contracts, which are not designated as accounting hedges. Changes in fair value of these instruments are recognized directly in consolidated interim statements of income.

Cross Currency Swaps. As of March 31, 2022, the Group has outstanding cross currency swaps with a notional amount US\$10 million maturing on May 2022. The net negative fair value of these cross currency swaps amounted to P3.

Interest Rate Collar. As of March 31, 2022, the Group has outstanding interest rate collar with a notional amount US\$15 million maturing on May 2022. The net negative fair value of this interest rate collar is minimal.

Freestanding Derivatives

Freestanding derivatives consist of interest rate, foreign currency and commodity derivative contracts entered into by the Group.

Currency Forwards. As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Group has outstanding foreign currency forward contracts with aggregate notional amount of US\$706 million and US\$698 million, respectively, and with various maturities. As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the net fair value of these currency forwards amounted to (P159) and P330, respectively.

Commodity Swaps. The Group has outstanding swap agreements covering its oil requirements, with various maturities. Under the agreements, payment is made either by the Group or its counterparty for the difference between the hedged fixed price and the relevant monthly average index price. Total outstanding equivalent notional quantity covered by the commodity swaps were 21.8 million barrels and 24.6 million barrels as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. The estimated net pay-outs for these transactions amounted to (P1,677) and (P543) as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

Commodity Options. As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Group has no outstanding 3-way options entered as hedge of forecasted purchases of crude oil.

Embedded Derivatives

Embedded foreign currency derivatives exist in certain US dollar-denominated sales and purchases contracts for various fuel products of the Parent Company. Under the sales and purchases contracts, the peso equivalent is determined using the average Philippine Dealing System rate on the month preceding the month of delivery.

As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the total outstanding notional amount of currency forwards embedded in non-financial contracts is minimal. These non-financial contracts consist mainly of foreign currency-denominated service contracts, purchase orders and sales agreements. The embedded forwards are not clearly and closely related to their respective host contracts. As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the net positive fair value of these embedded currency forwards is minimal.

For the periods ended March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Group recognized marked-to-market gains (losses) from freestanding and embedded derivatives amounting to (P770) and P344, respectively.

Fair Value Measurements

The Group measures a number of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

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

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

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

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

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated interim financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing the categorization at the end of each reporting period.

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

Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the consolidated interim statements of financial position are categorized in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy groups financial assets and liabilities into three levels based on the significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities.

The table below analyzes financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method, as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

	Level 2	
	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial Assets:		
FVPL	P301	P298
Derivative assets	1,061	740
Financial Liabilities:		
Derivative liabilities	(2,870)	(1,022)

The Group has no financial instruments valued based on Level 1 and Level 3 as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. During the period, there were no transfers between, into and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

10. Significant Transaction During the Period

- a. On February 16, 2022, the Parent Company paid P104 for the acquisition of 10,000,000 common shares with par value of P1.00 per share representing 100% of the authorized capital stock of Mema Holdings, Inc., a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of Philippine laws. Mema is a holding company proposed by the management to be considered, among others, as a vehicle and holding company for the venture by the Parent Company into fuel hauling and logistics services. The acquisition cost approximates the fair value of net assets acquired.

11. Basic and Diluted Earnings (Loss) per Share

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share amounts for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 are computed as follows:

	2022	2021
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	P3,248	P1,400
Dividends on preferred shares for the period	-	(408)
Distributions to the holders of capital securities for the period	(899)	(893)
Net income attributable to common shareholders of the Parent Company (a)	P2,349	P99
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in millions) (b)	9,375	9,375
Basic/diluted earnings (loss) per common share attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company (a/b)	P0.25	P0.01

As of March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Parent Company has no potential dilutive debt or equity instruments.

12. Cash Dividends and Distributions

Dividends

The BOD of the Parent Company approved the declaration of cash dividends for series 2 and 3 preferred shareholders with the following details:

Type	Per Share	Date of Declaration	Date of Record	Date of Payment
2021				
Series 2B	P17.14575	March 9, 2021	April 7, 2021	May 3, 2021
Series 3A	17.17825	March 9, 2021	June 2, 2021	June 25, 2021
Series 3B	17.84575	March 9, 2021	June 2, 2021	June 25, 2021
Series 2B	17.14575	May 3, 2021	July 8, 2021	August 3, 2021
Series 3A	17.17825	May 3, 2021	September 2, 2021	September 27, 2021
Series 3B	17.84575	May 3, 2021	September 2, 2021	September 27, 2021
Series 2B	17.14575	August 3, 2021	October 7, 2021	November 3, 2021
Series 3A	17.17825	August 3, 2021	November 29, 2021	December 27, 2021
Series 3B	17.84575	August 3, 2021	November 29, 2021	December 27, 2021
Series 3A	17.17825	November 9, 2021	March 3, 2022	March 25, 2022
Series 3B	17.84575	November 9, 2021	March 3, 2022	March 25, 2022
Series 3A	17.17825	November 9, 2021	June 3, 2022	June 27, 2022
Series 3B	17.84575	November 9, 2021	June 3, 2022	June 27, 2022

Distributions

Payments of distributions pertaining to SPCS and RPS were made on respective dates: January 18, 2022 (P788), February 10, 2022 (P46), March 1, 2022 (P3) and March 22 (P62).

Payments of distributions pertaining to SPCS and RPS were made on respective dates: January 15, 2021 (P789), February 10, 2021 (P44), February 27, 2021 (P3) and March 22 (P57).

13. Investment in Shares of Stock of an Associate

Petrogen was incorporated and registered with the Philippine SEC on August 23, 1996 primarily to engage in the business of non-life insurance and re-insurance.

On September 10, 2019 and December 16, 2019, the Parent Company subscribed to additional 31,250 and 93,750 common shares, respectively, of Petrogen at P1,000.00 per share for a total consideration of P125, pursuant to the increase in the capital stock of Petrogen which was approved by the SEC on November 4, 2019. As at December 31, 2019, Petrogen has a total of 475,001 common shares issued and outstanding.

On October 21, 2020, the BOD of Petrogen approved the declaration of stock dividends in the total amount of P25 equal to 25,000 shares with par value of P1,000 per share and was subsequently approved by the Insurance Commission on January 4, 2021.

On December 3, 2020, the BOD of Petrogen approved the increase in its authorized capital stock from P750, divided into 750,000 shares, to P2,250, divided into 2,250,000 shares, with a par value of P1,000 per share. On the same date, Petrogen's BOD also approved the subscription of SMC to 1,494,973 shares at a book value of about P2,007 per share for an aggregate subscription price of P3,000. Petrogen received the SEC approval on February 8, 2021 on Petrogen's increase in authorized capital stock dated February 4, 2021 and issued 1,494,973 common shares with an aggregate par value of P1,495 to SMC for a total subscription price of P3,000. On March 1, 2021, the corresponding stock certificate was

issued to SMC.

As a result, the Parent Company's ownership interest in Petrogen decreased from 100% to 25.06% and Petrogen was deconsolidated effective February 4, 2021. The carrying amount of the Parent Company's investment in Petrogen at deconsolidation date amounted to P991. The Group recognized P13 gain on deconsolidation.

The Group recognized P5 and P8 as share in net income of Petrogen as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively, accounted for using equity method.

Below summarizes the derecognized accounts at the deconsolidation date:

Cash and cash equivalents	P3,677
Trade and other receivables – net	568
Investments in debt instruments	381
Other current assets	91
Deferred tax assets – net	10
Trade and other payables	(733)
Deposits for future subscription	(3,000)
Equity reserves	(3)
Total	P991

Following are the condensed financial information of Petrogen as of and for the period ended March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Percentage of ownership	25.06%	25.06%
Current assets	P8,251	P7,075
Noncurrent assets	644	649
Current liabilities	(4,839)	(3,686)
Net assets	P4,056	P4,038
Revenue	P142	P1,749
Net income	P19	P40
Share in net assets	P1,017	P1,012
Carrying amount of investment in shares of stock of an associate	P1,017	P1,012

14. Commitments and Contingencies

Supply and Lease Agreements

The Parent Company has assigned all its rights and obligations to PSTPL (as Assignee) to have a term contract to purchase the Parent Company's crude oil requirements from Saudi Arabian Oil Company (Saudi Aramco), based on the latter's standard Far East selling prices and Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) to purchase Kuwait Export Crude Oil (KEC) at pricing based on latter's standard KEC prices. The contract with Saudi Aramco is from November 1, 2013 to December 31, 2014 while the contract with KPC is from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015 both with automatic annual extension thereafter unless terminated at the option of either party, upon at least 60 days written notice.

The contract with KPC was mutually agreed to be terminated by the parties effective January 1, 2021.

Petron Malaysia Refining & Marketing Bhd (PMRMB) currently has a long-term supply contract of Tapis crude oil and Terengganu condensate for its Port Dickson Refinery from ExxonMobil Exploration and Production Malaysia Inc. (EMEPMI) and Low Sulphur Waxy Residue Sale/Purchase Agreement with Exxon Trading Asia Pacific, a division of ExxonMobil Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. On the average, around 55% of crude and condensate volume processed are from EMEPMI with balance of around 45% from spot purchases.

Outstanding liabilities of the Group for such purchases are shown as part of “Liabilities for crude oil and petroleum products” account in the consolidated interim statements of financial position as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Lease Agreements with Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC). On September 30, 2009, Petron through NVRC entered into a 30-year lease with PNOC without rent-free period, covering a property which it shall use as site for its refinery, commencing on January 1, 2010 and ending on December 31, 2039. Based on the latest re-appraisal made, the annual rental shall be P191, starting 2017, payable on the 15th day of January each year without the necessity of demand. This non-cancellable lease is subject to renewal options and annual escalation clauses of 3% per annum to be applied starting 2018 until the next re-appraisal is conducted. The leased premises shall be reappraised in 2022 and every fifth year thereafter in which the new rental rate shall be determined equivalent to 5% of the reappraised value, and still subject to annual escalation clause of 3% for the four years following the re-appraisal. Prior to this agreement, Petron had an outstanding lease agreement on the same property from PNOC. Also, as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, Petron leases other parcels of land from PNOC for its bulk plants and service stations.

Unused Letters of Credit and Outstanding Standby Letters of Credit

The Group has unused letters of credit totaling approximately P26,145 and P52,251 as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

Oil Spill Incident in Guimaras

On August 11, 2006, MT Solar I, a third party vessel contracted by the Parent Company to transport approximately two million liters of industrial fuel oil, sank 13 nautical miles southwest of Guimaras, an island province in the Western Visayas region of the Philippines. In separate investigations by the Philippine Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Special Board of Marine Inquiry (SBMI), both agencies found the owners of MT Solar I liable. The DOJ found the Parent Company not criminally liable, but the SBMI found the Parent Company to have overloaded the vessel. Parent Company has appealed the findings of the SBMI to the DOTr and is awaiting its resolution. Parent Company believes that SBMI can impose administrative penalties on vessel owners and crew, but has no authority to penalize other parties, such as Petron, which are charterers.

Other complaints for non-payment of compensation for the clean-up operations during the oil spill were filed with the RTC of Guimaras by a total of 1,063 plaintiffs who allegedly did not receive any payment of their claims for damages arising from the oil spill. The total claims amounted to P292. The cases were pending as at March 31, 2022. In the course of plaintiffs’ presentation of evidence, they moved for trial by commissioner, which was denied by the trial court. The plaintiffs elevated the matter by way of a petition for certiorari to the Court of Appeals in Cebu City (CA). On January 9, 2020, the CA issued a Resolution granting plaintiffs’ motion for reconsideration of the earlier resolution denying their petition and ordering the Parent Company to file its comment on plaintiffs’ petition within 10 days. On February 6, 2020, the Parent Company filed a motion for reconsideration of said Resolution which remains pending to date. In the meantime, proceedings before the trial court continues. Less than 200 of the plaintiffs have testified so far.

Other Proceedings

The Group is also a party to certain other proceedings arising out of the ordinary course of its business, including legal proceedings with respect to tax, regulatory and other matters. While the results of litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, Management believes that the final outcome of these other proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition or results of operations.

15. Other Matters

a. Lease Agreements with PNOC

On October 20, 2017, Petron filed with the RTC of Mandaluyong City a complaint against the PNOC for the reconveyance of the various landholdings it conveyed to PNOC in 1993 as a result of the government-mandated privatization of the Parent company.

The subject landholdings consist of the refinery lots in Limay, Bataan, 23 bulk plant sites and 66 service station lots located in different parts of the country. The Deeds of Conveyance covering the landholdings provide that the transfer of these lots to PNOC was without prejudice to the continued long-term use by Petron of the conveyed lots for its business operation. Thus, PNOC and the Parent company executed three lease agreements covering the refinery lots, the bulk plants, and the service station sites, all with an initial lease term of 25 years which expired in August 2018, with a provision for automatic renewal for another 25 years. In 2009, the Parent company, through its realty subsidiary, NVRC, had an early renewal of the lease agreement for the refinery lots with an initial lease term of 30 years, renewable for another 25 years.

The complaint alleges that PNOC committed a fundamental breach of the lease agreements when it refused to honor both the automatic renewal clause in the lease agreements for the bulk plants and the service station sites and the renewed lease agreement for the refinery lots on the alleged ground that all such lease agreements were grossly disadvantageous to PNOC, a government-owned-and-controlled corporation.

On December 11, 2017, the trial court granted Parent company's prayer for a writ of preliminary injunction, enjoining PNOC from committing any act aimed at ousting the Parent company from possession of the subject properties until the case is decided.

The court-mandated mediation was terminated on February 5, 2018 without any agreement between the parties. The judicial dispute resolution proceedings before the court were likewise terminated on March 28, 2019, after the parties failed to agree to a settlement. Without prejudice to any further discussion between the parties regarding settlement, the case was remanded to the trial court for trial proper, with the pre-trial held on September 10, 2019. The Parent company also filed a motion for summary judgment on May 17, 2019. In a resolution dated November 13 2019, the trial court granted the Parent company's motion for summary judgment and ordered: (i) the rescission of the Deeds of Conveyance dated 1993 relating to the Parent company's conveyance of such leased premises to PNOC pursuant to a property dividend declaration in 1993, (ii) the reconveyance by PNOC to the Parent company's of all such properties, and (iii) the payment by the Parent company to PNOC of the amount of P143, with legal interest from 1993, representing the book value of the litigated properties at the time of the property dividend declaration. PNOC filed a motion for reconsideration. The Parent company also filed a motion for partial reconsideration seeking a modification of the judgment to include an order directing PNOC to return to the Parent company all lease payments the latter had paid to PNOC since 1993.

Following the trial court’s denial of their separate motions for reconsideration, both PNOC and Petron filed their respective notices of appeal with the trial court. The case was raffled off to the 5th Division of the Court of Appeals. Petron filed its appellant’s brief in October 2020. PNOC filed its appellant’s brief in November 2020. In a decision dated December 13, 2021, the Court of Appeals dismissed both appeals of Petron and PNOC and affirmed the resolution of the trial court as described above. The Court of Appeals upheld Petron’s position that PNOC committed a substantial breach of its contractual obligation under the lease agreements when it dishonored the automatic renewal clause in the lease agreements and threatened to terminate Petron’s lease thereby depriving Petron a long-term lease consistent with its business requirements, which was the primordial consideration in the Deeds of Conveyance. The Court of Appeals ruled, however, that, consistent with jurisprudence, while rescission repeals the contract from its inception, it does not disregard all the consequences that the contract has created and that it was therefore only proper that Petron paid PNOC the rentals for the use and enjoyment of the properties which PNOC could have enjoyed by virtue of the Deeds of Conveyance were it not for the lease agreements. On January 11, 2022, Petron filed its motion for reconsideration insofar as the decision dismissed the Petron’s appeal to return the lease payments made by it to PNOC. PNOC also filed its own motion for reconsideration. As of March 31, 2022, the parties were awaiting the order of the Court of Appeals on the motions filed.

- b. There were no seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial position or financial performance of the Group.
- c. There were no material off-statements of financial position items, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationship of the Group with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period, except for the notional values of outstanding derivative transactions entered by the Group as of and for the period ended March 31, 2022.
- d. The effect of Covid-19 and Russia-Ukraine conflict in the performance of the Group as of first quarter of 2022 are discussed in the Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Position and Financial Performance.
- e. Known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will have a material impact on the Group’s liquidity.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The PH economy posted a growth of 5.7%, a rebound from last year’s 9.5% slump. The rebound was attributed to the reopening of the economy with accelerated vaccination

<u>Economic growth (in percentage)</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<u>GDP</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>(9.5)</u>
<i>By Industry</i>		
Agriculture	(0.3)	(0.2)
Industry	8.5	(13.1)
Services	5.4	(9.1)
<i>By Expenditure</i>		
Household Consumption	4.2	(8.0)
Government Consumption	7.1	10.5
Capital Formation	20.3	(34.2)
Exports	8.0	(16.1)
Imports	13.0	(21.6)

Year on year growth on the demand side was mainly driven by Capital Formation at 20.3% growth due to resumption of construction projects. Consumer spending, at 4.2% growth, was boosted by easing of mobility restrictions and positive growth in OFW remittances. Both imports and exports of goods and services also had their expansion with improved merchandise trade due to a global recovery. Government Consumption accelerated with the continuous implementation of recovery programs, posting a 7.1% growth.

On the supply side, Industry and Services posted a year-on-year expansion of 8.5% and 5.4%, respectively while Agriculture still recorded a contraction due to the tropical cyclones that wiped out farmers' produce.

91-Day Treasury-Bill (T-bill) Rate

91-day T-Bill rates averaged 1.06% in 1Q 2022, a little higher compared to 1.02% of the same period last year. Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) kept its benchmark interest rate at 2%, the same level since November 2020 to continue supporting economic recovery.

Peso-Dollar Exchange Rate

The peso averaged P51.6/\$ as of Ytd-March, a 6.3% depreciation from P48.3/\$ in the same period last year. Weakness in peso is due in large part to the country's negative trade balance and the US Fed interest rate hikes while BSP keeps its accommodative policy stance.

Inflation

The rate of increase in prices of commodities and services decelerated to 3.4% as of Ytd-March 2022, from 4.0% in the same period last year. Decline in inflation rate is mainly due to the reopening of the economy and steady food prices with the downward adjustment in power rates. However, with Russia's attack on Ukraine sending higher oil and other global commodity prices cause March inflation rising to 4.0%.

Industry Oil Demand

Oil demand in the country grew by 8.05% to 142,258 MB in 2021 from 131,658 MB in 2020. Growth in demand was mainly due to the transition to less stringent travel restrictions implemented nationwide with wider vaccine roll-out resulting to increased economic activity.

Oil Market

Year-on-year prices of Dubai grew by 59% to \$95.6/bbl in 1Q 2022 vs. \$60.0/bbl in the same period last year, due to the continued geopolitical tensions surrounding Russia's invasion of Ukraine and a further draw in US crude and distillate inventories added to the price support. Ytd-March 2022 product cracks improved with strong demand as supply tightens. Gasoline cracks increased from \$7.1/bbl in 1Q 2021 to \$17.8/bbl in 1Q 2022, diesel cracks from \$5.8/bbl to \$21.6/bbl, and kero-jet cracks from \$3.3/bbl to \$16.2/bbl.

RECENT LEGISLATION THAT MAY IMPACT ON THE OIL INDUSTRY

LPG Industry Regulation Act

Republic Act 11592 or the LPG Industry Regulation Act, enacted into law last October 14, 2021 aims to ensure health, safety, security, environmental and quality standards in the LPG industry by instituting reforms in the existing standards and practices. Highlights of the law:

- defines the responsibilities of the DOE, as the lead agency, including authority to suspend or revoke license to operate and issue closure orders for industry participants who engage in prohibited acts
- defines prohibited acts and penalties such as engaging in LPG industry activities without the required licenses, certificates, and permits; selling, fabricating, or refilling unfilled LPG

cylinders without the approval of the trademark owner; selling, exchanging, possessing empty LPG cylinders that belong to another trademark owner; non-compliance to standards – safety, materials, markings etc.;

- defines LPG cylinder ownership as the trademark owner whose permanent mark appears on the cylinder;
- provides for establishment of an LPG Cylinder Exchange and Swapping Program, within six months of effectivity of the Act, which includes computation of depreciated value of an LPG cylinder, timeline for the exchange, swapping or buy back of LPG cylinders among industry participants and the establishment of accredited swapping centers.
- provides for establishment an LPG Cylinder Improvement Program, within six months of effectivity of the Act, which includes amount to be set aside for an LPG cylinder improvement fund, the entities responsible for the fund and how it is used and the procedures for access to the fund.

Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act (“CREATE Act”)

Republic Act 11534 or the CREATE Act, approved into law last March 26, 2021 includes the reduction of regular corporate income tax rates from 30% to 25% for large corporations and 20% for small and medium corporations (with net taxable income less than P5 million and total assets excluding land less than P100 million), reduction of minimum corporate income tax rate from 2% to 1% of gross income and exemption from paying income taxes on dividends received from foreign subsidiaries which are at least 20% owned by a domestic corporation. In addition, local petroleum refineries shall be exempted from paying taxes and duties upon crude importation but will be subject to applicable taxes and duties on finished petroleum products upon lifting of refined petroleum products from the refinery. This provision will level the playing field as domestic petroleum refineries are now taxed on finished products, similar to importers of refined fuel who only pay after sales tax.

Existing or Probable Government Regulations

Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act (“CREATE Act”). Republic Act 11534 or the CREATE Act, approved into law last March 26, 2021 includes the reduction of regular corporate income tax rates from 30% to 25% for large corporations and 20% for small and medium corporations (with net taxable income less than P5 million and total assets excluding land less than P100 million), reduction of minimum corporate income tax rate from 2% to 1% of gross income and exemption from paying income taxes on dividends received from foreign subsidiaries which are at least 20% owned by a domestic corporation. In addition, local petroleum refineries shall be exempted from paying taxes and duties upon crude importation but will be subject to applicable taxes and duties on finished petroleum products upon lifting of refined petroleum products from the refinery. This provision will level the playing field as domestic petroleum refineries are now taxed on finished products, similar to importers of refined fuel who only pay after sales tax.

Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (the “TRAIN Law”) and House Bill No. 10483. Republic Act 10963 imposes phased increase in excise taxes on petroleum products from 2018-2020. Schedule of increase is P2.65-2-1/li per year for gasoline, P2.50-2-1.50/li for diesel and fuel oil, P1-1-1/kg for LPG, and P0.33-0-0/li for jet fuel. The incremental excise tax will further be subject to 12% VAT. Higher excise taxes can potentially constrain demand growth especially for LPG given there are substitutes such as charcoal, kerosene and electric, and Gasoline with public transportation as alternative.

The TRAIN law also mandates the implementation of a fuel marking program for diesel, gasoline and kerosene to help curb illicit trading of fuel products. While the cost for the fuel marker would be shouldered by the government in the initial year of implementation, the cost was eventually passed on to oil companies thru the issuance of DOF-BIR-BOC Joint Memorandum Order No. 1 -2020. As stipulated in the joint memorandum, government commenced with marker fee collection on September 4, 2020 and fuel marker fee is at Php 0.06884 per liter.

House Bill No. 10483 was filed with the House Committee Ways and Means on November 3, 2021. The bill seeks to amend the TRAIN Law by exempting diesel and kerosene from excise taxes, and the reduction of gasoline excise taxes (from Php10 to Php 7) for the period December 2021 – June 2022.

Biofuels Act of 2006 (the “Biofuels Act”). The Biofuels Act and its implementing circulars mandate that gasoline and diesel volumes contain 10% bioethanol and 2% biodiesel/coco methyl ester (CME) components, respectively. To produce compliant fuels, the Company invested in CME injection systems at the Petron Bataan Refinery and the depots. On the bioethanol component, the Department of Energy (DOE) issued in June 2015 its Circular No. 2015-06-0005 entitled “Amending Department Circular No. 2011-02-0001 entitled Mandatory Use of Biofuel Blend” which currently exempts premium plus gasoline from the 10% blending requirement.

Renewable Energy Act of 2008 (the “Renewable Energy Act”). The Renewable Energy Act aims to promote development and commercialization of renewable and environment-friendly energy resources (e.g., biomass, solar, wind, hydro, geothermal) through various tax incentives such as seven (7)-year income tax holiday and duty-free importation of renewable energy equipment and machinery. The sale of power generated from these sources is also exempt from value-added tax under the TRAIN Law. The growth in renewable energy may displace or reduce use of oil-based power plants affecting the Company’s sales to the power sector.

Clean Air Act of 1999 (the “Clean Air Act”). The Clean Air Act established air quality guidelines and emission standards for stationary and mobile equipment. It also included the required specifications for gasoline, diesel and IFO to allow attainment of emission standards. Petron invested in a gasoil hydrotreater plant and an isomerization plant to enable it to produce diesel and gasoline compliant with the standards set by law.

Laws on Controlled Chemicals (Presidential Decree No. 1866 as amended by Republic Act No. 9516). The implementing rules and regulations for this amended law were approved on June 9, 2016 and listed the chemicals under the control of the Philippine National Police. These rules reduced the controlled list from 101 to 32 chemicals and further classified 15 chemicals as high-risk and 17 as low-risk substances. The rules also outline the procedures for regulating, storing, handling and transporting chemicals.

Compliance with Euro 4 standards. In September 2010, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources issued Administrative Order 2010-23 mandating that, by 2016, all new motor vehicles that would be introduced in the market shall comply with Euro 4 emission limits, subject to Euro 4 fuel availability. In June 2015, the DOE issued Circular 2015-06-0004 entitled “Implementing the Corresponding Philippine National Standard Specifications for the Euro 4/IV PH Fuels Complying with the Euro 4/IV Emissions” directing all oil companies to adopt Euro 4-compliant fuels. With its Refinery Master Plan-2, Petron is now producing Euro 4-compliant fuels ahead of the 2016 mandate.

Laws on Oil Pollution. To address issues on marine pollution and oil spillage, the Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA) mandated the use of double-hull vessels for transporting black products beginning end-2008 and white products by 2011. Petron has been using double-hull vessels in transporting all its products.

Oil Marine Pollution Circulars. The Philippine Coast Guard has memorandum circulars prescribing the rules and regulations on the prevention, containment, abatement and control of oil marine pollution by all marine vessels, coastal and offshore facilities and other facilities utilizing or storing petroleum products. The circulars identify the prohibited acts and provide the penalties.

Anti-Competition Law (the “Philippine Competition Act”). The Philippine Competition Act, approved in July 2015, prohibits anti-competitive agreements, abuses of dominant positions, and mergers and acquisitions that limit, prevent, and restrict competition. To implement the national competition policy and attain the objectives and purposes of the law, the Philippine Competition Commission (PCC) was created. Among the powers of the PCC is the review of mergers and acquisitions based on factors it may deem relevant. The PCC, after due notice and hearing, may impose administrative fines on any entity found to have violated the provisions of the law on prohibited arrangements or to have failed to provide prior notification to the PCC of certain mergers and acquisitions. The PCC is empowered to impose criminal penalties on an entity that enters into any anti-competitive agreement and, when the entities involved are juridical persons, on its officers, directors, or employees holding managerial positions who are knowingly and willfully responsible for such violation.

Amended Price Freeze Act of 2013. This law mandates the implementation of a 15-day price freeze of basic necessities, including LPG and kerosene, for areas declared under a state of emergency or calamity.

Executive Order 890: Removing Import Duties on All Crude and Refined Petroleum Products. After the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement was implemented in 2010, the tariff rate structure in the oil industry was distorted with crude and product imports from ASEAN countries enjoying zero tariff while crude and product imports from outside the ASEAN were levied 3% tariff. To level the playing field, Petron filed a petition with the Tariff Commission to apply the same tariff duty on crude and petroleum product imports, regardless of source. In June 2010, the government approved Petron’s petition and issued Executive Order 890 which eliminated import duties on all crude and petroleum products regardless of source. The reduction of duties took effect on July 4, 2010.

Executive Order No. 113 (2020): Temporarily Modifying the Rates of Import Duty on Crude Petroleum Oil and Refined Petroleum Products Under Section 1611 of Republic Act No. 10863, otherwise known as “The Customs Modernization and Tariff Act.” Executive Order No. 113, which was signed by President Rodrigo R. Duterte on May 2, 2020, modified the import duty of petroleum from zero to 10%. Under this executive order, crude oil and finished petroleum products are subjected to an import duty of 10%. The modified rate will revert back to zero once the Bayanihan to Heal as One Act ceases to be in effect or as soon as the trigger price for international oil has been reached. Subsequently, the Bureau of Customs issued Customs Memorandum Circular (BOC MC) No. 125-2020 which serves as the implementing guidelines of this order, specifying date of effectivity by May 6, 2020. Rates were reverted back to zero on 24 June 2020, based on BOC MC-128-2020.

LPG Industry Regulation Act (Republic Act No. 11592). This law was signed on October 14, 2021 and published on October 18, 2021. The law aims to strengthen government’s supervision, and monitoring of the LPG industry in order to ensure compliance with safety, environmental and product quality standards. The law also provides for the establishment of a central database of the LPG industry participants, as well as the “Cylinder Exchange and Swapping Program” and “LPG Cylinder Improvement Program.” The Implementing Rules and Regulations of the law (“IRR”) should be drafted and implemented within 60 days upon effectivity of the law. Once the IRR take effect, they will supersede Department Circular 2014-01-0001 (also known as the LPG Rules of 2014).

Department Circular 2014-01-0001. The DOE issued Department Circular 2014-01-0001 directed at ensuring safe and lawful practices by all LPG industry participants as evidenced by standards compliance certificates. The circular also mandates that all persons engaged or intending to engage as a refiller of LPG shall likewise strictly comply with the minimum standards requirements set by the Department of Trade and Industry and the DOE. The circular imposes penalties for, among others, underfilling, illegal refilling and adulteration.

Department Circular 2019-05-008. The Department of Energy issued this circular to require oil companies to submit a detailed computation, with corresponding explanation and supporting documents, of the cost components of liquid fuel and LPG on a per liter and per product basis. The circular has not been implemented following the temporary restraining orders and writs of preliminary injunction issued by the Regional Trial Courts in Taguig and Mandaluyong.

Department Circular 2021-06-0014. The DOE issued “Revised Circular for the Accreditation and Submission of Notices and Reports of the Philippine Downstream Oil Industry Pursuant to the Biofuels Act” on July 2, 2021 requiring oil companies to submit notices, accreditation and reportorial requirements using revised templates in relation to the utilization of biofuels. The new circular provides for more stringent penalties and additional monthly and quarterly reports for DOE to monitor compliance with regard to the utilization of biofuels, including compliance to local monthly allocation (LMA) for ethanol.

Department Circular 2021-09-0029. The “Revised Guidelines on Notices and Reportorial Requirements Pursuant to the Oil Deregulation Law” while signed last September, was published on November 5, 2021. Similar to DC 2021-06-0014, this circular requires submission of monthly and annual reports using revised templates for DOE to monitor importation and/or production of oil companies (and for Petron as a refiner). This also includes additional reportorial requirements for lubes and blending plants, with more stringent penalties for non-compliance.

Department Circular 2021-07-0023. DOE issued this circular on July 2, 2021 providing for a framework for the adoption and development of Electric Vehicles (“EVs”) and Electric Charging Stations (“EVCs”) in the Philippines. The circular provides that retail stations may be encouraged to install EVCs. While there is no current law on EVs and EVCs, a bill is already at the bicameral conference committee level in Congress.

PETRON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

RECEIVABLES

As of March 31, 2022

(Amounts in Million Pesos)

Breakdown:

Accounts Receivable – Trade	P44,187
Accounts Receivable – Non-Trade	20,770
Total Accounts Receivable - Net	P64,957

AGING OF TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLES

Receivables	1 – 30 days	P43,329
	31 – 60 days	647
	61 – 90 days	105
	Over 90 days	945
Total		45,026
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(839)
Accounts Receivable – Trade		P44,187

Interim Financial Report as of March 31, 2022

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Position and Financial Performance

Financial Performance

1Q 2022 vs 1Q 2021

The Group reported a consolidated net income of **₱3.60 billion in the first quarter (1Q) 2022**, double the ₱ 1.73 billion posted in the same quarter last year driven by the 34% increase in sales volume and strong regional refining margins.

	Period ended		Horizontal Analysis		Vertical Analysis	
	March 31		Increase		Analysis	
	2022	2021	Amount	%	2022	2021
	(in Millions)					
Sales	172,331	83,307	89,024	107%	100%	100%
Cost of Sales	160,612	76,529	84,083	110%	93%	92%
Gross Profit	11,719	6,778	4,941	73%	7%	8%
Selling and Administrative Expenses	(3,639)	(3,451)	(188)	5%	(2%)	(4%)
Other Operating Income	351	334	17	5%	0%	0%
Interest Expense and Other Financing						
Charges	(2,468)	(2,439)	(29)	1%	(1%)	(3%)
Interest Income	146	133	13	10%	0%	0%
Equity in Net Earnings of an Associate	5	-	5	(high)	0%	0%
Other Income (Charges) - net	(1,303)	793	(2,096)	(264%)	(1%)	1%
Net Income before Income Tax	4,811	2,148	2,663	124%	3%	3%
Income Tax Expense	1,213	418	795	190%	1%	1%
Net Income (Loss)	3,598	1,730	1,868	108%	2%	2%
Net Income Attributable to Equity						
Holders of the Parent Company	3,248	1,400	1,848	132%	2%	2%
Net Income Attributable to Non-						
controlling Interests	350	330	20	6%	0%	0%
Net Income	3,598	1,730	1,868	108%	2%	2%
Sales Volume	25,675	19,152	6,523	34%	15%	23%

The following are the main drivers of the Group's 1Q 2022 performance as compared with the same period in 2021:

Consolidated Sales Volume grew by 34% to **25.67 million barrels (MMB)** from 19.15 MMB in the same period last year as all trades exhibited growth. Commercial volumes surged as travel restrictions were gradually eased and fuel requirements of industries increased. Retail sales also went up with the continued recovery in domestic demand and additional volumes generated by the new service stations in Malaysia.

Net Sales escalated by more than a 100% to **₱ 172.33 billion** from ₱ 83.31 billion in 1Q 2021 traced to the hike in regional MOPS prices and increase in sales volume. Benchmark crude Dubai went beyond \$100/bbl in March and averaged US\$96/bbl for the quarter, up by 59% from US\$60/bbl average in 1Q 2021 due to the geopolitical tension and supply concerns triggered by the conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

Cost of Goods Sold (CGS) likewise jumped by 110% to **₱ 160.61 billion** from ₱ 76.53 billion mainly due to higher cost per liter.

Gross profit climbed to **₱ 11.72 billion** as the Company was able to take advantage of the strong refining cracks during the quarter. **Selling and Administrative Expenses (OPEX)** increased by **5%** at **₱ 3.64 billion** compared to ₱3.45 billion in the same period last year due to property appraisal fees and IT-related support fees.

Other Operating Income up **5%** to **₱ 351 million** mainly from higher rental income.

While **Interest Income** climbed by **10%** to **₱ 146 million** traced to higher average placements.

Equity in Net Earnings of an Associate was **₱ 5 million** from share in net earnings of Petrogen Insurance Corporation.

Other Charges - net amounting to ₱ 1.29 billion fully reversed the ₱ 793 million **Other Income - net** recorded in the same period last year mainly due to mark-to-market losses on commodity and forex hedging losses compared to unrealized gains recorded in 1Q 2021.

Income tax expense amounted to **₱ 1.21 billion** significantly higher than ₱ 418 million due to higher net income this year and partially attributable to the income tax benefit recognized in 2021 following the implementation of the CREATE law.

1Q 2021 vs 1Q 2020

Petron Corporation's positive momentum continued well into the first quarter (1Q) of 2021 from the fourth quarter (4Q) of 2020 as it reported a consolidated net income of **₱ 1.73 billion**, a turnaround from the **₱ 4.88 billion** net loss in the same quarter last year. The upswing in the financial results can be attributed mainly to inventory holding gains resulting from the recent improvements in international oil prices boosted by the decline in other importation costs, reduced selling and administrative expenses and lower financing costs.

	Period ended		Horizontal Analysis		Vertical Analysis	
	March 31		Increase (Decrease)		2021	2020
	2021	2020	Amount	%		
	(in Millions)					
Sales	83,307	104,623	(21,316)	(20%)	100%	100%
Cost of Sales	76,529	105,566	(29,037)	(28%)	92%	101%
Gross Profit (Loss)	6,778	(943)	7,721	(819%)	8%	(1%)
Selling and Administrative Expenses	(3,451)	(3,818)	367	(10%)	(4%)	(4%)
Other Operating Income	334	352	(18)	(5%)	0%	0%
Interest Expense and Other Financing Charges	(2,439)	(2,967)	528	(18%)	(3%)	(3%)
Interest Income	133	199	(66)	(33%)	0%	0%
Other Income - net	793	192	601	313%	1%	0%
Net Income before Income Tax	2,148	(6,985)	9,133	131%	3%	(7%)
Income Tax Expense	418	(2,108)	2,526	120%	1%	(2%)
Net Income (Loss)	1,730	(4,877)	6,607	135%	2%	(5%)
Net Income Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company	1,400	(4,614)	6,014	130%	2%	(4%)
Net Income Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	330	(263)	593	225%	0%	(0%)
Net Income (Loss)	1,730	(4,877)	6,607	135%	2%	(5%)

Highlights of the first quarter performance follow:

Consolidated sales volume dropped by 21% to **19.4 million barrels (MMB)** from previous year's 24.7 MMB due to continued depressed demand brought about by the pandemic. Commercial and Supply sales were lower due to air travel restrictions and limited economic activities significantly affecting fuel consumption. Meanwhile, the strict mobility and lesser motorists essentially reduced Retail sales.

Net sales was down by 20% to **₱ 83.31 billion** from LY's ₱ 104.62 billion due to the 5.3 MB decrease in sales volume partly offset by the upturn in selling price. The improvement in selling price can be traced to higher MOPS in the region, partly offset by the 5% or P2.54 appreciation of the peso versus the US dollar. Benchmark crude Dubai reached US\$64.4/bbl in March 2021, from US\$49.8/bbl in December bringing the 1Q2021 average to US\$60.0/bbl, 18% higher than the US\$50.7/bbl average in 1Q 2020.

Cost of goods sold (CGS) was lower by 28% at **₱ 76.53 billion** from ₱ 105.57 billion a year ago also due to the decrease in volume.

Despite the lower volume, Petron delivered a **gross margin** of **₱ 6.78 billion**, a turnaround from the ₱ 943 million loss reported LY owing to inventory gains as opposed to losses in 1Q2020 as well as savings on importation costs, partly tempered by the thinner product cracks.

Selling and administrative expenses (OPEX) dropped by 10% or ₱ 367 million to **₱ 3.45 billion** primarily due to the decreases in LPG cylinder purchases, terminalling & storage costs, promo & advertising expenses, and employee costs, partly offset by higher maintenance & repairs.

Other Operating Income declined by 5% to **₱ 334 million** owing to lower rental income.

Net financing costs and other charges declined by 18% from ₱ 2.97 billion to **₱ 2.44 billion** traced to reduced interest rate and borrowing level.

Interest Income was lower by **33%** from **₱ 199 million** to **₱ 133 million** from lower average placements and interest rates.

Other Income rose from 192 million to **₱ 793 million**. This favorable variance was due to higher marked-to-market gains on outstanding commodity hedges and lower foreign exchange swap costs.

Income tax expense in 1Q 2021 amounted to **₱ 418 million** owing to the income before tax position during the period, a reversal of the ₱ 2.11 billion income tax benefit from the loss before tax a year ago.

Financial Position

1Q 2022 vs 2021

			Horizontal Analysis		Vertical Analysis	
	Mar. 31	Dec. 31	Increase (Decrease)		Mar. 31	Dec. 31
	2022	2021	Amount	%	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents	34,245	36,406	(2,161)	(6%)	8%	9%
Financial assets at fair value	1,314	1,005	309	31%	0%	0%
Trade and other receivables – net	64,957	51,745	13,212	26%	16%	13%
Inventories	66,125	67,684	(1,559)	(2%)	16%	17%
Other current assets	33,019	31,195	1,824	6%	8%	8%
Total Current Assets	199,660	188,035	11,625	6%	48%	46%
Investment in shares of stock of an associate	1,017	1,012	5	0%	0%	0%
Property, plant and equipment – net	170,885	171,602	(717)	(0%)	41%	42%
Right of Use	5,514	5,648	(134)	(2%)	1%	1%
Investment property – net	28,468	29,175	(707)	(2%)	7%	7%
Deferred tax assets - net	1,738	2,172	(434)	(20%)	0%	1%
Goodwill	8,297	8,235	62	1%	2%	2%
Other noncurrent assets – net	1,707	1,541	166	11%	0%	0%
Total Noncurrent Assets	217,626	219,385	(1,759)	(1%)	52%	54%
Total Assets	417,286	407,420	9,866	2%	100%	100%
Short term loans	113,990	109,196	4,794	4%	27%	27%
Liabilities for crude oil and petroleum products	33,946	42,641	(8,695)	(20%)	8%	10%
Trade and other payables	24,682	14,001	10,681	76%	6%	3%
Current portion of lease liability	1,328	1,335	(7)	(1%)	0%	0%
Derivative liabilities	2,868	997	1,871	188%	1%	0%
Income tax payable	1,122	302	820	272%	0%	0%
Current portion of long-term debt – net	20,869	21,580	(711)	(3%)	5%	5%
Total Current Liabilities	198,805	190,052	8,753	5%	48%	47%

Forward

	Horizontal Analysis				Vertical Analysis	
	Mar. 31	Dec. 31	Increase (Decrease)		Mar. 31	Dec. 31
	2022	2021	Amount	%	2022	2021
Long-term debt - net of current portion	79,572	81,065	(1,493)	(2%)	19%	20%
Retirement benefits liability	3,424	3,327	97	3%	1%	1%
Deferred tax liabilities - net	3,662	3,784	(122)	(3%)	1%	1%
Lease liability - net of current portion	13,638	14,220	(582)	(4%)	3%	3%
Asset retirement obligation	2,903	2,857	46	2%	1%	1%
Other noncurrent liabilities	1,189	1,202	(13)	(1%)	0%	0%
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	104,388	106,455	(2,067)	(2%)	25%	26%
Total Liabilities	303,193	296,507	6,686	2%	73%	73%
Capital stock	9,485	9,485	-	0%	2%	2%
Additional paid-in capital	37,500	37,500	-	0%	9%	9%
Capital securities	62,712	62,712	-	0%	15%	15%
Retained earnings	32,581	30,232	2,349	8%	8%	7%
Equity Reserves	(17,912)	(18,341)	429	(2%)	(4%)	(5%)
Treasury stock	(18,000)	(18,000)	-	0%	(4%)	(4%)
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company	106,366	103,588	2,778	3%	25%	25%
Non-controlling Interests	7,727	7,325	402	5%	2%	2%
Total Equity	114,093	110,913	3,180	3%	27%	27%
Total Liabilities and Equity	417,286	407,420	9,866	2%	100%	100%

The **Consolidated assets** of Petron Corporation and its Subsidiaries as of end March 2022 totaled **₱ 417.29 billion**, 2% or ₱ 9.87 billion higher than end 2021 balance of ₱ 407.42 billion. The increase in total assets is primarily attributed to trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents was reduced by 6% to **₱ 34.25 billion** from ₱ 36.41 billion as funds were used for operating activities and expenditures on capital projects during the first quarter of 2022.

Financial assets at fair value went up to **₱ 1.31 billion** from ₱ 1.00 billion due to higher gains on outstanding commodity and currency hedging transactions.

Trade and other receivables - net rose by 26% to **₱ 64.96 billion** attributable to the increase in trade receivables as a result of higher product prices, and higher government receivables of foreign subsidiaries.

Other current assets increased by 6% to **₱ 33.02 billion** from higher outstanding creditable withholding taxes and prepaid taxes.

Deferred tax assets – net went down from ₱ 2.17 billion to **₱ 1.74 billion** brought about by the net reduction in temporary differences traced mainly to the methods of inventory valuation and depreciation per tax accounting in contrast with financial reporting.

Other noncurrent assets – net went up to **₱ 1.71 billion** from ₱ 1.54 billion mainly from the increase in deposits.

Liabilities for crude oil and petroleum products plummeted to **₱ 33.95 billion** compared to end-2021 level of ₱ 42.64 billion owing primarily to the lower importation of crude in March 2022.

Trade and other payables jumped by 76% to **P24.68** billion due to higher outstanding liabilities to vendors and accrual of hedging pay-out.

Derivative liabilities increased three-fold to **P 3.87 billion** with the increase in expected settlement on outstanding commodity and currency hedging transactions.

Income tax payable rose to **P 1.12 billion** as tax liabilities of foreign subsidiaries increased.

Retained Earnings increased by 8% to **P 32.58 billion** attributed to the net income realized during the period partly offset by the payment of cash distributions to the holders of capital securities.

Non-controlling interests rose by 5% to **P 7.73 billion** mainly from its proportionate share in net income during the period.

1Q 2021 vs 2020

			Horizontal Analysis		Vertical Analysis	
	Mar. 31	Dec. 31	Increase (Decrease)		Mar. 31	Dec. 31
	2021	2020	Amount	%	2020	2020
Cash and cash equivalents	30,027	27,053	2,974	11%	9%	8%
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	876	603	273	45%	0%	0%
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	184	(184)	(100%)	0%	0%
Trade and other receivables – net	29,003	27,195	1,808	7%	8%	8%
Inventories	39,788	44,922	(5,134)	(11%)	11%	13%
Other current assets	30,732	32,324	(1,592)	(5%)	9%	9%
Assets held for sale	13	13	-	0%	0%	0%
Total Current Assets	130,439	132,294	(1,855)	(1%)	38%	38%
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	197	(197)	(100%)	0%	0%
Property, plant and equipment – net	168,693	168,831	(138)	(0%)	49%	48%
Investment in shares of stock of an associate	1,003	-	1,003	0%	0%	0%
Investment property – net	29,111	30,049	(938)	(3%)	8%	9%
Right of Use	6,011	6,045	(35)	(1%)	2%	2%
Deferred tax assets - net	1,992	2,190	(198)	(9%)	1%	1%
Goodwill	7,883	8,031	(148)	(2%)	2%	2%
Other noncurrent assets – net	1,954	2,088	(134)	(6%)	1%	1%
Total Noncurrent Assets	216,647	217,431	(785)	(0%)	62%	62%
Total Assets	347,086	349,725	(2,640)	(1%)	100%	100%

Forward

			Horizontal Analysis		Vertical Analysis	
	Mar. 31	Dec. 31	Increase (Decrease)		Mar. 31	Dec. 31
	2021	2020	Amount	%	2020	2020
Short term loans	76,452	77,704	(1,252)	(2%)	22%	22%
Liabilities for crude oil and petroleum products	24,372	22,320	2,052	9%	7%	6%
Trade and other payables	14,792	15,402	(610)	(4%)	4%	4%
Current portion of lease liability*	1,187	1,243	(56)	(5%)	0%	0%
Derivative liabilities	714	1,124	(410)	(36%)	0%	0%
Income tax payable	432	162	270	167%	0%	0%
Current portion of long-term debt – net	32,491	31,114	1,377	4%	9%	9%
Total Current Liabilities	150,440	149,069	1,371	1%	43%	43%
Long-term debt - net of current portion	85,870	88,340	(2,470)	(3%)	25%	25%
Retirement benefits liability	3,619	3,705	(86)	(2%)	1%	1%
Deferred tax liabilities - net	3,172	3,084	88	3%	1%	1%
Lease liability - net of current portion**	14,165	14,561	(396)	(3%)	4%	4%
Asset retirement obligation	2,900	2,867	33	1%	1%	1%
Other noncurrent liabilities	1,790	1,904	(114)	(6%)	1%	1%
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	111,516	114,461	(2,945)	(3%)	32%	33%
Total Liabilities	261,956	263,530	(1,574)	(1%)	75%	75%
Capital stock	9,485	9,485	-	0%	3%	3%
Additional paid-in capital	37,500	37,500	-	0%	11%	11%
Capital securities	36,481	36,481	-	0%	11%	10%
Retained earnings	29,898	29,799	99	0%	9%	9%
Equity reserves	(19,749)	(18,371)	(1,378)	8%	(6%)	(5%)
Treasury stock	(15,122)	(15,122)	-	0%	(4%)	(4%)
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company	78,493	79,772	(1,279)	(2%)	23%	23%
Non-controlling Interests	6,637	6,423	214	3%	2%	2%
Total Equity	85,130	86,195	(1,065)	(1%)	25%	25%
Total Liabilities and Equity	347,086	349,725	(2,639)	(1%)	100%	100%

The **Consolidated assets** of Petron Corporation and its Subsidiaries as of end March 2021 totaled **₱ 347.09 billion**, 1% or ₱ 2.64 billion lower than end 2020 balance of ₱ 349.73 billion. The decline in total assets primarily attributed to inventories.

Cash and cash equivalents increased by 11% to **₱ 30.03 billion** from ₱ 27.05 billion mainly from operating activities reduced by the expenditures on capital projects and payment of loans, cash dividends and distributions during the first quarter of 2021.

Financial assets at fair value went up to **₱ 876 million** from ₱ 603 million due higher gains on outstanding commodity and currency hedging transactions.

Investments in debt instruments (current and non-current) stood **nil** from end 2020 level of ₱ 381 million as this belonged to Petrogen Insurance Corporation (PIC), which was deconsolidated from the Petron group.

Trade and other receivables - net rose by 7% to **₱ 29.00 billion** attributable to the increase in trade and government receivables of foreign subsidiaries, partly offset by the decrease in trade receivables of the Parent Company.

Inventories dropped by ₱ 5.13 billion to **₱ 39.79 billion** mainly from lower volume of crude and finished products versus the end 2020 level.

Other current assets decreased by 5% to **₱ 30.75 billion** from lower input VAT and prepaid insurance.

The decrease in ownership interest of the Parent Company in PIC from 100% to 25.06% gave rise to the recognition of **Investment in shares of stock of an associate** amounting to **₱ 1.00 billion**.

Deferred tax assets – net went down from ₱ 2.19 billion to **₱ 1.99 billion** brought about by the temporary differences with respect to the methods of depreciation and amortization of pension costs per tax accounting in contrast with financial reporting as well as the impact of Create law, partly offset by the effect of the additional Net Operating Loss Carry-over during the quarter.

Other noncurrent assets – net declined to **₱ 1.95 billion** from ₱ 2.09 billion on account of the amortization of deferred input tax and catalysts.

Liabilities for crude oil and petroleum products went up to **₱ 24.37 billion** compared to end-2020 level of ₱ 22.32 billion owing primarily to the continued increase in prices during the first quarter.

Derivative liabilities dropped by 36% to **₱ 714 million** with the decrease in expected settlement on outstanding commodity hedges and currency transactions under hedge accounting.

Income tax payable rose to ₱ 432 million as tax liabilities of foreign subsidiaries increased.

Other noncurrent liabilities stood at **₱ 1.79 billion**, 6% lower than end-2020 level due to lower liabilities from cash flow hedges.

The **negative balance of Equity reserves** increased from ₱ 18.37 billion to **₱ 19.75 billion** principally from the translation loss on the investment in foreign subsidiaries following the strengthening of the peso against the US dollar.

Cash Flows

1Q 2022 vs 1Q 2021

As of end-March 2022, cash and cash equivalents was reduced by **₱ 2.6 billion** to **₱ 34.25 billion**. During the first three months, cash generated from operations of ₱12.06 billion was used to cover the increase in working capital requirement of ₱ 11.95 billion, while ₱ 2.41 billion was used to pay off interest and taxes. Funds amounting to ₱957 million was used to fund various refinery and terminal capital projects.

In Million Pesos	Mar. 31, 2022	Mar. 31, 2021	Change
Operating (outflows) inflows	(2,310)	9,393	(11,704)
Investing outflows	(957)	(1,976)	1,019
Financing inflows (outflows)	646	(4,688)	4,103

1Q 2021 vs 1Q 2020

As of end-March 2021, cash and cash equivalents stood at **₱ 30.03 billion**. During the first three months, cash generated from operations amounting to ₱ 11.18 billion were used to settle matured loans, finance various capital expenditure at the refinery, service stations and terminals and pay dividends, distributions and interests.

In Million Pesos	Mar. 31, 2021	Mar. 31, 2020	Change
Operating (outflows) inflows	9,393	(9,080)	18,474
Investing outflows	(1,976)	(2,532)	556
Financing inflows (outflows)	(4,688)	5,939	(10,627)

Discussion of the company's key performance indicators:

Ratio	31-Mar-22	31-Dec-21
Current Ratio	1.0	1.0
Total Interest-bearing Debt to Equity Ratio	1.9	1.9
Return on Equity (%)	7.1	6.2
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	3.0	1.7
Assets to Equity Ratio	3.7	3.7

Current Ratio - Total current assets divided by total current liabilities.

This ratio is a rough indication of a company's ability to service its current obligations. Generally, higher current ratio indicates greater ability of the company to pay currently maturing obligations.

Debt to Equity Ratio - Total liabilities divided by total stockholders' equity (including non-controlling interest).

This ratio expresses the relationship between capital contributed by creditors and that contributed by owners. It expresses the degree of protection provided by the owners for the creditors. The higher the ratio, the greater the risk being assumed by creditors. A lower ratio generally indicates greater long-term financial safety.

Return on Equity – Trailing 12 months Net income divided by average total stockholders' equity.

This ratio reveals how much profit a company earned in comparison to the total amount of shareholder equity fund in the statements of financial position. A business that has a high return on equity is more likely capable of generating cash internally. For the most part, the higher a company's return on equity compared to its industry, the better.

Interest Rate Coverage Ratio – Earnings before interests and taxes divided by interest expense and other financing charges.

This ratio is used to assess the company's financial stability by examining whether it is profitable enough to pay off its interest expenses. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the company has more than enough interest coverage to pay off its interest expense.

Assets to Equity Ratio – Total assets divided by total equity (including non-controlling interest).

This ratio is used as a measure of financial leverage and long-term solvency. The function of the ratio is to determine the value of the total assets of the company less any portion of the assets that are owned by the shareholders of the corporation.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

The issuer may, at its option, report under this item any information not previously reported in a report on SEC Form 17-C. If disclosure of such information is made under this Part II, it need not be repeated in a report on Form 17-C which would otherwise be required to be filed with respect to such information or in a subsequent report on Form 17-Q.


NONE.

SIGNATURES

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

Registrant: **PETRON CORPORATION**

Signature and Title:



JHOANNA JASMINE M. JAVIER-ELACIO
General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

Date: May 12, 2022

Principal Financial/Accounting Officer/Controller

Signature and Title:



MYRNA C. GERONIMO
Vice President - Controllers

Date: May 12, 2022

PETRON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

Financial Ratios	Formula	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Liquidity			
a) Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	1.00	0.99
b) Quick Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets less Inventories and Other Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	0.51	0.47
Solvency			
c) Debt to Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Interest-bearing Liabilities}^b}{\text{Total Equity}}$	1.88	1.91
d) Asset to Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Assets}}{\text{Total Equity}}$	3.66	3.67
Profitability			
e) Return on Average Equity	$\frac{\text{Net Income}^a}{\text{Average Total Equity}}$	7.11%	6.23%
f) Return on Average Assets	$\frac{\text{Net Income}^a}{\text{Average Total Assets}}$	1.94%	1.62%
g) Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	$\frac{\text{Earnings Before Interests and Taxes}}{\text{Interest Expense and Other Financing Charges}}$	2.95	1.73
Operating Efficiency			
h) Volume Growth	$\left(\frac{\text{Current Period Volume}}{\text{Prior Period Volume}} \right) - 1$	32.48%	4.66%
i) Sales Growth	$\left(\frac{\text{Current Period Sales}}{\text{Prior Period Sales}} \right) - 1$	106.86%	53.15%
j) Operating Margin	$\frac{\text{Income from Operating Activities}}{\text{Sales}}$	4.89%	3.93%

^a trailing 12 months net income

^b excludes lease liabilities