

BPI PERA Government Bond Fund

Financial Statements

As at and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023



pwc



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Unitholders and Trustee of
BPI PERA Government Bond Fund
27th Floor, Ayala Triangle Gardens 2
Paseo de Roxas corner Makati Avenue
Makati City

Our Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of BPI PERA Government Bond Fund (the "Fund") as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The financial statements of the Fund comprise:

- the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and 2023;
- the statements of total comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023;
- the statements of changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023;
- the statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Independence

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



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Other Matter - Restriction on Use

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the unitholders, the trustee of BPI PERA Government Bond Fund and the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and is not intended for any other purpose.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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



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

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



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

Isla Lipana & Co.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Vergel E. Pabillon, Jr." in a cursive style.

Vergel E. Pabillon, Jr.

Partner

CPA Cert. No. 0119924

P.T.R. No. 0032861; issued on January 4, 2025, Makati City

T.I.N. 306-301-484

BIR A.N. 08-000745-240-2023; issued on January 30, 2023; effective until January 29, 2026

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0142, effective until November 14, 2025

Makati City

June 20, 2025

BPI PERA Government Bond Fund

Statements of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2024 and 2023
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2024	2023
Assets			
Current assets			
Deposits in banks	2	151,124	94,944
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,9	32,552,264	25,266,084
Receivables	4	498,543	459,785
Total Assets		33,201,931	25,820,813
Liabilities and Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	5	30,169	32,900
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	6	33,171,762	25,787,913
Total Liabilities and Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units		33,201,931	25,820,813

The notes on pages 1 to 14 are an integral part of these financial statements.

BPI PERA Government Bond Fund

Statements of Total Comprehensive Income For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 (All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2024	2023
Income			
Net income (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Fair value (loss) gain	3	(867,119)	684,913
Interest income	3	2,332,696	1,833,499
Realized gain (loss) on sale	3	110,618	(22,573)
Interest income on deposits in banks	2	8,045	4,390
		1,584,240	2,500,229
Expenses			
Trust fees	8	297,515	224,260
Others	7	12,846	5,311
		310,361	229,571
Income before income tax		1,273,879	2,270,658
Income tax expense		-	-
Net income for the year		1,273,879	2,270,658
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,273,879	2,270,658

The notes on pages 1 to 14 are an integral part of these financial statements.

BPI PERA Government Bond Fund

Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units
For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2024	2023
Balances as at January 1		25,787,913	18,683,514
Comprehensive income			
Net income for the year		1,273,879	2,270,658
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,273,879	2,270,658
Transactions with unitholders			
Issuance of units	6	6,430,339	5,221,812
Redemption of units	6	(320,369)	(388,071)
Total transactions with unitholders		6,109,970	4,833,741
Balances as at December 31	6	33,171,762	25,787,913

The notes on pages 1 to 14 are an integral part of these financial statements.

BPI PERA Government Bond Fund

Statements of Cash Flows For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 (All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Income before income tax		1,273,879	2,270,658
Adjustments for:			
Net (income) loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Fair value loss (gain)	3	867,119	(684,913)
Interest income	3	(2,332,696)	(1,833,499)
Realized (gain) loss on sale	3	(110,618)	22,573
Interest income on deposits in banks	2	(8,045)	(4,390)
Interest received	2,3,4	2,302,247	1,720,688
Operating income before changes in working capital		1,991,886	1,491,117
Changes in working capital			
(Increase) decrease in receivables		(264)	11,169
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses		(2,731)	11,026
Net cash generated from operations		1,988,891	1,513,312
Proceeds from sale of securities	3	11,027,138	3,397,791
Payments on acquisition of securities	3	(19,069,819)	(9,962,344)
Net cash used in operating activities		(6,053,790)	(5,051,241)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable units	6	6,430,339	5,321,812
Payments for redemption of redeemable units	6	(320,369)	(388,071)
Net cash from financing activities		6,109,970	4,933,741
Net increase (decrease) in deposits in banks		56,180	(117,500)
Deposits in banks			
At January 1		94,944	212,444
At December 31	2	151,124	94,944

The notes on pages 1 to 14 are an integral part of these financial statements

BPI PERA Government Bond Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(In the notes, all amounts are shown in Philippine Peso unless otherwise stated)

1 General information

BPI PERA Government Bond Fund (the “Fund”) is a Unit Investment Trust Fund (UITF) established pursuant to the related provisions under Republic Act No. 9505 (otherwise known as the “Personal Equity and Retirement Account Act of 2008”) and operated subject to the provisions of the Fund’s Plan Rules and regulations issued by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP). UITFs are created by virtue of BSP Circular No. 447 which also governs the administration and investments of UITFs and requires that an external audit of the Fund be conducted annually. The Fund was launched as a UITF on December 19, 2016.

The Fund was organized to engage in the sale of its units and investment of the proceeds thereof in a diversified portfolio of primarily long-term fixed income securities issued by the Republic of the Philippines. As an open-end pooled trust fund, the Fund stands ready at any time to redeem its outstanding units at a value defined under the Fund’s Plan Rules.

BPI Asset Management and Trust Corporation (“BPI-AMTC”) serves as the Fund Manager (“Fund Manager”) and Trustee (the “Trustee”) of the Fund. BPI-AMTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank of the Philippine Islands (“BPI” or the “Parent Bank”), a publicly listed domestic commercial bank with an expanded banking license in the Philippines. The Fund Manager’s registered office address, which is also its principal place of business, is at 27th Floor Ayala Triangle Gardens 2, Paseo de Roxas corner Makati Avenue, Makati City. The Fund has no employees.

In February 2023, BPI AMTC announced the change in its trade name from BPI Asset Management and Trust Corporation to BPI Wealth - A Trust Corporation, or simply BPI Wealth.

The Fund’s proprietary assets and/or assets owned within and outside the Philippines are under the custody of the Bureau of the Treasury.

Approval of the financial statements

These financial statements have been approved and authorized for issuance by the Fund’s Trustee on June 18, 2025. There are no material events that occurred subsequent to June 18, 2025 up to June 20, 2025.

2 Deposits in banks

The account at December 31 consist of:

	2024	2023
Time	141,000	84,000
Savings	10,124	10,944
	151,124	94,944

In 2024, time deposits earn interest at average effective rates ranging from 4.85% to 6.20% (2023 - 3.26% to 4.80%). Savings deposits are non-interest bearing.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, interest income earned from deposits in banks amounts to P8,045 (2023 - P4,390), of which P78 remains collectible as at December 31, 2024 (2023 - P22) (Note 4).

3 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The account at December 31, 2024 and 2023 consists of investments in debt securities issued by the Philippine government that are considered as held for trading. The detailed list of investments is presented in Note 9.

In 2024, investments in government securities earn interest at annual rates ranging from 4.63% to 18.25% (2023 - 3.5% to 18.25%).

For the year ended December 31, 2024, interest income earned from investments in government securities amounts to P2,332,696 (2023 - P1,833,499), of which P498,194 (2023 - P459,756) remains collectible as at December 31, 2024 (Note 4).

Movements in the account for the years ended December 31 follows:

	2024	2023
At January 1	25,266,084	18,039,191
Additions	19,069,819	9,962,344
Disposals and maturities	(10,916,520)	(3,420,364)
Fair value adjustment, net	(867,119)	684,913
At December 31	32,552,264	25,266,084

Payments on acquisitions of securities in 2024 amount to P19,069,819 (2023 - P9,962,344).

For the year ended December 31, 2024, proceeds from disposals of financial assets at FVTPL amount to P11,027,138 (2023 - P3,397,791). The realized gain on sale of financial assets at FVTPL presented in the statement of total comprehensive income amounts to P110,618 (2023 - P22,573 loss).

4 Receivables

The account at December 31 consists of:

	Notes	2024	2023
Interest receivable	2,3	498,272	459,778
Other receivables		271	7
		498,543	459,785

5 Accounts payable and accrued expenses

The account at December 31 consists of:

	Note	2024	2023
Trust fees payable	8	28,169	21,659
Others		2,000	11,241
		30,169	32,900

Others pertain to accrued professional fees and other fees incurred in the settlement of acquisition of securities which are outstanding at year-end.

6 Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units

The consideration received or paid for units issued or redeemed is based on the value of the Fund's net asset value (NAV) per redeemable unit at the date of transaction. The total equity as shown in the statement of financial position represents the Fund's NAV based on Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) (PFRS NAV).

NAV consists of principal and accumulated earnings.

As at December 31, 2024, the PFRS NAV is equal to the Fund's trading NAV amounting to P33,172,482 (2023 - P25,788,900) decreased by adjustment on reversal of over accrual of professional fees amounting to P720 (2023 - P987). This adjustment is due to timing differences only and does not materially affect the reported trading NAV of the Fund.

Details of the Fund's trading NAV per unit at December 31 follows:

	2024	2023
Trading NAV	33,172,482	25,788,900
Outstanding units	23,553,502	19,076,231
Trading NAV per unit	1.41	1.35

Proceeds from issuance and payments for redemption of units for the year ended December 31, 2024 amount to P6,430,339 and P320,369, respectively (2023 - P5,321,812 and P388,071, respectively).

The movements in the number of redeemable units of the Fund are as follows:

	2024	2023
At January 1	19,076,231	15,343,578
Issuances	4,702,883	4,034,061
Redemptions	(225,612)	(301,408)
At December 31	23,553,502	19,076,231

7 Other expenses

The account for the years ended December 31 consists of:

	2024	2023
Professional fees	2,006	2,105
Custody Fees	3,835	-
Others	7,005	3,206
	12,846	5,311

Others pertain to real-time gross settlement fee and time deposit placement fee.

8 Related party transactions

As the Fund's Trustee, BPI Wealth shall have the exclusive management, administration, operation and control of the Fund and full discretion in respect of investments, and the sole right, at any time, to sell, convert, reinvest, exchange, transfer or otherwise change or dispose of the assets comprising the Fund.

In consideration for the management, distribution and administration services, the Fund pays BPI Wealth a fee of not more than 1.00% per annum based on the Fund's trading NAV, net of applicable taxes.

Total trust fees for the year ended December 31, 2024 amount to P297,515 (2023 - P224,260), of which P28,169 (2023 - P21,659) remains unpaid and recorded under accounts payable and accrued expenses in the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024 (Note 5).

There were no remunerations paid by the Fund to the members of the Trustee's Board of Directors.

Transactions with the Parent Bank

In the normal course of business, the Fund transacts with the Trustee's Parent Bank, BPI. These transactions such as deposit arrangements are made in the normal operating activities and have terms and conditions that are generally comparable to those offered to non-related parties and to similar transactions in the market. All amounts are payable in cash at gross amount.

Details of the transaction and outstanding balances with BPI are as follows:

As at and for the year ended December 31, 2024	Transactions for the year, net	Outstanding balance	Terms and conditions
Savings deposit	(820)	10,124	- These are non-interest bearing demand deposits.
As at and for the year ended December 31, 2023			
Savings deposit	500	10,944	- These are non-interest bearing demand deposits.

The Fund's units are being distributed through BPI branches. BPI acts as the receiving bank for the subscriptions and redemptions related to the Fund.

9 Breakdown of financial assets at FVTPL

The details of the Fund's investments in Philippine government debt securities are as follows:

As at December 31, 2024

Security description	Maturity date	Market value
<i>Philippine government debt securities</i>		
FXT25-6 9.25% 11052034 902	November 5, 2034	13,267,753
FXT2027 6.88% 05232044 902	May 23, 2044	4,225,800
FXT25-3 11.25% 01262031 902	January 26, 2031	3,390,479
FXT25-7-8% 09302035 902	September 30, 2035	2,390,921
FXT2023 6.75% 01242039 902	January 24, 2039	1,750,699
FXT25-8 8.13% 12162035 902	December 16, 2035	1,740,535
FXT2025 8.13% 11242042 902	November 24, 2042	1,441,203
FXT25 1 18.25% 11292025 902	November 29, 2025	738,128
FXT2011 12.13% 10202025 902	October 20, 2025	731,373
FXT2016 8.75% 05272030 902	May 27, 2030	632,521
FXT25-5 9.25% 11292032 902	November 29, 2032	526,673
FXT2015 9.50% 12042028 902	December 4, 2028	482,580
FXT2010 12.13% 04142025 902	April 14, 2025	253,271
FXT2014 8.63% 09062027 902	September 6, 2027	205,051
RTB251 6.13% 10242037 902	October 24, 2037	169,381
FXT2511 4.63% 09092040 902	September 9, 2040	121,762
FXT25-4 9.38% 10052031 902	October 5, 2031	114,744
FXT2012 10.25% 01192026 902	January 19, 2026	103,375
FXT2013 8% 12072026 902	December 7, 2026	102,828
FXT25-9 7.63% 09292036 902	September 29, 2036	55,174
FXT2510 5.75% 08162037 902	August 16, 2037	67,904
FXT7-62 6.25% 02142026 902	February 14, 2026	40,109
		32,552,264

As at December 31, 2023

Security description	Maturity date	Market value
<i>Philippine government debt securities</i>		
FXT25-6 9.25% 11052034 902	November 5, 2034	5,471,601
FXT25-7 8% 09302035 902	September 30, 2035	4,514,709
FXT2014 8.625% 09062027 902	September 6, 2027	3,967,202
FXT2017 8% 07192031 902	July 19, 2031	1,767,126
FXT20-7 12.375% 06032024 902	June 3, 2024	1,443,712
FXT2023 6.75% 01242039 902	January 24, 2039	1,437,421
FXT2025 8.125% 11242042 902	November 24, 2042	1,239,027
FXT25-8 8.125% 12162035 902	December 16, 2035	760,553
FXT1064 6.875% 01102029 902	January 10, 2029	670,885
FXT20-9 13.75% 11112024 902	November 11, 2024	578,524
FXT25-5 8.5% 11292032 902	November 29, 2032	537,265
FXT25-1 18.25% 11292025 902	November 29, 2025	530,067
FXT2016 8.75% 05272030 902	May 27, 2030	364,452
FXT20-8 12.875% 08052024 902	August 5, 2024	361,169
FXT2015 9.5% 12042028 902	December 4, 2028	292,168
FXT2011 12.125% 10202025 902	October 20, 2025	276,573
FXT2010 12.125% 04142025 902	April 14, 2025	265,228
RTB251 6.125% 10242037 902	October 24, 2037	172,234
FXT2511 4.625% 09092040 902	September 9, 2040	122,591
FXT25-4 9.375% 10052031 902	October 5, 2031	117,306
FXT2012 10.25% 01192026 902	January 19, 2026	106,690
FXT2013 8% 12072026 902	December 7, 2026	104,532
FXT2510 5.75% 08162037 902	August 16, 2037	68,672
FXT25-9 7.625% 09292036 902	September 29, 2036	56,185
FXT7-62 6.25% 02142026 902	February 14, 2026	40,192
		25,266,084

10 Financial risk and capital management

10.1 Risk management process

The Fund's activities expose it to financial risks: market risk (primarily interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Fund's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance.

The management of these risks is carried out by the Trustee under the policies approved by the Trustee's Board of Directors. The Trustee's Board of Directors approves written policies covering overall risk management. Any prospective investment shall be limited to the type of investments described in the Plan Rules of the Fund thereby limiting the risk exposure of the Fund to the risks inherent in investments approved by the investors.

The Fund intends to achieve for its participants capital appreciation and income derived from a diversified portfolio of primarily long-term fixed income securities issued by the Republic of the Philippines. The Fund aims to provide returns in excess of the return of the BPI Philippine Government Bond Index.

10.2 Market risk

The Fund trades in financial instruments, taking tactical and strategic positions in traded and over-the-counter instruments. Trading positions are reported at estimated market value with changes reflected in profit or loss. Trading positions are subject to various risk factors, which primarily include exposures to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk arises from the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on the fair value of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities and future cash flows.

The Fund's interest rate risk exposure primarily relates to debt securities, pertaining to time deposits, and financial assets at FVTPL whose market values fluctuate as a result of changes in interest rates or factors specific to their issuer. The Fund's overall market position is monitored on a daily basis by the Trustee and is reviewed on a monthly basis by the Board of Directors. Compliance with the Fund's investment policies are reported to the Board of Directors on a monthly basis.

Interest rate risk is measured using duration and contained through duration limits. In addition, the Trustee manages interest rate risk through diversification and careful selection of securities and other financial instruments within specified limits as indicated in the Fund's Plan Rules. The exposure of the Fund to a single entity and its related parties shall not exceed 15% of the NAV except non-risk assets as defined by the BSP.

The sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in market interest rates on the Fund's income (loss) before tax is approximated via modified duration approach.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible shift of ± 100 bps in interest rates for the years ended December 31 with all other variables held constant:

	2024	2023
Increase/decrease in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units and net income	2,224,347	1,452,537

10.3 Credit risk

The Fund is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Fund's main credit risk exposures are from Philippine government debt securities classified as financial assets at FVTPL. The Fund is also exposed to counterparty credit risk on deposits in banks and receivables.

Credit risk is minimized through diversification or by investing in a variety of investments belonging to different sectors or industries.

In accordance with the Fund's policy, the fund's overall credit position is monitored on a daily basis by the Trustee and is reviewed on a monthly basis by the Board of Directors.

All transactions in traded securities are coursed through approved counterparties. Pre-settlement and/or settlement risk exposures are earmarked against approved trading lines and lifted upon settlement of the transaction.

The maximum exposure to credit risk before any enhancements at December 31 is the carrying amount of the financial assets as set out below:

	2024	2023
Deposits in banks	151,124	94,944
Financial assets at FVTPL	32,552,264	25,266,084
Receivables	498,543	459,785
	33,201,931	25,820,813

For financial assets at amortized cost, the Fund measures credit risk and the expected credit losses (ECL) using probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default. Management considers both historical analysis and forward-looking information in determining any ECL. As a result, no loss allowance has been recognized based on 12-month ECL as any such impairment would be insignificant to the Fund.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, all of the Fund's financial assets are classified as stage 1 accounts (performing). There are no financial assets classified under stages 2 (underperforming) and 3 (impaired).

The credit quality of the Fund's financial assets as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 follows:

(a) Deposits in banks

In 2024 and 2023, the Fund's deposit accounts are maintained with highly reputable universal banks in the Philippines with a credit rating of Baa2 for BPI by Moody's and BBB for Landbank of the Philippines by Fitch.

(b) Financial assets at FVTPL

In 2024 and 2023, the Fund invests primarily in debt securities issued by the Philippine government have an average credit rating of stable investment grade Baa2 by Moody's.

(c) Receivables

The Fund's receivables arise mainly from interest receivable. The counterparties involved do not have any history of default with the Fund.

Interest receivable arises mainly from interest earned on deposits in banks and investments in Philippine government debt securities classified as financial assets at FVTPL.

10.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may not be able to generate sufficient cash to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous to the Fund.

The Fund is exposed to daily cash redemptions of redeemable units. It therefore invests the majority of its assets in investments that are regularly traded in an active market and can be readily disposed of. The Fund's investment portfolio consists mainly of fixed income instruments that are regularly traded in active markets and deposit instruments.

In accordance with the Fund's policy, the Trustee monitors the Fund's liquidity position on a daily basis and excess cash position is invested in securities that are readily realizable to ensure that redemptions are funded within the prescribed period indicated in the Fund's Plan Rules.

The Trustee also has in place a liquidity contingency plan drawn up specifically for UITFs and other managed accounts. The liquidity contingency plan provides a framework for addressing potential liquidity crisis situations which consists of identifying early warning indicators of a potential liquidity problem, setting out response action plans and defining the roles and responsibilities of key units and personnel to effectively manage the liquidity situation and ensure that client's liquidity requirements are met in a timely and orderly manner.

The Fund's financial liabilities pertain to trust fees payable, accrued professional fees, and other fees, which are contractually due within twelve (12) months from the reporting date.

Overall, due to the Fund's structure and strong liquidity position, the liquidity risk exposure of the Fund is negligible.

10.5 Fair value of financial instruments

As at December 31, 2024, the Fund's financial assets at FVTPL amounting to P32,552,264 (2023 - P25,266,084) are classified under Level 1. There are no financial instruments measured at fair value which are classified under Level 2 and Level 3. There were no transfers between the fair value hierarchy during the reporting period.

The fair value of Philippine government debt securities which are traded in active markets is based on the prices from Bloomberg.

The carrying amounts of the Fund's other financial assets and financial liabilities at reporting period approximate their fair values.

10.6 Capital management

The capital of the Fund is represented by the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units as shown in the statement of financial position. The Fund's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for unitholders of the Fund. Units are redeemed on demand at the holder's discretion.

As at reporting date, the Fund does not foresee any imminent significant redemptions as holders of these investments typically retain their holdings for the medium-term to long-term period.

The Fund is not subject to externally imposed minimum capital requirements.

11 Summary of material accounting policies

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

11.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards. PFRS Accounting Standards comprise the following authoritative literature:

- PFRS Accounting Standards,
- PAS Standards, and
- Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), Philippine Interpretations Committee (PIC), and Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) as approved by the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (FSRSC) and the Board of Accountancy, and adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets at FVTPL.

There are currently no areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Fund's financial statements.

Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

(a) New standard and amendments to existing standards adopted by the Fund

There are no new standards or amendments to existing standards effective January 1, 2024 that have a material impact to the Fund.

(b) New standards and amendments to existing standard not yet adopted by the Fund

- PFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'

This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, which replaces PAS 1, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss.

The key new concepts introduced in PFRS 18 relate to:

- The structure of the statement of profit or loss with defined subtotals;
 - Requirement to determine the most useful structure summary for presenting expenses in the statement of profit or loss
 - Required disclosures in a single note within the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and
 - Enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general
- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7

On May 30, 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to PFRS 9 Financial Instruments and PFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities. These amendments:

- a. Clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
- b. Clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
- c. Add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets); and
- d. Update the disclosures for equity instruments design

The adoption of PFRS 18 and amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7 are not expected to have a material financial effect to the financial statements of the Fund.

There are no other standards, amendments to existing standards or interpretations effective subsequent to January 1, 2025 that are considered relevant or would be expected to have a material impact on the Fund's financial statements.

11.2 Financial instruments

11.2.1 Initial recognition and measurement

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

At initial recognition, the Fund measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at FVTPL are recognized as expense in the statement of total comprehensive income. Immediately after initial recognition, an ECL allowance is recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), if any, as described in Note 12.2.2.2

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

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

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they have been redeemed or otherwise extinguished (i.e. when the obligation is discharged or is cancelled or has expired).

11.2.2 Financial assets

11.2.2.1 Classification and subsequent measurement

The Fund classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories: at FVTPL and at amortized cost.

The classification requirements for debt instruments are described below:

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, and government bonds.

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

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

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

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

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

- *Amortized cost*

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at amortized cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any ECL recognized and measured. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method. Amortized cost financial assets include deposits in banks and receivables.

Amortized cost financial assets include deposits held at call with banks and short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition, which are considered as cash and cash equivalents.

- *FVTPL*

Assets that are held for trading are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt security that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss and presented in the statement of total comprehensive income under 'Net income (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' in the period in which it arises. The Fund's investments in debt securities are classified under the FVTPL category as disclosed in Note 3.

11.2.2.2 Impairment

The Fund assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with its debt instrument carried at amortized cost. The measurement of ECL reflects:

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

At each reporting date, the Fund shall measure the loss allowance on deposits in banks and receivables at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Fund shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. Significant financial difficulties of the counterparties, probability that the counterparties will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default in payments are all considered indicators that a loss allowance may be required. If the credit risk increases to the point that it is considered to be credit impaired, interest income will be calculated based on the gross carrying amount adjusted for the loss allowance. A significant increase in credit risk is defined by management as any contractual payment which is more than 30 days past due. Any contractual payment which is more than 90 days past due is considered credit impaired.

11.2.3 Financial liabilities

The Fund classifies its financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued expenses.

11.2.4 Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they have been redeemed or otherwise extinguished (i.e., when the obligation is discharged or is cancelled or has expired).

11.3 Fair value measurement

The Fund classifies its fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. These instruments are included in Level 1.

11.4 Subscriptions and redemptions

Subscriptions and additional investments are recorded upon receipt of notice of subscription from unitholders. Redemptions are recorded upon receipt of notice of redemption.

11.5 Redeemable units

The Fund issues redeemable units, which are redeemable at the holder's option and are classified as equity in accordance with PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. The equity of the Fund is represented by the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units. Each unit has the following features which allow it to be classified as an equity:

- it entitles the holder to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets in the event of the Fund's liquidation;
- the unit has no priority over other claims to the assets of the Fund on liquidation, and it does not need to be converted into another instrument before it is classified as such; and
- all units impose a contractual obligation on the Fund to deliver a pro rata share of its net assets on liquidation.

In addition, the Fund has no other financial instrument or contract that has:

- total cash flows based substantially on profit or loss, the change in the recognized net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognized and unrecognized net assets of the Fund (excluding any effects of such instrument or contract); and
- the effect of substantially restricting or fixing the residual return to the unitholders.

Should the redeemable units' terms or conditions change such that they do not comply with the strict criteria as mentioned above, the redeemable units would be reclassified to financial liability from the date the instrument ceases to meet the criteria. The financial liability would be measured at the instrument's fair value at the date of reclassification. Any difference between the carrying value of the equity instrument and fair value of the liability on the date of reclassification would be recognized in equity.

Redeemable units are issued and redeemed at prices based on the Fund's trading NAV per unit at the time of issue or redemption. The Fund's trading NAV per unit is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to the holders of redeemable units with the total number of outstanding redeemable units. In accordance with the provisions of the Fund's regulations, investment positions are valued based on the closing price for the purpose of determining the NAV per unit for subscriptions and redemptions.

Redeemable units can be put back to the Fund at any time for cash equal to a proportionate share of the Fund's NAV calculated in accordance with the Fund's regulations.

11.6 Revenue and expense recognition

Net income (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Net income (loss) on financial assets at FVTPL includes all realized and unrealized fair value changes and interest income.

Interest income on financial assets measured at amortized cost

Interest is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest rate method. Interest income on financial assets measured at amortized cost includes interest from deposits in banks.

Trust fees and other expenses

Expenses are recognized in the period in which they are incurred.

11.7 Taxation

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which the applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

The Fund primarily earns interest income from deposits in banks and investments in debt securities. Both interest income on deposits in banks and investments in debt securities are tax exempt under Republic Act No. 9505.

11.8 Functional and presentation currency

The subscriptions and redemptions of the Fund's redeemable units are denominated in Philippine Peso. The performance of the Fund is measured and reported to the investors in Philippine Peso. The Fund's Trustee considers the Philippine Peso as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, which is the Fund's functional currency.

11.9 Related party relationships and transactions

Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control, directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercises significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationship also exists between and/or among entities which are under common control with the reporting enterprise, or between, and/or among the reporting enterprise and its key management personnel, directors, or unitholders. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.