

# BPI Premium Bond Fund

**Financial Statement**

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



## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Unitholders and Trustee of  
**BPI Premium 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 Premium 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 Premium 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.**

  
Imelda Dela Vega Mangundaya  
Partner

CPA Cert. No. 0090670

PTR No. 0024586, issued on January 3, 2025, Makati City

TIN 152-015-124

BIR A.N. 08-000745-047-2024, issued on October 30, 2024; effective until October 29, 2027

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

Makati City  
June 20, 2025

# BPI Premium Bond Fund

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

	Notes	2024	2023
<b>A S S E T S</b>			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Deposits in banks	2	356,936,183	199,477,842
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,10	3,719,347,975	3,581,125,219
Receivables	5	32,195,432	34,404,527
Other investments	4	48,990,353	400,000,000
Total current assets		4,157,469,943	4,215,007,588
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Other investments	4	-	44,119,194
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>4,157,469,943</b>	<b>4,259,126,782</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE UNITS</b>			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	6	5,472,362	5,603,485
<b>NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE UNITS</b>			
	7	4,151,997,581	4,253,523,297
<b>Total liabilities and net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units</b>		<b>4,157,469,943</b>	<b>4,259,126,782</b>

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

## BPI Premium Bond Fund

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

	Notes	2024	2023
<b>INCOME</b>			
Net income (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Realized gain (loss) on sale	3	5,550,205	(60,947,050)
Fair value gain	3	12,127,311	96,042,546
Interest income	3	200,614,805	216,266,085
Interest income on:			
Deposits in banks	2	26,864,285	16,928,721
Other investments	4	1,279,056	11,352,099
Other income on other investments		928,216	590,318
		247,363,878	280,232,719
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Trust fees	9	62,580,575	73,211,276
Other	8	410,914	808,073
		62,991,489	74,019,349
<b>INCOME BEFORE TAX</b>		184,372,389	206,213,370
FINAL WITHHOLDING TAX		45,751,629	48,909,381
<b>NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		138,620,760	157,303,989
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		138,620,760	157,303,989

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

### BPI Premium 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)

	Note	2024	2023
<b>BALANCES AS AT JANUARY 1</b>		4,253,523,297	5,540,225,427
<b>COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>			
Net income for the year		138,620,760	157,303,989
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		138,620,760	157,303,989
<b>TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITHOLDERS</b>			
Issuance of units	7	651,612,862	409,919,013
Redemption of units	7	(891,759,338)	(1,853,925,132)
Total transactions with unitholders		(240,146,476)	(1,444,006,119)
<b>BALANCES AS AT DECEMBER 31</b>	7	4,151,997,581	4,253,523,297

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



## BPI Premium Bond Fund

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

	Notes	2024	2023
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Income before tax		184,372,389	206,213,370
Adjustments for:			
Net (income) loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Realized (gain) loss on sale	3	(5,550,205)	60,947,050
Fair value gain	3	(12,127,311)	(96,042,546)
Interest income	3	(200,614,805)	(216,266,085)
Interest income on:			
Deposits in banks	2	(26,864,285)	(16,928,721)
Other investments	4	(1,279,056)	(11,352,099)
Interest received	2,3,4,5	230,967,241	249,559,975
Other income on other investments		(928,216)	(590,318)
Operating income before changes in working capital		167,975,752	175,540,626
Changes in working capital			
Decrease (increase) in other investments		396,057,057	(3,846,488)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses		(131,123)	(1,767,807)
Net cash from operations		563,901,686	169,926,331
Payments on acquisition of securities	3	(3,736,519,993)	(2,201,247,722)
Proceeds from disposal of securities	3	3,615,974,753	3,548,753,886
Final taxes paid		(45,751,629)	(48,909,381)
Net cash from operating activities		397,604,817	1,468,523,114
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from issuance of units	7	651,612,862	409,919,013
Payments for redemption of units	7	(891,759,338)	(1,853,925,132)
Net cash used in financing activities		(240,146,476)	(1,444,006,119)
<b>NET INCREASE IN DEPOSITS IN BANKS</b>		157,458,341	24,516,995
<b>DEPOSITS IN BANKS</b>			
At January 1		199,477,842	174,960,847
At December 31	2	356,936,183	199,477,842

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

## **BPI Premium Bond Fund**

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

(All amounts are shown in Philippine Peso, unless otherwise stated)

### **1 General information**

BPI Premium Bond Fund (the “Fund”) is a Unit Investment Trust Fund (UITF) established in accordance with, and operates 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 BSP approved the Fund’s Plan Rules on March 16, 2005. It has been operating as a UITF since April 4, 2005 after it was converted from a Common Trust Fund (CTF) product following the directive of the BSP to phase out CTF products effective October 1, 2006.

The Fund aims to achieve capital appreciation and income by investing in a diversified portfolio of primarily medium-term fixed income instruments.

BPI Asset Management and Trust Corporation (“BPI AMTC”) serves as the Fund Manager (“Fund Manager”) and Trustee (“Trustee”) of the Fund. 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.

On July 19, 2023, the Board of Directors of BPI Wealth approved the amendments to the Fund’s Plan Rules to reflect the change in the name of the Fund BPI Invest Premium Bond Fund to BPI Premium Bond Fund. The change was noted by the BSP on August 3, 2023 and was effective on August 24, 2023.

The Fund Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bank of the Philippine Islands (“BPI” or “Parent Bank”), a domestic commercial bank with an expanded banking license in the Philippines.

The Fund’s proprietary assets and/or assets owned in the Philippines are under the custody of Deutsche Bank AG Manila (DB) (2023 - Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd (HSBC)) (Note 8).

#### *Approval of the financial statements*

These financial statements have been approved and authorized for issue 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 consists of:

	2024	2023
Savings	20,936,183	20,477,842
Time	336,000,000	179,000,000
	356,936,183	199,477,842

In 2024, deposits in banks earn interest at effective rates ranging from 4.40% to 4.96% (2023 - 1.75% to 6.50%).

For the year ended December 31, 2024, interest income earned from the above deposits amounts to P26,864,285 (2023 - P16,928,721), of which P689,438 represents interest receivable as at December 31, 2024 (2023 - P38,844) (Note 5).

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

The account at December 31 consists of the following investments that are considered as held for trading:

	2024	2023
Philippine government debt securities	3,279,130,346	2,234,146,839
Philippine corporate debt securities	440,217,629	1,346,978,380
	3,719,347,975	3,581,125,219

The detailed list of investments is presented in Note 10.

In 2024, investments in government and corporate debt securities earn interest at effective rates ranging from 2.64% to 6.90% (2023 - 2.10% to 14.60%)

For the year ended December 31, 2024, interest income earned from the above securities amounts to P200,614,805 (2023 - P216,266,085), of which P31,216,768 represents interest receivable as at December 31, 2024 (2023 - P32,137,256) (Note 5).

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

	2024	2023
At January 1	3,581,125,219	4,896,494,536
Additions	3,736,519,993	2,198,261,621
Disposals	(3,610,424,548)	(3,609,673,484)
Fair value adjustment, net	12,127,311	96,042,546
At December 31	3,719,347,975	3,581,125,219

Payments on acquisition of securities in 2024 amount to P3,736,519,993 (2023 - P2,201,247,722).

For the year ended December 31, 2024, proceeds from disposals of financial assets at FVTPL amount to P3,615,974,753 (2023 - P3,548,753,886). Realized gain on sale of financial assets at FVTPL amounts to P5,550,205 (2023 - loss of P60,947,050).

#### 4 Other investments

The account at December 31, 2024 consists of short-term time deposits and long-term deposits amounting to P48,990,353 and nil (2023 - P400,000,000 and P44,119,194), respectively. These time deposits carry annual effective interest rates of 3.20% (2023 - 3.50% to 6.40%)

For the year ended December 31, 2024, interest income earned from short-term and long-term time deposits amounts to P1,192,389 and P86,667 (2023 - P9,504,167 and P1,847,932), respectively of which P289,226 and nil represents interest receivable from short-term and long-term time deposits as at December 31, 2024 (2023 - P1,962,667 and P265,760), respectively.

#### 5 Receivables

The account at December 31 consists of interest receivable amounting to P32,195,432 (2023 - P34,404,527) (Notes 2, 3 and 4).

#### 6 Accounts payable and accrued expenses

The account at December 31 consists of:

	Note	2024	2023
Trust fees payable	9	5,307,654	5,414,282
Others		164,708	189,203
		5,472,362	5,603,485

Others represent unpaid professional and custodian fees.

#### 7 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 statements of financial position represents the Fund's NAV based on Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards (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 P4,151,981,021 (2023 - P4,253,502,087) increased by adjustment on accrual of professional fees amounting to P16,560 (2023 - P21,210). 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 follow:

	2024	2023
Trading NAV	4,151,981,021	4,253,502,087
Outstanding units	19,708,233	20,878,806
Trading NAV per unit	210.67	203.72

Proceeds from issuance and payments for redemption of units for the year ended December 31, 2024 amount to P651,612,862 and P891,759,338 (2023 - P409,919,013 and P1,853,925,132), respectively.

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

	2024	2023
At January 1	20,878,806	28,103,656
Issuances	3,126,393	2,048,888
Redemptions	(4,296,966)	(9,273,738)
At December 31	19,708,233	20,878,806

## 8 Other expenses

The account for the years ended December 31 consists of:

	2024	2023
Custodian fees	218,544	342,672
Professional fees	177,611	191,562
Others	14,759	273,839
	410,914	808,073

The Fund has an existing custodian agreement with Deutsche Bank (2023 - HSBC) for custodial services of the Fund's proprietary assets and/or assets owned in the Philippines. Relative to this, the Fund pays monthly custodian fees of not more than 0.0007% of the average daily NAV of the Fund.

## 9 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 above management, distribution and administration services, the Fund pays BPI Wealth a fee of not more than 1.50% 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 P62,580,575 (2023 - P 73,211,276), of which P5,307,654 (2023 - P5,414,282) remains unpaid and recorded under accounts payable and accrued expenses in the statement of financial position (Note 6).

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

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

## 10 Breakdown of financial asset at FVTPL

The details of the Fund's investments are as follows:

As at December 31, 2024

Security description	Maturity date	Market value
<i>Philippine government debt securities</i>		
RTB5-18 20290228 912-TX	February 28, 2029	883,830,107
RTB5-15 20270304 912-TX	March 4, 2027	543,071,661
RTB5-14 20270602 912-TX	June 2, 2027	465,738,718
RTB5-16 20280307 912-TX	March 7, 2028	315,646,226
FXT2017 20310719 912-TX	July 19, 2031	270,132,592
FXT1064 20290110 912-TX	January 10, 2029	268,287,596
FXT2014 20270906 912-TX	September 6, 2027	186,932,764
RTB5-17 20280822 912-TX	August 22, 2028	180,414,734
FXT7-65 20280812 912-TX	August 12, 2028	114,481,124
FXT7-67 20290519 912-TX	May 19, 2029	50,594,824
		3,279,130,346
<i>Philippine corporate debt securities</i>		
San Miguel Food and Beverage, Inc.	March 10, 2025	99,482,184
Aboitiz Equity Ventures, Inc.	August 9, 2025	91,934,045
SM Prime Holdings, Inc.	November 23, 2025	74,179,342
Ayala Corporation	February 10, 2025	52,217,993
Converge Information and Communications Technology Solutions, Inc.	April 8, 2027	37,119,044
SM Investments Corporation	February 18, 2025	35,784,082
SM Prime Holdings, Inc.	March 25, 2025	34,689,131
San Miguel Power Holdings Corp.	July 26, 2025	14,811,808
		440,217,629
		3,719,347,975

As at December 31, 2023

Security description	Maturity date	Market value
<i>Philippine government debt securities</i>		
FXT7-62 02142026 912-TX	February 14, 2026	778,034,340
RTB5-15 03042027 912-TX	March 4, 2027	478,328,912
RTB5-16 03072028 912-TX	March 7, 2028	415,514,701
FXT7-65 08122028 912-TX	August 12, 2028	112,939,369
FXT7-69 04272030 912-TX	April 27, 2030	99,558,121
FXT2014 09062027 912-TX	September 6, 2027	87,793,796
RTB5-17 08222028 912-TX	August 22, 2028	80,735,601
FXT3-01 02042026 912-TX	February 4, 2026	65,921,163
FXT7-70 07272030 912-TX	July 27, 2030	50,968,501
FXT5-77 04082026 912-TX	April 8, 2026	47,861,358
FXT25-1 11292025 912-TX	November 29, 2025	16,490,977
		2,234,146,839

<i>Philippine corporate debt securities</i>		
SM Prime Holdings, Inc.	March 25, 2025	343,690,863
Aboitiz Equity Ventures, Inc.	August 9, 2025	163,434,747
D&L Industries, Inc.	September 14, 2024	99,131,920
San Miguel Food and Beverage, Inc.	March 10, 2025	95,113,550
Bank of the Philippine Islands	January 31, 2024	90,906,244
Energy Development Corporation	June 25, 2024	89,457,250
SM Prime Holdings, Inc.	November 23, 2025	74,397,170
Ayala Land, Inc.	September 29, 2025	68,903,574
Ayala Corporation	February 10, 2025	51,349,956
Ayala Land, Inc.	October 25, 2025	39,694,545
Converge Information and Communications Technology Solutions, Inc.	April 8, 2027	37,767,559
Ayala Corporation	May 28, 2024	36,778,569
SM Investments Corporation	February 18, 2025	34,873,380
SM Investments Corporation	April 2, 2024	29,933,475
ACEN Corporation	September 22, 2027	24,713,650
SM Prime Holdings, Inc.	July 26, 2026	23,715,887
SM Prime Holdings, Inc.	May 18, 2024	17,923,187
San Miguel Corporation	July 26, 2025	14,198,531
Aboitiz Equity Ventures, Inc.	June 7, 2026	10,994,323
		1,346,978,380
		3,581,125,219

## 11 Financial risk and capital management

### 11.1 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 medium-term fixed income instruments. The Fund aims to provide absolute returns in excess of the return of the BPI Philippine Government Bond 1-3 Year Index.

### 11.2 Market risk

The Fund trades in financial instruments, taking tactical and strategic positions in traded and over-the-counter instruments. Investment positions are reported at estimated market value with changes reflected in profit or loss. Investment 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 financial assets at FVTPL and time deposits, whose market values fluctuate as a result of changes in interest rates or factors specific to their issuer. The Fund's overall market positions are monitored on a daily basis by the Trustee and is reviewed on a monthly basis by the Trustee's Board of Directors. Compliance with the Fund's investment policies is reported to the Trustee's 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 of the Fund's income (loss) before tax is approximated via the modified duration approach.

The Fund determines the reasonably possible change in interest rates using the percentage changes in weighted average yield rates of outstanding securities during the year. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible shift of  $\pm 1\%$  in interest rates for the years ended December 31, with all other variables held constant:

	2024	2023
Increase/decrease on income (loss) before tax	106,204,469	84,490,301

The Fund determines the reasonably possible change in interest rates using the percentage changes in weighted average yield rates of outstanding securities during the year.

### 11.3 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 for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

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

Credit risk is minimized through diversification or by investing in a variety of investments belonging to different sectors or industries. The Fund manages credit risk by the selection and approval of counterparties and brokers with stable credit ratings. 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 Trustee's 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	356,936,183	199,477,842
Financial assets at FVTPL	3,719,347,975	3,581,125,219
Receivables	32,195,432	34,404,527
Other investments	48,990,353	444,119,194
	4,157,469,943	4,259,126,782

For financial assets measured 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 Stage 2 (underperforming) and Stage 3 (impaired).



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

*(a) Deposits in banks and other investments*

The Fund's deposit accounts, including other investments, are maintained in banks with an average credit rating of Baa2 by Moody's amounting to P405,926,536 (2023 - P643,597,036).

*(b) Financial assets at FVTPL*

The Fund invests primarily in high yield investment securities. The Fund's debt securities issued by the Philippine government have an average credit rating of stable investment grade (Baa2) by Moody's, while the Fund's corporate debt securities are unrated securities but issued by Philippine corporations with no history of default with the Fund.

*(c) Receivables*

The Fund's receivables pertain to interest receivable.

Interest receivable arises from interest earned on deposits in banks, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and other investments.

Receivables as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are considered to be fully collectible.

#### **11.4 Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources 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 deposit instruments and fixed income instruments that are regularly traded in active markets.

In accordance with the Fund's policy, the Trustee monitors the Fund's liquidity position on a daily basis and excess cash positions are 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, and accrued professional and custodian fees, which are all 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.

#### **11.5 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.

## **11.6 Fair value of financial instruments**

The Fund's financial assets at FVTPL representing government debt securities amounting to P3,279,130,346 as at December 31, 2024 (2023 - P2,234,146,839) are classified under Level 1. Corporate debt securities amounting to P440,217,629 (2023 - P1,346,978,380), which are designated at FVTPL, are classified under Level 2. There are no financial instruments measured at fair value which are classified under Level 3. There were no transfers between the fair value hierarchies during the reporting periods.

The fair value of Philippine government debt securities is based on prices from Bloomberg. The fair value of corporate debt securities which are traded in active markets is based on closing prices from PDEX. In the absence of done transactions, bid prices are used. In the absence of both closing and bid prices, the price is derived based on the corresponding government security reference rate plus risk premium.

The carrying amounts of the Fund's other financial assets and financial liabilities at reporting period approximate their fair values considering that these have generally short-term maturities or the impact of discounting is not significant.

## **12 Summary of material accounting policies**

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

### **12.1 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 SEC.

These 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.

## **12.2 Financial instruments**

### **12.2.1 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 expensed 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 Notes 11.3 and 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.

## **12.2.2 Financial assets**

### *12.2.2.1 Classification and subsequent measurement*

The Fund applies PFRS 9 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories: at FVTPL and at amortized cost.

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described as below:

#### *Debt instruments*

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds and trade receivables purchased from clients in factoring arrangements without recourse.

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.

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, receivables, and other investments.

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

Receivables include interest receivable earned from deposits in banks, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and other investments.

Other investments consist of short-term and long-term time deposits with terms of more than 90 days and more than one year, respectively, from the dates of acquisition.

- FVTPL

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI and the collection of contractual cash flows is only incidental to achieving the Fund's business model objective 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 FVTPL in the period in which it arises.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Fund's investments in debt securities are mandatorily classified at FVTPL as disclosed in Note 3.

**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.

#### 12.2.2.2 Impairment

The Fund assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the ECL associated with its debt instruments 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, receivables, and other investments 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.

#### 12.2.3 Financial liabilities

The Fund classifies its financial liabilities at amortized cost. The liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued expenses.

#### 12.2.4 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).

### 12.3 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.

The fair value of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

The Fund has no financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value other than its investments in Philippine government and corporate bonds classified as financial assets at FVTPL (Notes 3, 10 and 11.6).

### 12.4 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.

### 12.5 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 the 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 a 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.

## **12.6 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 bank and other investments.

### *Trust fees and other expenses*

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

## **12.7 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 has interest income from cash deposits, fixed income securities and other investments which are subject to final withholding tax. Such income is presented at gross amount and the related final tax is presented in the statement of total comprehensive income as final withholding tax. Realized gain on sale of financial assets at FVTPL is recorded net of applicable taxes.

## **12.8 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.

## **12.9 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.