



Isla Lipana & Co.

BPI Equity Value Fund

Financial Statements

As at and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024





Independent Auditor's Report

To the Unitholders and Trustee of
BPI Equity Value 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 Equity Value Fund (the "Fund") as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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, 2025 and 2024;
- the statements of total comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024;
- the statements of changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024;
- the statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

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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. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics.

Other Matter - Restriction on Use

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the unitholders, the trustee of the 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.

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.

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 8, 2026, Makati City

SEC A.N. (individual) as general auditors 90670-SEC, Category A;
valid to audit 2019 to 2025 financial statements

SEC A.N. (firm) as general auditors 0142-SEC, Category A;
valid to audit 2020 to 2025 financial statements

T.I.N. 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/P-004, effective until November 14, 2028

Makati City
June 22, 2026

BPI Equity Value Fund

Statements of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2025 and 2024
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2025	2024
Assets			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Deposits in banks	2	220,836,211	166,044,549
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,9	3,701,621,000	4,560,656,472
Receivables	4	31,897,056	16,947,892
Total assets		3,954,354,267	4,743,648,913
Liabilities and Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	5	99,148,775	62,455,233
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE UNITS	6	3,855,205,492	4,681,193,680
Total liabilities and net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units		3,954,354,267	4,743,648,913

The notes on pages 1 to 13 are an integral part of these financial statements.

BPI Equity Value Fund

Statements of Total Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2025	2024
INCOME			
Net income (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Dividend income	3	151,066,042	130,086,964
Fair value gain, net	3	82,624,369	152,176,501
Realized loss on sale	3	(144,711,133)	(133,724,430)
Interest income on deposits in banks	2	4,455,658	6,345,592
		93,434,936	154,884,627
EXPENSES			
Trust fees	8	71,854,560	73,872,179
Others	7	1,095,204	731,472
		72,949,764	74,603,651
INCOME BEFORE TAX		20,485,172	80,280,976
FINAL WITHHOLDING TAX		891,132	1,269,118
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		19,594,040	79,011,858
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		19,594,040	79,011,858

The notes on pages 1 to 13 are an integral part of these financial statements.

BPI Equity Value Fund

Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2025	2024
BALANCES AS AT JANUARY 1		4,681,193,680	3,833,506,596
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Net income for the year		19,594,040	79,011,858
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		19,594,040	79,011,858
TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITHOLDERS			
Issuance of units	6	1,371,691,121	2,531,335,507
Redemption of units	5,6	(2,217,273,349)	(1,762,660,281)
Total transactions with unitholders		(845,582,228)	768,675,226
BALANCES AS AT DECEMBER 31	6	3,855,205,492	4,681,193,680

The notes on pages 1 to 13 are an integral part of these financial statements.

BPI Equity Value Fund

Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before tax		20,485,172	80,280,976
Adjustments for:			
Net (income) loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Dividend income	3	(151,066,042)	(130,086,964)
Fair value gain, net	3	(82,624,369)	(152,176,501)
Realized loss on sale	3	144,711,133	133,724,430
Interest income on deposits in banks		(4,455,658)	(6,345,592)
Operating loss before change in working capital		(72,949,764)	(74,603,651)
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses		(1,296,654)	2,068,416
Net cash used in operations		(74,246,418)	(72,535,235)
Payments on acquisition of securities	3,5	(2,330,804,570)	(2,504,434,149)
Proceeds from sale of securities	3,4	3,117,027,017	1,728,963,192
Dividends received		153,801,042	128,929,154
Interest received		4,506,938	6,292,367
Final taxes withheld		(891,132)	(1,269,118)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities		869,392,877	(714,053,789)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable units	6	1,371,691,121	2,531,335,507
Payments for redemption of redeemable units	5,6	(2,186,292,336)	(1,802,948,704)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities		(814,601,215)	728,386,803
NET INCREASE IN DEPOSITS IN BANKS		54,791,662	14,333,014
DEPOSITS IN BANKS			
At January 1		166,044,549	151,711,535
At December 31	2	220,836,211	166,044,549

The notes on pages 1 to 13 are an integral part of these financial statements.

BPI Equity Value Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

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

1 General information

BPI Equity Value 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 was organized to engage in the sale of its units and investment of the proceeds thereof in medium-term to long-term diversified portfolio of equity securities. 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.

The Fund has no employees. The principal management and administration functions of the Fund are outsourced to BPI Wealth - A Trust Corporation (“BPI Wealth” or the “Fund Manager”).

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) (Note 7).

Approval of the financial statements

These financial statements have been approved and authorized for issue by the Fund’s Trustee on June 17, 2026. There are no material events that occurred from June 17 to 22, 2026.

2 Deposits in banks

The account at December 31 consists of:

	2025	2024
Savings	5,836,211	7,024,549
Time	215,000,000	159,020,000
	220,836,211	166,044,549

Deposits in banks earn interest in 2025 at effective rates ranging 2.20% to 3.32% (2024 - 1.75% to 6.20%).

For the year ended December 31, 2025, interest income earned from the above deposits amounts to P4,455,658 (2024 - P6,345,592), of which P30,322 represents interest receivable as at December 31, 2025 (2024 - P81,602) (Note 4).

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

The account at December 31, 2025 and 2024 consists of listed equity securities. The detailed list of investments is presented in Note 9.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, dividend income earned from investments in listed equity securities amounts to P151,066,042 (2024 - P130,086,964), of which P3,345,859 represents dividend receivable as at December 31, 2025 (2024 - P6,080,859) (Note 4).

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

	2025	2024
At January 1	4,560,656,472	3,614,052,168
Additions	2,337,813,753	2,522,947,304
Disposals	(3,279,473,594)	(1,728,519,501)
Fair value adjustment, net	82,624,369	152,176,501
At December 31	3,701,621,000	4,560,656,472

Payments on acquisition of securities in 2025 amount to P2,330,804,570 (2024 - P2,504,434,149).

Proceeds from disposals of financial assets at FVTPL for the year ended December 31, 2025 amount to P3,117,027,017 (2024 - P1,728,963,192). Realized loss on sale of financial assets at FVTPL amounts to P144,711,133 (2024 - P133,724,430).

4 Receivables

The account at December 31 consists of:

	Notes	2025	2024
Due from brokers		28,520,875	10,785,431
Dividend receivable	3	3,345,859	6,080,859
Interest receivable	2	30,322	81,602
		31,897,056	16,947,892

Due from brokers represent receivables for securities sold that have been contracted for but not yet settled or delivered at the end of reporting period. Trading transactions are generally settled three days after the transaction date.

5 Accounts payable and accrued expenses

The account at December 31 consists of:

	Note	2025	2024
Due to brokers		59,695,439	52,686,256
Capital shares redeemed payable		33,554,999	2,573,986
Trust fees payable	8	5,613,728	6,984,078
Others		284,609	210,913
		99,148,775	62,455,233

Due to brokers represent payables for securities purchased that have been contracted for but not yet settled or delivered at the end of reporting period.

Capital shares redeemed payable represents redemptions made by investors yet to be paid as at year-end.

Others represent accrued professional and custodian fees.

6 Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units

The consideration received or paid for units issued or re-purchased is based on the value of the Fund's net asset value (NAV) per redeemable unit at the date of the transaction. The total equity as shown in the statement 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, 2025, the PFRS NAV is equal to the Fund's trading NAV amounting to P3,855,199,400 (2024 - P4,681,176,002) increased by adjustment on accrual of professional fees amounting to P6,092 (2024 - P17,678). 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:

	2025	2024
Trading NAV	3,855,199,400	4,681,176,002
Outstanding units	26,089,938	31,463,808
Trading NAV per unit	147.77	148.78

Proceeds from issuance and payments for redemption of units for the year ended December 31, 2025 amount to P1,371,691,121 and P2,186,292,336 (2024 - P2,531,335,507 and P1,802,948,704), respectively.

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

	2025	2024
At January 1	31,463,808	26,545,798
Issuances	9,399,726	16,281,026
Redemptions	(14,773,596)	(11,363,016)
At December 31	26,089,938	31,463,808

7 Other expenses

The account for the years ended December 31 consists of:

	2025	2024
Custody fees	949,128	534,310
Professional fees	144,391	194,001
Other	1,685	3,161
	1,095,204	731,472

The Fund has an existing custodian agreement with DB 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 0.0027% (2024 - 0.0015%) of the average daily market value of the assets.

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 above management, distribution and administration services, the Fund pays BPI Wealth a fee of not more than 1.75% per annum based on the Fund's trading NAV, net of applicable taxes.

Total trust fees for the year ended December 31, 2025 amount to P71,854,560 (2024 - P73,872,179), of which P5,613,728 (2024 - P6,984,078) remains unpaid and recorded under accounts payable and accrued expenses in the statement of financial position (Note 5).

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.

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

9 Breakdown of financial assets at FVTPL

The details of the Fund's investments in listed equity securities are as follows:

As at December 31, 2025

Security description	Number of shares	Market value
International Container Terminal Services, Inc.	961,248	545,027,616
SM Investments Corporation	530,287	370,935,757
BDO Unibank, Inc.	2,642,599	355,693,825
Bank of the Philippine Islands	3,031,034	351,903,047
SM Prime Holdings, Inc.	11,100,066	252,526,502
RL Commercial REIT, Inc.	30,716,200	246,343,924
Manila Electric Company	343,237	197,018,038
AREIT, Inc.	4,406,600	191,687,100
Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company	2,563,773	175,618,451
Ayala Land, Inc.	7,345,181	164,899,313
Maynilad Water Services, Inc.	7,352,100	124,250,490
Ayala Corporation	256,273	119,935,764
Jollibee Foods Corporation	526,393	94,750,740
PLDT, Inc.	72,709	91,613,340
Universal Robina Corporation	1,007,033	67,773,321
Aboitiz Equity Ventures, Inc.	2,340,205	65,525,740
Aboitiz Power Corporation	1,264,160	55,623,040
Globe Telecom, Inc.	34,104	54,020,736
DMCI Holdings, Inc.	5,035,400	53,073,116
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	1,436,900	40,592,425
Century Pacific Food, Inc.	1,025,700	40,002,300
GT Capital Holdings, Inc.	27,389	16,296,455
Monde Nissin Corporation	2,767,300	16,050,340
Puregold Price Club, Inc.	120,900	4,594,200
Digiplus Interactive Corp.	215,200	3,486,240
China Banking Corporation	41,740	2,379,180
	87,163,731	3,701,621,000

As at December 31, 2024

Security description	Number of shares	Market value
SM Investments Corporation	745,470	670,177,530
International Container Terminal Services, Inc.	1,288,448	497,340,928
Bank of the Philippine Islands	3,910,216	477,046,352
BDO Unibank, Inc.	3,263,505	469,944,720
SM Prime Holdings, Inc.	13,280,364	334,001,155
Ayala Land, Inc.	10,685,075	279,948,965
Ayala Corporation	405,198	242,713,602
Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company	2,835,311	204,142,392
RL Commercial REIT, Inc.	33,378,000	195,261,300
Jollibee Foods Corporation	645,985	173,769,965
AREIT, Inc.	4,023,600	152,695,620
PLDT, Inc.	86,675	112,244,125
Globe Telecom, Inc.	39,162	85,529,808
Aboitiz Equity Ventures, Inc.	2,449,095	84,126,413
Universal Robina Corporation	1,006,723	79,531,117
Monde Nissin Corporation	8,006,800	68,858,480
Robinsons Land Corporation	4,396,703	58,476,150
Manila Electric Company	108,035	52,721,080
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	1,400,700	48,884,430
(forwarded)		

(continued)

China Banking Corporation	757,190	48,081,565
GT Capital Holdings, Inc.	72,190	47,501,020
DMCI Holdings, Inc.	4,124,100	44,622,762
Century Pacific Food, Inc.	923,000	38,719,850
Aboitiz Power Corporation	987,160	37,215,932
First Gen Corporation	2,009,430	32,392,011
JG Summit Holdings, Inc.	1,123,854	23,095,200
Converge Information and Communications Technology Solutions, Inc.	100,000	1,614,000
	102,051,989	4,560,656,472

10 Financial risk and capital management

10.1 Risk management process

The Fund's activities expose it to financial risks: market risk (primarily price 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 risk inherent on investments approved by the investors.

The Fund intends to achieve for its participants long-term capital growth by investing, to the extent possible, in equity securities issued by Philippine domiciled companies which have a value style bias. The Fund aims to provide returns in excess of the return of the Philippine Stock Exchange index (PSEi).

10.2 Market risk

The Fund trades in financial instruments, taking tactical and strategic positions in traded equity 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 price risks. This arises from investments held by the Fund for which prices in the future are uncertain.

The Fund's overall market position is 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.

The Trustee manages price risk through diversification and careful selection of securities 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 fifteen percent (15%) of the NAV except for non-risk assets as defined by the BSP. In the case of exchange-traded equity securities, the maximum exposure of the Fund to each issuer shall be 15% or the benchmark percent weighting of the issuer, whichever is higher.

The Fund's policy is to concentrate its investment portfolio in sectors where the Fund can maximize the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Fund is exposed. The table below is a summary of the percent exposures of the Fund to each sector as at December 31:

	2025	2024
Banks	24%	26%
Property	23%	22%
Holdings	17%	25%
Transportation	15%	11%
Power and Energy	10%	3%
Food, beverage, and tobacco	6%	8%
Communications	4%	4%
Mining	1%	1%
	100%	100%

To estimate its exposure to price risk, the Trustee evaluates the impact of changes in the PSEi on the Fund's net income (loss) on financial assets at FVTPL for years ended December 31:

	2025	2024
Changes in PSEi	17.19%	15.81%
Increase/decrease on net income (loss) on financial assets at FVTPL	605,530,268	710,925,894

The sensitivity analysis takes into account the annualized volatility of the PSEi in the past year. Annualized volatility determines how much the return of the Fund will deviate from normal returns because of the movement in the PSEi.

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 for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Fund's main credit risk exposures are from deposits in banks and receivables. The carrying amounts of these financial assets, as shown in the statement of financial position, represent the Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk.

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:

	2025	2024
Deposits in banks	220,836,211	166,044,549
Receivables	31,897,056	16,947,892
	252,733,267	182,992,441

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, 2025 and 2024, 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, 2025 and 2024 follows:

(a) Deposits in banks

The Fund's deposit accounts are maintained with highly reputable universal banks in the Philippines with an average credit rating of Baa2 by Moody's.

(b) Receivables

The Fund's receivables pertain to due from brokers, dividend receivable and interest receivable.

Due from brokers arise from sale of investments in equity securities during the last three trading days of the reporting period and are usually settled three days after trade date. The Fund's brokers are registered trading participants of the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

Dividend receivable arises from dividends declared but not yet distributed as at year-end.

Interest receivable arises from interest earned on bank deposits but not yet collected as at year-end.

The receivables balance as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is considered to be fully collectible.

10.4 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 securities that are regularly traded in an active market and can be readily disposed of. The Fund's portfolio consists of equity securities listed in the PSE.

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 its 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 client's liquidity requirements are met in a timely and orderly manner.

The Fund's financial liabilities pertain to due to brokers, capital shares redeemed payable, 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.

10.5 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.

10.6 Fair value of financial instruments

As at December 31, 2025, the Fund's financial assets at FVTPL amounting to P3,701,621,000 (2024 - P4,560,656,472) are classified under Level 1. There are no financial instruments at fair value which are classified under Level 2 and Level 3. There were no transfers between categories in the fair value hierarchy during the reporting periods.

The fair value of equity securities which are listed in the PSE is based on the closing price in Bloomberg.

The carrying amounts of the Fund's other financial assets and financial liabilities at reporting period approximate their fair values considering that these have short-term maturities.

11 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.

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
- Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS)
- Interpretations issued by the international Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee, Philippine Interpretations Committee, and Standing Interpretations Committee as approved by the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standard Council (FSRSC) and the Board of Accountancy, and adopted by 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 standards adopted by the Fund

There are no new standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2025 that have a material effect on the financial statements of the Fund.

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

Certain new accounting standards and amendments to accounting standards have been published that are not mandatory for December 31, 2025 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Fund. The Fund's assessment of the impact of these new standards and amendments is set out below:

- i. Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)

In May 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued targeted amendments to International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 9 and IFRS 7 to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities. In July 2024, the FSRSC adopted the targeted amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7. These amendments:

- 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;
- clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the SPPI criterion;
- add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cashflows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets); and
- update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at FVOCI.

- ii. Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)

On 18 July 2024, the IASB has issued narrow amendments to PFRS Accounting Standards and accompanying guidance as part of its regular maintenance of the Standards. These amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes aimed at improving the consistency of several PFRS Accounting Standards. The amended Standards are:

- PFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
- PFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing PFRS 7;
- PFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
- PFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and
- PAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

- iii. PFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027)

PFRS 18 will replace PAS 1 Presentation of financial statements, introducing new requirements that will help to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities and provide more relevant information and transparency to users. Even though PFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, its impacts on presentation and disclosure are expected to be pervasive, in particular those related to the statement of financial performance and providing management-defined performance measures within the financial statements.

The amendments to PFRS 9, PFRS 7 and PFRS 18, as well as the annual improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards are not expected to have a material financial impact to the financial statements of the Fund.

There are no other standards, amendments to existing standards or interpretations effective subsequent to December 31, 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 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 10.3 and 11.2.2.2.

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.

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 and equity instruments are described below:

Debt instruments

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

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 equivalents.

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.

Equity instruments

The Fund subsequently measures all equity investments at FVTPL, except where the Fund's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at FVOCI. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, even on disposal. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognized in profit or loss as dividend income when the Fund's right to receive payments is established. Gains and losses on equity investments at FVTPL are included in 'Net income (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' in the statement of total comprehensive income. Equity investments classified as financial assets at FVTPL are disclosed in Notes 3 and 9.

11.2.2.2 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 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. The liabilities subsequently 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.

The Fund has no financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value other than its investments in listed equity securities classified as financial assets at FVTPL (Notes 3, 9 and 10.6).

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 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 last traded market 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 dividend income and all realized and unrealized fair value changes. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

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 and other investments.

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 has interest income from cash deposits 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.

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.

11.10 Subsequent events (or events after the reporting date)

Post period-end events that provide additional information about the Fund's position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post period-end events that are non-adjusting are also disclosed in the notes to financial statements when material.