

BPI Invest Philippine Consumer Equity Index Fund

Financial Statements

As at and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Unitholders and Trustee of
BPI Invest Philippine Consumer Equity Index Fund
7th Floor, BPI Buendia Center,
Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City

Our Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of BPI Invest Philippine Consumer Equity Index Fund (the "Fund") as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

What we have audited

The financial statements of the Fund comprise:

- the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021 and 2020;
- the statements of total comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020;
- the statements of changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020;
- the statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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 Code of Ethics.

Other Matter - Restriction on Use

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the unitholders, the trustee of BPI Invest Philippine Consumer Equity Index 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 PFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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 PSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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.



Ruth F. Blasco

Partner

CPA Cert. No. 112595

P.T.R. No. 0018519, issued on January 6, 2022, Makati City

SEC A.N. (individual) as general auditors 112595-SEC, Category A; valid to audit 2020 to 2024
financial statements

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

TIN 235-725-236

BIR A.N. 08-000745-133-2020, issued on June 5, 2020; effective until June 4, 2023

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

Makati City
June 15, 2022

BPI Invest Philippine Consumer Equity Index Fund

Statements of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2021 and 2020
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2021	2020
<u>ASSETS</u>			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Deposits in bank	2	27,875,143	27,234,103
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,9	1,206,257,284	1,289,108,048
Receivables	4	9,285,415	24,367,924
Total assets		1,243,417,842	1,340,710,075
<u>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE UNITS</u>			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	5	31,185,351	42,322,175
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE UNITS	6	1,212,232,491	1,298,387,900
Total liabilities and net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units		1,243,417,842	1,340,710,075

(The notes on pages 1 to 15 are an integral part of these financial statements.)

BPI Invest Philippine Consumer Equity Index Fund

Statements of Total Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2021	2020
INCOME (LOSS)			
Net income (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Realized loss on sale	3	(12,964,252)	(103,974,942)
Fair value (loss) gain	3	(86,238,596)	35,376,166
Dividend income	2	13,322,375	11,621,838
Interest income on deposits in bank	2	17,565	61,139
		(85,862,908)	(56,915,799)
EXPENSES			
Trust fees	8	11,994,740	11,057,056
Other	7	263,708	217,908
		12,258,448	11,274,964
LOSS BEFORE TAX		(98,121,356)	(68,190,763)
FINAL WITHHOLDING TAX		3,513	12,228
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(98,124,869)	(68,202,991)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(98,124,869)	(68,202,991)

(The notes on pages 1 to 15 are an integral part of these financial statements.)

BPI Invest Philippine Consumer Equity Index Fund

Statements of Changes in Net Assets
 Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units
 For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
 (All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2021	2020
BALANCES AS AT JANUARY 1		1,298,387,900	1,228,302,931
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS			
Net loss for the year		(98,124,869)	(68,202,991)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(98,124,869)	(68,202,991)
TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITHOLDERS			
Issuance of units	6	457,934,201	527,238,093
Redemption of units	5,6	(445,964,741)	(388,950,133)
Total transactions with unitholders		11,969,460	138,287,960
BALANCES AS AT DECEMBER 31	6	1,212,232,491	1,298,387,900

(The notes on pages 1 to 15 are an integral part of these financial statements.)

BPI Invest Philippine Consumer Equity Index Fund

Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before tax		(98,121,356)	(68,190,763)
Adjustments for:			
Net (income) loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Realized loss on sale	3	12,964,252	103,974,942
Fair value loss (gain)	3	86,238,596	(35,376,166)
Dividend income	3	(13,322,375)	(11,621,838)
Interest income on deposits in bank	2	(17,565)	(61,139)
Operating loss before change in working capital		(12,258,448)	(11,274,964)
Change in working capital			
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses		(125,787)	56,152
Net cash used in operations		(12,384,235)	(11,218,812)
Payments on acquisition of securities	3	(796,811,604)	(718,588,488)
Proceeds from sale of securities	3	785,148,212	597,332,435
Dividends received	3	13,348,074	11,840,154
Interest received	2	18,090	61,633
Final taxes withheld		(3,513)	(12,228)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities		(10,684,976)	(120,585,306)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable units	6	457,934,201	527,238,093
Payments for redemption of redeemable units	6	(446,608,185)	(387,144,376)
Net cash from financing activities		11,326,016	140,093,717
NET INCREASE IN DEPOSITS IN BANK		641,040	19,508,411
DEPOSITS IN BANK			
January 1		27,234,103	7,725,692
December 31	2	27,875,143	27,234,103

(The notes on pages 1 to 15 are an integral part of these financial statements.)

BPI Invest Philippine Consumer Equity Index Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

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

1 General information

BPI Invest Philippine Consumer Equity Index 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 January 16, 2017.

The Fund was organized to engage in the sale of its units and investment of the proceeds thereof in a diversified portfolio of stocks. As an open-end pooled trust fund, the Fund stands ready at any time to redeem its outstanding units at a value defined under the Fund’s Plan Rules.

BPI Asset Management and Trust Corporation (“BPI-AMTC”) serves as the Fund Manager (“Fund Manager”) and Trustee (“Trustee”) of the Fund. The Fund has no employees.

On June 19, 2019, the Board of Directors of BPI AMTC approved the amendments to the Fund’s Plan Rules to reflect the change in the name of the Fund from BPI Philippine Consumer Equity Index Fund to BPI Invest Philippine Consumer Equity Index Fund. The change was noted by the BSP on August 16, 2019 and was effective on September 16, 2019.

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 Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. (HSBC) (Note 7).

Coronavirus pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is impacting both the Philippine and global economy and markets, and accordingly impacting the Fund’s net asset value (NAV) and NAV per unit. The Fund Manager is taking necessary actions to mitigate the potential impact. While the Fund cannot specifically quantify the potential direct or indirect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is still expected to continue on a going concern basis for the foreseeable future.

Approval of the financial statements

These financial statements have been approved and authorized for issue by the Fund’s Trustee on June 15, 2022.

2 Deposits in bank

The account at December 31 consists of:

	2021	2020
Time	1,235,143	25,230,000
Savings	26,640,000	2,004,103
	27,875,143	27,234,103

Deposits in bank earn interest in 2021 at effective rates ranging from 0.10% to 0.38% (2020 - 0.10% to 2.00%).

For the year ended December 31, 2021, interest income earned from the above deposits amounts to P17,565 (2020 - P61,139). There is no interest receivable as at December 31, 2021 (2020 - P525) (Note 4).

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

The account consists of investments in listed equity securities. The breakdown of investments is presented in Note 9.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, dividend income earned from investments in listed equity securities amounts to P13,322,375 (2020 - P11,621,838), of which P201,950 (2020 - P227,649) represents dividend receivable as at December 31, 2021 (Note 4).

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

	2021	2020
At January 1	1,289,108,048	1,225,097,993
Additions	786,444,012	747,196,735
Disposals	(783,056,180)	(718,562,846)
Fair value adjustment, net	(86,238,596)	35,376,166
At December 31	1,206,257,284	1,289,108,048

Payments on acquisitions of securities in 2021 amount to P796,811,604 (2020 - P718,588,488).

For the year ended December 31, 2021, proceeds from disposals of financial assets at FVTPL amount to P785,148,212 (2020 - P597,332,435). Realized loss on sale of financial assets at FVTPL presented in the statement of total comprehensive income amounts to P12,964,252 (2020 - loss of P103,974,942).

4 Receivables

The account at December 31 consists of:

	Notes	2021	2020
Due from brokers		9,083,465	24,139,750
Dividend receivable	3	201,950	227,649
Interest receivable	2	-	525
		9,285,415	24,367,924

Amounts 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 (3) days after the transaction date.

5 Accounts payable and accrued expenses

The account at December 31 consists of:

	Note	2021	2020
Due to brokers		18,240,655	28,608,248
Capital shares redeemed payable		11,838,007	12,481,451
Trust fees payable	8	1,033,961	1,106,144
Others		72,728	126,332
		31,185,351	42,322,175

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

Others pertain to accrued professional fees and custody fees.

6 Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units

The consideration received or paid for units issued or redeemed is based on the value of the Fund's 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 NAV).

NAV consists of principal and accumulated earnings.

As at December 31, 2021, the PFRS NAV is equal to the Fund's trading NAV of P1,212,235,121 (2020 - P1,298,380,814) and decreased by an adjustment on accrual of professional fees amounting to P2,630 (2020 - increased by P 7,086). This adjustment is due to timing difference 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:

	2021	2020
Trading NAV	1,212,235,121	1,298,380,814
Outstanding units	13,369,089	13,148,222
Trading NAV per unit	90.67	98.75

Proceeds from issuance and payments for redemption of units for the year ended December 31, 2021 amount to P457,934,201 and P446,608,185, respectively (2020 - P527,238,093 and P387,144,376, respectively).

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

	2021	2020
At January 1	13,148,222	11,597,395
Issuances	4,906,037	5,800,941
Redemptions	(4,685,170)	(4,250,114)
At December 31	13,369,089	13,148,222

7 Other expenses

The account for the years ended December 31 consists of:

	2021	2020
Custody fees	228,101	180,094
Professional fees	35,607	37,814
	263,708	217,908

The Fund has an existing custodian agreement with 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 0.015% per annum of the average daily trading NAV of the Fund.

8 Related party transactions

As the Fund's Trustee, BPI-AMTC 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-AMTC a fee of not more than 1.0% per annum based on the Fund's NAV, net of applicable taxes.

Total trust fees for the year ended December 31, 2021 amount to P11,994,740 (2020 - P11,057,056), of which P1,033,961 (2020 - P1,106,144) 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 equities are as follows:

As at December 31, 2021

Security description	Number of shares	Market value
SM Investments Corp.	559,920	528,004,560
JG Summit Holdings Inc	2,981,304	158,009,112
Universal Robina Corp	961,170	123,029,760
Jollibee Foods Corp	438,250	94,837,300
GT Capital Holdings Inc.	83,467	45,072,180
Emperador Inc	2,116,300	44,019,040
Puregold Price Club, Inc	960,190	37,735,467
Alliance Global Inc	2,916,300	34,412,340
Wilcon Depot Inc.	1,029,000	31,384,500
LT Group Inc	2,945,400	29,159,460
Century Pacific Food Inc	983,700	28,773,225
Robinsons Retail Holdings	406,400	26,578,560
Bloomerry Resorts Corp	3,387,100	21,338,730
Merrymart Consumer Corp	1,555,000	3,903,050
		1,206,257,284

As at December 31, 2020

Security description	Number of shares	Market value
SM Investments Corporation	523,455	549,104,295
JG Summit Holdings Inc	2,734,284	195,774,734
Universal Robina Corp	888,240	135,456,600
Jollibee Foods Corp	446,390	87,135,328
GT Capital Holdings Inc	84,707	49,553,595
San Miguel Corporation	350,210	44,861,901
Puregold Price Club Inc	929,690	38,117,290
LT Group Inc	2,534,500	33,201,950
Robinsons Retail Holdings Inc	493,420	32,072,300
Bloomberry Resorts Holdings Inc	3,534,500	28,664,795
Emperador Inc	2,328,100	23,513,810
Alliance Global Inc.	2,104,100	22,303,460
Wilcon Depot, Inc.	1,272,800	21,510,320
D&I Industries Inc.	1,867,100	14,376,670
Century Pacific Food Inc.	769,200	13,461,000
		1,289,108,048

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 policies approved by the Board of Directors. The 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 investment returns that track the performance of BPI Philippine Consumer Equity Index (the "index") by investing in a diversified portfolio of stocks in the same weights as the index, to the extent practicable.

10.2 Market risk

The Fund trades in financial instruments, taking positions in the stocks comprising the BPI Philippine Consumer Equity Index with the same weights as in the index. Investment positions are reported at estimated market value with changes reflected in profit or loss. Investment positions are subject to various risk factors, which include primarily 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 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.

The Fund's policy is to track the index. The Fund's ability to closely track benchmark returns is measured by the tracking error. A lower number means the Fund's return is closely aligned with the benchmark.

The table below is a summary of the percent exposures of the Fund to each sector as at December 31:

	2021	2020
Holdings	66%	61%
Food, beverage and tobacco	24%	30%
Others	10%	9%
	100%	100%

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

	2021	2020
Change in the index	18.06%	29.95%
Increase/decrease on net income/loss on financial assets at FVTPL	220,924,511	371,425,128

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

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 bank and receivables. The carrying amount 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 Trustee monitors the Fund's overall credit position on a daily basis 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:

	2021	2020
Deposits in bank	27,875,143	27,234,103
Receivables	9,285,415	24,367,924
	37,160,558	51,602,027

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the Fund measures credit risk and 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, 2021 and 2020, 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, 2021 and 2020 follows:

(a) Deposits in bank

As at December 31, 2021, the Fund's deposit exposure is with a highly reputable Philippine universal bank with credit rating of Baa2 by Moody's. The amount deposited in this bank is disclosed in Note 2.

(b) Receivables

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

Due from brokers arises from proceeds of securities disposed but not yet collected as at year-end.

Interest receivable arises from interest earned on bank deposits.

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

Receivables are considered to be fully collectible as at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

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 investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed of. The Fund's portfolio consists of equity securities listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange and money market instruments.

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 capital shares redeemed payable, trust fees payable, due to brokers, accrued professional fees and custody fees which are contractually due within twelve (12) months from the reporting date.

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

10.5 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, 2021, the Fund's financial assets at FVTPL amounting to P1,206,257,284 (2020 - P1,289,108,048) are classified under Level 1. There are no financial instruments measured at fair value which are classified under Level 2 and Level 3. There were no transfers between the fair value hierarchies during the reporting periods.

The fair value of listed equity securities which are listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange 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 significant accounting policies

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

11.1 Basis of preparation

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

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 standards, amendments to standards and interpretations

There are no standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2021 that are considered relevant and have a material effect on the financial statements of the Fund.

(b) New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2021 and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. None of these are considered relevant and expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the Fund.

11.2 Financial instruments

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

11.2.1 Measurement methods

Amortized cost and effective interest rate

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

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its amortized cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider ECL and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees.

When the Fund revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognized in the statement of total comprehensive income.

Initial recognition, measurement and derecognition

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 fair value through profit or loss, 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 fair value through profit or loss 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 Note 11.3.1.2.

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

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

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Fund has transferred substantially all 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).

Financial instruments are included in current assets and current liabilities, except if the financial instruments are expected to be realized or settled longer than twelve (12) months after reporting period, which are then classified as non-current.

11.3 Financial assets

11.3.1.1 Classification and subsequent measurement

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

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

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, 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 financial assets 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 fair value through profit or loss, 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 held at call with a bank 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, and receivables.

- *FVOCI*

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent SPPI, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses, if any, on the instrument's amortized cost which are recognized in the statement of total comprehensive income.

When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Fund has no financial assets under the FVOCI category.

- *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 financial asset that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss and presented in the statement of total comprehensive income under 'Net income (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' in the period in which it arises.

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Fund has no investments in debt instruments under the FVTPL category.

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 fair value through profit or loss. 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 solely payments of principal and interest (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 fair value through profit or loss.

The Fund reclassifies financial assets 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 investments

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

The Fund subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, except where the Fund's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. 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 loss are included in 'Net income (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' in the statement of total comprehensive income. Investments classified as financial assets at FVTPL are disclosed in Note 3 and 9.

11.3.1.2 Impairment

The Fund assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortized cost and FVOCI. 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 bank 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.

11.4 Financial liabilities

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

11.4.1 Classification

(a) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as held for trading are included in profit or loss.

The Fund has no financial liabilities held for trading or designated at FVTPL as at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

(b) Other liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities that are not classified as FVTPL fall into the category of other liabilities measured at amortized cost. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued expenses.

11.5 Determination of fair value

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

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

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 hierarchy has the following levels:

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

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.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

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 (Note 3).

11.6 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Fund or the counterparty.

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, there are no financial assets and liabilities that have been offset.

11.7 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.

11.8 Redeemable units

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

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

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

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

Should the redeemable units' terms or conditions change such that they do not comply with the strict criteria as mentioned above, the redeemable units would be reclassified to 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.

11.9 Revenue and expense recognition

Net income (loss) on financial assets at FVTPL

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

Interest income on financial assets measured at amortized cost

Interest income on bank deposits is recognized on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

Trust fees and others

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

11.10 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 deposits 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 tax-exempt.

11.11 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.

11.12 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 exercise 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.

11.13 Events after the reporting date

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Fund's position at the end of the reporting period (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.