
BPI Invest Global Equity Fund-of-Funds

Financial Statements

As at and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Unitholders and Trustee of
BPI Invest Global Equity Fund-of-Funds
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 Global Equity Fund-of-Funds (the "Fund") as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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, 2022 and 2021;
- the statements of total comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021;
- the statements of changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021;
- the statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021; 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.

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Other Matter - Restriction on Use

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the unitholders, the trustee of BPI Invest Global Equity Fund-of-Funds 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Ruth J. Blasco'.

Ruth J. Blasco

Partner

CPA Cert No. 112595

P.T.R. No. 0018519, issued on January 9, 2023, 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. 08-000745-133-2023, issued on May 9, 2023; effective until May 8, 2026

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

Makati City

June 21, 2023

BPI Invest Global Equity Fund-of-Funds

Statements of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2022 and 2021
(All amounts in United States Dollar)

	Notes	2022	2021
<u>ASSETS</u>			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Deposits in banks	2	826,129	4,824,426
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,10	160,158,105	219,353,420
Receivables	4	5,060,047	294,077
Total assets		166,044,281	224,471,923
<u>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE UNITS</u>			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	6	405,553	766,971
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE UNITS			
Total liabilities and net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	7	165,638,728	223,704,952
		166,044,281	224,471,923

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

BPI Invest Global Equity Fund-of-Funds

Statements of Total Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(All amounts in United States Dollar)

	Notes	2022	2021
INCOME (LOSS)			
Net (loss) income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Fair value (loss) gain	3	(57,164,227)	16,311,110
Realized gain on sale	3	4,023,807	9,544,722
Dividend income	3	234,193	267,923
Interest income on:			
Deposits in banks	2	22,568	5,927
Other investments	5	-	2,465
Other income		-	9
		(52,883,659)	26,132,156
EXPENSES			
Trust fees	9	2,710,516	3,009,817
Other	8	29,469	10,034
		2,739,985	3,019,851
(LOSS) INCOME BEFORE TAX		(55,623,644)	23,112,305
FINAL WITHHOLDING TAX		62,042	68,336
NET (LOSS) INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(55,685,686)	23,043,969
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(55,685,686)	23,043,969

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

BPI Invest Global Equity Fund-of-Funds

Statements of Changes in Net Assets
Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(All amounts in United States Dollar)

	Notes	2022	2021
BALANCES AS AT JANUARY 1		223,704,952	162,012,352
COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME			
Net (loss) income for the year		(55,685,686)	23,043,969
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		(55,685,686)	23,043,969
TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITHOLDERS			
Issuance of units	4,7	22,406,721	117,689,387
Redemption of units	6,7	(24,787,259)	(79,040,756)
Total transactions with unitholders		(2,380,538)	38,648,631
BALANCES AS AT DECEMBER 31	7	165,638,728	223,704,952

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

BPI Invest Global Equity Fund-of-Funds

Statements of Cash Flows For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (All amounts in United States Dollar)

	Notes	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss) income before tax		(55,623,644)	23,112,305
Adjustments for:			
Net loss (income) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Fair value loss (gain)	3	57,164,227	(16,311,110)
Realized gain on sale	3	(4,023,807)	(9,544,722)
Dividend income	3	(234,193)	(267,923)
Interest income on:			
Deposits in banks	2	(22,568)	(5,927)
Other investments	5	-	(2,465)
Operating loss before changes in working capital		(2,739,985)	(3,019,842)
Change in working capital			
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses		(61,923)	69,557
Net cash used in operations		(2,801,908)	(2,950,285)
Payments on acquisition of securities	3	(86,466,397)	(81,326,986)
Proceeds from sale of securities	3	87,521,292	46,240,290
Interest received	2,4,5	22,568	9,096
Dividend received	3,4	225,730	307,815
Final taxes withheld		(62,042)	(68,336)
Net cash used in operating activities		(1,560,757)	(37,788,406)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable units	7	22,649,214	117,599,699
Payments for redemption of redeemable units	7	(25,086,754)	(82,809,599)
Net cash from financing activities		(2,437,540)	34,790,100
NET DECREASE IN DEPOSITS IN BANKS		(3,998,297)	(2,998,306)
DEPOSITS IN BANKS			
At January 1		4,824,426	7,822,732
At December 31	2	826,129	4,824,426

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

BPI Invest Global Equity Fund-of-Funds

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(In the notes, all amounts are shown in United States Dollar unless otherwise stated)

1 General information

BPI Invest Global Equity Fund-of-Funds (“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 the 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 a diversified portfolio of global equity collective investment schemes. 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.

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

On 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 Global Equity Fund-of-Funds to BPI Invest Global Equity Fund-of-Funds. 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 within and outside the Philippines are under the custody of Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. (HSBC) and Bank of New York (BNY) (Note 8).

Approval of the financial statements

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Fund’s Trustee on June 21, 2023.

2 Deposits in banks

The account at December 31 consists of:

	2022	2021
Savings	826,129	1,324,426
Time	-	3,500,000
	826,129	4,824,426

Deposits in banks earn interest at effective rates ranging from 0.28% to 2.10% (2021 - 0.05% to 0.50%).

For the year ended December 31, 2022, interest income earned from the above deposits amounts to USD22,568 (2021 - USD5,927).

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

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

	2022	2021
Mutual funds	146,491,605	202,068,201
Exchange traded funds	13,666,500	17,285,219
	160,158,105	219,353,420

For the year ended December 31, 2022, dividend income earned from above investments amounts to USD234,193 (2021 - USD267,923), of which USD49,447 represents dividend receivable as at December 31, 2022 (2021 - USD40,984) (Note 4).

The detailed list of investments is presented in Note 10.

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

	2022	2021
At January 1	219,353,420	157,294,382
Additions	86,466,397	81,326,986
Disposals	(88,497,485)	(35,579,058)
Fair value adjustment, net	(57,164,227)	16,311,110
At December 31	160,158,105	219,353,420

Payments for the acquisition of securities in 2022 amount to USD86,466,397 (2021 - USD81,326,986).

For the year ended December 31, 2022, proceeds from disposals of financial assets at FVTPL amount to USD87,521,292 (2021 - USD46,240,290). Realized gain on sale of financial assets at FVTPL presented in the statement of total comprehensive income amounts to USD4,023,807 (2021 - USD9,544,722).

4 Receivables

The account at December 31 consists of:

	Notes	2022	2021
Due from brokers		5,000,000	-
Dividend receivable	3	49,447	40,984
Capital shares receivable		10,600	253,093
		5,060,047	294,077

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.

Capital shares receivable represents receivable from the issuances of shares yet to be collected as at year-end.

5 Other investments

The account consists of outstanding time deposits with terms of more than 90 days from the dates of acquisition. There is no outstanding balance as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. Time deposits amounting to USD5,400,000 was acquired during 2021 and matured in the same year.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, interest income amount to USD2,465.

6 Accounts payable and accrued expenses

The account at December 31 consists of:

	Note	2022	2021
Trust fees payable	9	214,762	275,393
Capital shares redeemed payable		185,051	484,546
Accrued professional fees		5,740	7,032
		405,553	766,971

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

7 Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units

The consideration received or paid for units issued or redeemed is based on the value of the Fund's net asset value (NAV) per redeemable unit at the date of 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, 2022, the PFRS NAV is equal to the Fund's trading NAV amounting to USD165,639,029 (2021 - USD223,705,712) decreased by adjustment on accrual of professional fees amounting to USD301 (2021 - decrease of USD760). This adjustment is due to timing differences only and does not materially affect the reported trading NAV of the Fund.

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

	2022	2021
Trading NAV	165,639,029	223,705,712
Outstanding units	404,029	410,583
Trading NAV per unit	409.97	544.85

Proceeds from issuance and payments for redemption of units for the year ended December 31, 2022 amount to USD22,649,214 and USD25,086,754, respectively (2021 - USD117,599,699 and USD82,809,599, respectively).

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

	2022	2021
At January 1	410,583	335,793
Issuances	49,212	227,219
Redemptions	(55,766)	(152,429)
At December 31	404,029	410,583

8 Other expenses

The account for the years ended December 31 consists of:

	2022	2021
Professional fees	4,719	6,632
Custody fees	1,913	3,402
Others	22,837	-
	29,469	10,034

The Fund has an existing custodian agreement with HSBC and BNY for custodial services of the Fund's proprietary assets and/or assets owned within and outside the Philippines. Relative to this, the Fund pays HSBC a monthly custodian fee of not more than 0.0012% (2021 - 0.015%) per annum of the average daily trading NAV of the Fund, while BNY is paid on a per transaction basis covering fees such as, but not limited to underlying owner fee, documentation chasing fee, event fee and adjustment fee.

Others include taxes and licenses, index license fee and miscellaneous expenses.

9 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 1.50% per annum based on the Fund's trading NAV, net of applicable taxes.

Total trust fees for the year ended December 31, 2022 amount to USD2,710,516 (2021 - USD3,009,817), of which USD214,762 (2021 - USD275,393) remains unpaid and recorded under accounts payable and accrued expenses in the statement of financial position (Note 6).

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

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

10 Breakdown of financial assets at FVTPL

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

As at December 31, 2022

Security description	Number of shares	Market value
<i>Exchange traded funds</i>		
Vanguard Dividend Appreciation Index Fund ETF	90,000	13,666,500
<i>Mutual funds</i>		
Wellington Global Quality Growth Fund	1,455,564	50,092,055
Schroder ISF Global Sustainable Growth	87,116	27,289,781
Capital Group New Perspective Fund	1,205,331	21,683,905
JPMorgan Investment Funds - Global Select Equity Fund	42,817	18,326,196
Neuberger Berman Global Sustainable Equity Fund	837,270	7,393,095
Wellington Global Innovation Fund	424,599	7,334,060
Wellington Global Health Care Equity Fund	53,580	4,144,480
Wellington Climate Strategy Fund	243,641	4,047,471
Principal Global Investors Funds - Global Property Securities Fund	100,389	2,866,093
UBS Lux Equity SICAV	18,075	2,556,701
Wellington Strategic European Equity Fund	48,076	757,768
		146,491,605
		160,158,105

As at December 31, 2021

Security description	Number of shares	Market value
<i>Exchange traded funds</i>		
SPDR S&P 500 ETF	36,393	17,285,219
<i>Mutual funds</i>		
Wellington Global Quality Growth Fund	1,888,768	86,738,643
Capital Group New Perspective Fund	1,318,232	32,112,133
Wellington Global Innovation Fund	713,157	19,356,217
Schroder ISF Global Sustainable Growth	40,559	15,357,425
Wellington Strategic European Equity Fund	797,830	14,250,045
Neuberger Berman Global Sustainable Equity Fund	959,458	11,830,122
Principal Global Investors Funds - Global Property Securities Fund	222,651	8,701,192
Wellington Global Health Care Equity Fund	72,353	6,290,294
Wellington Global Impact Fund	242,017	5,311,376
UBS Lux Equity SICAV	11,161	2,120,754
		202,068,201
		219,353,420

11 Financial risk and capital management

11.1 Risk management process

The Fund's activities expose it to financial risks: market risk (primarily price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk by virtue of its investment in the Target Funds. 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, operating as a Fund-of-Funds, intends to achieve for its participants long-term capital growth by investing in a diversified portfolio of global equity collective investment schemes. The Fund aims to provide excess return over the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) World Index (USD). Pursuant to existing BSP rules and regulations, as a Fund-of-Funds, this Fund is mandated to invest at least 90% of its assets in more than one collective investment scheme.

11.2 Market risk

The Fund trades in financial instruments, taking tactical and strategic positions in collective investment schemes mainly invested in equity securities. 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 position is monitored on a daily basis by the Trustee and is reviewed on a monthly basis by the Board of Directors. Compliance with the Fund's investment policies is reported to the Board of Directors on a monthly basis.

Pursuant to existing BSP rules and regulations, as a Fund-of-Funds, this Fund is mandated to invest at least 90% of its assets in more than one Target Fund. Target Funds are selected based on the Fund's investment objective following the Trustee's established investment process.

The Trustee manages price risk through diversification and careful selection of Target Funds within specified limits as indicated in the Fund's Plan Rules. The exposure of a UITF 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 the Fund, which is a Fund-of-Funds UITF, the exposure limit shall be applied on the Target Fund's underlying investments. Furthermore, the investment in any one Target Fund shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the total net asset value of the Target Fund.

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

	2022	2021
Changes in MSCI World Index	21.87%	3.92%
Increase/decrease on net income (loss) on financial assets at FVTPL	35,151,298	783,147

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

11.3 Credit risk

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

The Fund's main credit risk exposures are from bank deposits, investments in exchange traded funds and mutual funds classified as financial assets at FVTPL 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 Fund's overall credit position is monitored on a daily basis by the Trustee and is reviewed on a monthly basis by the Board of Directors.

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

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

	2022	2021
Deposits in banks	826,129	4,824,426
Financial assets at FVTPL	160,158,105	219,353,420
Receivables	5,060,047	294,077
	166,044,281	224,471,923

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the Fund measures credit risk and expected credit loss (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, 2022 and 2021, 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, 2022 and 2021 follows:

(a) Deposits in banks

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

(b) Financial assets at FVTPL

The Fund's financial assets at FVTPL consists of investments in exchange traded funds and mutual funds with an excellent capacity to meet financial commitments and with very low credit risk.

(c) Receivables

The Fund's receivables include capital shares receivable, dividend receivable and due from brokers in the statement of financial position.

(7)

Capital shares receivable is composed of subscriptions receivables arising from contributions of investors that are pending settlement as at year-end.

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

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

Receivables as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are considered to be fully collectible.

11.4 Liquidity risk

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

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

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

The Trustee also has in place a liquidity contingency plan drawn up specifically for 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 trust fees payable, capital shares redeemed payable and accrued professional fees which are contractually due within twelve (12) months from the reporting date.

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

11.5 Capital management

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

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

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

11.6 Fair value of financial instruments

As at December 31, 2022, the Fund's financial assets at FVTPL amounting to USD160,158,105 (2021 - USD219,353,420) 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 during the reporting periods.

The fair value of USD-denominated investments in exchange traded funds and mutual funds 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.

12 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.

12.1 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 and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council and adopted by the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission.

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 standards, amendments to standards and interpretations

There are no new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2022 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 on or after January 1, 2023, 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.

12.2 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 statement of financial position when, and only when, the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

12.2.1 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 asset 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 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), as described in Note 12.3.1.2.

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 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).

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

12.3 Financial assets

12.3.1.1 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 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 financial assets 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 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.

- *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, 2022 and 2021, 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 FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss and presented in the statement of total comprehensive income under 'Net income (loss) on financial assets at FVTPL' in the period in which it arises.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Fund's investments in exchange traded funds and mutual funds are mandatorily classified as FVTPL as disclosed in Note 3.

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

SPPI: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Fund assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent SPPI. 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 instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the period.

12.3.1.2 Impairment

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

12.4 Financial liabilities

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

(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, 2022 and 2021.

(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.

12.5 Fair value measurement

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 exchange traded funds and mutual funds classified as financial assets at FVTPL (Notes 3 and 10).

12.6 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, 2022 and 2021, there are no financial assets and liabilities that have been offset.

12.7 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.

12.8 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 the redeemable units. Each unit has the following features which allow it to be classified as an equity:

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

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

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

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

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

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

12.9 Revenue and expense recognition

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

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

Dividend income

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-proportionate 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.

12.10 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 cash deposits and other investments and dividend income from 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 tax-exempt.

12.11 Functional and presentation currency

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

12.12 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 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.

12.13 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.