

BPI Bayanihan Balanced Fund

Financial Statements

As at and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022



Independent Auditor's Report

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

Our Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of BPI Bayanihan Balanced Fund (the "Fund") as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, 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, 2023 and 2022;
- the statements of total comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022;
- the statements of changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022;
- the statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022; and
- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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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Independent Auditor's Report
To the Unitholders and Trustee of
BPI Bayanihan Balanced Fund
Page 2

Other Matter - Restriction on Use

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



Independent Auditor's Report
To the Unitholders and Trustee of
BPI Bayanihan Balanced Fund
Page 3

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.



Independent Auditor's Report
To the Unitholders and Trustee of
BPI Bayanihan Balanced Fund
Page 4

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 F. Blasco".

Ruth F. Blasco

Partner

CPA Cert No. 112595

P.T.R. No. 0018519, issued on January 11, 2024, Makati City

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 19, 2024

BPI Bayanihan Balanced Fund

Statements of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2023 and 2022
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2023	2022
Assets			
Current assets			
Deposits in banks	2	5,226,863	1,250,531
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,10	134,065,333	127,920,848
Receivables	5	806,816	931,177
Other investments	4	3,000,000	7,500,000
Total assets		143,099,012	137,602,556
Liabilities and Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	6	43,213	41,975
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	7	143,055,799	137,560,581
Total liabilities and net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units		143,099,012	137,602,556

(The notes on pages 1 to 16 are an integral part of these financial statements.)

BPI Bayanihan Balanced Fund

Statements of Total Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2023	2022
Income			
Net income (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Interest income	3	6,138,485	6,548,262
Fair value gain (loss)	3	1,127,403	(5,841,028)
Realized loss on sale	3	(351,059)	(969,327)
Dividend income	3	319,176	405,706
Interest income on:			
Deposits in banks	2	256,699	40,447
Other investments	4	48,175	226,600
		7,538,879	410,660
Expenses			
Trust fees	9	419,690	517,136
Other	8	23,139	36,353
		442,829	553,489
Income (loss) before tax		7,096,050	(142,829)
Final withholding tax		1,288,672	1,363,062
Net income (loss) for the year		5,807,378	(1,505,891)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		5,807,378	(1,505,891)

(The notes on pages 1 to 16 are an integral part of these financial statements.)

BPI Bayanihan Balanced Fund

Statements of Changes in Net Assets
Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Note	2023	2022
Balances as at January 1		137,560,581	213,317,427
Comprehensive income			
Net income (loss) for the year		5,807,378	(1,505,891)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		5,807,378	(1,505,891)
Transactions with unitholders			
Issuance of units	7	-	13,000,000
Redemption of units	7	(312,160)	(87,250,955)
Total transactions with unitholders		(312,160)	(74,250,955)
Balances as at December 31	7	143,055,799	137,560,581

(The notes on pages 1 to 16 are an integral part of these financial statements.)

BPI Bayanihan Balanced Fund

Statements of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2023 to 2022
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Income (loss) before tax		7,096,050	(142,829)
Adjustment for:			
Net (income) loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Interest income	3	(6,138,485)	(6,548,262)
Fair value (gain) loss	3	(1,127,403)	5,841,028
Realized loss on sale	3	351,059	969,327
Dividend income	3	(319,176)	(405,706)
Interest income on:			
Deposits in banks	2	(256,699)	(40,447)
Other investments	4	(48,175)	(226,600)
Interest received	2,3,4,5	6,514,839	6,740,347
Dividend received	3,5	311,798	406,535
Operating income before changes in working capital		6,383,808	6,593,393
Changes in working capital			
Decrease in other investments	4	4,500,000	3,500,000
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	6	1,238	(21,696)
Net cash from operations		10,885,046	10,071,697
Payments on acquisition of securities	3	(42,128,944)	(119,560,018)
Proceeds from disposal of securities	3,5	36,821,062	185,400,165
Final taxes withheld		(1,288,672)	(1,363,062)
Net cash from operating activities		4,288,492	74,548,782
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable units	7	-	13,000,000
Payments for redemption of units	7	(312,160)	(87,250,955)
Net cash used in financing activities		(312,160)	(74,250,955)
Net increase in deposits in banks		3,976,332	297,827
Deposits in banks			
At January 1		1,250,531	952,704
At December 31	2	5,226,863	1,250,531

(The notes on pages 1 to 16 are an integral part of these financial statements.)

BPI Bayanihan Balanced Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

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

1 General information

BPI Bayanihan Balanced 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 July 20, 2018. The Fund was organized to engage in the sale of its units and investment of the proceeds thereof in a diversified portfolio of equities and fixed-income securities. As an open-end pooled trust fund, the Fund stands ready at any time to redeem its outstanding units at a value defined under the Fund’s Plan Rules.

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 Wealth approved the amendments to the Fund’s Plan Rules to reflect the change in the name of the Fund from BPI Bayanihan Balanced Fund to BPI Invest Bayanihan Balanced Fund. The change was noted by the BSP on August 16, 2019 and was effective on September 16, 2019.

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

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

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

Approval of the financial statements

These financial statements have been approved and authorized for issuance by the Fund’s Trustee on June 19, 2024.

2 Deposits in banks

The account at December 31 consists of:

	2023	2022
Time	5,126,000	1,150,000
Savings	100,863	100,531
	5,226,863	1,250,531

In 2023, deposits in banks earn interest at effective rates ranging from 2.40% to 5.12% (2022 - 0.08% to 4.40%).

For the year ended December 31, 2023, interest income earned from the above deposits amounts to P256,699 (2022 - P40,447), of which P1,367 represents interest receivable as at December 31, 2023 (2022 - P281) (Note 5).

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

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

	2023	2022
Philippine government debt securities	94,523,050	79,067,531
Philippine corporate debt securities	27,989,185	37,132,097
Listed equity securities	11,553,098	11,721,220
	134,065,333	127,920,848

The detailed list of investments is presented in Note 10.

In 2023 and 2022, investments in Philippine government and Philippine corporate debt securities earn interest at effective rates ranging from 1.90% to 6.90%.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, interest income earned from the government debt and corporate debt securities amounts to P6,138,485 (2022 - P6,548,262), of which P787,231 represents interest receivable as at December 31, 2023 (2022 - P855,637).

Dividend income arising from investments in listed equity securities recognized in the statement of total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023 amounts to P319,176 (2022 - P405,706), of which P14,378 remains collectible as at December 31, 2023 (2022 - P7,000) (Note 5).

Movements in the account at December 31 are as follows:

	2023	2022
At January 1	127,920,848	201,118,342
Additions	42,128,944	119,073,285
Disposals	(37,111,862)	(186,429,751)
Fair value adjustment, net	1,127,403	(5,841,028)
At December 31	134,065,333	127,920,848

Payments on acquisition of securities in 2023 amount to P42,128,944 (2022 - P119,560,018).

For the year ended December 31, 2023, proceeds from disposals of financial assets at FVTPL amount to P36,821,062 (2022 - P185,400,165). Realized loss on sale of financial assets at FVTPL presented in the statement of total comprehensive income amounts to P351,059 (2022 - P969,327).

4 Other investments

The account as at December 31, 2023 consists of short-term time deposits amounting to P3,000,000 (2022 - P7,500,000) with maturity period of more than 90 days but less than one year. These time deposits carry an annual effective interest rate of 5.12% (2022 - 2.40%).

For the year ended December 31, 2023, interest income earned on other investments amounts to P48,175 (2022 - P226,600). Interest receivable on other investments as at December 31, 2023 amounts to P3,840 (2022 - P8,000) (Note 5).

5 Receivables

The account at December 31 consists of:

	Notes	2023	2022
Interest receivable	2,3,4	792,438	863,918
Due from brokers		-	60,259
Dividend receivable	3	14,378	7,000
		806,816	931,177

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

6 Accounts payable and accrued expenses

The account at December 31 consists of:

	Note	2023	2022
Trust fees payable	9	36,318	34,976
Others		6,895	6,999
		43,213	41,975

Others represent accrued professional fee and custodian fees.

7 Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units

The consideration received or paid for units issued or redeemed is based on the value of the Fund's net asset value (NAV) per redeemable unit at the date of 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, 2023, the PFRS NAV is equal to the Fund's trading NAV amounting to P143,055,307 (2022 - P137,560,664) increased by adjustment on accrual of professional fees amounting to P492 (2022 - decreased by P83). The adjustment is due to timing differences only and does not materially affect the reported trading NAV of the Fund.

The Fund's trading NAV per unit at December 31 is calculated as follows:

	2023	2022
Trading NAV	143,055,307	137,560,664
Outstanding units	1,214,465	1,217,199
Trading NAV per unit	117.79	113.01

Proceeds from issuance and payments for redemption of units for the year ended December 31, 2023 amount to nil and P312,160, respectively (2022 - P13,000,000 and P87,250,955, respectively).

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

	2023	2022
At January 1	1,217,199	1,879,530
Issuances	-	115,479
Redemptions	(2,734)	(777,810)
At December 31	1,214,465	1,217,199

8 Other expenses

The account for the years ended December 31 consists of:

	2023	2022
Custody fees	15,893	29,666
Professional fees	6,170	4,484
Other	1,076	2,203
	23,139	36,353

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 NAV of the Fund.

9 Related party transactions

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

In consideration for the above management, distribution and administration services, the Fund pays BPI Wealth a fee of not more than 0.30% per annum based on the Fund's trading NAV, net of applicable taxes.

Total trust fees for the year ended December 31, 2023 amount to P419,690 (2022 - P517,136), of which P36,318 (2022 - P34,976) 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 members of 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, 2023

Philippine government debt securities

Security description	Maturity date	Market value
FXT2014 20270906 912-TX	September 6, 2027	2,147,335
FXT3-01 20260204 912-TX	February 4, 2026	1,979,318
FXT7-62 20260214 912-TX	February 14, 2026	19,091,141
FXT7-69 20300427 912-TX	April 27, 2030	3,502,044
RTB5-12 20240312 912-TX	March 12, 2024	17,508,109
RTB5-13 20250812 912-TX	August 12, 2025	13,425,116
RTB5-15 20270304 912-TX	March 4, 2027	16,625,622
RTB5-17 20280822 912-TX	August 22, 2028	14,633,328
RTB5-16 20280307 912-TX	March 7, 2028	5,611,037
		94,523,050

Philippine corporate debt securities

Security description	Maturity date	Market value
AC-BOND 05262027 912-TX	May 26, 2027	4,845,682
ACEN-BOND 09222027 912-TX	September 22, 2027	2,432,900
AEV-BOND 08092025 912-TX	August 9, 2025	3,821,918
AEV-BOND 06072026 912-TX	June 7, 2026	1,499,226
BDO-BOND 01282024 912-TX	January 28, 2024	1,498,644
BPI-BOND 01312024 912-TX	January 31, 2024	998,970
CNVRG-BND 04082027 912-TX	April 8, 2027	990,235
DNL-BOND 09142024 912-TX	September 14, 2024	2,935,503
EDC-BOND 06252024 912-TX	June 25, 2024	6,003,575
RCBC-BOND 05212024 912-TX	May 21, 2024	1,991,129
SMIC-BOND 02182025 912-TX	February 18, 2025	971,403
		27,989,185

Listed equity securities

Security description	Number of shares	Market value
SM Investments Corporation	2,065	1,800,680
SM Prime Holdings, Inc.	37,000	1,217,300
Ayala Land, Inc.	29,435	1,014,036
BDO Unibank, Inc.	7,492	977,706
Bank of the Philippine Islands	8,401	872,024
International Container Terminal Services, Inc.	3,420	844,056
Ayala Corporation	1,135	772,935
Universal Robina Corporation	5,880	695,016
JG Summit Holdings, Inc.	11,555	440,823
Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company	7,087	363,563
PLDT, Inc.	265	338,935
Globe Telecom, Inc.	182	313,040
Jollibee Foods Corporation	1,000	251,400
RL Commercial REIT, Inc.	50,000	244,500
Manila Electric Company	610	243,390
DMCI Holdings, Inc.	21,300	208,101
Aboitiz Equity Ventures, Inc.	4,600	205,160
Aboitiz Power Corporation	3,900	147,420
GT Capital Holdings, Inc.	240	141,600
ACEN Corporation	25,835	113,157
Megaworld Corporation	52,000	102,440
Puregold Price Club, Inc.	3,500	94,150
Converge Information and Communications Technology Solutions, Inc.	9,000	75,420
Monde Nissin Corporation	8,700	72,906
AREIT, Inc.	100	3,340
		11,553,098
		134,065,333

As at December 31, 2022

Philippine government debt securities

Security description	Maturity date	Market value
FXT2014 09062027 912-TX	September 6, 2027	2,145,353
FXT3-01 02042026 912-TX	February 4, 2026	1,958,583
FXT3-25 09102023 912-TX	September 10, 2023	8,370,615
FXT5-75 03082023 912-TX	March 8, 2023	7,006,340
FXT7-62 02142026 912-TX	February 14, 2026	18,959,899
RTB5-12 03122024 912-TX	March 12, 2024	20,048,798
RTB5-13 08122025 912-TX	August 12, 2025	9,332,325
RTB5-15 03042027 912-TX	March 4, 2027	4,775,905
RTB5-16 03072028 912-TX	March 7, 2028	6,469,713
		79,067,531

Philippine corporate debt securities

Security description	Maturity date	Market value
AC-BOND 07072023 912-TX	July 7, 2023	3,170,076
AC-BOND 05262027 912-TX	May 26, 2027	5,132,692
ACEN-BOND 09222027 912-TX	September 22, 2027	2,398,314
AEV-BOND 08092025 912-TX	August 9, 2025	3,680,275
AEV-BOND 06072026 912-TX	June 7, 2026	1,471,315
BDO-BOND 01282024 912-TX	January 28, 2024	1,483,049
BPI-BOND 01312024 912-TX	January 31, 2024	977,492
CNVRG-BND 04082027 912-TX	April 8, 2027	968,709
DNL-BOND 09142024 912-TX	September 14, 2024	2,884,578
EDC-BOND 06252024 912-TX	June 25, 2024	6,204,518
FLI-BOND 11082023 912-TX	November 8, 2023	2,822,921
RCBC-BOND 05212024 912-TX	May 21, 2024	1,992,410
SMIC-BOND 02182025 912-TX	February 18, 2025	949,871
SMPH-BOND 08052023 912-TX	August 5, 2023	2,995,877
		37,132,097

Listed equity securities

Security description	Number of shares	Market value
SM Investments Corporation	1,925	1,732,500
SM Prime Holdings, Inc.	32,500	1,153,750
Ayala Corporation	1,325	920,875
Ayala Land, Inc.	29,435	906,598
BDO Unibank, Inc.	8,052	851,096
Universal Robina Corporation	5,880	799,680
Bank of the Philippine Islands	7,710	786,420
International Container Terminal Services, Inc.	3,420	684,000
JG Summit Holdings, Inc.	11,555	581,216
Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company	7,087	382,698
PLDT, Inc.	265	349,005
RL Commercial REIT, Inc.	50,000	292,500
Globe Telecom, Inc.	122	265,960
Aboitiz Equity Ventures, Inc.	4,600	265,420
DMCI Holdings, Inc.	21,300	255,600
Metro Pacific Investments Corporation	63,500	217,170
ACEN Corporation	25,835	196,863
Security Bank Corporation	2,200	191,400
Manila Electric Company	610	182,268
Converge Information and Communications Technology Solutions, Inc.	9,000	142,920
Aboitiz Power Corporation	3,900	132,795
Puregold Price Club, Inc.	3,500	122,150
GT Capital Holdings, Inc.	240	104,400
Megaworld Corporation	52,000	104,000
Monde Nissin Corporation	8,700	96,396
AREIT, Inc.	100	3,540
	354,761	11,721,220
		127,920,848

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 and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Fund's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance.

The management of these risks is carried out by the Trustee under the policies approved by the 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 is a balanced fund with 5% to 20% equities exposure that it intends to achieve for its participants' long term capital growth derived from a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities. The Fund aims to provide absolute returns in excess of the return of the composite benchmark, 90% BPI Philippine One-to-Three (1-3) Year Index and 10% Philippine Stock Exchange Index (PSEi), net of tax.

11.2 Market risk

The Fund trades in financial instruments, taking tactical and strategic positions in traded equity and fixed income instruments. Investment positions are reported at estimated market value with changes reflected in profit or loss. Investment positions are subject to various risk factors, which primarily include exposures to price and interest rate risk. Price risk arises from investments held by the Fund for which prices in the future are uncertain, while interest rate risk arises from the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on the fair value of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities and future cash flows.

The Fund's overall market positions are 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.

(a) Price risk

The Trustee manages price risk through diversification and careful selection of securities and other financial instruments within specified limits as indicated in the Fund's Plan Rules. The exposure of the Fund to a single entity and its related parties shall not exceed 15% of the NAV except for non-risk assets as defined by the BSP. In the case of exchange-traded equity securities, the maximum exposure of the Fund to each issuer shall be 15% or the benchmark percent weighting of the issuer, whichever is higher.

The Fund's policy is to concentrate its investment portfolio in sectors where the Fund can maximize the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Fund is exposed.

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

	2023	2022
Holdings	31%	35%
Properties	22%	21%
Banks	19%	19%
Food and beverages	9%	8%
Telecommunication	6%	5%
Retail	1%	1%
Power and energy	4%	4%
Others	8%	7%
	100%	100%

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

	2023	2022
Change in PSEi	14.53%	21.06%
Increase/decrease on net income (loss) on financial assets at FVTPL	1,749,200	2,502,446

The sensitivity analysis takes into account the annualized volatility of the PSEi 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 PSEi.

(b) Interest rate risk

The Fund's interest rate risk exposure primarily relates to debt securities, pertaining to financial assets at FVTPL and time deposits, whose market values fluctuate as a result of changes in interest rates or factors specific to their issuer.

Interest rate risk is measured using duration and contained through duration limits. In addition, the Trustee manages interest rate risk through diversification and careful selection of securities and other financial instruments within specified limits as indicated in the Fund's Plan Rules.

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

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

	2023	2022
Increase/decrease on income (loss) before tax	2,661,492	2,497,076

11.3 Credit risk

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

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

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 at December 31 is the carrying amount of the financial assets as set out below:

	2023	2022
Deposits in banks	5,226,863	1,250,531
Financial assets at FVTPL	122,512,235	116,199,628
Receivables	806,816	931,177
Other investments	3,000,000	7,500,000
	131,545,914	125,881,336

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the Fund measures credit risk and the 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, 2023 and 2022, 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, 2023 and 2022 follows:

(a) Deposits in banks and other investments

The Fund's deposit accounts, including other investments, are maintained with a highly reputable universal bank in the Philippines with a credit rating of Baa2 by Moody's. The amounts deposited in this bank amount to P8,226,863 (2022 - P8,750,531).

(b) Financial assets at FVTPL

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

(c) Receivables

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

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

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

Dividend receivable arises from dividends declared but not yet distributed as at year-end. The amount is due from listed entities in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

Receivables as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 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 mainly consists of equity securities listed in the PSE, Philippine government debt securities and corporate debt securities that are regularly traded in active markets.

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

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

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

11.5 Capital management

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

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

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

11.6 Fair value of financial instruments

The Fund's financial assets at FVTPL as at December 31, 2023 representing government debt securities amounting to P94,523,050 (2022 - P79,067,531) and listed equity securities amounting to P11,553,098 (2022 - P11,721,220) are classified under Level 1. Corporate debt securities amounting to P27,989,185 (2022 - P37,132,097), which are designated at FVTPL, are classified under Level 2. There are no financial instruments measured at fair value which are classified under Level 3.

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

The fair value of Philippine government debt securities is also based on prices from Bloomberg.

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

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

12 Summary of material accounting policies

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

12.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with 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.

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) Amendments to existing standards adopted by the Fund

The following amendments to existing standards have been adopted by the Fund effective January 1, 2023:

i. Amendments to PAS 1, '*Presentation of Financial Statements*', and PFRS Practice Statement 2

The amendments require entities to disclose their material rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments define what is 'material accounting policy information' (being information that, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements) and explain how to identify when accounting policy information is material. They further clarify that immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information.

To support these amendments, PFRS Practice Statement 2, Making Materiality Judgements, was also amended to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. The adoption of these amendments resulted in changes in the accounting policies disclosed by the Fund.

There are no other new standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations effective on January 1, 2023 that are considered relevant or have a material impact on the financial statements of the Fund.

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

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 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

12.2.1 Measurement methods

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 recognized as expense in the statement of total comprehensive income. Immediately after initial recognition, an ECL allowance is recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), if any, as described in Note 12.3.2.

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).

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

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

12.3 Financial assets

12.3.1 Classification and subsequent measurement

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

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

Debt instruments

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

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

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

- *Amortized cost*

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

Amortized cost financial assets include deposit 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, other investments and receivables.

- *FVTPL*

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI and the collection of contractual cash flows is only incidental to achieving the Fund's business model objective are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt security that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss and presented in the statement of total comprehensive income under 'Net income (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' in the period in which it arises. The Fund's investments in debt securities are continued to be classified as FVTPL as disclosed in Notes 3 and 10.

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 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 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 FVTPL.

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

Equity investments

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

Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognized in profit or loss as dividend income when the Fund's right to receive payments is established. Gains and losses on equity investments at FVTPL are included in 'Net income (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' in the statement of total comprehensive income. As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, these equity investments include equity instruments of various listed companies (Note 10).

12.3.2 Impairment

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

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

At each reporting date, the Fund shall measure the loss allowance on deposits in banks, 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 at amortized cost. The liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued expenses.

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

12.5 Fair value measurement

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

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

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

The Fund has no financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value other than its investments in listed equity securities and government and corporate debt instruments classified as financial assets at FVTPL (Notes 3 and 10).

12.6 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.

12.7 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.

12.8 Revenue and expense recognition

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

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

Interest income on financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

Trust fees and other expenses

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

12.9 Taxation

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

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

12.10 Functional and presentation currency

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

12.11 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.