

China Banking Corporation

Financial Statements
of the Chinabank Cash Fund
Operated by the Trust Banking Group
December 31, 2023 and 2022

and

Independent Auditor's Report



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors
China Banking Corporation

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Chinabank Cash Fund (the Fund) operated by the Trust Banking Group (TBG) of China Banking Corporation (the Bank), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the statements of comprehensive income and statements of changes in net assets attributable to unitholders for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund of the Bank as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its financial performance for the years then ended in accordance with Regulatory Accounting Principles (RAP) of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP).

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 are independent of the TBG of the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements were prepared in accordance with RAP of the BSP, which differ from Philippine Financial Reporting Standards in some respects. These were prepared to assist the TBG of the Bank in meeting the requirements of the BSP. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 RAP of the BSP, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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 TBG'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 TBG or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the TBG'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.

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 TBG's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude upon 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 TBG'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 TBG 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.

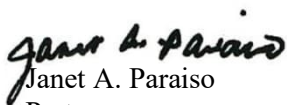


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We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Janet A. Paraiso

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 92305

Tax Identification No. 193-975-241

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, April 16, 2024, valid until August 23, 2026

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-062-2023, October 23, 2023, valid until October 22, 2026

PTR No. 10079894, January 5, 2024, Makati City

June 5, 2024



CHINA BANKING CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
OF THE CHINABANK CASH FUND
OPERATED BY THE TRUST BANKING GROUP

	December 31	
	2023	2022
ASSETS		
Deposits in banks (Note 6)	¥6,360,054,733	¥7,073,705,332
Accrued interest receivable	17,976,556	23,757,848
	6,378,031,289	7,097,463,180
LIABILITIES		
Accrued trust fees and other liabilities (Note 7)	841,766	922,105
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS	¥6,377,189,523	¥7,096,541,075
NET ASSET VALUE PER UNIT (Note 11)	¥1.2171	¥1.1626

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



CHINA BANKING CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
OF THE CHINABANK CASH FUND
OPERATED BY THE TRUST BANKING GROUP

	Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
INCOME		
Interest income on deposits in banks (Note 6)	¥400,148,264	¥178,507,202
EXPENSES		
Trust fees (Note 7)	10,292,124	12,363,821
Professional fees	88,928	62,320
	10,381,052	12,426,141
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	389,767,212	166,081,061
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 10)	79,776,653	35,701,440
NET INCOME/TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME*	¥309,990,559	¥130,379,621

*The Fund has no other comprehensive income items.

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



CHINA BANKING CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS
OF THE CHINABANK CASH FUND
OPERATED BY THE TRUST BANKING GROUP

	Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
PRINCIPAL		
Balance at beginning of the year	₱6,921,175,070	₱7,946,943,493
Contributions	12,495,464,221	13,253,174,607
Withdrawals	(13,301,978,541)	(14,278,943,030)
Balance at end of the year	6,114,660,750	6,921,175,070
ACCUMULATED EARNINGS		
Balance at beginning of the year	175,366,005	141,377,572
Net income/Total comprehensive income	309,990,559	130,379,621
Withdrawals	(222,827,791)	(96,391,188)
Balance at end of the year	262,528,773	175,366,005
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS		
AT END OF THE YEAR	₱6,377,189,523	₱7,096,541,075

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.



CHINA BANKING CORPORATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OF THE CHINABANK CASH FUND

OPERATED BY THE TRUST BANKING GROUP

1. General Information

China Banking Corporation (the Bank) was granted a license by the Monetary Board (MB) of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) to engage in trust services. The trust operations of the Bank are managed by its Trust Banking Group (the TBG).

On June 26, 2015, the Bank through its TBG, launched the China Bank Cash Fund (the Fund).

The minimum initial participation and maintaining investment in the Fund amounts to ₱5,000 while the minimum additional participation amounts to ₱1,000.

On May 2, 2022, the Bank through its TBG, launched the UITF feature in the China Bank Mobile Application as an additional channel for subscriptions and redemptions of UITF clients. The availability of the UITFs in the said application allows UITF clients to securely and conveniently view account summary, add and remove accounts, and make additional subscriptions and redemptions.

On September 6, 2023, the Bank's BOD approved the amendments to the UITF Declaration of Trust (DOF) which took effect on October 10, 2023. The amendments are primarily intended to:

- comply with the requirements under BSP Circular Nos. 1152 (Amendments to the Regulations on Unit Investment Trust Funds) and 1178 (Guidelines on the Use of Benchmarks for Unit Investment Trust Funds);
- reflect "Chinabank" instead of "China Bank" in the fund names in accordance with the Bank's new branding guidelines; and
- rephrase certain provisions for more clarity, and include a summary of the key features of the fund.

The Bank's principal place of business is at 8745 Paseo de Roxas cor. Villar St., Makati City.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policy Information

Basis of Preparation

The accompanying financial statements of the Fund are issued in compliance with the following BSP guidelines:

- a. BSP memorandum dated October 16, 1990, as amended;
- b. Revised Manual of Accounts (MOA) for Trust, Other Fiduciary Business and Investment Management Activities dated February 14, 2002;
- c. BSP Circular No. 494, dated September 20, 2005;
- d. BSP Circular No. 609, dated May 26, 2008;
- e. BSP Circular No. 653, dated May 5, 2009;
- f. BSP Circular No. 967 dated July 27, 2017;
- g. BSP Circular No. 999, dated March 14, 2018;
- h. BSP Circular No. 1011, dated August 14, 2018;
- i. BSP Circular No. 1021, dated November 15, 2018; and



j. BSP Circular No. 1023, dated December 4, 2018

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The financial statements of the Fund are presented in Philippine peso, the Fund's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest peso except when otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in compliance with Regulatory Accounting Principles (RAP) of the BSP, which differ from Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs) in some respects, as follows:

- No presentation of the statement of cash flows;
- The provisions of PFRS are only applied to accounts outstanding as of December 31, 2008 and thereafter;
- Trust institutions are allowed to prepare the financial statements on a single year basis in the initial year of PFRS adoption; and
- Only a general description on a risk management for financial instruments may be disclosed in the financial statements.

On April 3, 2008, the MB, in its Resolution No. 527, approved the revised MOA for trust institutions to align the MOA with the provisions of PFRS and the Financial Reporting Package for Trust Institutions (FRPTI). The FRPTI was issued by the BSP through Circular No. 609 dated May 26, 2008.

On April 23, 2009, the MB, in its Resolution No. 601, approved the guidelines (the Guidelines) in the preparation of audited financial statements of trust institutions for financial reporting period beginning January 1, 2008. On May 5, 2009, the Guidelines were issued by the BSP through Circular No. 653.

On November 15, 2018, BSP issued Circular No. 1021, setting out the guidelines for the market valuation of investments to align with the existing provisions of PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*.

On December 4, 2018, the BSP issued Circular No. 1023, setting out the guidelines on the adoption of PFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, under management of trust entities. The guidelines expanded Circular 1011, dated August 14, 2018, providing an encompassing governance overlay on the adoption of PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* by BSP Supervised Financial Institutions (BSFIs). Under this circular, specific guidelines on the classification and measurement, and impairment of financial assets under the administration of trust entities were provided, taking into consideration the peculiarity of the trust operations.

Presentation of Financial Statements

The Fund presents its statement of financial position in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery of assets and settlement of liabilities within 12 months after the reporting date (current) is presented in Note 9.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Fund assesses that it has a currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event, and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Fund and all of the counterparties.



Income and expense are not offset in the statement of comprehensive income unless required or permitted by an accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Fund.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following accounting pronouncements which were adopted by the Fund beginning January 1, 2023. The adoption of the amendments to the accounting standards did not have material impact to the financial statements of the Fund.

- Amendments to Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) 1 and PFRS Practice Statement 2, *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*
- Amendments to PAS 8, *Definition of Accounting Estimates*
- Amendments to PAS 12, *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*
- Amendments to PAS 12, *International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules*

Material Accounting Policy Information

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 measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Fund. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, the price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances shall be used to measure fair value regardless of where the input is categorized within the fair value hierarchy.

The Fund uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.



For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Fund has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as presented in Note 5.

Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

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.

Date of recognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade date. Trade date accounting refers to (a) the recognition of an asset on the day it is traded by the Fund and (b) the derecognition of an asset and recognition of any gain or loss on disposal on the day that it is traded by the Fund.

Any change in fair value of unsettled trade purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are recognized in profit or loss. Deposits are recognized when cash is advanced to the borrowers while financial liabilities are recognized when cash is received by the Fund.

Initial recognition of financial instruments

Financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value. Except for financial instruments at FVTPL, the initial measurement of financial instruments includes transaction costs.

'Day 1' difference

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value from other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Fund recognizes the difference between the transaction price and the fair value (a 'Day 1' difference) in the statement of comprehensive income under 'Other income (loss)' unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset. In cases where data used is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Fund determines the appropriate method of recognizing the 'Day 1' difference amount.

Financial Instruments – Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Classification and measurement

The classification and measurement of financial assets is driven by the entity's contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets and business model for managing the financial assets.



As part of its classification process, the Fund assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the 'solely payments of principal and interest' (SPPI) test. 'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g., if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium or discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Fund applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set. In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

The Fund determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its investment objective.

The Fund's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- how the performance of the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the unitholders;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed; and
- the expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Fund's assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from the Fund's original expectations, the Fund does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

The Fund's measurement category is described below:

Financial assets at Amortized Cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within the Fund's business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and,
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment in value.

The Fund may irrevocably elect at initial recognition to classify a financial asset that meets the amortized cost criteria above as at FVTPL if that designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch had the financial asset been measured at amortized cost.

The Fund's financial assets at amortized cost include the deposit in banks and accrued interest receivable.



The Fund's measurement category of financial liabilities is as follows:

Accrued trust fees and other liabilities

Accrued trust fees and other liabilities are financial liabilities that are not held for trading or not designated as at FVTPL at the inception of the liability. They are classified as such when the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Fund having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

Reclassification

The Fund can only reclassify financial assets if the objective of its business model for managing those financial assets changes.

Reclassification of financial assets designated as at FVTPL at initial recognition is not permitted.

A change in the objective of the Fund's business model will be effected only at the beginning of the next reporting period following the change in the business model.

Impairment of financial assets

PFRS 9 requires the Fund to record expected credit loss (ECL) for all debt financial assets not classified as at FVTPL.

ECL represents credit losses that reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted amount which is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. ECL allowances are measured at amounts equal to either (i) 12-month ECL or (ii) lifetime ECL for those financial instruments which have experienced a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition (General Approach). The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Lifetime ECL are credit losses that results from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

For non-credit-impaired financial instruments:

- Stage 1 is comprised of all non-impaired financial instruments which have not experienced a SICR since initial recognition. The Fund recognizes a 12-month ECL for Stage 1 financial instruments.
- Stage 2 is comprised of all non-impaired financial instruments which have experienced a SICR since initial recognition. The Fund recognizes a lifetime ECL for Stage 2 financial instruments.

For credit-impaired financial instruments:

- Financial instruments are classified as Stage 3 when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that have occurred after initial recognition with a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of a loan or a portfolio of loans. The ECL model requires that lifetime ECL be recognized for impaired financial instruments.

The Fund uses internal credit assessment and approvals at various levels to determine the credit risk of exposures at initial recognition. Assessment can be quantitative or qualitative and depends on the materiality of the facility or the complexity of the portfolio to be assessed.



The Fund defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit impaired, in all cases when the borrower becomes at least 90 days past due on its contractual payments. As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a counterparty is in default, the Fund also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Fund carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the counterparty as defaulted. An instrument is considered to be no longer in default (i.e., to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of 180 days (i.e. consecutive payments from the borrowers for 180 days).

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly vary by portfolio and include quantitative changes in probabilities of default and qualitative factors such as downgrade in the credit rating of the borrowers and a backstop based on delinquency. The credit risk of a particular exposure is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition if, based on the Fund's internal credit assessment, the borrower or counterparty is determined to require close monitoring or with well-defined credit weaknesses. For exposures without internal credit grades, if contractual payments are more than specified days past due threshold (i.e. 30 days), the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial instrument improves such that there is no longer a SICR since initial recognition, the Fund shall revert to recognizing a 12-month ECL.

ECL is a function of the PD, EAD and LGD, with the timing of the loss also considered, and is estimated by incorporating forward-looking economic information and through the use of experienced credit judgment.

The PD represents the likelihood that a credit exposure will not be repaid and will go into default in either a 12-month horizon for Stage 1 or lifetime horizon for Stage 2. EAD represents an estimate of the outstanding amount of credit exposure at the time a default may occur. LGD is the amount that may not be recovered in the event of default. LGD takes into consideration the amount and quality of any collateral held.

The calculation of ECLs, including the estimation of PD, EAD, LGD and discount rate is made, on an individual basis for most of the Fund's financial assets.

Derecognition of Financial Instruments

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of financial assets) is derecognized when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Fund retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; or
- the Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control over the asset.



Where the Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor is transferred control over the asset, the asset recognized to the extent of the unitholders' continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Fund could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety when the Fund no longer expects collections or recoveries within a foreseeable future. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to provision for impairment and credit losses.

Revenue Recognition

The Fund's revenue arises from the following:

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded at the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options), includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR, as applicable, but not future credit losses.

Expense Recognition

Expense is recognized when it is probable that a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability has occurred and the decrease in economic benefits can be measured reliably. Expenses are recognized when incurred.

Trust fees

Trust fees are recognized when incurred.

Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Fund has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of assets embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provision is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and where, appropriate, the risk specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense in the statement of comprehensive income.



Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of assets embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized but are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Net Asset Value (NAV) per Unit

NAV per unit is computed by dividing net assets attributable to unitholders (total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of units issued and outstanding at reporting date.

Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

The Fund's net assets attributable to its unitholders have the following features which qualify them as puttable instruments classified as equity instruments:

- It entitles the holder to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets in the event of the Fund's liquidation;
- It is in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments;
- All financial instruments in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments have identical features;
- It does not include any contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset other than the holder's right to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets; and
- The total expected cash flows attributable to the Fund's net assets over their life are 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 over their life.

Further, the Fund does not have other contracts that have:

- 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; and
- the effect of substantially restricting or fixing the residual return to the unitholders of the Fund.

Income Taxes - Current Tax

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities for the current periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Taxes substantially represent the 20.00% final withholding tax on interest income accruing to the unitholders.

Events after the Reporting Date

Any post year-end event that provides additional information about the Fund's position at the reporting date (adjusting event) is reflected in the financial statements. Any post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

Standards Issued but not yet Effective

The accounting pronouncements that are issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Fund does not expect the future adoption of these accounting pronouncements to have a significant impact on its financial statements. The Fund intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2024

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
- Amendments to PFRS 16, *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*
- Amendments to PAS 7 and PFRS 7, *Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements*



Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*
- Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of exchangeability*

Deferred effectivity

- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

3. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in compliance with RAP of the BSP, which differs from PFRSs in some respects, requires the Fund to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities. Future events may occur which will cause the assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

Judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. There were no significant judgments and estimates made by management in preparing the 2023 and 2022 financial statements.

4. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Introduction

Effective risk management ensures that risks taken are properly identified, assessed, measured and managed. The diligent monitoring and management of all risks, notably investment, credit, market, liquidity, and operational risks are being built via the development of a risk culture that will cover daily business activities and decision-making.

The Fund believes that effective risk management shall not only minimize potential or actual losses but will likewise optimize earnings. Its risk mission and objectives target periodic, consistent and accurate measurement of risks for more effective management. It is also an objective to always consider risk and return on all transactions and exposures to ensure adequate returns on principal contributions. Risk mitigation strategies form part of risk management activities.

Cognizant of the importance of risk management in the performance of its fiduciary function, the Fund has drawn up guidelines to comprehensively and systematically identify, measure, control and monitor risks as well as come up with mitigating measures to reduce such risks to acceptable levels.

The key risks that the Fund faces are credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk which are inherent in the financial instruments that the Fund holds on behalf of unitholders or in the portfolio the Fund administers for or advises to clients. The Fund's risk management guidelines seek to control and mitigate these risks.

Risk Management Structure

The Board of Directors (BOD) is responsible for overseeing the development of the Fund's risk management process.



The Trust Investment Committee (TIC) has been tasked to ensure that the Fund's policies and procedures consistently address material areas of risks and that the same are periodically reviewed and modified, when necessary, to remain appropriate, sound and responsive to significant changes in the Fund's fiduciary activities.

The Trust Risk Officer (TRO) is the direct support of the TIC in the day-to-day management and implementation of the approved risk management strategies. The TRO is responsible for monitoring the implementation of specific risk control procedures and enforcing compliance thereto. The TRO is likewise involved in risk measurement and monitoring to make sure that the Fund engages only in acceptable and manageable financial risks.

The Account Review Committee is tasked to conduct a comprehensive review of trust, fiduciary and investment management accounts to ensure that the unitholders' portfolios and the Fund's transactions are in compliance with the risk management policies.

The Internal Audit Division (IAD) also plays a crucial role in risk management primarily because it is independent of the business units and reports exclusively to the Audit Committee, which includes two independent directors. The IAD focuses not only on the implementation of controls but also in ensuring that adequate controls are in place and in monitoring compliance to controls.

The regular audit covers all processes and controls, including those embodied under the risk management guidelines. The audit of these processes and controls is undertaken at least annually. The audit results and exceptions, including recommendations for their resolution or improvement, are presented to the Audit Committee.

The TRO reports to the TIC on a monthly basis. Such report covers specific risk management matters that require the attention and appropriate action of the TIC. On the other hand, the Chief Audit Executive reports to the Audit Committee annually on the results of business unit audits and for the resolution of pending but important internal audit issues.

Risk Measurement and Reporting

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk to the Fund's earnings or principal contributions arising from an obligor's failure to meet the terms of any contract with the Fund or otherwise failure to perform as agreed. Credit risk is found in all activities where success depends on the performance of counterparty, issuer, or borrower. It arises anytime fiduciary funds are extended, committed, invested, or otherwise exposed through actual or implied contractual agreements, and is reflected in the Fund's financial statements.

The Fund has established risk limits for purposes of managing and controlling credit risks to individual counterparties and groups of counterparties. It also conducts periodic assessment of the creditworthiness of counterparties.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

Credit risk exposure is limited to the carrying amount of the financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amounts of the financial assets. There are no agreements which reduced the maximum exposure to credit risk as of the reporting dates.



Risk concentrations

The Fund monitors concentrations of credit risk by industry. The distribution of financial assets by industry sector, before taking into account other credit enhancements follows:

	2023		
	Deposits in banks	Accrued interest receivable	Total
Financial intermediaries	₱6,360,054,733	₱17,976,556	₱6,378,031,289

	2022		
	Deposits in banks	Accrued interest receivable	Total
Financial intermediaries	₱7,073,705,332	₱23,757,848	₱7,097,463,180

Credit quality of financial assets

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the debt financial assets of the Fund are classified as high grade.

High grade investments pertain to financial assets from entities that are highly liquid, sustain operating trends, unlikely to be affected by external factors and have competent management that uses current business models.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk to the client's earnings or principal contribution arising from the Fund's inability to recognize or address unplanned changes in client's and/or beneficiary's needs, thereby affecting the ability to liquidate assets quickly with minimal loss in value.

The Fund is exposed to daily cash redemptions of redeemable units. Its investment is purely deposits in banks and can be readily disposed of.

The Fund has developed liquidity contingency plans to enable it to service cash flows requirements in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost notwithstanding prevailing disruptive market conditions. The plans are periodically reviewed and tested to ensure that they remain relevant and accurate.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The Fund's analysis of financial instruments into maturity groupings is based on the contractual date on which these assets will be realized. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Fund based on contractual undiscounted cash flows:

	2023						Total
	On Demand	Within 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days	
Financial Assets							
Deposits in banks*	₱2,054,734	₱5,251,029,957	₱1,122,808,809	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱6,375,893,500
Accrued interest receivable	—	17,395,905	580,651	—	—	—	17,976,556
	₱2,054,734	₱5,268,425,862	₱1,123,389,460	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱6,393,870,056
Financial Liabilities							
Accrued trust fees and other liabilities	₱—	₱841,766	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱841,766

*Includes future interest



	2022						Total
	On Demand	Within 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 360 Days	Over 360 Days	
Financial Assets							
Deposits in banks*	P2,287,554	P4,612,625,644	P2,217,198,254	P102,238,621	P164,688,890	P—	P7,099,038,963
Accrued interest receivable	—	17,542,430	5,807,679	318,851	88,888	—	23,757,848
	P2,287,554	P4,630,168,074	P2,223,005,933	P102,557,472	P164,777,778	P—	P7,122,796,811
Financial Liabilities							
Accrued trust fees and other liabilities	P—	P922,105	P—	P—	P—	P—	P922,105

*Includes future interest

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Fund's financial liabilities which comprise of accrued trust fees and other liabilities are noninterest-bearing and are due within thirty (30) days from the reporting date.

Net assets attributable to unitholders

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the NAV attributable to unitholders are redeemable on demand.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss to future earnings, to fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument as a result of changes in its price, in turn, caused by changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market factors. This risk applies to both trading and accrual positions.

Interest rate risk

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Fund has minimal exposure to interest rate risk since its fixed-rate financial instruments are highly liquid and with short-term tenor.

Foreign currency risk

When investments are in securities denominated in currencies other than the base currency of the Fund, the possibility exists for an investor to experience losses due to movements in foreign exchange rates.

The exchange rates depend upon a variety of global and local factors (e.g., interest rates, economic performance and political developments).

The Fund is not exposed to foreign currency risk since all its assets and liabilities are peso-denominated.

5. Fair Value Measurements

The methods and assumptions used by the TBG in estimating the fair values of the Fund's financial instruments are as follows:

Deposits in banks and Accrued interest receivable

The carrying amounts approximate fair values in view of the relatively short-term maturities of these instruments.

Accrued trust fees and other liabilities

The carrying amounts approximate fair values considering that these are short-term in nature.



There were no transfers between fair value categories for assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

6. Deposits in Banks

Deposits in banks consist of peso-denominated savings and time deposits which bear annual interest rates ranging from 4.50% to 6.38% and 0.15% to 6.25% in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Interest income on deposits in banks amounted to ₱400.15 million and ₱178.51 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

7. Accrued Trust Fees and Other Liabilities

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Financial Liabilities		
Accrued trust fees	₱755,526	₱852,105
Accrued professional fees	86,240	70,000
	₱841,766	₱922,105

Trust fees are being charged at 0.15% per annum based on the daily NAV of the Fund. Trust fees for 2023 and 2022 amounted to ₱10.29 million and ₱12.36 million, respectively.

Accrued trust fees represent unpaid service fees charged by the Fund to the unitholders.

8. Trust Operations

BSP Circular No. 447 states that the Fund shall be exempted from the provisions on statutory and liquidity reserves of the Manual of Regulations applicable to trust funds in general.

9. Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, all assets and liabilities are to be settled within one year from the reporting date.

10. Provision for Income Tax

Provision for income tax represents the final withholding taxes on interest income of the Fund accruing to the unitholders.



11. NAV Per Unit

The NAV per unit of the Fund based on the balances as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 is computed as follows:

	2023	2022
NAV	₱6,377,189,523	₱7,096,541,075
Outstanding units	5,239,579,345	6,104,188,639
NAV per unit	₱1.2171	₱1.1626

Client contributions into and withdrawals from the Fund are valued based on present day's NAV per unit.

12. Approval for Release of the Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements of the Fund operated by the TBG were approved and authorized for issue by the Bank's BOD on June 5, 2024.

