

KEY INFORMATION AND INVESTMENT DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

As of April 30, 2024

FUND FACTS			
Classification:	Money Market Fund	Net Asset Value per Unit (NAVPu):	1.083928
Launch Date:	April 8, 2019	Total Fund Net Asset Value (NAV):	USD14.42 million
Minimum Investment:	USD500.00	Dealing Day:	Daily up to 12:00nn
Additional Investment:	At least USD100.00	Redemption Settlement:	Next banking day from date of notification
Minimum Holding Period:	5 calendar days	Early Redemption Fee:	1.00% of the proceeds

FEES ¹			
Trustee Fees: 0.0141%	Custodianship Fees: None	External Auditor: 0.0005%	Licensing Fee: 0.0036%
China Bank – Trust and Asset Management Group		SGV & Co.	Bloomberg Index Services Limited

¹As a percentage of average daily NAV for the month valued at USD13.88 million.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGY

The Chinabank Dollar Cash Fund intends to achieve liquidity and to potentially earn higher than USD time deposits by investing in fixed income securities of mostly time deposits, special savings accounts and government securities with a weighted average portfolio modified duration of not more than one (1) year. The Fund aims to outperform its benchmark which is the Bloomberg US Treasury Bills 3-6 Months Index.

CLIENT SUITABILITY

A client profiling process shall be performed prior to participating in the Fund to guide the prospective investor if the Fund is suited to his/her investment objectives and risk tolerance. Before deciding to invest, clients are advised to read the Declaration of Trust, a copy of which is available at the Trustee’s principal office.

The Chinabank Dollar Cash Fund is suitable only for investors who:

- have a conservative risk appetite;
- are seeking a high level of liquidity with returns better than deposits; and,
- have an investment horizon of one (1) year or less.

KEY RISKS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The client should not invest in this Fund if the client does not understand or is not comfortable with the accompanying risks.

- **Interest Rate Risk.** This is the possibility for an investor to experience losses due to changes in interest rates. The purchase and sale of a debt instrument may result in profit or loss because the value of a debt instrument changes inversely with prevailing interest rates.
- **Liquidity Risk.** This is the possibility for an investor to experience losses due to the inability to sell or convert assets into cash immediately or in instances where conversion to cash is possible but at a loss. These may be caused by different reasons such as trading in securities with small or few outstanding issues, absence of buyers, limited buy/sell activity or underdeveloped capital market.
- **Credit/Default Risk.** This is the possibility for an investor to experience losses due to a borrower’s failure to pay principal and/or interest in a timely manner on instruments such as bonds, loans or other forms of security which the borrower issued. It also includes risk on a counterparty (a party the Trustee trades with) defaulting on a contract to deliver its obligation either in cash or securities.
- **Reinvestment Risk.** This is the possibility for an investor to have lower returns or earnings when maturing funds or the interest earnings of funds are reinvested.

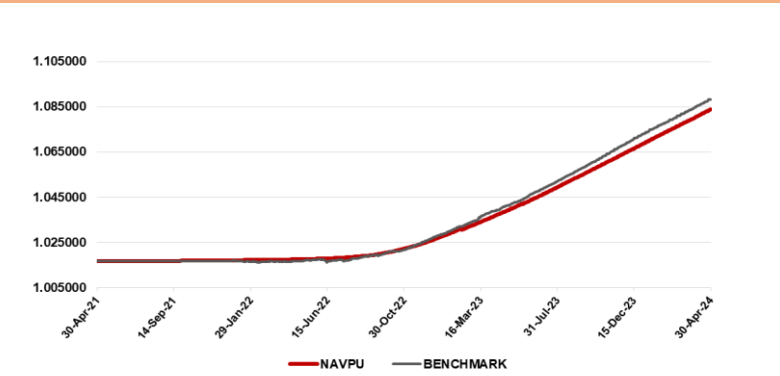
The Trustee only transacts with reputable counterparties which have undergone a rigorous accreditation and evaluation process. Regulatory exposure limits as well as the Fund’s average duration are monitored regularly to ensure that exposures are managed. The Fund also undergoes an annual review to ensure that it is equipped to fund any redemption requirement in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost during times of financial stress.

- THE UITF IS A TRUST PRODUCT AND NOT A DEPOSIT ACCOUNT, AND IS NOT INSURED NOR GOVERNED BY THE PDIC.
- THE UITF IS NOT AN OBLIGATION OF, NOR GUARANTEED, NOR INSURED BY THE TRUST ENTITY OR ITS AFFILIATES OR SUBSIDIARIES.
- DUE TO THE NATURE OF THE INVESTMENTS OF A UITF, THE RETURNS/YIELDS CANNOT BE GUARANTEED. HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE, WHEN PRESENTED, IS PURELY FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES AND IS NOT A GUARANTEE OF SIMILAR FUTURE PERFORMANCE.
- ANY LOSSES AND INCOME ARISING FROM MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND PRICE VOLATILITY OF THE SECURITIES HELD BY THE UITF, EVEN IF INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, ARE FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE CLIENT. AS SUCH, THE UNITS OF PARTICIPATION OF THE CLIENT IN THE UITF, WHEN REDEEMED, MAY BE WORTH MORE OR WORTH LESS THAN HIS/HER INITIAL INVESTMENT/CONTRIBUTION.
- THE TRUSTEE IS NOT LIABLE FOR LOSSES UNLESS UPON WILLFUL DEFAULT, BAD FAITH OR GROSS NEGLIGENCE.
- THE INVESTOR MUST READ THE COMPLETE DETAILS OF THE FUND IN THE UITF’S PLAN, MAKE HIS/HER OWN RISK ASSESSMENT, AND WHEN NECESSARY, SEEK AN INDEPENDENT/PROFESSIONAL OPINION BEFORE MAKING AN INVESTMENT.

FUND PERFORMANCE AND STATISTICS AS OF APRIL 30, 2024

(Purely for reference purposes and is not a guarantee of future results)

NAVPU GRAPH



NAVPU OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Highest	1.083928
Lowest	1.039140

STATISTICS

Weighted Average Duration	0.00
Volatility, Past 1 year ²	0.65%
Sharpe Ratio ³	-0.48
Information Ratio ⁴	-3.04

²**Volatility** measures the degree to which the Fund fluctuates vis-à-vis its average return over a period of time. This is computed by getting the standard deviation of the yearly returns for the past 12 mos.

³**Sharpe Ratio** is used to characterize how well the return of a Fund compensates the investor for the level of risk taken. The higher the number, the better. This is computed by dividing the excess return of the fund against the risk-free rate over the fund's volatility.

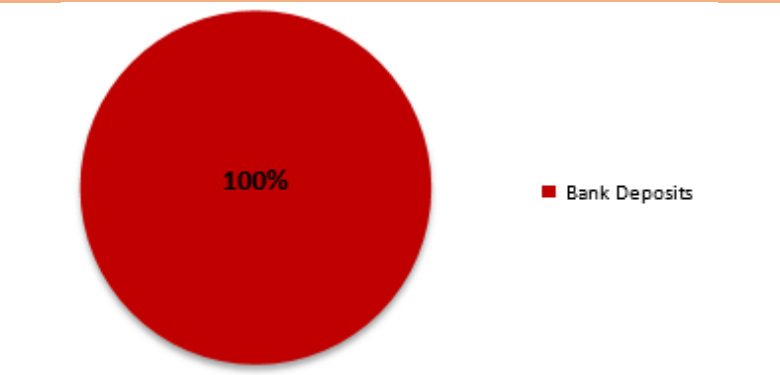
⁴**Information Ratio** measures the reward-to-risk efficiency of the portfolio relative to the benchmark. The higher the number, the higher the reward per unit of risk. This is computed by dividing the excess return of the fund against the benchmark over the fund's volatility.

CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE (%)

Period	1mo	3mos	6mos	1yr	3yrs
Fund	0.39%	1.05%	2.16%	4.35%	6.61%
Benchmark	0.40%	1.06%	2.26%	4.56%	7.08%

The Bloomberg US Treasury Bills 3-6 Months Index is a US Dollar-denominated, unhedged, market value-based index that tracks the market for treasury bills with maturities of 3 to less than 6 months and issued by the United States government. This Index is adjusted for tax by the Trustee. Additional information on the benchmark and/or its administrator can be found on Bloomberg, and be made available to investors upon request.

PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION



TOP HOLDINGS (%)

Deposit – Other Banks	86.3%
Deposit – Own Bank	13.6%
Cash on Hand	0.1%

OTHER DISCLOSURES

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Fund has deposits with the Bank Proper, amounting to USD1.98 million, which were approved by the Board of Directors/Trust Investment Committee. Likewise, all related parties transactions are conducted on an arm's length basis.

OUTLOOK AND STRATEGY

In April, the yield curve shifted upwards as the US Federal Reserve (Fed) reiterated its hawkish stance amid still high inflation. Yields across the curve increased by 48 basis points (bps) on average. The belly underperformed, rising by 49 bps on average, with the 5- and 7-year rates jumping 51 bps to fetch 4.72% and 4.71%, respectively. The 2-year rate increased by 45 bps to 5.04%, while the 10-year rate increased by 49 bps to 4.69%. This narrowed the benchmark 2-year versus 10-year spread to -0.35 bps versus -0.39 bps in March. In the Philippines, ROPs tracked the movement of US treasuries as yields jumped by 46 bps on average. The 2-year ROP rate increased by 46 bps to 5.133%, while the 10-year ROP rate rose by 50 bps to 5.449%.

US inflation remains untamed, with the consumer price index (CPI) rising more than anticipated by 0.4% month-on-month (MoM) and 3.5% year-on-year (YoY) in March, driven by increases in gasoline and rental housing costs. This has led financial markets to delay expectations for an interest rate cut to September from June and to consider only two cuts this year. Similarly, the US producer price index (PPI) saw a moderate increase of 0.2% MoM and 2.1% YoY in March due to higher service costs, despite a decline in goods prices. Additionally, the personal consumption expenditures (PCE) inflation, the Federal Reserve's preferred measure, climbed to 2.7% in March from 2.5% in February, with a 0.3% MoM increase. Core PCE, excluding volatile food and energy prices, also increased by 0.3% MoM and 2.8% YoY.

As for the broad economy, first quarter saw weaker-than-expected economic growth, with gross domestic product (GDP) rising by only 1.6%, falling short of the 2.4% forecast, and consumer spending slowing to 2.5%. However, retail sales surpassed expectations with a 0.7% increase in March, driven by a surge in online retail receipts. Despite higher inflation and borrowing costs, consumer spending remains resilient, likely due to a strong labor market. Unemployment claims for the week ending April 27 remained steady at 208,000, the lowest in two months and below market expectations, while continuing claims were stable at 1,774,000. Although labor demand has softened, layoffs are minimal as companies retain workers after

pandemic-related labor sourcing challenges. Nonfarm payrolls rose by 175,000, and the unemployment rate increased slightly from 3.8% to 3.9%. Wage gains were up 3.9% from a year earlier.

Other macro data came out mixed. The S&P Global PMI for both manufacturing and services sectors declined in April. Manufacturing dropped to 49.9, the lowest in four months, indicating stagnant conditions, while services fell to 50.9, the lowest in five months, with reduced new business and significant employment declines due to high interest rates and prices. Despite the downturn in manufacturing, new orders for durable goods increased by 2.6% MoM, driven by strong demand for transportation equipment, marking the largest monthly gain since November. Meanwhile, the US housing sector experienced a notable recovery, with new single-family home sales rising by 8.8% MoM to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 693,000, the highest in six months. This rebound followed a February decline, with strong demand continuing across all regions despite high mortgage rates. Additionally, pending home sales rose by 0.10% compared to the previous year, the first increase since May 2021, following a period of average decline and notable fluctuations from 2002 to 2024.

In the coming month, we expect the market to remain defensive ahead of the Fed’s Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting, wherein policy rates are expected to remain steady. Furthermore, key macroeconomic data such as inflation and jobs reports are expected to determine market direction.

INVESTMENT POLICY / PROSPECTIVE INVESTMENTS

The Fund may be invested or reinvested in the following:

- a) Deposits with local banks, including those of the Trustee’s own bank;
- b) Deposits with foreign banks or their Philippine branches or any financial institution in any foreign country; and
- c) Such other tradable investment outlets/categories as the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) may allow.

OTHER BASIC FUND FACTS

Trust Fee:	0.15% p.a.	Minimum Maintaining Amount:	USD500.00
Initial NAVPu:	\$1.000000	Minimum Redemption Amount:	None. Partial redemptions shall be allowed provided that the amount redeemed will not result to a balance below the minimum maintaining amount.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

China Banking Corporation (Chinabank) may receive customer complaints, inquiries or any concern about its products and services through Customer Contact Center 24/7 Hotline: (+632) 8885-5888 or email: online@chinabank.ph. Chinabank is regulated by the BSP with contact number (+632) 8708-7087 and email address: consumeraffairs@bsp.gov.ph.