



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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Company Information

SEC Registration No.: CS201424696

Company Name: SUN LIFE PROSPERITY PHILIPPINE STOCK INDEX FUND, INC.

Industry Classification: J66930

Company Type: Stock Corporation

Document Information

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Document Code: FS

Period Covered: December 31, 2025

Submission Type: Annual

Remarks: None

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Dear **SUN LIFE PROSPERITY PHILIPPINE STOCK INDEX FUND, INC.,**

Greetings!

This serves as a temporary receipt of your submission, subject to verification of the form and the quality of the image of the submitted report.

SEC Registration No: CS201424696

Company Name: SUN LIFE PROSPERITY PHILIPPINE STOCK INDEX FUND, INC.

Document Code: AFS

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC Headquarters, 7907 Makati Avenue,
Salcedo Village, Barangay Bel-Air, Makati City,
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COVER SHEET

for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

C S 2 0 1 4 2 4 6 9 6

Company Name

S	U	N		L	I	F	E		P	R	O	S	P	E	R	I	T	Y		P	H	I	L	I	P	P	I	N	E
S	T	O	C	K		I	N	D	E	X		F	U	N	D		I	N	C	.									

Principal Office (No./Street/Barangay/City/Town)Province)

S	U	N	L	I	F	E		C	E	N	T	R	E		S	T	H		A	V	E	.		C	O	R	.		
R	I	Z	A	L		D	R	I	V	E	,		B	O	N	I	F	A	C	I	O		G	L	O	B	A	L	
C	I	T	Y	,		T	A	G	U	I	G		C	I	T	Y													

Form Type

A A F S

Department requiring the report

C R M D

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

N/A

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

sunlife_sec_communications@sunlife.com

Company's Telephone Number/s

8555-8888

Mobile Number

0999-991-7178

No. of Stockholders

58,494

Annual Meeting
Month/Day

Every Fourth Wednesday of June

Fiscal Year
Month/Day

12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

The designated contact person ***MUST*** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person

CANDY S. ESTEBAN

Email Address

Candy.Esteban@sunlife.com

Telephone Number/s

555-8888

Mobile Number

N/A

Contact Person's Address

SUN LIFE CENTRE, 5TH AVE. COR. RIZAL DRIVE, BONIFACIO GLOBAL CITY, TAGUIG CITY

Note 1: In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated

2: All Boxes must be properly and completely filled-up. Failure to do so shall cause the delay in updating the corporation's records with the Commission and/or non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies. Further, non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies shall not excuse the corporation from liability for its deficiencies.



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Submission Date/Time: **Apr 12, 2026 11:32 AM**

Company TIN: **008-930-133**

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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

FILING REFERENCE NO.

TIN	: 008-930-133-000
Name	: SUN LIFE PROSPERITY PHILIPPINE STOCK INDEX FUND, I
RDO	: 044
Form Type	: 1702
Reference No.	: 462600071818983
Amount Payable (Over Remittance)	: -110.00
Accounting Type	: C - Calendar
For Tax Period	: 12/31/2025
Date Filed	: 04/08/2026
Tax Type	: IT

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**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY
FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The Management of Sun Life Prosperity Philippine Stock Index Fund, Inc. (the "Company") is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, including the schedules attached therein, as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein 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 Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the financial statements including the schedules attached therein and submits the same to the Shareholders.

Navarro Amper & Co., the independent auditor appointed by the Shareholders for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, has audited the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the Board of Directors and Shareholders has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

Handwritten signature of Benedicto C. Sison in black ink.

Benedicto C. Sison, Chairman of the Board

Handwritten signature of Valerie N. Pama in blue ink.

Valerie N. Pama, President

Handwritten signature of Candy S. Esteban in black ink.

Candy S. Esteban, Treasurer

Signed this 25th day of March 2026.



MAR 25 2026

MAKATI CITY

Subscribed and sworn to me before this ___ day of _____ 2026 at _____, affiants exhibiting to me competent evidence of identity, as follows:

Name	Government Issued ID	Date/Place Issued
Benedicto C. Sison	Passport ID P8268568B	24 Nov 2021/DFA Manila
Valerie N. Pama	Passport ID P7158454B	08 July 2021/DFA Manila
Candy S. Esteban	Driver's License N02-95-277891	03 May 2023 / Quezon City

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL on the date and place above written:

Doc. No. 19
Page No. 5
Book No. 21
Series of 2026.


ATTY. ROMEO M. MONFORT

Notary Public City of Makati

Until December 31, 2027

Appointment No. M-029 (2026-2027)

PTR No. 10765527 January 3, 2025

IBP No. 557367 Issued on November 3, 2025

MCLE Compliance No. VIII-0040638 Roll No. 27934

Amorsolo Street, Legazpi Village
Makati City

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
SUN LIFE PROSPERITY PHILIPPINE STOCK INDEX FUND, INC.
(An Open-end Investment Company)
Sun Life Centre, 5th Avenue corner Rizal Drive
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sun Life Prosperity Philippine Stock Index Fund, Inc. (the Company), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, 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 Company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards.

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 Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities in the Philippines. We have also 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.

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Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Form 17-A Annual Report submission to the SEC, which is prepared by the Management and submitted after the issuance of the audited financial statements with our auditor's report attached thereon.

The SEC Form 17-A is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the other information identified above which have not yet been received, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards, 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 Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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 audits.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Report on the Supplementary Information Required by Bureau of Internal Revenue

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information in Note 20 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of Management and has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audits of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Navarro Amper & Co.

BOA/PRC ACR. No. 0004, October 1, 2024; valid until September 22, 2027

SEC ACR 0004-SEC (Group A), December 7, 2021; valid to audit 2021 to 2025 financial statements



Joeffrey Mark P. Ferrer

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 0115793

BOA/PRC ACR. No. 0004/P-009, October 1, 2024; valid until September 22, 2027

SEC ACR. 115973-SEC (Group A), August 2, 2022; valid to audit 2021 to 2025 financial statements

BIR ACR. No. 08-002552-058-2024, July 16, 2024; effective until July 15, 2027

TIN 211-965-340

PTR No. A-6751963, January 9, 2026, Taguig City

Taguig City, Philippines

March 31, 2026



SUN LIFE PROSPERITY PHILIPPINE STOCK INDEX FUND, INC.

(An Open-end Investment Company)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		December 31	
	Notes	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash in banks	6	P 58,301,367	P 68,193,014
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	7,053,026,999	9,089,311,551
Dividends receivable	7	3,199,421	4,029,580
Other current assets		110	172
Total Assets		P7,114,527,897	P9,161,534,317
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other payables	9	P 29,583,580	P 24,459,885
Payable to fund manager	10	7,670,898	9,730,392
Due to brokers	8	-	15,583,541
Total Liabilities		37,254,478	49,773,818
EQUITY			
Share capital	11	39,999,992	39,999,992
Deposits for future stock subscriptions	11	4,109,576,426	5,885,564,034
Additional paid-in capital	12	4,659,514,200	4,440,486,862
Deficit		(1,731,764,912)	(1,254,063,683)
		7,077,325,706	9,111,987,205
Treasury shares	11	(52,287)	(226,706)
Total Equity		7,077,273,419	9,111,760,499
		P7,114,527,897	P9,161,534,317
Net Asset Value Per Share	13	P 0.8240	P 0.8722

See Notes to Financial Statements.

SUN LIFE PROSPERITY PHILIPPINE STOCK INDEX FUND, INC.

(An Open-end Investment Company)

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Years Ended December 31				
	Notes	2025	2024	2023
Investment Income (Loss) - net				
Dividend income	7	P 274,570,831	P 289,434,363	P 315,419,822
Net realized losses on investments	7	(376,854,710)	(29,851,863)	(260,720,344)
Interest income	14	121,624	414,459	1,783,269
Other income		3,512	990	1,430
		(102,158,743)	259,997,949	56,484,177
Investment Expenses				
Commissions	8	2,446,504	4,947,076	8,904,495
Clearing fees		257,637	234,097	370,677
		2,704,141	5,181,173	9,275,172
Net Investment Income (Loss)		(104,862,884)	254,816,776	47,209,005
Operating Expenses				
Management and transfer fees	10	59,008,665	74,518,429	84,364,789
Distribution fees	10	45,391,280	57,321,869	64,895,991
Taxes and licenses		3,248,160	3,644,073	3,579,710
Custodianship fees		1,663,622	2,220,926	2,427,570
Directors' fees	10	534,453	256,455	256,455
Professional fees		208,404	208,404	193,864
Printing and supplies		122,712	105,798	43,765
Miscellaneous		57,772	44,596	45,670
		110,235,068	138,320,550	155,807,814
Profit (Loss) Before Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)		(215,097,952)	116,496,226	(108,598,809)
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments	7	(256,007,694)	246,832,126	89,118,501
Profit (Loss) Before Tax		(471,105,646)	363,328,352	(19,480,308)
Income Tax Expense	17	6,595,583	14,499,392	16,221,149
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Year		(P477,701,229)	P348,828,960	(P35,701,457)
Basic earnings (loss) per share		(P 0.120)	P 0.088	(P 0.009)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share		(P 0.049)	P 0.030	(P 0.003)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

SUN LIFE PROSPERITY PHILIPPINE STOCK INDEX FUND, INC.

(An Open-end Investment Company)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	For the Years Ended December 31						
	Notes	Share Capital	Deposit for Future Share Subscriptions	Additional Paid-in Capital	Deficit	Treasury Shares	Total
Balance, January 1, 2023	11, 12	P 39,999,992	P9,288,325,129	P 4,076,568,510	(P 1,567,191,186)	(P 14,219,357)	P 11,823,483,088
Total Comprehensive Loss for the Year		-	-	-	(35,701,457)	-	(35,701,457)
Transactions with owners:	11						
Acquisition of treasury shares during the year		-	-	-	-	(353,806,291)	(353,806,291)
Reissuance of treasury shares during the year		-	-	272,102,505	-	-	272,102,505
Receipt of deposits for future share subscriptions		-	1,396,973,418	-	-	367,011,063	1,763,984,481
Redemption of deposits for future share subscriptions		-	(2,245,450,654)	-	-	-	(2,245,450,654)
Transfer of deposits for future share subscriptions to share capital		-	(372,693,468)	1,041,341	-	-	(371,652,127)
Total transactions with owners		-	(1,221,170,704)	273,143,846	-	13,204,772	(934,822,086)
Balance, December 31, 2023	11, 12	39,999,992	8,067,154,425	4,349,712,356	(1,602,892,643)	(1,014,585)	10,852,959,545
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		-	-	-	348,828,960	-	348,828,960
Transactions with owners:	11						
Acquisition of treasury shares during the year		-	-	-	-	(422,343,576)	(422,343,576)
Reissuance of treasury shares during the year		-	-	146,226,474	-	-	146,226,474
Receipt of deposits for future share subscriptions		-	909,119,583	-	-	423,131,455	1,332,251,038
Redemption of deposits for future share subscriptions		-	(2,580,173,952)	31,952,776	-	-	(2,548,221,176)
Transfer of deposits for future share subscriptions to share capital		-	(510,536,022)	(87,404,744)	-	-	(597,940,766)
Total transactions with owners		-	(2,181,590,391)	90,774,506	-	787,879	(2,090,028,006)
Balance, December 31, 2024	11, 12	39,999,992	5,885,564,034	4,440,486,862	(1,254,063,683)	(226,706)	9,111,760,499
Total Comprehensive Loss for the Year		-	-	-	(477,701,229)	-	(477,701,229)
Transactions with owners:	11						
Acquisition of treasury shares during the year		-	-	-	-	(557,953,836)	(557,953,836)
Reissuance of treasury shares during the year		-	-	205,820,812	-	-	205,820,812
Receipt of deposits for future share subscriptions		-	384,328,119	-	-	558,128,255	942,456,374
Redemption of deposits for future share subscriptions		-	(1,496,137,864)	119,256,050	-	-	(1,376,881,814)
Transfer of deposits for future share subscriptions to share capital		-	(664,177,863)	(106,049,524)	-	-	(770,227,387)
Total transactions with owners		-	(1,775,987,608)	219,027,338	-	174,419	(1,556,785,851)
Balance, December 31, 2025	11, 12	P39,999,992	P4,109,576,426	P4,659,514,200	(P1,731,764,912)	(P52,287)	P 7,077,273,419

See Notes to Financial Statements.

SUN LIFE PROSPERITY PHILIPPINE STOCK INDEX FUND, INC.

(An Open-end Investment Company)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended December 31

	Notes	2025	2024	2023
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Profit (Loss) before tax		(P471,105,646)	P 363,328,352	(P 19,480,308)
Adjustments for:				
Net realized losses on investments	7	376,854,710	29,851,863	260,720,344
Net unrealized (gains) losses on investments	7	256,007,694	(246,832,126)	(89,118,501)
Dividend income	7	(274,570,831)	(289,434,363)	(315,419,822)
Interest income	14	(121,624)	(414,459)	(1,783,269)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		(112,935,697)	(143,500,733)	(165,081,556)
Increase (Decrease) in:				
Other current assets		62	(87)	-
Accrued expenses and other payables		5,123,695	(72,869,881)	61,612,420
Payable to fund manager		(2,059,494)	(4,188,214)	1,350,281
Cash used in operations		(109,871,434)	(220,558,915)	(102,118,855)
Acquisitions of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(708,253,559)	(481,042,903)	(1,889,890,162)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		2,096,092,166	2,453,670,684	2,644,079,720
Interest received		121,624	418,138	1,779,590
Dividends received		275,400,990	295,991,874	308,344,648
Income taxes paid		(6,595,583)	(14,499,392)	(16,221,132)
Net cash generated from operating activities		1,546,894,204	2,033,979,486	945,973,809
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Proceeds from reissuance of treasury shares		205,820,812	146,226,474	272,102,505
Payments on acquisition of treasury shares	11	(557,953,836)	(422,343,576)	(353,806,291)
Receipt of deposits for future share subscriptions classified as equity		172,228,987	734,310,272	1,392,332,354
Redemption of deposits for future share subscriptions		(1,376,881,814)	(2,548,221,176)	(2,245,450,654)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,556,785,851)	(2,090,028,006)	(934,822,086)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash in banks		(9,891,647)	(56,048,520)	11,151,723
Cash in banks, Beginning		68,193,014	124,241,534	113,089,811
Cash in banks, End	6	P 58,301,367	P 68,193,014	P 124,241,534

See Notes to Financial Statements.

SUN LIFE PROSPERITY PHILIPPINE STOCK INDEX FUND, INC.

(An Open-end Investment Company)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Sun Life Prosperity Philippine Stock Index Fund, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on December 23, 2014. The Company is a registered open-end investment company under the Investment Company Act (Republic Act "R.A." No. 2629) and the Securities Regulation Code (R.A. No. 8799), formerly known as the Revised Securities Act (B.P. No. 178). The Company's investment objective is to generate long-term capital growth by tracking the performance of the Philippine Stock Exchange Index (PSEi). The investment policy is to invest primarily in common stocks that comprise the PSEi and in cash and/or money market instruments. As an open-end investment company, its shares are redeemable anytime based on the Net Asset Value Per Share (NAVPS) at the time of redemption.

The Company appointed Sun Life Asset Management Company, Inc. (SLAMCI), an investment management company incorporated in the Philippines and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sun Life of Canada (Philippines), Inc. (SLOCPI), as its fund manager, adviser, administrator, distributor and transfer agent and provides management, distribution and all required operational services, as disclosed in Note 10.

The Company's registered office address and principal place of business is at the 2nd Floor, Sun Life Centre, 5th Avenue corner Rizal Drive, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City.

The Company is considered a public company under Rule 3.1 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Revised Securities Regulation Code (SRC), which, among others, defines a public corporation as any corporation with assets of at least P50,000,000 and having 200 or more shareholders, each of whom holds at least 100 shares of its equity securities.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has 58,494 and 58,345 shareholders, respectively, each holding at least 100 shares of the Company's common shares.

2. FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK AND BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards. PFRS Accounting Standards include all applicable PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and interpretations of the Philippine Interpretations Committee (PIC), Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) as approved by the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (FSRSC) and the Board of Accountancy and adopted by the SEC.

Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets measured at fair value.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All amounts are recorded to the nearest peso, except when otherwise indicated.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Adoption of Amended Accounting Standards Effective in 2025

In the current year, the Company has applied all amendments to PFRS Accounting Standards that are mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Their adoption had no material impact on the disclosures or the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Amendments to PAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates — Lack of Exchangeability

The amendments clarify how an entity determines whether a currency is exchangeable in another currency and how it estimates the spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also introduce additional disclosure requirements relating to currencies that are not exchangeable.

The Company applied the amendments prospectively from January 1, 2025. The adoption of the amendments did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

New and Revised Accounting Standards Effective after the Reporting Period Ended December 31, 2025

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following PFRS Accounting Standards pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Effective for annual period beginning or after January 1, 2026

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* and PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*
- Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11
- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* and PFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity*

Effective for annual period beginning or after January 1, 2027

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*
- Amendments to PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*
- Amendment to PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts - Initial Application* and PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments - Comparative Information*
- PFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*
- PFRS 19, *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*
- Amendments to PAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates - Translation to Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency*

Deferred effectivity

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

Management anticipates that the adoption of the new or revised PFRS Accounting Standards in future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements in the period of their initial adoption.

PFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

PFRS 18 replaces PAS 1, carrying forward many of the requirements in PAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. In addition, some PAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to PAS 8 and PFRS 7. Furthermore, the FSRSC has made minor amendments to PAS 7 and PAS 33 Earnings per Share.

PFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss
- provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements
- improve aggregation and disaggregation.

An entity is required to apply PFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier application permitted. The amendments to PAS 7 and PAS 33, as well as the revised PAS 8 and PFRS 7, become effective when an entity applies PFRS 18. PFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of adopting these standards on its financial statements.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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 Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- FVTPL
- Amortized cost

Classification of financial assets will be driven by the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows of the financial assets.

A financial asset is to be measured at amortized cost if: a) the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of the contractual cash flows, and b) the contractual cash flows under the instrument represent solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI).

All other debt and equity instruments must be recognized at fair value.

All fair value movements on financial assets are taken through the statement of comprehensive income, except for equity investments that are not held for trading, which may be recorded in the statement of comprehensive income or in reserves (without subsequent recycling to profit or loss).

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are two measurement categories into which the group classifies its debt instruments:

- Amortized cost. Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent SPPI are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
- FVTPL. Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of comprehensive income within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income.

Amortized cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial instruments, the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses (ECL), through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortized cost. For financial instruments other than POCI financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at FVTPL, except where the Company's Management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity instrument at FVTOCI. The Company's policy is to designate equity investments as FVTOCI when those investments are held for the purposes other than to generate investment returns. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company does not have financial assets classified as FVTOCI.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at FVTPL are recognized in the statements of profit or loss. These changes are reported as either net realized gains (losses) or unrealized gains (losses) on investments, as appropriate.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain/loss that had been recognized in OCI and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss, with the exception of equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, where the cumulative gain/loss previously recognized in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortized cost

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held-for-trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

The Company's financial liabilities classified under this category include accrued expenses and other payables, payable to fund manager and due to brokers.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Share capital

Share capital consisting of ordinary shares is classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax. Any excess of proceeds from issuance of shares over its par value is recognized as additional paid-in capital.

Deficit

Deficit represents accumulated loss attributable to equity holders of the Company after deducting dividends declared. Deficit may also include effect of changes in accounting policy as may be required by the standard's transitional provisions.

Repurchase, disposal and reissuance of share capital (treasury shares)

When share capital recognized as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable cost, net of any tax effects, is recognized as a reduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented in the reserve for own share account. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented as additional paid-in capital.

Deposit for future stock subscriptions

Deposit for future stock subscriptions is recorded at historical cost. According to Financial Reporting Bulletin (FRB) No. 6 as issued by SEC, this is classified as equity when all of the following criteria are met:

- the unissued authorized capital stock of the entity is insufficient to cover the amount of shares indicated in the contract;
- there is Board of Directors' approval on the proposed increase in authorized capital stock (for which a deposit was received by the Company);
- there is stockholders' approval of said proposed increase; and
- the application for the approval of the proposed increase has been presented for filing or has been filed with the SEC.

Deposit for future stock subscription is classified as liability when the above criteria are not met.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholders' rights to receive payments have been established, usually at ex-dividend rate, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

Realized gains or losses

Gains or losses arising on the disposal of investments are determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the investments and is recognized in profit or loss.

Fair value gains or losses

Gains or losses arising from changes in fair values of investments are disclosed under the policy on financial assets.

Other income

Other income is income generated outside the normal course of business and is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company, and it can be measured reliably.

Expense Recognition

Expenses are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

Expenses in the statements of comprehensive income are presented using the function of expense method. Investment expenses are transaction costs incurred in the purchase and sale of investments. Operating expenses are costs attributable to the administrative and other business expenses of the Company including management fees and custodianship fees.

Fair Value

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such basis.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Levels 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered related if one party has control, joint control, or significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

An entity that is a post-employment benefit plan for the employees of the Company and the key management personnel of the Company are also considered to be related parties.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax, final tax and deferred tax expense.

Current tax

The current tax expense is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statements of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

The Company's current tax expense is calculated using 25% regular corporate income tax (RCIT) rate or 2% minimum corporate income tax (MCIT), whichever is higher.

In 2023, the Company's current tax expense is calculated using 25% RCIT rate or 1% MCIT rate in July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2023 and 25% RCIT rate or 2% MCIT rate, whichever is higher, effective July 1, 2023, respectively.

Final tax

Final tax expense represents final taxes withheld on interest income from cash and cash equivalents and fixed-income securities and final taxes withheld on proceeds from sale of listed equity securities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liability is generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax asset is generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax asset and liability are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax asset and liability are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax asset against current tax liability and these relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax asset and liability on a net basis.

Current and deferred taxes for the year

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in OCI or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in OCI or directly in equity, respectively.

Earnings (Loss) per Share

The Company computes its basic earnings (loss) per share by dividing profit or loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings (loss) per share, profit or loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding are adjusted for the effects of deposit for future share subscriptions which are dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Net Asset Value per Share (NAVPS)

The Company computes its NAVPS by dividing the total net asset value as at the end of the reporting period by the number of issued and outstanding shares and shares to be issued on deposit for future stock subscriptions.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, Management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on the historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that Management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depend on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective.

The Company measures its financial assets at amortized cost if the financial asset qualifies for both SPPI and business model test. The Company's business model is to hold the asset and to collect its cash flows which are SPPI. All other financial assets that do not meet the SPPI and business model test are measured at FVTPL.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's financial assets measured at FVTPL amounted to P7,053,026,999 and P9,089,311,551, respectively, as disclosed in Note 7.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's financial assets measured at amortized cost amounted to P61,500,788 and P72,222,594, respectively, composed of cash in banks and dividends receivable as disclosed in Notes 6 and 7, respectively.

Puttable shares designated as equity instruments

The Company's share capital met the specified criteria to be presented as equity. The Company designated its redeemable share capital as equity instruments since the Company's share capital met the criteria specified in PAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation, to be presented as equity.

A puttable financial instrument includes a contractual obligation for the issuer to repurchase or redeem that instrument for cash or another financial asset on exercise of the put. As an exception to the definition of a financial liability, an instrument that includes such an obligation is classified as an equity instrument if it has met all of the following features:

- a. it entitles the holder to a pro rata share of the entity's net assets in the event of the entity's liquidation. The entity's net assets are those assets that remain after deducting all other claims on its assets;
- b. it is in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments;
- c. all financial instruments in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments have identical features;
- d. apart from the contractual obligation for the issuer to repurchase or redeem the instrument for cash or another financial asset, the instrument does not include any contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the entity, and it is not a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments; and
- e. total expected cash flows attributable to the instrument over the life of the instrument are based substantially on the 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 entity over the life of the instrument (excluding any effects of the instrument).

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the recognized amount of share capital representing puttable shares in the statements of financial position amounted to P39,999,992 as disclosed in Note 11.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The following are the Company's key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of each reporting period that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Deferred tax assets

The Company reviews the carrying amount at the end of each reporting period and reduces deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. However, there is no assurance that the Company will generate sufficient taxable profit that will allow all or part of its deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Based on Management's expectation of the Company's future taxable income, the Company did not recognize the deferred tax asset as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, as disclosed in Note 17.

6. CASH IN BANKS

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Cash in banks	P58,301,367	P68,193,014

Cash in banks earned interest amounting to P121,624, P137,904 and P146,102 at average rates of 0.19%, 0.14% and 0.13% in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, as disclosed in Note 14.

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Investments in listed equity securities	P7,053,026,999	P9,089,311,551

Investments in listed equity shares are composed of ordinary shares.

The Company recognized dividend income from investments in listed equity securities amounting to P274,570,831, P289,434,363, and P315,419,822 in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Dividends receivable amounted to P3,199,421 and P4,029,580 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Net gain (losses) on investments recognized in profit or loss arising from financial assets at FVTPL are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Net realized losses on investments	(P376,854,710)	(P29,851,863)	(P260,720,344)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on investments	(256,007,694)	246,832,126	89,118,501
	(P632,862,404)	P216,980,263	(P171,601,843)

The movements in the financial assets at FVTPL are summarized as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Balance, January 1	P9,089,311,551	P10,829,375,528	P11,783,870,319
Additions	692,670,018	481,042,903	1,861,186,772
Disposal	(2,472,946,876)	(2,467,939,006)	(2,904,800,064)
Unrealized gains (losses)	(256,007,694)	246,832,126	89,118,501
Balance, December 31	P7,053,026,999	P9,089,311,551	P10,829,375,528

8. DUE TO BROKERS

Due to brokers account pertains to amounts payable to brokers for the purchases of investments processed on or before the reporting period, which are settled three days after the transaction date.

Due to brokers amounted to nil and P15,583,541 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Counterparties to the contract are not allowed to offset payable and receivable arising from the purchase and sale of investments.

Commissions expenses amounting to P2,446,504, P4,947,076, and P8,904,495 in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, were paid to brokers when shares were bought and sold.

9. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER PAYABLES

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Due to investors	P15,496,517	P10,172,638
Filing and registration fees payable	12,399,576	12,399,576
Withholding and documentary stamp taxes	711,888	881,450
Professional fees	309,832	209,638
Custodianship fees	115,536	112,117
Others	550,231	684,466
	P29,583,580	P24,459,885

Due to investors account pertains to amounts payable to investors for the redemption of their investments processed on or before the reporting period, which are usually paid three days after the transaction date. Other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within one year.

Filing and registration fees incurred in relation with the Company's application for increase in authorized share capital amounted to nil in 2025 and 2024. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, accrued filing and registration fees payable amounted to P12,399,576.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the normal course of business, the Company transacts with companies which are considered related parties under PAS 24, *Related Party Disclosures*.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, SLAMCI owned 10.81% and 12.14%, respectively, of the Company's shares. This ownership represents the initial seed capital.

SLAMCI holds the following number and current value of shares of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Related Party	2025		2024	
	Number of Shares	Current Values	Number of Shares	Current Values
SLAMCI	432,202,083	P356,134,516	485,552,083	P423,498,527

The details of transactions with related parties and the amounts paid or payable are set out below:

Nature of transaction	Transactions During the year			Outstanding Payable		Terms	Condition	Notes
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024			
SLAMCI – Fund Manager								
Management, Distribution and Transfer fees	P104,399,945	P131,840,298	P149,260,780	P7,670,898	P9,730,392	Non-interest bearing; 1.15% of average daily net assets; settled in cash on or before the 15th day of the following month	Unsecured; Unguaranteed;	a
Key Management Personnel								
Director's fees	P534,453	P256,455	P256,455	P -	P -	Non-interest bearing; Payable on demand; Settled in cash	Unsecured; Unguaranteed;	b

Details of the Company's related party transactions are as follows:

a. Investment Management

The Company appointed SLAMCI as its fund manager, adviser, administrator, distributor and transfer agent that provides management, distribution and all required operational services.

Under the Management and Distribution Agreement (MDA), SLAMCI receives aggregate fees for these services at an annual rate of 1% (exclusive of VAT) of the net assets attributable to shareholders on each valuation day. Moreover, under the Transfer Agency Agreement, SLAMCI receives aggregate fees for these services at an annual rate of 0.15% (exclusive of VAT) of the net assets attributable to shareholders on each valuation day.

On January 22, 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company and SLAMCI jointly approved to continue its MDA and Transfer Agency Agreements based on the provisions of ICA 2018 IRR (Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Investment Company Act 2018) published by the SEC on January 11, 2018. The agreements shall remain to continue in effect from year to year as approved by the respective Board of Directors of the Company and SLAMCI.

b. Remuneration of Directors

Remuneration of directors is usually paid based on the meetings held and attended. There were no accrued Directors' fees as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Except for the Board of Directors, the Company has no key management personnel and employees. Pursuant to the Company's MDA with SLAMCI, the latter provides all the staff of the Company, including executive officers and other trained personnel.

11. EQUITY

Movements are as follows:

	2025		2024		2023	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Authorized:						
At P0.01 par value						
At January 1	4,000,000,000	P40,000,000	4,000,000,000	P40,000,000	4,000,000,000	P40,000,000
Issued and fully paid:						
At January 1	3,999,999,196	P39,999,992	3,999,999,196	P39,999,992	3,999,999,196	P39,999,992
At December 31	3,999,999,196	P39,999,992	3,999,999,196	P39,999,992	3,999,999,196	P39,999,992
Treasury shares:						
At January 1	259,895	P 226,706	1,188,824	P 1,014,585	16,679,406	P14,219,357
Acquisitions	666,057,263	557,953,836	461,606,847	422,343,576	417,006,676	353,806,291
Reissuance of treasury shares from DFFS	(666,253,711)	(558,128,255)	(462,535,776)	(423,131,455)	(432,497,258)	(367,011,063)
At December 31	63,447	P 52,287	259,895	P 226,706	1,188,824	P 1,014,585
DFFS						
At January 1	6,446,949,112	P5,885,564,034	8,754,683,597	P8,067,154,425	9,895,860,183	P9,288,325,129
Receipts	464,727,505	384,328,119	1,006,130,393	909,119,583	1,820,867,681	1,396,973,418
Redemptions	(1,656,543,659)	(1,496,137,864)	(2,851,329,102)	(2,580,173,952)	(2,529,547,009)	(2,245,450,654)
Transfer of DFFS to ACS	(666,253,711)	(664,177,863)	(462,535,776)	(510,536,022)	(432,497,258)	(372,693,468)
At December 31	4,588,879,247	P4,109,576,426	6,446,949,112	P5,885,564,034	8,754,683,597	P8,067,154,425

Fully paid ordinary shares with a par value of P0.01, carry one vote per share and a right to dividends.

Incorporation

The Company was incorporated on December 23, 2014 with 400,000,000 authorized shares at an initial par value of P0.01 per share. The SEC subsequently approved the registration on April 28, 2015.

Approved changes

On February 13, 2015, the shareholders approved the blanket increase of the Company's authorized share capital up to 100,000,000,000 shares with a par value of P0.01 per share. The increase will be implemented by the Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of SLAMCI acting jointly in tranches.

On July 3, 2015, the Board of Directors approved the first tranche of share capital increase by 1,500,000,000 shares (from 400,000,000 shares to 1,900,000,000 shares both with par value of P0.01 per share). The SEC approved the increase on October 8, 2015 and the registration statements on September 22, 2016.

On November 7, 2016, the Board of Directors approved the second tranche of share capital increase by 2,100,000,000 shares (from 1,900,000,000 shares to 4,000,000,000 shares both with par value of P0.01 per share).

In September 2017, the Company paid SEC fees amounting to P1,208,753 for the increase of 2,100,000,000 shares. The SEC approved the increase on February 5, 2018 and the registration statements on September 13, 2019.

Pending application for 6,000,000,000 additional shares

On December 11, 2017, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company and the President of SLAMCI, jointly approved the third tranche of increase in authorized share capital stock of the Company by sixty million pesos (P60,000,000) divided into six billion shares (6,000,000,000) at the par value of Php0.01 per share.

On December 29, 2017, the application for 6,000,000,000 increase in authorized share capital was filed with the SEC.

In October 2019, the Company received comments from the SEC in relation to the 6,000,000,000 shares increase.

In 2020, the Company engaged P&A Grant Thornton (P&A) to render its professional services in providing assistance to the Company in submission of documents as required by the SEC for the approval of 6,000,000,000 additional shares.

On May 25, 2021, the Company filed with the SEC the soft copy of requirements related to 6,000,000,000 shares increase and the original documents were received by the SEC on June 2, 2021.

On September 6, 2021, the Company filed a letter of follow-up to SEC - Financial Analysis and Audit Division (FAAD) for the status of all pending ACS increase applications.

On September 7, 2021, the Company received the checklist of requirements and comments from SEC-FAAD.

On October 20, 2021, original documents were transmitted by the Company to P&A for submission to SEC.

On November 8, 2021, the Company received an updated checklist of requirements and comments from SEC-FAAD.

On December 23, 2021, the Company through P&A electronically submitted the requested documents to SEC awaiting further comments.

On January 18, 2022, SEC-CRMD acknowledged the receipt of documents. SEC-CGFD requested that the Company submit the latest amended Articles of Incorporation (AOI) and By-Laws (BL) for the processing of clearance.

On January 21, 2022, P&A electronically submitted the requested documents to SEC-CGFD.

On February 7, 2022, the Company was advised by P&A that SEC-CRMD sent an updated list of documents for submission using December 2022 figures.

On June 24, 2022, P&A filed electronically to SEC-CRMD the requested documents with updated figures.

In June 2022, the Company and P&A was in close coordination to SEC-CGFD with regards to the status of requested documents.

On June 13, 2022, re-sent the proof of filing of 2019 GIS and the copy of sample Undertaking to the CGFD team since no email acknowledgment was received from them. This is in response to SEC-CGFD comment dated 19April 2023.

On June 15, 2022, received email from SEC-CGFD acknowledging the receipt of reportorial requirements and they confirm that these reports were timely filed with the Commission. They confirmed that the sample Undertaking executed for Sun Life Prosperity Dollar Starter Fund, Inc. may be used as reference in drafting the Applicant's Undertaking to file its amended AOI and BL, provided that the relevant details are indicated therein (e.g., details of specific application for increase in ACS covered by the Undertaking and the date of Comments List/s being complied with). They requested to submit the undertaking for their review.

On June 30, 2022, submitted the draft undertaking to SEC-CGFD for their review.

On October 07, 2022, SEC-CGFD informed that Article SEVENTH of the said revised proposed.

AOI already covers the latest proposed increase in authorized share capital and that the Company is requested to submit the duly signed and notarized Undertaking (draft sent to us last 30 June 2022) for further evaluation.

On September 09, 2022, the Company filed an application for amendment of the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws to comply with SEC-CGFD 19 April 2022 list of comments.

On November 16, 2022, P&A received list of comments from SEC CGFD (letter dated November 14, 2022) on the ACS increase application and amendment of AOI and BL in compliance with April 29, 2022 list of comments.

Pending application for 7,000,000,000 additional shares

On January 14, 2020, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company and the President of SLAMCI, jointly approved the fourth tranche of increase in authorized share capital of the Company by seventy million pesos (P70,000,000) divided into seven billion shares (7,000,000,000) at the par value of Php0.01 per share.

On December 29, 2020, the application for 7,000,000,000 increase in authorized share capital was electronically filed with the SEC.

On February 4, 2021, the original copies of the documentary requirements were transmitted to SEC.

On June 13, 2022, re-sent the proof of filing of 2019 GIS and the copy of sample Undertaking to the CGFD team since no email acknowledgment was received from them. This is in response to SEC-CGFD comment dated April 19, 2022.

On June 15, 2022, received email from SEC-CGFD acknowledging the receipt of reportorial requirements and they confirm that these reports were timely filed with the Commission. They confirmed that the sample Undertaking executed for Sun Life Prosperity Dollar Starter Fund, Inc. may be used as reference in drafting the Applicant's Undertaking to file its amended AOI and BL, provided that the relevant details are indicated therein (e.g., details of specific application for increase in authorized share capital covered by the Undertaking and the date of Comments List/s being complied with). They requested to submit the undertaking for their review.

On June 30, 2022, submitted the draft undertaking to SEC-CGFD for their review.

On October 07, 2022, SEC-CGFD informed that Article SEVENTH of the said revised proposed AOI already covers the latest proposed increase in authorized share capital and that the Company is requested to submit the duly signed and notarized Undertaking (draft sent to us last June 30, 2022) for further evaluation.

On September 09, 2022, the Company filed an application for amendment of the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws to comply with SEC-CGFD April 19, 2022 list of comments

On November 16, 2022, P&A received list of comments from SEC CGFD (letter dated November 14, 2022) on the authorized share capital increase application and amendment of AOI and BL in compliance with 19 April 2022 List of comments.

Current state

DFFS received in cash amounting to P4,109,576,426, P5,885,564,034, and P8,067,154,425 as at December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, were classified as equity since the Company has met all of the conditions required for such recognition as disclosed in Note 4.

The DFFS as at December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 are held by the Company's investors.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company has 3,999,935,749 outstanding shares out of the 4,000,000,000 authorized share capital with a par value of P0.01 per share.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company have not exceeded the allowable DFFS in shares in compliance with the Exemptive Relief from the amended Financial Reporting Bulletin (FRB) No. 6, approved by the SEC on April 28, 2022.

The annual summary of the transactions of the Company's outstanding shares is as follows:

Year	NAVPS, end	Issuances	Redemptions	Transfer from DFFS	Balances
2014	P0.9977	100,000,000	-	-	100,000,000
2015	P0.8919	321,591,886	(22,042,202)	1,176,496,659	1,576,046,343
2016	P0.8755	1,984,562,716	(931,785,036)	323,504,565	2,952,328,588
2017	P1.0933	5,178,518,300	(1,663,313,378)	163	6,467,533,673
2018	P0.9543	5,170,851,719	(3,764,040,695)	2,098,857,492	9,973,202,189
2019	P1.0008	2,204,528,173	(2,633,954,805)	-	9,543,775,557
2020	P0.9177	7,515,968,210	(4,276,257,320)	-	12,783,486,447
2021	P0.9173	3,998,195,322	(3,951,385,488)	-	12,830,296,281
2022	P0.8519	3,257,226,895	(2,209,485,151)	1,141,948	13,879,179,973
2023	P0.8510	1,388,370,423	(2,514,056,427)	-	12,753,493,969
2024	P0.8722	543,594,617	(2,850,400,173)	-	10,446,688,413
2025	P0.8240	(201,526,206)	(1,656,347,211)	-	8,588,814,996

The total number of shareholders as at December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 are 58,494, 58,345 and 57,841, respectively.

Redeemable shares

Redeemable shares carry one vote each, and are subject to the following:

a. Distribution of dividends

Each shareholder has a right to any dividends declared by the Company's Board of Directors and approved by 2/3 of its outstanding shareholders.

b. Denial of pre-emptive rights

No shareholder shall, because of his ownership of the shares, have a pre-emptive or other right to purchase, subscribe for, or take any part of shares or of any other securities convertible into or carrying options or warrants to purchase shares of the registrant.

c. Right of redemption

The holder of any share, upon its presentation to the Company or to any of its duly authorized representatives, is entitled to receive, by way of redemption, approximately his proportionate share of the Company's current net assets or the cash equivalent thereof. Shares are redeemable at any time at their net assets value less any applicable sales charges and taxes.

12. ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL

Additional paid-in capital of P4,659,514,200, P4,440,486,862 and P4,349,712,356 as at December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, pertains to excess payments over par value from investors and from reissuance of treasury shares.

13. NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE (NAVPS)

NAVPS is computed as follows:

	Note	2025	2024
Total equity		P7,077,273,419	P9,111,760,499
Outstanding shares	11	8,588,814,996	10,446,688,413
NAVPS		P 0.8240	P 0.8722

NAVPS is based on issued, outstanding and fully paid shares minus treasury shares plus deposits for future stock subscriptions classified as equity. The expected cash outflow on redemption of these shares is equivalent to computed NAVPS as at reporting period.

14. INTEREST INCOME

This account consists of interest income on the following:

	Note	2025	2024	2023
Cash in banks	6	P 121,624	P 137,904	P 146,102
Cash equivalents		-	276,555	1,637,167
		P 121,624	P 414,459	P1,783,269

The Company records interest income at its gross amount, with any applicable final withholding taxes recognized as income tax expense.

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The Company classifies an investment as cash equivalent if that investment has a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Average interest rates of cash in banks and cash equivalents in 2025, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Note	2025	2024	2023
Cash in banks	6	0.19%	0.14%	0.13%
Cash equivalents		-	5.51%	2.2%

15. EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

The calculation of the basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share is based on the following data:

	2025	2024	2023
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(P477,701,229)	P 348,828,960	(P 35,701,457)
Weighted average number of shares:			
Issued and outstanding	3,997,417,525	3,973,960,153	3,844,229,555
Potential dilutive shares	5,767,265,233	7,502,344,236	9,679,086,012
Weighted average number of outstanding shares for the purpose of computing diluted earnings (loss) per share	9,764,682,758	11,476,304,389	13,523,315,567
Basic earnings (loss) per share	(P 0.120)	P 0.088	(P 0.009)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(P 0.049)	P 0.030	(P 0.003)

The DFFS as at December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 are dilutive, therefore, diluted earnings (loss) per share is lower than the basic earnings (loss) per share.

16. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value classified under level 1 based on the degree to which the inputs to fair value are observable.

	Note	Level 1
December 31, 2025		
Investments in listed equity securities	7	P7,053,026,999
December 31, 2024		
Investments in listed equity securities	7	P9,089,311,551

Listed equity securities are valued at quoted prices readily available in the Philippine Stock Exchange as at reporting date. If no sale of such security is made on that date, bid prices will then be considered as the closing rate.

Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

Cash in banks, dividends receivable, due to brokers, accrued expenses and other payables excluding withholding and documentary stamp taxes, and payable to fund manager have short-term maturities, hence, their carrying amounts are considered their fair values.

17. INCOME TAXES

Details of income tax expense are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Final tax	P 6,595,521	P 14,499,377	P 16,221,132
MCIT	62	15	17
	P 6,595,583	P 14,499,392	P 16,221,149

The reconciliation between tax expense (benefit) and the product of accounting profit (loss) multiplied by 25% in 2025, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Accounting profit (loss) before tax	(P471,105,646)	P363,328,352	(P19,480,308)
Tax expense (benefit) at 25%	(P117,776,412)	P 90,832,088	(P4,870,077)
Adjustment for income subject to lower tax rate	6,565,115	14,395,763	15,775,315
Tax effects of:			
Net realized losses on investment	94,213,678	7,462,966	65,180,086
Dividend income exempt from tax	(68,642,708)	(72,358,591)	(78,854,956)
Net unrealized fair value (gains) losses on investments	64,001,924	(61,708,032)	(22,279,625)
Unrecognized Net Operating Loss Carry-Over (NOLCO)	28,233,924	35,875,183	41,270,389
Unrecognized MCIT	62	15	17
	P 6,595,583	P 14,499,392	P16,221,149

On March 26, 2021, the Republic Act (RA) 11534 also known as "Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act" or "CREATE" Act was passed into law which

reduced the corporate income tax rates and rationalized the current fiscal incentives by making it time-bound, targeted and performance-based.

Among others, the Act includes the following significant revisions:

1. Effective July 1, 2020, domestic corporations with total assets not exceeding P100 million and net taxable income of P5 million and below shall be subject to 20% income tax rate while the other domestic corporations and resident foreign corporations will be subject to 25% tax income tax rate;

The tax rate used in the reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 25% in 2025, 2024 and 2023 payable by the Company.

Details of the Company's NOLCO are as follows:

Year of Incurrence	Year of Expiry	Beginning Balance	Addition	Expired	2025 Balance
2022	2025	P163,432,206	P -	P163,432,206	P -
2023	2026	165,081,556	-	-	165,081,556
2024	2027	143,500,733	-	-	143,500,733
2025	2027	-	112,935,697	-	112,935,697
		P472,014,495	P112,935,697	P163,432,206	P421,517,986

Details of the Company's NOLCO covered by Revenue Regulation (RR) No. 25-2020 is as follows:

Year of Incurrence	Year of Expiry	Beginning Balance	Addition	Expired	2025 Balance
2020	2025	P145,893,346	P -	P145,893,346	P -
2021	2026	166,493,662	-	-	166,493,662
		P312,387,008	P -	P145,893,346	P166,493,662

Pursuant to Section 4 COVID-19 Response and Recovery Interventions paragraph (bbbb) of Republic Act No. 11494 also known as "Bayanihan to Recover As One Act" and to RR No. 25-2021 of Bureau of Internal Revenue, the NOLCO incurred by the Company for taxable years 2020 and 2021 shall be carried over as a deduction from gross income for the next five consecutive taxable years immediately following the year of such loss.

Details of MCIT are as follows:

Year Incurred	Year of Expiry	Beginning Balance	Addition	Change in tax rate	Applied Current Year	Expired	Unapplied
2022	2025	P21	P -	P -	P -	(P 21)	P -
2023	2026	17	-	-	-	-	17
2024	2027	15	-	-	-	-	15
2025	2028	-	62	-	-	-	62
		P53	P62	P -	P -	(P 21)	P94

Deferred tax assets on NOLCO and MCIT were not recognized since Management believes that future taxable income will not be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized.

The Company's interest income arising from cash in banks, and realized gains on sale of listed equity securities are already subjected to final tax and are therefore excluded from the computation of taxable income subject to RCIT and MCIT.

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, which includes interest rate and equity price risks, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Fund Manager exerts best efforts to anticipate events that would negatively affect the value of the Company's assets and takes appropriate actions to counter these risks. However, there is no guarantee that the strategies will work as intended. The policies for managing specific risks are summarized below.

Market risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates and prices of equity securities in the stock market. There has been no change on the manner in which the Company manages and measures the risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the possibility that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest.

The primary source of the Company's interest rate risk relates to cash in banks. Interest rates of these financial assets are disclosed in Notes 6 and 14.

The risk is managed by the Fund Manager by actively monitoring the prevailing interest rate environment. The duration of the portfolio is reduced during periods of rising rates and widening credit spreads to maximize interest income potential. Conversely, the same is increased during periods of falling rates and narrowing credit spreads.

A 50 basis points increase or decrease in the interest rates had been determined for sensitivity analysis based on the exposure to interest rates for financial assets at FVTPL and loans and receivables at the end of each reporting period. The same is used for reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents Management's assessment of the reasonable effect of the maximum possible movement in interest rates.

The following table details the increase or decrease in net profit after tax if interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables are held constant for the years ended 2025, 2024 and 2023:

Change in Interest rates	Increase (Decrease) in Net Profit (Loss)		
	2025	2024	2023
+50 basis	P231,900	P269,259	P490,565
-50 basis	(231,900)	(269,259)	(490,565)

In Management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent interest rate risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

Equity price risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risks arising from investments in listed equity securities. Investments in listed equity securities could either be held for strategic or trading purposes.

The risk is managed by the Fund Manager by actively monitoring the domestic equity market. Portfolios are traded based on a combination of regularly-carried out fundamental and technical analyses of stock prices.

Based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of each reporting period, if equity prices had been 2% higher or lower, profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 would have increased or decreased by P140,270,601, P179,444,824, and P213,797,863, respectively.

Other than interest and equity price risks discussed above, there are no other market risks which significantly affect the Company's performance.

In Management’s opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent equity price risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the possibility that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of dealing only with creditworthy counterparties, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults, and transacts only with entities that are rated with equivalent of investment grade of “High” down to “Satisfactory”. This information is supplied by independent rating agencies, when available. If the information is not available, the Company uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major counter-parties. The Company’s exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

The table below summarizes the current internal credit rating equivalence system of the Company.

Summary rating	S&P rating	Internal credit rating
High	AAA	AAA
High	AAA	AA- to AA+
High	AAA	A- to A+
High	AAA	BBB- to BBB+
Satisfactory	AA	BB- to B+
Acceptable	B	B- to B+
Low	CCC/C	CCC- to CCC+

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, and dividends receivable are recorded in the financial statements represents the Company’s maximum exposure to credit risk. The Company determined that the credit quality of cash in banks and dividends receivable as high grade and low credit risk investments based on the financial institutions being licensed, regulated banks with strong market reputations, and the related party's solid financial position and historical payment performance. Therefore, no ECL is recognized for these financial assets.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when the Company encounters difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company aims to maintain an appropriate level of liquidity which means having sufficient liquidity to be able to meet all obligations promptly under foreseeable adverse circumstances, while not having excessive liquidity.

The Company maintains at least ten percent of the fund in liquid/semi-liquid assets in the form of cash and cash equivalents, listed equity securities, dividends receivable, and other collective schemes wholly invested in liquid/semi-liquid assets to assure necessary liquidity. This is also in compliance to Section 6.10 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Investment Company Act series of 2018.

The Fund Manager manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The table had been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

	Less than One Month	One Month to One Year	Total
2025			
Accrued expenses and other payables	P15,496,517	P975,599	P16,472,116
Payable to fund manager	7,670,898	-	7,670,898
	P23,167,415	P975,599	P24,143,014
2024			
Accrued expenses and other payables	P10,172,638	P1,006,221	P11,178,859
Due to brokers	15,583,541	-	15,583,541
Payable to fund manager	9,730,392	-	9,730,392
	P35,486,571	P1,006,221	P36,492,792

The difference between the carrying amount of accrued expenses and other payables disclosed in the statements of financial position and the amount disclosed in this note pertains to withholding and documentary stamp taxes and filing and registration fees payable that are not considered financial liabilities.

The following table details the Company's expected maturity for its financial assets. The table had been drawn up based on the contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets, except when the Company anticipates that the cash flows will occur in a different period.

	Average Effective Interest Rate	Less than One Year
2025		
Cash in banks	0.19%	P58,301,367
Dividends receivable	-	3,199,421
		P61,500,788
2024		
Cash in banks	0.14%	P68,193,014
Dividends receivable	-	4,029,580
		P72,222,594

The Company expects to meet its obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets and sale of financial assets at FVTPL.

19. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Fund Manager manages the Company's capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing returns to stakeholders through the optimization of the mix of high-quality debt and equity securities from domestic issuers.

The Company is guided by its Investment Policies and Legal Limitations. All the proceeds from the sale of shares, including the original subscription payments at the time of incorporation constituting the paid-in capital, is held by the pertinent custodian banks.

The capital structure of the Company consists of issued capital as disclosed in Note 11.

The Fund Manager manages the Company's capital and NAVPS, as disclosed in Notes 11, 12, and 13 to ensure that the Company's net asset value remains competitive and appealing to prospective investors.

The Company is also governed by the following fundamental investment policies:

- a. It does not issue senior securities;
- b. It does not intend to incur any debt or borrowing. In the event that borrowing is necessary, it can do so only if, at the time of its incurrence or immediately thereafter, there is asset coverage of at least 300% for all its borrowings;
- c. It does not participate in any underwriting or selling group in connection with the public distribution of securities, except for its own share capital;
- d. It generally maintains a portfolio that mirrors the components of the PSEi.
- e. It does not invest more than twenty percent (20%) of its net assets in real estate properties and developments, subject to investment restrictions and/or limitations under applicable law, if any;
- f. It does not purchase or sell commodity futures contracts;
- g. The proportion of the Company's assets that shall be invested in each type of security shall be according to the percentage its market capitalization represents in the PSEi;
- h. Subscribers are required to settle their subscriptions in full upon submission of their application for subscriptions;
- i. It may use various techniques to hedge investment risks; and
- j. It does not change its investment objectives without the prior approval of a majority of its shareholders and prior notice to the SEC.

The Investment Policies refer to the following:

- a. Investment Objective – to generate long-term capital growth by tracking the performance of the Philippine Stock Exchange Index (PSEi). The investment policy is to invest primarily in common stocks that comprise the PSEi and in cash and/or money market instruments.
- b. Benchmark – 100% PSE Index
- c. Asset Allocation Range – the Company allocates its funds available for investments among cash and other deposit substitute, fixed-income securities and equity securities based on certain proportion as approved by Management.

Other matters covered in the investment policy include the fees due to be paid to the Fund Manager with management and distribution fees each set at an annual rate of 1% of the net assets attributable to shareholders on each valuation day.

In compliance with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 21, Series of 2019 signed on September 24, 2019 in relation to independent Net Asset Value (NAV) calculation, SLAMCI (Fund Manager) engaged Citibank, N.A. Philippines to service its fund accounting functions including calculation of its NAV every dealing day. In December 2020, SLAMCI implemented the outsourced fund accounting to all Sun Life Prosperity Funds.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company is in compliance with the above requirements and minimum equity requirement of the SEC of P50,000,000.

The equity ratio at the year-end is as follows:

	2025	2024
Equity	P7,077,273,419	P9,111,760,499
Total assets	7,114,527,897	9,161,534,317
Equity ratio	0.9948:1	0.9946:1

Management believes that the above ratios are within the acceptable range.

20. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE (BIR) UNDER REVENUE REGULATIONS NO. 15-2010

The following information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued during the 2025 taxable year is presented for purposes of filing with the BIR and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Documentary stamp tax

Documentary stamp taxes incurred by the Company during 2025 amounted to P29,016 representing taxes paid in connection with the issuance of units of participation to unitholders. The documentary stamp tax paid by the Company to the BIR includes those charged to the unitholder's investment for units of participation issuances in excess of ten (10) inter-fund transfers per calendar year.

Other taxes and licenses

Details of other taxes and licenses and permit fees paid in 2025 are as follows:

Charged to Operating Expenses	
PSE index license fee	P2,420,896
Business tax	755,173
Deductible filing and registration fees	32,575
Residence or community tax	10,500
	P3,219,144

The difference between the taxes and licenses disclosed in the statements of comprehensive income and the amount disclosed in this note pertains to the accrued filing and registration payable to SEC in relation to the Company's authorized capital stock increase application as disclosed in Note 11.

Withholding taxes

Withholding taxes paid and accrued and/or withheld consist of:

	Paid	Accrued	Total
Expanded withholding taxes	P8,135,325	P711,888	P8,847,213

Deficiency tax assessments

The Company has no outstanding tax assessments and tax cases as at December 31, 2025.

21. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying financial statements of the Company were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 25, 2026.
