



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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The following document has been received:

Receiving: ICTD ERMD

Receipt Date and Time: April 13, 2026 08:00:00 AM

Company Information

SEC Registration No.: CS201725847

Company Name: SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD EQUITY INDEX FEEDER FUND INC.

Industry Classification: J65900

Company Type: Stock Corporation

Document Information

Document ID: OST104132026811177494

Document Type: Financial Statement

Document Code: FS

Period Covered: December 31, 2025

Submission Type: Annual

Remarks: None

Acceptance of this document is subject to review of forms and contents

From: noreply-cifssost@sec.gov.ph
Subject: SEC eFast Initial Acceptance
Date: Sunday, April 12, 2026 3:17:25 PM

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Dear **SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD EQUITY INDEX FEEDER 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: CS201725847

Company Name: SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD EQUITY INDEX FEEDER FUND INC.

Document Code: AFS

A separate email will be sent as proof of review and/or final acceptance.

Thank you.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC Headquarters, 7907 Makati Avenue,
Salcedo Village, Barangay Bel-Air, Makati City,
1209, Metro Manila, Philippines

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COVER SHEET

for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

C S 2 0 1 7 2 5 8 4 7

Company Name

S	U	N	L	I	F	E	P	R	O	S	P	E	R	I	T	Y	W	O	R	L	D				
E	Q	U	I	T	Y	I	N	D	E	X	F	E	E	D	E	R	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

7

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

[Empty]

Telephone Number/s

8555-8888

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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From eafs@bir.gov.ph <eafs@bir.gov.ph>
Date Sun 4/12/2026 11:39 AM
To PHIL-FIN.SLPWEIFF <PHIL-FIN.SLPWEIFF@sunlife.com>
Cc Winnie Lyn J Yu <WINNIELYN.YU@SUNLIFE.COM>

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Hi SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD EQUITY INDEX FUND, INC.,

Valid files

- EAFS009766502TCRTY122025 -01.pdf
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Transaction Code: **AFS-0-2YTWMSX1023M1V33NQ11RQ2MW0PMWSQ24P**

Submission Date/Time: **Apr 12, 2026 11:39 AM**

Company TIN: **009-766-502**

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- The submitted forms, documents and attachments are complete, truthful and correct based on the personal knowledge and the same are from authentic records;
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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

FILING REFERENCE NO.

TIN	: 009-766-502-000
Name	: SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD EQUITY INDEX FEEDER FUND
RDO	: 044
Form Type	: 1702
Reference No.	: 462600071821239
Amount Payable (Over Remittance)	: 35,745.00
Accounting Type	: C - Calendar
For Tax Period	: 12/31/2025
Date Filed	: 04/08/2026
Tax Type	: IT

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Republika ng Pilipinas
Kagawaran ng Pananalapi
Kawanihan ng Rentas Internas

eFPS Payment Details

TIN : 009 - 766 - 502 - 000
Name : SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD EQUITY INDEX FEEDER FUND
Tax Period : 12/31/2025
Reference Number : 462600071821239
Tax Type : IT - Annual Income Tax Return (REGULAR)

Payment Transaction Number	: 265838527						
Date	: 04/08/2026						
Cash Amount Paid	: 35,745.00						
Bank	: 026000 - RCBC						
Origin	Bank Code	Amount	Number	Date	Status	Message	CBR BCS No.
Pending Online Confirmation	026000	35,745.00	-		Unknown	60 - Details of Payment were redirected to the corresponding Bank. Please verify with your Bank.	0
Batch Confirmation	026000	35,745.00	04082026082053383176	04/10/2026	Authorized	0 - Successful	0
Batch Acknowledgment	026000	35,745.00	04082026082053383176	04/10/2026	Authorized	0 - Successful	0

Total Payments (Successful/Unsuccessful): 35,745.00

Total Payments (Successful) : 35,745.00



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

The Management of Sun Life Prosperity World Equity Index Feeder 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 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.

[Redacted signature box]

Benedicto C. Sison, Chairman of the Board

[Redacted signature box]

Valerie N. Pama, President

[Redacted signature box]

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		
Valerie N. Pama		
Candy S. Esteban		

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

Doc. No. 20
Page No. 7
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, 2026
IRP No. 557367 Issued on November 3, 2025
MCLE Compliance No. VIII-0040638 Roll No. 27932
Amorsolo Street, Legazpi Village
Makati City

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD EQUITY INDEX FEEDER 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 World Equity Index Feeder 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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About Deloitte Philippines

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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 the 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 19 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





Joeffréy Mark P. Ferrer

Partner

CPA Certif

BOA/PRC /  October 1, 2024; valid until September 22, 2027

SEC ACR. , August 2, 2022; valid to audit 2021 to 2025 financial statements

BIR , July 16, 2024; effective until July 15, 2027

TIN

PTR  6, Taguig City

Taguig City, Philippines

March 31, 2026



SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD EQUITY INDEX FEEDER FUND, INC.

(An Open-End Investment Company)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

December 31					
		2025		2024	
	Notes	Shareholders	Unitholders	Shareholders	Unitholders
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	P 52,572,154	P 158,500,038	P 51,400,002	P 544,763,237
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	-	7,010,609,530	-	4,916,865,248
Accrued interest receivable		7,875	-	14,250	279,442
Due from brokers	8	-	17,003,421	-	14,226,042
Other current assets		-	-	-	30,674
		P 52,580,029	P7,186,112,989	P 51,414,252	P5,476,164,643
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Current Liabilities					
Accrued expenses and other payables	9	-	P 60,989,942	-	P 456,068,001
Due to brokers	8	-	53,525,975	-	30,954,091
Income tax payable		-	35,745	-	-
Payable to fund manager	10	-	7,673,111	-	7,230,868
Total Current Liabilities		-	122,224,773	-	494,252,960
EQUITY					
Net assets attributable to shareholders		52,580,029	-	51,414,252	-
Net assets attributable to unitholders		-	7,063,888,216	-	4,981,911,683
Total Equity		52,580,029	7,063,888,216	51,414,252	4,981,911,683
		P52,580,029	P7,186,112,989	P 51,414,252	P5,476,164,643
Net Asset Value Per Share and Per Unit	12	P 1.0516	P 2.1701	P 1.0283	P 1.7603

See Notes to Financial Statements.

SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD EQUITY INDEX FEEDER FUND, INC.

(An Open-end Investment Company)

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Years Ended December 31													
2025													
2024													
2023													
	Notes	Shareholders		Unitholders		Shareholders		Unitholders					
Investment Income - net													
Net realized gains on investments	7	P	-	P	229,853,880	P	-	P	222,634,468	P	-	P	92,135,004
Foreign exchange gain			-		6,067,765		-		4,795,389		-		4,413
Interest income	13		1,457,221		503,924		2,035,422		536,550		634,869		2,047,597
			1,457,221		236,425,569		2,035,422		227,966,407		634,869		94,187,014
Investment Expenses													
Commission			-		115,842		-		793,953		-		289,595
Net Investment Income			1,457,221		236,309,727		2,035,422		227,172,454		634,869		93,897,419
Operating Expenses													
Management and transfer fees	10		-		41,253,493		-		29,141,222		-		23,863,440
Distribution fees	10		-		31,733,456		-		22,416,325		-		18,356,492
Taxes and licenses			-		7,595,147		-		15,030,315		-		4,129,942
Foreign exchange loss			-		6,990,201		-		10,553,439		-		-
Custodian fees			-		1,676,500		-		1,268,726		-		726,027
Directors' fees	10		-		454,453		-		255,451		-		255,286
Professional fees			-		147,341		-		147,951		-		137,629
Printing and Supplies			-		72,775		-		41,826		-		13,125
Miscellaneous fees			-		647,141		-		481,549		-		429,291
			-		90,570,507		-		79,336,804		-		47,911,232
Profit Before Net Unrealized Gains on Investments													
			1,457,221		145,739,220		2,035,422		147,835,650		634,869		45,986,187
Net Unrealized Gains on Investments	7		-		1,071,465,309		-		502,935,751		-		539,200,346
Profit Before Tax			1,457,221		1,217,204,529		2,035,422		650,771,401		634,869		585,186,533
Income Tax Expense			291,444		215,245		411,687		107,271		126,974		427,884
Net Income attributable to shareholders			1,165,777				1,623,735				507,895		
Net Income attributable to unit holders					1,216,989,284				650,664,130				584,758,649
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period			P1,165,777		P1,216,989,284		P1,623,735		P650,664,130		P507,895		P584,758,649
Basic Earnings Per Share and Per Unit	14		P0.023		P0.411		P0.032		P0.269		P0.010		P0.242

See Notes to Financial Statements.

SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD EQUITY INDEX FEEDER FUND, INC.

(An Open-end Investment Company)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**For the Years Ended December 31**

Shareholders					
	Note	Share Capital	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance, January 1, 2023	11	P500,000	P49,500,000	(P 717,378)	P49,282,622
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	507,895	507,895
Balance, December 31, 2023	11	500,000	49,500,000	(209,483)	49,790,517
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	1,623,735	1,623,735
Balance, December 31, 2024	11	500,000	49,500,000	1,414,252	51,414,252
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	1,165,777	1,165,777
Balance, December 31, 2025	11	P500,000	P49,500,000	P2,580,029	P52,580,029

For the Years Ended December 31

Unitholders				
	Note	Principal Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance, January 1, 2023	11	P3,113,160,147	P160,539,958	P3,273,700,105
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	584,758,649	584,758,649
Transactions with owners:				
Contributions	11	582,740,917	-	582,740,917
Withdrawals	11	(1,169,832,238)	-	(1,169,832,238)
Total Transactions with owners		(587,091,321)	-	(587,091,321)
Balance, December 31, 2023		2,526,068,826	745,298,607	3,271,367,433
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	650,664,130	650,664,130
Transactions with unitholders:				
Contributions		2,728,497,283	-	2,728,497,283
Withdrawals		(1,668,617,163)	-	(1,668,617,163)
Total Transactions with owners		1,059,880,120	-	1,059,880,120
Balance, December 31, 2024	11	3,585,948,946	1,395,962,737	4,981,911,683
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	1,216,989,284	1,216,989,284
Transactions with owners:				
Contributions	11	3,178,314,215	-	3,178,314,215
Withdrawals	11	(2,313,326,966)	-	(2,313,326,966)
Total Transactions with owners		864,987,249	-	864,987,249
Balance, December 31, 2025	11	P4,450,936,195	P2,612,952,021	P7,063,888,216

See Notes to Financial Statements.

SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD EQUITY INDEX FEEDER FUND, INC.
(An Open-End Investment Company)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	For the Years Ended December 31					
		2025		2024		2023	
		Shareholders	Unitholders	Shareholders	Unitholders	Shareholders	Unitholders
Cash Flows from Operating Activities							
Profit before tax		P1,457,221	P1,217,204,529	P2,035,422	P650,771,401	P634,869	P585,186,533
Adjustments for:							
Net unrealized gains on investments	7	-	(1,071,465,309)	-	(502,935,751)	-	(539,200,346)
Net realized gains on investments	7	-	(229,853,880)	-	(222,634,468)	-	(92,135,004)
Interest income	13	(1,457,221)	(503,924)	(2,035,422)	(536,550)	(634,869)	(2,047,597)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		-	(84,618,584)	-	(75,335,368)	-	(48,196,414)
Decrease (Increase) in:							
Accrued interest receivable		6,375	-	(3)	-	-	18,479
Other current assets		-	30,674	-	4	-	18,424
Increase (Decrease) in:							
Payable to fund manager		-	442,243	-	2,623,298	-	990,832
Accrued expenses and other payables		-	(395,078,059)	-	416,998,267	-	33,500,242
Cash generated from (used in) operations		6,375	(479,223,726)	(3)	344,286,201	-	(13,668,437)
Acquisitions of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	(2,243,691,378)	-	(2,101,894,000)	-	(224,510,554)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets and maturities at fair value through profit or loss		-	1,471,060,790	-	1,180,268,008	-	800,913,551
Interest income received		1,457,221	783,366	2,035,422	257,108	620,622	2,047,597
Income taxes paid		(291,444)	(179,500)	(411,687)	(107,271)	(126,974)	(427,884)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities		1,172,152	(1,251,250,448)	1,623,732	(577,189,954)	493,648	564,354,273
Cash Flows from Financing Activities							
Contributions from unitholders		-	3,178,314,215	-	2,728,497,283	-	582,740,917
Withdrawals of unitholders	11	-	(2,313,326,966)	-	(1,668,617,163)	-	(1,169,832,238)
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities		-	864,987,249	-	1,059,880,120	-	(587,091,321)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,172,152	(386,263,199)	1,623,732	482,690,166	493,648	(22,737,048)
Cash and cash equivalents, Beginning		51,400,002	544,763,237	49,776,270	62,073,071	49,282,622	84,810,119
Cash and cash equivalents, End	6	P52,572,154	P158,500,038	P51,400,002	P544,763,237	P49,776,270	P62,073,071

See Notes to Financial Statements.

SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD EQUITY INDEX FEEDER 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 World Equity Index Feeder Fund Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on August 4, 2017 in accordance with the Corporation Code of the Philippines (Batas Pambansa Blg. 68), approved on May 1, 1980 and the Foreign Investments Act of 1991 (Republic Act No. 7042, as amended), approved on June 13, 1991 and started commercial operations on July 6, 2020. Its primary purpose is to issue its own securities and offer them for sale to the public, and generally to carry on the business of an open-end investment company in all the elements and details thereof.

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 provider of management, distribution and all required operational services, as disclosed in Note 10.

On March 13, 2018, the Board of Directors approved the amendment of the corporate name of DECA Homebuilder Fund, Inc. to Sun Life Prosperity World Equity Index Feeder Fund, Inc. which was approved by SEC on March 15, 2019.

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 12,291 unitholders and 9,542 unitholders, 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 other than purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, 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 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.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before considering any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

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.

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 or at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

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 and payable to fund manager.

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

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.

Retained earnings (deficit)

Retained earnings (deficit) represent accumulated profit (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company after deducting dividends declared. Retained earnings (deficit) may also include effect of changes in accounting policy as may be required by the standard's transitional provisions.

Units of Participation

Represents an undivided interest in the pool of investments assets earmarked for this type of security issued by the Company.

Prepayments

Prepayments represent expenses not yet incurred but already paid in cash. Prepayments are initially recorded as assets and measured at the amount of cash paid. Subsequently, these are charged to profit or loss as these are consumed in operations or expire with the passage of time.

Prepayments are classified in the statements of financial position as current asset when the cost of services related to the prepayments are expected to be incurred within one (1) year or the Company's normal operating cycle, whichever is longer. Otherwise, prepayments are classified as non-current assets.

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.

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.

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 which include commission and clearing fees. 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 in banks, cash equivalents 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 liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are 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 assets and liabilities 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 assets 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 assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and these relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities 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 / Unit

The Company computes its basic earnings (loss) per share or unit by dividing profit or loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders or unitholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares or units 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 DFFS which are dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Net Asset Value per Share / Unit

The Company computes its NAVPS/U 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 deposits for future stock subscriptions or the number of issued and outstanding units.

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 test 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 attributable to shareholders is nil, while attributable to unitholders amounted to P7,010,609,530 and P4,916,865,248, respectively, as disclosed in Note 7.

Functional currency

Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances relevant to the Company, the functional currency of the Company has been determined to be the Philippine Peso (PHP). The PHP is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. It is the currency being used to report the Company's results of operations.

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 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. the 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 attributable to shareholders in the statements of changes in equity amounted to P500,000 while the amount of net contributions attributable to unitholders amounted to P4,450,936,195 and P3,585,948,946, respectively, 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 asset

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 deferred tax asset as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, as disclosed in Note 16.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Attributable to shareholders		
Cash in banks	P 72,154	P 100,002
Cash equivalents	52,500,000	51,300,000
	P 52,572,154	P 51,400,002
Attributable to unitholders		
Cash in banks	P 158,500,038	P 51,630,386
Cash equivalents	-	493,132,851
	P 158,500,038	P 544,763,237

Cash in banks attributable to shareholders earned interest amounting to P30, P383 and P17,420 in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, at an average rate of 0.03%, 0.43% and 0.13% in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, as disclosed in Note 13.

Cash in banks attributable to unitholders earned interest amounting to P373,486, P182,747 and P106,821 at an average rate of 0.36%, 0.32% and 0.13% in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, as disclosed in Note 13.

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 equivalents if that investment has a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Cash equivalents attributable to shareholders earned interest amounting P1,457,191, P2,035,039 and P617,449 at an average interest rate of 2.81%, 7.93%, 2.48% in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively, as disclosed in Note 13.

Cash equivalents attributable to unitholders earned interest amounting P130,438, P353,803 and P1,940,776 at an average interest rate of 0.05%, 0.14%, 7.7% in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively, as disclosed in Note 13.

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Attributable to unitholders		
Investments in global mutual fund	P7,010,609,530	P4,916,865,248

Net gains on investments recognized in profit or loss arising from financial assets at FVTPL are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Attributable to unitholders			
Net realized gain on investments	P 229,853,880	P222,634,468	P 92,135,004
Net unrealized gain on investments	1,071,465,309	502,935,751	539,200,346
	P1,301,319,189	P725,570,219	P 631,335,350

Net gains and losses on investments in equity securities are composed of investment in global mutual fund.

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

	2025	2024	2023
Attributable to unitholders			
Balance, January 1	P4,916,865,248	P3,252,940,988	P3,198,008,635
Additions	2,266,263,262	2,087,667,958	224,510,554
Disposals	(1,243,984,289)	(926,679,449)	(708,778,547)
Unrealized gains	1,071,465,309	502,935,751	539,200,346
Balance, December 31	P7,010,609,530	P4,916,865,248	P3,252,940,988

8. DUE FROM/TO BROKERS

Due from brokers account refers to amounts receivable from brokers arising from the sale of investments processed on or before the reporting period, which are settled three days after the transaction date.

Due from brokers amounted to P17,003,421 and P14,226,042 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

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

Due to brokers amounted to P53,525,975 and P30,954,091 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

9. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER PAYABLES

This account consists of:

	2025	2024
Attributable to unitholders		
Due to investors	P59,389,045	P452,611,190
Withholding and documentary stamp taxes	684,579	2,901,501
Supervisory fees	569,583	360,610
Custodianship fees	162,390	98,196
Professional fees	147,340	76,820
Others	37,005	19,684
	P60,989,942	P456,068,001

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 five days after the transaction date.

Other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within one year.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

The related party below hold the following number of shares and current value of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Related party	2025		2024	
	Number of shares / units	Current Value	Number of shares / units	Current Value
Attributable to shareholders				
SLAMCI	49,999,994	P52,580,023	49,999,994	P51,414,246

The details of amounts and transactions with related parties attributable to unitholders are set out below.

Nature of transaction	Transactions during the year			Outstanding Payable		Terms	Condition	Notes
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024			
Attributable to unitholders								
SLAMCI								
Fund Manager								
Management distribution and transfer fees	P72,986,949	P51,557,547	P42,219,932	P7,673,111	P 7,230,868	Non-interest bearing; Annual rate of 1.15% of average daily net assets; settled in cash on or before the 15 th day of the following month	Unsecured; unguaranteed	a
Key Management Personnel								
Directors' fees	P 454,453	P 255,451	P 255,286	P -	P -	Payable on demand; Settle 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 1.00% 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% 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 Implementing Rules and Regulation of the Investment Company Act of 2018 published by the SEC. 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 are 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
Attributable to shareholders						
Authorized: at P0.01 par value	200,000,000	P2,000,000	200,000,000	P2,000,000	200,000,000	P2,000,000
Issued and outstanding	50,000,000	P 500,000	50,000,000	P 500,000	50,000,000	P 500,000
Attributable to unitholders						
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Offer units: at P1.00	100,000,000,000	P100,000,000,000	100,000,000,000	P100,000,000,000	100,000,000,000	P100,000,000,000
At January 1	2,830,216,936	P3,585,948,946	2,226,584,264	P2,526,068,826	2,657,066,553	P3,113,160,147
Contributions	1,654,864,242	3,178,314,215	1,600,140,234	2,728,497,283	426,094,274	582,740,917
Withdrawals	(1,230,046,320)	(2,313,326,966)	(996,507,562)	(1,668,617,163)	(856,576,563)	(1,169,832,238)
At December 31	3,255,034,858	P4,450,936,195	2,830,216,936	P3,585,948,946	2,226,584,264	P2,526,068,826

Incorporation

The Company was incorporated on August 4, 2017 with 200,000,000 authorized shares at par value of P0.01 per share attributable to shareholders and 100,000,000,000 Offer Units at P1.00 initial offer price per unit.

The Company started its commercial operations on July 6, 2020.

Current state

As at December 31, 2025, out of the present 200,000,000 authorized shares, the Company has 50,000,000 issued and outstanding shares, with par value of P0.01 per share attributable to shareholders. Out of the present 100,000,000,000 Offer Units, the Company has 3,255,034,858 subscribed units.

The total number of unitholders is 12,291 and 9,542 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The total number of shareholders is 7 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

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, has a pre-emptive or other right to purchase, subscribe for, or take any part of shares or any other securities convertible into or carrying options or warrants to purchase shares of the registrant.

c. Right of redemption

The holder of any shares of the Company, 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.

Redeemable Units

Redeemable units refer to units of participation each of which represents an undivided interest in the pool of investments assets earmarked for this type of security issued by a Mutual Fund Company (MFC). The MFC will buy back the redeemable units upon request of the holder.

Additional paid-in capital attributable to shareholders amounting to P49,500,000 as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 pertains to excess payments over par value from investors. However, no corresponding additional paid-in capital is recognized upon issuance of units as these are issued at no par value.

12. NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE / PER UNIT

NAVPS/NAVPU is computed as follows:

	Note	2025	2024
Attributable to shareholders			
Total equity		P 52,580,029	P 51,414,252
Outstanding shares	11	50,000,000	50,000,000
NAVPS		P 1.0516	P 1.0283
Attributable to unitholders			
Total equity		P7,063,888,216	P4,981,911,683
Subscribed units	11	3,255,034,858	2,830,216,936
NAVPU		P 2.1701	P 1.7603

NAVPS is based on issued, outstanding and fully paid shares while NAVPU is based on issued, outstanding and fully paid units. The expected cash outflow on redemption of these shares/units is equivalent to computed NAVPS/NAVPU as at reporting period.

13. INTEREST INCOME

This account consists of interest income on the following:

	Note	2025	2024	2023
Attributable to shareholders				
Cash in banks	6	P 30	P 383	P 17,420
Cash equivalents	6	1,457,191	2,035,039	617,449
		P1,457,221	P2,035,422	P 634,869
Attributable to unitholders				
Cash in banks	6	P 373,486	P 182,747	P 106,821
Cash equivalents	6	130,438	353,803	1,940,776
		P 503,924	P 536,550	P2,047,597

Interest income is recorded gross of final withholding tax which is shown as "Income tax expense" account in the statements of comprehensive income.

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

	Note	2025	2024	2023
Attributable to shareholders				
Cash in banks	6	0.03%	0.43%	0.13%
Cash equivalents	6	2.81%	7.93%	2.48%
Attributable to unitholders				
Cash in banks	6	0.36%	0.32%	0.13%
Cash equivalents	6	0.05%	0.14%	7.70%

14. EARNINGS PER SHARE/UNITS

The calculation of the basic and diluted earnings per share/unit is based on the following data:

	Note	2025	2024	2023
Attributable to shareholders				
Total comprehensive income for the year		P 1,165,777	P 1,623,735	P 507,895
Weighted average number of shares:				
Issued and outstanding	11	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Basic earnings per share		P 0.023	P 0.032	P 0.010
Attributable to unitholders				
Total comprehensive income for the year		P1,216,989,284	P 650,664,130	P 584,758,649
Weighted average number of units:				
Subscribed units	11	2,960,076,447	2,416,472,761	2,420,400,592
Basic earnings per units		P 0.411	P 0.269	P 0.242

As at December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Company has no dilutive potential ordinary shares.

15. 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		
Attributable to unitholders		
Investment in global mutual fund	7	P7,010,609,530
December 31, 2024		
Attributable to unitholders		
Investment in global mutual fund	7	P 4,916,865,248

Investment in global mutual fund is valued at their published NAVPS at reporting date.

Financial asset and liabilities not measured at fair value

Cash and cash equivalents, 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.

There were no transfers between Level 1, 2 and 3 in 2025 and 2024.

16. INCOME TAXES

Details of tax expense during the period are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Final tax	P392,098	P518,958	P536,430
MCIT	114,591	-	18,428
	P506,689	P518,958	P554,858

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

	2025	2024	2023
Accounting profit before tax	P1,218,661,750	P652,806,823	P585,821,402
Tax expense at 25% in	304,665,437	163,201,706	146,455,351
Adjustment for income subject to lower tax rate	(98,188)	(124,035)	(134,108)
Tax effects of:			
Net unrealized gains on investments	(267,866,327)	(125,733,938)	(134,800,087)
Net realized gains on investments	(57,463,470)	(55,658,617)	(23,033,751)
Unrecognized net operating Loss Carry-Over (NOLCO)	21,154,646	18,833,842	12,049,025
Unrecognized MCIT	114,591	-	18,428
	P 506,689	P 518,958	P 554,858

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;

Details of the Company’s NOLCO from 2022 to 2025 are as follows:

Year Incurred	Year of Expiry	Beginning Balance	Addition	Expired	2025 Balance
2022	2025	P 43,124,516	P -	P43,124,516	P -
2023	2026	48,196,098	-	-	48,196,098
2024	2027	75,335,368	-	-	75,335,368
2025	2028	-	84,618,584	-	84,618,584
		P166,655,982	P84,618,584	P43,124,516	P208,150,050

Details of the Company’s NOLCO from 2020 and 2021 covered by Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 25-2020 are as follows:

Year Incurred	Year of Expiry	Beginning Balance	Addition	Expired	2025 Balance
2020	2025	P 8,923,096	P -	P 8,923,096	P -
2021	2026	37,923,426	-	-	37,923,426
		P46,846,522	P -	P8,923,096	P37,923,426

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. 25-2020 of Bureau of Internal Revenue, the NOLCO incurred by the Company for taxable years 2021 and 2022 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	Applied Current Year	Addition	Expired	2025 Unapplied
2022	2025	P 31,397	P -	P -	P 31,397	P -
2023	2026	18,428	-	-	-	18,428
2024	2027	-	-	-	-	-
2025	2028	-	-	114,591	-	114,591
		P 49,825	P -	P114,591	P 31,397	P133,019

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

The Company's interest income arising from cash and cash is already subjected to final tax therefore, excluded from the computation of taxable income subject to RCIT or MCIT.

Realized gains on redemption of investment in in global mutual fund are exempted from tax and are therefore excluded from the computation of taxable income subject to RCIT and MCIT.

17. 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, and liquidity risk. The Company 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

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company's exposure to market risk arises primarily from changes in interest rates and equity prices.

There have been no significant changes in the Company's risk management objectives, policies, and processes during the year.

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 Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from cash and cash equivalents. These financial assets earn interest at prevailing market rates, and therefore changes in market interest rates may affect the Company's interest income.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) that represent equity investments are not exposed to interest rate risk but instead give rise to equity price risk. Accordingly, these instruments are excluded from the interest rate sensitivity analysis.

The following table details the increase or decrease in net income 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 or Loss/Equity		
	2025	2024	2023
Attributable to shareholders			
+50 basis	P209,111	P 205,600	P199,074
-50 basis	(P209,111)	(P 205,600)	(P199,074)
Attributable to unitholders			
+50 basis	P630,450	P2,150,987	P245,094
-50 basis	(P630,450)	(P2,150,987)	(P245,094)

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 investment in global mutual fund.

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

Based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of each reporting period, if equity prices and NAVPU of investments in UITF had been 2% higher or lower, profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have increased or decreased by P139,427,002 and P97,070,720 respectively.

Other than interest and equity price risks discussed above, there are no other market risks which will 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 risk 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 counterparties. 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	AA	AA- to AA+
High	A	A- to A+
High	BBB	BBB- to BBB+
Satisfactory	BB	BB- to B+
Acceptable	B	B- to B+
Low	CCC/C	CCC- to CCC+

The carrying amount of cash in banks, accrued interest receivable, 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 and cash equivalents, accrued interest receivable, and dividends receivable as high grade and low credit risk investments. 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, special savings deposits, investment in global mutual fund, accrual of interest receivable and dividend receivable 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 Company 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			
Attributable to unitholders			
Payable to fund manager	P 7,673,111	P -	P 7,673,111
Accrued expenses	59,389,045	916,318	60,305,363
Due to brokers	-	53,525,975	53,525,975
	P67,062,156	P54,442,293	P121,504,449
2024			
Attributable to unitholders			
Payable to fund manager	P 7,230,868	P -	P 7,230,868
Accrued expenses	452,611,190	555,310	453,166,500
Due to brokers	-	30,954,091	30,954,091
	P459,842,058	P31,509,401	P491,351,459

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 that are not considered financial liabilities.

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

	Average Effective Interest Rate	One Year and Less
2025		
Attributable to shareholders		
Cash	0.03%	P 72,154
Cash equivalents	2.81%	52,500,000
Accrued interest receivable		7,875
		P 52,580,029
Attributable to unitholders		
Cash	0.36%	P158,500,038
Cash equivalents	0.05%	-
Due from brokers		17,003,421
		P175,503,459
2024		
Attributable to shareholders		
Cash	0.43%	P 100,002
Cash equivalents	7.93%	51,300,000
Accrued interest receivable		14,250
		P 51,414,252
Attributable to unitholders		
Cash	0.32%	P51,630,386
Cash equivalent	0.14%	493,132,851
Accrued interest receivable		279,442
Due from brokers		14,226,042
		P559,268,721

The Company expects to meet its obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds from maturing financial asset.

18. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company Manager manages the Company's capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the mix of high quality financial instruments.

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 custodian banks.

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

The Company Manager manages the Company's capital and NAVPU and NAVPS, as disclosed in Notes 11 and 12 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. As a **Feeder Fund**, the Company shall be subject to the following:
 - a. The Company shall invest more than ninety percent (90%) of its net assets in a single collective investment scheme
 - b. The single entity limit of fifteen percent (15%) shall not be applicable;
 - c. The Target Fund:
 - i. shall not be a feeder fund or co-managed fund;
 - ii. is a CIS established by another fund manager/s, asset management company/ies or fund operator/s;
 - iii. shall provide ample protection to the investors of the feeder fund. If the Target Fund is a foreign fund, the securities regulator approving the said fund shall have been assessed to have broadly implemented the IOSCO Principles relevant to collective investment schemes;
 - iv. The Target Fund publishes Quarterly/Semi-Annual and Annual Reports;
 - v. The investment objective of the target fund is aligned with that of the feeder fund.
 - d. The Target Fund is supervised by a regulatory authority, as follows:
 - i. A local Target Fund shall either be registered with the Commission or approved by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas;
 - ii. A Target Fund constituted in another economy shall be registered/authorized/approved, as the case may be in its home jurisdiction by a regulatory authority that is an ordinary or associate member of the IOSCO
 - e. Investments in Target Funds shall be held for safekeeping by an institution registered/authorized/approved by a relevant regulatory authority to act as third party custodian.
 - f. The custodian can liaise with the offshore target fund on the transactions of the feeder fund.
 - g. In compliance with SEC Memorandum Circular 11, Series of 2019, "Amendments to ICA Rule 7.9", the Fund Manager can invest the funds of the feeder fund, fund-of-funds or comanaged funds to a target fund that is administered by the Fund manager or its related party/company provided that:
 - i. There shall be no cross-holding between the feeder fund or fund-of-funds and the target funds where cross-holding refers to the holding securities in another by two (2) or more funds;
 - ii. All initial charges on the target fund are waived; and
 - iii. The management fee shall be charged only once, either at the level of the feeder fund, fund-of-funds, co-managed funds or at the level of the target fund.
- b. It does not issue senior securities;
- c. 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;
- d. It does not participate in any underwriting or selling group in connection with the public distribution of securities, except for its own share capital;

- e. It generally maintains a diversified portfolio. Industry concentrations may vary at any time depending on the investment manager's view on the prospects;
- f. 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;
- g. It does not purchase or sell commodity futures contracts;
- h. The asset mix in each type of security is determined from time to time, as warranted by economic and investment conditions; and
- i. Subscribers are required to settle their subscriptions in full upon submission of their application for subscriptions;
- j. It may use various techniques to hedge investment risks;
- k. 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 invest at least 90% of its net assets in a Target Fund that tracks the performance of the MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI). The MSCI ACWI is a market-capitalization weighted stock market index designed to represent performance of the full opportunity set of large- and mid-cap shares across developed and emerging markets. It is designed to provide a broad measure of equity-market performance throughout the world
- b. Benchmark - 98% MSCI ACWI (PhP Terms) + 2% 30-day USD Deposit Rate.
- c. Asset Allocation Range - the Company allocates its funds available for investments among cash and other deposit substitutes and fixed-income 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 Company Manager with management and distribution fees each set at an annual rate of 1.00% 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 year-end is as follows:

	2025	2024
Attributable to shareholders		
Net assets attributable to shareholders	P 52,580,029	P 51,414,252
Total assets	52,580,029	51,414,252
Equity ratio	P 1.0000:1	P 1.0000:1
Attributable to unitholders		
Net assets attributable to unitholders	P7,063,888,216	P 4,981,911,683
Total assets	7,186,112,989	5,476,164,643
Equity ratio	P 0.9830:1	P 0.9097:1

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

19. 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 2024 taxable period 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 P5,928,858 representing taxes 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 transfer per calendar year.

Other taxes and licenses

Details of the Company's other taxes and licenses and permit fees paid or accrued in 2025 are as follows:

Charged to Operating Expenses	
Business permits	P 286,319
Filing and registration fees	34,575
Residence or community tax	10,500
Others (MSCI License)	1,334,895
	P1,666,289

Withholding taxes

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

	Paid	Accrued	Total
Expanded withholding taxes	P 5,453,348	P 684,579	P 6,137,927

Deficiency tax assessments

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

20. 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.

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