

COVER SHEET

C S 201517723

S.E.C. Registration Number

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(Business Address : No. Street City / Town / Province)

Jeanemar S. Talaman
Contact Person

555-8888
Company Telephone Number

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Month Day
Fiscal Year

17-A

FORM TYPE

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Month Day
Annual Meeting

Mutual Fund Company

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total No. of Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document I.D.

Cashier

STAMPS

Remarks = pls. use black ink for scanning purposes

SEC Number: **CS201517723**

File Number: _____

SUN LIFE PROSPERITYWORLD VOYAGER FUND, INC.

(Company's Full Name)

**8th Floor, Sun Life Centre, 5th Avenue corner Rizal Drive
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, Metro Manila, Philippines**

(Company's Address)

555-88-88

(Telephone No.)

December 31

(Fiscal Year Ending)
(Month & Day)

SEC FORM 17-A ANNUAL REPORT

Form Type

Amendment Designation (If applicable)

December 31, 2015

Period Ended Date

OPEN-END INVESTMENT COMPANY

Secondary License Type and File Number

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-A

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17
OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SECTION 141
OF CORPORATION CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES

- 1. For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2015**
- 2. SEC Identification Number **CS201517723**
- 3. BIR Tax Identification No. **009-123-149-000**
- 4. Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter

Sun Life Prosperity Dollar Wellspring Fund, Inc.

- 5. **Metro Manila**
Province, Country or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization
- 6. (SEC Use Only)
Industry Classification Code:
- 7. **8/F, Sun Life Centre, 5th Avenue cor. Rizal Drive, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City
1634**
Address of principal office Postal Code
- 8. **(02) 555-8888**
Registrant's telephone number, including area code
- 9. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the SRC, or Sec. 4 and 8 of
the RSA

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding <u>(as of December 31, 2015)</u>
<u>Common Shares, PHP1.0 Par Value</u>	<u>1,500,000 shares</u>

- 10. Are any or all of these securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange?
Yes No

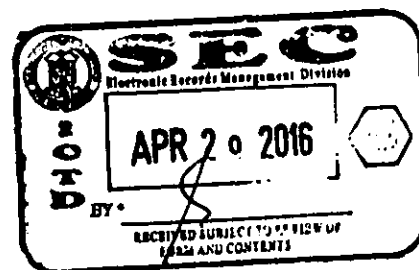
- 11. Check whether the registrant:

(a) Has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the SRC and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Section 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports).

Yes No

(b) Has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No



PART I - BUSINESS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Business

The Sun Life Prosperity Dollar Wellspring Fund, Inc. (the "Fund") is a registered open-end investment company under the Investment Company Act (R.A. 2629) and the Securities Regulation Code (R.A. 8799). It was incorporated on September 4, 2015 under SEC Registration No. CS201517723.

Sun Life Asset Management Company, Inc. ("SLAMCI"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Sun Life of Canada (Philippines), Inc. ("SLOCPI"), acts as the Fund Manager and Principal Distributor. As of December 31, 2015, SLAMCI owns 99.99% of the Fund's net assets attributable to shareholders. The Fund was only incorporated on September 4, 2015 and as of December 31, 2015, the Fund has not yet started operations.

The Fund aims to provide moderate and consistent returns through diversified investments in fixed income securities such as sovereign debt, corporate debt and other non-traditional investments and in equity or equity-linked securities issued by corporations globally, or through diversified investment companies invested in such securities

At incorporation, the Fund had an authorized capital stock of PHP6 Million common shares with a par value of PHP1 per share.

Out of the present authorized capital of the Fund, 1,500,000 shares amounting to \$33,000 have been issued, subscribed, fully paid and outstanding as of December 31, 2015.

The Fund's common shares are available through SLAMCI's registered representatives and eligible securities dealers that have entered into an agreement with SLAMCI to sell shares.

The Fund is part of the 11 Sun Life Prosperity Funds which offer excellent value to investors as a result of SLAMCI's collective experience in fund management, strong investment philosophy, remarkable investment performance and strong organizational structure. However, it should be noted that past performance of any fund manager is no guarantee of future results. It is only an indication of their capabilities to deal with rapid changes in the economy and market conditions in the future.

The Sun Life Prosperity Funds make investing simple, accessible and affordable. The Sun Life Prosperity Funds offer a unique "family of funds" to choose from. The "family of funds" concept allows investors to modify their investment strategies over time, by letting them transfer from one fund to another, as their needs dictate, as much as four times a year without paying any fees.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial assets carried either at fair value or at amortized cost. The first adoption of PAS 32 and PAS 39 in the 2006 audited financial statements resulted in the classification of investments in fixed income securities other than corporate loans as "financial assets at fair value through profit and loss" and its measurement at fair value with the fair value changes reflected in the statements of comprehensive income. Fair value changes therefore affect the ratios related to the Fund's total comprehensive income. The change to marked-to-market thus provides equitable treatment between investors coming in and out of the Fund.

The Fund principally competes directly with other mutual funds in the Philippines and with the Unit Investment Trust Funds ("UITFs") offered by commercial banks, in terms of returns and the associated risks of the return. The Fund's market strength is its wide distribution network that provides strategic distribution of Fund shares and the financial stability and reputation of its Investment Company Adviser, SLAMCI. The Fund intends to compete principally based on the reputation of SLAMCI for superior investment performance and corporate governance coupled with its distribution network and superior backroom operations.

The Fund participates in the mutual funds sector, which is a sub-sector of the financial services industry. There are no national geographical boundaries as the nature of the industry and prevailing technology make it possible for the various players to offer their services to almost any place in the country.

In terms of net asset value, the group of funds managed by SLAMCI on a consolidated basis is the second largest in its field. Below are the top three (3) mutual fund companies in the Philippines in terms of Net Asset Value (NAV) as of August 31, 2015.

Mutual Fund Company/Investment Company Adviser	Net Asset Value	Market Share
ALFM Mutual Funds	PHP 101,109 Million	43.43%
Sun Life Asset Management Co., Inc.	PHP 45,303 Million	19.46%
Philam Asset Management, Inc.	PHP 45,139 Million	19.39%

The Fund falls under the Dollar-denominated equity fund category. However, there is currently only one other Dollar Equity mutual fund which is the ATR KimEng AsiaPlus Recovery Fund, Inc.

There are many potential advantages to investing in mutual funds and in the Offer Shares. However, in deciding to invest, the investor is strongly advised to also consider the risks involved in investing in mutual funds, and in the Offer Shares, as well as the risks that the Fund faces, given its underlying assets whose respective values essentially affect the Fund's overall net asset value.

Equity Risk: Companies issue equities, or stocks, to help finance their operations and future growth. A company's performance outlook, market activity and the larger economic picture influence its stock price. When the economy is expanding, the outlook for many companies will be positive and the value of their stocks should rise. The opposite is also true. The value of a Fund is affected by changes in the prices of the stocks it holds. The risks and potential rewards are usually greater for small companies, start-ups, resource companies and companies in emerging markets. Investments that are convertible into equity may also be subject to interest rate risk.

Foreign Investment Risk: The Fund invests in securities issued by corporations in, or governments of, countries other than the Philippines. Investing in foreign securities can be beneficial in expanding your investment opportunities and portfolio diversification, but there are risks associated with foreign investments, including:

- companies outside of the Philippines may be subject to different regulations, standards, reporting practices and disclosure requirements than those that apply in the Philippines;
- the legal systems of some foreign countries may not adequately protect investor rights;
- political, social or economic instability may affect the value of foreign securities;
- foreign governments may make significant changes to tax policies, which could affect the value of foreign securities; and
- foreign governments may impose currency exchange controls that prevent a Fund from taking money out of the country.

Fund Manager Risk: The performance of the Funds is also dependent on the Fund Manager's skills. Hence, the Fund may underperform in the market and/or in comparison with similar funds due to investment decisions made by the Fund Manager, and may also fail to meet the Fund's investment objectives. The Board of Directors of the Funds, however, shall ensure that all investment policies and restrictions enumerated in this Prospectus are strictly followed.

Geographic Concentration Risk: Some Funds may invest a relatively large portion of their assets in issuers located in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region. As a result, the performance of these Funds could be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions in such countries or region, and could be more volatile than the performance of funds with more geographically-diversified holdings.

Passive Management Risk: Some Funds may invest in other mutual funds that are not actively managed, such as index funds. Passively managed funds would not sell a security if the security's issuer was in financial trouble, unless the security is removed from the applicable index being replicated. The passively managed fund must continue to invest in the securities of the index, even if the index is performing poorly. That means the passively managed fund won't be able to reduce risk by diversifying its investments into securities listed on other indices. As a result, the performance of a passively managed fund may differ significantly from the performance of an actively managed fund. This may in turn affect the performance of a Fund that invests in such passively managed fund.

Underlying Fund Risk: Some Funds may pursue its investment objectives indirectly by investing in shares of other mutual funds, including exchange-traded funds, in order to gain access to the strategies pursued by those underlying funds. There can be no assurance that any use of such multi-layered fund of fund structures will result in any gains for a Fund. If an underlying fund that is not traded on an exchange suspends redemptions, a Fund will be unable to value part of its portfolio and may be unable to redeem shares. Underlying funds that are traded on an exchange are subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional mutual funds: (i) an exchange-traded fund's units often trade on the exchange at a premium or discount to the net asset value of such units; (ii) an active trading market for an exchange-traded fund's units may not develop or be maintained, and (iii) there is no assurance that the exchange-traded fund will continue to meet the listing requirements of the exchange.

Liquidity Risk: The Funds are usually able to service redemptions of investors within 7 business days after receiving the notice of redemption by paying out redemptions from available cash or cash equivalents. When redemptions exceed these liquid holdings, the Funds will have to sell less-liquid assets, and during periods of extreme market volatility, the Funds may not be able to find a buyer for such assets. As such, the Funds may not be able to generate enough cash to pay for the redemptions within the normal 7-day period.

Dilution Risk: Being an open-end mutual fund, various investors may effectively subscribe to any amount of shares of the Fund. You then face the risk of your investments being diluted by the shares of the other investors of the Fund. The influence that the investors can exert over the control and management of the Fund decreases proportionately.

Large Transaction Risk: If an investor in a Fund makes a large transaction, the Fund's cash flow may be affected. For example, if an investor redeems a large number of shares of a Fund, that Fund may be forced to sell securities at unfavorable prices to pay for the proceeds of redemption. This unexpected sale may have a negative impact on the net asset value of the Fund.

Non-Guarantee: Unlike deposits made with banks, an investment in the Fund is neither insured nor guaranteed by the PDIC. You carry the risk of losing the value of your investment, without any guarantee in the form of insurance. Moreover, as with any investment, it is important to note that past performance of the Fund does not guarantee its future success.

Not Insured: You should be aware that your investment in the Funds is not insured with the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation ("PDIC"). The Fund Manager is prevented by law to guarantee any return.

Regulatory Risk: The Funds' operations are subject to various regulations, such as those affecting accounting of assets and taxation. These regulations do change, and as a result, investors may experience lower investment returns or even losses depending on what such a regulatory change entails. For example, higher taxes would lower returns, and a mandated precautionary loan loss provisions could result in the Fund experiencing a loss in the value of assets

The above risk factors are by no means exhaustive. New and/or unidentified risks may arise given the fast changing financial markets and economic environment.

Classification of the Fund into high, moderate or low risk investment: Given its investment objective - aims to generate long-term appreciation through diversified investments in equity and equity-linked securities issued by corporations domiciled in developed and emerging markets, or through diversified investment companies invested in such securities. - the Fund is classified as a high-risk investment.

Item 2. Properties

The Fund has financial assets in the form of cash, fixed income securities, and equity securities. As prescribed by SEC Rules, all of its assets are held by its custodian bank, the Citibank, N.A..

Office space of the Fund is provided by SLAMCI pursuant to the Management Agreement between them. The Fund does not intend to acquire any real property in the course of its business.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

There is no material pending legal proceeding to which the Fund or any of its affiliates is a party, or of which any of their property is the subject.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

- a) There was no matter submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of 2015 through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise.

PART II - OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

1. Market Information

The shares of the Fund are traded over-the-counter. The Fund's common stocks are available through registered representatives and eligible securities dealers that have entered into an agreement to sell shares with the Fund's Principal Distributor, SLAMCI.

2. Holders

The Fund has approximately 6 (six) shareholders as of December 31, 2015.

On 7 March 2013, SEC en banc approved the confidential treatment of the list of Top 20 shareholders of the Fund, including the 5% and 10% beneficial owners. This is to protect the investors' privacy, which is a privilege they enjoy when they invest in other shared investment vehicles, such as unit investment trust funds, and when they invest in bank deposits.

3. Dividends

The Board of Directors of the Fund has the power to fix and determine the amount to be reserved or provided for declaration and payment of dividends from the Fund's unrestricted retained earnings. The amount of such dividends (either in cash, stock, property or a combination of the foregoing) will depend on the Fund's profits, cash flows, capital expenditure, financial condition, and other factors and will follow SEC's guidelines on determining retained earnings available for dividend declaration. The existence of surplus profit is a condition precedent before a dividend can be declared. The surplus profits or income must be a bona fide income founded upon actual earnings or profits. Actual earnings or profits shall be the net income for the year based on the audited financial statements, adjusted for unrealized items, which are considered not available for dividend declaration. Taking into account the Fund's cash flows, capital expenditure, investment objective and financial condition, at least 10% of the actual earnings or profits may be declared by the Board of Directors as dividends.

Dividends so declared will be automatically reinvested in additional shares on behalf of the shareholders, without sales charges, at the NAVPS on the payment date established for such dividends. As such, shareholders realize their gains when shares are redeemed. Shareholders may elect not to have dividends reinvested and receive payment in cash, net of tax.

Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation.

The Performance of the Fund could be measured by the following indicators:

- 1. Increase/Decrease in Net Assets Value per Share (NAVPS.)** NAVPS is computed by dividing net assets (total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of shares issued and outstanding plus the total number of units outstanding due to deposit for future subscriptions (DFFS) and for conversion to shares, if any, as of the end of the reporting day. Any increase or decrease in NAVPS translates to a prospective capital gain or capital loss, respectively, for the Fund's shareholders.
- 2. Net Investment Income.** Represents the total earnings of the Fund from its investment securities, less operating expenses and income tax. This gauges how efficiently the Fund has utilized its resources in a given time period.
- 3. Assets Under Management (AUM).** The assets under the Fund's disposal. This measures the profitability of the Fund (increase/decrease brought about by its operational income) as well as investor confidence (increase/decrease brought about by investor subscriptions/redemptions).
- 4. Cash Flow.** Determines whether the Fund was able to achieve the optimal level of liquidity by being able to meet all its scheduled payments, while maintaining at the same time the maximum investments level and minimum cash level.

Accounting Policies for Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss

Initial recognition

Financial assets are recognized in the Company's financial statements when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of all financial assets, except for investments classified as at FVTPL.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets at FVTPL, held-to-maturity (HTM) investments, available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

The Company's financial assets as at December 31, 2015 consist only of loans and receivables.

At incorporation, the Fund had an authorized capital stock of \$6 Million common shares with a par value of PHP1 per share.

Out of the present authorized capital of the Fund, 1.5 Million shares amounting to \$33,000 have been issued, subscribed, fully paid and outstanding as of December 31, 2015.

As at December 31, 2015, the Fund is in the process of completing its requirements for the registration of the approved capital stock. On March 22, 2016, the Commission subsequently approved the Fund's application for registration. Pre-operating expenses incurred amounted to \$13,702 which represents filing fees for the registration of shares and accrued professional fees for the directors, external lawyers and auditors.

The capital structure of the Fund consists of issued capital. The \$1,500,000 subscription represents seed capital from Sun Life Asset Management Company Inc. The Fund manages capital and Net Asset Value per Share (NAVPS) to ensure that the Company's net asset value remains competitive and appealing to prospective investors.

The Fund has not yet started commercial operations. For the next twelve (12) months, the Fund is expected to commence official operations as an investment company. In terms of cash requirements, the Fund is currently compliant. It may raise additional funds in the next twelve (12) months as the investor base grows.

Income is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be measured reliably. Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business.

The Fund manages its capital to ensure that the Fund will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing returns to stakeholders through investments in high-quality debt and equity securities.

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

1. It does not issue senior securities.
2. 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.
3. It does not participate in any underwriting or selling group in connection with the public distribution of securities, except for its own share capital.
4. It generally maintains a diversified portfolio. Asset class and geographic concentrations may vary at any time depending on the investment manager's view on the prospects.
5. It does not invest directly in real estate properties and developments.
6. It does not purchase or sell commodity futures contracts.
7. It does not engage in lending operations to related parties such as the members of the board of directors, officers of the Fund and any affiliates, or affiliated corporations of the company.

8. The asset mix in each type of security is determined from time to time, as warranted by economic and investment conditions.
9. It does not change its investment objectives without the prior approval of a majority of its shareholders.

Item 7. Financial Statements

Copies of the following audited financial statements are attached as Exhibits:

1. Statements of Financial Position, 2015
2. Statements of Comprehensive Income, 2015
3. Statements of Changes in Equity, 2015
4. Statements of Cash Flows, 2015
5. Notes to Financial Statements

Item 8. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

Navarro Amper & Co. /Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, , with address at 19/F Net Lima Plaza, 5th Avenue corner 26th Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, Philippines, has acted as external auditor of the Fund since its incorporation.

There has been no disagreement with the accountants on any accounting and financial disclosures.

External Audit Services/Audit and Audit-Related Fees

The audit fee for 2015 is \$2,387 USD. This fee pertains to the Interim and year-end Audit of the financial statements of the Fund in relation to statutory and regulatory filings.

There are no other assurance and related services rendered by the external auditor for the last two fiscal years that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit of the Fund's financial statements.

PART III - CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

Item 9. Directors and Executive Officers

1. Directors and Executive Officers

The Board of Directors is responsible for conducting all businesses of the Fund. It exercises general supervision over the duties performed by the Investment Company Adviser, Distributor, Administrator, Transfer Agent and Custodian of the Fund.

The following are the incumbent Directors and Executive Officers of the Fund as December 31, 2015:

Rizalina G. Mantaring	Chairman & Director
Benedicto C. Sison	President & Director
Valerie N. Pama	Director
Melito S. Salazar, Jr.	Independent Director
Oscar M. Orbos	Independent Director
Candy S. Esteban	Treasurer
Jemilyn S. Camania	Corporate Secretary
Maria Cecilia V. Soria	Assistant Corporate Secretary
Conchitina D.L. Gregorio	Compliance Officer

A brief write-up on the business experience of the incumbent directors and executive officers of Sun Life of Canada Prosperity Balanced Fund, Inc. follows:

RIZALINA G. MANTARING
Director/Chairman

Ms. Mantaring, 56, Filipino, is currently the Chairman of the nine Sun Life Prosperity Funds i.e., Sun Life of Canada Prosperity Bond Fund, Inc., Sun Life of Canada Prosperity Balanced Fund, Inc., Sun Life of Canada Prosperity Philippine Equity Fund, Inc., Sun Life Prosperity Dollar Advantage Fund, Inc., Sun Life Prosperity Dollar Abundance Fund, Inc., Sun Life Prosperity GS Fund, Inc., Sun Life Prosperity Money Market Fund, Inc., Sun Life Prosperity Dynamic Fund, Inc., Sun Life Prosperity Philippine Stock Index Fund, Inc., Sun Life Prosperity Dollar Wellspring Fund, Inc., and Sun Life Prosperity World Voyager Fund, Inc. (the "11 Sun Life Prosperity Funds"). She is also the Chairman of the Grepalife Dollar Bond Fund Corporation, Grepalife Balanced Fund Corporation, and Grepalife Fixed Income Fund Corporation ("Grepalife Funds") (2011 to present). She serves as the President & CEO of Sun Life of Canada (Philippines), Inc. ("SLOCPI") (2009 to present), Sun Life Financial Plans, Inc. ("SLFPI") (2009 to present) and, a Director of the Sun Life Asset Management Company, Inc. ("SLAMCI") (2007 to present). Ms. Mantaring is Independent Director of Ayala Land, Inc. and Microventures Foundation, Inc. Prior to the foregoing, Ms. Mantaring was Deputy President of the Sun Life Financial Philippines group of companies (2009) and Regional Chief Operations Officer of Sun Life Financial Asia (2008 to 2009). She also served as Chief Operating Officer of SLOCPI (1999 to 2008) and Information Systems Head, Asia Pacific Division of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (1992 to 1999). Ms. Mantaring received her Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering (cum laude) from the University of the Philippines and Master of Science in Computer Science from the State University of New York at Albany. She is also a Fellow, Life Management Institute (with distinction) and Associate, Customer Service (with honors).

BENEDICTO C. SISON
Director / President

Mr. Sison, 55, is President of the 11 Sun Life Prosperity Funds. He is also the Chief Financial Management and Strategy Officer of Sun Life in the Philippines. Before returning to the Philippines, Mr. Sison was the Chief Financial Officer of Sun Life Financial - Asia based in Hong Kong from 2012 to 2015. Prior to joining Sun Life in 2010 as Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Sison served as Finance Director - Asia Pacific of ConAgra International Food Group (2006 to 2010). He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration (magna cum laude) from the University of the Philippines (Diliman) in 1983 and a Master's in Business Administration from the University of California Riverside in 1988. He is a certified public accountant (CPA), a Chartered Global Management Accountant (CGMA), and a member of the American Institute of CPAs (AICPA).

VALERIE N. PAMA
Director

Ms. Pama, 52, Filipino, is currently a Director of the 8 Sun Life Prosperity Funds and of the Grepalife Funds i.e. Grepalife Dollar Bond Fund Corporation, Grepalife Balanced Fund Corporation, and Grepalife Fixed Income Fund Corporation (2011 to present). Ms. Pama was formerly the President of the Sun Life Prosperity Funds and the Grepalife Funds (2011 to 2012). She also served as the Chief Operating Officer of Sun Life Asset Management Company, Inc. (2011 to 2012) before being appointed as its President in 2013. Ms. Pama is a veteran banker, having been in the industry for more than 20 years. She started her career with Citibank N.A. in 1990 as a Management Associate. By the time she retired from Citibank N.A. in 2009, Ms. Pama was the President of Citicorp Financial Services and Insurance Brokerage Inc. Prior to joining Sun Life, Ms. Pama was a product development consultant for ING Bank's Investment Management Group. Ms. Pama has held the chairmanship of the Philippine Investment Funds Association (PIFA) since 2011. Ms. Pama is a graduate of the

Ateneo de Manila University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Management Engineering. She obtained her MBA in International Business and Finance, with a minor in Business Economics from Katholieke Universiteit Leuven in Belgium. On her sophomore year in MBA, she was awarded *With Distinction* by the university for her exemplary academic performance.

MELITO S. SALAZAR, JR.
Independent Director

Mr. Melito S. Salazar Jr., 66, Filipino, is Independent Director of Sun Life of Canada Prosperity GS Fund, Inc., Sun Life of Canada Prosperity Philippine Equity Fund, Inc., Sun Life of Canada Prosperity Balanced Fund, Inc., Sun Life Prosperity Philippine Stock Index Fund, Inc., Sun Life Prosperity Dollar Wellspring Fund, Inc., and Sun Life Prosperity World Voyager Fund, Inc.. He is currently the Chairman and Director of the Inter-Asia Development Bank (2010 to present). He is also the Chairman and President of Quickminds Corporation (2011 to present), Chairman of Incite.Gov (2011 to present) and Omnipay (Formerly PVB Card, Inc.) (2014 to present). Among his other positions are: Director of PhilsFirst Insurance Company (2007 to present) and Concepcion Industrial Corporation (2013 to present); Vice-President of the Manila Bulletin (2006 to present); Editor-in-Chief of Philippine Rotary (2011 to present); Dean of Centro Escolar University, School of Accountancy and Management (June 2014 to present); Trustee of University of St. La Salle Bacolod (2009 to present) and Regent of Philippine Normal University System (2014 to present). Prior to these posts, he served as a Monetary Board Member of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (1999 to 2005), President of the Management Association of the Philippines (2013), President of the Financial Executive Institute of the Philippines (2005), and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands (2009 to 2012). Mr. Salazar is a BSBA and MBA graduate of the University of the Philippines and attended executive education and training programs at the Harvard Business School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill and INSEAD in France.

OSCAR M. ORBOS
Independent Director

Atty. Orbos, 65, Filipino, is an Independent Director of the Sun Life of Canada Prosperity Philippine Equity Fund, Inc. (2000 to present), Sun Life Prosperity Dollar Advantage Fund, Inc. (2009 to present), Sun Life Prosperity Dollar Abundance Fund, Inc. (2009 to present), Sun Life Prosperity Philippine Stock Index Fund, Inc. (February 2015 to present), Sun Life Prosperity Dollar Wellspring Fund, Inc. (September 2015) and Sun Life Prosperity World Voyager Fund, Inc. (September 2015). Atty. Orbos has a distinguished public service career, which started with his election as Congressman (1987 to 1990 and 1992 to 1995) and then as Governor of the Province of Pangasinan (1995 to 1998). He also served as Secretary of the Department of Transportation and Communication (1990) and then as Executive Secretary (1990 to 1991) under the administration of President Corazon C. Aquino. Atty. Orbos also serves Chairman of the Board of Alpha Insurance & Surety Co., Inc. (2000 to present) and as Partner of Orbos Cabusora & Taguiam Law Office (1998 to present). He obtained his BS Economics and Bachelor of Laws from the University of the Philippines.

CANDY S. ESTEBAN
Treasurer

Ms. Esteban, 38, is Treasurer of the 11 Sun Life Prosperity Funds and the Sun Life Asset Management Company, Inc. She is concurrently the Head of Financial Planning and Analysis for Sun Life of Canada (Philippines), Inc. Prior to joining the Fund, Ms. Esteban held various positions in Citibank and American Express Bank Philippines, both leading global banking institutions. She is a graduate of the Ateneo de Manila University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Management Engineering and she holds a Master's degree in Business Administration from INSEAD in Singapore and France.

JEMILYN S. CAMANIA
Corporate Secretary

Atty. Camania, 40, Filipino, is also the Corporate Secretary of SLOCPI (2010 to present), SLFPI (2010 to present), SLAMCI (2005 to present), Sun Life Financial Philippines Holding Co., Inc. (2012), Sun Life Financial-Philippines Foundation, Inc. (2012), the 11 Sun Life Prosperity Funds (2005 to present), GAMC (2011 to present), Great Life (2012), and the 3 Grepalife Funds (2011 to present). She also serves as Assistant Corporate Secretary of SLGFI (2012). She started at Sun Life as Assistant Counsel (2004), became its Counsel (2007 to 2011) and Senior Counsel (2011 to 2012). She is currently Sun Life's Deputy General Counsel (2012 to present). Prior to joining Sun Life, she was an Associate at the Cayetano Sebastian Ata Dado & Cruz Law Offices (2001 to 2004). Atty. Camania received her Bachelor of Arts in Psychology (1996) and Bachelor of Laws (2001) from the University of the Philippines. She was called to the Bar in 2002. She is also a Fellow, Life Management Institute (2010) and Professional, Customer Service (with honors) (2011) of LOMA.

MARIA CECILIA V. SORIA
Assistant Corporate Secretary

Atty. Soria, 39, Filipino, is the Assistant Corporate Secretary of the 11 Sun Life Prosperity Funds (September 2013 to present), and the Grepalife Funds (September 2013 to present). Prior to joining these companies, she worked as Associate, later promoted to Senior Associate, at Tan Venturanza Valdez (May 2010 to August 2013), as Senior Associate at Reyes-Fajardo and Associates (2009 to 2010) and SGV & Co. (2008 to 2009), as Associate at Medialdea Ata Bello & Guevarra (2007-2008), and as Executive Assistant 6 at the Civil Service Commission (2006-2007). Atty. Soria received her Bachelor of Arts in Political Science and Bachelor of Laws from the University of the Philippines. She was admitted to the Philippine Bar in May 2007.

CONCHITINA D.L. GREGORIO
Compliance Officer

Atty. Gregorio, 48, Filipino, is the Chief Compliance Officer of SLOCPI, SLFPI, SLAMCI, the 11 Sun Life Prosperity Funds, SLGFI, GAMC, Great Life, and the 3 Grepalife Funds. Before joining Sun Life, Atty. Gregorio headed the Compliance Department of Metrobank Card Corporation where she implemented the company's programs on compliance, money laundering & terrorist financing prevention and corporate governance. Atty. Gregorio also spent a number of years as a capital markets specialist and held legal and compliance roles in both the Philippine Stock Exchange and Fixed-Income Exchange. Atty. Gregorio received her Juris Doctor Degree from the Ateneo de Manila University and was admitted to the Philippine Bar in 1992.

Incorporators

The following are the incorporators of the company:

1. Rizalina G. Mantaring
2. Ma. Karenina M. Casas
3. Valerie N. Pama
4. Melito S. Salazar, Jr.
5. Oscar M. Orbos

2. Significant Employees

There is no "significant employee" as defined in Part IV(A) (2) of SRC Rule 12 (i.e., any person who is not an executive officer of the corporation but who is expected to make a significant contribution to the business).

3. Family Relationships

None of the current directors or officers is related to each other up to the 4th civil degree of affinity or consanguinity.

4. Material Pending Legal Proceedings

The Fund has no knowledge of any material pending legal proceedings, for the past five (5) years and to date, to which any of the directors and executive officers of the Fund is a party of which any of their property is the subject.

There was no bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which any of the directors and executive officers of the Fund was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of bankruptcy or within two (2) years prior to that time.

No director or executive officer of the Fund was convicted by final judgment in a criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign and neither is any director or officer subject to any pending criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses.

No director or executive officer of the Fund is being subject to any order, judgment or decree not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, domestic or foreign, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities, or banking activities

No director or executive officer of the Fund is being found by a domestic or foreign court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Commission or comparable foreign body, or a domestic or foreign exchange or other organized trading market or self-regulatory organization, to have violated a securities or commodities law or regulation and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended or vacated.

Item 10. Executive Compensation

1. Compensation of Executive Officers.

The executive officers of the Fund do not receive any form of compensation from their appointment up to the present.

2. Compensation of Directors.

The Fund's executive officers and directors who are officers and/or employees of SLOCPI and/or SLAMCI do not receive any form of compensation as such from the time of their appointments up to the present.

The Fund's directors who are not officers and/or employees of SLOCPI and/or SLAMCI (i.e., "Independent Directors") receive a per diem for their attendance at regular or special meetings of the Board at the rate of PHP20,000.00 per meeting per Independent Director (the Fund has two [2] Independent Directors). There are no other forms of compensation which such Independent Directors are entitled to receive for meetings attended, other than said per diem and a retainer's fee not to exceed PHP15,000.00 per quarter. Payment of such retainer's fee shall be shared by the Fund with the other Sun Life Prosperity Funds which the Independent Director also serves, provided that each Independent Director shall receive only a maximum of PHP15,000.00 per quarter from all the Sun Life Prosperity Funds combined. There are no standard arrangements, employment contracts, termination of employment, change-in-control or other arrangements with the directors. Such remuneration to be paid for by the Fund may be adjusted in the future as may be warranted by existing fund levels and other factors.

For year 2016, the Fund forecasts a total Independent Directors' per diem of Php 190,000.

Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

1. Security ownership of more than 5% of the Fund's outstanding capital stock as of December 31, 2015

<i>Title of Class</i>	<i>Name of Record Owner/Relationship with Issuer</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Name of Beneficial Owner/Relationship with Record Owner</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Number of Shares Held</i>	<i>Percent of Class</i>
Common	SLAMCI 8 th Floor Sun Life Centre, 5 th Ave. Corner Rizal Drive, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City	More than 5% owner	Both the Record (R) & Beneficial (B) Owner	Dutch	99.99%	Common

On 7 March 2013, SEC en banc approved the confidential treatment of the list of Top 20 shareholders of the Fund, including its the 5% and 10% beneficial owners. This is to protect the investors' privacy, which is a privilege they enjoy when they invest in other shared investment vehicles, such as unit investment trust funds, and when they invest in bank deposits.

This list includes shareholders owning more than 5% of the Fund's outstanding capital stock as of December 31, 2015, if any.

2. Security Ownership of Management as of December 31, 2015:

Title of Class	Name of and Address of Record Owner	Relationship with Issuer	Name of Beneficial Owner & Relationship with Record Owner	Number of shares held	Percent of Class
Common	Rizalina G. Mantaring	1	Beneficial (B) and Record (R)	Filipino	0.00%
Common	Benedicto C. Sison	1	B & R	Filipino and American	0.00%
Common	Valerie N. Pama	1	B & R	Filipino	0.00%
Common	Oscar M. Orbos	1	B & R	Filipino	0.00%
Common	Melito S. Salazar, Jr.	1	B & R	Filipino	0.00%

The above individual owners can be reached at c/o the Corporate Secretary, 6th Floor, Sun Life Centre, 5th Avenue corner Rizal Drive, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City.

3. Voting Trust Holders of 5% or More

No holder of 5% or more of the Fund's common shares has any voting trust or similar agreement that vest voting rights or other powers to a voting trustee.

4. Change In Control

The Fund has no knowledge of any arrangement that may result in a change of control of the Fund.

Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The following are the interlocking directors and officers of SLAMCI and the Fund:

Director/Officer	Fund	SLAMCI
Rizalina G. Mantaring	Chairman And Director	Director
Valerie N. Pama	Director	President
Jemilyn S. Camania	Corporate Secretary	Corporate Secretary
Maria Cecilia V. Soria	Assistant Corporate Secretary	Assistant Corporate Secretary
Candy S. Esteban	Treasurer	Treasurer
Conchitina D.L. Gregorio	Compliance Officer	Compliance Officer

Other than these interlocking directors and officers, management and members of the Board of Directors of the Fund are not involved in any companies that the Fund deals with.

PART IV - CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Item 13. Compliance with Leading Practice on Corporate Governance

The Fund is committed to performing its obligations following sound standards of business and financial practices and assesses the level of compliance of the Board of Directors and top-level management with its Manual on Corporate Governance through the Corporate Governance Self-Rating Form.

Likewise, the Fund requires the directors to answer a Board Effectiveness Questionnaire to determine their outlook on current practices and further enhance their performance. Internal audit and compliance units of the Fund also actively ensure that the Fund meets its regulatory and moral obligations to the government agencies and the general public, respectively.

There has been no reported incident of any deviation from the Fund's Manual on Corporate Governance. A strong ethical business culture in the performance of duties is continuously upheld and promoted. Nonetheless, the Fund makes an effort to improve corporate governance of the company by holding training sessions for its Board and officers whenever possible.

PART V – EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES

Audited Financial Statements

1. Statements of Financial Position, 2015
2. Statements of Comprehensive Income, 2015
3. Statements of Changes in Equity, 2015
4. Statements of Cash Flows, 2015
5. Notes to Financial Statements

- SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS -

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 11 of the RSA and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Quezon City on APR 29 2016 2016.

SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD VOYAGER FUND, INC.
Issuer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Revised Securities Act, this annual report has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

By:

<p><i>Benedicto C. Sison</i> Benedicto C. Sison Principal Executive Officer</p> <p><i>Valerie N. Pama</i> Valerie N. Pama Principal Operating Officer / SLAMCI President</p> <p><i>Candy S. Esteban</i> Candy S. Esteban Principal Financial Officer/Treasurer</p>	<p><i>Maria Josefina A. Castillo</i> Maria Josefina A. Castillo Principal Accounting Officer</p> <p><i>Roselle L. Lustre</i> Roselle L. Lustre Controller</p> <p><i>Maria Cecilia V. Soria</i> Maria Cecilia V. Soria Assistant Corporate Secretary</p>
--	---

APR 29 2016

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this ____ day of _____ 2016, affiants exhibiting their government issued identification cards, as follows:

Name	Government ID No.	Date of Issue	Place of Issue
Benedicto Sison	Passport No. 488432394	05/09/2013	United States
Valerie N. Pama	Passport No. EB6184455	08/23/2012	Manila
Candy S. Esteban	Driver's License N02-95-277891	05-08-2015	Quezon City
Ma. Josefina Castillo	Passport No. EB5574529	06/05/2012	Manila
Roselle L. Lustre	Passport No. EB8020503	05/02/2013	Manila
Maria Cecilia V. Soria	Passport No. EC2765788	11/19/2014	Manila

Doc. No. 223 ;
Page No. 45 ;
Book No. 57 ;
Series of 2016.

JOEL G. GORDOLA
Notary Public
Commission expires until December 31, 2017
Adm. No. 069; Roll No. 25103; IBP No. 1013094
PTR No. 1876282; 1/04/16; O.C.
TIN 126-768-809; MCLE No. V-0001531
Until 1 # 878 Quirino Highway, Guad. Nueva Ecija, C.I.C

COVER SHEET
for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

C S 2 0 1 5 1 7 7 2 3

Company Name

S U N L I F E P R O S P E R I T Y W O R L D
V O Y A G E R F U N D I N C .

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

2 T H F L R . , S U N L I F E C E N T R E 5 T H
A V E B O N I F A C I O G L O B A L F O R T
B O N I F A C I O T A G U I G C I T Y

Form Type

Department requiring the report

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

www.sunlife.com

Company's Telephone Number/s

5 5 5 - 8 8 8 8

Mobile Number

No. of Stockholders

6

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

BENEDICTO C. SISON

Email Address

Benedicto.Sison@Sunlife.com

Telephone Number/s

555-8888

Mobile Number

Contact Person's Address

5F SUNLIFE CENTRE, 5TH AVE BONIFACIO GLOBAL FORT BONIFACIO TAGUIG CITY

Note: 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.

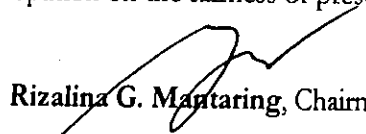
Sun Life Financial

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

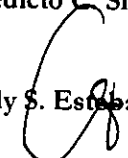
The management of Sun Life Prosperity World Voyager Fund, Inc. is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the additional components attached therein, as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes designing and implementing internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the financial statements including the additional components attached therein and submits the same to the stockholders.

Navarro Amper & Co., the independent auditors appointed by the stockholders, has examined the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such examination.


Rizalina G. Mantaring, Chairman of the Board


Benedicto C. Sison, President


Candy S. Esteban, Treasurer

Signed this 15th day of March

APR 11 2016

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 2016 at
QUEZON CITY, affiants exhibiting to me competent evidence of identity, as follows:

Name	Government ID	Date/Place of Issue
Rizalina G. Mantaring	Passport No. EC5964028	11-13-15 / Manila
Benedicto C. Sison	Passport No. 488432394	05-09-13/USA
Candy S. Esteban	Driver's License N02-95-277891	05-08-2015/Quezon City

Doc. No. 61 ;
Page No. 13 ;
Book No. 44 ;
Series of 2016


JOEL G. GORDOLA
Notary Public

Commission expires until December 31, 2017
Adm. No. 069, Roll No. 25103; IBP No. 1013094
PTR No. 1876282; 1/04/16; Q.C.
TIN 126-768-809; MCLE No. V-0001531
Until 1 # 878 Quirino Highway, Gulod, Novaliches, Q.C

NavarroAmper&Co.

Navarro Amper & Co.
19th Floor Net Lima Plaza
5th Avenue corner 26th Street
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig 1634
Philippines

Tel: +63 2 581 9000
Fax: +63 2 869 3676
www.deloitte.com/ph

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0004
SEC Accreditation No. 0001-FR-4

SUPPLEMENTAL WRITTEN STATEMENT OF AUDITORS

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD VOYAGER FUND, INC.
2nd Floor, Sun Life Centre, 5th Avenue corner Rizal Drive
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

Gentlemen:

We have examined the financial statements of Sun Life Prosperity World Voyager Fund, Inc. as at and for the period September 4, 2015 to December 31, 2015, on which we have rendered the attached report dated March 15, 2016.

In compliance with SRC Rule 68, we are stating that the said Company has one (1) shareholder owning 100 or more shares.

Navarro Amper & Co.
BOA Registration No. 0004, valid from December 4, 2015 to December 31, 2018
SEC Accreditation No. 0001-FR-4, issued on January 7, 2016; effective until January 6, 2019, Group A
TIN 005299331

By: _____



Francis B. Albalate
Partner

CPA License No. 0088499
SEC A.N. 0104-AR-4, issued on June 30, 2015; effective until June 29, 2018, Group A
TIN 120319015
BIR A.N. 08-002552-32-2014, issued on October 3, 2014; effective until October 3, 2017
PTR No. A-2798353, issued on January 6, 2016, Taguig City

Taguig City, Philippines
March 15, 2016

Deloitte.



Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD VOYAGER FUND, INC.
2nd Floor, Sun Life Centre, 5th Avenue corner Rizal Drive
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sun Life Prosperity World Voyager Fund, Inc., which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2015, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period September 4, 2015 to December 31, 2015, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sun Life Prosperity World Voyager Fund, Inc. as at December 31, 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on the Supplementary Information Required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information for the period ended December 31, 2015 on taxes, duties and licenses in Note 15 to the financial statements are presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and are not required part of the basic financial statements. Those supplementary information are the responsibility of Management and have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, those supplementary information are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Navarro Amper & Co.

BOA Registration No. 0004, valid from December 4, 2015 to December 31, 2018

SEC Accreditation No. 0001-FR-4, issued on January 7, 2016; effective until January 6, 2019, Group A

TIN 005299331

By:



Francis B. Albalate

Partner

CPA License No. 0088499

SEC A.N. 0104-AR-4, issued on June 30, 2015; effective until June 29, 2018, Group A

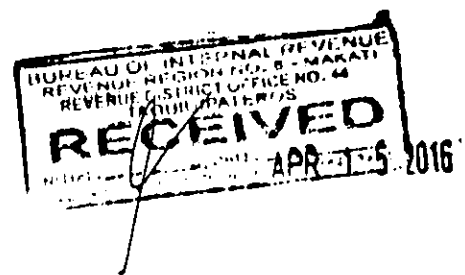
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PTR No. A-2798353, issued on January 6, 2016, Taguig City

Taguig City, Philippines

March 15, 2016

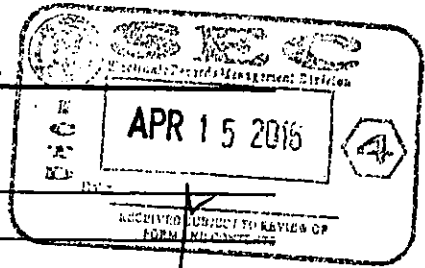


SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD VOYAGER FUND, INC.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

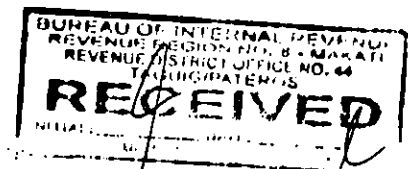
As at December 31, 2015

In US Dollars



	Notes	
ASSET		
Cash in bank	6	\$ 1,500,000
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Payable to fund manager	7	\$ 12,953
Accrued professional fees		749
		13,702
Equity		
Share capital	8	33,000
Additional paid-in capital	8	1,467,000
Deficit		(13,702)
		1,486,298
		\$ 1,500,000
Net Asset Value Per Share	9	\$ 0.9909

See Notes to Financial Statements.



SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD VOYAGER FUND, INC.

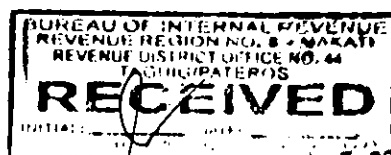
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the period September 4, 2015 to December 31, 2015

	Note	
Pre-operating Expenses		
Taxes and licenses		\$ 9,684
Directors' fees		1,631
Professional fees		2,387
Loss for the period		\$ 13,702
Basic and diluted loss per share	10	\$ 0.009

See Notes to Financial Statements.

The Company was incorporated on September 4, 2015 and has not yet started its commercial operations as at December 31, 2015.



APR 15 2016

SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD VOYAGER FUND, INC.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the period September 4, 2015 to December 31, 2015

	Note	Share Capital	Additional Paid-in Capital	Deficit	Total
Issuance of share capital during the period	8	\$33,000	\$1,467,000	\$ -	\$1,500,000
Loss for the period and total comprehensive income		-	-	(13,702)	(13,702)
Balance, December 31, 2015		\$33,000	\$1,467,000	(\$13,702)	\$1,486,298

See Notes to Financial Statements.

The Company was incorporated on September 4, 2015 and has not yet started its commercial operations as at December 31, 2015.

SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD VOYAGER FUND, INC.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the period September 4, 2015 to December 31, 2015

	Note	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Loss for the period		(\$ 13,702)
Increase in:		
Payable to fund manager		12,953
Accrued professional fees		749
Net cash from and used in operating activities		-
Cash Flows from Financing Activity		
Proceeds from issuance of share capital	8	1,500,000
Cash in Bank, December 31, 2015		\$ 1,500,000

See Notes to Financial Statements.

The Company was incorporated on September 4, 2015 and has not yet started its commercial operations as at December 31, 2015.

SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD VOYAGER FUND, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 4, 2015 TO DECEMBER 31, 2015

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Sun Life Prosperity World Voyager Fund, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on September 4, 2015. 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 provide moderate and consistent returns through diversified investments in fixed income securities such as sovereign debt, corporate debt and other non-traditional investments and in equity or equity-linked securities issued by corporations globally, or through diversified investment companies invested in such securities. 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.

As at December 31, 2015, Sun Life Asset Management Company, Inc. (SLAMCI) owns 99.99% of the Company's share capital which represents the initial seed capital.

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.

As at December 31, 2015, the Company has not yet started its commercial operations.

The Company appointed SLAMCI as its fund manager, adviser, administrator, distributor and transfer agent which provides management, distribution and all required operational services, as disclosed in Note 7.

2. FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK AND BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

Statement of Compliance

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS), which include all applicable PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), Philippine Interpretations Committee (PIC) and Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) as approved by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) and the Board of Accountancy (BOA), 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 instruments carried at amortized cost.

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

Functional Currency

These financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD), the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All amounts are recorded to the nearest dollar, except when otherwise indicated.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

New Accounting Standards Effective after the Reporting Period Ended December 31, 2015

The Company will adopt the following PFRS once these become effective:

Amendments to PFRS 11, Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations

The amendments clarify the accounting for acquisitions of an interest in a joint operation when the operation constitutes a business such that the acquirer is required to apply all of the principles on business combinations in PFRS 3 and other PFRSs with the exception of those principles that conflict with the guidance in PFRS 11. Accordingly, a joint operator that is an acquirer of such an interest has to:

- measure most identifiable assets and liabilities at fair value;
- expense acquisition-related costs (other than debt or equity issuance costs);
- recognize deferred taxes;
- recognize any goodwill or bargain purchase gain;
- perform impairment tests for the cash generating units to which goodwill has been allocated; and
- disclose information required relevant for business combinations.

The amendments apply to the acquisition of an interest in an existing joint operation and also to the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation on its formation, unless the formation of the joint operation coincides with the formation of the business.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier application is permitted but corresponding disclosures are required. The amendments apply prospectively.

The future adoption of the amendments will have no effect on the Company's financial statements.

PFRS 14, Regulatory Deferral Accounts

The standard permits an entity which is a first-time adopter of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards to continue to account, with some limited changes, for 'regulatory deferral account balances' in accordance with its previous GAAP, both on initial adoption of PFRS and in subsequent financial statements. Regulatory deferral account balances, and movements in them, are presented separately in the statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and specific disclosures are required.

The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier application is permitted.

The future adoption of the standard will have no effect on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to PAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment

These amendments clarify that a depreciation method that is based on revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset is not appropriate. This is because such method reflects a pattern of generation of economic benefits that arise from the operation of the business of which an asset is part, rather than the pattern of consumption of an asset's expected future economic benefits.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier application is permitted.

The future adoption of the amendments will have no effect on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to PAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment and Amendments to PAS 41, Agriculture

The amendments require biological assets that meet the definition of a bearer plant to be accounted for as property, plant and equipment in accordance with PAS 16. The amendments define bearer plants as living plants that are used in the production or supply of agricultural produce and for which there is only a remote likelihood that the plant will also be sold as agricultural produce.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with earlier application being permitted.

The future adoption of the amendments will have no effect on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to PAS 27, Separate Financial Statements

The amendments reinstate the equity method as an accounting option for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in an entity's separate financial statements.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with earlier application being permitted.

The future adoption of the amendments will have no effect on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to PAS 38, Intangible Assets

These amendments introduce rebuttable presumption that a revenue-based amortization method for intangible assets is inappropriate for the same reasons as in PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*. However, the IASB states that there are limited circumstances when the presumption can be overcome:

- the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue (the predominant limiting factor inherent in an intangible asset is the achievement of a revenue threshold); and
- it can be demonstrated that revenue and the consumption of economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated (the consumption of the intangible asset is directly linked to the revenue generated from using the asset).

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier application is permitted.

The future adoption of the amendments will have no effect on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to PFRS 10: *Consolidated Financial Statements* and PAS 28: *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011)*

The amendments include the following:

- Amendment to PAS 28 (2011) so that the current requirements regarding the partial gain or loss recognition for transactions between an investor and its associate or joint venture only apply to the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that do not constitute a business as defined in PFRS 3, *Business Combinations* and the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution to an associate or a joint venture of assets that constitute a business as defined in PFRS 3, *Business Combinations* is recognized in full.
- Amendment to PFRS 10 so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in PFRS 3, *Business Combinations* to an associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

The amendments are to be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

The future adoption of the amendments will have no effect on the Company's financial statements.

Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle

The annual improvements address the following:

Amendment to PFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*

The amendment introduces specific guidance in PFRS 5 when an entity reclassifies an asset (or disposal group) from held for sale to held for distribution to owners (or vice versa), or when held-for-distribution accounting is discontinued. The amendment states that:

- such reclassifications should not be considered changes to a plan of sale or a plan of distribution to owners and that the classification, presentation and measurement requirements applicable to the new method of disposal should be applied; and
- assets that no longer meet the criteria for held for distribution to owners (and do not meet the criteria for held for sale) should be treated in the same way as assets that cease to be classified as held for sale.

The future adoption of the amendment will have no effect on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*

The amendments provide additional guidance to clarify whether a servicing contract is continuing involvement in a transferred asset for the purpose of the disclosures required in relation to transferred assets. PFRS 7 states that a pass through arrangement under a servicing contract does not, in itself, constitute a continuing involvement in asset, for instance, when the amount and/or timing of the servicing fee depend on the amount and/or the timing of the cash flows collected. The amendments add guidance to this effect.

The amendments also clarified the applicability of the disclosure requirements on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities to be included in condensed interim financial statements. The amendments clarified that the offsetting disclosures are not explicitly required for all interim periods. However, the disclosures may need to be included in condensed interim financial statements to comply with PAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*.

The future adoption of the amendments will have no effect on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to PAS 19, *Employee Benefits*

The amendments clarified that the high quality corporate bonds used to estimate the discount rate for post-employment benefits should be issued in the same currency as the benefits to be paid. These amendments would result in the depth of the market for high quality corporate bonds being assessed at currency level.

The future adoption of the amendments will have no effect on the Company's financial statements.

Amendment to PAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*

The amendment clarified the requirements relating to information required by PAS 34 that is presented elsewhere within the interim financial report but outside the interim financial statements. The amendment requires that such information be incorporated by way of a cross-reference from the interim financial statements to the other part of the interim financial report that is available to users on the same terms and at the same time as the interim financial statements.

The future adoption of the amendment will have no effect on the Company's financial statements.

The above improvements are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. However, early application of these improvements is permitted.

Amendments to PFRS 10, PFRS 12 and PAS 28, *Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception*

The amendments address the issues that have arisen in the context of applying the consolidation exception for investment entities. The amendments clarify the following aspects:

- Whether an investment entity parent should account for an investment entity subsidiary at fair value, when the subsidiary provides investment-related services to third parties;
- The interaction between the investment entity amendments and the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements requirements in PFRS 10; and
- Whether a non-investment entity must 'unwind' the fair value accounting of its joint ventures or associates that are investment entities.

An investment entity measuring all of its subsidiaries at fair value provides the disclosures relating to investment entities required by PFRS 12.

These amendments will have no material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*

The amendments include the following:

- **Materiality:** The amendments clarify that (1) information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, (2) materiality considerations apply to all parts of the financial statements, and (3) even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply.
- **Statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:** The amendments (1) introduce a clarification that the list of line items to be presented in these statements can be disaggregated and aggregated as relevant and additional guidance on subtotals in these statements and (2) clarify that an entity's share of OCI of equity-accounted associates and joint ventures should be presented in aggregate as single line items based on whether or not it will subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss.
- **Notes:** The amendments add additional examples of possible ways of ordering the notes to clarify that understandability and comparability should be considered when determining the order of the notes. The standard also removed guidance and examples with regard to the identification of significant accounting policies that were perceived as being potentially unhelpful.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier application is permitted. Application of the amendments need not be disclosed.

The future adoption of the amendments will have no effect on the Company's financial statements.

PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments (2014)*

This standard consists of the following three phases:

Phase 1: Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

With respect to the classification and measurement under this standard, all recognized financial assets that are currently within the scope of PAS 39 will be subsequently measured at either amortized cost or fair value. Specifically:

- A debt instrument that (i) is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows and (ii) has contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding balance must be measured at amortized cost (net of any write down for impairment), unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) under the fair value option.
- A debt instrument that (i) is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and (ii) has contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, must be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), unless the asset is designated at FVTPL under the fair value option.
- All other debt instruments must be measured at FVTPL.
- All equity investments are to be measured in the statement of financial position at fair value, with gains and losses recognized in profit or loss except that if an equity investment is not held for trading, an irrevocable election can be made at initial recognition to measure the investment at FVTOCI, with dividend income recognized in profit or loss.

This standard also contains requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and derecognition requirements. Under this standard, changes in the fair value of a financial liability designated as at FVTPL attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability shall be presented in other comprehensive income, unless the presentation in other comprehensive income would create or increase an accounting mismatch. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Based on Management's assessment, the recognition and measurement of the Company's loans and receivables and financial liabilities would be the same under both PAS 39 and PFRS 9.

Phase 2: Impairment methodology

The impairment model under this standard reflects expected credit losses. Under this impairment approach, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized. Instead, an entity always accounts for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit losses should be updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

The adoption of the standard shall result in initial measurement of loans and receivables at fair value net of transaction costs and expected credit losses.

Phase 3: Hedge accounting

The general hedge accounting requirements for this standard retain the three types of hedge accounting mechanism in PAS 39. However, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify as hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of economic relationships. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is no longer required. Far more disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have been introduced.

The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted.

The future adoption of the standard will have no effect on the Company's financial statements since the Company does not apply hedge accounting.

New Accounting Standard Issued by International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) which is Effective After the Reporting Period Ended December 31, 2015 but pending for adoption in the Philippines

The Company will adopt IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, once it becomes effective.

The standard combines, enhances, and replaces specific guidance on recognizing revenue with a single standard. The standard requires recognition of revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

It defines a new five-step model to recognize revenue from customer contracts as follows:

- (a) Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- (b) Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- (c) Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- (d) Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- (e) Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The standard is mandatory for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted.

The future adoption of the standard will have no effect on the Company's financial statements.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Assets

Initial recognition

Financial assets are recognized in the Company's financial statements when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of all financial assets, except for investments classified as at FVTPL.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets at FVTPL, held-to-maturity (HTM) investments, available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

The Company's financial assets as at December 31, 2015 consist only of loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment and are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The Company's financial assets classified under this category include cash in bank.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. 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 financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and equity instrument.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition

Financial liabilities are recognized in the Company's financial statements when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the Company's financial liabilities, except for debt instruments classified as at FVTPL.

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

Subsequent measurement

Since the Company does not have financial liabilities classified as at FVTPL, all financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

The Company's financial liabilities classified under this category include payable to fund manager and accrued professional fees.

Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognized by the Company when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or 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.

Ordinary shares

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 losses incurred by the Company.

Expense Recognition

Expenses are recognized in profit or loss when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Expenses are recognized in profit or loss on the basis of: (i) a direct association between the costs incurred and the earning of specific items of income; (ii) systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with income can only be broadly or indirectly determined; or, (iii) immediately when an expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that, future economic benefits do not qualify, or cease to qualify, for recognition in the statements of financial position as an asset.

Expenses in the statement of comprehensive income are presented using the nature of expense method.

Fair Value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. 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

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the Company and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

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 expense and deferred tax.

Current tax

The corporate income tax currently expensed is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement 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 30% regular corporate income tax (RCIT) rate.

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 measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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 tax for the period

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

Earnings (Loss) per Share

The Company computes its basic earnings 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 deposits for future stock 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.

Events After the Reporting Period

The Company identifies events after the end of the reporting period as those events, both favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue. The financial statements of the Company are adjusted to reflect those events that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. Non-adjusting events after the end of the reporting period are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS

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.

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 US dollar (USD). The USD 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 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, 2015, the recognized amount of share capital representing puttable shares in the statement of financial position amounted to \$33,000, as disclosed in Note 8.

6. **CASH IN BANK**

Cash in bank pertains to the proceeds arising from the Company's issuance of shares upon incorporation deposited in a bank. No interest was earned on such bank deposit for the reporting period.

7. **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*.

The details of amounts paid or payable to related parties are set out below.

Nature of Transaction	Transactions During the Period	Outstanding Balance	Term	Condition	Note
SLAMCI – Parent					
Reimbursement of expenses	\$ 12,953	\$ 12,953	On demand; non-interest bearing	Unsecured	b

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

a. **Investment Management**

On September 7, 2015, the Company and SLAMCI entered into a Management and Distribution Agreement (MDA) wherein SLAMCI will act as its fund manager, adviser, administrator, distributor and transfer agent and will provide management, distribution and all required operational services. Under the MDA, SLAMCI will receive aggregate fees for these services at an annual rate of 1.90% of the net assets on each valuation day. The agreement shall take effect upon commencement of the Company's commercial operations.

b. **Reimbursement of Expenses**

SLAMCI paid certain pre-operating expenses in behalf of the Company. As at December 31, 2015, payable to fund manager in the statement of financial position amounted to \$12,953.

8. **EQUITY**

Share Capital

Details of share capital are as follows:

	2015	
	Shares	Amount
Authorized:		
P1 par value	6,000,000	P 6,000,000
Issued and outstanding	1,500,000	\$ 33,000

As at December 31, 2015, the Company is in the process of completing the requirements for the registration of its shares with the SEC.

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 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.

Additional Paid-in Capital

Additional paid-in capital of \$1,467,000 as at December 31, 2015 pertains to excess subscription at incorporation over par value.

9. **NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE**

NAVPS is computed as follows:

	2015
Total equity	\$1,486,298
Issued and Outstanding shares	1,500,000
NAVPS	\$ 0.9909

NAVPS is based on issued and outstanding shares. The expected cash outflow on redemption of these equity shares is equivalent to computed NAVPS as at reporting period.

10. **LOSS PER SHARE**

The calculation of the basic and diluted loss per share is based on the following:

	2015
Loss for the period	(\$ 13,702)
Weighted average number of issued and outstanding shares	1,500,000
Basic and diluted loss per share	(\$ 0.009)

11. **FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are shown below:

		2015	
	Notes	Carrying Amounts	Fair Values
Financial Assets			
Cash in bank	6	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Financial Liabilities			
Payable to fund manager	7	\$ 12,953	\$ 12,953
Accrued professional fees		749	749
		\$ 13,702	\$ 13,702

Cash in bank, payable to fund manager and accrued professional fees have short-term maturities, hence, their carrying amounts are considered their fair values.

12. **INCOME TAXES**

The reconciliation between tax benefit and the product of accounting loss multiplied by 30% is as follows:

	2015
Accounting loss before tax	(\$13,702)
Tax benefit at 30%	(\$4,111)
Effect of unrecognized Net Operating Loss Carry-over (NOLCO)	4,111
	\$ -

Details of the Company's NOLCO is as follows:

Year of Incurrence	Year of Expiry	Beginning Balance	Addition	Expired	2015 Balance
2015	2018	P-	P623,442	P-	P623,442

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

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks which include 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 take appropriate actions to counter these risks. However, there is no guarantee that the strategies will work as intended.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting to financial loss to the Company.

The credit risk on cash in bank is limited because the counterparty is a commercial bank with investment grade credit-rating assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

The carrying amount of cash in bank amounting to \$1,500,000 represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Liquidity risk

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's financial liabilities are composed of payable to fund manager and accrued professional fees totalling \$13,702. These financial liabilities are expected to be settled within twelve months from the end of the reporting period. The amounts have been drawn up using undiscounted cash flows of the financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

14. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its 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.

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 8.

The Company manages capital and NAVPS, as disclosed in Note 9, 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 diversified portfolio. Industry concentrations may vary at any time depending on the investment manager's view on the prospects;
- e. It does not invest directly in real estate properties and developments;
- f. It does not purchase or sell commodity futures contracts;
- g. It does not engage in lending operations to related parties such as the members of the Board of Directors, officers of the Company and any affiliates, or affiliated corporations of the Company;

- h. The asset mix in each type of security is determined from time to time, as warranted by economic and investment conditions; and
- i. The 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; and
- k. It does not change its investment objectives without the prior approval of a majority of its shareholders.

The Investment Policies refer to the following:

- a. Investment Objective – to generate long-term appreciation through diversified investments in equity and equity-linked securities issued by corporations domiciled in developed and emerging markets, or through diversified investment companies invested in such securities
- b. Benchmark – 95% Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World Index (MSCI ACWI) + 5% 30-day USD Deposit Rate
- c. Asset Allocation Range – the Company shall allocate 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 1.90% of the net assets on each valuation day.

As at December 31, 2015, the Company is in compliance with the above requirements and minimum equity requirement of the SEC of P50,000,000.

The equity ratio as at December 31, 2015 follows:

	2015
Equity	\$1,486,298
Total assets	1,500,000
Equity ratio	0.99:1

15. **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 2015 taxable period are presented for purposes of filing with the BIR and are not required part of the basic financial statements.

Other taxes and licenses

Details of the Company's other taxes and licenses and permit fees in 2015 are as follows:

Charged to Operating Expenses	
Registration fees	P 415,769
Business permits	38,523
	P 454,292

16. **APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements of the Company were reviewed and endorsed by the Audit and Compliance Committee for the approval of the Board of Directors on March 15, 2016. The Board of Directors approved the issuance of the financial statements also on March 15, 2016.

* * *

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES


The Board of Directors and Shareholders
SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD VOYAGER FUND, INC.
2nd Floor, Sun Life Centre, 5th Avenue corner Rizal Drive
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

We have audited the financial statements of Sun Life Prosperity World Voyager Fund, Inc. as at December 31, 2015 and for the period September 4, 2015 to December 31, 2015 in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, on which we have rendered an unqualified opinion dated March 15, 2016.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information on the attached schedules showing the list of all effective accounting standards and interpretations and the other supplementary information shown in Schedules A-H as at and for the period ended December 31, 2015, as required by the Securities and Exchange Commission under SRC Rule 68, as amended, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not required part of the basic financial statements. These information are the responsibility of Management and have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Navarro Amper & Co.
BOA Registration No. 0004, valid from December 4, 2015 to December 31, 2018
SEC Accreditation No. 0001-FR-4, issued on January 7, 2016; effective until January 6, 2019, Group A
TIN 005299331

By:


Francis B. Albalate
Partner

CPA License No. 0088499
SEC A.N. 0104-AR-4, issued on June 30, 2015; effective until June 29, 2018, Group A
TIN 120319015
BIR A.N. 08-002552-32-2014, issued on October 3, 2014; effective until October 3, 2017
PTR No. A-2798353, issued on January 6, 2016, Taguig City

Taguig City, Philippines
March 15, 2016



Sun Life Prosperity World Voyager Fund, Inc.
List of Effective Standards and Interpretations under the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS)

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements Conceptual Framework Phase A: Objectives and qualitative characteristics		✓		
PFRSs Practice Statement Management Commentary				✓
Philippine Financial Reporting Standards				
PFRS 1 (Revised)	<i>First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PFRS 1 and PAS 27: Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PFRS 1: Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters</i>			✓
	<i>Amendment to PFRS 1: Limited Exemption from Comparative PFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PFRS 1: Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Date for First-time Adopters</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PFRS 1: Government Loans</i>			✓
	<i>Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2009-2011 Cycle - Amendments to PFRS 1: First-Time Adoption of PFRS</i>			✓
	<i>Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle - Amendments to PFRS 1: First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (Changes to the Basis for Conclusions only)</i>			✓
PFRS 2	<i>Share-based Payment</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PFRS 2: Vesting Conditions and Cancellations</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PFRS 2: Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions</i>			✓
	<i>Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle - Amendments to PFRS 2: Definition of Vesting Condition</i>			✓
PFRS 3 (Revised)	<i>Business Combinations</i>			✓
	<i>Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle - Amendments to PFRS 3: Accounting for Contingent Consideration</i>			✓

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
	<i>Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle - Amendments to PFRS 3: Scope of Exception for Joint Ventures</i>			✓
PFRS 4	<i>Insurance Contracts</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 4: Financial Guarantee Contracts</i>			✓
PFRS 5	<i>Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</i>			✓
	<i>Amendment to PFRS 5: Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations Reclassification Guidance*</i>		✓	
PFRS 6	<i>Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources</i>			✓
PFRS 7	<i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i>	✓		
	<i>Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets - Effective Date and Transition</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PFRS 7: Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments</i>	✓		
	<i>Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Transfers of Financial Assets</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PFRS 7: Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PFRS 7: Mandatory Effective Date of PFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PFRS 7: Hedge Accounting Disclosures</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PFRS 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Servicing Contracts *</i>		✓	
PFRS 8	<i>Operating Segments</i>			✓
	<i>Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle - Amendments to PFRS 8: Aggregation of Segments and Reconciliation of Segment Assets</i>			✓
PFRS 9	<i>Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets and Liabilities*</i>		✓	
	<i>Amendments to PFRS 9: Mandatory Effective Date of PFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures*</i>		✓	
	<i>Amendments to PFRS 9: Phase III - Hedge Accounting Disclosures*</i>		✓	

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
	Amendments to PFRS 9: <i>Minor revisions and Introduction of New Impairment Model*</i>		✓	
PFRS 10	<i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i>			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 10: <i>Consolidated Financial Statement: Transition Guidance</i>			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 10: <i>Transition Guidance and Investment Entities</i>			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 10: <i>Consolidated Financial Statements: Gain or Loss Recognition Resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary to an associate or joint venture. *</i>		✓	
	Amendments to PFRS 10: <i>Investment Entities - Applying the Consolidation Exceptions *</i>		✓	
PFRS 11	<i>Joint Arrangements</i>			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: <i>Joint Arrangements: Transition Guidance</i>			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 11: <i>Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations*</i>		✓	
PFRS 12	<i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</i>			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 12: <i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance</i>			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 12: <i>Transition Guidance and Investment Entities</i>			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 12: <i>Investment Entities - Applying the Consolidation Exceptions *</i>		✓	
PFRS 13	<i>Fair Value Measurement</i>	✓		
	<i>Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle - Amendments to PFRS 13: Fair Value Measurement (Amendments to the Basis of Conclusions Only, with Consequential Amendments to the Bases of Conclusions of Other Standards)</i>	✓		
	<i>Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle - Amendments to PFRS 13: Portfolio Exception</i>			✓
PFRS 14	<i>Regulatory Deferral Accounts*</i>		✓	
Philippine Accounting Standards				
PAS 1 (Revised)	<i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i>	✓		
	<i>Amendment to PAS 1: Capital Disclosures</i>	✓		

RECEIPTED FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS		Adopted	No. Adopted	No. Applicable
	Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: <i>Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation</i>	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 1: <i>Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income</i>	✓		
	<i>Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2009-2011 Cycle - Amendments to PAS 1: Comparative Information</i>			✓
	Amendments to PAS 1: <i>Presentation of Financial Statements – Clarifications *</i>		✓	
PAS 2	<i>Inventories</i>			✓
PAS 7	<i>Statement of Cash Flows</i>	✓		
PAS 8	<i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i>	✓		
PAS 10	<i>Events after the Reporting Period</i>	✓		
PAS 11	<i>Construction Contracts</i>			✓
PAS 12	<i>Income Taxes</i>	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 12: <i>Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets</i>			✓
PAS 16	<i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i>			✓
	<i>Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2009-2011 Cycle - Amendments to PAS 16, Servicing Equipment</i>			✓
	<i>Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle - Amendments to PAS 16: Revaluation Method - Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Depreciation</i>			✓
	Amendments to PAS 16: <i>Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation*</i>		✓	
	Amendments to PAS 16: <i>Agriculture: Bearer Plants*</i>		✓	
PAS 17	<i>Leases</i>			✓
PAS 18	<i>Revenue</i>			✓
PAS 19 (Amended)	<i>Employee Benefits (2011)</i>			✓
	Amendments to PAS 19: <i>Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions</i>			✓
	Amendment to PAS 19: <i>Employee Benefits – Discount Rate Based on High Quality Corporate Bonds*</i>		✓	
PAS 20	<i>Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance</i>			✓

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PAS 21	<i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i>	✓		
	<i>Amendment: Net Investment in a Foreign Operation</i>			✓
PAS 23 (Revised)	<i>Borrowing Costs</i>			✓
PAS 24 (Revised)	<i>Related Party Disclosures</i>	✓		
	<i>Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle - Amendments to PAS 24: Key Management Personnel</i>	✓		
PAS 26	<i>Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans</i>			✓
PAS 27 (Amended)	<i>Separate Financial Statements</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PAS 27: Transition Guidance and Investment Entities</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements*</i>		✓	
PAS 28 (Amended)	<i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i>			✓
	<i>PAS 28: Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011): Partial Gain or Loss Recognition for Transaction between an Investor and its Associate or JV*</i>		✓	
	<i>Amendments to PAS 28: Investment Entities - Applying the Consolidation Exceptions *</i>		✓	
PAS 29	<i>Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i>			✓
PAS 32	<i>Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation</i>	✓		
	<i>Amendments to PAS 32 and PAS 1: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation</i>	✓		
	<i>Amendment to PAS 32: Classification of Rights Issues</i>			✓
	<i>Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2009-2011 Cycle - Amendments to PAS 32: Tax Effect of Equity Distributions</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PAS 32: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i>			✓
PAS 33	<i>Earnings per Share</i>	✓		
PAS 34	<i>Interim Financial Reporting</i>			✓

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS		Adopted	Not Adopted	Non-Applicable
	<i>Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2009-2011 Cycle - Amendments to PAS 34: Interim Reporting of Segment Assets</i>			✓
	<i>Amendment to PAS 34: Interim Financial Reporting: Clarification of Term *</i>		✓	
PAS 36	<i>Impairment of Assets</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PAS 36: Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets</i>			✓
PAS 37	<i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i>	✓		
PAS 38	<i>Intangible Assets</i>			✓
	<i>Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle - Amendments to PAS 38: Revaluation Method - Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Amortization</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Amortization*</i>		✓	
PAS 39	<i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i>	✓		
	<i>Amendments to PAS 39: Transition and Initial Recognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i>	✓		
	<i>Amendments to PAS 39: Cash Flow Hedge Accounting of Forecast Intragroup Transactions</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PAS 39: The Fair Value Option</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 4: Financial Guarantee Contracts</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PAS 39 and PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets - Effective Date and Transition</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-9 and PAS 39: Embedded Derivatives</i>			✓
	<i>Amendment to PAS 39: Eligible Hedged Items</i>			✓
	<i>Amendment to PAS 39: Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting</i>			✓
	<i>Amendment to PAS 39: Hedge Accounting Application</i>			✓
PAS 40	<i>Investment Property</i>			✓

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
	<i>Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle - Amendments to PAS 40: Clarifying the Interrelationship of IFRS 3 and LAS 40 When Classifying Property as Investment Property or Owner-Occupied Property</i>			✓
PAS 41	<i>Agriculture</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to PAS 41: Agriculture: Bearer Plants*</i>		✓	
Philippine Interpretations				
IFRIC 1	<i>Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities</i>			✓
IFRIC 2	<i>Members' Share in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments</i>			✓
IFRIC 4	<i>Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease</i>			✓
IFRIC 5	<i>Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds</i>			✓
IFRIC 6	<i>Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment</i>			✓
IFRIC 7	<i>Applying the Restatement Approach under PAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i>			✓
IFRIC 8	<i>Scope of PFRS 2</i>			✓
IFRIC 9	<i>Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-9 and PAS 39: Embedded Derivatives</i>			✓
IFRIC 10	<i>Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment</i>			✓
IFRIC 11	<i>PFRS 2- Group and Treasury Share Transactions</i>			✓
IFRIC 12	<i>Service Concession Arrangements</i>			✓
IFRIC 13	<i>Customer Loyalty Programmes</i>			✓
IFRIC 14	<i>The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction</i>			✓
	<i>Amendments to Philippine Interpretations IFRIC-14, Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement</i>			✓
IFRIC 16	<i>Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation</i>			✓
IFRIC 17	<i>Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners</i>			✓
IFRIC 18	<i>Transfers of Assets from Customers</i>			✓
IFRIC 19	<i>Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments</i>			✓

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
IFRIC 20	<i>Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine</i>			✓
IFRIC 21	<i>Levies</i>			✓
SIC-7	<i>Introduction of the Euro</i>			✓
SIC-10	<i>Government Assistance - No Specific Relation to Operating Activities</i>			✓
SIC-15	<i>Operating Leases - Incentives</i>			✓
SIC-21	<i>Income Taxes- Recovery of Revalued Non-depreciable Assets</i>			✓
SIC-25	<i>Income Taxes - Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders</i>			✓
SIC-27	<i>Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease</i>			✓
SIC-29	<i>Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures</i>			✓
SIC-31	<i>Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services</i>			✓
SIC-32	<i>Intangible Assets - Web Site Costs</i>			✓
PIC Q&A No. 2006-01	<i>Revenue Recognition for Sales of Property Units Under Pre-Completion Contracts</i>			✓
PIC Q&A No. 2006-02	<i>Clarification of Criteria for Exemption from Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements</i>			✓
PIC Q&A No. 2007-03	<i>Valuation of Bank Real and Other Properties Acquired (ROPA)</i>			✓
PIC Q&A No. 2008-01	<i>Rate Used in Discounting Post-employment Benefit Obligations</i>			✓
PIC Q&A No. 2008-02	<i>Accounting for Government Loans with Low Interest Rates under the Amendments to PAS 20</i>			✓
PIC Q&A No. 2009-01	<i>Financial Statements Prepared on a Basis Other than Going Concern</i>			✓
PIC Q&A No. 2010-01	<i>Rate Used in Determining the Fair Value of Government Securities in the Philippines</i>			✓
PIC Q&A No. 2010-02	<i>Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements</i>	✓		
PIC Q&A No. 2010-03	<i>Current/non-current Classification of a Callable Term Loan</i>			✓
PIC Q&A No. 2011-02	<i>Common Control Business Combinations</i>			✓
PIC Q&A No. 2011-03	<i>Accounting for Inter-company Loans</i>			✓

PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS		Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PIC Q&A No. 2011-04	<i>Costs of Public Offering of Shares</i>			✓
PIC Q&A No. 2011-05	<i>Fair Value or Revaluation as Deemed Cost</i>			✓
PIC Q&A No. 2011-06	<i>Acquisition of Investment Properties - Asset Acquisition or Business Combination?</i>			✓
PIC Q&A No. 2012-01	<i>Application of the Pooling of Interests Method for Business Combinations of Entities under Common Control in Consolidated Financial Statements</i>			✓
PIC Q&A No. 2012-02	<i>Cost of a New Building Constructed on Site of a Previous Building</i>			✓
PIC Q&A No. 2013-03	<i>Accounting for Employee Benefits under a Defined Contribution Plan Subject to Requirement of Republic Act (RA) 7641: The Philippine Retirement Law</i>			✓

* These are the new and revised accounting standards issued by International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) and Approved by Financial Reporting Standard Council (FRSC) which are effective after the reporting period ended December 31, 2015.

SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD VOYAGER FUND, INC.
2nd Floor Sun Life Centre, 5th Avenue, Corner Rizal Drive, Bonifacio Global, Taguig City

**Additional Requirements for Issuers of Securities to the Public
Required by the Securities and Exchange Commission
As at December 31, 2015**

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A. Financial Assets	<u>N.A.</u>
B. Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties, and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related parties)	<u>N.A.</u>
C. Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are Eliminated during the Consolidation of Financial Statements	<u>N.A.</u>
D. Intangible Assets - Other Assets	<u>N.A.</u>
E. Long-Term Debt	<u>N.A.</u>
F. Indebtedness to Related Parties	<u>2</u>
G. Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers	<u>N.A.</u>
H. Capital Stock	<u>3</u>

SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD VOYAGER FUND, INC.
2nd Floor Sun Life Centre, 5th Avenue, Corner Rizal Drive, Bonifacio Global, Taguig City

SCHEDULE F - INDEBTEDNESS TO RELATED PARTIES
As at December 31, 2015

Name of Related Party	Relationship	Balance at beginning of period	Balance at end of period
Sun Life Asset Management Company, Inc.	Fund Manager	\$-	\$12,953
TOTAL		\$-	\$12,953

SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD VOYAGER FUND, INC.
2nd Floor Sun Life Centre, 5th Avenue, Corner Rizal Drive, Bonifacio Global, Taguig City

SCHEDULE H - CAPITAL STOCK

As at December 31, 2015

Title of Issue	Number of Shares Authorized	Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding	Number of Shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights	Number of Shares Held By		
				Related Parties	Directors, Officers and Employees	Others
Share Capital						
Ordinary Shares	6,000,000	1,500,000	-	1,499,995	5	-
Treasury Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6,000,000	1,500,000	-	1,499,995	5	-

SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD VOYAGER FUND, INC.

Schedule of Financial Soundness Indicators and Financial Ratios

December 31, 2015

	2015
<i>Current/ Liquidity Ratios</i>	
a. Current ratio	109.47:1
b. Quick ratio	109.47:1
c. Cash ratio	109.47:1
d. Days in receivable	N/A
e. Working capital ratio	0.99:1
f. Net working capital to sales ratio	-
g. Defensive Interval Ratio	39410.31:1
<i>Solvency Ratios</i>	
a. Long-term debt to equity ratio	-
b. Debt to equity ratio	-
c. Long term debt to total asset ratio	-
d. Total debt to asset ratio	0.01:1
Asset to equity ratio	1.01:1
Interest rate coverage ratio	-
<i>Profitability Ratio</i>	
a. Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) margin	-
b. Earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) margin	-
c. Pre-tax margin	-
d. Effective tax rate	0%
e. Post-tax margin	-
f. Return on equity	-0.92%
g. Return on asset	-0.91%
Capital intensity ratio	-
Dividend payout ratio	-

The Company was incorporated on September 4, 2015 and has not yet started its commercial operations as at December 31, 2015.

SUN LIFE PROSPERITY WORLD VOYAGER FUND, INC.

Schedule Required under SRC Rule 68

As at December 31, 2015

i. Percentage of Investment in a single Enterprise to Net Asset Value	Not Applicable
ii. Total Investment of the Fund to the Outstanding Securities of an Investee Company	Not Applicable
iii. Total Investment in Liquid or Semi-Liquid Assets to Total Assets	
As at December 31, 2015	
	2015
Total Liquid and Semi-Liquid Assets	1,500,000
TOTAL ASSETS	1,500,000
Total Investment in Liquid or Semi-Liquid Assets to Total Assets	100.00%
iv. Total Operating Expenses to Total Net Worth	
As at December 31, 2015	
	2015
Total Operating Expenses	13,702
Total Net Worth	1,486,298
Total Operating Expenses to Total Net Worth	0.92%
v. Total Assets to Total Borrowings	
As at December 31, 2015	
	2015
Total Assets	1,500,000
Total Borrowings	13,702
Total Assets to Total Borrowings	10947.31%

The Company was incorporated on September 4, 2015 and has not yet started its commercial operations as at December 31, 2015.