



Republic of the Philippines
COMMISSION ON AUDIT
Commonwealth Avenue, Quezon City

ANNUAL AUDIT REPORT

on the

**DEVELOPMENT BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
TRUST BANKING GROUP
UNLAD KAWANI MONEY MARKET FUND**

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Under Presidential Decree No. 1461, amending Section 2 (g) of the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) Charter, the DBP was given additional powers to accept and manage trust funds and properties and carry on the business of a trust corporation.

The Trust Banking Group (TBG) of the DBP has been operating for the past 45 years having started on August 1, 1979. Basically, it performs investment management services, trust and other fiduciary business services such as escrow agency, paying agency, debt servicing and loan agency, facility agency, stock transfer, trusteeship, special purpose trust, retirement fund management, mortgage trust indenture, and unit investment trust fund (UITF).

On September 12, 2014, TBG launched a UITF called the Unlad Kawani Money Market Fund (UKMMF). The DBP TBG – UKMMF was created to generate a steady flow of income with emphasis on capital preservation through investments in a diversified portfolio of low-risk securities with duration of not more than one year and will cater to the needs of individuals with conservative risk appetite and short-term investment horizon.

The DBP TBG – UKMMF has a total of 154,979 participations with 1,198 participants as of December 31, 2024.

SCOPE OF AUDIT

The audit covered examination, on test basis, of the accounts and financial transactions of DBP TBG – UKMMF for the period January 1 to December 31, 2024 to enable us to express an opinion on the fairness of presentation of DBP TBG – UKMMF financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions. Also, we conducted our audit to assess compliance with pertinent laws, rules and regulations and adherence to prescribed policies and procedures.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (In Philippine Peso)

I. Comparative Financial Position

	2024	2023	Increase
Assets	69,972,357	57,705,002	12,267,355
Accountabilities	69,972,357	57,705,002	12,267,355

II. Comparative Results of Operations

	2024	2023	Increase
Income	3,579,702	2,980,279	617,423
Expenses	887,953	742,089	145,864
Net income	2,709,749	2,238,190	471,559

AUDITOR'S OPINION

The Auditor rendered an unmodified opinion on the fairness of presentation of the DBP TBG – UKMMF financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COMMISSION ON AUDIT
Corporate Government Audit Sector
Cluster 1 – Banking and Credit**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**The Trust Committee
Development Bank of the Philippines
Makati City**

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Development Bank of the Philippines Trust Banking Group (DBP TBG) – Unlad Kawani Money Market Fund (UKMMF), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the statements of income and expenses and statements of changes in accountabilities for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the DBP TBG – UKMMF as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its changes in accountabilities for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the DBP TBG – UKMMF in accordance with the Revised Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Commission on Audit Officials and Employees (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the DBP TBG – UKMMF’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the DBP TBG – UKMMF or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the DBP TBG - UKMMF’s financial reporting process.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISSAIs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the DBP TBG – UKMMF’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists, related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the DBP TBG – UKMMF’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the DBP TBG – UKMMF to cease to continue as a going concern.

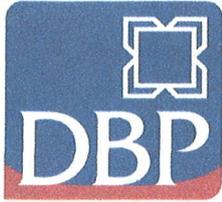
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in accordance with PFRSs.

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

COMMISSION ON AUDIT


NIDA A. SINGSON
OIC, Supervising Auditor

November 14, 2025



DEVELOPMENT BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
Head Office: Sen. Gil J. Puyat Avenue corner
Makati Avenue, Makati City, Philippines



November 14, 2025

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Management of Trust Banking Group (TBG) of the Development Bank of the Philippines is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing TBG's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management either intends to liquidate TBG or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative to do so.

The Trust Committee is responsible for overseeing TBG's financial reporting process.

The Trust Committee reviews and approves the financial statement, including the schedules attached therein, and submits the same to the regulators, creditors, and other users.

The Commission on Audit, has audited the financial statements of TBG in accordance with the International Standards of the Supreme Audit Institutions, and in its report to the Trust Committee, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

JEFFREY D. LIGSAY
SAVP/Head, Trust Operations Department

CAMILO G. SANCHEZ
VP/Head, Trust Banking Group

**DEVELOPMENT BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
TRUST BANKING GROUP
UNLAD KAWANI MONEY MARKET FUND
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In Philippine Peso)**

	Note	2024	2023
Assets			
Deposits in banks	5	69,972,357	57,705,002
Total Assets		69,972,357	57,705,002
Accountabilities			
Principal	6	64,801,478	54,276,603
Accumulated income	7	5,155,815	3,416,073
Other accountabilities	8	15,064	12,326
Total Accountabilities		69,972,357	57,705,002

The Notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

**DEVELOPMENT BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
TRUST BANKING GROUP
UNLAD KAWANI MONEY MARKET FUND
STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
For the periods ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In Philippine Peso)**

	Note	2024	2023
Income			
Interest income on deposits	5	3,597,702	2,980,279
		3,597,702	2,980,279
Expenses			
Administrative fees	8	168,412	146,033
Tax expense	9	719,541	596,056
		887,953	742,089
Net Income		2,709,749	2,238,190

The Notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

DEVELOPMENT BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
TRUST BANKING GROUP
UNLAD KAWANI MONEY MARKET FUND
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN ACCOUNTABILITIES
For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In Philippine Peso)

	Principal (Note 6)	Accumulated income (Note 7)	Other Accountabilities (Note 8)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2022	54,104,741	1,908,542	11,970	56,025,253
Placements	27,075,226			27,075,226
Maturities/closing of accounts/withdrawals	(26,903,364)			(26,903,364)
Net income for the year		2,238,190		2,238,190
Income withdrawal - current year		(730,659)		(730,659)
Trust fees accrued - current year			144,383	144,383
Trust fees paid within the year			(144,027)	(144,027)
Balance at December 31, 2023	54,276,603	3,416,073	12,326	57,705,002
Placements	29,142,540			29,142,540
Maturities/closing of accounts/withdrawals	(18,617,665)			(18,617,665)
Net income for the year		2,709,749		2,709,749
Income withdrawal - current year		(970,007)		(970,007)
Trust fees accrued - current year			167,412	167,412
Trust fees paid within the year			(164,674)	(164,674)
Balance at December 31, 2024	64,801,478	5,155,815	15,064	69,972,357

The Notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

**DEVELOPMENT BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES
TRUST BANKING GROUP
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
UNLAD KAWANI MONEY MARKET FUND**

(All amounts are rounded to the nearest peso unless otherwise indicated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Creation and Operations

The Trust Banking Group (TBG) of the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) was created under Board Resolution No. 1328 on April 25, 1979 to perform trust, other fiduciary business and investment management activities of DBP. TBG started its operations on August 1, 1979.

On September 12, 2014, TBG launched a Unit Investment Trust Fund (UITF) called the Unlad Kawani Money Market Fund (UKMMF), herein referred to as the Fund. The Fund was created to generate a steady flow of income with emphasis on capital preservation through investments in a diversified portfolio of low-risk securities with duration of not more than one year and will cater to the needs of individuals with conservative risk appetite and short-term investment horizon. Participation in the Fund is open to all regular and casual employees of agencies of the Philippine government.

The TBG's principal place of business is on the 4th floor, DBP Building, Sen. Gil J. Puyat Avenue corner Makati Avenue, Makati City.

The Fund has a total of 154,979 participations and 1,198 participants as of December 31, 2024.

1.2 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Fund have been approved and authorized for issuance by the Trust Committee on November 14, 2025 under Trust Committee Resolution No. 053.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Financial Statements Preparation

The financial statements comprise the statements of financial position, the statements of income and expenses, the statements of changes in accountabilities and the notes.

These financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, and all values are rounded off to the nearest peso except when otherwise indicated.

The Fund is a pooled fund, contributions of which is through unit participation, each unit has uniform rights and privileges as any other unit in the same fund. Admission/redemption of unit participation is based on prevailing market value of underlying assets or equivalent Net Asset Value per Unit (NAVPU). Depending on the

investment policy of the Fund, funds may be invested or reinvested in Deposits, Fixed Income Securities and/or Equities. However, TBG has limited its investment to the deposit products of DBP and its accredited counterparties which have low probability of deviations from expected returns in the short term. Total assets as of December 31, 2024 amounted to:

Total Assets	P69.972 million
NAVPU	1.253653
Average Return on Investment	3.1101%

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs) requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the TBG to exercise its judgment in applying the accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

2.2 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Fund are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, following the applicable accounting principles generally accepted in the Philippines as set forth in the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs) and the BSP Circular No. 609, series of 2008, further amended by Circular No. 641, series of 2009, and Circular 1023 dated December 04, 2018.

2.3 Financial Assets

Classification, Measurement and Reclassification of Financial Assets in Accordance with PFRS 9

The classification and measurement of financial assets of the Fund fall under the Third Category – accounts with different accounting treatment per regulations (i.e., Retirement Plans, UITFs) as TBG’s clients are classified to different categories to determine the entity’s business model. The accounts falling in the third category are those for which regulations have expressly stated a specific accounting standard. Under PFRS 9, BSP mandates that the Classification and Measurement of UITF is Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

As of December 31, 2024, financial assets of the Fund consist only of Deposits in Banks which is measured at face value.

Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

The TBG applies the minimum requirement in setting up allowance for credit losses for the Fund prescribed under the revised Appendix 18/Q-10/N-11 of the Manual of Regulations for Banks/Manual of Regulations for Non-Bank Financial Institutions. As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, provision for credit losses was determined to be not necessary.

2.4 Accrued expenses and other accountabilities

Accrued expenses and other accountabilities are financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading or not designated as at FVTPL at the inception of the liability. They are recognized initially at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortized cost, taking into account the impact of applying effective interest method for any related premium, discount and any directly attributable transaction costs.

2.5 Net asset value (NAV) per unit

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

2.6 Revenue and Expense Recognition

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the unit-holders and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Interest Income

Interest on financial instruments is recognized based on the effective interest method.

Expense Recognition

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

Trust fee expense represent trust fees which are being charged against the Fund at 0.25 per cent per annum based on daily NAV of the Fund. Trust fees are recognized based on accrual method of accounting.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS

The following are the critical judgments and key assumptions that have a significant risk of material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

Judgments

Classification of financial instruments

TBG, on behalf of the unit-holders, exercises judgment in classifying a financial instrument, or its component parts, on initial recognition as either a financial asset or a financial liability in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial asset or a financial liability. The substance of a financial

instrument, rather than its legal form, governs its classification in the statement of financial position.

4. MANAGEMENT OF RISKS RELATED TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

4.1 Risk Management Structure

Consistent with the requirements of BSP Circular No. 766, risk management for the Trust Banking Group is handled by the Market Risk Management Department – Trust and Subsidiaries Risk Unit (MRMD-TSRU) of the Enterprise Risk Management Group. Results of risk management initiatives are reported to the Risk Oversight Committee, Trust Committee, TBG Head and Department Heads, if necessary.

To sustain its viability and stability, TBG and MRMD-TSRU focus on establishment of risk management system through formulation of risk policies and procedures to include a comprehensive risk management approach; detailed limits structure; guidelines and other parameters used to govern the extent to which risks are acceptable; a clear delineation of lines of responsibilities for managing risk; an adequate system for measuring risk and effective internal controls; and a comprehensive risk reporting process.

4.2 Trust Committee

The overall conduct of the business of TBG is directed by the Trust Committee which functions as the policy-making body with powers and duties of overseeing TBG's investment activities and formulating broad investment strategies. Specifically, the Trust Committee sets broad investment policies and guidelines and decides on major investment recommendations presented by the Trust Portfolio Department of TBG. The Trust Committee periodically reviews the operating policies and procedures, establishes major criteria for investment decisions, determines areas of investment of trust funds, reviews overall assets held in trust to determine the safety, value and advisability of retaining and disposing such assets, and makes effective management of risk to retain its long-term competitiveness by maintaining an appropriate balance between risk and return.

4.3 Investment Risk

Investment risk is the current and prospective risk to client's earnings or principal contribution arising from the uncertainty or volatility of potential returns from investment over time. Sources of investment risk include financial exposure to changes in interest rates, equity and debt markets, inflation, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, and other global economic and political conditions.

4.4 Credit/Counterparty Risk

Credit/counterparty risk is the current and prospective risk to the client's earnings or principal contribution arising from an obligor's failure to meet the terms of any contract with TBG or otherwise perform as agreed. Credit risk is found in all activities where success depends on counterparty, issuer, or borrower performance. It arises anytime fiduciary funds are extended, committed, invested or otherwise exposed through actual

or implied contractual agreements, and reflected in the client's financial statements. Credit/counterparty risk exists in the loan portfolio and other forms of credit accommodations.

TBG manages and controls credit/counterparty risk exposure by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties by monitoring exposures within acceptable limits. The Fund investments are limited to investments through TBG's credit process, and individual approval of the Trust Committee for investment outlets other than banks and investments in commercial papers and other debt instruments other than government securities.

Credit/counterparty risk exposures relating to financial assets are as follows:

	2024	2023
Deposits in banks	69,972,357	57,705,002

The above table represents the maximum credit/counterparty risk exposure of the Fund as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 without taking into account any collateral held.

4.5 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility for an investor to experience losses due to the inability to sell or convert assets into cash immediately or in instances where conversion to cash is possible but at a loss. These may be caused by different factors such as trading in securities with small or few outstanding issues, absence of buyers, limited buy/sell activity or underdeveloped capital market.

Liquidity risk occurs when certain securities in the Fund's portfolio may be difficult or impossible to sell at a particular time which may prevent the redemption of investments until its assets can be converted to cash.

TBG shall determine and maintain an adequate level of liquidity in each account based on client-defined constraints/circumstances or product specifications.

TBG ensures availability of funds to cover withdrawals/closing of accounts by trustors by investing in highly liquid investment instruments such as savings deposits and time deposits.

4.6 Operational Risk

Operational risk is the current and prospective risk to the bank's/non-bank financial institution's earnings or capital arising from fraud or error, and the inability of TBG to deliver products or services, maintain a competitive position and manage information. Operational risk is evident in each fiduciary product and service offered. As the fiduciary products and services become sophisticated or the volume of activities expands, so does the level of operational risk. This risk encompasses product development and delivery, operational processing, systems development, and the internal control environment. Operational risk is present in the day-to-day operations of TBG and in all aspects of fiduciary activities.

A part of Operational risk is Legal risk which arises from non-adherence with the terms of the fiduciary agreement and potential that unenforceable contracts, lawsuits, or adverse judgments can disrupt or negatively affect the operations of the TBG.

For UITFs, TBG strictly adheres to relevant provisions of Sections 403 and 414 of the MORB, as amended by BSP Circular No. 1152 series 2022 to address this particular risk.

4.7 Strategic Risk

Strategic risk is the current and prospective risk to the bank's/non-bank financial institution's earnings and capital arising from adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions, or lack of responsiveness to industry changes. Strategic risk is a function of the compatibility of the financial institution's strategic goals, the business strategies developed to achieve those goals, the resources deployed in support of these goals, and the quality of implementation. The TBG's internal characteristics must be evaluated against the impact of economic, technological, competitive, regulatory, and other environmental changes. Financial success requires a sound strategic planning process embraced by the board and senior management.

TBG lays down its business plans, targets, strategies and budget during the annual plan and budget call. These targets and strategies are approved by the Trust Committee. In addition, financial performance is periodically reported to the Trust Committee.

4.8 Reputational Risk

Reputational risk is the current and prospective risk to the bank's/non-bank financial institution's earnings and capital arising from negative publicity regarding the financial institution's fiduciary business practices. The negative public opinion can cause (a) clients to question or doubt TBG's integrity to engage in fiduciary activities which can result in the termination of fiduciary relationships, (b) litigation costs to increase, or (c) revenues to decline. Reputational risk affects TBG's ability to establish new fiduciary relationships or services or continue servicing existing relationships. Considering that public's perception is critical in the fiduciary business, TBG should exercise an abundance of caution in dealing with clients and the public in general.

TBG implements know-your-client (KYC) policies and procedures that are aligned with regulatory requirements. In addition, TBG utilizes feedback received from its clients, as provided by Corporate Affairs, to enhance its delivery and execution of trust, other fiduciary business and investment management activities.

4.9 Compliance Risk

Compliance risk is the current and prospective risk to the bank's/non-bank financial institution's earnings or capital arising from violation of laws, rules and regulations of regulatory authorities, prescribed practices or sound fiduciary principles, internal policies and prudent ethical standards. Compliance risk also arises in situations where the laws or rules governing certain fiduciary products or activities of the TBG may be ambiguous or untested. This risk exposes the TBG to fines, payment of damages, and the voiding of contracts. Compliance risk can lead to limited business opportunities, reduced

expansionary potential, unenforceability of contract or even adversely affects TBG's reputation.

To manage compliance risk, the Office of the Chief Compliance Officer (OCCO) spearheads the implementation of the Bank's Compliance Program, which covers all business units, including the TBG. The Compliance Program contains the processes involved in the implementation of the Bank's compliance system through which all relevant Philippine laws and banking regulations applicable to all areas of bank operations will be identified and monitored for adherence by all Bank units.

4.10 Market Risk

Market/Price Risk is the possibility for an investor to experience losses due to changes in market prices of securities. It is the exposure to the uncertain market value of a portfolio due to price fluctuations.

It is the risk of the Fund to lose value due to a decline in securities prices, which may sometimes happen rapidly or unpredictably. The value of investments fluctuates over a given time period because of general market conditions, economic changes or other events that impact large portions of the market such as political events, natural calamities, etc. As a result, particularly for UITFs, the Net Asset Value per Unit (NAVPU) may increase to make profit or decrease to incur loss.

Market risks are controlled by restricting trading operations to a list of permissible instruments within authorized limits set by the Trust Committee.

5. DEPOSITS IN BANKS

Deposits in banks represent peso-denominated savings deposit which earned annual interest as follows:

Breakdown of deposits in banks:

	2024	2023
Time Deposit	69,257,618	56,896,589
Special/Option	524,395	666,009
Current	31	6
Accrued Interest Receivable	69,782,044	57,562,604
At December 31	69,972,357	57,705,002
	2024	2023
Interest income	3,597,702	2,980,279
Interest rates	1.00% –6.30 %	0.11% –6.25%

6. PRINCIPAL

This account refers to participations and redemptions from the Fund by the trustors. The movement of Principal is summarized as follows:

	Amount		Units	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
At January 1	54,276,603	54,104,741	47,955,842	48,425,053
Subscriptions	29,142,540	27,075,226	23,775,871	22,968,731
Redemptions	(18,617,665)	(26,903,364)	(15,928,945)	(23,437,942)
At December 31	64,801,478	54,276,603	55,802,768	47,955,842

7. ACCUMULATED INCOME

This account pertains to revenues, net of expenditures and income withdrawals.

	2024	2023
At January 1	3,416,073	1,908,542
Net Income	2,709,749	2,238,190
Income Withdrawal	(970,007)	(730,659)
Accumulated Income	5,155,815	3,416,073

8. OTHER ACCOUNTABILITIES

This account consists of:

	2024	2023
Accrued expenses	15,064	12,326

Accrued expenses represent unpaid trust fees. Trust fees are administrative fees charged by TBG to the Fund. Trust fees are being charged against the Fund at 0.25 per cent per annum based on the NAV of the Fund which shall be accrued daily and shall be payable monthly in arrears. Trust fees amounted to P168,412 in 2024 and P146,033 in 2023.

9. TAX EXPENSE

This account represents various tax expenses amounting to P719,541 in 2024 and P596,056 in 2023.

10. NET ASSET VALUE (NAV) PER UNIT

The NAV per unit of the Fund is computed as follows:

	2024	2023
NAV	69,957,293	57,692,676
Outstanding Units	55,802,768	47,955,842
NAV per Unit	1.253653	1.203038

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related Party Transactions (RPTs) refer to transactions or dealings of the TBG with related parties, as defined under the DBP Related Party Transactions Policy. These include any transactions between the TBG and the Parent Bank, its subsidiaries and affiliates, the National Government, and other related parties, regardless of whether or not a price is charged or which side of the transaction the TBG is acting.

The TBG recognizes that related party transactions may pose a higher degree of conflict of interest and potential risk of abuse, which could put the TBG and its stakeholders at a disadvantage if not properly managed. Accordingly, all related party transactions are subject to review and approval by the DBP's Related Party Transactions (RPT) Committee and the Trust Committee, to ensure that such dealings are conducted on an arm's length basis, are transparent, and are in the best interest of the trust and fiduciary clients.

Furthermore, the TBG did not enter into any related party transactions that would require disclosure in accordance with applicable financial reporting and regulatory requirements.

