BANK OF COMMERCE – TRUST SERVICES GROUP

BANK OF COMMERCE DIVERSITY DIVIDEND FOCUSED FUND
KEY INFORMATION AND INVESTMENT DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

For the Quarter ended ***June 30, 2026***

FUND FACTS				
Classification	**Equity Fund**	**Net Asset Value per unit (NAVpu)**		**0.648925**
Launch Date	April 8, 2015	**Total Fund NAV**	**PHP**	**12,160,748.98**
Minimum Investment/Maintaining Participation	PhP 10,000.00	**Dealing Day**	11:30 AM	
Minimum Additional	PhP 1,000.00	**Redemption Settlement**	T + 4	
Minimum Holding period	30 days	**Early Redemption Fee**	5% on redeemed amount	

FEES*			
TRUSTEE FEE:	**CUSTODIAN FEE:**	***EXTERNAL AUDITOR FEE:**	**OTHER FEES:**
1.50% per annum	**N/A**	**PHP5,264.95**	**N/A**
based on the Net Asset Value (NAV)	**Php100 per transaction**	**Punongbayan and Araullo**	**N/A**
accrued daily	**PDTC**	***based on 2025 External Audit Fee**	

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE & STRATEGY

The Fund intends to achieve for its participant's long-term capital growth and dividend income generation. This is accomplished by having a diversified portfolio of listed equity securities in the Philippine Stock Exchange. The Fund aims to achieve a rate of return higher than a return on investment of **Philippine Stock Exchange Index**.

CLIENT SUITABILITY

The Bank of Commerce Diversity Dividend Focused Fund is suitable only for investors who:

- Have an **AGGRESIVE** risk profile who is aware and willing to assume a significantly higher level of risk in consideration of potentially higher return notwithstanding possible volatility of returns and/or possible loss of investment.
- With an investment horizon of more than five (5) years

KEY RISKS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

You should not invest in this Fund if you do not understand or are not comfortable with the accompanying risks.

Interest Rate Risk is defined as the potential for an investor to experience losses due to changes in market interest rates. The purchase and sale of a debt instrument may result in profit or loss because the value of the debt instrument changes inversely with prevailing interest rates. The UITF portfolio, being marked-to-market, is affected by changes in interest rates thereby affecting the value of fixed income investments such as bonds. Interest rate changes may affect the prices of fixed income securities inversely, i.e. as interest rates rise, bond prices fall and when interest rates decline, bond prices rise. As the prices of bonds in a Fund adjust to a rise in interest rates, the UITF's NAVpu may decline.

Market Price Risk is defined as the potential for an investor to experience losses due to changes in market prices of securities (e.g., bonds and equities). It is the exposure to the uncertain market value of a portfolio due to price fluctuations. Market/Price Risk is closely related to Interest Rate Risk. For investments in the UITF, it is the risk that the value of the UITF may decline in view of the 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, the NAVpu may either increase or decrease.

Liquidity Risk is defined as the inability to sell or convert assets into cash quickly or in instances where conversion to cash is possible but made at a loss. It is caused by different reasons such as trading in securities with small or few outstanding issues, absence of buyers, limited buy/sell activity or underdeveloped capital market. In UITF, liquidity risk occurs when certain securities in the UITF portfolio may be difficult or impossible to sell at a particular time which may prevent the redemption of the investment in UITF until its assets can be converted to cash. Even government securities which are the most liquid of fixed income securities may be subjected to liquidity risk particularly if a sizeable volume is involved.

Credit/Default Risk is defined as the risk of loss due to a borrower's failure to repay principal and/ or interest in a timely manner on instruments such as bonds, loans, or other forms of security which the borrower issued. This inability of the borrower to make good on its financial obligations may have resulted from adverse changes in its financial condition thus, lowering credit quality of the security resulting in the lowering of the market price (market/price risk), and consequently, resulting in the difficulty in selling such security. It also includes risk on a counterparty (a party the Fund Manager trades with), defaulting on a contract to deliver its obligation either in cash or securities. For UITF, this is the risk of a possible decrease in the value of the UITF portfolio in the event that the borrower defaults on his obligation, or in the case of a counterparty default, when it fails to deliver on the agreed trade. The decline in the value of the UITF happens because the default/ failure would decrease the price of the security and may make the security difficult to sell. In such case, the UITF's NAVpu will be affected by a decline in value.

Reinvestment Risk is defined as the risk of having lower returns or earnings when maturing funds or the interest earnings of funds are reinvested. Investors in the UITF who redeem and realize their gains run the risk of reinvesting their funds in an alternative investment outlet with lower yields. Similarly, BankCom-TSG, the UITF manager, is faced with the risk of not being able to find good or better alternative investment outlets as some of the securities in the fund matures.

- **THE UIT FUND IS NOT A DEPOSIT AND NOT INSURED BY PHILIPPINE DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (PDIC).**
- **RETURNS CANNOT BE GUARANTEED AND HISTORICAL NAVPU IS FOR ILLUSTRATION OF NAVPU MOVEMENT/FLUCTUATIONS ONLY.**
- **WHEN REDEEMING, THE PROCEEDS MAY BE WORTH LESS THAN THE ORIGINAL INVESTMENT AND ANY LOSSES WILL BE SOLELY FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE CLIENT.**
- **THE TRUSTEE IS NOT LIABLE FOR ANY LOSS UNLESS UPON WILLFUL DEFAULT, BAD FAITH OR GROSS NEGLIGENCE.**

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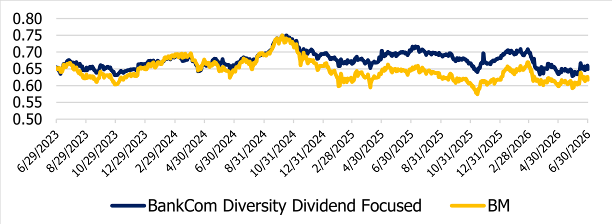
FUND PERFORMANCE AND STATISTICS AS OF ***06/30/26***
(Purely for reference purposes and is not a guarantee of future results)

NAVpu Graph

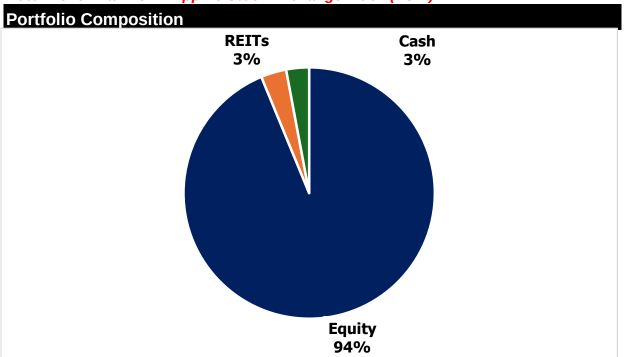


Cumulative Performance (%)

Period	1mo	3mos	6mos	1yr	3yrs
Fund	3.29%	0.56%	-4.76%	-7.71%	-0.25%
Benchmark	4.23%	1.44%	-0.01%	-4.26%	-4.83%

Note: Benchmark is Philippine Stock Exchange Index (PSEi).

Portfolio Composition



NAVpu over the past 12 months

Highest	0.717237
Lowest	0.628246

Statistics

Wtd. Ave. Duration	N/A
Volatility*	11.88%
Sharpe Ratio**	(0.98)
Information Ratio***	(0.40)

**Volatility measures the degree to which the Fund fluctuates vis-a-vis its average return over a period of time.*
***Sharpe ratio is used to characterize how well the return of the Fund compensates the investor for the level of risk taken.*
****Information ratio measures reward-to-risk efficiency of the portfolio relative to the benchmark. The higher the number, the higher the reward per unit of risk.*

Top Ten Holdings (%)

ICT	15.90
SM	9.19
BDO	7.55
SMPH	7.05
BPI	5.39
MER	4.64
GLO	4.20
MBT	3.96
AC	3.47
ALI	2.71

Note: Percentage (%) of holdings is based on market values.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

N/A

OUTLOOK AND STRATEGY

Philippine equities staged a strong rebound in June, with the PSEi rising 4.65% or 268.37pts MoM to close at 6,037.13, as investor sentiment shifted from geopolitical-driven risk aversion to renewed optimism over the domestic macro outlook. The month opened on a defensive footing after escalating US-Iran tensions pushed Brent crude above USD95/bbl, reigniting concerns over imported inflation, a wider trade deficit, and the prospect of interest rates remaining higher for longer. Sentiment improved steadily as geopolitical risks eased following the US-Iran ceasefire and the reopening of Hormuz, sending oil prices lower. Investors also looked past the BSP's widely expected 25bp rate hike and the Fed's cautious policy stance, while gains in index heavyweights helped sustain the market's momentum. Although sentiment was periodically tempered by the government's lower 2026 GDP growth target, S&P's softer growth outlook, intermittent profit-taking following the rally, and continued—albeit significantly lighter—foreign selling, with net outflows narrowing 90% MoM to USD20m alongside stronger ADTO of USD113m (+11% MoM), improving geopolitical conditions and a more constructive domestic macro backdrop ultimately outweighed concerns over slowing growth and a still-restrictive global policy environment.

The Fund has underperformed its benchmark by 0.94% on a month-on-month basis and but has underperformed by 4.74% on a year-to-date basis.

In the near term, it's still all about oil and geopolitics. The latest decision by the BSP to raise rates by 25 bps may signal a more cautious stance amid the current oil-driven inflationary environment. Market liquidity may remain thin as demand for risk assets will be capped by uncertainties. Key things to look out for will be any credible de-escalation plans in the Middle East. For now, we do see a choppy, headline-driven trading, with the index testing the 5,900-6,300 range.