

Prior to making an investment through BDO Unibank, Inc. - Trust and Investments Group's (BDO-Trust) various investment vehicles, segregated portfolios, BDO-Trust's Unit Investment Trust Funds (UITFs) and in the securities they may invest in, BDO-Trust is hereby informing you of the risks involved in investing in such securities/investment vehicles/segregated portfolios/UITFs. As such investments carry different degrees of risk, it is necessary that before you invest in the same, you should have: 1. fully understood the nature of the securities/investment vehicles/segregated portfolios/UITFs you will be investing in and the extent of your exposure to risks; 2. read this Risk Disclosure Statement completely; and 3. independently determined that investment in said securities/investment vehicles/segregated portfolios/UITFs is appropriate for you.

There are risks involved in investing in various securities because the value of your investment may fluctuate depending on market circumstances. For UITFs in particular, the value of your investment is based on the Net Asset Value per unit (NAVpu) of the Fund, which uses a marked-to-market valuation and therefore may fluctuate daily. [The NAVpu is computed by dividing the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Fund by the number of outstanding units]. The NAV is derived from the summation of the market value of the underlying securities of the Fund plus accrued interest income less liabilities and qualified expenses.

INVESTMENT IN ANY SECURITY DOES NOT PROVIDE GUARANTEED RETURNS, ESPECIALLY IF IT WILL NOT BE HELD UNTIL IT MATURES AND THUS, WILL BE SUBJECT TO PREVAILING MARKET PRICES. EVEN FOR UITFS THAT ARE INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND HIGH-GRADE PRIME INVESTMENT OUTLETS, YOUR PRINCIPAL AND EARNINGS FROM INVESTMENT IN THE FUNDS CAN BE LOST IN WHOLE OR IN PART WHEN THE NAVPU AT THE TIME OF REDEMPTION IS LOWER THAN THE NAVPU AT THE TIME OF PARTICIPATION. GAINS FROM INVESTMENT IN THE UITFS ARE REALIZED WHEN THE NAVPU AT THE TIME OF REDEMPTION IS HIGHER THAN THE NAVPU AT THE TIME OF PARTICIPATION.

Your investment in any security through BDO-Trust's various investment vehicles, segregated portfolios and in UITFs exposes you to the various types of risks enumerated and defined hereunder:

Interest Rate Risk. This is the possibility for an investor to experience losses due to changes in interest rates. The purchase and sale of a debt instrument may result in profit or loss because the value of a debt instrument changes inversely with prevailing interest rates.

Investment in fixed income securities through BDO-Trust's various investment vehicles, segregated portfolios and UITFs, being marked-to-market, is affected by changes in interest rates, which affects 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. This has an impact on direct investment in fixed income securities especially if the same is not held until it matures and in the case of UITFs, as the prices of bonds in a Fund adjust to a rise in interest rates, the Fund's NAVpu may decline.

Market/Price Risk. This is the possibility 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.

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. Fixed income securities, which are not held until they mature, are subject to this risk. In the case of UITFs, the Fund may gain/lose due to increase/decline in security prices, which may sometimes happen rapidly or unpredictably, hence, the NAVpu may increase to make profit or decrease to incur loss.

Liquidity Risk. This 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 reasons such as trading in securities with small or few outstanding issues, absence of buyers, limited buy/sell activity or an underdeveloped capital market.

Securities in various investment vehicles, segregated portfolios and UITFs may be exposed to liquidity risk if they are difficult or impossible to sell at a particular time, which may prevent the redemption of investments until they are 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 Risk/Default Risk. This is the possibility for an investor to experience losses due to a borrower's failure to pay the 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, and consequently lowering the price (market/price risk) which, contributes to the difficulty in selling such security. It also includes risk on a counterparty defaulting on a contract to deliver its obligation either in cash or securities.

For securities in investment vehicles, segregated portfolios and UITFs, this is the risk of losing value in the portfolios in the event that the borrower defaults on his obligation or in the case of a counterparty, when it fails to deliver on the agreed trade.

This decline in the value of the portfolios happens because the default/failure will make the price of the securities in the portfolio go down and may make the securities difficult to sell. For UITFs in particular, the NAVpu will be affected by a decline in value.

Reinvestment Risk. This is the risk associated with the possibility of having lower returns or earnings when maturing funds or the interest earnings of funds are reinvested.

TRUST, INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, AGENCY, FIDUCIARY ACCOUNTS AND UITFS ARE NOT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS BUT ARE PRODUCTS OF TRUST ENTITIES. IN AGREEING TO INVEST IN SAID PRODUCTS/PARTICIPATE IN A UITF, AN INVESTOR/PARTICIPANT IS MAKING AN INVESTMENT AND NOT A DEPOSIT AND SUCH INVESTMENT IS THEREFORE NOT INSURED NOR GOVERNED BY THE PHILIPPINE DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (PDIC). BDO'S TRUST, INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, AGENCY, FIDUCIARY ACCOUNTS AND UITFS ARE ALSO NOT GUARANTEED NOR INSURED BY BDO UNIBANK, INC., ITS AFFILIATES OR SUBSIDIARIES. ANY INCOME/LOSS IN SUCH INVESTMENTS ARE FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE PARTICIPANT/INVESTOR. BDO-TRUST IS NOT LIABLE FOR LOSSES UNLESS THERE IS WILFUL DEFAULT, BAD FAITH OR GROSS NEGLIGENCE ON ITS PART.

Investors with direct investments in securities through BDO-Trust's various investment vehicles or segregated portfolios and UITF participants are faced with the risk of not being able to reinvest maturing securities in their investment portfolios with good or better alternative investment outlets. Similarly, UITF participants who redeem and realize their gains run the risk of reinvesting their funds in an alternative investment outlet with lower yields.

Offsetting/Hedging Risk. This is the possibility for an investor to experience losses brought about by the inherent risks which the underlying investment is exposed to despite the use of a hedging instrument.

Hedging is the act of reducing the exposure of the underlying investment from its risks. In order for hedging to be effective, the prices of the hedging instruments and the underlying investment should normally move in opposite directions.

There is no guarantee, however, that the effectiveness of a hedging instrument shall remain throughout the term of the underlying investment. Should the hedging instrument become ineffective, liquidating this based on market prices may result to market losses.

In case of a foreign currency-denominated security or a peso-denominated fund that is allowed to invest in securities denominated in currencies other than its base currency, the segregated portfolio and the fund are also exposed to the following risks:

Foreign Exchange Risk. This is the possibility for an investor to experience losses due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The exchange rates depend upon a variety of global and local factors, e.g., interest rates, economic performance, and political developments.

It is the risk of a security to currency fluctuations when the value of investments in securities denominated in currencies other than the base currency of the security depreciates. Conversely, it is the risk of the security to lose value when the base currency of the security appreciates. The NAVpu of a peso-denominated UITF invested in foreign currency-denominated securities may decrease to incur loss when the peso appreciates.

Country Risk. This is the possibility for an investor to experience losses arising from investments in securities issued by/in foreign countries due to the political, economic and social structures of such countries. There are risks in foreign investments due to the possible internal and external conflicts, currency devaluations, foreign ownership limitations and tax increases of the foreign country involved which are difficult to predict but must be taken into account in making such investments.

Likewise, brokerage commissions and other fees may be higher in foreign securities. Government supervision and regulation of foreign stock exchanges, currency markets, trading systems and brokers may be less than those in the Philippines. The procedures and rules governing foreign transactions and custody of securities may also involve delays in payment, delivery or recovery of investments.

Other Risks. Your investment in securities through BDO-Trust's various investment vehicles, segregated portfolios and/or participation in the UITFs may be further exposed to the risk of any actual or potential conflicts of interest in the handling of in-house or related party transactions by BDO-Trust. These transactions may include own-bank deposits; purchase of own-institution or affiliate obligations (stocks, mortgages); purchase of assets from or sales to own institution, directors, officers, subsidiaries, affiliates or other related interests/parties; or purchases or sales between fiduciary/managed accounts.