Maybank
Asset Management

2Q2022
OUTLOOK & STRATEGY

NAVIGATING UNCERTAINTY WITH CERTAINTY

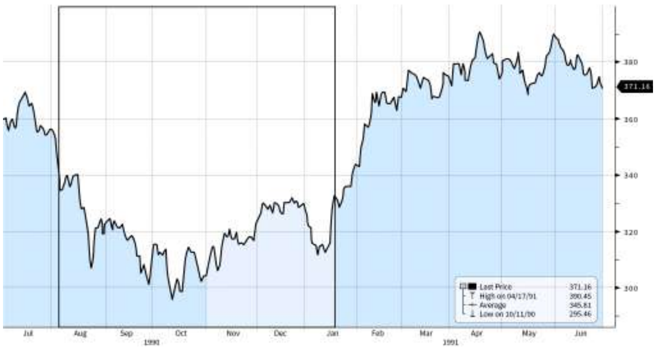
Content List

1Q2022 Review

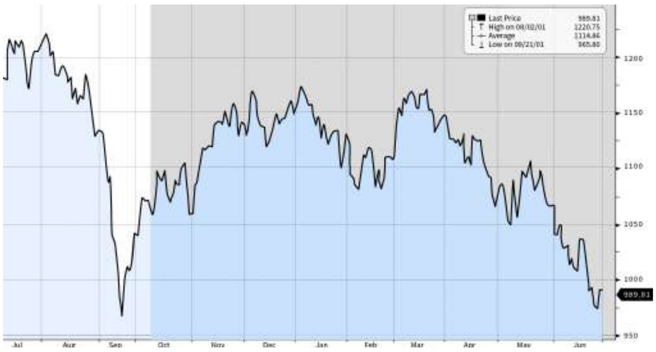
It has been a challenging start to the year. Firstly, fears of rising interest rates due to high inflation saw a correction in risk assets. With the global economy continuing its recovery post Covid-19, interest rates were kept low to stimulate the economy. As the global economy recovered, interest rates have been normalising upwards but the pace has increased in 2022 in order to put a lid on inflation. Inflation is at multi-decade highs in the developed western countries, from the impact of the huge Covid-19 fiscal stimulus and supply chain constraints. The benchmark UST-10Yr rates climbed from 1.50% at the start of the year, to reach around 2.40%, thus putting downward pressure on financial assets.

Exhibit 1: S&P500 Performance Pre & Post War Periods

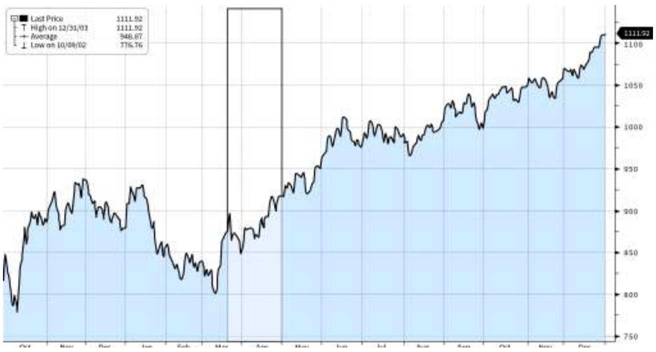
Gulf War (2 Aug 1990 to 17 Jan 1991) and S&P500



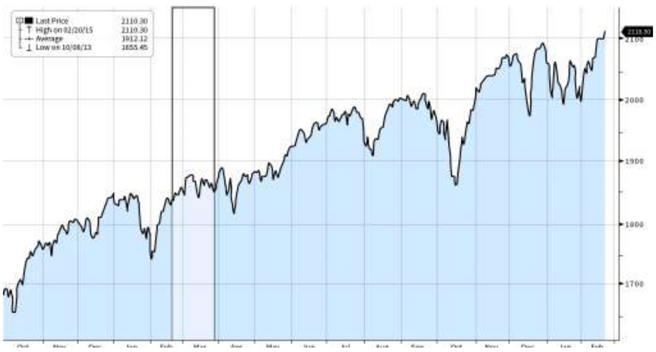
Afgan War (7 Oct 2001 to 31 Dec 2014) and S&P500



Iraq War (20 Mar 2003 to 1 May 2003) and S&P500



Crimea War (20 Feb 2014 to 26 Mar 2014) and S&P500



Source: Maybank Asset Management Group, Bloomberg

Towards the end of February, conflicts between Russia and Ukraine escalated as Russia deployed troops across its border to Ukraine, launching a war. Retrospectively, the impact of war on financial markets tend to be front loaded, with stocks correcting sharply and credit spreads widening just before and during the initial periods of the war. If the war is contained, it will not translate into a long lasting impact on financial markets.

Wars generally benefit commodities, especially oil, with the deployment of tanks, jet fighters as well as ships consuming such high amounts of oil. On top of that, gold is also a beneficiary during such tumultuous times, as investors look for safe haven assets. However, once the war is over gold prices will fall as investors switch to riskier assets.

Period		1 year performance from Start of war			
		S&P500	Gold	10 Year Treasuries	Oil
Gulf War	2 Aug 1990 to 17 Jan 1991	10%	-24%	drop 8.37% to 8.05%	77%
Iraq War	20 Mar 2003 to 1 May 2003	27%	-59%	drop 3.95% to 3.72%	-53%
Afgan War	7 Oct 2001 to 31 Dec 2014	-20%	17%	drop 4.59% to 3.61%	75%
Crimea war	20 Feb 2014 to 26 Mar 2014	17%	-27%	drop 2.75% to 2.11%	20%

Source: Maybank Asset Management | Period: Various

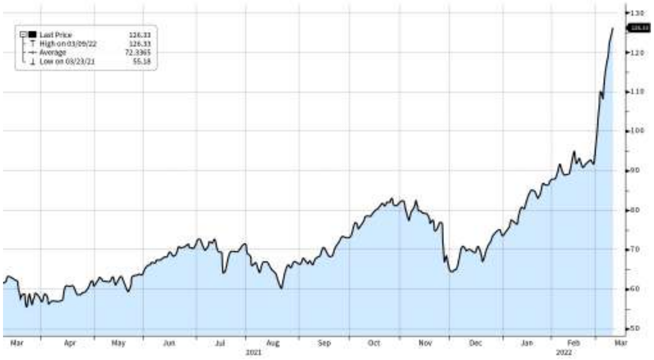
This Russia-Ukraine war is slightly different from the wars that have happened in the past 2 decades with the economic sanctions that have been announced by the US on Russia shortly after the war started. The US has stopped Russian entities from using the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) and has frozen Russian USD reserves that are held by the Federal Reserve (Fed). In effect, US actions have cut-off Russian companies and the Russian Government from trading with the international market. If prolonged, the sanctions have the potential to affect economic fundamentals globally.

Russia will suffer a recession and the sanctions will certainly impede supplies of commodities from Russia. Although Russia accounts for just around 2% of world's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), it is one of the top producers of commodities, being one of the top exporters of natural gas and second largest exporter of oil. In the lesser-known commodities, Russia is also the largest exporter of wheat, palladium and nickel. These commodities are crucial in food, energy and manufacturing supply chains. Such sudden reduction of supply has seen prices of commodities surge. Oil prices are close to a 10-year high, at more than USD100/barrel. With the war, Europe with its extensive linkages to Russia, is at risk of falling into recession as higher commodity prices could also dampen economic growth.

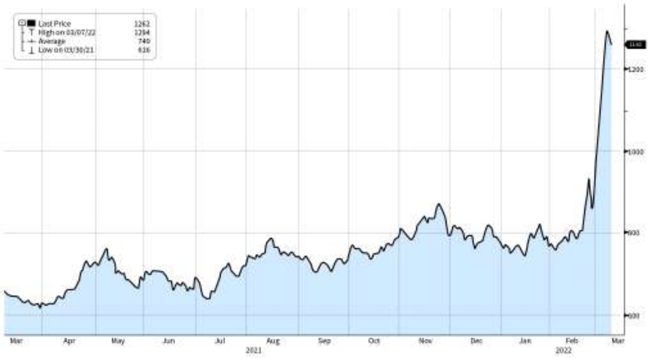
The impact of rising interest rates and the war saw equity markets dipping between 5% - 15% with growth stocks, especially the tech sector, being hit the hardest. Value and old economic sectors such as banks did well. Meanwhile, ASEAN markets held up the best with Indonesia actually seeing strong gains.

Exhibit 2: Commodities Soared As A Result Of War

Oil Prices



Wheat Prices



Source: MAMS, Bloomberg | Period Mar 2021 to Mar 2022

Meanwhile on the fixed income front, the JP Morgan Asia Credit Index (JACI) lost 7% in total returns as of 18th March YTD. The main underperformance in Asian USD bonds continued to be the Chinese property sector. The China High Yield Index fell 26% YTD (as of 18th March) despite some regulatory easing in the Chinese property sector from late December. Investors prefer to shun the sector given high refinancing risks in 1H2022, uncertainty regarding off-balance sheet liabilities and restricted cash, as well as very weak property contracted sales in January and February.

There is also risk of negative surprises as we approach the FY2021 earnings reporting season, given the very challenging environment. We have seen auditors pull the plug on several property developers, increasing the risk that developers cannot submit audited financial statements on time, further aggravating the loss of confidence in the Chinese property sector.

Even stronger players such as investment grade and SOE linked property developers suffered price drops, as investors look to exit from high priced bonds. The selling also extended to Chinese non-property and non-China high yield. The negative outlook on bonds overall led to some fund outflows and bonds had to be sold in a weak market.

It was a very challenging quarter for the Asian fixed income markets, fraught with hawkish outlook on inflation, weak Chinese property sector and geopolitical risks. This drove US Treasury yields dramatically higher and one-way selling in Asian USD bonds.

2022 Investment Themes

Our theme of "Navigating Uncertainty With Certainty" could not be more relevant in the current challenging environment. Previously, rising interest rates were the only big concern and now, the Russia-Ukraine war is playing a part in impacting financial markets. With the ongoing sentiments, many of the themes that we introduced in the beginning of 2022, are still relevant.

We expected economic growth in developed countries to normalise and moderate and this would favour Asian countries especially ASEAN as these countries would see an acceleration of economic growth with a smoother reopening post Covid-19. Economic growth was hampered in 2021 as vaccination rates were low but have reached sufficiently high levels in 2022. So far, we have seen ASEAN markets outperforming. We also expected volatile markets as interest rates were to normalise from low-rates environment and indeed, 2022 has proven to be very volatile.

Our assessment of inflation has changed. We previously expected inflation to peak in 1Q2022 but with increased inflationary pressures coming from the surge of commodities following the sanctions on Russia, inflation is likely to remain sticky. With this, we expect inflation will only peak in 2Q2022 and therefore interest rates are only likely to peak in the same period.

Another area that will see longer term implications is the de-globalisation theme. The Russia-Ukraine war will intensify de-globalisation, leading to a multipolar world. The sanctions imposed on Russia by the US has prompted differences in the global community.

Countries around the world are certainly against the war but also against the weaponisation of trade and the US Dollar. The imposition of sanctions are moving various countries to secure regional or trade alliances in view of the US sanctions. The move to a multipolar world from a unipolar world dominated by the US is likely to see more conflicts between nations in the future.

Themes	Our Assessment	Implications / Strategy
Post COVID19 Normal	No change.	Global economic growth would slow with developed countries moderating. ASEAN would see accelerating growth given smoother reopening following high vaccination rates.
Inflation higher but manageable	More inflationary pressure from the Ukraine War.	Interest rates would take longer to peak. Rates will only peak in 2Q2022 rather than 1Q2022. Still favour countries where rates are already at pre-Covid-19 levels e.g Malaysia fixed income.
De- Globalization	Ukraine War leads to even further de Globalization. From a Unipolar world with US at the centre moving to a multi polar world.	The US-China Trade tensions and Covid-19 has seen countries set up secondary supply chains. The Ukraine War will intensify de-globalization to a multipolar world. Countries will build alliances on specific issues and this will lead to more conflicts in the future. All of this will mean higher costs.

Our Expectations In 2022

Even with the eventful 1Q2022, we still believe that Asian financial assets should outperform the developed world due to cheaper valuations and policy support in China.

At the start of the year, we noted that China was moving to an easing stance while the US was tightening. This is still true and in fact, the Chinese government has been even clearer in indicating its support for the economy and the financial markets. The authorities have lowered tax rates for SMEs to support smaller companies as they struggle to recover from Covid-19. China has also stopped the imposition of property taxes in order to restore confidence in the property sector.

The recent correction of Chinese companies, especially the internet names, has seen values emerge. Equities in China are trading at cheap earnings multiples that usually coincide with market bottoms. With cheap valuations and policy support, we are now overweight Chinese equities.

On the other hand, we also still favour ASEAN equities. The smoother reopening has been in line with our expectations and furthermore, ASEAN countries such as Indonesia and Malaysia are benefiting from the surge in commodity prices. Indonesia is rich in palm oil and commodities like coal and nickel while Malaysia is also a major palm oil exporter and a net exporter of oil. As ASEAN equity indices are dominated by banks, we also expect the indices to receive an uplift with the current outlook of higher interest rates.

In regards to the fixed income space, we are still neutral. Although, value is emerging with yields in Asian Investment Grade (IG) bonds reaching 4%, we will need to wait for interest rates to peak. With the fresh inflationary pressure from the Russia-Ukraine war, this will only occur later, in 2Q2022. Similarly, we see value in Asian High Yield (HY) even beyond the risky Chinese property sector yielding around 6%.

Since our last update, risks have certainly increased with the existence of the war. Economic sanctions on Russia have seen commodity prices surge, which would drag on economic growth. A stagflationary environment where inflation is high with slowing economic growth is not conducive for financial markets. High commodity prices, if prolonged for 6 months, could even tip the US into a recession as it drains consumers of their spending power.

Our House View

Asian Equities	Neutral
Malaysian Equities	Overweight
Asian Fixed Income	Neutral
Global Sukuk	Neutral
Malaysian Fixed Income	Underweight

● Neutral ● Overweight ● Underweight

2Q2022

EQUITY OUTLOOK & STRATEGY

Equity Outlook & Strategy

ASIA

Being far from the Russia-Ukraine war as well as easing monetary policy taking place in China, we believe that Asian equities will outperform developed markets. We are positive on China as valuations are attractive post corrections with fundamentals remain intact. Besides that, we are positive on ASEAN, especially Malaysia and Indonesia, on the back of strong economic reopening and benefiters of high commodity prices.

A protracted Russia-Ukraine conflict will slow global growth and raise inflation, which Asia is no exception. This macroeconomic impact will be largely transmitted via the commodity markets due to the western-led sanctions on import bans.

Since the war broke out, FY2022 economic growth forecasts for Asia have been lowered as was the rest of the world while inflation expectations were raised. While a slowdown is predicted, an Asian recession is not our base case.

Asia's commodity producers stand to benefit from higher commodity prices especially Indonesia for which coal, nickel, iron, steel and palm oil while Malaysia also stands to gain as a net exporter of oil and gas as well as the world's second largest exporter of palm oil after Indonesia. Most of Asia's companies, banks and economies have low direct exposures to Russia. The indirect risks however, could impact cumulatively from mechanisms such as markedly slower growth in the EU, supply chain disruptions and above all, potentially more aggressive tightening monetary policy to deal with inflation.

Despite the challenges, we believe that Asian equity markets should outperform developed markets. Firstly, Asia is more distant from the war and has little exposure to Russia or Ukraine while the EU is likely to slip into a recession. Secondly, value has emerged with the recent correction. Asian markets are trading at attractive valuations at more than 1 standard deviation (S.D) away from mean which has historically coincided with market bottoms.

Exhibit 3: Asia P/E Ratio Chart and MSCI Asia Ex Japan

Source: Maybank Asset Management, MSCI, |Period 2015 - Mar 2022

In the midst of the current volatility, we are positive on China given the emergence of value and its attribute of being less connected globally, especially on the monetary front, where it is easing against the tide of tightening in the US and its allies. We point out that China A-shares are positive given their low correlation with global equity markets.

Among risks that may impact China are regulatory risks playing out again in the name of common prosperity and national security or potential de-listings of US-listed variable interest entities (VIE). China is undervalued in absolute terms with the MSCI China on 9.1X 2023 P/E or 2 S.D below the 5-year mean.

Exhibit 4: 2023 P/E of Various MSCI Asian Indices Against S&P500

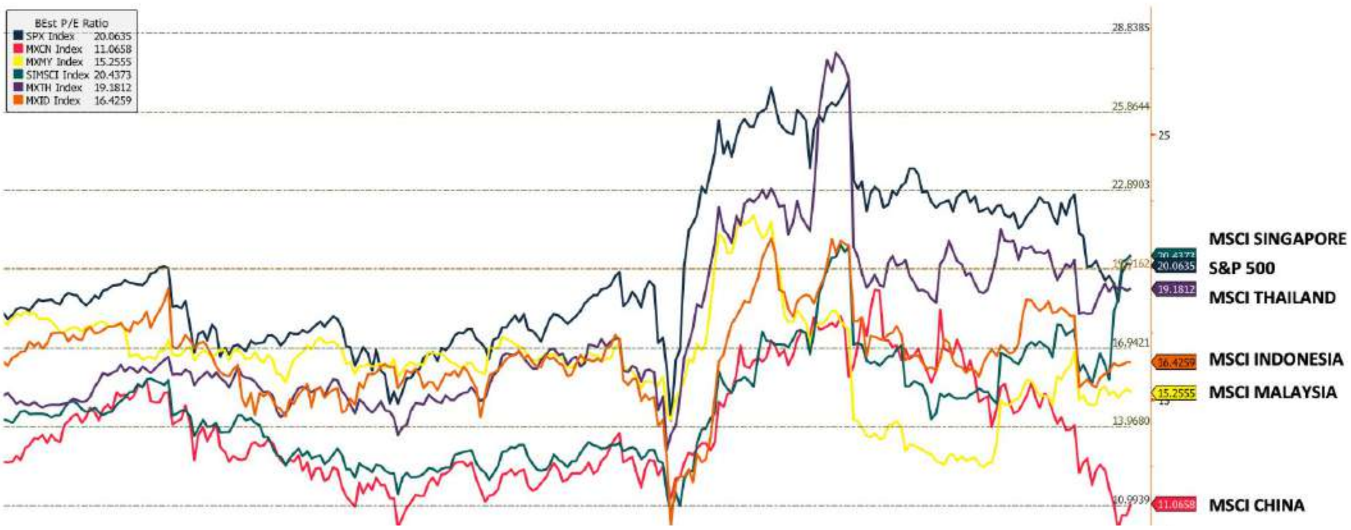
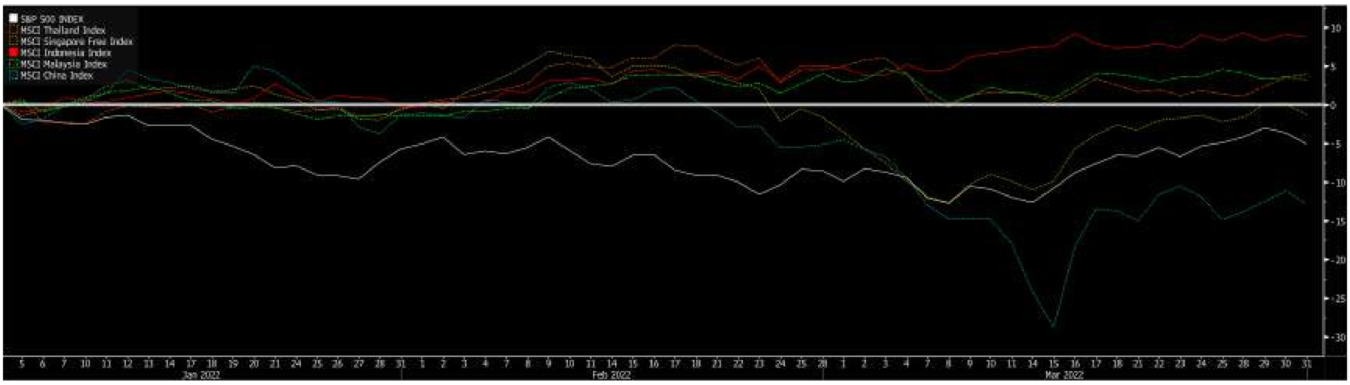


Exhibit 5: Relative Performances of Asian Markets and S&P500



On ASEAN, we maintain our overweight position. At the start of 2022, we favoured ASEAN as we believe that Covid-19 vaccinations had reached sufficient levels and therefore economic growth would reaccelerate in 2022 with the smoother reopening. So far, ASEAN has outperformed with Malaysia and Indonesia to stand out as hedges against the risk of a protracted war, given their economies are relatively well exposed to commodities and energy. We expect delayed rate hikes in both countries, with Indonesia likely to begin its hike cycle in June and Malaysia in 4Q2022.

Singapore's GDP forecast is subject to some downside risk on the export front given that the EU accounts for 10% of its exports while the slowdown in global growth is starting to show. A more aggressive Fed will likely mean that the Monetary Authority Singapore (MAS) would take a tighter stance going into its policy meeting in April. Higher interest rates may impact the market but Singapore corporates are generally low-geared and on top of that, banks do benefit from Net Interest Margin (NIM) expanding.

Sector wise, we like Chinese internet companies given the cheap valuations. These companies should also benefit from supportive policies of the Chinese government. In a bid to support economic growth, the Chinese authorities have lowered tax rates for SMEs and have also postponed the imposition of property taxes in China.

We also favour selected commodity plays including plantation and energy stocks. We believe that sanctions on Russia will continue even if there is a peace deal and that would continue to put pressure on the supply of commodities. It would take a while for the developed countries especially Europe to switch sources to other areas. This will mean that commodity prices will remain elevated for a longer period of time.

Our Country Views

Country	View	Summary
China	Positive	PBOC held the MLF rate unchanged, contrast to market expectation of a cut. China continued its 'zero Covid-19' policy, locking down several cities including Shenzhen and Shanghai. Valuation looks attractive for mid-long term timeframe, but expect short-term performance to be volatile.
Hong Kong	Negative	Domestic consumption is expected to remain lacklustre due to tight movement control and still high community Covid-19 cases. However, high exposure to value sectors like banks will help.
India	Neutral	NIFTY has corrected due to the current situation which led to a more systematic risks, and from a demand perspective, domestic cyclicals connected to the investment cycle are largely unrelated to this. There could be a fast recovery from cyclical stocks after they have corrected steeply.
Indonesia	Positive	2022 may present the return of Indonesia's above 5% GDP growth trend, driven by cyclical and structural factors. Cyclical factors: improving credit growth, solid commodities prices and continuous improvement in domestic consumption to pre-pandemic level to support double-digit EPS growth; The catalysts are good pandemic management and an orderly Fed monetary policy normalisation process. Structural factors: increasing role of Indonesia in global EV supply chain, increasing manufacturing share of GDP and higher FDI to support for private-sector led capex cycle and better trade balance position.
Malaysia	Positive	With Malaysia going into endemic phase of Covid-19 on 1st Apr 2022, we should see a stronger recovery going into 2Q2022 driven by sustained earnings growth in selected sectors. Stocks benefitting from the re-opening theme will be in focus, while investors may continue to trade in and out of defensive and growth stocks that have performed well this year.
Philippines	Neutral	Philippines imports almost all of its petroleum requirements but the government has plans to spend more on fuel subsidies and increase coal supply in order to cushion the impact. Once geopolitical concerns settle, coupled with easing of mobility restrictions, we could see inflows returning into reopening plays and more focus on fundamental themes once again.
Singapore	Positive	As Singapore has a sizable GDP exposure to the EU, prolonged Russia-Ukraine conflict could potentially result in a European recession given its high dependence on Russian energy supplies, which could in turn dampen Singapore's economy. Inflation remains a key concern. Economic recovery is expected to continue this year, although it could be a gradual and uneven one.
South Korea	Negative	The KOSPI Index has continued it downward trend since 2H2021. 4Q2021 earnings indicated that 60% missed consensus expectations, the most in the last 24 quarters, and Financials was the only sector that performed. In 2022, credit creation and money supply growth will likely slow down, as compared to the last 2 years.
Taiwan	Positive	TAIEX dipped, which was in line with global tech heavy indices. As a whole, tech or hardware component sector may become less attractive given the high base but could still offer decent returns for names with structural tailwinds, i.e. returns may be more narrow going forward. Geopolitical risks heating up in the near term with Russia-Ukraine tensions.
Thailand	Negative	While we expect a sustained recovery in tourism sector this year with borders reopening, foot traffic will still be far from pre-pandemic levels. If the war escalates, it could also be a catalyst for stagflation, as it could continue to drive up prices of energy, raw materials, logistics and food. Political instability and high market valuations relative to peers remain as potential headwinds.

MALAYSIA

The transition of entering into the endemic phase is expected to boost the Malaysian economy. High commodity prices will also help the economic recovery process to happen even swifter. Hence, we take a balanced approach to our portfolio by taking an overweight position on commodity and material sectors as well as favouring some recovery theme sectors such as financials.

Market trading activity picked up momentum as global news flow and asset market volatility jumped in the run up to Russia's invasion on Ukraine. FBM KLCI was a relative outperformer as investors focused on Malaysia's positive macro and earnings, leverage into spiking commodity prices, in particular for oil and gas, aluminium and crude palm oil (CPO) as these related stocks make up a hefty 24% of FBM KLCI's market capitalisation.

On a more positive note, foreign investors remained net buyers of domestic equities. In February 2022, there was a hefty RM 2.8bn foreign inflows into Malaysian equities, the highest monthly net buy since January 2018 (RM +3.3bn).

February's inflow lifted total foreign net buying to RM 3.2bn for the first 2 months of 2022 (vs 2021: RM -3.2bn) and lowered cumulative foreign net selling since early-2010 (post global financial crisis) to RM 32.9bn. The Malaysian market's foreign shareholding should have moved slightly higher from end-January's 20.2%, which was a post Asian financial crisis low.

Though Malaysia's 2021 actual GDP growth of +3.1% (released in mid-February 2022) underwhelmed, GDP growth for 2022 is expected to be stronger YoY on the back of post-lockdown economic recovery, surging commodity prices and imminent international border re-opening being key drivers.

Headline inflation remains relatively modest for now (mid-2% range) as inflationary pressures from higher oil prices are moderated by fuel subsidies remaining in place. This lessen the pressure for BNM to hike rates aggressively for the year to combat runaway inflation.

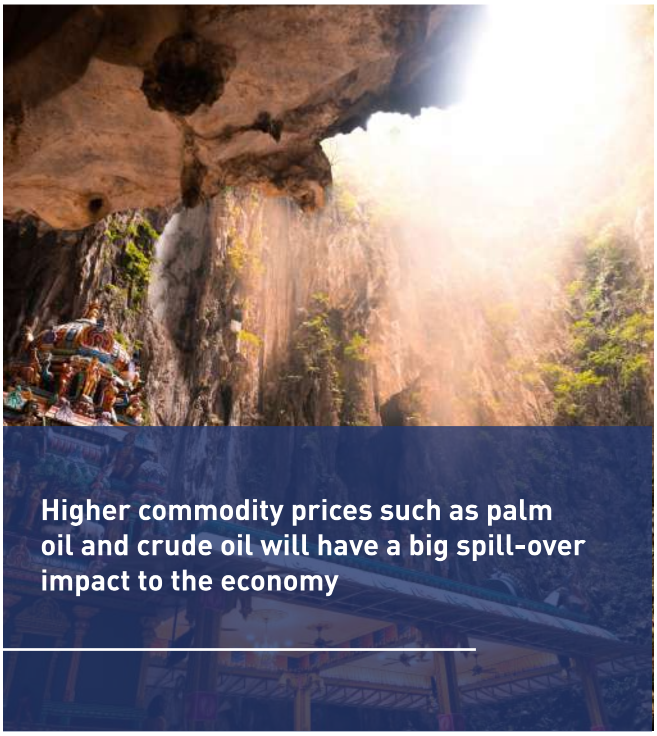
Higher commodity prices such as palm oil and crude oil will have a big spill-over impact to the economy and this will be positive for Malaysia. A higher oil price will help to improve the Government's coffer in the form of petroleum tax and higher contribution from Petronas but nevertheless, it is also worth highlighting that fuel related subsidy costs will also swell, but this will be a net positive for the Government.

As for CPO prices skyrocketed to as high as RM 8,000 and has been averaging at RM 6,000 in 1Q2022. With the government's CPO windfall tax mechanism, it will also help to contribute positively to Malaysia's fiscal position. Market and supply-chain players related to these two sectors would see a much better earnings in 2022 thus contributing positively to the overall EPS number for FBM KLCI.

Strategy wise, we will continue to adopt a balanced approach to our portfolio construction. We will continue to be overweight in the commodity and material sectors. In addition, we also favour recovery themes such as financials on the back of rising interest rates and expected lower provisions as well as consumer discretionary on higher spending.

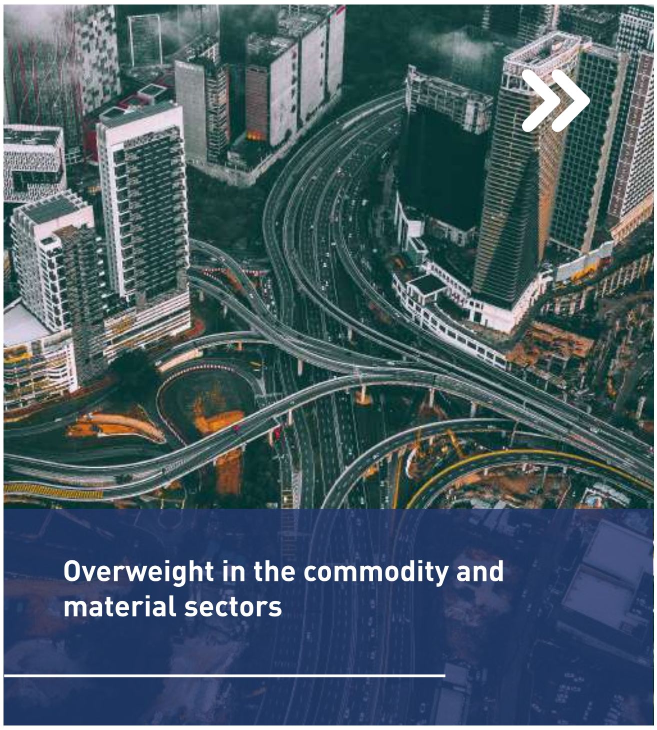
On a longer-term basis, we are positive on the technology sector as a structural theme. The prospects of 5G infrastructure, accelerated digitalisation, demand shift into electric vehicles and rising adoption of new advance technology remains intact. Currently, we have reduced our exposure in this sector and we are looking to add back some positions in the medium-term.

In terms of asset allocation, given the heightened volatility, we may look to hold higher cash from time to time. This could also allow for opportunistic positions in names that we like which have been oversold.



Higher commodity prices such as palm oil and crude oil will have a big spill-over impact to the economy

Positive on the technology sector as a structural theme



Overweight in the commodity and material sectors

Our Sector Views

Sector	View	Summary
Communication Services	Neutral	Neutral view despite sequential earnings improvements, as valuations have soared. The government has decided to maintain the 5G rollout via the single wholesale network (SWN) model, with MNOs offered a 70% equity stake in DNB. Details are still being worked out and is expected to conclude in end June 2022. We prefer fixed-line operators as beneficiaries to broadband/5G infrastructure deployment.
Consumer Discretionary	Positive	With full economic reopening, we expect strong recovery on potential pent-up demand, supported by high Covid-19 vaccination rates and expectations that any further restrictions would be more targeted and less disruptive. Catalyst: reopening of international borders. Positive on retail names, Neutral on sin stocks.
Consumer Staples	Positive	Neutral on this subsector as demand inelasticity and government assistance to support consumer spending is offset by earnings downside due to elevated commodity prices and inability to fully pass-on costs. Plantation (Positive): Turned positive on supply-demand dynamics attributed to shortage of edible oils due to Russia-Ukraine war, export limits in Indonesia, shortage of rapeseed oil in Canada, adverse weather impact on South America soybean crop, weak palm oil production outlook from labour shortage and lack of fertilizer application, as well as shift to higher restocking activity due to food security. All-time high CPO prices bodes well for Malaysian planters earnings. However we remain cautious on interest into the sector due to ESG concerns. We still favour Malaysia-centric upstream planters that will enjoy the full benefits of the current high CPO prices.
Energy	Neutral	We are neutral to slightly positive on the sector as the economy starts to reopen. The higher brent crude oil price should bode well for the sector as Petronas will likely increase its capex and hence stimulate oil and gas activities. We believe the quantum of recovery should be larger in 2022. Overall, we prefer O&G names with solid earnings quality and performance.
Financials	Positive	Earnings to be supported by NIM expansion (pick up in loan growth, interest rate upcycle). Earnings recovery expected as net credit cost expected to taper off but to remain relatively elevated vs pre-Covid19, but estimated to be lower than 2021. Sector to be supported by attractive dividend yield of 5%.

Our Sector Views

Sector	View	Summary
Healthcare	Neutral	Glove manufacturers' earnings peaked in 2Q2021. Road to moderation is swifter than expected. ASPs moderated slightly ahead of expectations (early-2022 vs 2023 previously). Expect bumper dividends to support share price downside. Neutral on hospitals operators: Patient volume still affected by Covid-19. Earnings contribution from decanting of patients is minimal to their bottomline. Will turn more positive once Covid-19 cases settles down. Positive on pharmaceutical players: Pharma manufacturers with injectable plants (fill and finish vaccine facility) will benefit from Covid-19 vaccine.
Industrials	Neutral	Plastic Players (Neutral) : Demand is slowly picking back up but the high resin cost coupled with high logistics cost is eating into profit margins. Remain cautious on the cost impact on operating margins of the plastic players. EMS Players (Neutral) : The ESG issues which impacted some of the EMS players, notably ATA. We understand that lines are being reassigned to other EMS players, a combination of listed and unlisted players. We remain cautious on the sector but key beneficiaries from this fallout should be SKP and VSI. Construction (Neutral): MRT3 approved by the cabinet, the bidding process could open up by 1H22 and award by end 2022. Key longer-term potential winners are rail contractors. Public Private Partnership (PPP) 3.0 model provides potential opportunities for companies with strong balance sheet and execution track records to pursue PPP projects. Key beneficiaries are rail contractors. Transportation (Neutral): Positive on Ports from cost-optimization and volumes returning back to pre-COVID levels. Auto sales are expected to be muted from limited consumer spending from COVID impact. Neutral on logistics players from valuation perspective. Similarly, Aviation is fairly valued despite L shape recovery.
Information Technology	Neutral	Whilst growth remains intact, the impact of supply chain is hampering the deliveries of certain projects. Selective tech players who are able to overcome the supply issue continue to see strong demands. We continue to like the sector for a mid/long-term sustained demand. The technology sector have since been bashed down and valuation have moderated to a more reasonable level.
Materials	Positive	China is still maintaining its steel production controls, unleashing of global infrastructure stimulus could drive steel prices. Supply-side concerns continue to drive aluminium prices, with issues surrounding geopolitical risk and high energy prices in Europe.
Real Estate	Negative	Despite trading at historically low levels, upside is capped due to oversupply imbalance, lack of supportive incentives, and potential rate hikes. For REITs, rental reversions for retail and office segments to stay subdued. Selective on retail REITs with strong occupancy rates as proxy to economic recovery, stable office REITs, and industrial REITs for their growth prospects tied to demand for logistics, warehousing, and manufacturing facilities.
Utility	Neutral	Sector is lacking catalysts currently compounded by concerns on ESG front. Prefer players with stable demand, certainty in payments and without regulatory issues.

Fixed Income Outlook & Strategy

ASIAN FIXED INCOME

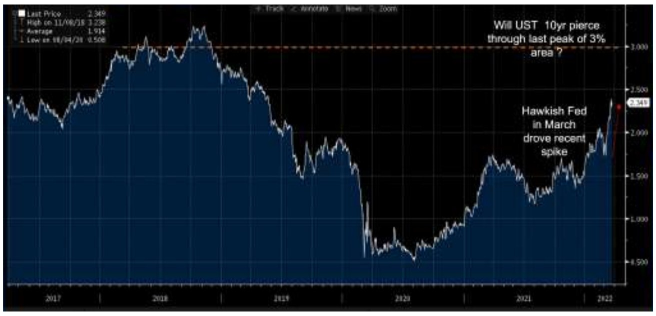
Asian corporate bonds remain attractive with yields of 4% for IG papers and 14% for their HY counterparts. With the current macro outlook, we would position our fixed income portfolios to be underweight on duration and only to add longer tenure papers after the Fed's next rate hike that would take place in May 2022.

There are increasing concerns that the ongoing economic and financial sanctions on Russia will cause global growth to slow and possibly lead to a recession in Europe. Despite that, the Fed gave their most hawkish assessment to date in March after hiking 25bps to 0.25%. The latest FOMC dot plot shows Fed Funds projections of 2.00% by end FY2022 and 2.75% end FY2023. In the last December meeting it was 1.00% by end FY2022 and 1.75% end FY2023. Following the March meeting, several FOMC members, including Fed Chairman Jerome Powell, stressed the need to "do whatever it takes" to control the hottest price pressures in 40 years. Subsequent hikes of 50 basis points in future meetings are definitely on the table.

UST 10-Year spiked 60bps from 1.73% at end-February. At the current 2.30% area, it is about 70bps away from the last peak, end FY2018. In the last rate hiking cycle (2015 - 2018), the Fed paused its hike in FY2019 due to growth concerns from the US-China trade war and the UST 10-Year fell during that year. However, the inflation rate during 2015 - 2018 was much lower than the 5% - 7% we are experiencing now. Hence, the UST 10-Year in the near future could pierce through the last peak.

On the flip side, if global growth does slow substantially from here, the pressure for central banks to raise rates may diminish. The worst will be the risk of stagflation. Given such uncertainty, we continue to underweight duration and prefer to hold positions in 3-Year to 5-Year bonds for carry. We may add duration after the 50bps hike in May and when we have a resolution on the Russia-Ukraine war, inclusive of sanctions on Russia.

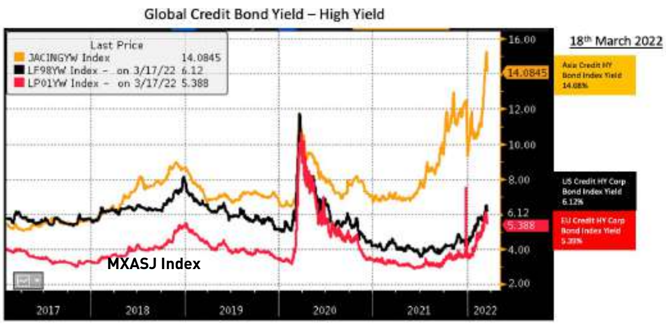
Exhibit 6: US Treasury 10-Year Yield (%)



Source: Maybank Asset Management Singapore, Bloomberg

On Asian corporate bonds, current yield levels are very attractive for a medium term investment horizon. Asian IG dollar bonds are yielding on average, 4.00% while Asian HY averaging 14.00% and this is much higher than developed market high yield as most of the high yielders are in Chinese property. Even if we were to limit Chinese property to around 10%, given the idiosyncratic risks, we can comfortably build a diversified portfolio of IG and HY bonds with a portfolio yield of 6% - 7% p.a.

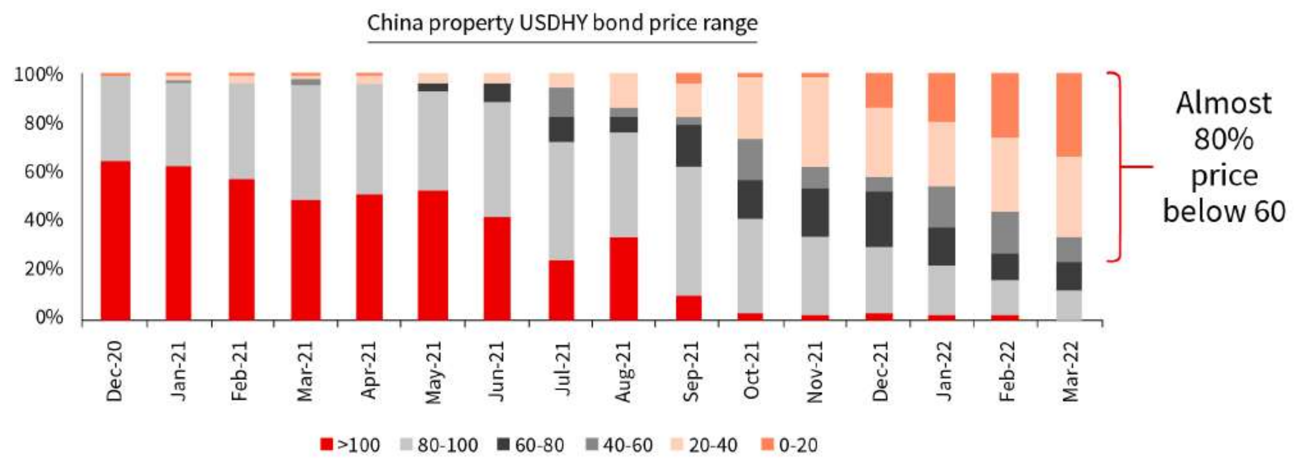
Exhibit 7: Asian High Yield Valuation More Attractive vs US / Europe



Source: Maybank Asset Management Singapore, Bloomberg

The biggest elephant in the room is the Chinese property sector as this sector remains extremely challenging with high refinancing needs, tight liquidity and very weak contract sales. However, much of these have already been priced in. Using current bond prices as an indication, if we were to assume that bond prices trading below 60 as an indication of bonds that could potentially default, current market prices are suggesting that nearly 80% of the Chinese property USD bonds would default or restructure. If the Chinese government is able to roll out substantial policies in the near future to stabilise the property sector, there is value to be found within the Chinese property bonds.

Exhibit 8: Chinese Property USD High Yield Bonds: Priced At Distressed Levels

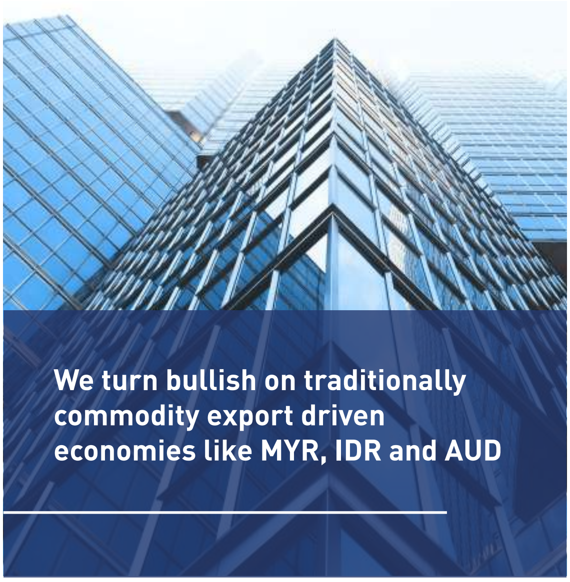


Note : 7 March 2022 closing price used for Mar-22;month end used for other months
Source: Bloomberg, HSBC

Asian Fixed Income Views & Positioning

Main Views	Our Assessment	Strategy
High inflation and hawkish Fed	High inflation could persist due to supply disruptions, pressurising Fed to be hawkish even though raising rates will not reduce supply induced inflation. Increasing risk of stagflation.	• Remain underweight duration at 4 years for portfolio. • Add long end bonds after the 50bps hike in May. • Also waiting for a resolution of the Russia-Ukraine crisis before adding more risk.
Chinese Property	China's property sector has been heavily battered down with nearly 80% of bonds trading below the 60 price level. Contract sales remain weak and refinancing needs are extremely pressurising. A lot of the negatives have been priced in.	• Selectively buy into value names, especially property developers that report fairly decent audited results for FY2021. • There should be survivors in the current property stress in China. • As there are traders actively shorting the sector, have to select more defensive names and ride through the volatility.
Asia High Yield (ex-Chinese property)	The recent sell-off in bonds due to rising interest rates, fund redemptions and China property weakness has spread to non-China sector. Non-China high yield and bank Tier 1 bonds offer between 5% and 6% for less than 5 years. Attractive to add exposures at this level.	• Adding Indian renewables for defensive carry. • Also buying some commodity players as they will benefit from high commodity prices, however ESG concerns remain. • Adding Asian banks Tier 1 bonds as banks should benefit from higher net interest margins and re-opening of the economy.

ASIAN CURRENCIES



Major themes for Asian currencies and rates going into 2Q2022 will be driven by Fed's monetary policy normalisation and rate hikes; Asian central banks' monetary policy normalisation in response to demand-pull inflation vs supply-driven constraints; and fiscal policy direction as governments juggle between extending fuel subsidies against pass-through to local fuel prices.

Safe haven plays by the investors due to the Russia-Ukraine war has led to a strengthening of DXY (YTD +3.54%). Adding further to the USD strength is market participants pricing in up to 6 rate hikes this year (albeit moderated post geopolitical tensions) and Fed's likely plan to start its balance sheet unwinding in 2H2022.

Against the current macro backdrop and energy/commodity price trending upwards, we turn bullish on traditionally commodity export driven economies like MYR, IDR and AUD against INR and PHP, where the rise in oil prices may weigh on current account and/or fiscal balance.

Key Trade Themes/Recommendation for 2Q2022:

Country	Outlook on Rates & Currency
Indonesia	Impact of widening current account deficit from higher oil prices is expected to be partially offset by surging non-oil commodity prices such as coal, CPO and LNG exports. Headline inflation prints may not see direct pass through from higher oil prices in the shorter term given existing gasoline subsidies (via Pertamina). These factors may drive IDR strength in the coming quarter; optimistic on IDR.
Malaysia	Higher oil prices is expected to aid its fiscal position given higher government revenues. But this could offset by possible delays in fiscal consolidation as elections may be held in 2022. Rising energy prices will aid country's existing positive current account balance given CPO, LNG and crude oil exports (Malaysia is a small net oil exporter). Strengthening economic recovery from reopening may prompt BNM to normalise monetary policy in 2Q2022; bullish on MYR.
Singapore	Increase in crude oil prices is expected to weigh on existing increase in CPI (in petrol prices, electricity and gas tariffs). Furthermore, strong economic recovery, tightening labour market condition as well as 2 step GST hikes starting in 2023 will likely put more pressure on inflation. Market consensus expects MAS to raise the slope of SGD NEER by additional at the upcoming April policy announcement. Bullish in near term.
India	Surge in edible and crude oil bound to feed into headline inflation (January Core CPI: +6.01% YoY), which has breached the upper tolerance limit of RBI's 2-6% range. RBI may shy away from undertaking aggressive tightening as it juggles between combating inflation and supporting growth. Sharply higher imported oil price may see growing risk of wider current account deficit. There is downside risk of higher fiscal deficit if government: (i) does not adjust pump prices of petrol/diesel; (ii) increases fertilizer and food subsidy expenditure; or (iii) cuts excise duties on petrol/diesel. Overall bearish on INR.

Philippines	Given its weaker recovery from pandemic, already widening current account deficit and potential impact of higher food and energy prices on CPI, economists believe these factors may cause a drag on PHP's performance. Coupled with BSP's signalling that it will maintain accommodative monetary position to support recovery, we do not see immediate upside performance in PHP in the near term.
China	Higher food and oil prices may add some inflationary pressures to CPI. Expect additional targeted monetary policy easing as the beleaguered property sector continues to suffer sales decline, rising Covid infections and lower overall exports demands. In addition, elevated oil and imported soy beans prices may put small dent on its current account balance. Neutral on CNH given slowdown in Chinese growth and PBOC's reluctance on a stronger CNY. Notwithstanding the above, we believe divergence in monetary policy direction from DM (i.e. tightening bias) may drive domestic CGB bond yields down.

Exhibit 9: CPI Weighting, Net Oil and Food Imports in 2021 (% of GDP)

	CPI food weight (%)	CPI energy weight (%)	Net food imports (% of GDP)	Net energy imports (% of GDP)
China	20.0	7.0	0.3	1.3
Hong Kong	27.4	3.1	4.1	1.9
India	39.1	9.2	-0.6	2.9
Indonesia	20.1	5.8	0.2	1.3
Malaysia	28.4	11.7	1.6	-0.7
Philippines	34.8	9.1	2.1	0.5
Singapore	21.1	3.8	0.2	2.4
South Korea	14.4	6.9	1.4	3.0
Taiwan	24.8	3.3	0.9	2.5
Thailand	38.1	12.4	-3.6	4.7

Source: Namura

Exhibit 10: Fuel Net Export Indicating Countries Exposure To Energy Shocks

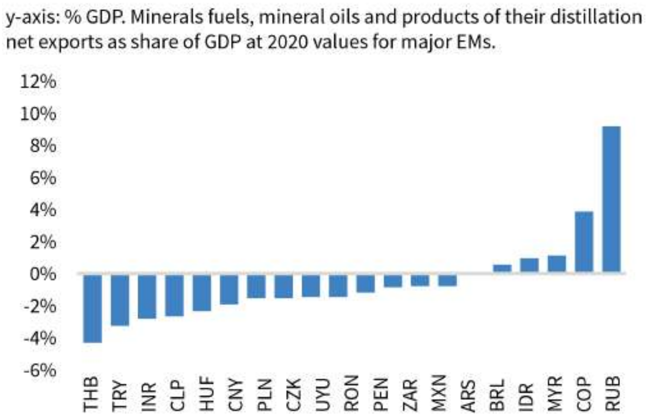
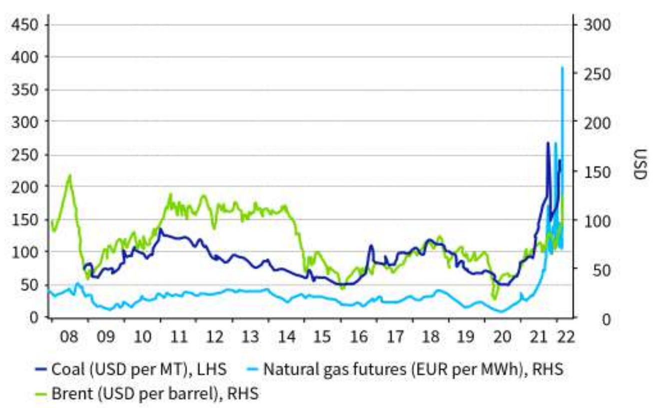


Exhibit 11: Energy Prices



GLOBAL SUKUK

Sukuk as an asset class has shown resilience through volatile periods. We believe that global sukuk has a promising growth outlook in 2022 on the back of higher demand as compared to supply, as well as having flushed liquidity in this space.

The Russia-Ukraine conflict and overall market volatility continues to upset Emerging Markets (EM) credit. With Chinese property also continuing to spiral downwards, causing the overall Bloomberg Asian HY Index (BAHHYW) to widen to 11.95% (+1.98% YTD), we advocate GCC, in particular sukuk as relative safe havens. The Investment Grade (IG)-only Dow Jones Global Sukuk Index (DJSUKTXR) and Bloomberg Barclays GCC Sukuk Index (BBGBARC) have returned -3.06% and -1.86% YTD respectively, outperforming the overall Asian dollar credit space (JPM JACI), which returned -4.34% YTD. (Note: Refer to Exhibit 6)

Global Sukuk issuance in 2021 reached USD 252.2bn, indicating a growth of 36% YoY with sovereigns, SOEs as well as banks dominating the issuance space. Even though we may see lower funding needs from Gulf Cooperation Council ("GCC") countries amidst elevated energy prices, we believe growth outlook for Sukuk in 2022 will be anchored by the following:

(i) Islamic investor base appetite given mandate constraints and flushed liquidity, which will drive technical;
(ii) Funding diversification needs from GCC banks as they seek to diversify out from traditional deposit base for funding (Note: GCC banks have certain structural concentration risk from deposits by key SOEs).
(iii) Banks, corporates and SOEs are expected to be opportunistic in tapping the Sukuk market to lock in relatively low funding rates before rates trend higher in the medium term; and
(iv) Development agenda for Sukuk market especially by Islamic countries.

Oil exporting sovereigns in the GCC region are expected to register stronger growth in 2022 with higher energy prices. We take cognisant that GCC economies are susceptible to sudden oil price shock on varying degrees and fiscal structural problems. That said, we believe higher energy prices (which is broadly above most of GCC's fiscal breakeven levels) will continue to drive fiscal consolidation after significant spending in 2020 and 2021. Furthermore, we continue to see markedly improvement in terms of fiscal reforms in GCC economies as countries diversify and increase its non-oil revenue.

The higher vaccination rates as well as the gradual easing of economic restrictions from 2021, will continue to underpin the growth in the non-oil revenue as a % of GDP.

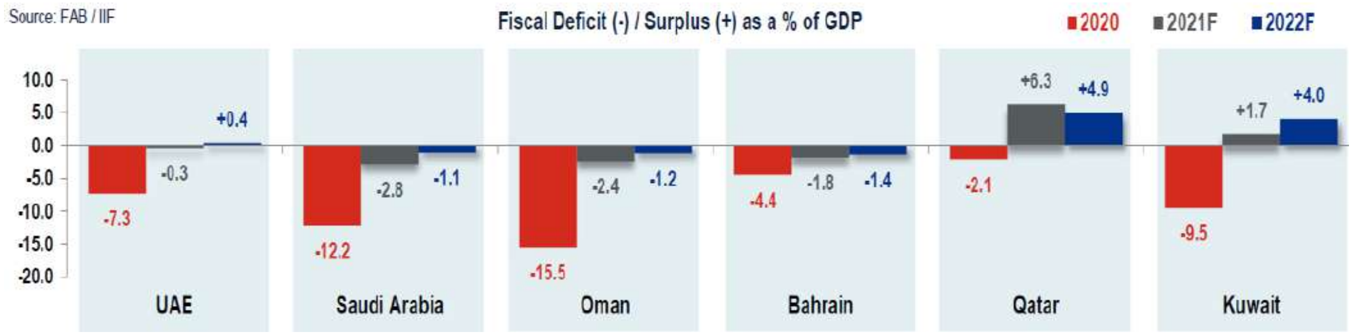
For instance, Bahrain's push to double its VAT from 5% to 10% taking effect in fiscal year 2022 is considered a credit positive for its sovereign credit. Notably, the sovereign rating outlook for Oman has also been revised from negative to stable on the back of improvement in budget deficit forecasts and a lessening of external financing pressures.

Notwithstanding the above, the overall sukuk space is expected to see challenges from existing Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) standards implementation and possible geopolitical risk and the unpredictability of Covid-19 resurgence. Among the recent AAOIFI standards, sukuk issuance may need to be backed by a certain percentage of tangible assets and/or rights to assets of issuers (i.e. a tangibility trigger).

We are of the view that the higher Shariah authorities are not trying to impede issuances and restrict the growth of the market. These new guidelines on asset tangibility triggers may offer some form of protection to investors. Furthermore, documentation risk and structure limitation under AAOIFI guidelines are not expected to undermine the standalone credit risk of issuers. Ultimately, we believe issuers, arrangers, legal experts, rating agencies and scholars may have to work around things to find solutions and new innovations in terms of new Shariah structures.

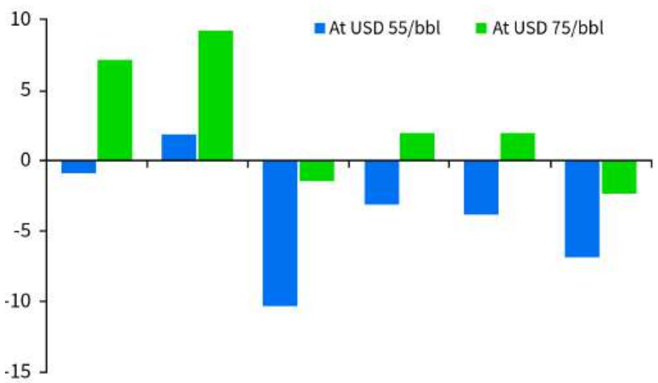
Improvement in terms of fiscal reforms in GCC economies as countries diversify and increase its non-oil revenue

Exhibit 12: Fiscal Balance as a % of GDP for GCC Economies



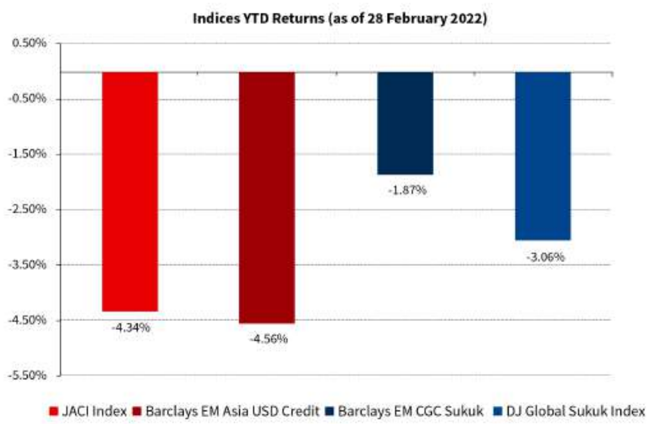
Source: FAB

Exhibit 13: 2022 Fiscal Balance In Different Oil Price Scenario (% Of GDP)



Source: SCB

Exhibit 14: Asia & GCC Indices Year-to-Date Return



Source: Maybank Asset Management Singapore

MALAYSIA

Malaysia's bond market will remain resilient in 2022 with the economy being expected to grow between 5.5% - 6.5% YoY. We would tilt ourselves to IG corporate bonds for carry purposes and we would underweight on both duration and government bonds.

Economic growth momentum is expected to be sustained in 2022 as Malaysia almost fully re-opens all its economic activities, supported by high vaccination rates among all Malaysians. In line with the transition to the endemic phase, the government has also announced to re-open our borders to international visitors on 1st April with simplified SOPs and very few restrictions for fully vaccinated foreign travellers.

Malaysia's economy is expected to accelerate by 5.5% - 6.5% YoY in 2022, according to the Ministry of Finance. The recent surge in commodity prices and growth in external sectors also bode well for Malaysia's economy, where Malaysia is likely to see higher contributions from oil-related revenue and a larger trade balance.

Having posted its first ever negative return for over a decade, Malaysia's fixed income market is growing more resilient over the adversity, especially stemming from external factors. Despite the higher rate environment globally as major central banks step up their efforts to combat runaway inflation numbers, the local bond market continues to register positive returns YTD. We believe the local market has largely priced in the higher interest rates environment in 2021 and hence will stay resilient in 2022.

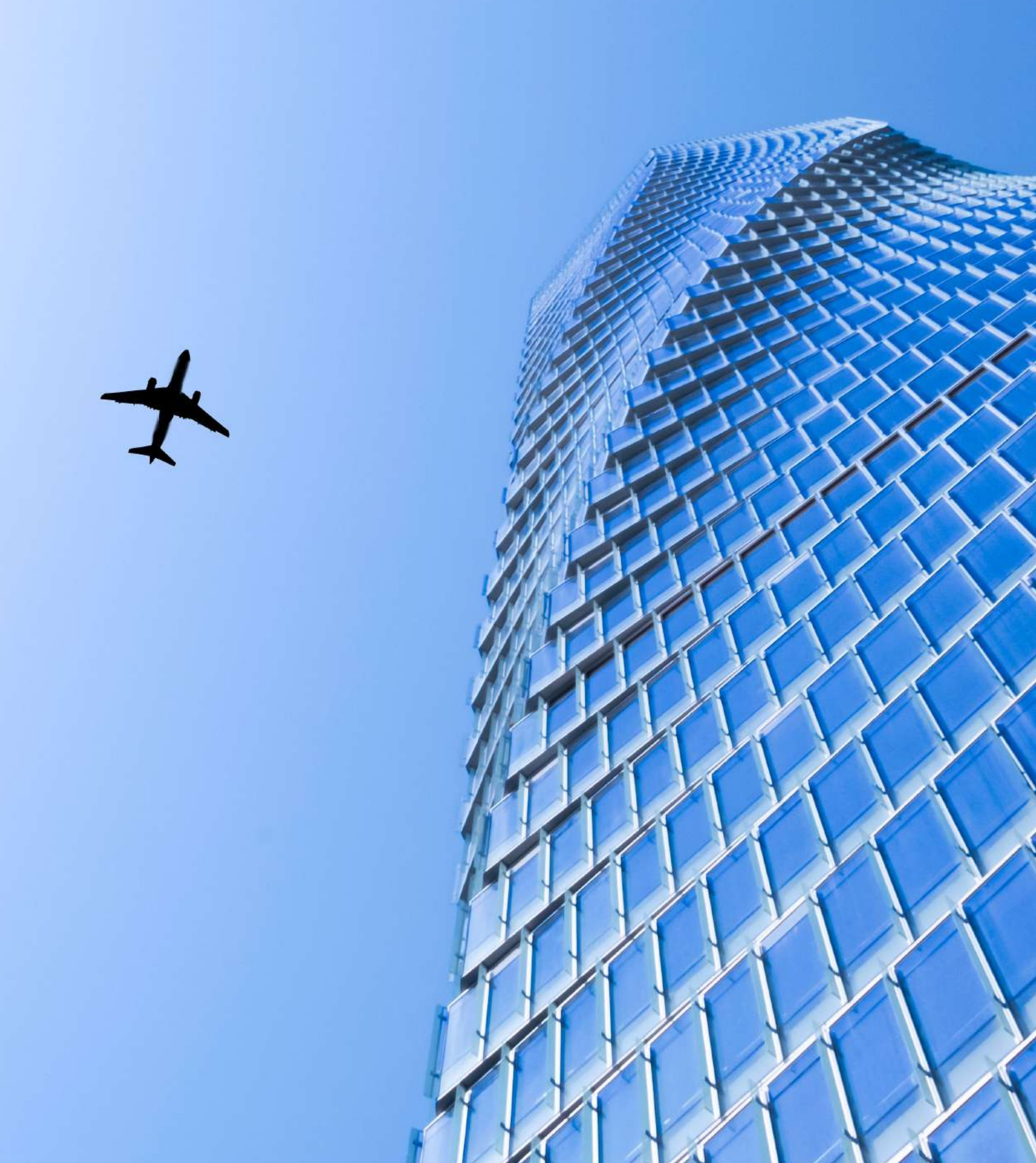
Our investment thesis is for sustained economic growth and reflation trades to continue into 2Q2022. We will continue to seek bonds in both primary and secondary markets for better carry and remain underweight on long duration and higher "beta" sovereign bonds. With inflation outlook remaining benign and core inflation to stay moderate, we expect Bank Negara Malaysia to keep its OPR level at 1.75% in 1H2022 as economic recovery progresses steadily. This will also serve as an insurance to protect the local economy from potential Covid-19 outbreaks and uncertainties over geopolitical tensions. The central bank is likely to first lift its policy rate in 2H2022.

Having an underweight call on duration does not mean we are outright bearish on local bonds. Given the flushed liquidity in the banking system and accommodating monetary policy, the local bond market will continue to stay resilient in 2Q2022 as yield pickup remains attractive as compared to the low yielding fixed deposits and money market funds. With the tax exemption for corporates investing in money market funds ending in December 2021, more liquidity could find its way into the local bond market in 2022.

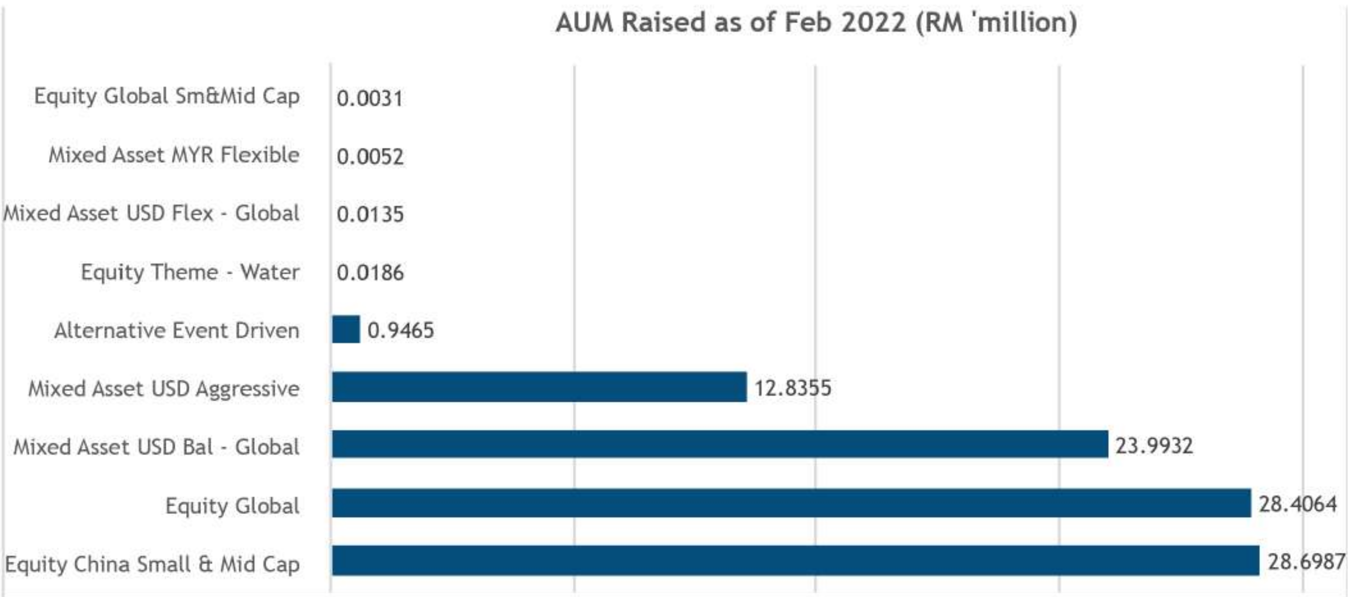
We also find valuations being more compelling now for local bonds with much higher bond carry in 2022. We will continue to trade opportunistically and realise profit whenever possible, and look into primary issuances that offer good risk/reward characteristics to boost our funds performance.

2Q2022

PRODUCT TRENDS & HIGHLIGHTS



Product Trends



TOP 3 STRATEGIES:

1. China Equity
2. Global Equity
3. Global Mixed Assets

Investors are positioning their investments in favour of Chinese equities, due to improving sentiments, a brighter economic outlook and the easing monetary policies seen in China. With China's equities having a low correlation to the global equity market, this entices investors to diversify their portfolios into Chinese equities. Another key factor causing the strong inflow into China equity funds is the current low valuations of Chinese equities after the market corrected several times last year. This opened up windows of opportunities for investors to buy into the dips.

Other strategies seeing strong inflows are global equity funds as investors ride on the momentum of strong returns in 2021 for developed markets, especially the US market. While existing volatility persists, mixed assets strategies continue to be one of the main choices for Malaysian investors to generate returns, while protecting their investments against downside risks.

Product Highlights

Most Malaysians understand the importance of saving for retirement, but how many are saving enough to live comfortably in their old age?

68% of Employees Provident Fund (EPF) members do not have RM 240,000 - the minimum requirement for retirement in their EPF accounts. This means that, about two-thirds of EPF members have less than RM 1,000 per month, or about RM 33 per day, to spend in the next 20 years post-retirement.

Only about 0.46% of total EPF members have more than RM 1 million in their accounts. They may look wealthy, but it would translate into only about RM 4,100 per month in 20 years. Shrinking purchasing power and household size are two other factors that play into the importance of saving early for retirement. These numbers show how important it is for Malaysians to start saving early for their retirement.

If there is an essential lesson that the pandemic has taught in the past two years, it is to have an extra pot of savings for retirement that is flexible enough for withdrawal during times of crisis. A person can be building up his retirement nest egg for many years without touching it. But when a crisis hits, your job and income are affected, which leave you with no choice but to withdraw part of your retirement savings to tide you over the challenging period.

Having mandatory savings for retirement is necessary, but you should supplement it with something more flexible to put food on the table during extremely challenging times. Because of the urgent need for Malaysians to start saving early for retirement, combined with the flexibility to ride through stormy periods, we have launched the Maybank Flexible Retirement Solution (MFRS), a retirement solution that aims to complement existing retirement nest eggs. MFRS comprises of two new global shariah-compliant funds:

1. Maybank Global Wealth Moderate-I Fund
2. Maybank Global Wealth Growth-I Fund

The two mixed-asset funds are tailored for investors' retirement planning, focusing on capital preservation to safeguard their money and minimise their losses during challenging times. It does not mean, however, that they are not aiming for attractive returns.

A key feature of the two funds is their mandate to invest globally in shariah-compliant equities, sukuk, exchange-traded funds and various asset classes. They also adopt a dynamic asset allocation that allows fund managers to move investors' money freely between multiple asset classes, depending on markets and economic conditions.

Ultimately, flexibility is provided to investors as they can decide how much they want to invest in and allocate to each fund according to their personal and family circumstances and life cycles. The funds do not impose switching fees as well as withdrawal restrictions and fees.

Our Solution: Islamic Funds

Risk Rating	Our Funds	Type	Inception	Performance			Geographical Exposure
				1Yr	3Yr	Ann. Since Inception	
AGGRESIVE	Maybank Asiapac Ex-Japan Equity-I	R	8-Jan-14	-12.06	5.06	6.09	Asia Ex-Japan
	Maybank Global Sustainable Equity-I MYR	R	25-Aug-20	7.53	-	8.07	Global
	Maybank Global Sustainable Equity-I MYR Hedged	R	25-Aug-20	6.65	-	7.99	Global
	Maybank Global Sustainable Equity-I USD	R	25-Aug-20	5.44	-	7.42	Global
	Maybank Malaysia Growth-I	R	24-Nov-00	-15.55	-0.91	4.66	Malaysia
MODERATE	MAMG Global Income-I MYR	R	13-Mar-18	-0.55	4.42	5.07	Global
	MAMG Global Income-I USD	R	8-Jul-20	-1.63	-	4.52	Global
	Maybank Asia Mixed Assets-I MYR	R	16-Aug-21	-	-	-	Asia
	Maybank Asia Mixed Assets-I USD	R	16-Aug-21	-	-	-	Asia
	Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I AUD Hedged	R	15-Jun-20	1.97	-	7.69	Global
	Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I MYR	R	17-Jun-19	2.64	-	8.31	Global
	Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I MYR Hedged	R	17-Jun-19	1.84	-	8.36	Global
	Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I SGD Hedged	R	15-Jun-20	1.45	-	8.31	Global
	Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I USD	R	17-Jun-19	0.65	-	7.84	Global
	Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I USD (Institutional)	R	17-Sep-20	2.06	-	6.41	Global
	Maybank Global Wealth Growth-I MYR Hedged Accumulation	R	15-Feb-22	-	-	-	Global
	Maybank Global Wealth Moderate-I MYR Hedged Accumulation	R	15-Feb-22	-	-	-	Global
	Maybank Global Wealth Moderate-I MYR Hedged Distribution	R	15-Feb-22	-	-	-	Global
	Maybank Income Management-I	R	8-Jan-20	3.43	-	2.30	Malaysia
	Maybank Institutional Income Management-I	W	9-Mar-20	42.14	-	17.07	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Balanced-I	R	17-Sep-02	-6.28	2.62	4.52	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Income-I A MYR	R	27-Apr-04	3.70	4.37	4.38	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Income-I C MYR	R	21-Aug-13	3.70	4.51	4.72	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Income-I C USD	R	17-Sep-14	1.64	4.01	1.02	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Sukuk	R	8-Jan-14	3.04	4.35	4.21	Malaysia
	Maybank Mixed Assets-I Waqf A	R	3-May-21	-	-	-	
CONSERVATIVE	Maybank Money Market-I A MYR	R	6-Jul-11	1.81	2.40	2.88	Malaysia
	Maybank Money Market-I B MYR	R	18-Oct-19	1.91	-	2.26	Malaysia
	Maybank Retail Money Market-I	R	3-Nov-21	-	-	-	Malaysia
	Maybank Shariah Enhanced Cash	W	24-Nov-08	1.03	1.42	2.61	Malaysia

Source: Maybank Asset Management, Lipper as at 18th March 2022

Our Solution: Conventional Funds

Risk Rating	Our Funds	Type	Inception	Performance			Geographical Exposure
				1Yr	3Yr	Ann. Since Inception	
AGGRESIVE	MAMG All-China Focus Equity MYR	W	29-Jul-21	-	-	-	China
	MAMG All-China Focus Equity MYR Hedged	W	29-Jul-21	-	-	-	China
	MAMG All-China Focus Equity USD	W	29-Jul-21	-	-	-	China
	MAMG China Evolution Equity AUD Hedged	W	3-Jan-22	-	-	-	China
	MAMG China Evolution Equity MYR	W	3-Jan-22	-	-	-	China
	MAMG China Evolution Equity MYR Hedged	W	3-Jan-22	-	-	-	China
	MAMG China Evolution Equity SGD Hedged	W	3-Jan-22	-	-	-	China
	MAMG China Evolution Equity USD	W	3-Jan-22	-	-	-	China
	MAMG Dynamic High Income AUD Hedged	W	22-Jan-19	-0.85	3.58	4.19	Global
	MAMG Dynamic High Income EUR Hedged	W	22-Jan-19	-0.46	1.62	2.56	Global
	MAMG Dynamic High Income MYR	W	22-Jan-19	0.96	4.69	4.99	Global
	MAMG Dynamic High Income MYR Hedged	W	22-Jan-19	0.42	4.59	4.73	Global
	MAMG Dynamic High Income SGD Hedged	W	22-Jan-19	-0.91	3.52	4.14	Global
	MAMG Dynamic High Income USD	W	22-Jan-19	-0.95	3.88	4.19	Global
	MAMG Liquid Alternative MYR	W	15-Nov-21	-	-	-	Global
	MAMG Liquid Alternative MYR Hedged	W	15-Nov-21	-	-	-	Global
	MAMG Liquid Alternative USD	W	15-Nov-21	-	-	-	Global
	Maybank Global Sustainable Technology MYR	W	18-Jan-21	-0.08	-	-3.42	Global
	Maybank Global Sustainable Technology MYR Hedged	W	18-Jan-21	-0.74	-	-5.10	Global
	Maybank Global Sustainable Technology USD	R	18-Jan-21	-2.51	-	-6.75	Global
	Maybank Malaysia Dividend	R	6-Jun-06	-10.73	0.53	8.72	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Ethical Dividend	R	7-Jan-03	-3.17	0.38	9.31	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Growth	R	26-Mar-92	-5.41	1.81	4.42	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia SmallCap	R	3-Mar-04	-22.42	11.99	3.86	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Value A MYR	R	7-Jan-03	-6.90	3.19	9.43	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Value C MYR	R	21-Aug-13	-6.75	3.36	1.79	Malaysia
	Maybank Singapore REITs MYR	R	13-Sep-18	-2.06	4.28	5.90	Singapore
	Maybank Singapore REITs MYR Hedged	R	13-Sep-18	-1.89	4.50	6.13	Singapore
	Maybank Singapore REITs SGD	R	13-Sep-18	-3.08	3.41	5.28	Singapore
MODERATE	MAMG Gold MYR	W	3-Jun-20	12.14	-	0.12	Global
	MAMG Gold MYR Hedged	W	3-Jun-20	10.27	-	1.00	Global
	MAMG Gold USD	W	3-Jun-20	11.43	-	2.83	Global
	Maybank Asian Credit Income MYR	R	7-Jul-20	-10.11	-	-4.95	Asia
	Maybank Asian Credit Income SGD Hedged	R	7-Jul-20	-11.35	-	-6.21	Asia
	Maybank Bluewaterz Total Return MYR	W	24-Jul-15	-5.76	4.72	4.48	Asia

Risk Rating	Our Funds	Type	Inception	Performance			Geographical Exposure
				1Yr	3Yr	Ann. Since Inception	
	Maybank Bluewaterz Total Return USD	W	18-Jun-18	-7.16	4.38	4.52	Asia
	Maybank Constant Income 8	R	21-Oct-19	3.46	-	1.58	Asia
	Maybank Enhanced Constant Income		30-Jun-20	-14.61	-	-7.86	Asia
	Maybank Financial Institutions Income	W	17-Dec-09	2.73	4.21	4.10	Malaysia
	Maybank Financial Institutions Income Asia	R	26-Aug-14	-4.00	3.40	4.85	Asia
	Maybank Flexi Income AUD Hedged	R	28-Nov-19	-9.78	-	-1.24	Global
	Maybank Flexi Income MYR	R	28-Nov-19	-7.60	-	-0.16	Global
	Maybank Flexi Income MYR Hedged	R	28-Nov-19	-8.17	-	-0.04	Global
	Maybank Flexi Income SGD H	R	28-Nov-19	-9.50	-	-1.18	Global
	Maybank Flexi Income USD	R	28-Nov-19	-9.51	-	-0.90	Global
	Maybank Malaysia Balanced	R	19-Sep-94	-2.66	2.39	3.49	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Income	R	19-Jun-96	2.46	3.59	4.88	Malaysia
CONSERVATIVE	Maybank Enhanced Cash XIII	W	24-Sep-08	1.17	1.75	2.77	Malaysia
	Maybank Money Market A MYR	R	1-Mar-19	1.34	1.34	1.32	Malaysia
	Maybank Money Market B MYR	R	1-Mar-19	1.75	1.41	1.39	Malaysia
	Maybank Money Market C MYR	R	1-Mar-19	1.75	1.41	1.39	Malaysia

Source: Maybank Asset Management, Lipper as at 18th March 2022

Maybank Asset Management