



Maybank

Asset Management

2H2022 OUTLOOK & STRATEGY

Navigating Uncertainty With Certainty

EA
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We have seen challenging markets in 1H2022 as interest rates have risen in order to curb inflationary pressures. The pace of the rise of interest rates has been one of the fastest in decades as US inflation has reached more than 8%, the highest levels since the 1980s. Inflation was already high earlier in the year but has been aggravated with the Russia-Ukraine war that started in March 2022. The war coupled with the US sanctions imposed on Russia, has cut-off supply of commodities leading to global shortages and contributed to cost-push inflation in energy and food. Russia, is one of the leading supplier of commodities especially in the energy sector.

Therefore, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has been forced to take more aggressive tightening measures given the high inflation. From an initial 25bps hike of the Fed funds rate in March, the hikes have been progressively larger, with a 50bps increase in May and another 75bps in June. In total, the Fed has already increased short-term rates by 150bps in 2022. Long-term rates as measured by the benchmark US Treasury 10-Year rates, have also increased by about 150bps since the start of 2022. The longer-term benchmark rates has also breached the 3.00% level and briefly touched previous technical resistance levels of 3.40%.



Exhibit 1: US Fed Funds rate (Red) And US Treasury 10-Year Rates (blue)
Source: Maybank Asset Management, Bloomberg | Period 1995 – June 2022

The sharp rise in interest rates have depressed the prices of financial assets. Almost all asset classes whether it has been equities, fixed income as well as alternative assets have seen negative returns. The few positives have been seen in commodities especially energy.

With the direct relationship between interest rates and bonds, we saw fixed income markets drop as interest rates went up. Bond markets are down about 10% for the year, the worst drawdown since the Global Financial Crisis in 2008. Rising interest rates have also drained liquidity from financial markets dampening investors' sentiment and this has hit equity markets. US equity markets as represented by the S&P500, dropped more than 20% from the peak officially crossing into bear territory in June 2022 following the 75bps hike in the Fed Funds rate. Asian equity markets have also corrected but have held up better, down close to 15% for the year.

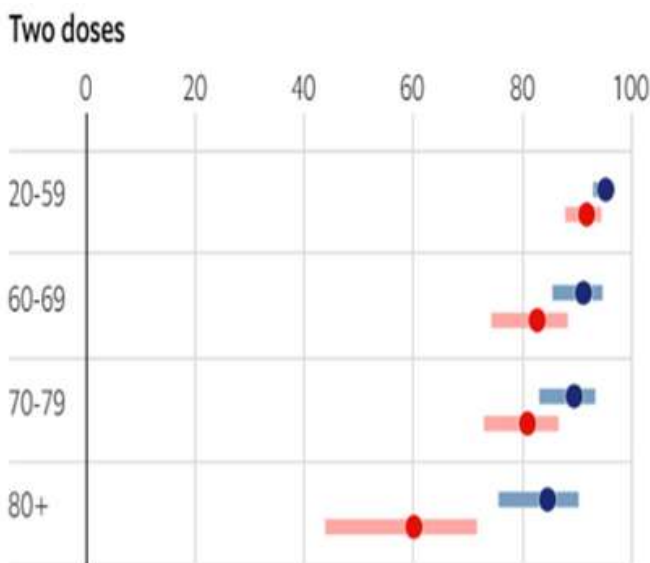


Almost all asset classes have seen negative returns.

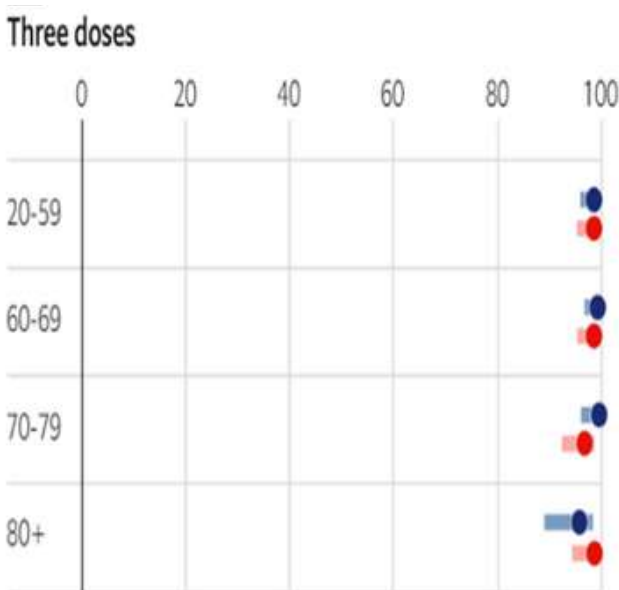


In Asia, inflation has been lower than in the West, but is increasingly a concern.

Over in Asia, inflation has been lower than in the West, but is increasingly a concern with food security and rising food prices the priority. Various Asian countries have restricted exports in order to guarantee food security and control prices. For instance, India banned the exports of wheat while Malaysia stopped the exports of fresh chicken.



One major issue in Asia has been the Covid-19 lockdowns in China as its government maintained their Zero Covid-19 policy using lockdowns to combat the spread of the Omicron variant. Why have the authorities stuck to the Zero Covid-19 policy even with most of the world are opening up? Studies have shown that the elderly need to have 3 full shots of the Sinovac vaccine that is widely used in China to reach low mortality and illness rates. In April, the percentage of elderly who were fully boosted, ranged from just 20% - 60%. Simulations showed that if Covid-19 was allowed to spread unabated, it could cause 1.5m deaths in China.



As the Omicron variant spreads more easily, it has taken more time and effort to stop the spread and the lockdowns have gone on longer than expected especially in Shanghai where the lockdowns lasted almost 2 months. The lockdowns have hurt economic growth disrupting normal activities. China's PMI dropped below 50 indicating manufacturing activity was shrinking as a result of the lockdowns. However, China successfully brought Omicron under control and the lockdowns were progressively eased from June 2022. While there are occasional outbreaks of Covid-19 cases, these are isolated cases and the Chinese economy is back on the recovery path.

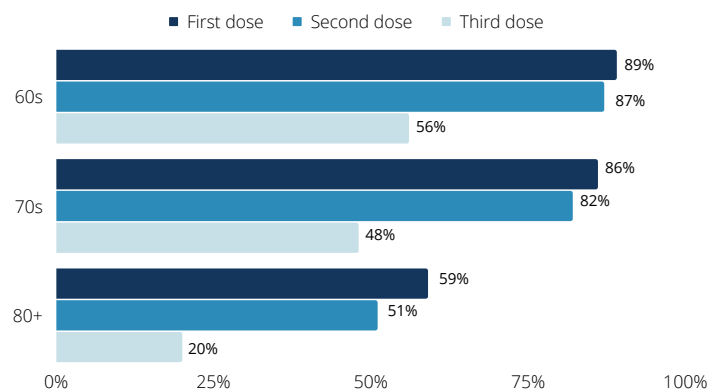


Exhibit 2: Effectives of Covid-19 Vaccines
Source: The Economist

Exhibit 3: Effectives of Covid-19 Vaccines
Source: The Economist

2022 INVESTMENT THEMES



Our main theme, 'Navigating Uncertainty With Certainty', could not be more relevant in the challenging environment. We have rising interest rates as well as the war in Ukraine and we need to navigate around these challenges. Many of these themes are still relevant even with the fast changing environment. 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 outperform.

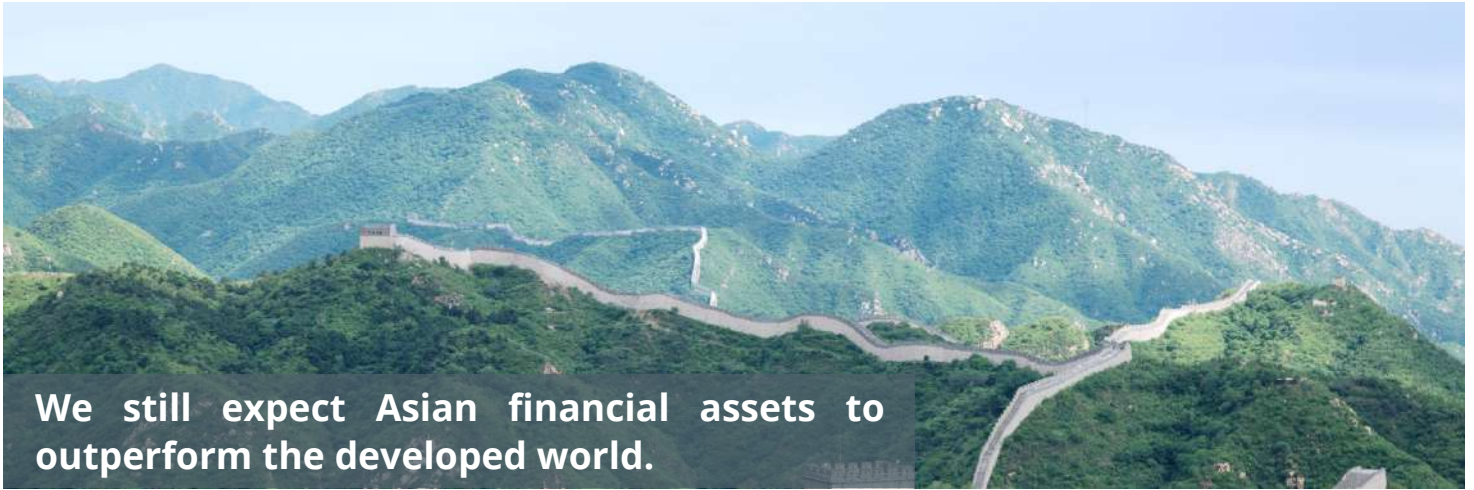
We also expected volatile markets as interest rates normalised from low rates environment and indeed 2022 has proven to be very volatile. Our sustainability trend also touched on the lack of investment in 'dirty' industries due to ESG concerns. This has led to constraints in production limiting supply resulting in high commodity prices.

For our assessment of inflation, our previous view was that interest rates will peak in 2Q2022 and we still believe this to be the case as inflation expectations have peaked in June 2022. However, our theme that inflation is manageable has been wrong. The massive stimulus in the west coupled with the war in Ukraine has led to stickier inflation and will take longer for inflation to drift down.

Another area that will see longer term implications is the de-globalisation theme. The war in Ukraine will intensify the de-globalisation, leading to a multipolar world. The sanctions imposed on Russia by the US has prompted differences in the global community. The majority of countries around the world are against the war but they are 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 Covid-19 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	No change	Inflation and interest rates will only peak in 2Q2022 rather than 1Q2022.
De- Globalisation	Ukraine War leads to even further de-globalisation. 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 2H2022



We still expect Asian financial assets to outperform the developed world.

We believe that markets have performed broadly in line with our expectations. While we are still neutral on Asian equity as we await interest rates to peak, we still expect Asian financial assets to outperform the developed world.

This is because valuations in Asia have reached levels that coincided with market bottoms and policy support in China. We have already seen a degree of relative outperformance for Asian equities as compared to US stocks and especially for Chinese stocks. We turned positive on Chinese stocks in the last quarter given their attractive valuations. In addition, the Chinese authorities have clearly stated their aim to stabilise the economy. Recognising the challenges faced by the Chinese economy, the Chinese Premier, Li Keqiang, called on the local government officials to take measures to stabilise the economy at a State Council meeting. The Chinese government has already announced various stimulus measures that include exempting SMEs from VAT, cutting interest rates and mortgage rates, lowering down payments for property purchases and giving subsidies for purchase of new electric vehicles. China has the flexibility to stimulate its economy given that domestic inflation is well under control at 2%.



Exhibit 4: MSCI Asia Ex Japan Valuations

Source: Bloomberg, Maybank Asset Management as at 20th June 2022

In contrast, the US government is constrained given the high inflation, resulting them unable to stimulate the economy. Therefore, Chinese stocks should outperform as they reflect the improving economy in the 2H2022.

Certainly, our outlook for the rest of the year is very dependent on the direction of inflation. If it continues to rise, then financial markets will still come under pressure. US inflation in May was at 8.6%, higher than the 8.3% in April and this triggered concerns that inflation is still on the upward trend. However looking at the details headline, we believe that inflation concerns have peaked. Headline Inflation has increased primarily from higher food and energy and should moderate in 2H2022 as monetary policy tightens. Core inflation measures (measured by the Core PCE and Core CPI) appear to have already peaked and are trending downwards. Core inflation numbers strip out food and energy and measure the underlying inflation and typically the Fed tends to place more importance on these measures.

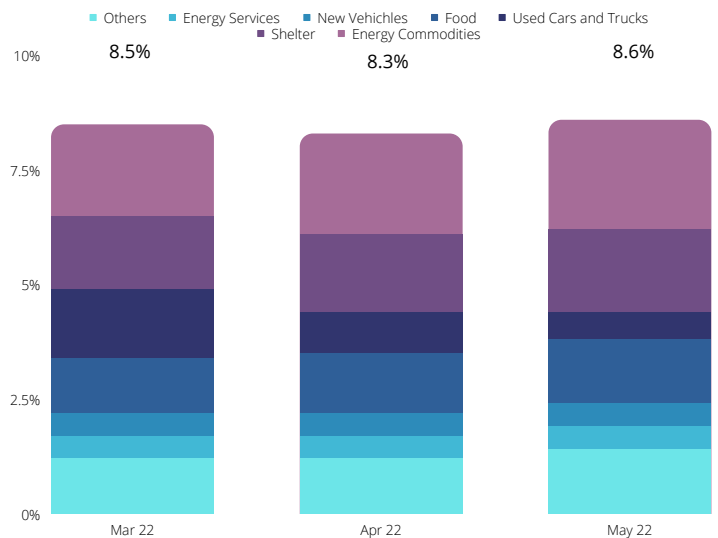


Exhibit 5: US Headline inflation

Source: Bloomberg, US Bureau of Labour Statistics

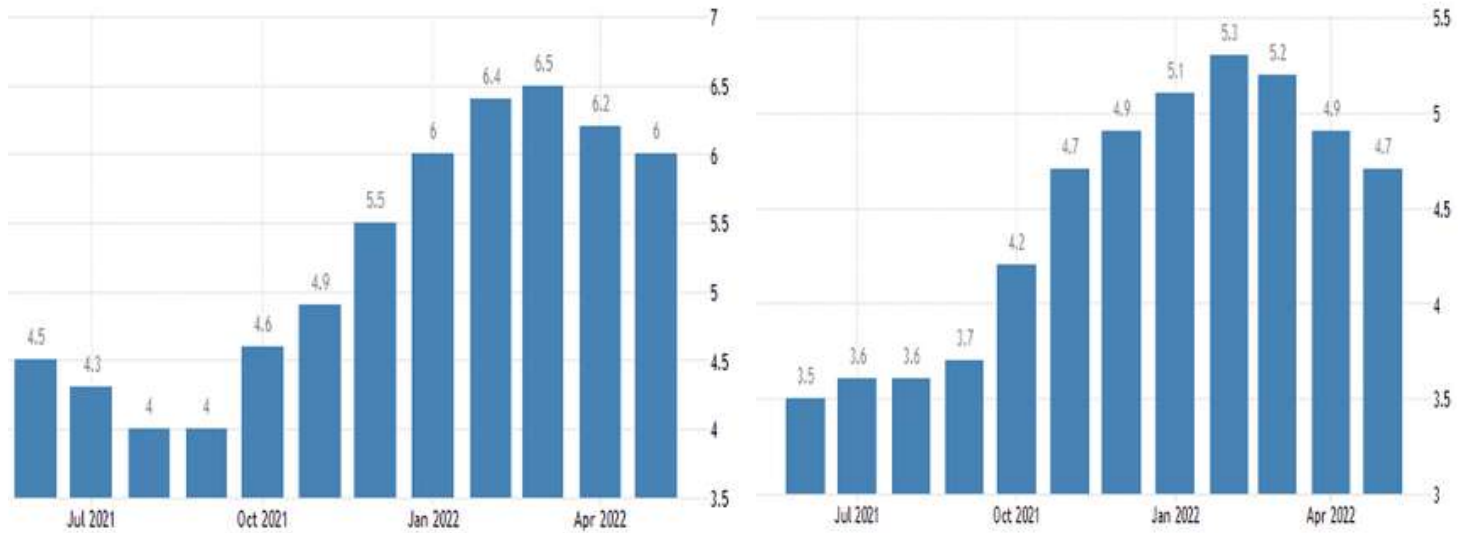


Exhibit 6: US Core Inflation, Core CPI (LHS) and Core Personal Consumption Expenditures (RHS)
 Source: Trading Economics, US Bureau of Labour Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis

One other increasingly important risk, which is now appearing to overshadow inflation risk, is the risk of a US recession. At this point, there are no clear signs of a US recession as manufacturing activities and jobs numbers do not indicate an imminent recession. However, growth is slowing and we will have to assess the coming macro data for additional clues on the health of the US economy.

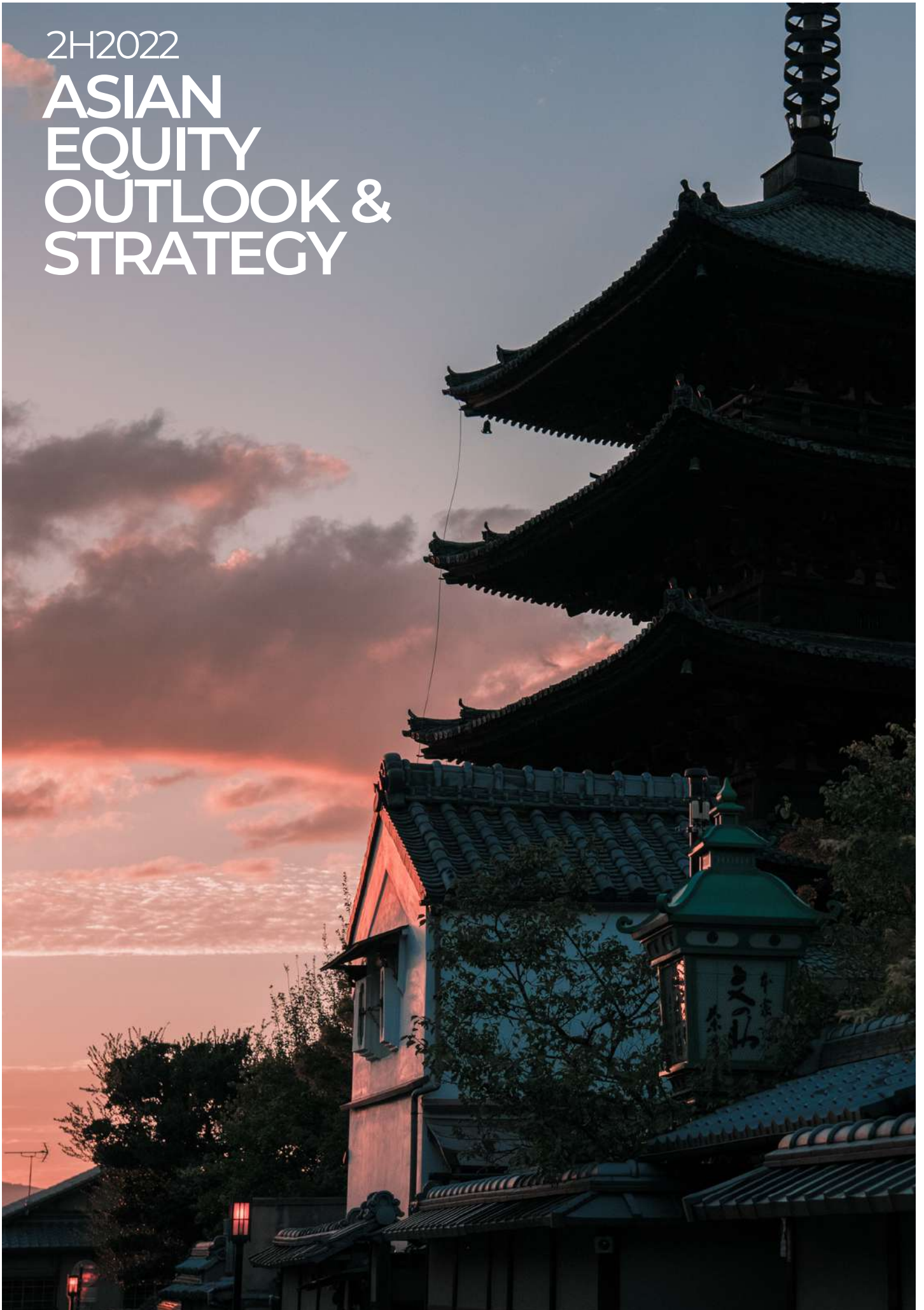
Looking ahead the investment outlook is still uncertain. In this fast changing environment, we will need to be vigilant and our portfolio managers will have to be nimble to adapt to the conditions. The economy and investment returns are cyclical. We saw good performances in 2020 and the start of 2021 but we are seeing a challenging 2022. Once this difficult situation passes, perhaps in the next 3-6 months, then, the outlook will brighten once again.

House View

ASIAN EQUITIES	NEUTRAL
MALAYSIAN EQUITIES	OVERWEIGHT
ASIAN FIXED INCOME	NEUTRAL
GLOBAL SUKUK	OVERWEIGHT
MALAYSIAN FIXED INCOME	NEUTRAL

2H2022

ASIAN EQUITY OUTLOOK & STRATEGY





Given the hawkish tone set by the Fed, Asia ex-Japan with the exception of China, will likely press on the path of policy tightening.

The equity outlook for Asia, as for other parts of the world, hinges on the Fed's response to the challenges of inflation and how the Russia-Ukraine conflict resolves. For Asia in particular, the outcome of China's Zero Covid-19 policy and whether it can emerge from what is hopefully a bottom of the country's economic cycle will determine if Asia can continue to outperform the world in the 2H2022. With such backdrop of persisting volatility, we are neutral on Asian equities.

Indeed, the issues around the overleveraged property market and re-imposition of lockdowns in major Chinese economic centres were the reasons preventing Asia from outperforming by a greater margin in the 1H2022. Ex-China, the rest of Asia has held up relatively better as compared to the US and global markets. ASEAN has been the bright spot, due to large domestic markets and exposure to the commodity complex being the key strengths. Markets with huge domestic demand are preferred to those more reliant on external demand due to the risks of lower-than-expected global growth adversely impacting cyclical-export heavy nations.



Exhibit 7: Returns Performance of Various Markets Year-to-Date
Source: Bloomberg as at 30th June 2022

Global markets' volatility will likely persist in the near term as the Fed and also the European Central Bank (ECB) continue raising rates and embark on quantitative tightening. Given that the real Fed funds rate currently estimated at -1.50% is still well below what is considered neutral (at zero), there is a lot of room for further hikes that could destabilise global markets. Following the stronger than expected May inflation reading and the Fed's 75 bps hike in June, we are in the view that possibly, there is as much as 175 bps left to hike in 2H2022 which will likely see the Fed funds rate at 3.25% by the end-2022.

Given the hawkish tone set by the Fed, the rest of Asia ex-Japan with the exception of China, will likely press on the path of policy tightening. The impact of this path will be closely watched over the next 12 months as the risk of recession and corporate failures rise with rising borrowing costs and inflation. Another source of drag for economies is the diminished purchasing power of consumers due to persistent inflation that will likely lead to lower than expected growth from private consumption.

Until global equity markets have repriced adequately to reflect the extent of economic slowdown that lies ahead, market volatility will persist. We are neutral on Asian equities as the outlook is mixed with positives of the China stimulus balanced by the negative concerns on slowing global economic growth.

In the midst of the current volatility, we remain positive on China. The case for investing in China are:

- i) Massive benchmark weight in MSCI Asia ex-Japan;
- ii) Its countercyclical nature makes it a good diversifier, as China's stimulus is more targeted and the tailored responses are leaning towards where support are needed most i.e infrastructure and real estate;
- iii) Post 1H2022 sell-off, China has become absolutely and relatively cheap;
- iv) Easing of lockdowns and Covid-related restrictions is a matter of time that leads to greater mobility, giving a lift to recovery.

Another economic giant in Asia is India, where we are neutral on. India's appeal lies in its large domestic market as opposed to smaller economies that are overly exposed to risks of slower international trade and global supply chain issues. However, India is vulnerable to high inflation. With the outlook of aggressive rate hikes are expected, drive domestic funds flow could pivot away from risky assets to the safety of fixed income. It is also worth to note that, unlike China, the Indian stock market is no longer on the cheaper side of valuations.



Exhibit 8: 2023 P/E of Various MSCI Asian Indices

Source: Bloomberg as at 30th June 2022

Closer to home, on ASEAN, Malaysia and Indonesia stand out as hedges against the risk of a protracted war, given their economies are relatively well exposed to commodities and energy. We would expect rate hikes to speed up in both countries, with Malaysia already embarking the process with a 25bps hike earlier than expected in May and Indonesia is likely to begin its rate hike soon. With such views, we overweight Indonesia as it has a large domestic economy and will be less exposed to the global economic cycle. Indonesia has domestic drivers that include stronger Foreign Domestic Investment (FDI) flows given the recent laws that make Indonesia a more attractive destination for multinational corporations (MNC) and should be able to weather the slowing of the global economic growth.

Still within the ASEAN region, we would also overweight Singapore despite the openness of the Singapore economy to global trade.

The rationale behind this is that Singapore is home to a group of companies that will be more resilient in the difficult economic environment. For instances, Singapore banks have huge domestic and regional exposures and same goes to Singapore REITs. Essentially, it is a defensive market. On top of that, the strength also lies in SGD as Monetary Authority Singapore (MAS) is not behind the curve unlike many other central banks in the region. Ultimately, Singapore has a strong fiscal position with massive reserves to cushion another shock should there is any.

Where we are mainly underweight is in South Korea as the country is highly exposed to global economic growth. While there are no clear signs of a US recession, global economic growth is slowing. Korean companies are in sectors that are highly correlated to global economic cycle like autos, consumer cyclicals and tech hardware.

COUNTRY	CALL	RATIONALE
China	Overweight	Emergence of value and its less globally connected monetary policy where it is easing against the tide of tightening in the US and the rest of the work makes it a good diversifier. China shares are not just generally undervalued, they are less correlated 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 de-listings of US-listed VIEs and prolonged Zero Covid-19 policy. China is undervalued in absolute terms with the MSCI China on 10.6x 2023PE or 1SD below 5-year mean and is on YTD basis, an Asian laggard.
Hong Kong	Underweight	Hong Kong's domestic plays exhibit low earnings growth as China's Zero Covid-19 strategy curbs parts of Hong Kong's economy such as tourism and retail. But unlike China, Hong Kong's 2023 P/E of 13.2x, is relatively more expensive versus the rest of North Asia and its index exposure to property market is vulnerable to high interest rates. Positive is that, it has fiscal resilience and a market with a good number of dividend yielders.
India	Neutral	Inflation has hit India harder than most countries and food inflation is particularly sensitive to a society of modest per capita income by EM standards. Fiscal deficit risk is widening, GDP slows while the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) will likely adopt aggressive tightening if it is to prevent excessive weakening of the INR. And, the Indian stock market is not cheap.
Korea	Underweight	With inflation hitting new highs and risk of a slowdown growing, the policymakers and media has turned extremely bearish in the country. There are some risks with higher inflation and rates leading to household loan defaults. At current environment current strategy: maintain defensive, focus more on financials.
Indonesia	Overweight	A preferred ASEAN market, Indonesia is sailing on still elevated commodity prices namely, coal, palm oil, iron, steel and nickel that bode well for the current account. However, dependency on subsidy to deal with inflation, may stress an already stretched government's budget. Still a favoured market riding on decent valuation.

COUNTRY	CALL	RATIONALE
Malaysia	Neutral	Despite significant presence of plantations and energy stocks in its country index, Malaysia has only been a moderate performer within ASEAN despite commodity price surge. The 1H2022 was weighed down by underperformance of gloves manufacturers, technology and telecoms due to regulatory issues. Going forward, there are rising risks associated with general elections that must be held within 12 months and stresses on government budget due to higher-than-expected subsidy costs. Positively, Malaysia has transitioned to endemic and sees the economic reopening pace gathering momentum.
Philippines	Neutral	Banks and Property, two key pillars of the Philippines market are seeing patchy recovery reeling from effects of the pandemic as unemployment spiked and limited infra development. Policy uncertainty post recent election is a new source of risk. Like India, Philippines is particularly vulnerable to rising energy and food prices in terms of consumption and impacts on its current and fiscal accounts. Positively, valuations are attractive, foreign positioning is light on this laggard market whose earnings is recovering from a low base.
Singapore	Overweight	The addition of tech and growth stocks on MSCI SG has weighed on the index but not the STI. Its high exposure to China and global trade is a risk to the economy and market. Policy wise, it will keep pace more closely with the Fed compared to its regional peers which have mostly lagged. Positively, it will benefit as reopening gathers momentum and it has the strongest government balance sheet with ample reserves, supporting a strong currency.
Taiwan	Overweight	Taiwan market was victim to technology de-rating in the 1H2022. Other negative factors at play were slowing global growth and being a source of US-China geopolitical tensions. However, going forward, positive is that valuation is no longer rich as earnings revisions have been strong while secular and structural nature of NE Asia benefit from lower cyclicity as interest shifts away from cyclical and value sectors. Taiwan have the best long term secular themes that strengthens with time.
Thailand	Underweight	There is scope for earnings upgrades given bearish earnings estimates as tourism recovery theme gains traction which could help its current account turn a surplus by year-end. However, the absence of incoming tourist traffic from traditional large markets of China and Russia will cap full recovery in the near term. The risk lies in politics given the weak governing coalition.

2H2022

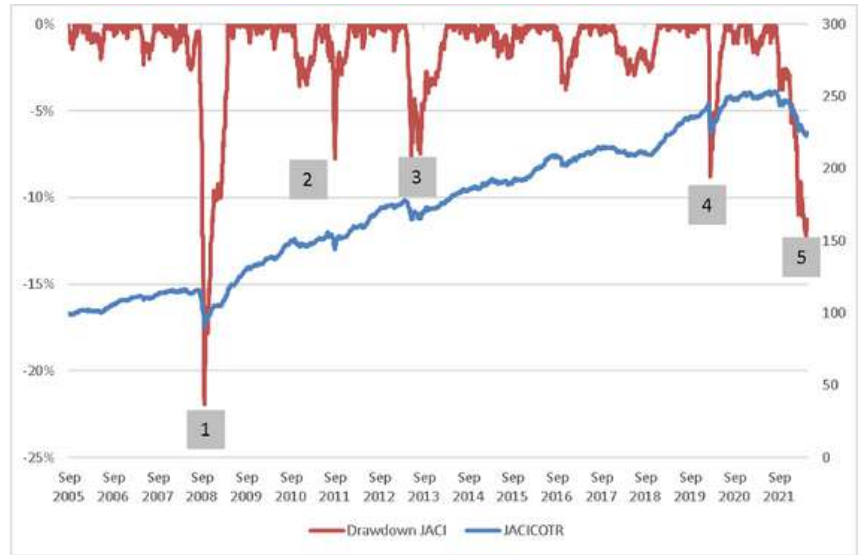
ASIAN FIXED INCOME OUTLOOK & STRATEGY



ASIAN USD BONDS

With the Fed front loading its interest rate hikes to combat inflation, recession risk emerges on the horizon in the US thus, looming over the global market outlook. Given that, we would position ourselves by having a tilted view towards the investment grade (IG) papers versus high yielding (HY) counterparts. In terms of duration, we would invest on longer tenure papers, in the IG space, only when the yield curve starts to steepen.

To put things in perspective, we are experiencing one of the heaviest sell-offs in bond history. On JP Morgan Asia Credit Index (JACI), the current bond sell-off that started in September 2021 is the second largest drawdown since the index inception in 2005. It is larger than the recent global Covid-19 drawdown and second only to the Global Financial Crisis in 2008.



Investopia Drawdown definition: refers to how much an investment is down from the peak before it recovers back to the peak.
Source: Maybank Asset Management Singapore, Bloomberg, JPM, June 2022.

Exhibit 9: JP Morgan Asian Credit Index Historical Drawdowns

No.	Event	Drawdown
1	Global Financial Crisis	-21.80%
2	European Crisis	-7.70%
3	Taper Tantrum	-7.70%
4	Covid-19	-8.80%
5	Inflationary Shock	-13.20%

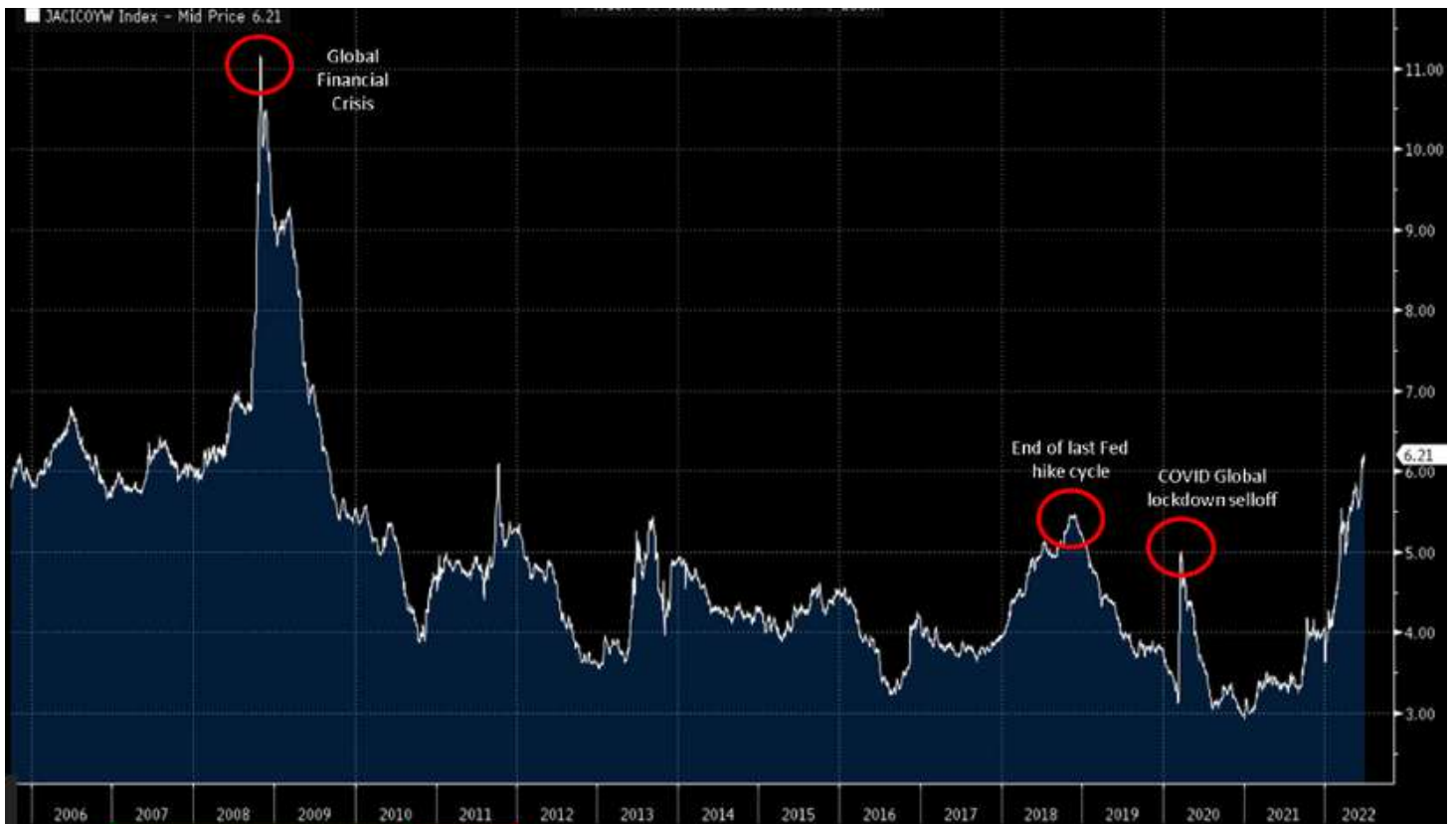
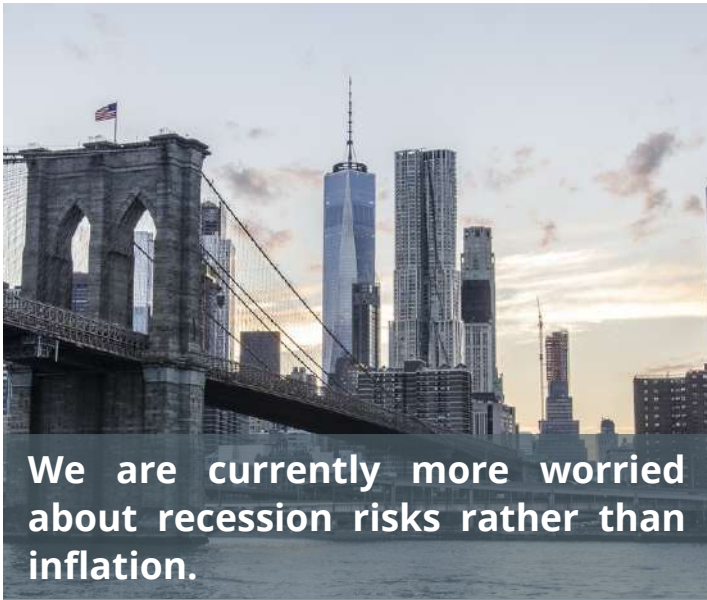


Exhibit10: Yields Continue To Rise Surpassing Peak Covid-19 Level

Source: Bloomberg as at 30th June 2022



We are currently more worried about recession risks rather than inflation.

Bond yields could certainly continue to rise from current levels if high inflation persists. In addition, bond prices have been weakening in the last few months due to persistent selling while any buying on value was not sustained. Besides central banks hiking interest rates, investors are also wary of the Fed and ECB unwinding their bond purchase programs. Hence, for a more convincing recovery, we need to see consistent inflows into bond funds that will drive demand for bonds. We feel that at current attractive bond yield levels, real demand for bonds should start to trickle in.

The Fed has and will continue to front load interest rate hikes as they strive to contain inflation. However, there are recent worrying signs from the US consumer confidence. Therefore, we are currently more worried about recession risks rather than inflation. We would prefer to overweight IG bonds as compared to high yield HY. On top of that, we prefer to position ourselves in the 3-Year to 5-Year IG space given the flat yield curve. Opportunistically, we can add some 2-Year non-China HY at 10% yield.

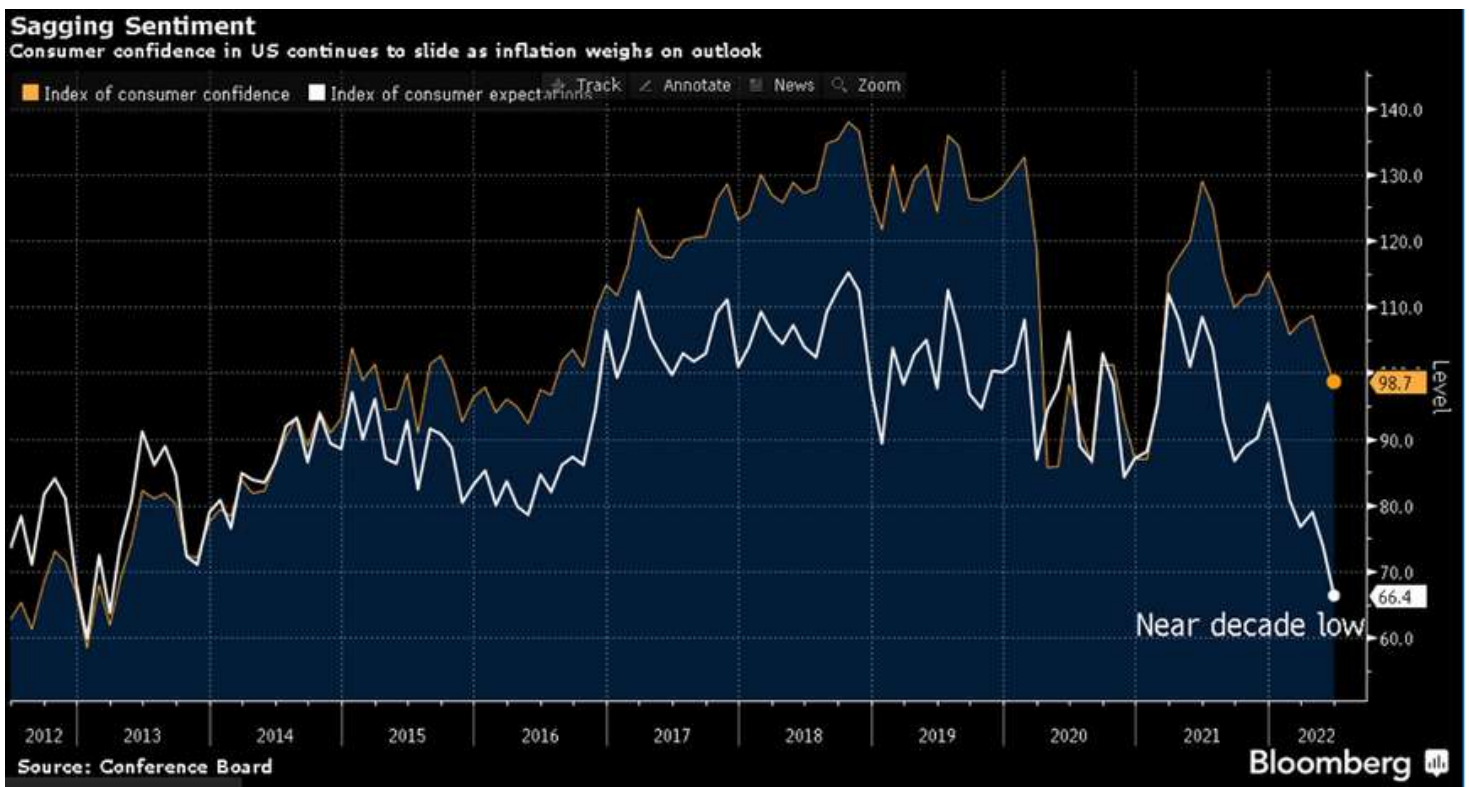


Exhibit 11: Consumer Confidence in The US Continues To Slide

Our View & Positioning Summary

MAIN VIEWS	OUR ASSESSMENT	STRATEGY
Front loading of interest rate hikes increases recession risks	Fed has raised 150bps this year and is expected to raise another 200bps as reflected in their June Dot Plot assessment. These have been priced in. However consumer sentiment has been negatively impacted by high inflation and high rates.	Cautious on growth. Overweight IG vs HY. 3-Year AA bonds offer 4% yield currently, and should provide safe carry in a slow growth/recessionary environment. Lengthen duration in IG only when yield curve steepens.
China Property	While there have been some early signs of improvements in contract sales after China reopened from the recent city lockdowns, the liquidity situation remains very tight and developers are losing time against their upcoming debt maturities.	Reduce exposure from this sector and wait for more concrete evidence before scaling back in.
Asia High Yield (ex China property)	Despite fairly stable credit profiles, fund redemptions continue to weigh in on Asia non-China property high yield. Given increasing recession concerns, have turned more selective in high yield.	Indian renewables and bank Tier 1 bonds are offering around 9% for 3 years. Maintain current holdings as default risk is low.

ASIAN LOCAL CURRENCY BONDS

Major themes for Asian currencies and rates going into 3Q2022 will be driven by the magnitude and pace of Fed's monetary policy normalisation and rate hikes; hawkishness of Asian central banks' monetary policy; and fiscal policy direction as governments juggle between extending fuel subsidies against pass-through to local fuel prices.

Despite higher commodity prices are beneficial to countries like Indonesia and Malaysia, IDR and MYR did not capitalise and appreciate in 2Q2022 like we forecasted, due to headwinds like exporters holding and transacting in dollars, overall weakness of CNH weighing on these currencies; and the broad dollar strength as markets priced in aggressive Fed tightening.

We enter 2H2022 with a downbeat on Asia FX and rates outlook, given adverse uncertainty between growth versus inflation. Inflationary pressure is likely to stay elevated, albeit moderating in 3Q2022 as most Asian economies are still grappling with rising core inflation. Asian central banks, other than Singapore, Korea and India are still viewed as lagging behind the curve against the backdrop of Fed's aggressive tightening.



Our key themes for 3Q2022 is tabulated below:

COUNTRY	OUTLOOK ON RATES & CURRENCY
Indonesia	<p>Current account has narrowed on higher coal and oil palm prices. That said, we see foreign outflows from local currency (LCY) bonds and weakness in the CNH dragging the IDR down. We expect to see continued outflows when global conditions tighten. Although CPI figures came in as expected in May, the continued surge in global inflation is likely to bring the figure above Bank Indonesia's (BI) 2.4% target. Furthermore, we are in the camp that BI may be falling behind the curve and the differential between the Fed and BI is expected to widen. As such, we expect some weakness in the IDR in the coming quarter. We are underweight duration as we expect further sell-off due to higher US treasury yield</p>
Malaysia	<p>MYR has not been able to capitalise on the strength of the present oil rally, partly due to headwinds from resident exporters settling its trades in foreign currency while importers demand for dollars amidst broad USD strength and CNY weakness. Historically, MYR has displayed one of the highest betas with CNY in the region. On the fiscal front, we could see a modest fiscal consolidation as there has been talks of a snap election in 2H2022. On rates, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) is expected to continue its policy normalization in 2H2022 after May's 25bps OPR hike amidst broad inflationary pressures and strong economic reopening. We are neutral on MYR in 3Q2022 amidst near term headwinds and weakness in CNY. We are neutral on duration.</p>
Singapore	<p>Both headline and core inflation in May rose YoY to 5.6% and 3.6%, respectively, trending above MAS' forecast range of 5.5% and 3.5% respectively. Notably, there was an uptick in food-price inflation from 4.1% in April to 4.5% YoY in May. Furthermore, the recovery in the services sector, tight labour markets, and rising logistic costs is expected to put greater pressure on inflation through the next 2 quarters. Despite the three tightening moves by the MAS this year, the SDG NEER appreciation has not been able to catch up with realised inflation. As such, our base case is for the MAS to tighten its policies with an increase of the slope and upward re-centering with a possibility of an earlier than expected inter meeting move. This bodes well for the currency; as we prefer SGD. For rates we are positive against US treasuries and prefer long SGD rates versus US rates.</p>

COUNTRY	Q3 OUTLOOK ON RATES & CURRENCY
India	<p>Upside risks remain fraught for India's inflation trajectory as we see the commodity complex trending high despite the recent pullback while food inflation is expected to persist as more countries employ food export bans, including India (wheat). Headline inflation figures have remained above the RBI's tolerance limit of 6% for the fifth consecutive month (+7% yoy in May) and trade deficit has continued to run at \$20bn per month. That said, we think that the recent RBI Governor's statement "monetary policy actions, including withdrawal of accommodation, will be recalibrated keeping in mind the requirements of the ongoing economic recovery" signals a continued focus on growth over inflation, and we do not expect an aggressive tightening beyond market pricing. Furthermore, we also see continued equity outflows in the coming quarter given tighter liquidity conditions and relatively hot equity valuations, weighing on the INR. We expect the INR to weaken in 3Q2022, but stabilise as USD weakens. Indian curve has sold off considerably and hence we are neutral on duration</p>
Philippines	<p>As food prices continue to climb, inflation continue to weigh on net food importers like the Philippines, for which food accounts one of the largest weights in its CPI basket (2ndlargest amongst ASEAN at 34.8% of CPI basket). With CPI figures up to highs of 5.4% YoY in May, BSP has since begun its policy normalisation process by raising its RRP rate by 25bps to 2.25% to rein in inflation. While this is positive for the PHP, the risk is that, the markets view the BSP as lagging behind the curve. It remains substantial as incoming BSP Governor Medalla has held a dovish stance. Coupled with the country's deteriorating fundamentals in its high and widening current account and fiscal deficits and risk of foreign equity outflows, we see increased depreciation for the PHP ahead. For PHP rates, we are underweight duration given higher rates and PHP weakness.</p>
China	<p>While concerns over China's Zero Covid-19 policy hampering the country's V-shaped recovery continue to stifle any major growth impulse, we expect that the bottoming of growth is likely behind us, which means the worst of the CNH depreciation has passed. That said, tighter global liquidity conditions will likely result in lower capital inflows into in 2H2022. While higher food and oil prices may weigh on the CPI, inflation has largely been benign due to the composition of China's CPI basket and accommodative policy. We are neutral to bearish on CNH given the uncertainties around Zero Covid-19 policy, slowdown in Chinese growth and also onshore export dollars which remain on the side lines without a clear policy backstop. Notwithstanding the above, we believe divergence in monetary policy direction from China and the rest of the world (i.e. tightening bias) presents a negative technical backdrop for the CNH. We are neutral on duration as absolute yields are lower than the US.</p>

Exhibit 12: List of Countries With Food Export Bans

Source: Nomura

COUNTRY	EXPORT BAN	START DATE
Ukraine	Wheat, oils, millet, sugar	9 Mar 2022
Serbia	Wheat, corn, flour, oil	10 Mar 2022
Egypt	Vegetable oil, maize, wheat, flour, oils, lentils, pasta, beans	11 Mar 2022
Argentina	Soybean oil, soybean meal	14 Mar 2022
Algeria	Pasta, wheat derivatives, vegetable oil, sugar	14 Mar 2022
Russia	Sugar, sunflower seeds, wheat, meslin, rye, barley, maize	14 Mar 2022
Turkey	Beef, mutton, goat meat, butter, cooking oils	15 Mar 2022
Kazakhstan	Wheat, wheat flour	14 Apr 2022
Kosovo	Wheat, corn, flour, vegetable oil, salt, sugar	14 Apr 2022
Tunisia	Fruits, vegetables	14 Apr 2022
Indonesia	Palm oil, palm kernel oil	28 Apr 2022
India	Wheat	14 May 2022
Malaysia	Chicken	1 Jun 2022

		INR	THB	PHP	TWD	IDR	KRW	MYR
Valuations	CAPE (Z-score)	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	-0.1
Positioning	Foreign ownership (%of market cap)	20%	26%	20%	42%	46%	34%	20%
	Foreign flows since last Fed hike (\$b)	18	-7	-5	-52	2	-55	-8
	Net overweight (Z-score)	-3	2	0	-2	1	-1	0
US rates	Sensitivity of foreign flows to higher US rates (beta)	-0.5	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2
IPO market	Net gain/loss on recent IPOs (\$b)	-16.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	13.5	0.2	0.0
Stance	JPMorgan stance	UW	N	N	N	OW	N	UW
Score	Outflow risk score (higher score = more risk of outflows)	5.3	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.6	2.9

Exhibit 13: Risk Scores of Foreign Equity Outflows

Source: JP Morgan

S\$NEER yoy vs MAS core inflation



Exhibit 14: S\$NEER lagging vs MAS Core Inflation.

Source: MAS, JP Morgan

GLOBAL SUKUK

The ongoing volatile market condition is a testament to global Sukuk's resilience as an asset class. With improved macroeconomic outlook in the GCC region, softened supply coupled with strong demand, we are positive on the global sukuk space.

Overall global Sukuk IG space, as measured by Dow Jones Sukuk TR Index (IG only) showed returns of -7.81% YTD. Meanwhile overall GCC USD Sukuk (comprises IG and HY) yielded returns of -6.18% YTD; with yield to worst (YTW) trading at 4.60% (2.60% in start of 2021). Given that, the Sukuk space has shown some degree of resiliency compared to Asia fixed income space, where JACI index returned -10.5% YTD.

We remain constructive on the overall global sukuk space; underpinned by the following:

(i) Islamic investor base appetite remains healthy given mandate constraints and flushed liquidity, which will drive technical;

(ii) Muted supply given improving fiscal conditions: lower financing needs as higher oil prices are expected to fund their fiscal budgets;

(iii) Relatively shorter duration nature of Sukuk, which tends to bode well with current rising rates environment;

(iv) Improved macro backdrop for GCC economies benefits GCC corporates in general; corporates such as EMAAR, DPDWU have seen upward rating/outlook revision by agencies.

(v) GCC economies are relatively shielded from inflationary pressures given that GCC economies tend to peg their respective currencies to USD.

Oil exporting sovereigns in the GCC region have seen improving fiscal strength with higher energy prices and rising production volumes. In addition, non-oil revenue as a percentage of GDP is likely to continue growing as economic restrictions are rolled back. We take cognizant that GCC economies are susceptible to sudden oil price shock on varying degrees and fiscal structural problems. That said, we believe elevated energy prices will continue to drive their 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. 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. UAE has also announced implementation of new federal corporate tax effective 23rd June 2022, which is expected to broaden its revenue base and enhance UAE's already strong fiscal metrics. Notably, we have seen positive rating action/outlook revision on GCC sovereigns on the back of improved budget deficit forecasts and lessening of external financing pressures. For instance, S&P upgraded Oman to BB- from B+ in April 2022.



We continue to see markedly improvement in terms of fiscal reforms in GCC economies as countries diversify and increase its non-oil revenue.

Internally, our key views on Sukuk-issuing sovereigns as tabulated below:

COUNTRY	COMMENTARY
Saudi Arabia	<p><u>Overweight</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong ratings of A1/A-/A rating by Moody's/S&P/Fitch is underpinned by improving fiscal trajectory and economic growth dynamics. • Higher global oil prices and rising production volumes, alongside a recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, are supporting Saudi's fiscal and GDP growth dynamics, as well as its already strong external metrics. S&P forecast that real GDP growth will rise to 5.8% this year, and average 2.7% in 2023-2025. Similarly, S&P expects the government to run a fiscal surplus of 3.3% of GDP this year, and an average surplus of 0.6% in 2022-2025. • With the recent selloff in rates and spreads widening, KSA 29s is now trading at YTM > 4%, we see valuation emerging at these levels.
Oman	<p><u>Neutral</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher oil prices, rising oil production, and the government's fiscal reform program are improving Oman's fiscal and external trajectory. • Deficit on government fiscal balance to GDP has been narrowing from wide of -12.9% in 2020 to -2.2% in 2021; and Moody's is expecting this metric to turn positive 9.1% in 2022. • Oman had recently launched a tender offer for its existing bonds for up to USD 1.75bn, which is deemed as a credit positive by market participants. This echoes well with government's initiative to lower its general government debt/ GDP. • Overall OMANGS complex have performed well YTD due to improvement on fiscal front & debt trajectory. To look for opportunistic entry amidst current rates sell-off/market volatility.
Indonesia	<p><u>Neutral</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following pandemic-driven fiscal deficit of -6.1% of GDP in 2020, Indonesia is making headway in narrowing its fiscal deficit (2021: 4.7% of GDP). Fiscal consolidation is driven by better term of trades from higher commodity prices and normalisation of economic activity. S&P is forecasting deficit to decline to 4% of GDP in 2022. • Even though government fuel subsidies had somewhat limit the pass-through of commodity prices to domestic inflation, we opine that inflation may gradually feed into overall inflation data. We acknowledge that BI, in its latest June meeting, expects headline CPI inflation to continue to rise to 4.2% YoY. • BI has left its policy rate at 3.50% in recent June meeting, this may lead to BI being behind the curve if core inflation accelerates dramatically in the coming months. We view that healthy external balance from improved terms of trade/higher commodity prices is partly moderated by risk of delay in policy rate cycle normalisation. • Recent USD-denominated INDOIS 27 has performed relatively well, the bond continues to offer good carry at YTM of 4.3% - 4.4% area.

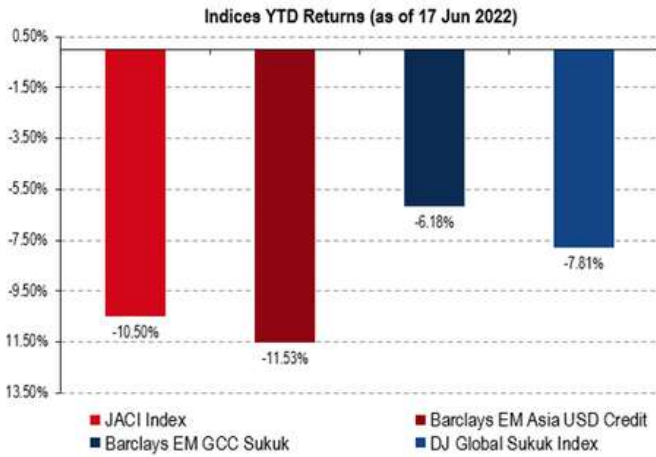


Exhibit 15: Sukuk vs Asia Credit Indices YTD Returns
Source: Maybank Asset Management Singapore

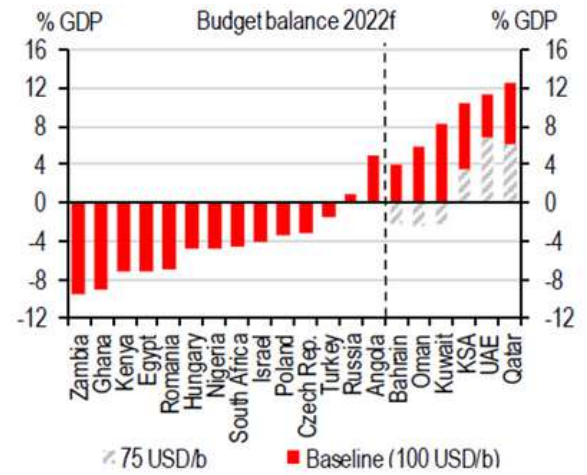


Exhibit 16: 2022 Fiscal Balance (% of GDP) for GCC vs Other EM
Source: HSBC

In the near term, we opine that markets and the Fed will remain focused on inflation, which implies that new UST yield highs cannot be ruled out if US CPI and PCE data continue to surprise to the upside again. This may lead to markets pricing in more aggressive rate hikes and thus pushing short end rates higher.

In view of rates volatility is likely to remain elevated, we continue to remain neutral in terms of duration and continue to advocate a hold-to-maturity stance for shorter duration Sukuks for carry as well as stability to overall portfolio.

In addition, we prefer to position in IG Sukuk space over HY in view of:

- i) valuation starting to emerge where IG absolute yield has increase in tandem of rising rates and widening spread;
- ii) markets are now looking at higher probability of recession, which may not bode well for HY space.

For 3Q2022, we will continue to add exposure opportunistically to IG credits as rates start to gradually peaks. Within HY, we have a market weight position on HY GCC sovereign space as spreads for Oman and Bahrain have tightened considerably since 2021 and may be at risk of widening during risk-off environment.

Sukuk Yield Performance

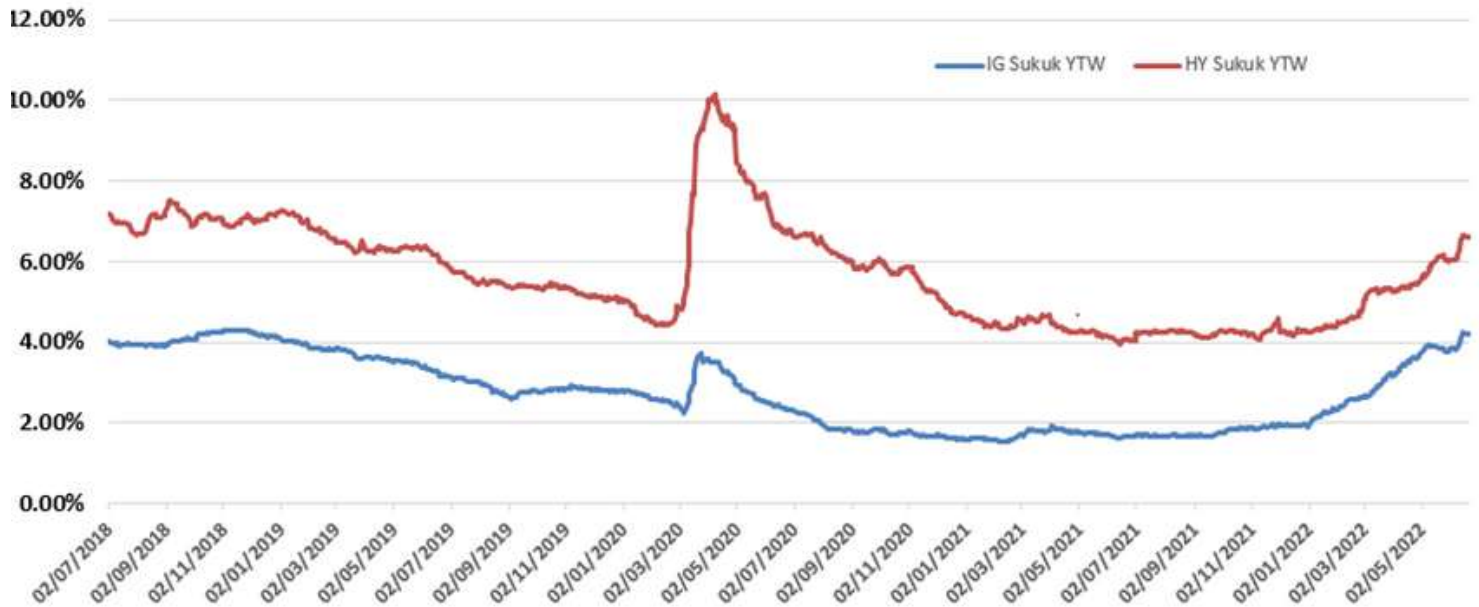


Exhibit 17: IG and HY Yield Movement
Source: Maybank Asset Management Singapore

Note: IG YTW (blue) is based on Dow Jones Sukuk Index; HY YTW (red) is based on S&P Global High Yield Sukuk Index

Malaysia

OUTLOOK & STRATEGY



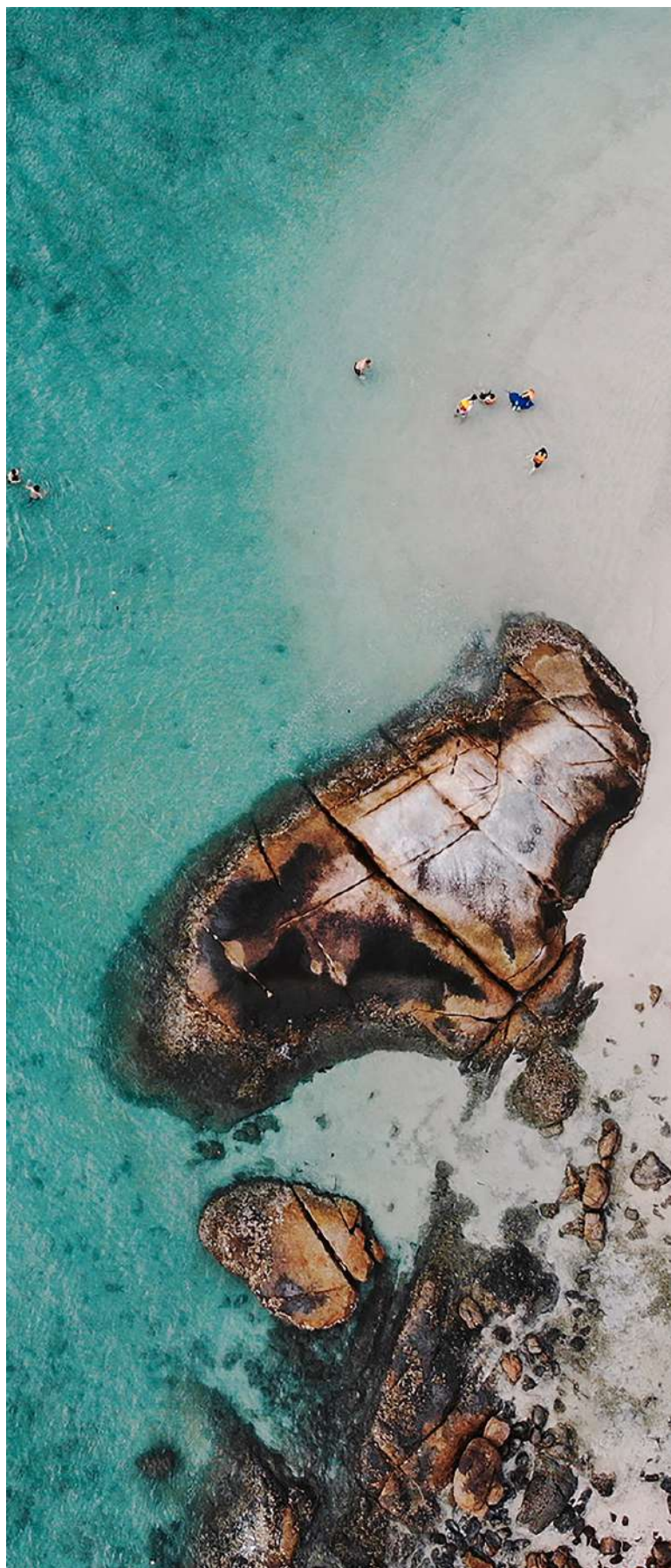
MARKET OUTLOOK 2H2022

The Malaysia economy is expected to record a strong growth in 2022, coming out from the Covid-19 pandemic despite persisting headwinds. Catalyst to such recovery would be the advancement in the construction and infra-related space, as well as manufacturing.

Reopening momentum arising from the shift to endemic phase effective 1st April 2022 is picking up, leading to higher mobility and hence greater economic activity. We expect ample room for growth for the rest of the year in international inbound tourism as the patchy global recovery from the scourge of Covid-19 finally ebbs. In particular, China which is a traditional major source of tourists for Malaysia, has seen significant progress with its Zero Covid-19 policy and currently, we are seeing rapid recovery in inbound visitors from Singapore.

Recovery theme aside, a major headwind facing the Malaysian economy is rising price pressures. We see headline CPI at 2.6% in 2022 (to some extent subdued by price controls) compared to an average reading of 1.5% over the past 7 years. Higher cost of living due to strong inflation is diminishing the disposable incomes of consumers, posing downside risks to private consumption. Although minimum wage was raised in May 2022 from RM1200 to RM1500, wage growth in general since 2019 has been sluggish as the economy is just emerging out of the shadows of the pandemic. While job creation in manufacturing has rebounded, the services sector especially tourism-related remains a laggard.

To cushion the inflationary pressures ahead of General Election 15 (GE15), the government will likely endeavour to limit price increases of living essentials. That would mean higher subsidies. For example, the assumed price of Brent crude used to arrive at the estimated subsidy in Budget 2022 was \$66 compared to the current price of \$120. While high energy prices raise the government's oil revenue from Petroleum Income Tax Act (PITA), the amount of additional revenue is, unfortunately, insufficient to cover the additional subsidy cost. On fuel subsidy alone, we estimate that each \$10 increase in Brent would increase the annual budget deficit by an additional 0.1% equivalent of GDP. This means that if the YTD average price of Brent of \$105 were to hold for the rest of this year, it would raise the government's estimated budget deficit from 6.0% to 6.4%. The challenges are compounded by sharp increases in prices of other essentials such as wheat, sugar, fertiliser and animal feed amongst others.





We forecast the Malaysian economy to expand by 5.3% to 6.3% in 2022.

The risks associated with wider-than-estimated budget deficit are:

- i) Rising risks of one-off corporate tax in Budget 2023 – negative impact on stock market?
- ii) Potential higher government borrowing placing stress on MGS yields to rise

We believe that the government would explore other avenues, one of which is to seek higher dividend payments from Petronas, which is an amenable consideration given that Petronas should be reporting bumper profits this year. It may also raise the ceiling price of certain goods, but within tolerable ranges or adopt a targeted fuel subsidy approach. Given the existing inflationary pressures, we believe that the much talked about GST will not be implemented until after GE15 and only when inflation cools.

Fuel related subsidy aside, Malaysia as a country, is a net beneficiary from higher energy prices as it remains a net exporter of energy especially liquified natural gas, besides being the world's second largest exporter of palm oil. The positive impact on the current account resulting from better terms of trade is significant. At least, the rural community's plight is relatively cushioned by higher incomes from resilient palm oil prices.

The BNM's decision to raise the OPR by 25 bps in May to 2.00% was earlier than expected following which the consensus now expects, and which we are in line with, that the OPR to end the year at 2.50% versus 2.25% previously. While this stance to tilt on the conservative is understandable given elevated concerns

about inflation, the government appears to us to employ fiscal measures as the primary means to address this. The upside from using fiscal measure as the primary tool to address inflation issues is that it may relieve BNM from adopting overly aggressive monetary policy.

Nonetheless, we forecast the Malaysian economy to expand by 5.3% to 6.3% in 2022 compared to the consensus estimate of 6.2%. Driving this recovery is the reopening of the economy, giving rise to an acceleration in the services sector, a pick-up in business activity especially in construction and infra-related works as well as manufacturing.

With all being said, there are external risks that we should consider. The war in Ukraine if prolonged, would increase the risk of a sharper slowdown in the global economy raising the probability of a global recession. In April 2022, the IMF downgraded its global growth forecast in 2022 from 4.4% to 3.6%. This poses a risk to Malaysia's net exports given that its major trade partners like China, the EU and to a lesser extent the US are particularly vulnerable to prolonged supply shocks and geopolitical tensions. And while the MYR has weakened against the greenback YTD, it is stronger against the JPY and Euro.

Prolonged high inflation poses the risk that the Fed remains aggressive in rates and may trigger short-term capital outflows from Malaysia, further weakening the MYR against the USD as a result. However, our base case suggest that US inflation would peak this year given Fed's persistent response, which is why we forecast the USDMYR to strengthen to between 4.00-4.25 which is below the consensus of 4.30.

EQUITY MARKET OUTLOOK & STRATEGY



Fundamental matrices for the local equity market remain supportive and attractive.

We would reiterate our cautiously optimistic view on the local equity market. We are on the view that Malaysia economic recovery theme will continue despite rising threat of inflation and interest rate. There will be rising cost and margin pressure to be an incremental threats to earnings in 2H2022 but corporates would be able to absorb any shocks. Overall fundamental matrices for the local equity market remain supportive and attractive.

1Q2022 reporting season for Malaysia ended with majority of the company in Bursa Malaysia meeting and exceeding the projections (adjusted for Cukai Makmur). The 1Q2022 financial results and GDP numbers (1Q2022 GDP growth picked up to +5.0% YoY, vs. 4Q2021's +3.6%) clearly demonstrate the earnings boost from economic reopening and rising economic activities in Malaysia, which has been our core investment theme for 1H2022.

Banks and Financial Institution stocks earnings are mostly surprised with lower-than-guided credit costs, and we expect the surprise rate hike in May to support earnings (via NIMs) in 2Q2022 onwards. With the re-opening of Malaysia economy is gaining momentum, we think that the key catalyst of write-backs will likely come only in FY2023E. Among commodities, crude palm oil (CPO) delivered seasonally record high earnings, while aluminium producer also delivered record profits, supported by higher global price for Aluminium. Nevertheless, despite current strong economic momentum, we are mindful of the potential threat of prolong geo-political tension, rising inflation and interest rate to the global and domestic economic activities, which will then have a direct implication to the equity market outlook.

In view of this, we will adopt a well balanced approach to our portfolio construction by having an exposure into a combination of growth, value and defensive stocks in the portfolio. Given the expectation of amplified volatility (globally and domestically) until end-2022, we will remain active with our asset allocation strategy and may look to hold higher than average cash position from time to time as this will allow for opportunistic buying into names that we like during any intermittent correction in the market. For conventional portfolio, financial sector will be our conviction call as rising interest rates and expected lower provisions are expected to contribute positively to earnings. Whilst for Shariah portfolio, focus will still be on sectors such as plantation, energy and construction.



FIXED INCOME OUTLOOK & STRATEGY

BNM is anticipated to gradually bring its OPR level to 2.50% in 2022.

As the outlook for Malaysia economy is improving with 2022 GDP is expected to grow between 5.3% - 6.3%, we expect that the local fixed income market to remain resilient despite headwinds from global tightening cycle. We would overweight IG-rated corporate papers and underweight duration given such outlook.

Malaysia's fixed income market was also affected by external transmissions, particularly stronger USD and higher UST yields. Although we believe local rates market has largely priced in the higher interest rates environment for 2022, the temporary setback, however, is expected should UST yields continue to march higher.

We would likely see stronger reflation trades in 2H2022. With inflation outlook remains benign and core inflation to stay moderate, BNM is anticipated to gradually bring its OPR level to 2.50% in 2022 as economic recovery progresses steadily. Given current bond yields are higher than their long-term average levels, our strategy is to seek value from IG corporate bonds in both primary and secondary markets for sizable carry and remain underweight long duration and more volatile sovereign and government guaranteed bonds.

Given the flush liquidity in the banking system and accommodating monetary policy, local bond market will continue to stay resilient in 3Q2022 as yield pickup remains attractive as compared to the low yielding fixed deposits and money market funds. We will continue to trade opportunistically and realise profit for lower yielding papers to look into primary issuances that offer better risk-reward characteristics to boost funds' performance.

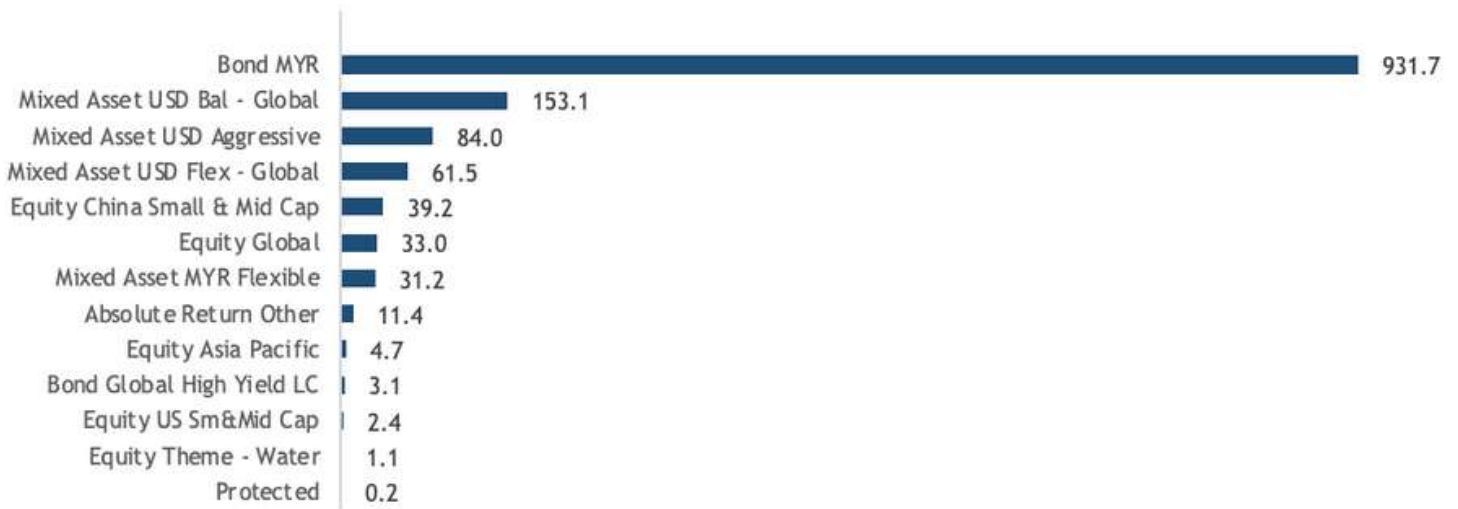


PRODUCT TRENDS & HIGHLIGHTS



PRODUCT TRENDS 2Q2022

AUM Raised as of 31 May 2022 (RM 'million)



TOP 3 STRATEGIES

- 1) Bond MYR
- 2) Global Mixed Assets - Balanced
- 3) Global Mixed Assets - Aggressive

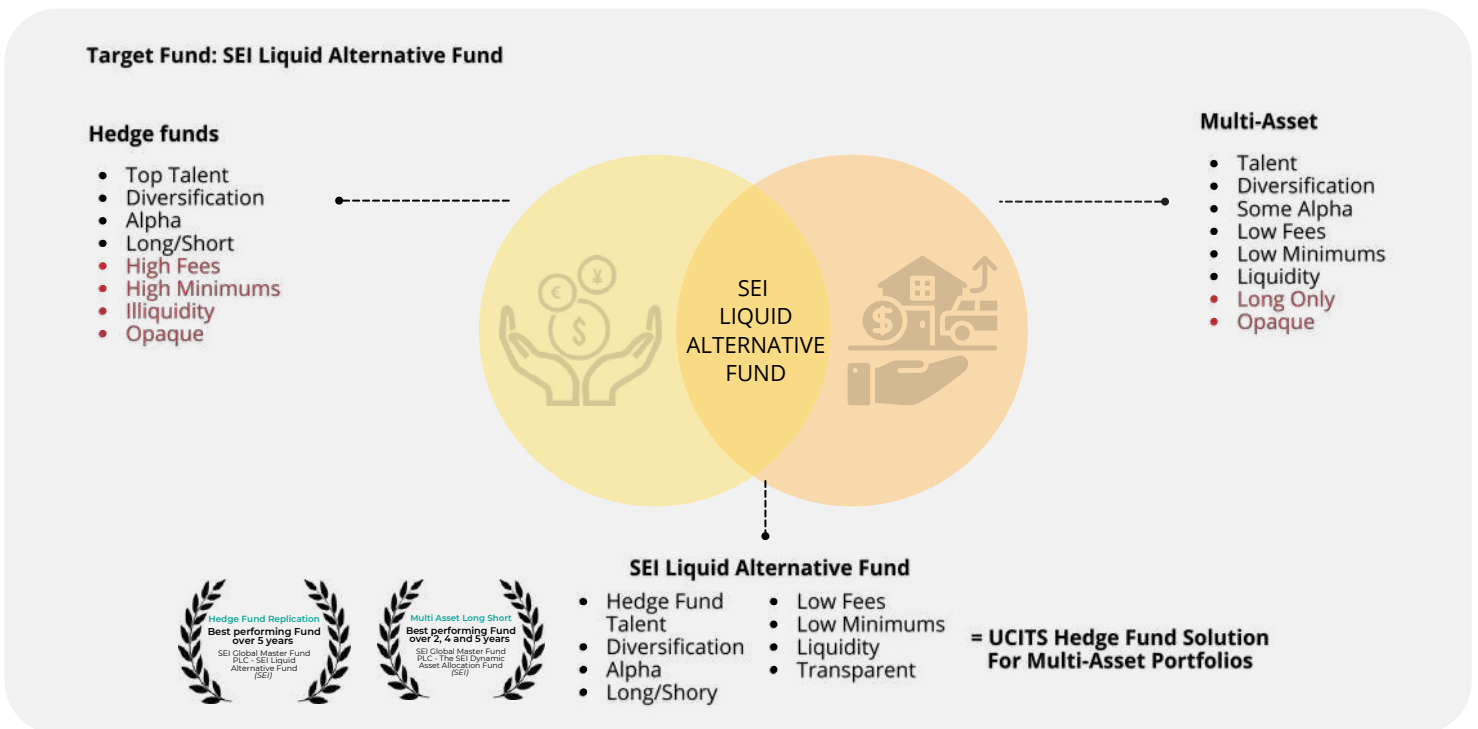
Choppy market conditions due to global headwinds from multiple prongs have resulted in investors to seek shelter from safer assets such as the local fixed income market. As a result, flows into MYR bond funds soared, standing ahead by far against other asset classes. Resiliency of MYR bonds as well as attractive yields being offered currently are amongst the key reasons for such strong flows.

With the existing market backdrop, mixed assets strategies continue to be one of the main choices for Malaysian investors to generate returns, while protecting their investments against downside risks.

Going forward, we should see stronger flows into Asian equity funds as the China market has started its uptrend with strong government support in terms of policies. China's reopening would be the main catalyst to see other Asian equity markets to outperform.



MAMG LIQUID ALTERNATIVE FUND



With the global markets grappling with elevated volatility, investors are seeking for alternative strategies to navigate the ongoing uncertainty. Traditionally, investors usually rely on bond allocations to preserve capital and equity allocations to drive returns but during periods of elevated volatility, both asset classes can be vulnerable to drawdowns.

This is where hedge funds come into play, providing investors with the flexibility and diversification benefit to preserve capital during months of negative market returns. Hedge funds are less constrained than traditional long-only funds, meaning that they can generate different investment outcomes during tumultuous times. Hedge funds however comes with its own drawbacks in that the fees are typically higher, restricted redemptions, and it simply being inaccessible to most investors.

Then comes the hedge fund replication strategy, combining hedge funds' alpha with the client-friendly features of a traditional mutual fund. With this development, MAMG has partnered with SEI in bringing this unique investment strategy to investors by launching the MAMG Liquid Alternative Fund. The Fund feeds into the SEI Liquid Alternative Fund which was awarded as the Best Performing Hedge Fund replication strategy over the past 5 years.

YTD as of 13th June 2022, where both the equity and bond markets are down (MSCI World Index -20.6% and the Bloomberg US Aggregate Index -12.1%),

the MAMG Liquid Alternative Fund is up by 8.82% and 3.36% for the MYR and MYRH classes respectively.

The Fund employs a systematic multi-factor model in its portfolio construction to determine how seventy leading hedge funds are generating pre-fee returns today across equity, rates, currency and credit markets through sophisticated multi-factor models.

It was designed with a 60/40 allocation into the Multi-Strategy (Event Driven, Relative Value and Equity Hedge) replication and Managed Futures replication. The 40% allocation into Managed Futures is unique as such allocation is four times of a typical hedge fund portfolio. The rationale behind this is that the strategy would work best during a protracted bear market, when most asset classes reprice and trend strongly, allowing investors to remain invested through drawdowns to maximise long-term returns. So far, the allocation has paid-off being up 10.8% as at end May 2022.

With all these state of the art hedge fund strategy in place, the MAMG Liquid Alternative Fund only charges up to 1.80% p.a of annual management fees to its sophisticated investors. The Fund brings an investment strategy usually out of reach to most investors. It is designed to fit into an investors' portfolio with its diversification benefit and its proprietary multi-factor replication model allows the Fund to capture strategic and opportunistic factor shifts, which have been an important source of alpha generation.

OUR SOLUTION



CONVENTIONAL

Performance data as of 24th June 2022

Legend: W (Wholesale) | R (Retail) | S.I. (Since Inception) | *(Annualised)

Fund (Strategy)	Type	Inception	Performance (%)			Geo. Exposure
			1 Yr	3 Yr*	S.I.*	
Aggressive						
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	-15.40	-1.57	0.26	Global
MAMG Dynamic High Income EUR Hedged	W	22 Jan 19	-15.96	-2.80	-1.06	Global
MAMG Dynamic High Income MYR	W	22 Jan 19	-10.07	1.21	2.61	Global
MAMG Dynamic High Income MYR Hedged	W	22 Jan 19	-13.56	-0.08	1.12	Global
MAMG Dynamic High Income SGD Hedged	W	22 Jan 19	-14.86	-1.14	0.41	Global
MAMG Dynamic High Income USD	W	22 Jan 19	-14.79	-0.82	0.49	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	R	18 Jan 21	-22.63	-	-13.52	Global
Maybank Global Sustainable Technology MYR Hedged	R	18 Jan 21	-25.82	-	-17.41	Global

Fund (Strategy)	Type	Inception	Performance (%)			Geo. Exposure
			1 Yr	3 Yr*	S.I.*	
Aggressive						
Maybank Global Sustainable Technology USD	R	18 Jan 21	-27.15	-	-18.77	Global
Maybank Malaysia Dividend	R	6 Jun 06	-10.22	-1.00	8.40	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Ethical Dividend	R	7 Jan 03	-4.74	-1.42	8.93	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Growth	R	26 Mar 92	-6.73	-0.42	4.20	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia SmallCap	R	3 Mar 04	-21.14	9.07	3.36	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Value A MYR	R	7 Jan 03	-5.48	1.84	9.13	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Value C MYR	R	7 Jan 03	-5.36	2.02	1.40	Malaysia
Maybank Singapore REITs A MYR	R	18 Sep 18	-3.44	1.32	5.29	Singapore
Maybank Singapore REITs B MYR Hedged	R	18 Sep 18	-4.25	1.18	5.29	Singapore
Maybank Singapore REITs C SGD	R	18 Sep 18	-5.65	0.13	4.03	Singapore
Moderate						
MAMG Gold MYR	W	3 Jun 20	5.35	-	-0.86	Global
MAMG Gold MYR Hedged	W	3 Jun 20	0.83	-	-1.94	Global
MAMG Gold USD	W	3 Jun 20	1.27	-	-0.70	Global
Maybank Asian Credit Income MYR	R	7 Jul 20	-14.07	-	-6.14	Asia
Maybank Asian Credit Income SGD Hedged	R	7 Jul 20	-15.24	-	-7.34	Asia
Maybank Bluewaterz Total Return MYR	W	14 Aug 15	-10.76	1.79	3.63	Asia
Maybank Bluewaterz Total Return USD	W	20 Jul 18	-12.91	1.21	2.73	Asia
Maybank Constant Income 8	R	21 Oct 19	2.19	-	1.70	Asia
Maybank Financial Institutions Income	W	17 Dec 09	1.06	3.39	3.95	Malaysia

Fund (Strategy)	Type	Inception	Performance (%)			Geo. Exposure
			1 Yr	3 Yr*	S.I.*	
Moderate						
Maybank Financial Institutions Income Asia	W	26 Aug 14	-6.31	1.71	4.49	Asia
Maybank Flexi Income AUD Hedged	R	28 Nov 19	-12.87	-	-2.40	Global
Maybank Flexi Income MYR	R	28 Nov 19	-7.81	-	0.45	Global
Maybank Flexi Income MYR Hedged	R	28 Nov 19	-11.71	-	-1.26	Global
Maybank Flexi Income SGD Hedged	R	28 Nov 19	-12.98	-	-2.36	Global
Maybank Flexi Income USD	R	28 Nov 19	-12.96	-	-2.10	Global
Maybank Malaysia Balanced	R	19 Sep 94	-5.20	0.33	3.30	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Income	R	19 Jul 96	-1.81	1.95	4.72	Malaysia
Conservative						
Maybank Enhanced Cash XIII	W	24 Sep 08	1.17	1.48	2.72	Malaysia
Maybank Money Market A MYR	R	1 Mar 19	1.36	1.56	1.32	Malaysia
Maybank Money Market B MYR	R	1 Mar 19	1.79	1.99	1.42	Malaysia
Maybank Money Market C MYR	R	1 Mar 19	1.79	1.99	1.42	Malaysia

ISLAMIC

Performance data as of 24th June 2022

Legend: W (Wholesale) | R (Retail) | S.I. (Since Inception) | *(Annualised)

Fund (Strategy)	Type	Inception	Performance (%)			Geo. Exposure
			1 Yr	3 Yr*	S.I.*	
Aggressive						
Maybank Asiapac Ex-Japan Equity-I	R	8 Jan 14	-17.88	2.91	5.00	Asia Ex-Japan
Maybank Global Sustainable Equity-I MYR	R	25 Aug 20	-6.84	-	3.88	Global
Maybank Global Sustainable Equity-I MYR Hedged	R	25 Aug 20	-11.06	-	1.18	Global
Maybank Global Sustainable Equity-I USD	R	25 Aug 20	-11.93	-	0.61	Global
Maybank Malaysia Growth-I	R	24 Nov 00	-13.85	-4.49	4.28	Malaysia
Moderate						
MAMG Global Income-I MYR	R	13 Mar 18	-3.79	2.25	4.13	Global
MAMG Global Income-I USD	R	8 Jul 20	-5.05	-	2.23	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	-11.46	-	2.59	Global
Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I MYR	R	17 Jun 19	-6.48	6.82	6.77	Global
Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I MYR Hedged	R	17 Jun 19	-10.61	5.19	5.15	Global
Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I SGD Hedged	R	15 Jun 20	-11.29	-	3.35	Global
Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I USD	R	17 Jun 19	-11.66	4.65	4.61	Global
Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I USD Institutional Distribution	W	17 Sep 20	-10.42	-	1.41	Global
Maybank Global Wealth Growth-I MYR Hedged Accumulation	R	15 Feb 22	-	-	-	Global
Maybank Global Wealth Growth-I USD Accumulation	R	1 Jun 22	-	-	-	Global

Fund (Strategy)	Type	Inception	Performance (%)			Geo. Exposure
			1 Yr	3 Yr*	S.I.*	
Moderate						
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 Global Wealth Moderate-I USD Accumulation	R	1 Jun 22	-	-	-	Global
Maybank Global Wealth Moderate-I USD Distribution	R	1 Jun 22	-	-	-	Global
Maybank Income Management-I	R	8 Jan 20	0.56	-	1.60	Malaysia
Maybank Institutional Income Management-I	W	9 Mar 20	4.89	-	14.89	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Balanced-I	R	17 Sep 02	-7.18	-0.21	4.20	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Income-I A MYR	R	27 Apr 04	0.05	2.86	4.21	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Income-I C MYR	R	21 Aug 13	0.06	2.98	4.35	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Income-I C USD	R	17 Sep 14	-6.19	1.08	-0.01	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Sukuk	R	8 Jan 14	-0.91	2.58	3.80	Malaysia
Maybank Mixed Assets-I Waqf A	R	3 May 21	-9.09	-	-8.07	Malaysia
Conservative						
Maybank Money Market-I A MYR	R	6 Jul 11	1.85	2.26	2.86	Malaysia
Maybank Money Market-I B MYR	R	18 Oct 19	1.94	-	2.24	Malaysia
Maybank Retail Money Market-I	R	3 Nov 21	-	-	-	Malaysia
Maybank Shariah Enhanced Cash	W	24 Nov 08	1.05	1.33	2.58	Malaysia



Asset Management

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