2H2023
OUTLOOK & STRATEGY

PARTING STORM CLOUDS

MAYBANK ASSET MANAGEMENT

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1Q2023 Review

Source: Guardian (Credit Suisse Picture), Investopedia (Silicon Valley Bank Pic)

2023 started off well for financial assets, with both equity and bond markets rallying strongly in January. A welcome relief from the tough markets in 2022. The better markets were in line with our more optimistic outlook for 2023.

We believed that the two factors that were headwinds in 2022 would dissipate. Firstly, inflation in the US was in a downtrend, so the interest rate would soon peak. The cycle of higher rates had come to an end. Secondly, the zero Covid-19 policy in China that depressed economic activity in 2022 ended in November 2022.

However, from February on, the rally in assets stalled as interest rates started rising again. Although inflation was in a downtrend, it stayed stubbornly high, and strong job numbers from the US caused concern that the Federal Reserve would have to continue hiking rates.

Then there were a few bank failures in the US, with Silicon Valley Bank in particular going under and requiring Federal Reserve intervention. This was the 2nd largest bank failure in US history.

Exhibit 1: Credit Suisse Share Price YTD

Source: Marketwatch | Period: Jan 2023 – Mar 2023

The sharp rise in interest rates has been causing stress to the financial system in two ways: Firstly, depositors have been steadily moving money out of banks into market instruments that now have attractive yields due to higher interest rates. Secondly, higher rates also resulted in losses in the value of their bond assets. The bigger banks in the US are safe as their deposits are more sticky, but the smaller banks may still have issues.

The problems in the US banks spilled over to Europe. Credit Suisse has been grappling with various problems over the past few years, and the failure of US banks caused a crisis of confidence at the bank. The Swiss Bank was well capitalised, but customers, including private bank customers, institutional customers, and banking counterparties all withdrew monies from the bank. This was a bank run, but instead of people lining up to withdraw money, in the digital and internet age, money was just transferred out electronically.

The share price of Credit Suisse plummeted and the Swiss National Bank was forced to step in as Credit Suisse was a Global Systemically Important Bank (G-SIB). A failure of the bank could have repercussions around the world. The SNB moved swiftly to broker a deal where UBS would take over Credit Suisse.

The regulators in the US and Switzerland have moved swiftly to shore up confidence in the financial system. The Federal Reserve started the Bank Term Funding Programme (BTFP) to allow banks to pledge their assets to obtain liquidity. The SNB also guaranteed funding to the merged UBS entity. There was a short period in March when financial markets sold off following the news of the bank failures, but the quick moves did restore confidence, and financial markets have recovered.

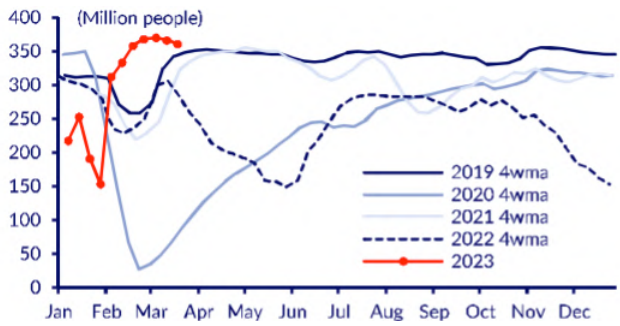
Bond markets rallied as interest rates fell, as investors anticipated that the Federal Reserve would be more circumspect in increasing interest rates given the bank failures and the stresses on the financial system from higher interest rates. Equity markets also rallied as investors believed that the crisis was over and would not spillover to the rest of the economy.

2023 Key Investment Themes

Despite the challenges, we still believe that 2023 will be a better year for financial assets, especially those in Asia.

Firstly, interest rates are definitely peaking with inflation in a downtrend. With the recent bank failures, the US Federal Reserve is likely to be more cautious about increasing rates. Over in Asia, domestic inflation is far lower than that in the developed world, and therefore domestic rates have less pressure to remain high. For instance, inflation in China is only running at 2%, compared to 6% in the US. Therefore, China has been able to keep rates low.

Exhibit 2: Metro Usage in China



Source: Maybank Asset Management, CLSA, Wind Data |
Period: 2019 to 2023

Secondly, China's reopening is going smoothly, with high-frequency data showing a strong recovery. Metro usage and traffic are back to pre-Covid levels. After a weak January and February, when people were ill due to the outbreak of the Omicron virus and Chinese New Year, there has been a significant rebound in activity in March. People are back working and shopping. However, there are some areas that are lagging. Big-ticket items such as cars and homes are seeing a slower recovery.

This is because consumer confidence is still low following the weak economic growth in 2023 due to the zero Covid-19 policy. We will need to see consumer confidence recover further before people will commit. Outbound travel has also lagged. Airlines need time to ramp up capacity, and people will need to apply for visas and renew their passports. However, we believe that given a few more months of normalcy, consumer confidence will recover. This was also the experience seen in other countries, where people were initially tentative about going to malls and travelling.

We maintain our other themes that we described at the start of the year, from US recession risks to volatile markets. We have already seen volatile markets with bank failures in 1Q2023 and expect this to continue throughout 2023. We have seen de-globalisation with the recent news of China brokering a peace deal between Saudi Arabia and Iran. Saudi Arabia was a strong ally of the US, while Iran has been categorised as a terrorist state by the US.

From a geopolitical perspective, it appears that the US is losing some of its dominance in world affairs. In the past, we saw US hegemony, with the US dictating to the world given its preeminence in military, economic, and soft power areas. China's role in the talks between the two parties signals that China is gaining influence. China will not be, and has no intention of being a hegemon like the US. Their actions and focus have always been on trade and the economy. We are seeing a shift from a unipolar world dominated by the US to a multipolar world with different countries in different regions having influence.

We are already seeing technology disruption in the early part of 2023. The EV sector in China has gained tremendous momentum, with homegrown Chinese EV brands taking market share at the expense of incumbent auto manufacturers from Japan and Europe. Traditional auto manufacturers have not moved fast enough to introduce EVs. They are still reliant on internal combustion engine (ICE) models that are not so attractive to Chinese consumers.

One theme that we have not seen so far is Asian outperformance. Asian equities have lagged the US markets as some investors are still sceptical of the China reopening. Time will tell, but we still believe that Asia will outperform. Bank failures in the US increase the chances of a US recession in 2H2023 as financial institutions will tighten credit, which will squeeze the economy. The US economy is already grappling with inflation and higher interest rates, and bank failures will not help. Asia will be resilient as the China reopening gathers momentum, and that should boost the economies in Asia.

Themes	**Implications / Strategy**
Recession Risks	*Global economic growth is still slowing, with a high risk of recession in developed countries. Sovereign bonds will benefit as we will see interest rate cuts in 2023 from hikes in 2022. Expensive growth stocks will still see more downside.* *Not so good for commodities as soft economic growth will cut demand.*
Asia Outperformance	*Asian equities have seen an underperformance and led the correction. With valuations cheap and China opening up, we expect Asia to lead the rebound in 2023. Asian corporate bonds should also do better as Chinese credit, which constitutes a big proportion of Asian bonds, was hit by restrictive policies in 2022. This will reverse in 2023. Asian currencies should benefit as investment inflows provide support.*
De- Globalization	*The US-China trade tensions and Covid-19 have seen countries set up secondary supply chains. The Russia-Ukraine War will intensify de-globalisation and create 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.*
Sustainability	*Positive for EVs and green energy. However, due to ESG policies, there has been a lack of investment in 'dirty' industries. Oil prices and commodities remain higher for longer.*
Technology Disruption	*Continued trend towards digitalisation. Work from home will disrupt office REITs, especially in the US.*
Volatile Markets	*More tactical trading given volatile markets.*

Growth Scenarios
IN 2H2023

With the uncertainty in the financial markets, we have outlined a few scenarios that could happen in 2023 and their impacts on the various financial markets. Our base case has not changed since the start of the year. We believe that China will recover smoothly from Covid-19, but the US will fall into a recession. This is in line with our theme of "Parting Storm Clouds". We expect better markets for Asia in both the equity and bond markets, boosted by recovery from Covid-19, but volatility will persist as the US economy struggles with a recession hitting in 2H2023. As we mentioned in the earlier section, bank failures in the US increase the chances of a recession as the surviving banks will tighten credit. Ultimately, interest rates will go down as the US Fed will have to ease policy and cut rates to support the economy, which will be good for sovereign bonds.

The worst-case scenario, but one with the lowest probability of happening, is stagflation. This is where there is high inflation while at the same time there is a recession. Both equities and bonds will be negatively impacted. For the rest of the scenarios, the impacts on the various asset markets are listed in the table below. We would like to highlight just one issue that is a risk that must be monitored. The US commercial real estate market, especially the office sector, is facing stress. On the demand side, "work from home" practises following Covid-19 have dampened the demand for offices, leading to high vacancies. On the cost side, higher interest rates do mean that a lot of property that was bought using debt is no longer sustainable. The total commercial real estate debt is around USD 5trn or about 15%–20% of the US economy, and about USD 2trn is in the office segment. This could potentially drive the US economy into a hard landing (Scenario 2).

Themes	Equities	Bonds	Others
Base Case: US recession but mild. China recovers smoothly	**Global equities flat to down. Positive for Asian Equities**	**Positive for Sovereigns. Steepening of yield curve. Negative for Credit but positive for Asian credit**	**Neutral Gold and commodities. Positive Asian currencies**
Scenario 1: Stagflation. High inflation. Global economy in recession	Negative for equities as corporate earnings will slump.	Negative for Sovereigns. Yield curve remains flat. Negative for Credit	Positive Gold. Positive commodities. Positive USD.
Scenario 2: US Hard Landing	Negative for Global equities.	Positive for Sovereigns. Steepening of yield curve. Negative for all credit.	Positive Gold. Negative commodities. Positive USD during crisis but weaker after.
Scenario 3: US softlanding, No US recession	Positive for Global Equities especially US Equities.	Neutral for Sovereigns. Positive for Credit.	Negative Gold. Positive commodities.

2H2023
Asian Equity Outlook & Strategy

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Asian Equity Outlook & Strategy

Asian equities have been lagging but are expected to reverse course and outperform US equities. Cheap valuations and the reopening of China could catalyse the rebound in Asia for 2023, although recession risks and an uncertain economic outlook will likely see volatility remain in 2H2023.

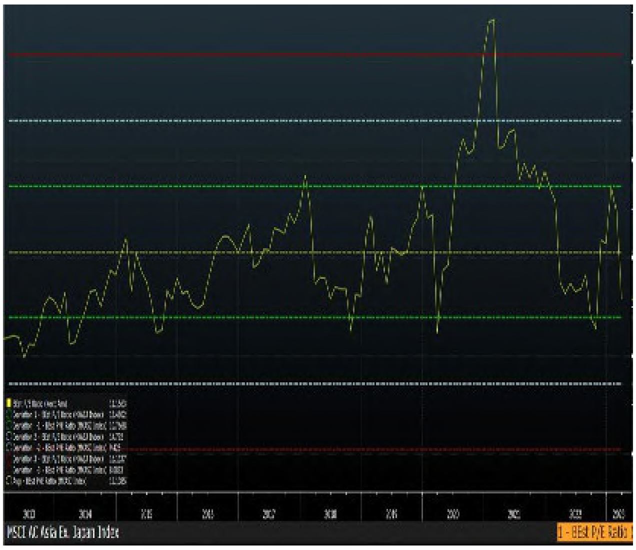
The downside risks to global economic growth have increased since our last publication a quarter ago, given the increasingly delicate balance that the Fed has to strike in containing inflation by continuing monetary tightening on the one hand and supporting a fragile financial system on the other. The impact of the recent collapse of a number of US regional banks and Credit Suisse on the wider global banking system is contained for now, but the extent of the crisis—caused by unusually large deposit withdrawals and the series of severe rate hikes that led to bond portfolio losses having to be realised—was enough to spark a tightening of credit conditions and increased liquidity risks.

Given more expensive funding costs, lending standards will tighten. Borrowing costs will then increase further, which will likely further dampen credit demand for consumption and business investments and hence slow down loan growth and the economy. A US recession in 2H2023, about which we have cautioned earlier, is now a foregone conclusion in our view. Last quarter, we stated that our internal Logit multi-factor model indicated a 60% probability of a US recession. Today, the same indicator pointed to a 98% chance of occurring in the next 12 months. While models can be wrong, we believe this rising recession risk is likely to keep equity markets volatile in the 2Q2023.

Therefore, we believe that Asian equities will outperform US equities due to firstly, cheaper valuation; secondly, lower downside risk to earnings in Asia after having been through severe cuts throughout 2022; thirdly, there are positive internal localised forces such as the impact of greater reopening mobility, thanks to the end of China's lockdown; and finally, light investor positioning in Asian equities may offer some defence against external headwinds. And, not forgetting that China's policy remains on an easing path while the other major economies are tightening.

We see still material downside risk to the current Bloomberg published US earnings consensus, which has yet to capture sufficiently the impacts of the recent financial system stresses. As the numbers stand, the S&P 500's (SPX) EPS growth for FY23 and FY24 is only -1.3% and +9.9%, respectively. Yet, the S&P 500 is trading at a forward P/E multiple of 16.4x, just slightly below its 10-year mean of 16.8x. On this unattractive risk-vs-reward balance, we believe that the risk to US equities is weighed heavily to the downside. MSCI Asia-ex Japan, on the other hand, is trading at a forward P/E multiple of 11.2x, nearly one standard deviation below the 10-year mean of 12.1x, on EPS growth of +6.3% in FY23 and +19.6% in FY24.

Exhibit 3: MSCI Asia ex-Japan Offers Better Risk-Reward Balance vs S&P 500



MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan Index

S&P 500

Source: Bloomberg as at end-March 2023

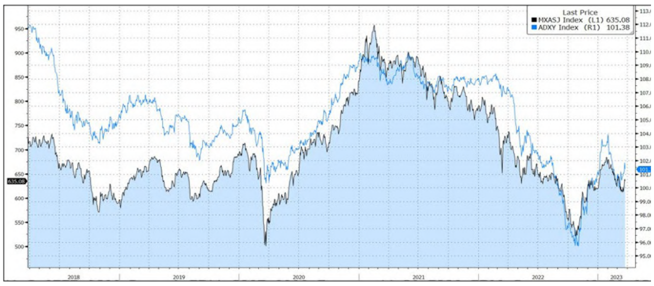
Given that the expected terminal Fed Funds rate of 5.00%–5.25% will likely be reached by June 2023, the strength of the USD will likely diminish going forward. Late in 2022, the Asian Dollar Index (ADXY), which represents currencies against the USD, reached its weakest since the Asian Financial Crisis of the late 1990s. The ADXY has since recovered, and we note a strong correlation between the ADXY and Asian equity markets, strongly suggesting that the MXASJ has likely bottomed along with the ADXY.

The uncertain economic outlook warrants a defensive positioning for now to ride the expected near-term volatility as we head towards 2H2023. Investment strategies that are expected to outperform are (i) strong balance sheet firms—net cash firms that offer value bias; (ii) high dividend yielders—sector wise, these are abundant in the REIT space, utilities, and consumer, but we are wary of financials; and (iii) Asia's unique themes, such as China's rising recovery momentum and Thailand's tourism recovery. The latter are the primary reasons why we remain 'overweight' on Chinese and Thai equities.

Amidst the downside risks in the developed markets, we expect Asia ex-Japan's underperformance against the world and the US in the YTD to reverse in the 2023. Within Asia, we see China outperforming ASEAN—a continuation of 1Q2023's trend.

With all being said, within Asia-ex Japan equities, we stick with our preference for north Asia over ASEAN and India. Within North Asia, we maintain an overweight stance on China while remaining neutral on Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Korea. Based on JP Morgan's Asia research, it concluded that China's EPS beta (sensitivity) against the Developed Market's

Exhibit 4: Asian Currencies Has Likely Bottomed Along With Asian Equity Markets



Source: Bloomberg as at end-March 2023

(DM) EPS is lower at 0.2x versus the MSCI Asia-ex Japan's (MXASJ) at 0.5x, which means that a 10% cut in DM's EPS will reduce China's by just 2% versus 5% for MXASJ. In this sense, China, besides being relatively cheaper, is better protected on the downside due to earnings risk.

The recent pick-up in PMIs and export orders from January to February 2023 in Taiwan are early positive signs for Asia tech hardware, but it will take a turn in the US rate hike cycle before upgrading the sector (and, by extension, Taiwan and Korea) to overweight. The only ASEAN market we overweight is Thailand, given the expected pick-up in tourism recovery momentum. We underweight Indonesia and remain neutral on the rest.

From a valuation perspective, we continue to underweight India as it remains the most expensive Asian market despite the correction in 1Q2023. At a 2024 P/E of 16.5x, which is on par with the S&P 500, India is no longer appealing. We expect that this will lead international funds to rotate into China.

Exhibit 5: 1-Year Forward P/E of Various MSCI Asian Indices vs S&P 500

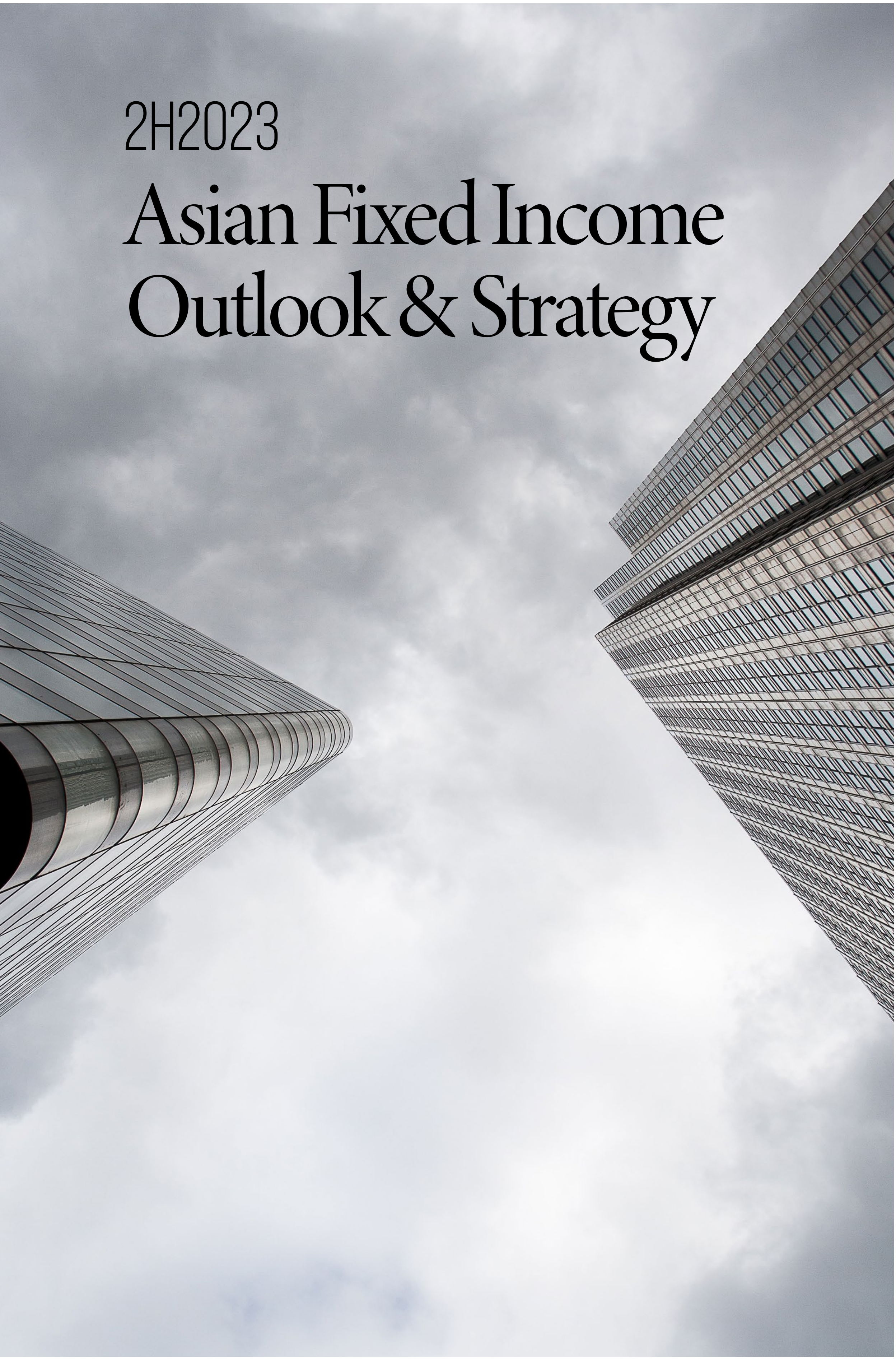
Source: Bloomberg as at end-March 2023

Country Calls

Country	Call	Rationale
China	Overweight	*The Chinese market has already corrected sharply, triggered by rising global interest rates, repricing of real estate risks, and recently, profit taking on e-commerce and the internet following November's sharp rally. Investors will be watchful for further recovery signs post earnings season in March.*
Thailand	Overweight	*There is scope for upgrades as the tourism recovery theme gains traction with China's reopening (traditionally accounting for over a quarter of tourism receipts), which will help its current account turn a surplus and support the Baht. There is ample fiscal room to cushion downside risks as the public debt-to-GDP ratio of 61% is still below the 70% ceiling.*
Hong Kong	Neutral	*As the mainland's top destination of choice, Hong Kong's domestic economy should benefit as Chinese tourists return gradually. But retailers, malls, and Macau casinos have already reacted sharply. The Hong Kong market is abundant with high dividend yielders that could benefit when bond yields fall as the US recession sets in.*
Malaysia	Neutral	*Policy direction under the unity government remains unclear as it attempts to balance pro-business interests against social interests. As a result, foreign interest has been lacking. The outcome of the upcoming state election will be closely watched. Positively, Malaysia is cheaply trading at a forward PE of 12.1x, well below its 5-year mean.*
Philippines	Neutral	*The Philippines is the most vulnerable to inflation among ASEAN countries, as energy and food are its largest imports. Further hikes in policy rates may be necessary if these remain elevated, posing downside risks to the economy, which is already experiencing budget and fiscal deficits. Recent underperformance has made valuations slightly more attractive.*
Singapore	Neutral	*The open nature of Singapore's economy makes it vulnerable to global slowdown. The banking sector faces headwinds as net interest margins peak and credit costs creep up. However, Singapore fits well as a defensive market given its strong dividend yield and balance sheet.*
Taiwan	Neutral	*There is a perception that the Asia tech hardware cycle has bottomed and Taiwan (along with Korea) has the best long-term secular themes that strengthen with time. In the near term, though, it is vulnerable to a US recession in 2H2023.*
Korea	Neutral	*As with Taiwan, investors believe that Asia's hardware and tech sectors have bottomed. The valuation is cheap, but it may still be vulnerable to the US recession in 2H2023.*
India	Underweight	*Having been a strong market performer in 2022, India's expensive market has given way to profit-taking as investors rotated to north Asia in 1Q2023. This still-crowded trade is vulnerable, as index companies in the IT, Autos and Pharma space exposed to global demand are particularly vulnerable to a global recession. And the Hindenburg short-seller report around the highly geared Adani Group has soured sentiment.*
Indonesia	Underweight	*The best ASEAN stock market in 2022, Indonesia's prospects are cooling as moderating commodity prices weigh on fiscal revenue and the current account after posting surpluses the past 2 years.*

Sector Calls

Sector	Call	Rationale
Consumer Discretionary	Overweight	*The Chinese market has already corrected sharply, triggered by rising global interest rates, repricing of real estate risks, and recently, profit taking on e-commerce and the internet following November's sharp rally. Investors will be watchful for further recovery signs post earnings season in March.*
Health Care	Overweight (from Neutral)	*The healthcare sector has a record of resilience, as healthcare services are inelastic against an economic downturn while benefiting structurally given the general ageing demographics in north Asia and above-average population growth in ASEAN. These factors put hospitals and medical equipment as our preferred picks, while glove makers that were victims of oversupply are seeing industry consolidation and value emerging following steep sell-offs since over a year ago.*
Communication Services	Neutral	*The advent of 5G and shifts in consumer behaviour will see telcos innovate to deliver services beyond traditional connectivity services to capture growth in mobile data services as users subscribe to online content and do more online financial transactions and shopping. Capturing the 5G opportunities requires telcos to capture and analyse data from new sources to deliver new layers of enterprise solution services that will likely start a capex upcycle.*
Energy	Neutral	*The natural gas price in Europe has softened due to a mild winter and weak industrial demand. The high EU gas storage at the end of winter has seen TTF trade at a discount to Asia's spot LNG, supporting LNG cargoes moving towards Asia. How large China's demand is will determine the global LNG market. Brent price risks weigh to the downside should the global recession turn out more severe than expected.*
Information Technology	Neutral	*Faced with prospects of a global slowdown, there is probably some downside risk to the World Trade Semiconductor Trade Statistics' 4% contraction forecast in global semiconductor revenue in 2023. Consumer demand for smartphones and PCs is falling in consumer-driven markets, while enterprise-driven markets also face downside risks if the expected recession turns out to be severe. While these risks may have been priced in to some extent, it would take a turn in the rate hike cycle to prompt an upgrade from neutral.*
Consumer Staples	Neutral	*Rising input cost pressures may ease as a global economic slowdown takes hold against pressured consumers. Companies best positioned to face the headwinds are those dealing in price-inelastic goods or cheaper brands that pressure consumers to trade down. Agriculture commodities such as edible oils may hold up given the impact of severe dry weather in Argentina on soybean and corn output.*
Financials	Neutral (from Overweight)	*The contagion risk of failed banks in the US and Credit Suisse on Asian financials is limited, in our view. Credit risks due to a gloomy economic outlook are a greater concern than realised portfolio losses for Asian banks, given that the typical loan-to-deposit ratio is about 90%. Hence, most of the deposits are invested in loans and not Treasury-like securities, as is the case with SVB. Due to risk-off sentiment in financials as a result of tightening credit supply and concerns over unforeseen risks that may emerge, this sector is downgraded to Neutral.*
Industrials	Underweight (from Neutral)	*In the near term, Asia's industrial sector is vulnerable to the risks of a US recession. Longer term, the US-Sino geopolitical tensions and supply chain disruptions that have prompted the US to bolster domestic manufacturing or on shoring may mean less demand for industrial goods from Asia. Positive though, is that the push for digitization will continue to be a source of defensive growth for manufacturers of automation equipment and technologies that enhance competitiveness.*



2H2023

Asian Fixed Income Outlook & Strategy

2H2023
Asian Fixed Income Outlook & Strategy

We are leaning towards a more defensive approach in 2H2023 but remain positive on Asian USD bonds in the longer term. The recent bank failures have changed the market's sentiment towards risky assets, with concerns over the impact of an aggressive rate hike cycle. The US Fed could put a stop to their rate hikes in 2H2023 to relieve the liquidity stress in the financial system.

The collapse of SVB and Credit Suisse was a wake-up call for risk assets. In the beginning of the year, the market was generally optimistic with the US Fed's hike cycle coming to an end, China reopening, and reducing market volatility given that risk-reward looked fair after the selloff in FY2022. However, the market has now shifted to greater concern over the prolonged impact of the aggressive rate hike cycle on banking systems and businesses and the Fed's policy conundrum between inflation and market stability. In addition, we are also facing multiple credit rating downgrades again in the China property sector due to the delay in the property sales recovery and still tight liquidity.

Given the many headline risks and geopolitical uncertainties we have seen in just one quarter, the markets are also re-pricing risks and volatility. While overall bond yields look attractive, current credit spreads are only a tad above the 5-year average and look tight if we are to price in increasing recession risks. Hence, we prefer to remain more defensive in 2Q2023 until we see bond markets on a more stable footing.

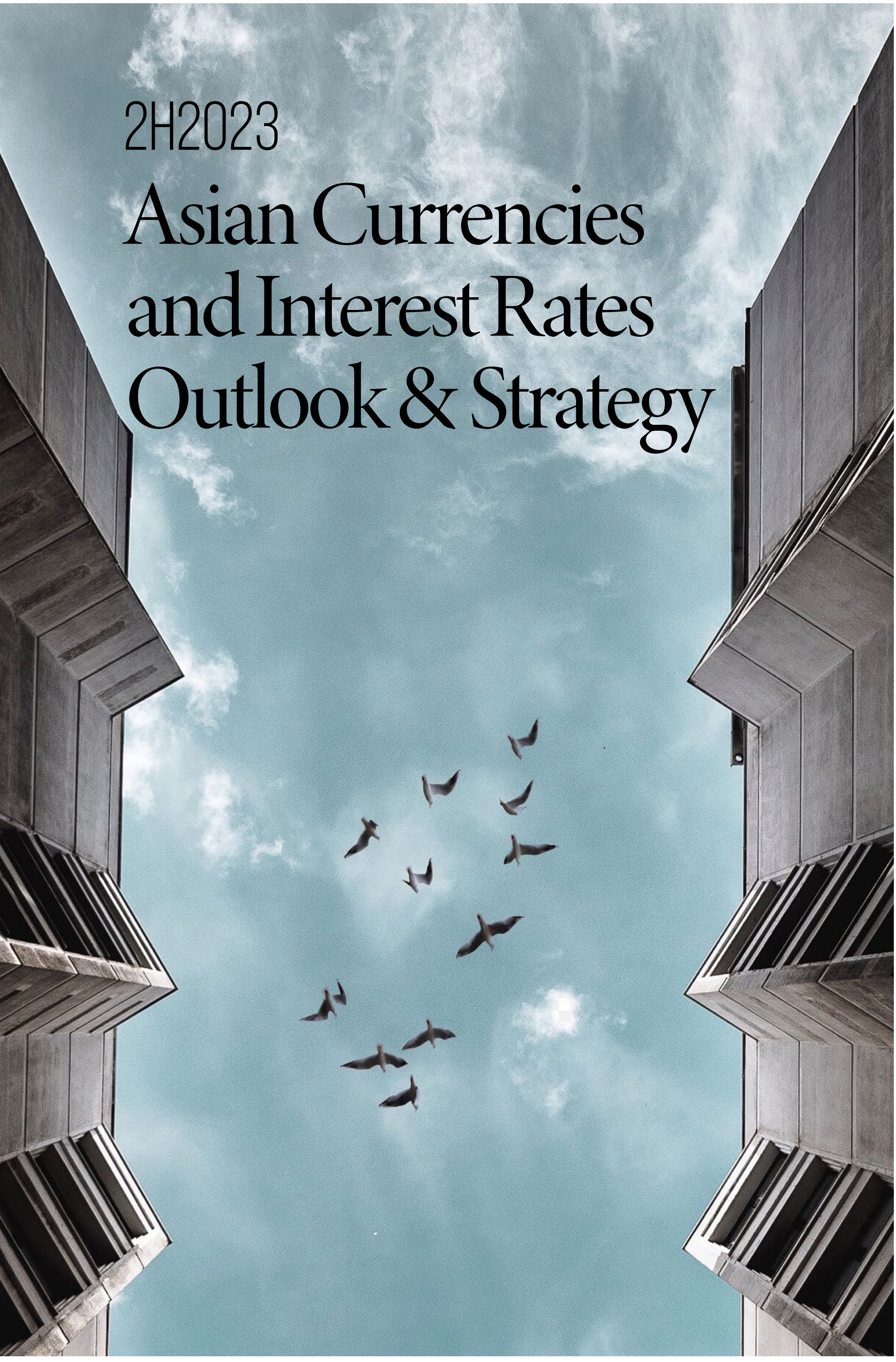
Exhibit 6: JP Morgan Asia Credit Composite Blended Spread

Source: Bloomberg as at end-March 2023

We remain positive on Asian USD bonds on a longer term outlook. The US Fed should pause their hikes in 2H2023 and may have to cut rates if US inflation drops and growth weakens. Rising liquidity stress in the financial system has serious domino implications and, if not handled decisively, can cripple an economy swiftly, increasing the odds of the Fed pivoting in the near future. The latest FOMC Dot Plot shows the Fed Funds target rate at 5.1% as of the end of FY2023, suggesting Fed expects no rate cuts for the year.

However, the market is more dovish, indicating about 75bps rate cut using Fed Funds futures. Under this scenario, we would overweight and extend the duration of investment grade bonds and sovereign bonds while underweighting high yield bonds. We may hold some short-end quality high yield bonds for carry.

FY2023 Main Views	Our Assessment for 2Q2023	Strategy
Central banks globally are reaching the peak of their current hiking cycle	Maintain our view, but the goal posts have moved further given the volatility we have seen in 1Q2023. The US Fed has raised over 475bps since 2022 and is expected to do so just one more time. While inflation and employment remain strong, the recent SVB and CS collapses show cracks are reverberating in the economy due to past aggressive rate hikes. Fed fund futures are pricing in 75bps cut by end FY2023.	The end of an aggressive interest rate hike cycle followed by possible rate cuts is positive for bonds. We have deployed cash back into bonds, but into higher-quality bonds given the increased recession risks.
The default risk on China property bonds has peaked and should be contained going forward.	Maintain our view but acknowledge that progress on this has been slow again. A recovery in China's property sales and bond prices will boost investor sentiment overall. However, we have yet to see this unravel. The China NPC in March was fairly disappointing, with a low GDP target and no new policies on Chinese property.	Underweight China versus Index
Bond yields are at very attractive levels versus historical levels.	Due to the severe selloff in FY2022, investment grade bonds are currently offering 5% to 6% yields, while non-China high yield bonds are offering 9%. This is very attractive to lock in for the medium term. For the short-end, one-year private placement is currently at 5.7% for AA-rated issuers and 6.2% for BBB-rated issuers.	Given the high overall yields, there is no pressing need to stretch down the credit curve for yields.
Aggressive interest rate hikes during FY2022 have increased the probability of recession in FY2023/2024.	A recession would mean interest rate cuts, which would be positive for bonds, especially investment grade and sovereign bonds.	Overweight long-term investment grade and sovereign bonds.



2H2023 Asian Currencies and Interest Rates Outlook & Strategy

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2H2023

Asian Currencies and Interest Rates Outlook & Strategy

Asian currencies remained stable amid the banking failures in the US and Switzerland. A likely US Fed rate hike pause and a moderate USD path in 2023 will benefit Asian currencies. The recent selloff was triggered by risks coming from outside of Asia, and potential easing by central banks may help to support valuations in the near- to mid-term.

Asian FX gave up some gains in February as January US inflation and labour data came in stronger than expected. That prompted the market to reprice the US rate trajectory upward, with participants expecting the Fed Funds terminal rate to reach as high as 6%. However, things took a dramatic turn in March following the US and Swiss banking turmoil. US Treasury yields whipsawed as investors flocked to the safety of US Treasuries following the collapse of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank, as well as the Credit Suisse saga.

That said, major Asian currencies remained relatively stable despite safe-haven flows to the USD and US Treasuries. The Asia Dollar Index returned +1.15% in March on a MTD basis (as of the time of writing). Broad Asian FX's appeal will be enhanced as the market signals a likely rate pause in the coming FOMC meetings. This Fed pivot complements the "dovish" narrative from various Asian central banks, some of which have started pausing after earlier hikes.

The banking turmoil spurred a repricing of bets on how much further the Fed and ECB will raise rates, as aggressive rate hikes are now transmitting through the economy. Furthermore, Fed signalled in the March FOMC meeting that it is nearly done with the rate hike cycle but the door remained open for more hikes if warranted. Hence, this could pave the way for a moderate USD path in 2023.

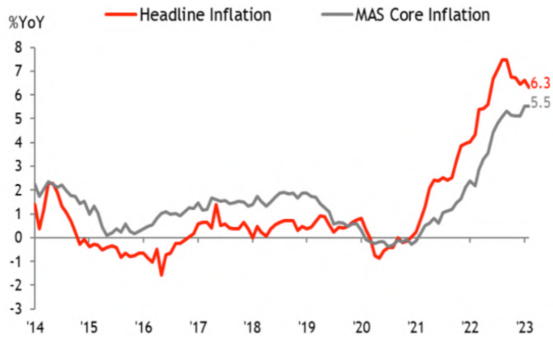
We view that the recent banking sector stress may present downside risks for growth, employment, and inflation given that credit conditions may now tighten in view of banking stress. This may ultimately feed through the system and slow the economy down. Evidently, market participants are now expecting potential cuts by the Fed later this year, which will generally bode well with broad EM/Asia FX strength.

Our conviction for EM/Asia assets is further strengthened given that the recent selloff was not caused by stress emanating from EM but was triggered by risks coming from elsewhere, i.e., out of Asia. While a pronounced slowdown in the US and Europe is bound to impact the global economy, less tightening by major central banks and a sluggish dollar may help to support valuations in EM assets in the near to mid-term. Downside risks to Asian currencies would be continued strength in the US inflation and labour market as well as weaker Chinese growth.

Exhibit 7: Asia Dollar Index Suggesting Asian FX Resilience Despite Market Volatility

Source: Bloomberg as at end-March 2023

Exhibit 8: Singapore Inflation Trajectory



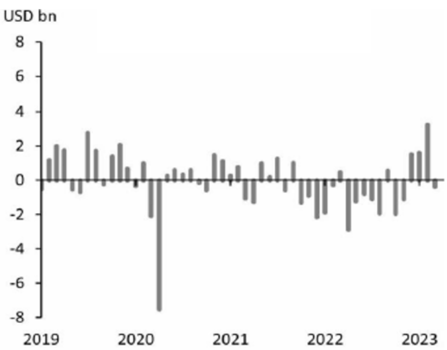
Source: Maybank Research

Our views as tabulated below:

ASIAN FX & Interest Rates OUTLOOK

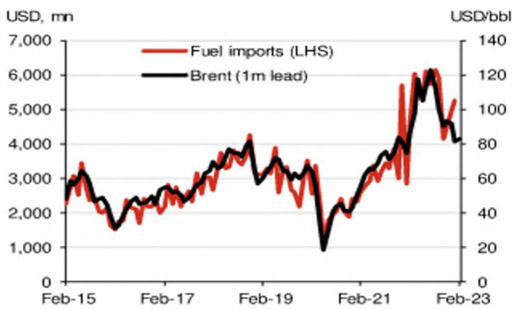
	Currency	Local Rates
Singapore	**Favour long SGD position** amidst inflationary pressure; expect MAS to tighten in Apr meeting.	**Neutral SGD local rates;** SGS long end looks slightly overvalued given recent rally.
Malaysia	**OW in MYR** as currency is expected to appreciate gradually in 2023.	Continue to **favour shirt dated MGS/MGII** given positive carry (post hedging), and continued local support.
Indonesia	**Turn bullish on IDR** given relative resilience despite current volatility and Fed pivot.	**Slight OW for INDOGB** with BI signalling end of hiking cycle.
Thailand	**Continue to favour THB** due to tourism picking up, China reopening theme and lower oil prices.	**Neutral** on Thailand Government bonds
China	**Overall long CNH bias for 2023** supported by potential bond inflows, USD strength peaking and encouraging domestic factors, as well as post Covid sequential economic recovery.	Short term rates may stay relatively high in the short run given transition risk. But remain **constructive in the mid-to-longer run as PBOC expected to be accommodative.**
India	**Neutral INR** in the short run as India's steady domestic demand/strong growth may be offset by headwinds from trade deficit/ elevated fiscal deficit.	**Modest OW** coming from domestic and potential foreign inflows.
Philippines	**Neutral PHP** in the mid-to-longer run as USD strength wanes.	**UW to neutral** Philippine local bond market.

Exhibit 9: Change in Foreign Holdings of Indonesian Government Bond



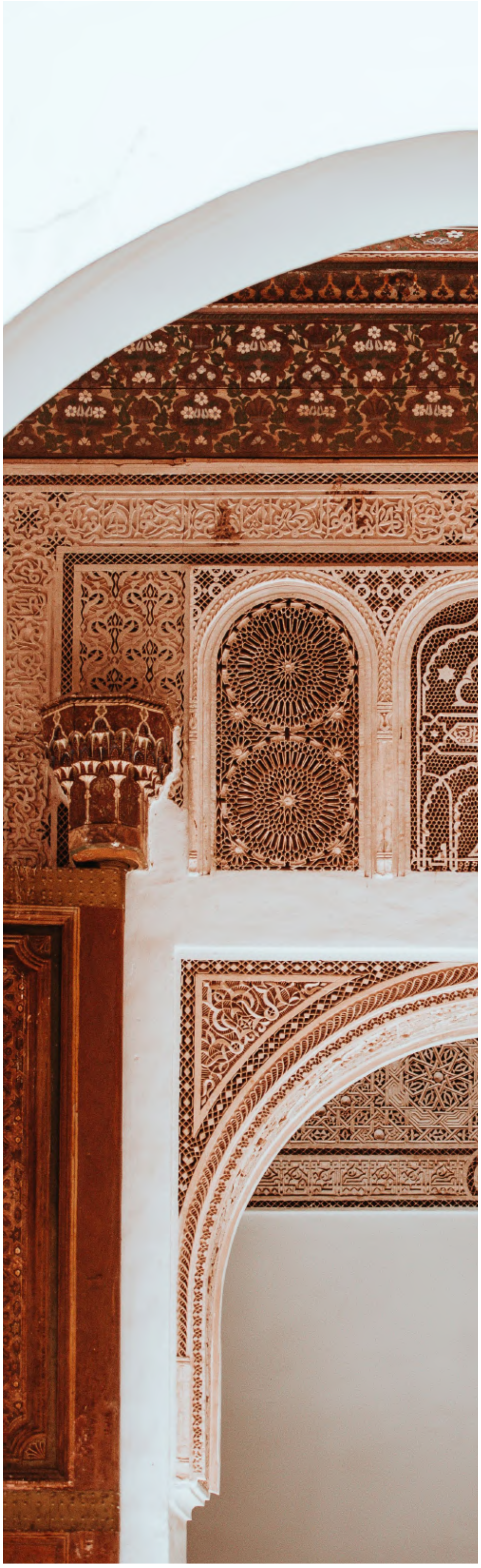
Source: DBS

Exhibit 10: Thailand; Oil Prices vs Fuel Imports



Source: Nomura

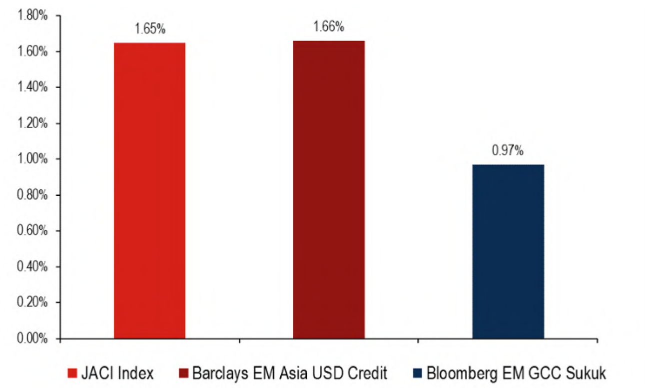
2H2023 Global Sukuk Outlook & Strategy



The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) seems unaffected by the global slowdown led by financial instability and strong economic data. However, the short-term view will likely be affected by the increasing cost of funding from banks and the potential tightening of credit conditions. We maintain a preference for GCC sovereign bonds and maintain our likings for UAE and Saudi Arabia. GCC sukuk remain attractive for a carry play due to their relatively higher yield.

Global sukuk markets remained resilient in the first two months of 2023. The global sukuk index, as measured by the Bloomberg EM GCC Sukuk Index, returned +0.97% year-to-date as at end-February, while the Asian fixed income space (as measured by the JACI index) returned +1.65%. The reason for the disparity in performance amidst the UST rally since the start of the year is largely due to the difference in duration between the indices, with Asian indices generally having a higher duration, 4.5 years as compared to 3.8 years in the GCC index.

Exhibit 11: Sukuk vs Asia Credit Indices YTD Returns



Source: Maybank Asset Management as at 28th February 2023

The fallout from SVB, Credit Suisse, and the FRB has caused financial instability. This has changed the outlook for growth, jobs, and inflation. In short, we think that the developed markets are more likely to go into a recession as financial conditions continue to get tighter and liquidity dries up. But in the GCC&E (GCC plus Egypt), which is closer to home, we think the growth trend is mostly the same and seems unaffected by the global slowdown. The accelerating PMI figures for the UAE and Saudi Arabia, which increased to 54.3 and 59.8 in February, respectively, while the majority of other economies have experienced contractionary months, serve as proof of this. Furthermore, Saudi Arabia has been in the spotlight, with S&P upgrading its sovereign rating to "A/A-1" and Moody's giving them a positive outlook this month based on significant reform momentum and positive economic prospects. Meanwhile, GCC credit has remained resilient throughout the global de-risking this quarter as local buyers continue to swoop up quality IG names at cheaper levels.

On the issuance perspective, we saw Egypt come to the market to issue its first international government sukuk. Similarly, on the corporate front, we also saw inaugural issuances from Greensaif Pipelines Bidco's first-of-its-kind project finance Sukuk (USD 1.5bn 10-Year tranche) and American Air Lease's corporate sukuk offering, both of which were well received by investors. The outlook for issuances is set to improve with the recent FOMC conclusion (25bps hike in March and another 25bps hike in May). Moody's also expects sovereigns to anchor Sukuk issuances in 2023 at USD 80bn, with Malaysia and Indonesia as largest single issuers.

That said, a negative for the region is the recent drag on oil prices below the USD 70 per barrel range. The recent banking turmoil has introduced a new flurry of macroeconomic woes, causing oil prices to tumble. We believe this is more about sentiment than fundamentals, as projections from the International Energy Agency (IEA) have suggested that world oil demand growth is set to accelerate sharply over the course of 2023, taking average growth for the year to 2 million barrels per day, while supply is expected to stay flat for 1H2023 as OPEC+ has left production unchanged. Spare capacity still remains low and depleted, which should support the oil markets. To this end, we hold our base-line view that oil markets will gradually trade based on their fundamentals, steadily rising throughout 2023, supporting the overall GCC macro outlook and, in turn, global sukuk.

On the policy front, the introduction of the UAE's Corporate Income Tax (CIT), set to be in effect from June 2023, will likely have mixed macroeconomic effects.

On one hand, it will help the UAE diversify its government budget away from hydrocarbons, build fiscal buffers, and pay down government debt. On the other hand, corporations subject to the CIT would have to fork out capital to navigate the tax system and possibly pass on these costs to consumers. On the aggregate level, an economic literature by Shevlin, Shivakumar, and Urcan (Macroeconomic Effects of Corporate Tax Policy. Journal of Accounting.) has pointed out that a standard deviation rise in the aggregate effective tax rate can be associated with a reduction in future real GDP growth of 0.6%. We await the final details of the policy and continue to ascertain its positive and negative impact on the UAE.

In response to the recent weakness in the financial sector, especially in the AT1 asset class, we have since reduced our AT1 exposures in the GCC space and raised more cash. Though most GCC banks are highly capitalised and have little to no direct exposure to US banks and Credit Suisse, we understand that in the short term, we are in a phase where banks' cost of funding will increase and credit conditions will likely tighten. As our view is that there is a higher likelihood of recession, we particularly like GCC sovereign bonds. Among countries, we maintain our liking for the UAE and Saudi Arabia. Within the high yield space, we prefer Oman to Bahrain.

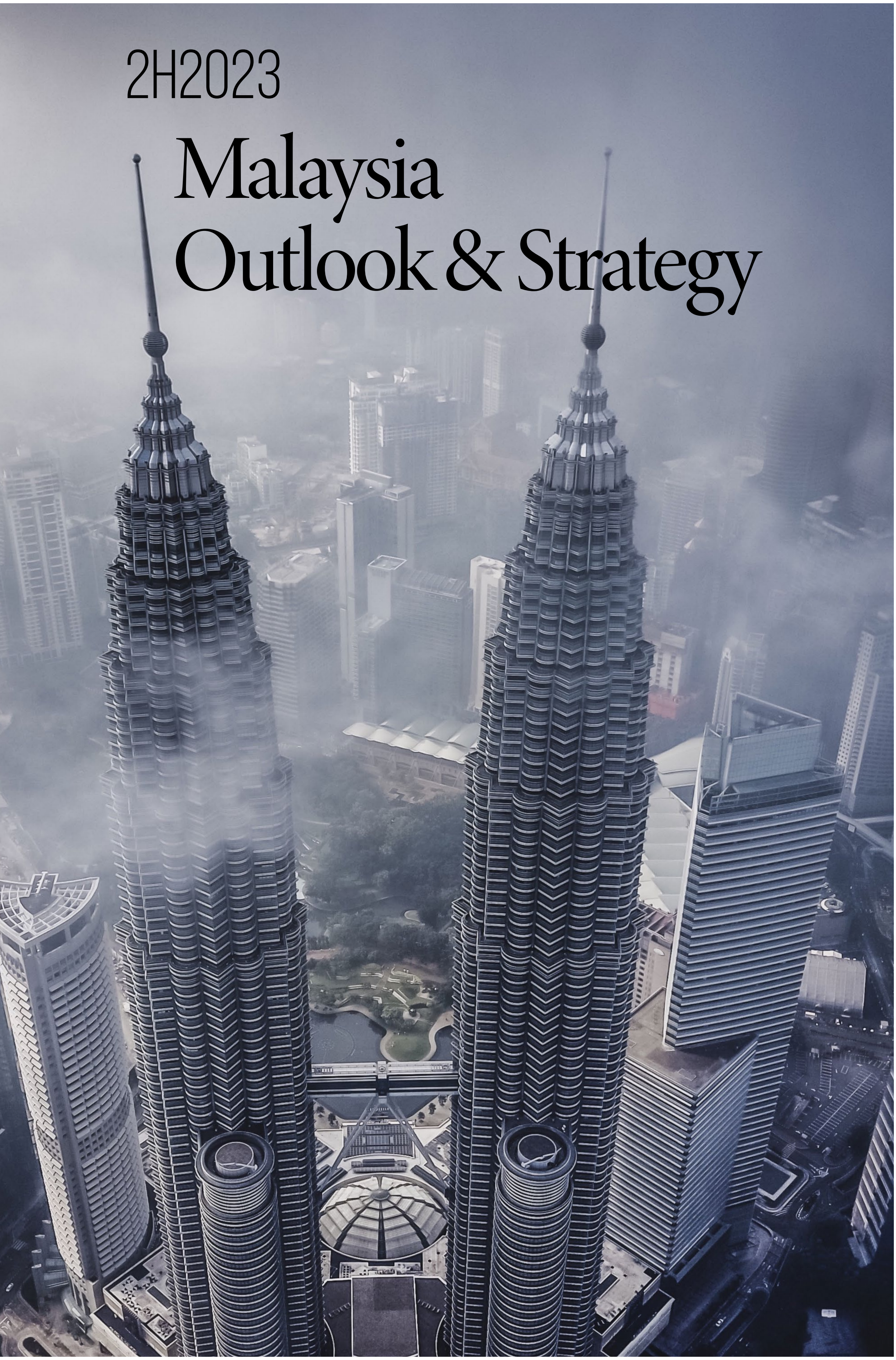
On a valuation standpoint, GCC sukuk remain very compelling from a carry perspective, with the Bloomberg EM GCC Sukuk Index returning a +5.34% yield, a relative high compared to its 5-year historical range.

Exhibit 12: Bloomberg EM GCC Sukuk Index

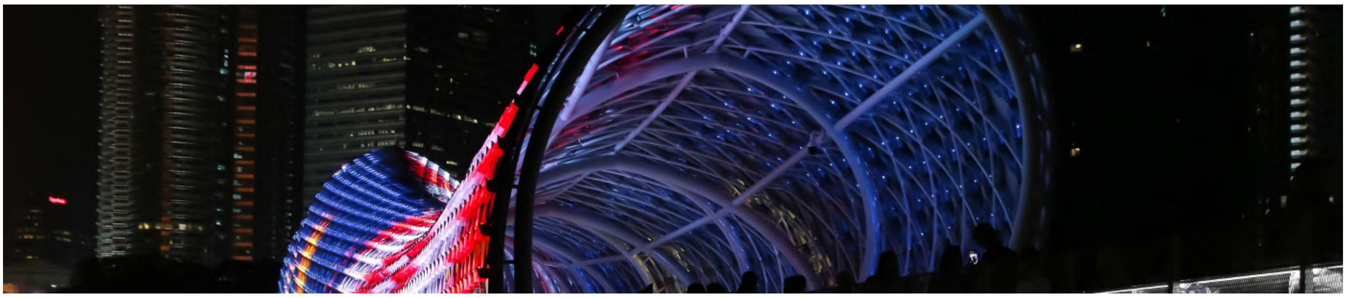
Source: Bloomberg. Period: 2017 – YTD 2023

Country	Recommendations
United Arab Emirates	• Positives to credit include: 1) The launch of the National Tourism Strategy 2031, which should boost tourism and hospitality. 2) Undertaken an accord to increase FDI through economic and bilateral trade agreements with India and Israel. • PMI in February was 54.3 (3-month high). • Cautious on banks and AT1s amidst repricing and the risk of higher funding costs and lower profitability. We still like IG real estate names. We also like long duration sovereign and quasi-sovereign bonds.
Saudi Arabia	• Positive rating outlooks by S&P/Fitch. • PMI in February: 59.8 (8-year high) • Overweight sovereigns and quasi-sovereigns as credit profiles are expected to fare well globally and outperform in risk-off periods; cautious on Saudi financials amidst a backdrop of liquidity squeeze and the risk of higher funding costs and lower profitability.
Oman	• Recently upgraded to BB by S&P. Oman should sustain twin surpluses in 2023. • Oman Sovereign Sukuks performance have been flat relative to late last year. • Market weight at these levels, possible weakness due to higher correlation to oil prices relative to UAE/Saudi. Will add on weakness.
Qatar	• Recently upgrade to AA by S&P, we could see further credit rating upside in the horizon from the other 2 rating agencies. • Qatar USD sovereign Sukuks remain limited (only 1 Sukuk due in 2023). Cautious on Qatari Financials.
Indonesia	• Expect USD/IDR to appreciate slightly by end-2023. • USD Indonesia Sukuk's have outperformed this year and hence prefer local currency Sukuk for carry of 6-7% and potential IDR appreciation.
Malaysia	• Waning USD strength will be a key driver for MYR's trajectory, we expect MYR to appreciate gradually. • We prefer local currency MYR bonds in the long end part of the curve, given MYR currency appreciation view. • OW on Quasi sovereign Sukuks on news of maiden rated issuance in 2023 (same as Malaysia sovereign at A3/A-/BBB+ by M/S/F), a positive for existing curve.
Bahrain	• Revised to stable outlooks by Moody'/Fitch. • Cautiously optimistic on Bahrain's prospects despite higher fiscal deficit due to the strong support from GCC peers. Non-oil sector needs to do the heavy lifting. • Like USD Sukuks from a carry perspective. MW OILGAS (reverted to a 20bps spread over sovereign).
Kuwait	• Recent approval of budget by Parliament a step in the right direction, but still require more steps to be give assurance. • MW on IG names in the petrochemical industry, due to falling oil prices.

2H2023 Malaysia Outlook & Strategy



2H2023
Malaysian Equity Outlook & Strategy



We remain positive on the Malaysian stock market in the long term following the post-Covid economic recovery and reopening of China. However, the threat of inflation and margin compressions could lead to volatility in the near-term, but any significant weakness in the market could present a buying opportunity for long-term holdings.

The FBM 100 Index saw a decline of 2.93% in 1Q2023, primarily driven by weaker performances in the industrial and technology sectors, but the losses were capped by the gains in the construction and property sectors. Investors were cautious in the lead-up to the re-tabling of Budget 2023, and it failed to provide any significant catalyst as there were no immediate taxes announced following the absence of the prosperity tax, although there was an introduction of a capital gains tax and some items are currently under review, such as luxury goods. Taxes for the M40 have been reduced, while those for the T20 have been increased.

During the quarterly earnings season, companies reported margin compression and weaker top-line growth, leading to disappointments in the Materials, Healthcare (specifically rubber gloves), and Technology sectors. Financials performed relatively better, driven by write-backs, but net interest margins (NIMs) continued to be under pressure. Sectors that were relatively stronger were Construction, Transport, Consumer, and Telecommunications.

The threat of a global economic slowdown and margin compression from rising operational costs could affect local corporate earnings in 2H2023, potentially impacting investors' sentiment. In addition to that, despite the fact that the political risk has subsided following the formation of the unity government led by Prime Minister Dato Sri Anwar Ibrahim, the noise in the political space will likely continue at least until the conclusion of the state election, which is expected to happen in June or July 2023.

Despite some challenges in the short term, we maintain our longer-term positive stance on Malaysian equity markets, driven by the post-pandemic economic recovery and China's opening. However, we remain cautious on the risks of inflation and the pressure on global growth.

The global banking turmoil will have limited spillover implications for the domestic banking sector and economy. We will continue to adopt a barbell approach with our portfolio structure by having a balanced exposure into the growth and defensive sectors to navigate market volatility while remaining nimble in our approach.

We would also maintain our accommodative asset allocation range to give us the flexibility to react to any knee-jerk volatility in the market. Any significant weakness in the market presents a buying opportunity for longer-term holding.

2H2023

Malaysian Fixed Income Outlook & Strategy

We believe that Malaysia's fixed income market will continue to recover in 2023, due to the peaking of global interest rates and a shift towards more accommodative monetary policy. With inflation anticipated to moderate and GDP growth expected to normalise in 2023, we believe the interest rates have reached a peak.

We believe that the recovery in local fixed income will persist in 2023, as inflation in Malaysia is predicted to moderate, alleviating the pressure on the central bank to raise interest rates. With Malaysia's GDP growth expected to be 4.0% in 2023, down from 8.7% in 2022, the indication of domestic growth softening could lead to more stable and positive Malaysian Government Securities (MGS) yields in 2023. Any slowdown in economic growth caused by the spate of hikes may lead the central banks to become more accommodating and abandon their restrictive stance to avoid a hard landing, making it ideal for bond yields to fall.

With regards to domestic monetary policy, we posit that the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) has reached its peak and shall persist at its pre-Covid benchmark of 3.00%, subsequent to a cumulative increase of 100 basis points in 2022 and an additional 25 basis points hike in 2023. We are of the opinion that the recent rate hike in May 2023 will be the culmination of OPR hikes for the year, and we anticipate a more accommodative stance from the central bank in the foreseeable future.

Meanwhile, the re-tabled budget's lower deficit of c.RM 5bn bodes well for the supply profile of government bonds, with stable demand is expected given the strong support from local institutions.

Additionally, local corporate bond deals remained robust, indicating strong investor interest in fundamentally sound credits in the local market.

This favourable supply-demand profile will be supportive of the fixed income market. In addition, the re-tabled budget demonstrates fiscal prudence, which is credit positive and supports the status quo on sovereign ratings. Currently, both S&P and Moody's reaffirmed Malaysia at A-/A3 with a stable outlook last year, and Fitch reaffirmed Malaysia at BBB+/stable on 15 February 2023 following the announcement of stronger-than-expected GDP growth for 2022.

We will continue to trade opportunistically and realise profits while also considering new primary issuances with higher yields to increase returns. As the outlook improves, we aim to increase our duration for better returns from the market recovery going forward, with preferred investments into government bonds with attractive yields and healthy AAA and AA corporate credits. We are more inclined to invest in government bonds in 2023 after staying on the sidelines in 2022 due to rising global sovereign yields. As rates appear to have reached a peak and central banks are anticipated to become more accommodating in 2023, we believe that government bond yields are likely to decline in 2023, allowing for advantageous trading positioning.

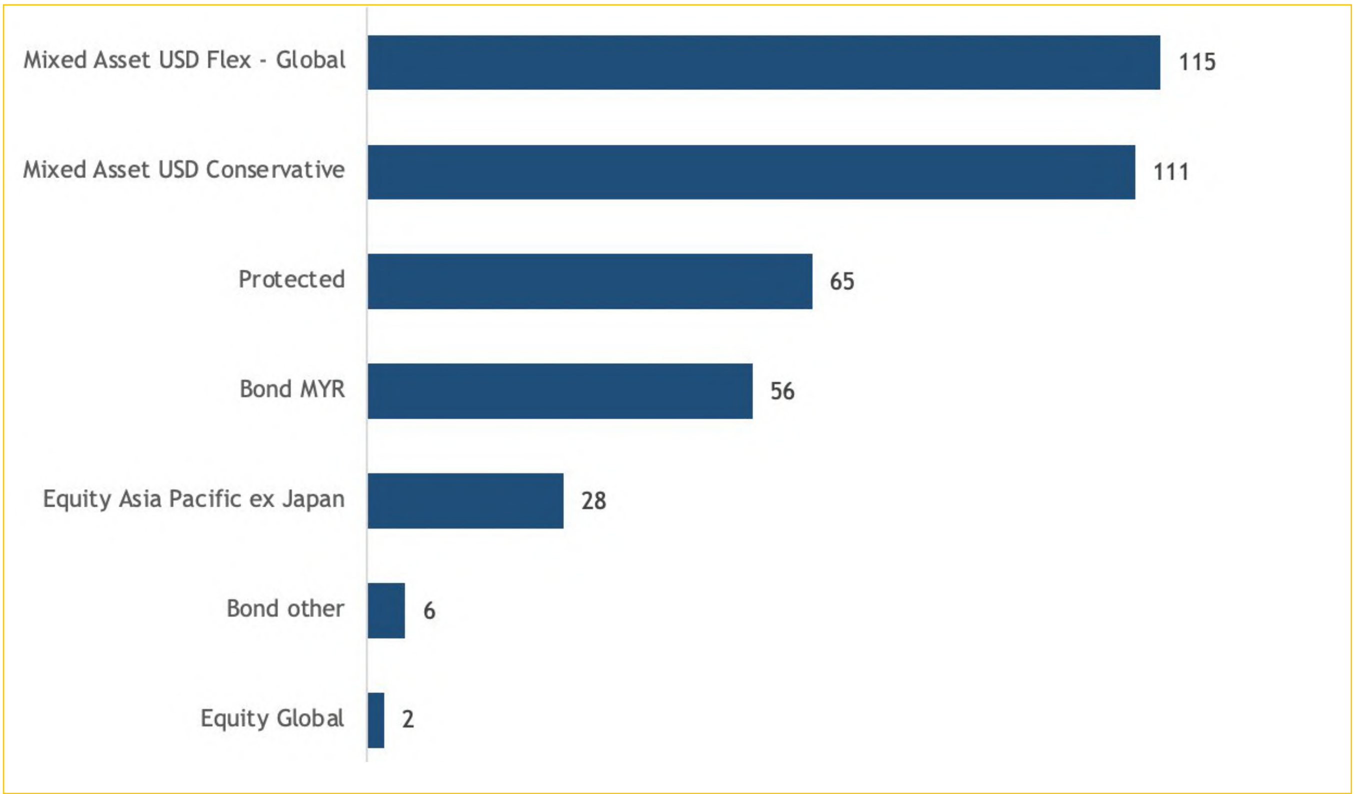
Product Trend & Highlight

>>

1Q2023
Product Trend

In light of recent positive market performance in January and a series of market events that stirred volatility and took place in February and March 2023, investors were polarised in their investment choices. Hence, inflows during 1Q2023 were seen predominantly in newly launched mixed asset strategies, whereby asset allocation is decided by the respective portfolio managers to capture the best alpha opportunities or mitigate downside risks.

AUM Raised as of 31 March 2023 (RM 'million)



TOP 3 STRATEGIES:

1. **Mixed Assets**
2. **Protected**
3. **Bond MYR**

Looking at the bigger picture, the constant theme across the board is that investors are still on their back foot with more conservative selections, with the protected and bond strategies being among the key destinations of AUM inflows as well.

Interestingly, flows into Asian equity strategies have recorded good inflows as investors start to reposition their investments from global equity strategies. The main catalyst for such a shift is the reopening theme in China as well as its monetary loosening policy path. Seemingly, such favourable outlook would spur growth in Asia, which has lagged Develop Markets in the past few years.

Product Highlight: Maybank Global Wealth Conservative-I Fund

Are you worried about how to make your retirement savings last throughout your golden years? You're not alone. Retirement is a growing concern in Malaysia, with an ageing population and rising costs of living putting pressure on retirement savings. But we have good news, the Maybank Global Wealth Conservative-I Fund is our newest addition to the Maybank Flexible Retirement Solution, offering a unique decumulation feature and helping to complete our flexible solution designed to tackle Malaysia's retirement challenges.

The Maybank Global Wealth Conservative-I Fund is a Shariah-compliant fund that aims to provide investors with regular income and capital preservation over the long term. The fund aims to provide a target return of 5% over the long term by investing in a globally diversified portfolio of equities, fixed income securities, and gold. Given the fund's more conservative nature, the allocation range for investments in sukuk is between 30% - 90% and between 10% - 60% for equities. The fund's asset allocation is dependent on the current market condition and constantly adapts to help protect your retirement savings from market volatility.

The fund offers a unique decumulation feature that sets it apart from traditional accumulation funds. Decumulation is the process of drawing down on your savings in a sustainable way throughout your retirement. With the decumulation feature, the fund targets to provide an income distribution of 7% p.a. regardless of any market condition. It is the ideal investment for those who want to guarantee that they have a consistent source of income over the years because it allows you to draw down on your investments in a sustainable way. In a good year where the return exceeds or is equivalent to 7%, the fund will be paying out the income distribution from the return, meaning the capital is left untouched.

The Maybank Global Wealth Conservative-I completes the Maybank Flexible Retirement Solution, joining the Maybank Global Wealth Growth-I and Maybank Global Wealth Moderate-I in our attempt to provide a flexible and complete retirement solution for Malaysians.

The conservative portfolio, with a target return of 5% p.a., offers a unique decumulation feature and is suitable for investors preferring to receive regular income payouts to supplement their lifestyle or daily expenses. The growth portfolio, on the other hand, is suitable for those looking to accumulate their wealth, with a target return of 8% p.a. over the longer term. For investors in between, the moderate portfolio aims to strike a balance between the two, targeting a return of 6% p.a. over the long term, with the option to choose between the accumulation or decumulation class to better meet your needs.

Retirement and investing are for the long term, and the best time to invest for your retirement is now. You can benefit from the potential of compounding returns over time. Compounding can be a powerful tool for growing your retirement savings, and the earlier you start investing, the more time your investments have to compound and grow. So if you're concerned about retirement, there's no time like the present to start investing in the Maybank Flexible Retirement Solution.

The Maybank Flexible Retirement Solution is a tailor-made solution for your retirement needs. It offers investors the flexibility to invest to suit their life stage and risk tolerance, so that investors at any stage of their lives can start growing their retirement savings and achieve peace of mind about their financial future. There's a fund to suit everyone, no matter what life stage you are at. Speak to your financial advisor today to learn more about how the solution can help you achieve your retirement goals.

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	08-Jan-14	-4.26	31.20	58.39	Asia Ex-Japan
	Maybank Global Sustainable Equity-I MYR	R	25-Aug-20	-5.00	-	8.17	Global
	Maybank Global Sustainable Equity-I MYR Hedged	R	25-Aug-20	-11.34	-	0.64	Global
	Maybank Global Sustainable Equity-I USD	R	25-Aug-20	-9.72	-	1.60	Global
	Maybank Malaysia Growth-I	R	24-Nov-00	-7.76	8.00	149.56	Malaysia
MODERATE	MAMG Global Income-I MYR	R	13-Mar-18	-1.86	1.66	19.10	Global
	MAMG Global Income-I USD	R	08-Jul-20	-1.39	-	5.66	Global
	Maybank Asia Mixed Assets-I MYR	R	16-Aug-21	-7.22	-	-13.42	Asia
	Maybank Asia Mixed Assets-I USD	R	16-Aug-21	-8.34	-	-15.20	Asia
	Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I AUD Hedged	R	15-Jun-20	-7.95	-	4.78	Global
	Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I MYR	R	17-Jun-19	-0.77	25.76	23.90	Global
	Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I MYR Hedged	R	17-Jun-19	-6.99	22.96	16.00	Global
	Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I SGD Hedged	R	15-Jun-20	-6.31		7.72	Global
	Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I USD	R	17-Jun-19	-5.61	23.10	16.17	Global
	Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I USD Institutional Distribution	W	17-Sep-20	-4.37	-	4.96	Global
	Maybank Global Wealth Growth-I MYR Hedged Accumulation	R	15-Feb-22	-6.37	-	-5.88	Global
	Maybank Global Wealth Growth-I USD Accumulation	R	01-Jun-22	-	-	0.48	Global
	Maybank Global Wealth Moderate-I MYR Hedged Accumulation	R	15-Feb-22	-5.95	-	-5.76	Global
	Maybank Global Wealth Moderate-I MYR Hedged Distribution	R	15-Feb-22	-5.73	-	-5.52	Global
	Maybank Global Wealth Moderate-I USD Accumulation	R	01-Jun-22	-	-	-1.68	Global
	Maybank Global Wealth Moderate-I USD Distribution	R	01-Jun-22	-	-	-1.00	Global
	Maybank Global Wealth Conservative-I MYR Hedged Decumulation	R	13-Feb-23	-	-	-	Global
	Maybank Global Wealth Conservative-I USD Decumulation	R	13-Feb-23	-	-	-	Global
	Maybank Income Management-I	R	08-Jan-20	3.27	10.94	8.16	Malaysia
	Maybank Institutional Income Management-I	W	09-Mar-20	-3.53	47.80	32.71	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Balanced-I	R	17-Sep-02	-1.18	14.37	135.59	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Income-I A MYR	R	27-Apr-04	3.96	11.36	122.57	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Income-I C MYR	R	21-Aug-13	4.01	11.42	53.44	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Income-I C USD	R	17-Sep-14	-2.86	8.09	3.81	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Sukuk	R	08-Jan-14	3.71	10.00	44.21	Malaysia
	Maybank Mixed Assets-I Waqf A	R	03-May-21	-4.69		-9.00	Malaysia
	Maybank Income Flow-I Fund	R	27-Mar-23	-	-	-	Malaysia

Risk Rating	Our Funds	Type	Inception	Performance			Geographical Exposure
				1Yr	3Yr	Ann. Since Inception	
CONSERVATIVE	Maybank Money Market-I A MYR	R	06-Jul-11	2.61	6.68	39.19	Malaysia
	Maybank Money Market-I B MYR	R	18-Oct-19	2.71	6.96	8.48	Malaysia
	Maybank Retail Money Market-I	R	03-Nov-21	2.58		3.49	Malaysia
	Maybank Shariah Enhanced Cash	W	24-Nov-08	1.53	3.77	43.15	Malaysia

Source: Maybank Asset Management, Lipper as at 31st March 2023

Source: Maybank Asset Management, Lipper as at 31st March

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	-5.29		-17.14	China
	MAMG All-China Focus Equity MYR Hedged	W	29-Jul-21	-10.85		-19.55	China
	MAMG All-China Focus Equity USD	W	29-Jul-21	-9.70		-18.71	China
	MAMG China Evolution Equity AUD Hedged	W	03-Jan-22	-9.74	-	-20.66	China
	MAMG China Evolution Equity MYR	W	03-Jan-22	-1.05	-	-12.75	China
	MAMG China Evolution Equity MYR Hedged	W	03-Jan-22	-6.72	-	-16.54	China
	MAMG China Evolution Equity SGD Hedged	W	03-Jan-22	-6.97	-	-17.35	China
	MAMG China Evolution Equity USD	W	03-Jan-22	-6.28	-	-16.98	China
	MAMG Dynamic High Income AUD Hedged	W	22-Jan-19	-13.69	4.18	0.03	Global
	MAMG Dynamic High Income EUR Hedged	W	22-Jan-19	-13.61	4.31	-1.14	Global
	MAMG Dynamic High Income MYR	W	22-Jan-19	-6.77	6.35	2.54	Global
	MAMG Dynamic High Income MYR Hedged	W	22-Jan-19	-12.28	5.87	0.86	Global
	MAMG Dynamic High Income SGD Hedged	W	22-Jan-19	-12.30	4.80	0.37	Global
	MAMG Dynamic High Income USD	W	22-Jan-19	-10.94	5.82	0.79	Global
	MAMG Global Environment AUD Hedged	R	22-Aug-22	-	-	0.00	Global
	MAMG Global Environment MYR	R	22-Aug-22	-	-	11.79	Global
	MAMG Global Environment MYR Hedged	R	22-Aug-22	-	-	6.05	Global
	MAMG Global Environment SGD Hedged	R	22-Aug-22	-	-	-1.02	Global
	MAMG Global Environment USD	R	22-Aug-22	-	-	4.23	Global
	MAMG Liquid Alternative MYR	W	15-Nov-21	6.03		3.01	Global
	MAMG Liquid Alternative MYR Hedged	W	15-Nov-21	0.76		0.32	Global
	MAMG Liquid Alternative USD	W	15-Nov-21	1.64		0.49	Global
	Maybank Global Sustainable Technology MYR	R	18-Jan-21	-15.11		-8.54	Global
	Maybank Global Sustainable Technology MYR Hedged	R	18-Jan-21	-20.41		-12.08	Global
	Maybank Global Sustainable Technology USD	R	18-Jan-21	-19.18		-12.37	Global
	Maybank Malaysia Dividend	R	06-Jun-06	-3.82	4.41	8.02	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Ethical Dividend	R	07-Jan-03	-0.65	8.81	8.87	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Growth	R	26-Mar-92	-2.52	9.74	4.26	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia SmallCap	R	03-Mar-04	-1.23	20.10	3.77	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Value A MYR	R	07-Jan-03	-0.44	11.51	8.99	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Value C MYR	R	07-Jan-03	-0.27	11.70	1.74	Malaysia
	Maybank Singapore REITs A MYR	R	13-Sep-18	-4.11	5.51	4.10	Singapore
	Maybank Singapore REITs B MYR Hedged	R	13-Sep-18	-10.61	3.11	2.62	Singapore
	Maybank Singapore REITs C SGD	R	13-Sep-18	-10.23	2.49	2.06	Singapore

Risk Rating	Our Funds	Type	Inception	Performance 1Yr	3Yr	Ann. Since Inception	Geographical Exposure
MODERATE	MAMG Gold MYR	W	03-Jun-20	4.69		1.88	Global
	MAMG Gold MYR Hedged	W	03-Jun-20	-1.32		0.30	Global
	MAMG Gold USD	W	03-Jun-20	0.44		2.05	Global
	Maybank Asian Credit Income MYR	R	07-Jul-20	-4.11		-4.15	Asia
	Maybank Asian Credit Income SGD Hedged	R	07-Jul-20	-3.47		-4.73	Asia
	Maybank Bluewaterz Total Return MYR	W	14-Aug-15	-2.60	3.79	3.66	Asia
	Maybank Bluewaterz Total Return USD	W	20-Jul-18	-2.27	3.57	3.25	Asia
	Maybank Financial Institutions Income	W	17-Dec-09	2.97	3.23	3.98	Malaysia
	Maybank Financial Institutions Income Asia	W	26-Aug-14	-4.20	3.14	3.93	Asia
	Maybank Flexi Income AUD Hedged	R	28-Nov-19	-4.67	1.90	-1.91	Global
	Maybank Flexi Income MYR	R	28-Nov-19	1.70	3.37	0.78	Global
	Maybank Flexi Income MYR Hedged	R	28-Nov-19	-4.43	2.94	-1.07	Global
	Maybank Flexi Income SGD Hedged	R	28-Nov-19	-3.88	2.10	-1.67	Global
	Maybank Flexi Income USD	R	28-Nov-19	-3.11	2.64	-1.25	Global
	Maybank Malaysia Balanced	R	19-Sep-94	-0.14	6.13	3.39	Malaysia
	Maybank Malaysia Income	R	19-Jul-96	2.58	2.60	4.76	Malaysia
CONSERVATIVE	Maybank Enhanced Cash XIII	W	24-Sep-08	1.77	1.38	2.68	Malaysia
	Maybank Money Market A MYR	R	01-Mar-19				Malaysia
	Maybank Money Market B MYR	R	01-Mar-19				Malaysia
	Maybank Money Market C MYR	R	01-Mar-19				Malaysia

Source: Maybank Asset Management, Lipper as at 31st March 2023