A (RM Hedged) (G) Class

3-year Fund Volatility
9.4
Moderate
Lipper Analytics 10 Mar 25

A (USD) (G) Class

3-year Fund Volatility
9.8
Moderate
Lipper Analytics 10 Mar 25

Manulife Investments

April 2025
Factsheet

Manulife Global Multi-Asset Diversified Income Fund

Fund category

Feeder Fund

Fund objective

The Fund aims to provide income by investing in one collective investment scheme.

Investor profile

This Fund is suitable for investors who are seek regular income, wish to participate in a diversified portfolio of assets in the global markets and have a medium to long-term investment horizon.

Fund manager

Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

Trustee

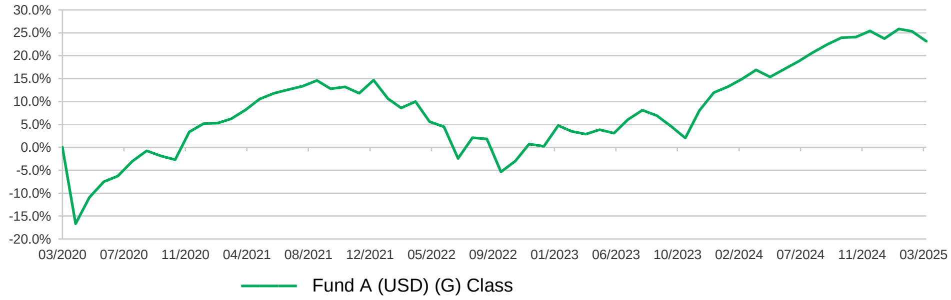
HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Berhad
193701000084 (1281-T)

Fund information (as at 31 Mar 2025)

NAV/unit (A (USD) (G) Class)	USD 0.8831
NAV/unit (A (RM) (G) Class)	RM 0.9500
NAV/unit (A (RM Hedged) (G) Class)	RM 0.7841
Fund size	USD 43.95 mil
Units in circulation	217.44 mil
Fund launch date	03 Feb 2020
Fund inception date	03 Mar 2020
Financial year	30 Jun
Currency	USD
Management fee	Up to 1.80% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	0.04% of NAV p.a. including local custodian fees but excluding foreign custodian fees and charges
Sales charge	Up to 5.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Monthly, if any
Benchmark	There is no benchmark which the performance of the Target Fund is measured as there is no suitable benchmark that reflects the investment strategies of the Target Fund.
Target fund#	Manulife Global Fund - Global Multi-Asset Diversified Income Fund

Fund performance

Since inception performance as at 31 March 2025*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 March 2025*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund A (USD) (G) Class (%)	-1.72	-0.58	-0.42	5.40	12.01	47.85	23.19
Fund A (RM) (G) Class (%)	-2.31	6.92	-1.16	-2.14	-	-	2.90
Fund A (RM Hedged) (G) Class (%)	-1.80	-1.21	-0.83	2.97	5.57	42.03	12.22

Calendar year returns*

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fund A (USD) (G) Class (%)	5.19	8.99	-12.56	11.66	10.52
Fund A (RM) (G) Class (%)	-	-	-	-	4.10
Fund A (RM Hedged) (G) Class (%)	0.12	10.32	-12.69	8.83	7.83

*Source: Lipper; Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. The performance is calculated on NAV-to-NAV basis.

Top 5 holdings#

No.	Security name	% NAV
1	APPLE INC.	1.0
2	NVIDIA CORPORATION	1.0
3	MICROSOFT CORPORATION	0.8
4	FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORP DISCOUNT NOTES 0% 01/04/2025	0.8
5	AMAZON.COM, INC.	0.6

Highest & lowest NAV

	2022	2023	2024
High	1.0371	0.9029	0.9299
Low	0.8065	0.8176	0.8660

Distribution by financial year

	2023	2024	2025**
Distribution (Sen)	6.91	6.47	4.57
Distribution Yield (%)	8.2	7.6	5.1

**Cumulative monthly distribution for the month of Jul'24 - Mar'25

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	High Yield Bonds	29.6
2	Equity Related Securities	23.2
3	Developed Market Equities	19.6
4	Investment Grade Bonds	12.9
5	Emerging Markets	7.6
6	Preferred Securities	3.0
7	Cash & Cash Equivalents	4.2

Geographical allocation#

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	North America	75.6
2	Europe	8.8
3	Emerging Markets	4.9
4	Others	6.5
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	4.2

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Market review

In March, equity markets continued to see a rotation away from the US, while emerging markets performed well, and defensive sectors showed resilience. Markets were heavily influenced by fluctuating headlines around tariffs, with investors keenly anticipating President Trump's announcement of the latest round of tariffs on April 2. A backdrop of economic uncertainty contributed to heightened market volatility. Fixed income markets ended the month with mixed results. US treasuries saw little change overall, as yields initially rose amid uncertainty surrounding tariff policies before declining later in the month as concerns about the economy grew. High-yield bonds were negatively impacted by the ongoing uncertainty over tariffs and economic outlook. Meanwhile, commodities remained a bright spot, led by a strong performance in gold, which continued to attract investors seeking safe-haven assets.

In the US, macro data were mixed with the services Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) coming in above estimates at 54.3, while manufacturing PMI slipped to 49.8, but the overall composite was strong at 53.5. Initial jobless claims came in at 224,000 remaining at historically low levels. While business surveys improved in March, consumer confidence and sentiment declined. Regarding inflation data, inflation eased with the headline and core inflation falling to 2.8% year-on-year (YoY) and 3.1% YoY, respectively, while the core personal consumption expenditures (PCE) forecast was revised up to 2.8% YoY from 2.5% YoY. The US Federal Reserve (Fed) kept benchmark rates unchanged, and Chair Powell suggested a "wait and see" approach amid market uncertainty. US equities continued to decline over the month, dragged by uncertainty surrounding President Trump's policies on trade. Growth-oriented equities were hit hardest, especially mega-cap tech and consumer discretionary.

European equities continued to perform well in March, driven by the stimulus headlines of defense and an infrastructure package, despite softer economic data. The eurozone preliminary PMIs missed estimates on the services side, but the manufacturing side beat. Inflation was also on the softer side with the headline and core inflation easing to 2.2% YoY and 2.4% YoY, respectively. This led to a decline in European government bond yields over the week, as markets anticipated further rate cuts from the European Central Bank (ECB). European equities continue to hold up globally even with the cyclicality, as financials is a notable sector. UK equities showed relative resilience over the month, buoyed by easing inflation and an improvement in the composite PMI, which rose to 52.0 in March from 50.5, surpassing market expectations. This was largely supported by growth in both the manufacturing and services sectors.

Within Asia, China and Hong Kong markets ended in positive territory, driven by the announcements of the "Special Action Plan to Boost Consumption" by the Chinese government, aiming to shore up the domestic economy. China is currently experiencing a sluggish consumer market, with February's consumer price index (CPI) showing its sharpest decline in over a year, and the producer price index (PPI) remaining in negative growth territory. On the macro data front, both the manufacturing and services PMI coming in better than expected at 50.5 and 51.9, respectively. Approaching the end of the month, Chinese equities gave back some of the gains given tariff uncertainty. Japanese equities were negative as a stronger Japanese yen continued to affect the export-reliant market.

Equity markets were mixed in March with MSCI ACWI down -3.90% and MSCI World down -4.40%. In US dollar terms, emerging markets performed well. Latin America performed notably, ending in positive territory +4.90%. Japan held up well with a return of +0.31%. Europe was slightly down by -0.19%. Asia Pacific ex Japan lost -0.42%. On the other hand, the US lagged with a negative return of -5.85%.

Within MSCI World, energy drove the gains, adding +4.68%, followed by utilities with +2.56%. Information technology (IT) and consumer discretionary were laggards, declining -8.88% and -8.07%, respectively. Communication services also saw a loss of -7.38% over the month.

Fixed income markets were mixed over the month with The FTSE World Government Bond Index returning +0.68%. Global investment-grade (IG) credits also rose +0.55% on strong corporate fundamentals. Riskier segments – global and US high yields – lagged with negative returns of -0.32% and -1.02%, respectively, due to spreads widening.

In foreign exchange, major currencies weakened against the US dollar, including the GBP (-0.26%) and EUR (-0.19%), while the JPY strengthened (+0.49%).

Market outlook

Looking ahead, our medium- to long-term outlook suggests that ultimately lower interest rates would be accommodative for economic growth with inflation coming down and continuing resiliency in corporate earnings growth. However, we are at a juncture where rates may not need to be as aggressively cut as previously expected in 2025 amid the recent elevated inflation and broader macro uncertainty. We also remain on data watch in order to garner more clarity on the global macroeconomic path and how that translates into portfolios. We expect volatility to persist amid a complex macroeconomic landscape where geopolitical risks and the potential for a global economic slowdown could be potential headwinds this year, compounded by uncertainties surrounding President Trump's policies.

Entering 2025, it appears that most global central banks would like to move their monetary policy toward their respective neutral interest rates, but they are at different stages in their cycles. However, we expect the first half of the year to pose obstacles that may prevent a predictable, straightforward path to neutrality. We continue to expect that the US Fed eventually ends its easing cycle at 3.5% in 2026, but the timing of cuts is contingent on either a growth/labor market scare or clearer government policies. Even if the US Fed's bias is still to ease towards neutral rates, barring a compelling reason to move the US Fed will leave rates unchanged and gather data. Against a backdrop of government policy uncertainty around any ambiguity in the data would suggest the US Fed proceeds with caution, slowing the pace of their easing cycle. The negative impact of government policies on growth will be the larger focus despite the modest inflationary pressure from tariffs.

The European and Canadian central banks are nearing the end of their easing cycles, but tariff-related deterioration in the economy could prompt more cuts. The Bank of England is navigating still-firm inflationary pressure and weak growth, which could lead to gradual easing. Japan continues to gradually increase interest rates to normalize its monetary policy. Further easing by the US Fed could provide more room for the central banks of emerging markets to continue easing, but foreign trade exposure will determine the extent.

Economic growth, while positive, will be below trend across most major economies in 2025, driven by pressured consumers and high borrowing costs. Financial conditions are expected to remain balanced, avoiding extremes that could either materially slow down the economy or reignite inflation. We expect the US economy to slow down modestly over at some point of the year due to a combination of restrictive policy and uncertainty, which could in turn affect the global trade and manufacturing cycles. However, more pronounced weakness or tariff-related uncertainty could further weigh on risk assets in export-dependent regions. Growth profiles in most of the world's other developed markets—Canada, Europe, and the UK—appear to be more subdued than in the US, with the lagged effects of tighter monetary policy, slowing global trade (especially with China) and more protectionist trade policies from the US weighing on these geographic regions and likely to keep doing so. Any regional-level assessment should include careful consideration of its exposure to the global trade impulse.

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The new US presidential administration's plans to take a more protectionist approach to trade policy add another layer of uncertainty to the global trade picture. For example, President Trump's proposed tariffs on imports from key trading partners like China, Mexico, and Canada could severely hamper global trade activity. While broad-based tariffs pose a potential risk, we expect a more targeted and strategic approach to trade negotiations will ultimately emerge. In the near term, potentially increased prices might affect consumers and companies alike, with the burden likely divided between higher costs and narrower profit margins. A lack of certainty might also make economic forecasting more challenging, likely making it difficult for central banks to act decisively. Over the longer term, tariffs may shift production domestically and alter global supply chains. Uncertainty around what the policy will ultimately look like could dampen consumer and business confidence and potentially slow down economic activity. We don't see globalization reversing anytime soon. Rather than a collapse of the current trade ecosystem, we expect a generally slower global trade impulse in 2025, with implications for our longer-term growth and inflation forecasts. We believe supply-side shocks and constraints—from trade policies, climate-related events, the low-carbon transition, and geopolitical conflicts—could increasingly influence the global economy, putting upward pressure on both the level and volatility of inflation.

In Asia, we remain neutral on China with growth in policy-supported sectors and exports offset by weakness in real estate and domestic consumption. Another clear source of risk is the new US administration and looming trade tensions. Having said that, equity valuations in Asian markets tip toward the favorable side of the equation. We anticipate additional government stimulus measures aimed more at restoring and maintaining economic growth than at meaningfully reaccelerating it. As such, our base case remains that, at best, we see gradual stabilization and perhaps modest improvement in China's labor market and consumer confidence. Elsewhere in Japan, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) hiking cycle is an outlier against global easing cycle. Policy normalization has begun in Japan. Economic stabilization and expected 2% inflation suggest the BoJ will continue to normalize its policy rate over the next two years. The Japanese yen should strengthen due to favorable interest rate differentials, and the yield curve should flatten as the BoJ raises rates towards neutral.

At a time when we are seeing peak-level US equity valuations, tight credit spreads, continued uncertainty in the geopolitical environment, and wider dispersion in markets, there is value in taking a more cautious and defensive approach. We have moved our stance on equity relative to fixed income to neutral amidst market uncertainty. Within equity, our preference has shifted towards defensive stocks. We are adopting a more balanced stance between US equities and international markets as well. Within the US, we think investors should look to balance their large cap growth exposure with more value-oriented exposure in sectors like financials and healthcare, while higher dividend equities could also help navigate volatility. Outside the US, while tariffs remain a clear potential headwind, opportunities exist. For European equities, value-oriented favorable economic factors including more accommodative monetary policy from the ECB, supportive fiscal spending plans, and improving investor sentiment could provide a boost. In China, DeepSeek's artificial intelligence (AI) advancements have driven a strong rally since the beginning of the year. Stabilization in economic activity could broaden the rally beyond the technology sector to more domestically focused stocks. We remain mindful of risks associated with stretched valuations and uncertain policy developments. Subdued growth expectations offer relative upside for fixed income. However, inflation risks from trade disruption, which could lead to elevated yields, present a headwind.

Overall, we expect the market to experience some volatility into 2025, particularly as investors reprice interest rate and potentially inflation expectations, alongside uncertain President Trump policy. We maintain that there are downside risks to the economy, given tighter credit conditions. Tactical positioning will be more prevalent again as we continue into 2025, to nimbly add and de-risk portfolios, as well as add to yield opportunities as they arise.

Feeder fund review

In March, the Feeder Fund posted a) -1.72% for its A (USD) (G)class; posted b) -2.31% for its A (RM) (G) class; and c) -1.80% for its A (RM Hedged) (G) class. The Feeder Fund will continue to be fully invested into the Target Fund. We rebalance the Feeder Fund when the invested level is affected by market volatilities, inflows and outflows of the Feeder Fund. We aim to maintain a target allocation of around 95%-98%.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 28 Feb 2025 the Volatility Factor (VF) for the Fund is as indicated in the table above and are classified as in the table (source: Lipper). "Very High" includes Funds with VF that are above 16.355, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 11.955 but not more than 16.355, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 9.075 but not more than 11.955, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.915 but not more than 9.075 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.915 (source:FiMM). The VF means there is a possibility for the Funds in generating an upside return or downside return around this VF. The Volatility Class (VC) is assigned by Lipper based on quintile ranks of VF for qualified Funds. VF and VC are subject to monthly revision or at any interval which may be prescribed by FIMM from time to time. The Fund's portfolio may have changed since this date and there is no guarantee that the Funds will continue to have the same VF or VC in the future. Presently, only Funds launched in the market for at least 36 months will display the VF and its VC.