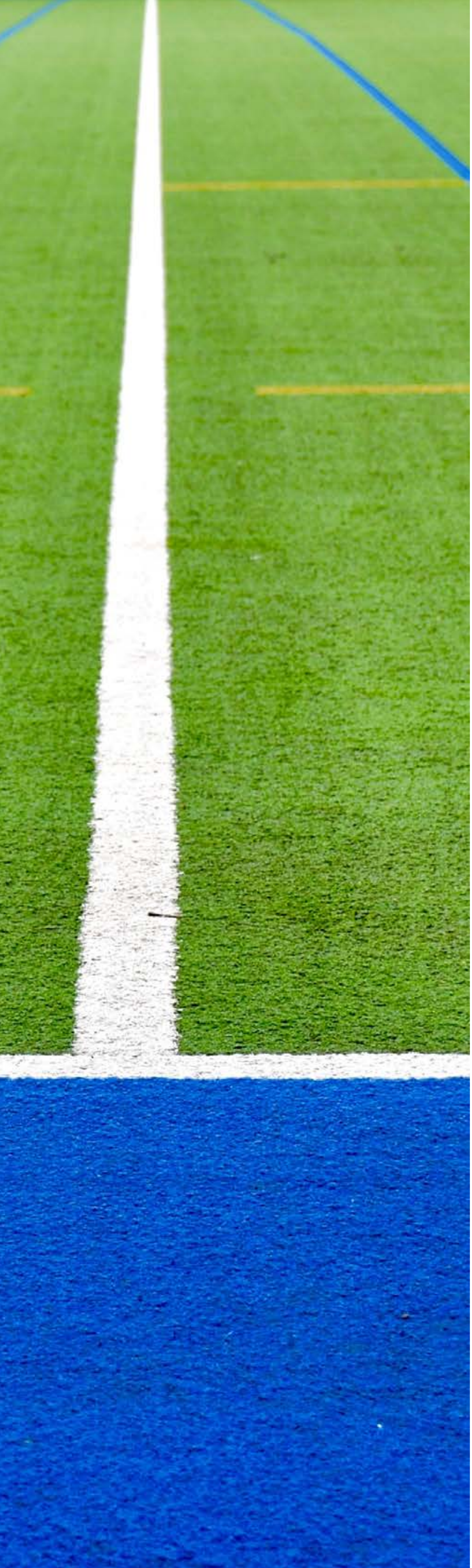

Manulife Investment Management

Fund Facts
4Q2021

- Market review and outlook
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Content

Shaking off Omicron and inflation fears

News relating to Omicron – the highly-transmissible COVID-19 variant – dominated headlines in 4Q 2021. From its emergence in November 2021, Omicron has rapidly taken over as the dominant variant in parts of the world and contributed to the re-imposition of restrictions across Europe.

Elsewhere, US, UK and many advanced economies face worker shortages and low labour market participation, which led to higher wages. This, coupled with supply chain bottlenecks, higher energy and food prices as well as surging consumer demand, sent inflation in the US and Europe to multi-decade highs.

Major central banks have continued on their rate normalization paths. The US Federal Reserve (the Fed) has stepped up its tapering and many are now expecting at least four (4) 25 basis points rate hikes in 2022. The Bank of England has also started to raise rates and the European Central Bank plans to end its emergency bond purchases in March and scale back the regular asset purchases thereafter.

On the other hand, China moved in the opposite direction and loosened monetary policy in view of slowing economic growth. A slowing property sector, ongoing uncertainty from COVID-19 and electricity shortages are dragging the economy, prompting Beijing to cut the reserve requirement ratio and provide credit support to targeted sectors such as higher end manufacturing and green projects.

Growth outlook remains solid in Asia and is set to fare better than other emerging markets. Inflation was less of a worry in Asia compared to developed markets but it is still expected to creep higher in 2022 as consumer spending gradually improves.

Malaysia's economic activity rebounded in 4Q 2021 as mobility restrictions were gradually relaxed. The positive momentum continued right up to end of December when several states in Peninsular Malaysia were hit by massive flood. Though the flood resulted in substantial losses, overall impact to economic recovery is minimal.

Equity market

4Q 2021 was a stellar quarter for developed market equities. The market was initially buoyed by strong 3Q earnings reports, before retreating in November when Omicron emerged, only to rebound in December as the market brushed off threats of Omicron amid reports that Omicron was not as severe as initially expected.

Asian equities were mixed; markets such as Taiwan (+7.6% quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q)), Indonesia (+4.7% q-o-q) and Thailand (+3.2% q-o-q) did well. However, Chinese equities continued to struggle; worst performer was the China HSCEI Index and Hong Kong Hang Seng Index, which were down 5.6% q-o-q and 4.8% q-o-q, respectively. These two markets were still weighed down by the impact of China's regulatory crackdown and property sector slowdown.

Malaysia's FBM KLCI Index etched out a 1.9% q-o-q gain to close the year at 1,567.5 points. After a dismal showing in November due to the imposition of a one-off "Cukai Makmur" on companies with chargeable income exceeding RM100mil, the market rebounded strongly in the final two weeks of the year, supported mainly by window dressing and portfolio rebalancing activities. The reinstatement of stamp duty cap for share transactions aided sentiment.

The best performing sectors in the quarter were plantation, finance and technology, while the worst performing sectors were healthcare, construction and energy.

The broader market's performance was lacklustre, with the FBM100 Index and FBM Small Cap Index returning +0.2% and -2.0% q-o-q, respectively.

There is a high chance that the local market would improve in 2022, catalysed by anticipation of earnings recovery from the Covid pandemic (especially for mid and small cap alpha picks), economic reopening trades and the relatively attractive dividend yield relative to regional peers.

That said, we remain cautious on the impact of China's slowdown to regional growth, the possibility of Omicron derailing economic growth, elevated inflationary pressure, global supply chain bottlenecks and global energy crunch.

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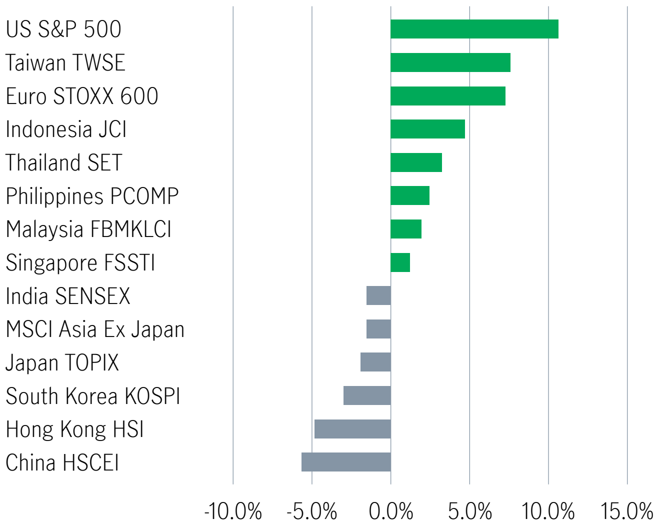
Quarter-to-date stock market performance as of 31 December 2021 (%)



Source: Bloomberg as of 31 December 2021

Fixed income market

The US Treasury yield curve steepened in 4Q 2021; short-term yield surged in anticipation of rate normalization in 2022, especially after a more hawkish stance from the Fed and other major central banks. Higher-than-expected inflationary pressure also raised expectations of a quicker interest rate lift-off in 2022.

In the Asian dollar bond market, credit spreads compressed as the market sentiment improved following the sell-off in the high yield space the previous quarter. That said, the market is still wary of development in the high yield (HY) market, especially Chinese HY property developers, who face mounting repayments and shrinking options to raise necessary funds.

The Malaysian Government Securities (MGS) yield curve bear steepened in 4Q 2021 as short-term yields rose, in line with expectations of rate normalization by most central banks.

Expected economic improvement increased prospects of Malaysia's Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) hikes in 2022. To a large extent, this has been priced in by the MGS market. There is also a general improvement in the supply-demand dynamics for local bonds given that demand from pension funds has returned as withdrawal schemes come to a tail end.

Even as countries prepare to tackle surging Omicron infections, central banks – led by the Fed - steadfastly continued their march towards rate normalization. Central bankers are also keeping a close watch on upcoming inflation numbers as they are supposed to start easing after a year of upside surprises; persistently high inflation numbers may raise concerns that inflationary pressure may be more than just "transitional".

After an economic rebound in 4Q 2021, we expect growth to continue into 2022, which increase prospects of OPR hikes in 2022. The local bond market has priced in OPR hikes to a large extent, cheapening MGS significantly. It is, however, too early to turn bullish on MGS given inflation uncertainty and possible outflow risk due to tapering-induced receding global liquidity. For now, yield movements are likely to be influenced by regional and global factors, more so than local ones.

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife ASEAN Equity Fund

Fund category

Wholesale Fund (Feeder Fund)

Fund objective

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

Investor profile

This Fund is suitable for Sophisticated Investors who are seek capital appreciation, wish to participate in the ASEAN equity markets and have a long-term investment horizon.

Fund manager

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

Trustee

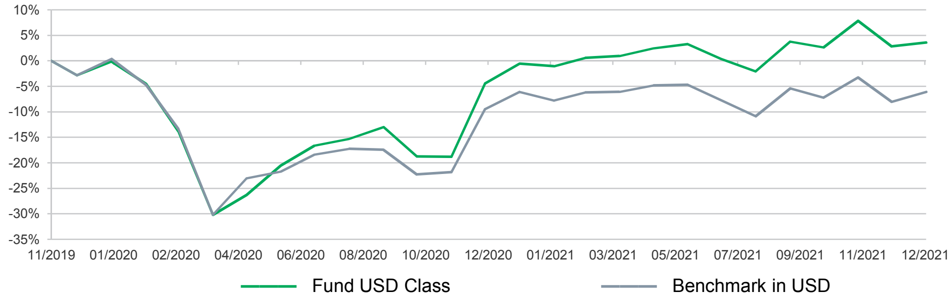
HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Berhad
193701000084 (1281-T)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (USD Class)	USD 1.0358
NAV/unit (RM-Hedged Class)	RM 1.0414
Fund size	USD 23.15 mil
Units in circulation	86.29 mil
Fund launch date	17 Oct 2019
Fund inception date	07 Nov 2019
Financial year	30 Jun
Currency	USD
Management fee	Up to 1.80% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	0.04% of NAV p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges
Sales charge	Up to 5.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	MSCI AC ASEAN Index (Total Return Net)

Fund performance

Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund USD Class (%)	0.73	3.20	4.13	4.13	-	-	3.58
Benchmark in USD (%)	2.12	1.82	-0.01	-0.01	-	-	-6.05
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	0.74	3.76	5.19	5.19	-	-	4.12
Benchmark in USD (%)	2.12	1.82	-0.01	-0.01	-	-	-6.05

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund USD Class (%)	-	-	-0.11	-0.42	4.13
Benchmark in USD (%)	-	-	0.42	-6.43	-0.01
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	-	-	-0.19	-0.83	5.19
Benchmark in USD (%)	-	-	0.42	-6.43	-0.01

*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	DBS	8.6
2	Bank Central Asia	6.4
3	Sea	6.2
4	Oversea-Chinese Banking	5.2
5	Bank Rakyat Indonesia	4.0

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	1.0000	1.0178	1.0903
Low	0.9694	0.6124	0.9745

Distribution by financial year

	2018	2019	2020
Distribution (Sen)	-	-	-
Distribution Yield (%)	-	-	-

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Financials	38.1
2	Communication Services	17.5
3	Real Estate	7.3
4	Consumer Discretionary	6.8
5	Industrials	6.4
6	Consumer Staples	5.5
7	Materials	4.6
8	Information Technology	3.7
9	Others	7.7
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.4

Geographical allocation#

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Singapore	29.7
2	Thailand	23.3
3	Indonesia	19.9
4	Others	24.7
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.4

JPMORGAN FUNDS - ASEAN EQUITY FUND

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife ASEAN Equity Fund

Market review

ASEAN gained marginally in December. The region ended the year flat, albeit outpacing the Asia ex Japan region. Performance dispersion within the bloc remained wide, with Thailand taking the lead on sector-specific optimism while Philippines was weighed down by Omicron fears amid a spike in new daily cases. Vietnam had a stellar run for the second consecutive year, buoyed by active retail participation and selected sectors' rally. A return of foreign flows in the month netted a positive close to 2021, an encouraging uptick following past three years of consecutive outflows.

Market outlook

Looking into 2022, Vaccination rates in ASEAN have made notable progress and several countries have embarked on booster programs. While Omicron may have put a dampener on re-opening narratives, we expected the transition from pandemic to endemic to be slightly delayed, not derailed. ASEAN continues to be a laggard to the rest of Asia over the last few years, but valuation is well below its long-term average, implying huge room for markets to rerate.

While the market awaits for its short-term catalyst, the long-term structural positives for ASEAN continues to be evident. The region is well-placed for further supply chain diversification, secular themes such as increasing financial penetration and the eventual return of tourism. We are finding opportunities not only for the eventual - albeit uneven - normalisation in economic activity through 'Old Economy' sectors, but there are also a multitude of 'New Economy' opportunities that are emerging as well. These include both enablers and disruptors in the burgeoning digital economy, as well as beneficiaries of the decarbonisation mega trend.

The pace of the recovery will be uneven across the region, and active bottom-up picking remains crucial given the wide dispersion in stock fundamentals across ASEAN. We continue to be overweight companies in regions with long term growth profiles (Indonesia, Vietnam). The fund is also overweight Thailand albeit we are more selective. Malaysia continues to be a long-term underweight albeit the underweight has narrowed in recent months, as we see more idiosyncratic opportunities. Across ASEAN, we continue to prefer long-term compounders and domestic champions with attractive growth prospects. We believe a bar-bell approach to economic sensitive and longer-term new economy plays may help.

Feeder fund review

In December, the Feeder Fund posted a) 0.73% versus the benchmark return of 2.12% for its USD class; and b) 0.74% versus the benchmark return of 2.12% for its RM-Hedged class. Sector and country allocation detracted. Health care and consumer staples contributed to performance while consumer discretionary as well as stock selection in Singapore and Thailand detracted from performance.

On the positive side, holding a Vietnam's leading food and beverage company as fundamentals continue to perform solidly through 2021. Within health care, zero weight in the world's largest manufacturer of gloves proved helpful again as Q1 results were further evidence of the industry downturn. The fund has now also exited other remaining positions in the glove sector. In Thailand, selective sectors did well, most notably telecommunications, utilities and financials. Thailand's largest GSM mobile phone operator rallied to a 1 year high as the company announced a new strategy to compete in a competitive telco market, striking partnerships with government and private sectors to connect to 5G networks and develop the industry. A Thai consumer finance also did well on robust growth outlook. In Singapore, our overweight to a Singaporean multinational banking and financial services corporation was the largest contributor as rising rates expectations helped propel the banks.

RM-Hedged Class
3-year Fund Volatility
11.7
Moderate
Lipper Analytics 10 Dec 21

RM Class
3-year Fund Volatility
9.5
Low
Lipper Analytics 10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Asia Pacific Income And Growth Fund

Fund category
Feeder Fund (Mixed Assets)

Fund objective
To provide income and capital appreciation over the medium- to long-term.

Investor profile
This Fund is suitable for investors who seek regular income and capital appreciation, have a medium to long-term investment horizon and seek investment exposure in the Asia-Pacific ex Japan region.

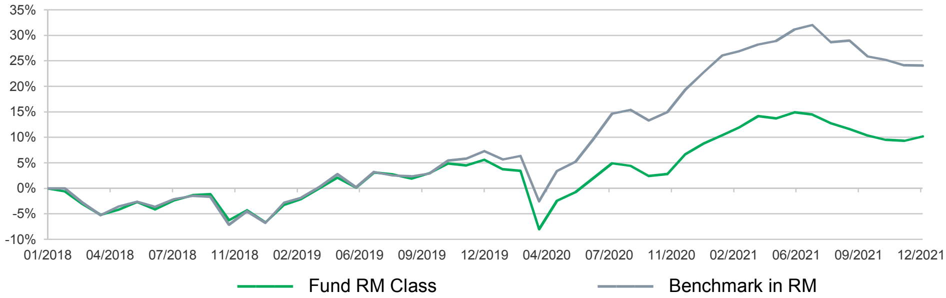
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (RM Class)	RM 0.4676
NAV/unit (RM-Hedged Class)	RM 0.4576
Fund size	USD 0.89 mil
Units in circulation	7.98 mil
Fund launch date	12 Dec 2017
Fund inception date	02 Jan 2018
Financial year	31 Dec
Currency	USD
Management fee	Up to 1.80% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	0.04% of NAV p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges
Sales charge	Up to 5.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Quarterly, if any
Benchmark	60% MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index + 40% JP Morgan Asia Credit Index.

Fund performance
Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund RM Class (%)	0.84	-3.72	1.29	1.29	18.14	-	10.24
Benchmark in RM (%)	-0.04	-6.01	1.03	1.03	33.05	-	24.11
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	2.10	-3.37	-0.86	-0.86	19.66	-	9.89
Benchmark in USD (%)	1.06	-6.34	-2.45	-2.45	31.98	-	20.57

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	-	-6.68	13.21	3.02	1.29
Benchmark in RM (%)	-	-6.72	15.06	14.46	1.03
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	-	-8.16	14.60	5.31	-0.86
Benchmark in USD (%)	-	-8.65	16.24	16.39	-2.45

*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	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFAC	5.9
2	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS-PREF	3.4
3	NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK LTD	2.1
4	HAOHUA 4 ⅛ 07/19/27	2.0
5	TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD	1.9

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.4918	0.4962	0.5045
Low	0.4414	0.3996	0.4662

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021**
Distribution (Sen)	1.77	1.96	1.99
Distribution Yield (%)	3.8	4.3	4.1

**Cumulative quarterly distribution for the month of Jan'21 - Dec'21

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Financials	21.9
2	Information Technology	15.6
3	Materials	13.8
4	Industrials	10.8
5	Real Estate	10.4
6	Consumer Discretionary	9.7
7	Communication Services	6.0
8	Utilities	3.7
9	Others	6.2
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.9

Geographical allocation#

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	China	35.3
2	Australia	12.4
3	Taiwan	11.2
4	Others	39.2
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.9

MANULIFE ADVANCED FUND SPC - ASIA PACIFIC INCOME AND GROWTH FUND SEGREGATED PORTFOLIO

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Asia Pacific Income And Growth Fund

Market review

Asia ex- Japan equities posted gains for the month driven by the trajectory of the Covid-19 pandemic, US Federal Reserve Board (Fed) policy and the Chinese government's policy response to economic challenges. While Covid-19 cases surged during the month with the discovery of the Omicron variant, initial evidence suggests milder symptoms and potentially fewer serious hospitalisations, which moderated the reaction among equity markets. Meanwhile, the Fed made a hawkish turn in December after its meeting, speeding up bond tapering and forecasting at least three 25 basis point (bps) rate hikes in 2022. This policy pivot, along with the Bank of England raising interest rates by 25 bps, stood in stark contrast to China. The People's Bank of China loosened monetary policy through cutting the banks' reserve requirement ratio by 50 bps and slashing the one-year prime loan rate by 5 bps.

In the United States, Treasury yields moved higher over the month amid continued inflationary pressure and monetary policy tightening despite Omicron fears. US consumer price inflation remained elevated in November at 6.8% year-on-year, hitting a four-decade high. On the monetary policy front, the Fed said it would end its pandemic-era bond purchase programme by March 2022, paving the way for three rate hikes of 25 bps in 2022 as expected by most of the Fed members. Over the month, the 10-year Treasury yield trended higher from 1.44% to 1.51%. Asian credit markets posted negative returns over the month. The Asian high yield corporate segment underperformed Asian investment grade credit mainly owing to selective Chinese high yield property developers and Sri Lanka; the JP Morgan Asian High Yield Corporate Bond Index decreased by 0.94%, while the JP Morgan Asian Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index decreased by 0.26% in US dollar terms. In the Chinese property sector space, state-owned and some high quality private-owned property developers were supported by policies such as reserve requirement ratio (RRR) cut. On the other hand, more positive progress on a state-owned Chinese asset management company's capital raising including onshore bond issuance and asset sales further boosted the asset management sector sentiment. The primary market was muted in year-end amid the holiday season.

Chinese equities were lower for the month. The divergence between onshore and offshore equities continued, with onshore equities consolidating and the delisting of a Chinese ride hailing company and the possibility of other overseas delistings negatively affecting the offshore segment. Equities initially reacted positively to the Central Economic Work Conference but lost momentum without concrete policy options as a significant Covid-19 outbreak in Xian and a spate of downgrades in the property sector dented sentiment. In response to challenges, the People's Bank of China slashed the banks' RRR by 50 bps and reduced the one-year prime loan rate by 5 bps.

Taiwanese equities moved higher for the month. In technology, semiconductor names moved higher as the Semiconductor Index recorded a fresh high in December. Integrated circuit design, display and PC/server names were also top technology performers. In contrast, logic semiconductors lagged on the back of supply tightness easing and the broader risk reward level turning negative. On the economic front, exports increased by 13.4% (year-on-year) in November, marking the 21st straight month of increases.

South Korean equities moved higher on positive news flow including a South Korean firm's approved acquisition of a foreign NAND business and greater certainty over the trajectory of the Fed's monetary policy direction despite continued domestic Covid-19 cases. Technology emerged as a large beneficiary, as foreign investors were net buyers (3 trillion South Korean won) of the market, particularly larger tech names. On the economic front, exports soared by 32.1% (year-on-year) percent in November on the back of strong demand for semiconductors, petrochemicals, and vessels.

Indian equities continued to post gains in December particularly on the back of strength in the information technology sector. Domestic institutional investors continued to be a key pillar of support with robust inflows of US$4.1 billion in December, the tenth consecutive month of equity buying. On the economic front, India's current account slipped into a deficit (1.3% of gross domestic product) in the third quarter due to a widening trade deficit.

Nearly all ASEAN markets were higher on the possibility that the Omicron variant would be less severe than the Delta variant. In Indonesia, the Ministry of Finance lowered budget deficit estimates for 2021 on the back of record revenue due to surging commodity prices. Malaysian equity markets were higher as palm oil and oil producers, ended higher on stronger monthly performance. In Thailand, foreign investors were net buyers (US$820 million) for the month. The government also approved fresh stimulus packages including a tax deduction for individual taxpayers of up to 30,000 baht when purchasing goods or services, as well as announcing it may impose a levy of 0.1% on each equity transaction to help boost government revenue used for Covid-19 recovery packages. In the Philippines, equity markets moved lower on the reimposition of mobility restrictions. The government reimposed restrictions in the capital Manila region after a significant uptick in cases due to the Omicron variant, which dented investor hopes of a recovery.

Australian markets moved higher for the month on positive domestic news, which saw significant employment gains and a rebound in economic activity despite concerns over rising virus cases. Some key exports, such as iron ore, also saw price rebounds on the back of Chinese firms' restocking. The Reserve Bank of Australia stated that a taper of bond buying in the first meeting of 2022, and ending purchases in May of 2022, was consistent with current economic forecasts, but could be delayed depending on the trajectory of Covid-19 cases.

Market outlook

Despite global equity market valuations looking elevated relative to history, low absolute interest rates and somewhat depressed earnings need to be kept in mind with multiples looking far more reasonable several years out. Asian equities continue to trade at a reasonable discount to global markets, and we anticipate strong double-digit earnings recovery in 2021. Although 10-year bond yields have risen since the start of the year, equity dividend yields continue to look attractive compared to bond yields. We see scope for further reductions in valuation dispersions between high price earnings growth stocks and stocks that have attractive yields as we enter a period of global economic recovery as vaccinations take hold across the region and around the world.

The strength in the anticipated economic recovery has led us to favour more cyclical yield such as within materials and ports for instance. The consumer spending recovery also leads us to have more allocation towards the consumer discretionary sector particularly those who also have solid long term growth prospects. Bond proxy equities are less favourable compared to last year given the recent steepening in the yield curve. Although real estate investment trusts can be considered as bond proxies, we maintain a strong allocation as a source of yield although we favour trusts that benefit from a re-opening post-Covid lockdowns such as retail commercial trusts. We also continue to see strong value in many expressway companies who are seeing a dramatic increase in traffic post-Covid. Many companies we like that offer robust growth at a reasonable yield continue to be within the Taiwanese information technology sector which continues to benefit from ongoing chip shortages and ongoing structural growth profiles with solid cash flows and generous dividend payout ratios.

We continue to hold several exposures within the banking sector. The steepening yield curve, together with our view that many regional property markets should see recovery in activity should lead to stronger earnings fundamentals. In terms of growth sectors, we see some value emerging back into the Chinese e-commerce sector which has corrected due to the anti-monopoly campaign. Compared to a few months ago, there is a lot more clarity on what the earnings impact would be from fines and alterations to business practices. Overall, the earnings growth profile continues to look attractive at much lower valuations.

Given the growth recovery scenario and somewhat elevated inflation expectations, we have a preference for equities over fixed income at this point. Within fixed income, the focus remains on yield extraction through credit opportunities within the high yield space while maintaining shorter duration profiles.

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Asia Pacific Income And Growth Fund

Feeder fund review

In December, the Feeder Fund posted: a) 0.84% versus the benchmark return of -0.04% for its RM class; and b) 2.10% versus the benchmark return of 1.06% for its RM-Hedged class.

The outperformance of the Fund's equity portion was broad-based as stock selection and asset allocation decisions at the country and sector level contributed positively to relative performance. Favourable stock selection in China, South Korea and Singapore contributed to performance. In allocation perspective, the underweight to China as well the overweight to Australia and Taiwan were the primary contributors. Negatively impacting performance was stock selection in Taiwan and India as well as the underweight to South Korea and India.

The top contributor was a Hong Kong listed Chinese port operator. The announcement of a tariff hike at one of its ports, indicating a more benign regulatory environment that would allow for more flexibility in tariff pricing onshore. Another contributor was an Australian REIT with petrol station assets as the Australian 10-year government yield moved lower during the month.

Detracting from performance was a Chinese manufacturer of power equipment over concerns on lower distribution grid capital expenditures (capex) and slower renewable development given economic headwinds. However, we believe that distribution grid capex is likely to scale up rather than scale down, Moreover, the company's outlook is still intact on the back of improved product mix and accelerating project execution which should benefit as state power grid investments shift towards ultra-high voltage, charging infrastructure and digitalisation.

Over the month, the portfolio's overall security selection contributed to performance with US dollar-denominated bonds of a Chinese cement producer and a Chinese state-owned steel producer being the notable outperformers. Underweight US dollar interest rate duration positioning also contributed amid higher US Treasury yields. On the other hand, the portfolio's overweight exposure to US dollar-denominated corporate bonds detracted as this segment underperformed the broad Asian credit market.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

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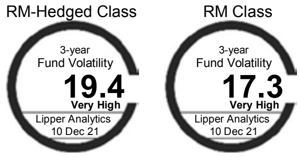


Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Asian Small Cap Equity Fund

Fund category

Wholesale Fund (Feeder Fund)

Fund objective

The Fund aims to provide long-term capital growth by investing in the Manulife Global Fund - Asian Small Cap Equity Fund ("Target Fund").

Investor profile

The Fund is suitable for Sophisticated Investors who wish to participate in the growth potential of the smaller capitalization companies[1] in the Asian and/or Pacific[2] region; and are willing to accept high risk in their investments in order to achieve long-term capital growth.

Fund manager

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

Trustee

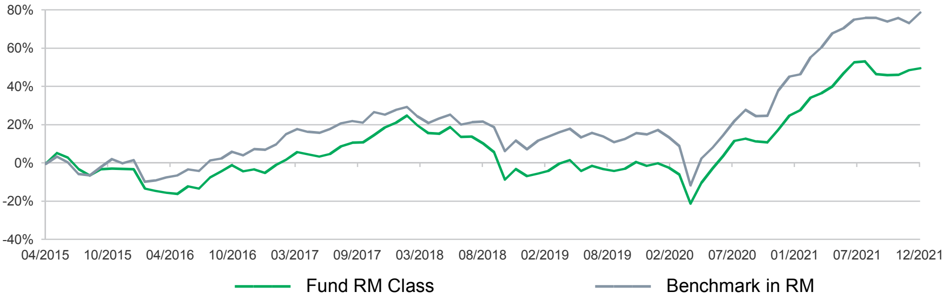
HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Berhad
193701000084 (1281-T)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (RM Class)	RM 1.4948
NAV/unit (RM-Hedged Class)	RM 1.1697
Fund size	RM 27.68 mil
Units in circulation	19.44 mil
Fund launch date	08 Apr 2015
Fund inception date	29 Apr 2015
Financial year	31 Oct
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.80% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	0.04% of NAV p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges or a minimum of RM10,000 p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 6.00% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	MSCI Asia Pacific ex-Japan Small Cap Index

Fund performance

Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund RM Class (%)	0.62	-2.03	19.80	19.80	60.54	57.60	49.48
Benchmark in RM (%)	3.18	2.17	23.03	23.03	66.82	67.23	78.71
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	1.73	-1.74	16.86	16.86	60.67	-	16.97
Benchmark in USD (%)	4.30	1.81	18.79	18.79	65.48	-	34.81

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	27.59	-23.06	7.31	24.87	19.80
Benchmark in RM (%)	19.56	-16.16	9.44	23.90	23.03
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	-	-27.20	8.46	26.76	16.86
Benchmark in USD (%)	-	-18.53	10.57	25.99	18.79

*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	SINBON Electronics Co. Ltd.	2.8
2	JMT Network Services Public Co. Ltd.	2.6
3	ALS Ltd.	2.4
4	Reliance Worldwide Corp. Ltd.	2.4
5	Parade Technologies Ltd.	2.4

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	1.0329	1.2477	1.5606
Low	0.9086	0.7065	1.2568

Distribution by financial year

	2018	2019	2020
Distribution (Sen)	-	-	-
Distribution Yield (%)	-	-	-

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Information Technology	25.6
2	Industrials	18.1
3	Consumer Discretionary	17.8
4	Financials	8.8
5	Materials	6.8
6	Communication Services	6.4
7	Consumer Staples	6.0
8	Healthcare	3.8
9	Others	3.9
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.8

Geographical allocation#

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Taiwan	21.0
2	India	18.9
3	South Korea	15.5
4	Others	41.8
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.8

MANULIFE GLOBAL FUND - ASIAN SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND

[1] Generally, "smaller capitalization companies" refers to small-sized public listed companies. Classifying these companies based on their market capitalization remains challenging as small-sized public listed companies in one market may not be considered small-sized in another due to various factors such as size, liquidity and dynamic of a given market.

[2] Please refers to important note in section 2.1, the investment objective of the Target Fund (Page 23 of Information Memorandum dated 11 Feb 2020) for better understanding on investment temperament of the Target Fund.

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Asian Small Cap Equity Fund

Market review

Asia Pacific ex- Japan small cap equities posted gains for the month driven by the trajectory of the Covid-19 pandemic, US Federal Reserve Board (Fed) policy and the Chinese government's policy response to economic challenges. While Covid-19 cases surged during the month with the discovery of the Omicron variant, initial evidence suggests milder symptoms and potentially fewer serious hospitalisations, which moderated the reaction among equity markets. Meanwhile, the Fed made a hawkish turn in December after its meeting, speeding up bond tapering and forecasting at least three 25 basis points (bps) rate hikes in 2022. This policy pivot, along with the Bank of England raising interest rates by 25 bps, stood in stark contrast to China. The People's Bank of China loosened monetary policy through cutting the banks' reserve requirement ratio by 50 bps and slashing the one-year prime loan rate by 5 bps.

Chinese equities were lower for the month. The divergence between onshore and offshore equities continued, with onshore equities consolidating and the delisting of a Chinese ride hailing company and the possibility of other overseas delistings negatively affecting the offshore segment. Equities initially reacted positively to the Central Economic Work Conference but lost momentum without concrete policy options as a significant Covid-19 outbreak in Xian and a spate of downgrades in the property sector dented sentiment. In response to challenges, the People's Bank of China slashed the banks' reserve requirement ratio by 50 bps and reduced the one-year prime loan rate by 5bps.

Taiwanese equities moved higher for the month. In technology, semiconductor names moved higher as the Semiconductor Index recorded a fresh high in December. IC design, display and PC/server names were also top technology performers. In contrast, logic semiconductors lagged on the back of supply tightness easing and the broader risk reward level turning negative. On the economic front, exports increased by 13.4% (year-on-year) in November, marking the 21st straight month of increases.

South Korean equities moved higher on positive news flow including a South Korean firm's approved acquisition of a foreign NAND business and greater certainty over the trajectory of the Fed's monetary policy direction despite continued domestic Covid-19 cases. Technology emerged as a large beneficiary, as foreign investors were net buyers (3 trillion South Korean won) of the market, particularly larger technology names. On the economic front, exports soared by 32.1% (year-on-year) percent in November on the back of strong demand for semiconductors, petrochemicals, and vessels.

Indian equities continued to post gains in December particularly on the back of strength in the information technology sector. Domestic institutional investors continued to be a key pillar of support with robust inflows of US$4.1 billion in December, the tenth consecutive month of equity buying. On the economic front, India's current account slipped into a deficit (1.3% of gross domestic product) in the third quarter due to a widening trade deficit.

ASEAN small cap markets were mixed on the possibility that the Omicron variant would be less severe than the Delta variant. Malaysian equity markets were higher as palm oil and oil producers, ended higher on stronger monthly performance. In Thailand, foreign investors were net buyers (US$820 million) for the month. The government also approved fresh stimulus packages including a tax deduction for individual taxpayers of up to 30,000 Thai baht when purchasing goods or services, as well as announcing it may impose a levy of 0.1% on each equity transaction to help boost government revenues used for Covid-19 recovery packages. In the Philippines, equity markets moved lower on the reimposition of mobility restrictions. The government reimposed restrictions in the Manila capital region after a significant uptick in cases due to the Omicron variant, which dented investor hopes of a recovery. In Indonesia, the Ministry of Finance lowered budget deficit estimates for 2021 on the back of record revenue due to surging commodity prices.

Australian markets moved higher for the month on positive domestic news, which saw significant employment gains and a rebound in economic activity despite concerns over rising virus cases. Some key exports, such as iron ore, also saw price rebounds on the back of Chinese firms' restocking. The Reserve Bank of Australia stated that a taper of bond buying in the first meeting of 2022, and ending purchases in May of 2022, was consistent with current economic forecasts, but could be delayed depending on the trajectory of Covid-19 cases.

Market outlook

Against the backdrop of the pandemic's continued evolution, we also see a bifurcation of Covid states depending on geography: industries that are newly affected positively or negatively by Covid's spread; stalling or accelerating vaccination rates; the tensions between and economic implications of countries adopting a "Living with Covid" versus "Zero Covid" policy stance. At the same time, with countries undertaking stouter regulatory control initiatives and overall liquidity and macro conditions changing rapidly, we continue to update with companies to understand current and future operating outlooks. While our approach remains focused on identifying and understanding businesses with compelling domestic and/or niche global opportunities, ideally in oligopolistic market structures, we remain vigilant of economic as well as pandemic-related movements. We are closely monitoring market valuations.

We continue to consider fiscal policies, monetary policies, earnings and operating outlooks as we pass peak earnings growth. Larger questions will revolve around the roles of materially expanded monetary bases and shifts in fiscal spending priorities. While we adjust to quickly evolving markets, our approach is and will continue to be rooted in operating fundamentals.

Feeder fund review

In December, the Feeder Fund posted: a) 0.62% versus the benchmark return of 3.18% for its RM class; and b) 1.73% versus the benchmark return of 4.30% for its RM-Hedged class.

Although the Fund generated positive performance for the month, it underperformed the benchmark. The Fund detracted on the back of stock selection at the country and sector level and asset allocation decisions at the country and sector level. Stock selection in China, Australia and South Korea as well the underweight to Australia and overweight to China were the primary detractors. Adding value was stock selection in Taiwan, India and Thailand as well as the overweight to South Korea.

Detracting from performance was a leading foundry manufacturer in China as there were concerns on potential oversupply of trailing-edge foundries in the next two to three years. However, we believe that the company has good control of its capacity and is in a position to better optimise capacity on hand that risk over expansion. The company should also benefit from volume orders from those opting for reliable onshore production. The position in a Chinese property management company (PMC) also detracted as the company was negatively impacted by the spillover from liquidity concerns at the property development level. We continue to believe that the fundamentals and characteristics of the Chinese PMCs differ from developers. Positive policy support and operating fundamentals should bode well for long-term earnings growth. Despite the recent volatility in China PMC names, estimated 2022 earnings growth continues to be positive.

Contributing to performance was an Indian auto parts manufacturer as it strengthened its presence in electric vehicle parts after it announced a joint venture that will allow the company to increase its content per vehicles in electric 2 & 3 wheelers. Elsewhere in Thailand, a financial services company that focuses on non-performing loan collection contributed. The parent company has been building up its financial technology operations, and we believe that further development in this area will help add another revenue stream to diversify its existing operations.

January 2022
Factsheet
Manulife Asian Small Cap Equity Fund

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
16.8
Very High
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife China Equity Fund

Fund category

Feeder Fund (Equity)

Fund objective

The Fund invests in the Manulife Global Fund - China Value Fund which aims to achieve long-term capital growth through investments, primarily* in under-valued companies with long-term potential and substantial business interest in the Greater China Region (which includes PRC, Hong Kong and Taiwan) which are listed or traded on stock exchanges of Shanghai, Shenzhen, Hong Kong, Taipei or other exchanges.
*Primarily means mainly 70% invested.

Investor profile

This Fund is suitable for investors who wish to participate in the potential of the Greater China Region markets and are willing to accept higher risk in their investments in order to achieve long term capital growth.

Fund manager

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

Trustee

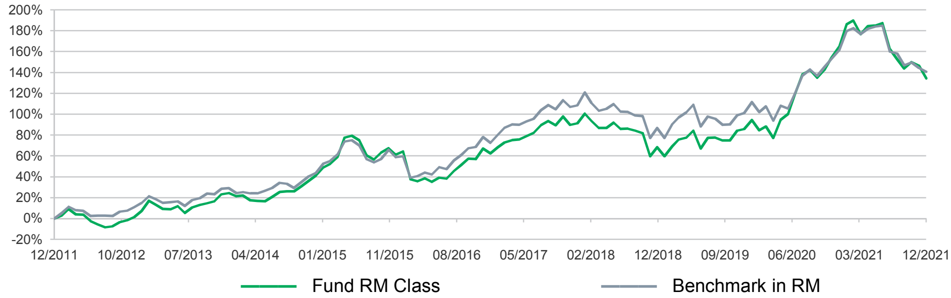
HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Berhad
193701000084 (1281-T)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.7282
Fund size	RM 136.35 mil
Units in circulation	187.25 mil
Fund launch date	07 Jan 2010
Fund inception date	27 Jan 2010
Financial year	31 Oct
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.80% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	0.08% of NAV p.a. Subject to a minimum fee of RM18,000 p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges.
Sales charge	Up to 6.00% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Annually, if any
Benchmark	MSCI Golden Dragon Index

Fund performance

10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	-4.92	-18.47	-11.44	-11.44	46.80	44.10	134.45
Benchmark in RM (%)	-1.49	-15.51	-7.85	-7.85	35.82	39.41	140.76

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	17.66	-16.57	21.69	36.21	-11.44
Benchmark in RM (%)	20.84	-15.06	19.42	23.42	-7.85

*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	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	9.7
2	Tencent Holdings Ltd.	8.0
3	Alibaba Group Holding Ltd.	4.0
4	Meituan	3.3
5	AIA Group Limited	3.2

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.8738	1.1775	1.4321
Low	0.6870	0.7334	0.7144

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	-	-	37.00
Distribution Yield (%)	-	-	30.3

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Information Technology	29.9
2	Consumer Discretionary	22.0
3	Financials	14.4
4	Communication Services	10.7
5	Industrials	6.0
6	Healthcare	4.4
7	Materials	4.2
8	Real Estate	2.4
9	Others	4.7
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.3

Geographical allocation#

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	China	63.0
2	Taiwan	28.0
3	Hong Kong	7.8
4	Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.3

MANULIFE GLOBAL FUND - CHINA VALUE FUND

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife China Equity Fund

Market review

China moved lower for the month. The divergence between onshore and offshore equities continued. Onshore equities consolidated and the delisting of a Chinese ride hailing company and the possibility of other Chinese American depository receipt (ADR) delistings negatively affected the offshore segment. China equity initially reacted positively to the Central Economic Work Conference owing to growth support but failed to ignite a significant rally. A spate of downgrades in the property sector as well as the resurgence of a Covid-19 outbreak in Xian dented investment sentiment. In response to the economic challenges, the People's Bank of China slashed the banks' reserve requirement ratio by 50 basis points (bps) and reduced the one-year prime loan rate by 5 bps. Hong Kong equities posted marginal gains for the month with utilities and energy outperformed. On the economic front, Caixin Purchasing Managers' Index data moved back into contractionary territory on the back of Covid-19 outbreaks, while monthly high frequency data were mixed.

Taiwanese equities moved higher for the month led by the technology sector on strength in semiconductors and foundries as the Semiconductor Index (SOX) recorded a fresh high in December. On the economic front, Taiwan exports increased by 13.4% (year-on-year) in November, marking the 21st straight month of increases.

Market outlook

We believe the year-to-date correction led by the regulatory clampdown has allowed value to emerge on Chinese equities from a fundamental standpoint. While it may still be too early to say the current episode of regulatory tightening is over, we believe most severe measures have been issued and digested. Swift rectification of business and operation models by relevant platforms and industries are also observed and therefore allowing growth expectations to be reset. Chinese equities are now trading at a healthier level and we believe that further downside in the affected sectors is limited.

Looking ahead, we see solid investment opportunities in the renewable energy sector which is a strategic priority for government funding support. Construction of wind and photovoltaic bases has already been accelerated thanks to the elevated pace in government bonds and supportive policies on sustainability initiatives. Longer-term, we expect the release of roadmap for peak carbon emissions by 2030 will mean decarbonisation efforts under a more institutionalised framework. Recent campaign-style power cuts should be rectified as the central government vowed to strike a balance between its decarbonisation initiatives and economic activities for the country's sustainable development.

Our strategy currently has an overweight in the photovoltaic and electric vehicle battery supply chain. We will continue to look for ideas in both onshore and offshore wind operators and their respective equipment manufacturing supply chains. We would also suggest investors not overlook policy tailwinds in certain favourable sectors that are supported by government policies. For Taiwan, we are positive on the technology upcycle thanks to strong demand for semiconductors and power-related solutions.

Feeder fund review

The Fund moved lower in the month. Stock selection in information communication services and real estate hurt most to performance. The overweight in information technology marginally offset some losses.

Regarding individual holdings, a key detractor was a social media platform focused on the Gen Z user segment. Although the company is dual listed in Hong Kong, the stock was under pressure amid the concerns of delisting risk of Chinese ADRs and divestment possibility by a giant internet stakeholder. Another detractor was a manufacturer of battery modules. The stock faced profit-taking upon the group's announcement of a large-scale investment totalling 20 billion renminbi into power battery production.

On the contractor side, a key contributor was a Taiwanese technology company focused on electronic ink with electronic paper display technology. The stock continued its strong momentum from a robust third quarter results thanks to strong demand in electronic publications. Another contributor was a leading port operator which rose on earnings upgrades from the group's capacity expansion in mainland China. The continuation of global shipment disruption also raised expectations of further hikes on port charges.

RM-Hedged Class
3-year Fund Volatility
20.5
Very High
Lipper Analytics 10 Dec 21

USD Class
3-year Fund Volatility
17.9
Very High
Lipper Analytics 10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Dragon Growth Fund

Fund category
Feeder Fund

Fund objective
The Fund seeks to achieve capital appreciation over the medium- to long-term period.

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for investors who seek capital appreciation, are willing to accept a higher level of risk and have a medium-to long-term investment horizon.

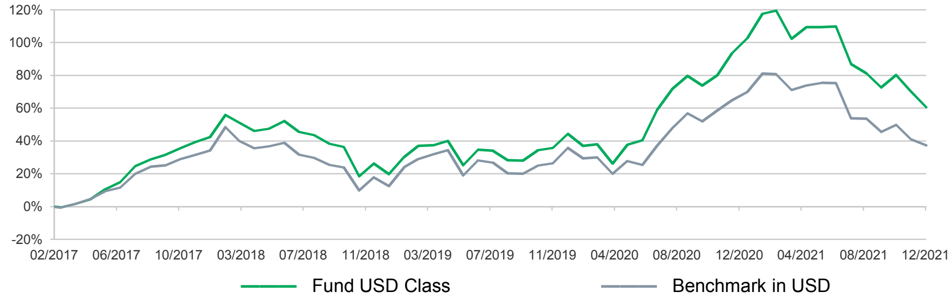
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (USD Class)	USD 1.3454
NAV/unit (RM-Hedged Class)	RM 1.3916
Fund size	USD 114.80 mil
Units in circulation	313.67 mil
Fund launch date	03 Nov 2016
Fund inception date	16 Feb 2017
Financial year	31 Dec
Currency	USD
Management fee	Up to 1.80% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	0.04% of NAV p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges
Sales charge	Up to 5.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	MSCI AC Zhong Hua NR USD Index

Fund performance
Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund USD Class (%)	-5.72	-23.45	-20.80	-20.80	34.11	-	60.63
Benchmark in USD (%)	-2.59	-21.57	-19.16	-19.16	22.11	-	37.43
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	-5.69	-23.04	-20.01	-20.01	35.45	72.40	66.54
Benchmark in USD (%)	-2.59	-21.57	-19.16	-19.16	22.11	52.73	47.13

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund USD Class (%)	42.40	-15.89	20.59	40.41	-20.80
Benchmark in USD (%)	34.39	-16.25	20.71	25.13	-19.16
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	50.62	-15.50	20.66	40.34	-20.01
Benchmark in USD (%)	49.35	-16.25	20.71	25.13	-19.16

*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	Tencent Holdings Ltd.	8.5
2	Meituan	4.7
3	Alibaba Group Holding Ltd.	4.6
4	AIA Group Limited	4.4
5	Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing Ltd.	3.5

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	1.4483	2.0280	2.4630
Low	1.1493	1.1550	1.3080

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	-	-	36.50
Distribution Yield (%)	-	-	16.4

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Consumer Discretionary	26.9
2	Financials	16.4
3	Communication Services	12.9
4	Industrials	10.2
5	Information Technology	9.1
6	Healthcare	6.4
7	Materials	6.2
8	Real Estate	3.9
9	Others	5.7
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.3

Geographical allocation#

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	China	85.5
2	Hong Kong	12.2
3	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.3

MANULIFE GLOBAL FUND - DRAGON GROWTH FUND

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January 2022
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Manulife Dragon Growth Fund

Market review

China moved lower for the month. The divergence between onshore and offshore equities continued. Onshore equities consolidated and the delisting of a Chinese ride hailing company and the possibility of other Chinese American depository receipt (ADR) delistings negatively affected the offshore segment. Chinese equities initially reacted positively to the Central Economic Work Conference owing to growth support but failed to ignite a significant rally. A spate of downgrades in the property sector as well as the resurgence of a Covid-19 outbreak in Xian dented investment sentiment. In response to the economic challenges, the People's Bank of China slashed the banks' reserve requirement ratio by 50 basis points (bps) and reduced the one-year prime loan rate by 5 bps. Hong Kong equities posted marginal gains for the month with utilities and energy outperforming.

On the economic front, Caixin Purchasing Managers' Index data moved back into contractionary territory on the back of Covid-19 outbreaks, while monthly high frequency data was mixed.

Market outlook

We believe the year-to-date correction led by the regulatory clampdown has allowed value to emerge in Chinese equities from a fundamental standpoint. While it may still be too early to say the current episode of regulatory tightening is over, we believe most severe measures have been issued and digested. Swift rectification of business and operation models by relevant platforms and industries are also observed and therefore allowing growth expectations to be reset. Chinese equities are now trading at a healthier level and we believe further downside in the affected sectors is limited.

Looking ahead, we see solid investment opportunities in the renewable energy sector which is a strategic priority for government funding support. Construction of wind and photovoltaic bases has already been accelerated thanks to the elevated pace in government bonds and supportive policies on sustainability initiatives. Longer-term, we expect the release of a roadmap for peak carbon emissions by 2030 will mean decarbonisation efforts under a more institutionalised framework. Recent campaign-style power cuts should be rectified as the central government vowed to strike a balance between its decarbonisation initiatives and economic activities for the country's sustainable development.

Our strategy currently has an overweight in the photovoltaic and electric vehicle battery supply chain. We will continue to look for ideas in both onshore and offshore wind operators and their respective equipment manufacturing supply chains. We would also suggest that investors not overlook policy tailwinds in certain favourable sectors that are supported by government policies. Manufacturing upgrades and semiconductor supply chain self-sufficiency are some examples that are at the top of the Chinese government's agenda. We believe active management focusing on bottom-up stock election will be crucial to identifying emerging winners under the current environment for investing in Chinese equities.

Feeder fund review

The Fund moved lower in the month alongside the broader market. The portfolio's underweight in financials and energy sectors detracted from performance. Stock selection in communications and real estate hurt performance while consumer discretionary and consumer staples offset part of the losses. The portfolio remained overweight in China A-shares as a result of our bottom-up stock selection.

Regarding individual holdings, a key detractor was a social media platform focused on the Gen Z user segment. Although the company is dual listed in Hong Kong, the stock was under pressure amid the concerns of delisting risk of Chinese ADRs and a divestment possibility by a giant internet stakeholder. Another detractor was a manufacturer of battery modules. The stock faced profit-taking with the group's announcement of a large-scale investment totalling 20 billion renminbi into power battery production.

The top contributor was a leading electronic component producer. The stock rallied on the news of further penetration into the global smartphone and smart devices supply chain. Additional contributor includes a leading port operator which rose on earnings upgrades from the group's capacity expansion in mainland China. The continuation of global shipment disruption also raised expectations of further hikes on port charges.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
20.8
Very High
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Flexi Growth & Income Fund

Fund category
Mixed Assets

Fund objective
The Fund aims to provide income* and capital appreciation over a long term period.
*Note: Income distribution (if any) may be made in the form of cash or additional Units reinvested into the Fund.

Investor profile
This Fund would be suitable for investors who are willing to accept a moderate to high level of risk, seek capital appreciation, seek steady income stream and have a long-term investment horizon.

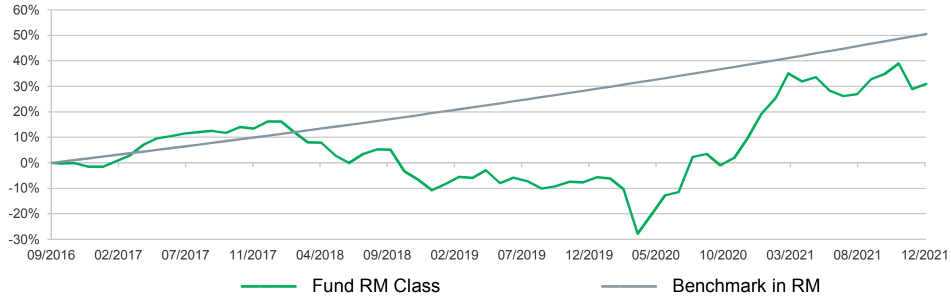
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.1192
Fund size	RM 2.24 mil
Units in circulation	18.80 mil
Fund launch date	18 Aug 2016
Fund inception date	08 Sep 2016
Financial year	31 May
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.55% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	0.06% of NAV p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges
Sales charge	Up to 5.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	1.00% of NAV per unit of the fund if redeemed within 6 months from subscription.
Distribution frequency	Semi-annually, if any.
Benchmark^	Total return of 8% per annum

Fund performance
Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund RM Class (%)	1.53	3.83	9.86	9.86	46.62	33.03	31.03
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.66	3.96	8.00	8.00	26.00	46.96	50.60

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	17.96	-23.08	5.54	26.46	9.86
Benchmark in RM (%)	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.02	8.00

*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	Telekom Malaysia Bhd.	6.0
2	Malaysian Pacific Industries Bhd.	5.0
3	Press Metal Aluminium Holdings Berhad	4.9
4	MR. D.I.Y. Group (M) Bhd.	4.8
5	Carlsberg Brewery Malaysia Bhd.	4.6

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.0892	0.1091	0.1273
Low	0.0803	0.0567	0.1031

Distribution by financial year

	2018	2019	2020**
Distribution (Sen)	0.66	0.29	-
Distribution Yield (%)	6.1	3.0	-

**Interim distribution (semi-annual)

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Technology	22.5
2	Consumer prod & serv	17.0
3	Ind prod & serv	16.6
4	Telecomm & media	8.7
5	Transp & logistics	5.9
6	Property	4.3
7	Foreign	4.1
8	Healthcare	4.0
9	Others	10.9
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	6.0

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	89.9
2	Taiwan	4.1
3	South Korea	0.0
4	Cash & Cash Equivalents	6.0

^ This is not a guaranteed return but a performance benchmark against which the Fund's performance may be measured. The Fund may or may not achieve the target return of 8% p.a. in any particular financial year but targets to achieve this growth over the long-term.

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Flexi Growth & Income Fund

Market review

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

In Asia, Hong Kong indices continued their downtrend since June 2021, as the impact of regulatory crackdown and concerns over Chinese property developers continue to weight on sentiment. With regards to monetary policy, there seem to be a divergence between China and the other major central banks, with The People's Bank of China (PBOC) showed more easing bias in its operations. In early December, PBOC cut the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50bps and lowered the relending rate by 25bps for agricultural and small enterprises. The easing bias reflects the growing concerns of Chinese policymakers about the slowing China economic growth and imminent downturn in property market.

The COVID-19 situation in ASEAN remained under control, apart from Singapore, as the island nation has temporarily suspended the vaccinated travel lane scheme amid the rising number of imported COVID-19 cases.

For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Market outlook

Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund outperformed its benchmark in the month of December, mainly contributed by positions in the industrial products & services, transportation & logistics and consumer products & services sectors, partially offset by underperformance in technology sector.

In terms of strategy, we believe a well-diversified portfolio based on the barbell distribution between growth/tech and recovery/yield segments will help us to ride through this volatile period. We maintain our target to achieve a well-balanced weightage between the two segments over a longer period to provide stability to our portfolio.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Flexi Growth & Income Fund

The above information has not been reviewed by the SC and is subject to the relevant warning, disclaimer, qualification or terms and conditions stated herein. Investors are advised to read and understand the contents of the Master Prospectus dated 10 August 2020 and its First Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 10 August 2020 and its Second Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 27 January 2021 and its Third Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 5 April 2021 and its Fourth Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 13 September 2021 and all the respective Product Highlights Sheet(s) (collectively, the "Offering Documents"), obtainable at our offices or website, before investing. The Offering Documents have been registered with the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC), however the registration with the SC does not amount to nor indicate that the SC has recommended or endorsed the product. Where a unit split/distribution is declared, investors are advised that following the issue of additional units/distribution, the NAV per unit will be reduced from the pre-unit split NAV/cum-distribution NAV to post-unit split NAV/ex-distribution NAV; and where a unit split is declared, the value of your investment in the Fund's denominated currency will remained unchanged after the distribution of the additional units. Past performances are not an indication of future performances. There are risks involved with investing in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes. Some of these risks associated with investments in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes are interest rate fluctuation risk, foreign exchange or currency risk, country risk, political risk, credit risk, non-compliance risk, counterparty risk, target fund manager risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. For further details on the risk profile of all the funds, please refer to the Risk Factors section in the Offering Documents. The price of units and income distribution may go down as well as up. Investors should compare and consider the fees, charges and costs involved. Investors are advised to conduct own risk assessment and consult the professional advisers if in doubt on the action to be taken.

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Global Emerging Markets Multi-Asset Income Fund

Fund category
Wholesale Fund (Feeder Fund)

Fund objective
The Fund aims to provide income and capital appreciation by investing in one collective investment scheme.

Investor profile
This Fund is suitable for Sophisticated investors who seek a combination of income and capital appreciation, wish to participate in a diversified portfolio of assets in the global emerging markets and have a long-term investment horizon.

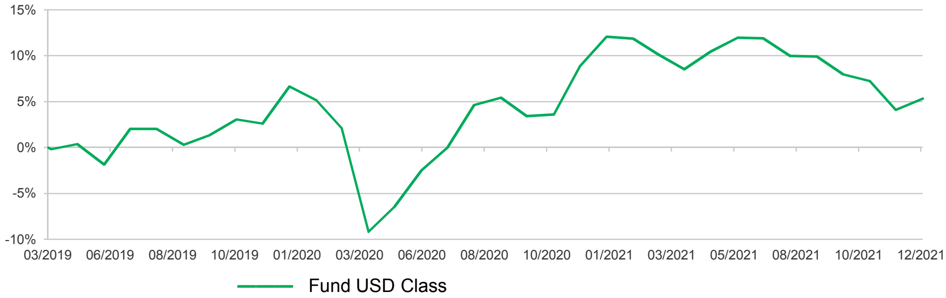
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (USD Class)	USD 0.9504
NAV/unit (RM-Hedged Class)	RM 0.9706
Fund size	USD 2.36 mil
Units in circulation	9.16 mil
Fund launch date	06 Mar 2019
Fund inception date	27 Mar 2019
Financial year	31 Mar
Currency	USD
Management fee	Up to 1.80% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	0.04% of NAV p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges
Sales charge	Up to 5.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Quarterly, if any

Fund performance
Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund USD Class (%)	1.19	-5.85	-6.00	-6.00	-	-	5.35
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	1.23	-5.29	-5.00	-5.00	-	-	6.97

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund USD Class (%)	-	-	6.68	5.06	-6.00
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	-	-	6.98	5.25	-5.00

*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	HSBC GIF-ASIA HI YL BD-ZQ1 U	7.1
2	TREASURY BILL 0.000% 24/02/2022 USD	6.1
3	TREASURY BILL 0.000% 03/03/2022 USD	6.1
4	LETRA TESOURO NACIONAL 0.000% 01/04/2022 BRL	3.7
5	LETRA TESOURO NACIONAL 0.000% 01/01/2024 BRL	1.9

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Global Emerging Markets Debt - Local Currency	45.5
2	Global Emerging Markets Debt - Hard Currency	22.9
3	Global Emerging Markets Equity	21.4
4	Asia High Yield Bond	7.1
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	3.1

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	1.0350	1.0490	1.0673
Low	0.9779	0.8171	0.9407

Currency allocation#

No.	Currency name	% NAV
1	USD	32.9
2	Other Currencies	24.9
3	CNY	7.9
4	KRW	5.5
5	Others	28.8

Distribution by financial year

	2020	2021	2022**
Distribution (Sen)	4.06	3.42	2.79
Distribution Yield (%)	4.1	3.5	2.8

**Cumulative quarterly distribution for the month of Apr'21 - Dec'21

HSBC GLOBAL INVESTMENT FUNDS - GLOBAL EMERGING MARKETS MULTI-ASSET INCOME

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Global Emerging Markets Multi-Asset Income Fund

Market review

Emerging market equities ended the year on a high note, posting gains of 1.8%. Markets started the month cautiously, as initial fears around the Omicron variant dragged on performance. However, concerns around the severity of Omicron abated, global equities rallied, ending the month, and year on a strong positive note. Government bond yields moved higher in December after having fallen slightly at the start of the month - again this oscillation was driven by the waxing and waning of sentiment around Omicron. Central bank hawkishness also drove yields up, as the Fed announced it was doubling the pace of its asset purchase taper. The DXY dollar index rose in December on the news of Fed tightening. Brent crude managed to recoup some of its November losses during December as oil prices rallied. Reduced concern over Omicron, falling US oil inventories, and diminished prospects for an increase in Iranian oil exports after US-Iran talks faltered were all positive for the energy market.

Market outlook

With many economies now in the expansion phase of the economic cycle, global growth will slow in the coming quarters amid policy normalisation. Supply-side constraints remain a considerable challenge, with Omicron-related disruptions potentially exacerbating existing supply strains.

Policymakers in Industrial Asia face less acute inflationary pressures than elsewhere in the world, while the People's Bank of China has struck a more dovish tone recently. However, many other EMs remain firmly in tightening mode to contain high inflation.

Going forward we expect stocks to outperform bonds. Valuations within Government bonds have recently improved amid a repricing of inflation and interest rate risks. For us, Asia bonds are preferable despite some risks related to deleveraging efforts in China.

The key downside risks to markets are more persistent inflationary pressure triggering asset market selloffs, the pandemic lasting longer than expected amid the impact of variants and slow vaccine rollout in some parts of the world and vaccine complacency or stimulus fatigue could mean premature policy withdrawal.

Feeder fund review

In December, the Feeder Fund posted a) 1.19% for its USD class; and b) 1.23% for its RM-Hedged class. The portfolio delivered positive returns over the period as a result of the market rebound in December. Furthermore, the fund's tactical overweight to emerging market equity versus emerging market debt added value.

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Global Energy Transition Fund

Fund category

Wholesale Fund (Feeder Fund)

Fund objective

The Fund aims to provide capital appreciation by investing in one collective investment scheme with investment focus on shares issued by worldwide companies that engage in energy transition.

Investor profile

This Fund is suitable for Sophisticated Investors who seek capital appreciation, wish to seek investment exposure in global equity markets with a focus on companies that engage in energy transition, are willing to accept higher market risks and can tolerate volatility and have a 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 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (A (RM Hedged) Class)	RM 0.9517
NAV/unit (A (USD Hedged) Class)	USD 0.9473
Fund size	EUR 11.85 mil
Units in circulation	50.04 mil
Fund launch date	09 Aug 2021
Fund inception date	20 Aug 2021
Financial year	31 Dec
Currency	EUR
Management fee	Up to 1.80% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	0.04% of NAV p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges
Sales charge	Up to 5.00% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	MSCI World (Net Return) Index

Fund performance

Not available as the Fund is less than one year

Total return over the following periods

Not available as the Fund is less than one year

Calendar year returns

Not available as the Fund is less than one year

Top 5 holdings#

No.	Security name	% NAV
1	SUNNOVA ENERGY INTERNATIONAL INC	8.5
2	PLUG POWER INC	8.4
3	SUNRUN INC	7.2
4	SIEMENS GAMESA RENEWABLE ENERGY SA	4.9
5	ENEL	3.7

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	-	-	1.1998
Low	-	-	0.9085

Distribution by financial year

	2018	2019	2020
Distribution (Sen)	-	-	-
Distribution Yield (%)	-	-	-

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Industrials	45.6
2	Utilities	24.0
3	Consumer Discretionary	10.3
4	Materials	8.1
5	Information Technology	5.3
6	Energy	4.1
7	Financials	2.0
8	Consumer Staples	0.3
9	Forex contracts	-0.2
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.4

Geographical allocation#

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	United States	53.6
2	Spain	9.0
3	China	6.5
4	Others	30.5
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.4

BNP Paribas Funds - Energy Transition

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Global Energy Transition Fund

Market review

In December, equities held their ground against two factors that could have led to sharp falls in the major indices: 1) the resurgence of Covid infections; and 2) US monetary policy becoming less dovish.

In early December, investors become increasingly concerned about the risks posed to global growth by the worsening Covid situation leading to renewed lockdowns, quarantines and international travel restrictions. The Omicron variant was confirmed as highly contagious and the number of new infections globally surpassed the thresholds reached during previous waves, leading several politicians to warn of a ‘tidal wave’.

However, severe cases of the disease became rarer and the number of deaths fewer than in earlier waves. While this data is still patchy and many unknowns remain, investors appeared to remain optimistic that the trajectory of the global economy will not be jeopardised by the latest outbreak.

Oil price movements reflected the uncertainties spawned by the Omicron variant. At the beginning of the month, WTI crude fell to USD 65 per barrel, the lowest since August. It finished the month at USD 77/bbl, up by 16.3% compared to the end of November.

In China, the Central Economic Work Conference's findings that ‘stable growth’ is a priority for 2022, a more assertive economic policy to support investment and confidence. This stance and the People's Bank of China’s (PBoC) easing of monetary policy in mid-December reassured investors at a time when the country had to impose a strict lockdown in cities hit by the Covid resurgence and where consumption remains hesitant. Chinese equities were a major driver of emerging market indices’ underperformance in 2021.

Central banks’ communication and decisions have also influenced financial markets in recent weeks. While bond markets weakened on the prospect of reductions in asset purchases and a rise in key interest rates (already effective in the UK, expected in 2022 in the US), equities managed to make gains. However, emerging market equities, which are more exposed to rising US rates, underperformed.

Global equities posted a monthly rise of +3.9% (MSCI AC World index in US dollar terms), bringing their annual rise to +16.8%. Emerging markets (MSCI Emerging Markets index in US dollar terms) gained 1.6% in December but were down by 4.6% compared to the end of 2020.

Within developed markets, eurozone equities outperformed in December (+5.8% for the EURO STOXX 50 index), followed by US equities (+4.4% for the S&P 500 index, which set a new record on 29 December) and the Japanese indices (+3.5% for the Nikkei 225). Beyond the factors mentioned above, the buoyant year-end economic situation – particularly for employment – contributed to equities’ gains.

Globally, non-cyclical sectors (utilities, consumer staples, real estate) posted the largest outperformances in December, but there were wide disparities between markets, probably because trading volumes were very thin and, in some cases, the movements in December were basically adjustments after the sharp moves seen in November.

Market outlook

The Omicron-led pandemic wave is driving renewed nervousness on equity markets, and even more so on bond markets where, despite a slight ebb at the end of the period, the implied volatility of US Treasuries (measured by the MOVE index) ended the year close to its highest since the spring of 2020. The change in tone from central banks, especially the Fed, explains the changes seen on yield curves as they adjust to the prospects of reduced asset purchases (tapering) and higher key rates.

While perceived higher risk dominated trading in the first half of December, investors stuck with the favourable medium-term scenario, as shown by the subsequent rebound in equities. Domestic demand, supported by improved employment and household incomes, is solid. This should allow businesses to perform well and growth to significantly exceed its long-term trend in 2022.

The growing consensus assumption is that the consequences of the Omicron variant will be limited and short-lived. While the Omicron effect may prolong supply constraints and stymie demand for services, the view of central banks is that it will only delay, rather than halt, economic recovery.

Exceptional quantitative easing (QE) policies are likely to end in 2022, but central banks are likely to remain cautious when the time comes to normalise their policy rates and the size of their balance sheets.

Of course, prolonged high inflation is the main risk weighing on this scenario. A possible de-anchoring of inflation expectations would translate into higher bond yields and expectations of faster monetary tightening, creating a much less favourable environment for equities, especially as their valuations are already high. This theme will be closely monitored by both investors and central bankers, with asset allocation adjustments made accordingly.

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Global Healthcare Fund

Fund category
Feeder Fund

Fund objective
The Fund aims to provide capital appreciation by investing in one collective investment scheme, with investment focus in health care-related companies globally.

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for investors who seek capital appreciation, have a medium to long-term investment horizon and wish to seek investment exposure in health care-related companies globally.

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

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.5676
Fund size	USD 4.97 mil
Units in circulation	36.45 mil
Fund launch date	05 Jan 2021
Fund inception date	26 Jan 2021
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	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	MSCI World/Health Care NR USD Index

Fund performance

Not available as the Fund is less than one year

Total return over the following periods

Not available as the Fund is less than one year

Calendar year returns

Not available as the Fund is less than one year

Top 5 holdings#

No.	Security name	% NAV
1	UnitedHealth Group Incorporated	6.9
2	Roche Holding Ltd	6.7
3	Abbott Laboratories	6.5
4	Pfizer Inc.	6.4
5	Eli Lilly and Company	6.0

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Pharmaceuticals	33.4
2	Healthcare Equipment & Supplies	19.0
3	Healthcare Providers & Services	14.9
4	Life Sciences Tools & Services	14.0
5	Biotechnology	13.7
6	Health Care Technology	0.2
7	Cash & Cash Equivalents	4.7

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	-	-	0.5676
Low	-	-	0.4622

Geographical allocation#

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	United States	77.5
2	Switzerland	7.4
3	United Kingdom	4.2
4	Others	6.2
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	4.7

Distribution by financial year

	2018	2019	2020
Distribution (Sen)	-	-	-
Distribution Yield (%)	-	-	-

Manulife Global Fund - Healthcare Fund

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Global Healthcare Fund

Market review

The global equity markets posted healthy returns in December, lifting most major indexes near all-time highs by year-end. Timing played a key role in the rally, as the final week of November brought a meaningful sell-off in response to news about the spread of the Omicron variant of Covid-19. Once it became apparent that the symptoms were relatively mild compared to previous variants, worries about renewed lockdowns eased and stocks resumed the rally that has been in place since the lows of March 2020. Notably, the gains occurred even as the US Federal Reserve Board and other world central banks moved to taper their quantitative easing policies and indicated that interest-rate hikes were likely to occur in 2022.

Developed markets outperformed emerging markets in December, continuing a key trend that has been in place for most of 2021, while the value style finished ahead of growth. European stocks led the global markets higher for the month and outperformed both the United States and Canada.

The healthcare sector advanced during the month and outperformed global markets, as measured by the MSCI World Index. Healthcare technology and biotechnology companies underperformed relative to the overall sector. The healthcare providers & services and pharmaceuticals sub-sectors performed best, providing strong absolute returns.

Market outlook

We believe select companies within the healthcare sector offer the potential for strong long-term outperformance. We continue to deploy our bottom-up fundamental investment process informed by assessment of emerging scientific and medical trends coupled with our intrinsic valuation analysis. This process should continue to ensure that our allocation of capital to companies tackling important unmet medical needs drives portfolio construction with deference to appropriate valuation discipline.

We continue to monitor the Covid-19 outbreak globally and have positioned the portfolio consistent with our conclusions. As such, within the biopharmaceuticals sub-sector, we are focused on companies with best-in-class product portfolios serving patients in disease states with inelastic demand (cancer, diabetes, etc.). In addition, we have selectively rounded up positions with direct exposure to Covid-19 therapeutics and vaccines, consistent with our continued thesis that the pandemic/endemic will persist for several more quarters if not years. We also continue to monitor potential volatility given possible US drug pricing actions corresponding with ongoing congressional legislative initiatives. These pricing actions appear less likely given recent developments in Washington, however.

Fundamentals within specific pockets of both the healthcare equipment & supplies and life science tools & services industries remain attractive, although valuations have become stretched. Specifically, select emerging leaders in the Covid-19 diagnostics space offer a unique investment opportunity as we believe the durability of these businesses is currently being underappreciated by the market. In addition, we expect certain companies to experience disproportionate disruptions as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and have reduced our exposures accordingly.

Within the healthcare providers & services industry, we see continued threats to select supply chain companies, specifically pharmacy retailers. We expect these companies to see heightened pressures from decelerating drug inflation as well as opiate litigation liability. We have increased our positioning in select healthcare insurers commensurate with improved profit profiles associated with the Covid-19 induced reduction in office visits and surgeries in the Medicare population.

Mergers and acquisitions activity in the healthcare sector appears to be increasing as we approach the later stages of a multi-year capital markets financing window, and we expect the historic run of initial public offerings and secondary offerings to wane over time. We believe the Fund is well-positioned in this regard, as evidenced by the proposed takeout of a small cap healthcare information technology holding at a 35% premium as well as the completion of a takeout in early October of a UK respiratory therapies company at a 40% premium.

Notwithstanding aforementioned headline risks, we believe that the defensive characteristics of the sector coupled with strong organic growth in select companies should provide strong outperformance over a full market cycle.

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Global Low Volatility Equity Fund

Fund category
Feeder Fund

Fund objective
The Fund aims to provide capital appreciattion by investing in one collcetive investment scheme with investment focus in global equities.

Investor profile
This Fund is suitable for investors who seek capital appreciation, are willing to accept higher level of risk with low income requirement, have a long-term investment horizon and wish to seek investment exposure in diversified global market.

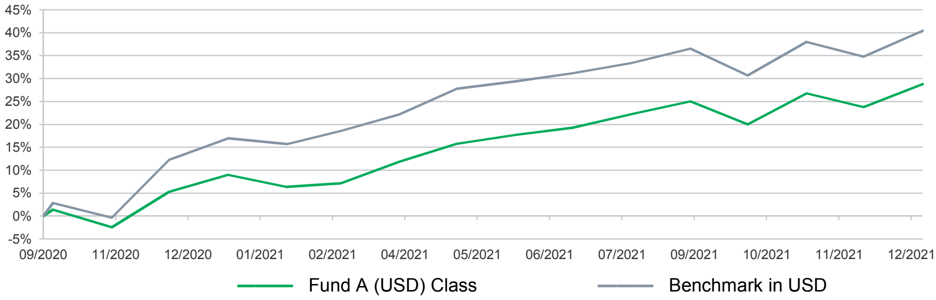
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (A (USD) Class)	USD 0.6442
NAV/unit (A (RM Hedged) Class)	RM 0.6342
Fund size	USD 23.13 mil
Units in circulation	138.45 mil
Fund launch date	29 Jul 2020
Fund inception date	25 Sep 2020
Financial year	31 May
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	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	MSCI World Unhedged Index

Fund performance
Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund A (USD) Class (%)	4.07	8.03	18.18	18.18	-	-	28.84
Benchmark in USD (%)	4.19	7.11	20.14	20.14	-	-	40.49
Fund A (RM Hedged) Class (%)	4.10	8.69	19.71	19.71	-	-	26.84
Benchmark in USD (%)	4.19	7.11	20.14	20.14	-	-	34.69

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund A (USD) Class (%)	-	-	-	9.02	18.18
Benchmark in USD (%)	-	-	-	16.94	20.14
Fund A (RM Hedged) Class (%)	-	-	-	5.96	19.71
Benchmark in USD (%)	-	-	-	12.11	20.14

*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	Microsoft Corp.	4.9
2	Alphabet, Inc.	3.2
3	AutoZone, Inc.	2.8
4	Apple, Inc.	2.7
5	Roche Holding AG	2.3

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	-	0.5451	0.6468
Low	-	0.4879	0.5320

Distribution by financial year

	2018	2019	2020
Distribution (Sen)	-	-	-
Distribution Yield (%)	-	-	-

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Information Technology	27.3
2	Financials	16.4
3	Healthcare	11.5
4	Communication Services	9.8
5	Consumer Discretionary	9.7
6	Consumer Staples	9.3
7	Industrials	6.8
8	Utilities	3.1
9	Energy	1.7
10	Others	4.4

Geographical allocation#

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	United States	63.8
2	Canada	5.0
3	Japan	4.9
4	United Kingdom	4.6
5	Others	21.7

AB SICAV I - Low Volatility Equity Portfolio

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
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Manulife Global Low Volatility Equity Fund

Market review

Global equities, as measured by the MSCI World Index, advanced another 4.27% in December, bringing returns for the year to 21.8% (all returns in US-dollar terms). US large caps led the gains, up 29% for the year and weren't derailed in late December after the Federal Reserve unveiled plans to accelerate monetary policy tightening in 2022. Developed markets outperformed emerging markets, as Chinese stocks struggled.

So why did stocks do so well in 2021? The simple answer is because earnings were even stronger than expected across the board as the world emerged from the lockdowns and deep recession induced by COVID-19 in 2020. This was good news for investors because robust earnings provide fundamental support for valuations. In some cases, unusually strong profits reflect economic distortions created by extreme policy responses during the 2020 recession.

Many predictions missed the mark in 2021. At the start of 2021, few predicted that US stocks would post another year of resounding gains, or that Tesla shares would soar to join the ranks of the mega-caps. Macroeconomic and market outcomes exceeded consensus forecasts. Supply-chain bottlenecks that fueled inflationary pressures were unexpected. Hopes that vaccines would quash COVID-19 were premature, with the recent surge of the coronavirus omicron variant pushing the world into a third pandemic year.

Recent earnings may be unsustainably high over the long term when conditions normalize. Prices for raw materials and key inputs should fall as supply constraints ease, reducing profits for producers. Earnings for credit-sensitive companies may be lower in more normal credit conditions when consumers aren't paying down debts with cheap money. In parts of the retail sector, supply-chain constraints have meant fewer discounts for consumers and higher profits than normal.

Energy, technology and financial stocks outperformed for the year, while defensive sectors such as utilities lagged. Value stocks rallied through May, but growth stocks regained leadership until December. As a result, global value and growth stocks delivered similar full-year returns.

Market outlook

Equity markets face real risks in 2022 following the strong rally in 2021. Persistent inflation and rising interest rates, decelerating economic and earnings growth and high valuations could lead to a market downturn. We aim to build a macro-resilient portfolio by investing in companies with strong cash flows and resilient business models that are likely to withstand these risks. We believe that stocks, compared with bonds, still offer attractive long-term return potential, even if a short-term downturn materializes.

Markets face a more challenging inflation and interest-rate environment. US consumer prices are increasing at a rate not seen in four decades. If high inflation endures, central banks are likely to tighten monetary policy sooner than had been expected just a couple of months ago, as GDP growth is slowing from the initial sharp rebound after the 2020 pandemic-induced recession. While wage-driven inflation could be sticky, some price pressures are likely to ease as supply chains are unclogged.

Efforts to contain COVID-19 have been jeopardized by the rapid spread of the omicron variant, which could slow the release of pent-up consumer and business spending and exacerbate supply-side dislocations. AB economists forecast real global GDP growth at 5.9% for 2021, slowing to 4.2% in 2022. After this year's rebound from the pandemic-induced collapse, earnings growth is forecast to fall back to more normal levels in 2022.

Equity market valuations remain at the high end of their historical range and are especially heightened in certain industries. The changing dynamics of growth, inflation and interest rates could affect returns for different types of stocks. We are positioned well for the current environment.

The Portfolio owns quality compounders. We believe that the coronavirus will ultimately serve to accelerate many structural trends that were already in place. We believe that expensive valuations for unprofitable growth companies are vulnerable in a rising-rate environment. The accelerated digitization across payments, business interactions and consumer e-commerce, as well as the accelerated transition to the knowledge-based economy, will create opportunities in companies that provide information and proprietary data that are essential in a contactless world.

We are exposed to inexpensive defensives. Low-risk stocks have lagged the most in history, since the trough in March 2020, while earnings have held up strongly in sectors such as utilities and consumer staples, leading them to trade at very attractive valuations. These companies benefit from structural trends toward green energy or have brands that allow them to earn healthy profit margins in the face of fluctuations in the global economy.

We believe that equity portfolios designed to smooth volatility are especially appealing in the current market environment. We continue to look for companies that offer a combination of quality and stability at attractive prices, the three core elements that underpin our investment philosophy in good times and in bad times. For long-term, outcome-oriented investors, we believe that companies with these features are best positioned to deliver strong returns through changing environments.

Feeder fund review

In December, the Feeder Fund posted a) 4.07% versus the benchmark return of 4.19% for its A (USD) class; and b) 4.10% versus the benchmark return of 4.19% for its A (RM-Hedged) class.

Versus to its benchmark, favourable stock selection in United States was the key contributor while unfavourable stock selection in Japan was the top detractor. In terms of sector, favourable stock selection in Information Technology and Consumer Staples contributed while unfavourable stock selection in Industrials and cash drag during a rising market detracted from performance.

At the Target Fund level, the Class A shares of the Portfolio delivered positive absolute returns with an upmarket capture of 99% and underperformed the broad market during the month and for the year, net of fees. Over the year, the Portfolio delivered an upmarket capture of 88% modestly lower than the overall expected return.

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Manulife Global Multi-Asset Diversified Income Fund

Fund category
Wholesale Fund (Feeder Fund)

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

Investor profile
This Fund is suitable for Sophisticated 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.

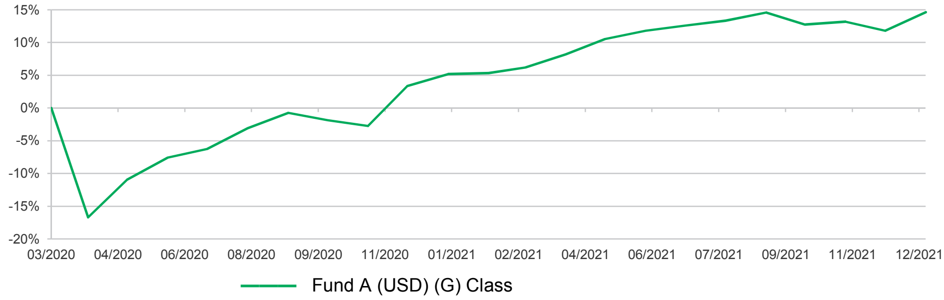
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (A (USD) (G) Class)	USD 1.0353
NAV/unit (A (RM Hedged) (G) Class)	RM 0.9964
Fund size	USD 6.19 mil
Units in circulation	25.70 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	Quarterly, 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.

Fund performance
Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund A (USD) (G) Class (%)	2.52	1.83	8.99	8.99	-	-	14.65
Fund A (RM Hedged) (G) Class (%)	2.50	2.45	10.32	10.32	-	-	10.45

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund A (USD) (G) Class (%)	-	-	-	5.19	8.99
Fund A (RM Hedged) (G) Class (%)	-	-	-	0.12	10.32

*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	ALPHABET INC.	1.1
2	META PLATFORMS, INC.	0.9
3	APPLE INC.	0.8
4	LENNAR CORPORATION	0.8
5	AMAZON.COM, INC.	0.7

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	-	1.0157	1.0549
Low	-	0.7666	0.9999

Distribution by financial year

	2020	2021	2022**
Distribution (Sen)	-	7.16	3.05
Distribution Yield (%)	-	7.6	3.0

**Cumulative quarterly distribution for the month of Jul'21 - Nov'21

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Equity Related Securities	23.9
2	High Yield Bonds	22.4
3	Developed Market Equities	21.4
4	Emerging Markets	16.6
5	Preferred Securities	5.1
6	Investment Grade Bonds	1.7
7	Cash & Cash Equivalents	8.9

Geographical allocation#

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	North America	61.7
2	Emerging Markets	10.6
3	Europe	9.7
4	Others	9.1
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	8.9

MANULIFE GLOBAL FUND – GLOBAL MULTI-ASSET DIVERSIFIED INCOME FUND

Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Global Multi-Asset Diversified Income Fund

Market review

December 2021 saw risk assets come back, after a softer November to end the year strongly. Once again, developed markets (DM) continued to outperform emerging markets (EM) with MSCI World – a DM proxy, gaining +4.3% versus MSCI EM gaining +1.9% - a trend that has been in place for most of 2021. MSCI World ended calendar year 2021 +22.4%, whilst MSCI EM fell -2.2%.

Similarly, on the debt side, Global High Yield gained +1.9% for December 2021, US HY similar +1.9% whilst EM USD Agg gained +1%.

China's challenges in the second half of the year proved to be the most significant detractor to EM performance, and were due to tougher regulatory actions across its important internet sector, tighter liquidity amidst a slowing macro environment, and the reverberation of property company Evergrande's default. EM-ex China, however, gained +10%.

DM equity and debt have trended well due to the prevailing strong global growth backdrop which was aided by aggressive Covid vaccination programmes. Strong earnings seasons in both the first and second quarters, particularly in the US, led to an earnings upgrade cycle which was supportive for higher equity valuations. DM markets retreated in September and November 2021 due to concerns about rising inflation, due to supply shortages, the emergence of the new Omicron variant, and hawkish remarks by US Federal Reserve Board (Fed) Chairman Jay Powell.

Elsewhere, MSCI Europe was December 2021 outperformer gaining +6.6%, whilst on the fixed side, high yield broadly outperformed investment grade with broad DM outperforming EM.

Sectorally, growth related equities were impacted as information technology and consumer discretionary gained +2.6% and +0.5% whilst the value/defensive cohort such as utilities and consumer staples gained +8.4% and 8.5%. The Russell 1000 Growth gained +2.1%, whilst its value counterpart gained +6.3%.

Oil related equities gained +13.9%, whilst gold gained +2.9%.

The US dollar was weaker against most majors, as British pound appreciated +2.4%, the euro +1% whilst the renminbi was flat over December.

We continue to believe that US dollar weakness is likely to continue over the long-term, based on the persistent and rising US trade deficit, and the expansionist fiscal policy of the new Biden administration.

In terms of spreads, we saw tightening over the month in the Bloomberg Barclays US Corporate High Yield Average OAS which was 283 basis points (bps) by the end of December versus 333 bps at the end of November.

Within EM, the JPMorgan CEMBI Diversified Broad High Yield Blended Spread tightened to 487 bps as at the end of December versus 505 bps at the end of November.

The VIX ended December 2021 lower at 17, versus 27 at the end of November.

Governments and central banks continue to demonstrate readiness to stand-in with monetary and fiscal tools to mitigate the risk of economic damage arising from the pandemic. Fed guidance, a function of job creation and inflation expectations, at this point remains the key driver of near-term developed asset markets, whilst China policy and growth will be a key driver for the region and broad EM.

Market outlook

We remain in a challenging environment for global markets, not just because growth and earnings could disappoint due to growing logistical challenges, but also due to the growing pressure on policymakers to reduce their stimulus efforts in the face of rising, less transitory, inflation. Across the largest DM, fiscal tailwinds are likely to start to fade as the Fed tapers and potentially raises interest rates. Similar moves appear to be being readied by the EU and UK monetary authorities.

Indeed, we expect the year to begin with the uncomfortable combination of sticky, high inflation and a moderation in growth before transitioning to a higher growth profile with more moderate levels of inflation in the second half of 2022.

It's entirely possible (although not our base case) that central banks worldwide will remain hawkish in 2022 and that the Fed will raise interest rates more than two times. Such a development will weaken the likelihood of a Goldilocks re-emergence; however, at this point, that remains not to be our base-case scenario.

Policy, however, will likely remain very accommodative with a very slow and gradual response in terms of rate hikes, which are expected in the second half of 2022.

Strong growth in 2021, as economies re-opened, creates a high base for 2022 and with interest rates expected to start rising in DM, and continue rising in several EM countries, it is reasonable to expect slower growth in 2022. China stands out in this regard. Monetary policy tightened through 2021, most notably in the property sector, and domestic demand is subdued. This provides the authorities with headroom to support demand in 2022 through targeted policy easing.

A big positive would be that the impact of Omicron is seen as transmissible but less virulent, and may signal the beginning of the end of the pandemic which would be hugely positive for capital markets in 2022, particularly for EM.

Markets and stock valuations will have to adjust to tighter monetary conditions globally, however, if successfully executed, economies will continue to grow despite policy normalisation. Supply chain bottlenecks are expected to diminish over the second half of 2022. This is supportive of growth as well as relieving pressure on input prices.

Tactical positioning will be more prevalent again into 2022, to be able to nimbly add and de-risk portfolios as well as add to yield opportunities as they arise. The trade-off between generating yield, which is the primary objective of the strategy, and capital appreciation through tactical equity allocations, or tactical decision making around the options writing, will be the determinant of portfolio success in 2022.

Overall, we are tilted towards higher rates from here and stable spreads, but see yields remaining contained given the potential for macro data disappointments.

Corporate fundamentals are varied across sectors. Markets remain sensitive to a host of factors including Covid-19 vaccine success and fears of inflationary pressures. We expect global stimulus efforts to remain a focus whilst central banks divergent policies will keep market participants second-guessing policy responses.

The strong performance in December for broad global and US high yield does make it much harder to see an above coupon year in credit for 2022. In essence, we believe it will be very challenging to see capital appreciation in credit for 2022 but we hope to earn our coupon income. Corporate spreads are tight for good reasons. First, the technical picture remains very strong as demand for income has not changed and our market supply estimates for 2022 are below 2021 supply. Second, fundamentals are good as corporate leverage continues to trend lower.

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Manulife Global Multi-Asset Diversified Income Fund

EM sovereign and corporate debt underperformed in 2021, so if there is a chance for appreciation it is in this asset class at least from a valuation perspective. The key will be the performance of the Asian high yield market – but in essence, we expect the sector to rebound and be a strong contributor to Fund performance this year, although near-term, the team is cautiously positioned. The rest of the EM debt market faces the challenges of higher inflation and slowing growth rates due to Covid.

Vaccines and boosters are being rolled out, although Covid variants are impacting the efficacy of current vaccines which governments and healthcare corporates have to try to manage.

A rising number of questions are growing around Fed policy as well as multiple questions around vaccine hesitancy in some populations. A vaccine will be a game-changer for the economies of Latin America, Indonesia, and India – however, a medical solution is unlikely to drive a robust, rapid economic solution. Fiscal stimulus is unlikely to be enough for a rapid economic recovery, as getting back to pre-Covid growth rates is likely to be pushed into 2022 and beyond. The lasting impact of Covid-19 on the global economy is not the only factor to monitor. Rising geopolitical tensions, decelerating growth rates post stimulus, supply chain disruptions and a general deglobalisation trend all raise questions about the future trajectory of global debt and equity markets.

Feeder fund review

In December, the Feeder Fund posted a) 2.52% for its A (USD) (G) Class; and b) 2.50% for A (RM Hedged) (G) Class.

Equities: Allocation to equities were off the 23% highs to 21% and remained the key driver of performance for December 2021 and for calendar year 2021. The DM dominant equity sleeve helped the portfolio given the US outperformance versus broad EM and Asia.

Options: Options overwriting in December has not deviated significantly from the previous out-of-the-money calls and at-the-money puts. The option sleeve continues to add value to the portfolio in terms of premium generation, further enhancing the overall portfolio yield.

Fixed Income: In terms of activity, December was a relatively quiet month. In EM, the Fund sold the majority of exposure to Turkish corporates as the economic situation worsened whilst the Fund holdings did not offer adequate compensation. The Fund also sold exposure in a stressed Mexican non-bank consumer finance company and an energy pipeline company in Argentina. In preferred/converts, the Fund added two perpetuals in the electric power generation sector.

The Fund's additions in global and US high yield were mainly to existing holdings.

In Asia, no new names were added – Asian credits were down overall by -0.2%, driven by a China high yield property sector sell-off during the final month of the year.

The 10-year US Treasury yield was largely in a range, as the market observed the lingering Covid variant offset by the increasingly hawkish Fed rhetoric from the Federal Open Market Committee meeting under the backdrop of the consumer price index still at close to 7%.

China high yield property failed to find a bottom. The sector breathed momentary relief earlier in the month, on the combination of short-covering and expectations of more government policy relaxation. Markets turned sour thereafter, as the benchmark issuer Shimao reported having negative headlines on its liquidity positions, dragging the whole sector down. Evergrande and Kaisa confirmed default on their principal and coupon non-payment, though this was well expected but did not help market sentiment. Both were officially removed from the major high yield benchmark at the end of December.

Out of China property, commodity-based industrial names and bank capital were the major outperformers as investors stayed away from the high yield property space, though their gain could barely offset the property sell-off.

Most interesting is a couple of more solid China high yield property names managing to tap the market in a smaller size but at longer tenors amid such a jittery market – the Fund refrained from adding risk for now. The Asia fixed income sleeve remains cautiously positioned towards short-dated bonds especially in the property sector whilst maintaining a diversified book.

Yield: At the top level, contribution to yield by asset class for the month of December was 41% from options, 24% from global ex EM high yield, 19% from EM debt, 7% from global equity, 6% from preferred and the remainder from investment grade holdings REITs and cash/cash equivalents.

Return: On a higher level by sleeve, returns were positive for the Fund over the December month across the sleeves - the equity sleeve outperformed the broad MSCI ACWI whilst the fixed income sleeve also contributed to performance, albeit the Asia cohort remained under pressure.

RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
24.9
Very High
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Global Resources Fund

Fund category

Feeder Fund (Equity)

Fund objective

The Fund invests in the Manulife Global Fund - Global Resources Fund which aims to achieve long-term capital growth mainly through equities and equity-related investments of companies involved in resources such as gas, oil, coffee, sugar and related industries globally which are listed on any stock exchange.

Investor profile

This Fund is suitable for investors who wish to capitalise on the opportunities offered by the natural resources sectors and are willing to invest in diversified global market and accept higher risk in their investments in order to achieve long term capital growth.

Fund manager

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

Trustee

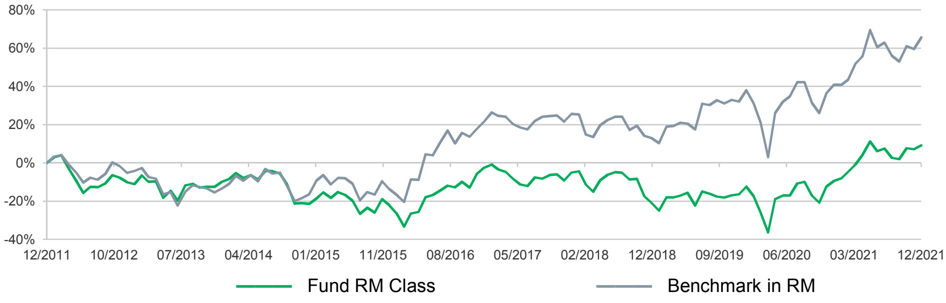
HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Berhad
193701000084 (1281-T)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.4924
Fund size	RM 23.38 mil
Units in circulation	47.49 mil
Fund launch date	07 Jan 2010
Fund inception date	27 Jan 2010
Financial year	31 Oct
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.80% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	0.08% of NAV p.a. Subject to a minimum fee of RM18,000 p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges.
Sales charge	Up to 6.00% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Annually, if any
Benchmark	1/3 MSCI World Energy, 1/3 MSCI World Materials, 1/3 FTSE Gold Mines

Fund performance

10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	1.84	2.82	20.63	20.63	45.64	12.14	9.25
Benchmark in RM (%)	3.82	3.18	17.58	17.58	50.08	36.27	65.69

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	-2.41	-21.10	16.89	3.29	20.63
Benchmark in RM (%)	3.31	-12.11	24.93	2.16	17.58

*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	Newmont Corporation	6.9
2	Chevron Corporation	4.1
3	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd.	3.4
4	Exxon Mobil Corporation	3.4
5	Freeport-McMoRan, Inc.	3.4

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Materials	62.0
2	Energy	33.7
3	Utilities	1.7
4	Financials	0.4
5	Information Technology	0.2
6	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.1

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.3974	0.4237	0.5130
Low	0.3365	0.2458	0.4055

Geographical allocation#

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	United States	38.6
2	Canada	38.0
3	United Kingdom	9.3
4	Others	12.0
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.1

Distribution by financial year

	2018	2019	2020
Distribution (Sen)	-	-	-
Distribution Yield (%)	-	-	-

MANULIFE GLOBAL FUND - GLOBAL RESOURCES FUND

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
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Manulife Global Resources Fund

Market review

The global equity markets posted healthy returns in December, lifting most major indexes near all-time highs by year-end. Timing played a key role in the rally, as the final week of November brought a meaningful sell-off in response to news about the spread of the Omicron variant of COVID-19. Once it became apparent that the symptoms were relatively mild compared to previous variants, worries about renewed lockdowns eased and stocks resumed the rally that has been in place since the lows of March 2020. Notably, the gains occurred even as the U.S. Federal Reserve and other world central banks moved to taper their quantitative easing policies and indicated that interest-rate hikes were likely to occur in 2022. The developed markets outperformed the emerging markets in December, continuing a key trend that has been in place for most of 2021, while the value style finished ahead of growth. European stocks led the global markets higher for the month and outperformed both the United States and Canada.

In this environment, the return for the global materials sector was slightly lower than global equities. The global energy sector advanced, but also lagged global equities during the period.

Market outlook

We remain optimistic on the outlook for commodities. The global recovery combined with the support of long-term trends, including the transition to a low carbon economy, should continue to support metals prices as we move forward. Although we do expect more muted 2022 price action in some base metals including copper as new supply gets added to the market, we continue to maintain our overweight in base metals and bulk commodities relative to gold. Despite steadily and selectively adding to our gold exposure, we remain underweight to gold as we are concerned about general sentiment towards the precious metal in a rising US dollar and eventual rising interest rate environment. However, it is worth noting that an extended negative real rate scenario is positive for the price of gold as investors turn to real assets for protection and as a hedge against inflation. The price of gold could see significant moves upward if inflation proves to be longer-lasting and interest rates do not move up as quickly as expected.

In energy markets, producer discipline seems well entrenched at the moment with U.S. exploration and production companies sticking with their original 2021 budgets. Cashflows for the sector remain strong and leverage is rapidly declining. Expectations for 2022 production show some improvement as a few notable projects come online but most public producers are indicating modestly higher production targets within their new focus on shareholder returns. During 2022 we expect a modest resumption in supermajors' growth in the Permian as the industry adds modest investment. We continue to expect more emphasis from the European super-majors on renewable energy and a de-emphasis on investment in traditional energy areas, which should support healthy oil prices. We expect European natural gas prices to remain strong this winter due to inventory levels which are well below five-year averages, but we expect pricing to moderate in 2H 2022. U.S natural gas prices have fallen to more normal levels given the warmer weather in November and December. We expect continued shareholder pressure on energy companies to improve their CO_2 footprint and we believe carbon capture may be an attractive area for the traditional energy companies to contribute to a lower carbon world.

While the U.S. administration favors a transition to a lower carbon energy future, they continue to look to stable oil and gasoline prices to support the global economy. Ironically, increased regulatory burden and stigmatization on oil and gas will likely continue to suppress full-cycle domestic oil production, all else equal, which will in turn potentially lead to higher oil prices in the near-to-intermediate term. With the impasse on the current U.S. build back better plan, uncertainty has entered the market on how aggressively the U.S. administration plans to support a lower carbon future.

Feeder fund review

In December, the Feeder Fund posted 1.84% versus the benchmark return of 3.82%. Stock selection within the materials was the main driver to relative performance, especially within the metals & mining industry. Within energy, returns were slightly behind the benchmark as stock selection due to positioning within the oil gas & consumable fuels industry.

In the materials sector, this year's steady increase in the copper price took a pause through the middle of the year and headed into the fourth quarter on the same trend. However, it quickly reversed course by mid-October and nearly reached its May 2021 high as available copper inventories in the London Metal Exchange's global warehouse system fell to levels not seen since 1974. This, combined with surging power prices which threaten to curb supply, pushed the copper price back up. Unfortunately, price action was short-lived, and the price fell back to levels seen mid-year, remaining relatively flat for the remainder of the year as worries surrounding the impact of the Omicron variant on economic growth and U.S. monetary policy tightening weighed on sentiment. Although 2021 was a volatile year for commodity prices, copper gained 26% year-over-year. Despite inflationary cost pressures, companies continue to generate strong cash flows at current metal prices. In the medium-term, copper market fundamentals remain strong with market deficits still expected in the coming years. This is fuelled by both limited supply and increased demand from infrastructure rebuilding, as well as the energy transition to lower carbon alternatives like electric vehicles. After falling in November, the price of gold moved up 3% in December and closed the year at US$1829/oz, a year-over-year decline of just under 4%. Throughout 2021, concerns over inflation, the Omicron variant and movements in the value of the US dollar all contributed to volatility in the price of the precious metal.

In the energy sector, the industry continues to see improving demand globally despite periodic setbacks from the rise of Covid variants. December saw the emergence of the new Omicron variant, and the growth in Delta variant cases in Europe has led to market fears of stronger lockdowns impacting oil demand significantly and crude prices fell during December. So far, the rising cases have not had a significant impact on real time mobility indicators. OPEC, in particular Saudi Arabia, remains focused on their long-term goal of lowering global inventory levels but continues to add production to meet the rising demand for crude oil, however they remain mindful of the rise of the Covid variants. Higher commodity prices have caused some of the consuming nations to announce releases from their strategic petroleum reserves to help lower gasoline pricing for consumers. While this can have a negative short-term effect, oil prices ultimately reflect the underlying balances. Europe's low natural gas inventory levels have led to very high natural gas prices which are likely to remain elevated during the winter. During the third quarter earnings releases, most exploration & production companies maintained their original capital budgets and have significantly boosted returns to shareholders with increased dividends and buybacks.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

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Manulife Global Resources Fund

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Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Global Thematic Fund

Fund category
Feeder Fund

Fund objective
The Fund aims to provide long term capital appreciation by investing in one collective investment scheme, with investment focus in global equity markets with a focus on theme.

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for investors who seek capital appreciation, have a long term investment horizon and wish to seek investment exposure in global equity markets with a focus on specific themes.

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

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (A (USD) Class)	USD 0.5285
NAV/unit (A (RM Hedged) Class)	RM 0.5309
Fund size	USD 89.88 mil
Units in circulation	648.52 mil
Fund launch date	02 Feb 2021
Fund inception date	03 Mar 2021
Financial year	30 Sep
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	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	MSCI All Country World Index Total Return (Net)

Fund performance

Not available as the Fund is less than one year

Total return over the following periods

Not available as the Fund is less than one year

Calendar year returns

Not available as the Fund is less than one year

Top 5 holdings#

No.	Security name	% NAV
1	ON Semiconductor Corp (US)	1.0
2	CNH Industrial NV (GB)	1.0
3	PerkinElmer Inc (US)	0.9
4	Microsoft Corp (US)	0.9
5	NXP Semiconductors NV (CN)	0.9

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	-	-	0.5487
Low	-	-	0.4678

Distribution by financial year

	2018	2019	2020
Distribution (Sen)	-	-	-
Distribution Yield (%)	-	-	-

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Industrials	24.3
2	Information Technology	23.1
3	Healthcare	14.7
4	Materials	11.3
5	Financials	6.5
6	Utilities	5.7
7	Consumer Discretionary	4.5
8	Consumer Staples	1.8
9	Others	2.8
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	5.3

Geographical allocation#

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	United States	55.9
2	United Kingdom	5.5
3	Switzerland	5.0
4	Others	28.3
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	5.3

Allianz Global Investors Fund - Allianz Thematica

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Global Thematic Fund

Market review

Global equities whipsawed throughout December but closed the month higher, helped by a late-month rally. Initially, stocks rebounded from the sharp sell-off at the end of November, before the prospect of central bank tightening and fears over the impact of the Omicron variant sparked considerable volatility. While the new variant is highly contagious, a growing body of evidence suggests it causes less severe disease, helping to ease fears over further lockdowns. The uncertainty caused a rotation out of popular growth stocks and into defensive sectors such as Health Care, Consumer Staples and Utilities. Inflation continued to accelerate, and central banks finally took steps to wind down their pandemic-related stimulus measures. The UK and Norway raised interest rates, and a raft of emerging markets also increased rates during the month. In the US, the Federal Reserve (Fed) pledged to accelerate the tapering of its bond purchase programme, which is now scheduled to end in March 2022. Officials also projected that the Fed may raise interest rates three times in 2022. The European Central Bank (ECB) also said it would scale back its asset purchase programme by March 2022, although it indicated that interest rates were unlikely to rise until at least 2023. The Bank of Japan (BoJ) remained one of the most dovish central banks, despite announcing it would taper its purchases of corporate bonds and commercial paper.

The Fund gained over the course of December but remained below the return of global equity markets as represented by the MSCI AC World index. For the month, the Infrastructure theme resulted in the strongest positive contribution to performance, followed by the Clean Water and Land theme. The strongest detractors from performance were Next Generation Energy and Digital Life.

On a single stock basis, the positions in CNH (Clean Water and Land); an aluminium and renewable energy company (Infrastructure) and an ecommerce giant (Digital Life) were amongst the best contributors. Not holding an electric vehicle manufacturer and a computer software company also contributed positively. The positions in a lithium technology company (Next Generation Energy), a biotechnology company (Health Tech), and an electronic signature and documents storage provider (Digital Life) were the largest detractors.

Market outlook

In December, we have replaced the theme Artificial Intelligence with Intelligent Machines. The Intelligent Machines theme invests in companies that provide robotics and automation solutions and supporting software. Robotics and automation are reshaping the global economy and we believe that the COVID-19 pandemic could prove a catalyst for faster adoption of robotics within organisations. Wage inflation is likely to trigger renewed interest in automation. Already now, in many areas of the world, formerly cheap labour is not that cheap anymore. With companies trying to ease the risk of the fragility of long and distant supply chains, reshoring of production and vertical integration are likely to drive demand for intelligent machines. More efficient operations, supply chain optimisation and demand for better quality products will be important drivers for the Intelligent Machines theme for years to come.

Higher inflation and the expectation of rising interest rates are currently worrying many market participants. With the changes made in 2021, we have already actively aligned the Fund to this environment. Over the course of 2021, the exposure of the portfolio towards the Technology and Consumer Cyclical sectors has accordingly decreased, whilst exposure to the Materials sector in particular has increased – which we see as beneficial given the backdrop of rising inflation. Driven by the portfolio changes but also the fact that portfolio companies have continued to deliver on results, the valuation of the portfolio has come in significantly. Whilst the portfolio still had a meaningful valuation premium versus global equity markets as represented by the MSCI AC World Index at the beginning of 2021, there is only a small premium left at the end of the year – a good starting point for 2022. It might be less certain if value or growth, small or large caps, US or China will have the upper hand on performance next year, but we remain convinced of the long-term, structural drivers of our current themes. With those changes, we feel the portfolio is well positioned and look optimistically into 2022.

RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
20.2
Very High
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife India Equity Fund

Fund category
Feeder Fund (Equity)

Fund objective
The Fund invest in Manulife Global Fund - India Equity Fund ("Target Fund") which aims to achieve long term capital growth through equities and equity-related investments of companies covering different sectors of the Indian economy and are listed on stock exchange in India or on any stock exchange. The remaining assets of the Target Fund may include convertible bonds, bonds, deposits and other investments.

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for investors who seek an investment in the India market and are willing to accept higher risk in their investments in order to achieve long term capital growth.

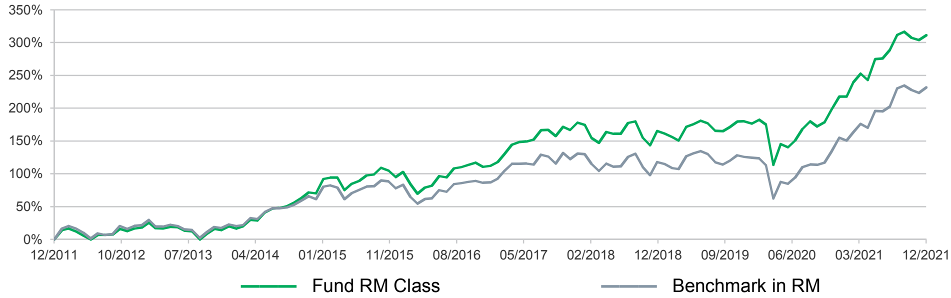
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (RM Class)	RM 1.3172
NAV/unit (RM-Hedged Class)	RM 0.7159
Fund size	RM 404.23 mil
Units in circulation	312.40 mil
Fund launch date	07 Jan 2010
Fund inception date	27 Jan 2010
Financial year	31 Oct
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.80% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	0.08% of NAV p.a. Subject to a minimum fee of RM18,000 p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges.
Sales charge	Up to 6.00% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Annually, if any
Benchmark	MSCI India 10/40 Index

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	1.83	9.50	29.47	29.47	57.19	93.94	311.51
Benchmark in RM (%)	2.55	12.27	29.98	29.98	54.00	77.35	231.69
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	2.99	9.70	26.21	26.21	56.65	-	-
Benchmark in USD (%)	3.67	11.88	25.50	25.50	52.76	-	-

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	31.21	-5.97	5.80	14.75	29.47
Benchmark in RM (%)	23.44	-6.70	4.35	13.54	29.98
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	-	5.58	7.05	15.94	26.21
Benchmark in USD (%)	-	0.64	5.42	15.46	25.50

*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	ICICI Bank Limited	9.4
2	Infosys Limited	8.1
3	Reliance Industries Limited	6.2
4	Bharti Airtel Limited	3.7
5	State Bank of India	3.6

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	1.0580	1.1763	1.3784
Low	0.9143	0.7167	1.0640

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	-	-	17.60
Distribution Yield (%)	-	-	15.0

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Financials	33.2
2	Information Technology	16.2
3	Materials	8.6
4	Consumer Discretionary	8.5
5	Industrials	8.2
6	Energy	6.2
7	Communication Services	5.0
8	Healthcare	4.7
9	Others	7.0
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.4

Geographical allocation#

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	India	97.6
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.4

MANULIFE GLOBAL FUND - INDIA EQUITY FUND

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife India Equity Fund

Market review

The Indian market was an average performer within the region in December as the market lacked any fresh domestic triggers after being the strongest year-to-date performer in calendar year 2021 among major emerging markets. Key events during the month were: 1) The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Reserve Bank of India unanimously kept the repo rate unchanged at 4% along with an accommodative stance. The MPC noted the global risks to growth emanating from the surge of infections in the developed world, persistence of supply chain disruptions, elevated energy and commodity prices, and possibility of a quicker-than-expected taper by the US Federal Reserve Board. It also noted that the flare up in food inflation in the latest data in India is likely to be temporary and retained its inflation projection. We believe the policy language is clear in its support for nurturing domestic growth; 2) The Covid-19 situation is still under control with a decline in active cases over the last month in December. However, with the spread of the Omicron variant in India, active cases have started rising again towards the end of the month and it is expected that a third wave will start in-line with other countries across the world. However, even as the third wave hits India, it is on a much better footing due to strong progress in vaccinations. With more than 1.4 billion vaccine shots administered, India has now covered most of the entire adult population with at least one shot. We also estimate that about 64% of adult Indians are fully vaccinated at the end of December versus 48% a month ago. This gives strong visibility of achieving full vaccination of the adult population by February 2022. During the month, India also announced starting Covid-19 vaccinations for children, starting with the 15-18 year age group, as well as booster shots for healthcare workers, and the elderly over 60 years with co-morbidities. With adequate domestic capacity of vaccines, we expect that the government will start giving booster shots to a wider range of the population in calendar year 2022 after it achieves full vaccination of the adult population; 3) GST collections have been showing strong growth for six months in a row and are exceeding the required run rate for the full year. November GST collections (collected in December) increased 13% year-on-year and remained flat over collections in November even though a post-festive season dip was expected. Overall, the central government's accounts are in a comfortable position with all-round buoyancy in revenues and slightly restrained spending.

Market outlook

We believe India will remain the fastest growing large economy in both fiscal year 2022 and fiscal year 2023. As it is evident from the recent high frequency indicators (strong GST collection growth) and the first and second quarters (June and Sept 21) gross domestic product growth (+20% and +8.4% in real terms respectively), the loss of economic output in the second wave was much lower compared to the first wave of the pandemic and we expect a similar trend to hold during the third wave. Instead of total lockdowns, we expect the government and population to respond with limited restrictions due to high and still rising vaccination rates in India. With most of the adult population receiving at least one shot and almost two-thirds of the adult population fully vaccinated, we expect that by February 2022, India will fully vaccinate its adult population. The announcement of booster shots and vaccines for below 18-year-olds further strengthens the vaccination outlook.

As we have consistently highlighted in our past communications, India remains a local and bottom-up story supported by a host of structural reforms already in place to promote formalisation (Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile or JAM Trinity, lower corporate taxes, indirect tax reform - GST, real estate regulations - RERA, the Bankruptcy Act). We had also argued that with the fundamental building block of formalisation in place, the Indian government has a unique opportunity to revitalise economic growth through a policy framework we called the 3Rs (Recycle, Rebuild and Reinvest). The government has consistently moved ahead on this policy agenda over the last 18 months, focusing on long-term policies during the pandemic, rather than just fiscal stimulus (reduction in corporate taxes, simplifying labour laws, incentivising localisation of manufacturing to India). Two powerful themes have emerged because of the focused policy agenda over the last six years; we believe these will drive India's medium-term growth potential - 1) India's formalisation through a digital economy and 2) reinvestment in manufacturing. The two themes should also feed-off each other to create a virtuous cycle creating more jobs, improving domestic savings, and enabling reinvestment into better infrastructure. Indeed, we are already starting to see the fusion of these themes driving improvements in India's macro situation with a better fiscal situation (more formal, more digital economy leading to better tax compliance), higher current account balance (manufacturing reforms, incentives have reduced imports, increased exports), better productivity (better infrastructure, more formal, more digital, and more local manufacturing have kept inflation in check). This also makes India's external accounts more resilient.

We are more constructive on 1) Financials: We see better risk-reward with most large banks; they are well-capitalised and credit costs are likely to be under control. The recent earnings season shows better asset quality and sequential improvement in loan growth. It will benefit from both formalisation and the cyclical recovery. Valuations are also relatively better in the context of the Indian markets; 2) Structural themes: We are constructive on macro themes like import substitution, digitisation and formalisation. There are beneficiaries from government policies that encourage domestic manufacturing, as well as a diversification of production away from China due to the trade war. There are large digital platforms which will attract global capital. These companies are present across the energy, industrials, materials, consumer and healthcare sectors; 3) Real Estate: A strong wage cycle, negative real rates and better internal circulation of capital have an improved sector outlook, calendar year 2022 is likely to see a high number of new launches; 4) Industrials: With a better macro, micro and cohesive policy environment, our confidence in the industrial capital expenditure cycle has improved; 5) Green thematic: With India's commitments at COP26, hard targets are in focus. We have added weight in consumer discretionary here to play the emerging green theme and electrification of automobiles in India; 6) Communication Services: We have increased our weight here as we see industry tariffs finally starting to move up as the hyper competitive phase has ended.

Also, we are less constructive on 1) Energy: Most companies in this sector have weak environmental, social and governance characteristics and an uncertain growth outlook; 2) Consumer Staples: This sector has a high valuation and comparatively lower earnings growth.

Feeder fund review

In December, the Feeder Fund posted a) 1.83% versus the benchmark return of 2.55% for its RM class; and b) 2.99% versus the benchmark return of 3.67% for its RM-Hedged class.

The Fund posted positive absolute return with information technology, materials, industrials outperformed. On the other hand, communication services, energy, financials, consumer staples, real estate, utilities and healthcare underperformed. Consumer discretionary performed broadly in-line with the markets. Information technology underperformed on expectation of strong quarterly results in the upcoming earnings season after one of the largest information technology services companies in the US sharply upgraded guidance. Materials outperformed driven by the strong outlook in non-ferrous metals. Industrials outperformed as the expectation of a capital expenditure cycle revival is strong. Communication services experienced profit booking. Energy's underperformance was stock specific. Financials and real estate underperformed as globally rising real rates dampened sentiments. Healthcare and consumer staples are experiencing rising raw material prices due to supply disruptions. The underperformance in utilities was stock specific.

Against its benchmark, the Fund benefited from stock selection in consumer discretionary, materials and industrials. It also benefited from an underweight in energy, consumer staples and an overweight in industrials. On the other hand, stock selection in healthcare and real estate were the main detractors. From an allocation point of view, an overweight in financials, real estate as well as an underweight in information technology and communication services were the main detractors from performance.

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Manulife India Equity Fund

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

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RM Class
3-year Fund Volatility
15.1
High
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
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Manulife Investment Asia-Pacific Ex Japan Fund

Fund category
Equity

Fund objective
To provide long-term capital appreciation through investment mainly in equities and equity-related securities of companies in the Asia-Pacific ex Japan region.

Investor profile
The Fund is designed for investors who are willing to accept a higher level of risk, seeking to diversify their investments across the APxJ region and have a long-term investment horizon.

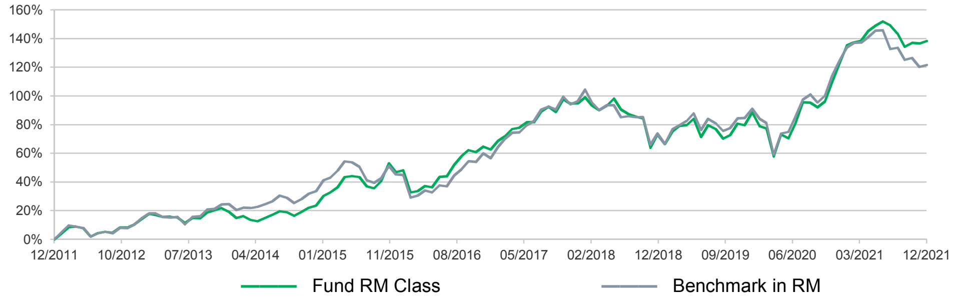
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.3879
Fund size	RM 265.11 mil
Units in circulation	683.43 mil
Fund launch date	23 Jun 2005
Fund inception date	14 Jul 2005
Financial year	30 Sep
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	0.06% of NAV p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges
Sales charge	Up to 6.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex-Japan Index

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	0.75	-5.39	6.92	6.92	43.22	46.53	138.40
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.64	-9.81	-1.48	-1.48	33.09	41.49	121.64

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	19.83	-14.62	13.31	18.21	6.92
Benchmark in RM (%)	25.42	-15.24	14.67	17.81	-1.48

*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	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	7.5
2	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	4.9
3	Tencent Holdings Ltd.	2.9
4	Alibaba Group Holding Ltd.	2.2
5	Haier Smart Home Co., Ltd. Class A	2.2

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.3151	0.3631	0.4181
Low	0.2724	0.2311	0.3675

Distribution by financial year

	2018	2019	2020
Distribution (Sen)	1.00	0.87	-
Distribution Yield (%)	3.0	3.0	-

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Information Technology	30.9
2	Consumer Discretionary	16.1
3	Financials	11.3
4	Industrials	10.5
5	Materials	10.2
6	Communication Services	6.3
7	Consumer Staples	4.1
8	Healthcare	3.4
9	Others	2.4
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	4.8

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	China	26.5
2	Taiwan	19.1
3	South Korea	12.3
4	Others	37.3
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	4.8

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment Asia-Pacific Ex Japan Fund

Market review

Asia Pacific ex- Japan equities posted gains for the month driven by the trajectory of the COVID-19 pandemic, Federal Reserve ('The Fed') policy, and the Chinese government's policy response to economic challenges. While COVID-19 cases surged during the month with the discovery of the Omicron variant, initial evidence suggests milder symptoms and potentially fewer serious hospitalizations, which moderated the reaction among equity markets. Meanwhile, the Fed made a hawkish turn in December after its meeting, speeding up bond tapering and forecasting at least three 25 basis point (bps) rate hikes in 2022. This policy pivot, along with the Bank of England raising interest rates by 25 bps, stood in stark contrast to China. The People's Bank of China loosened monetary policy through cutting the banks' reserve requirement ratio by 50 bps and slashing the one-year prime loan rate by 5 bps.

Chinese equities were lower for the month. The divergence between onshore and offshore equities continued, with onshore equities consolidating and the delisting of a Chinese ride hailing company and the possibility of other overseas delisting negatively affecting the offshore segment. Equities initially reacted positively to the Central Economic Work Conference but lost momentum without concrete policy options as a significant COVID-19 outbreak in Xi'an and a spate of downgrades in the property sector dented sentiment. In response to the challenges, the People's Bank of China slashed the banks' reserve requirement ratio by 50 bps and reduced the one-year prime loan rate by 5bps.

Taiwan equities moved higher for the month. In tech, semiconductor names moved higher as the Semiconductor Index (SOX) recorded a fresh high in December. IC design, display and PC/server names were also top tech performers. In contrast, logic semiconductors lagged on the back of supply tightness easing and the broader risk reward level turning negative. On the economic front, exports increased by 13.4% (year-on-year) in November, marking the 21st straight month of increases.

Korean equities moved higher on positive news flow including a Korean firm's approved acquisition of a foreign NAND business and greater certainty over the trajectory of the Fed's monetary policy direction despite continued domestic COVID-19 cases. Tech emerged as a large beneficiary, as foreign investors were net buyers (KRW 3 trillion) of the market, particularly larger tech names. On the economic front, exports soared by 32.1% YoY in November on the back of strong demand for semiconductors, petrochemicals, and vessels.

Indian equities continued to post gains in December particularly on the back of strength in the information technology sector. Domestic institutional investors continued to be a key pillar of support with robust inflows of US $4.1 billion in December, the tenth consecutive month of equity buying. On the economic front, India's current account slipped into a deficit (1.3% of GDP) in the third quarter due to a widening trade deficit.

Nearly all ASEAN markets were higher on the possibility that the Omicron variant would be less severe than the Delta variant. In Indonesia, the Ministry of Finance lowered budget deficit estimates for 2021 on the back of record revenue due to surging commodity prices. Malaysian equity markets were higher as palm oil and oil producers, ended higher on stronger monthly performance. In Thailand, foreign investors were net buyers ($820 million) for the month. The government also approved fresh stimulus packages including a tax deduction for individual taxpayers of up to THB 30,000 baht when purchasing goods or services, as well as announcing it may impose a levy of 0.1% on each equity transaction to help boost government revenue used for COVID-19 recovery packages. In the Philippines, equity markets moved lower on the reimposition of mobility restrictions. The government reimposed restrictions in the capital Manila region after a significant uptick in cases due to the Omicron variant, which dented investor hopes of a recovery.

Australian markets moved higher for the month on positive domestic news, which saw significant employment gains and a rebound in economic activity despite concerns over rising virus cases. Some key exports, such as iron ore, also saw price rebounds on the back of Chinese firms' restocking. The Reserve Bank of Australia stated that a taper of bond buying in the first meeting of 2022, and ending purchases in May of 2022, was consistent with current economic forecasts, but could be delayed depending on the trajectory of COVID-19 cases.

Market outlook

Having under-performed global developed markets this year, Asian equity markets are trading at attractive valuation multiples compared with global markets. Asian equities have experienced a strong recovery in earnings compared to last year and are still expected to post high single digit earnings growth again next year.

While global equity markets look expensive relative to history, Asian markets are trading at multiples in line with historical averages. While the interest rate outlook looks higher going into 2022 on the back of higher than expected inflation, we still view much of this inflation as being transitory and still anticipate supportive monetary conditions.

Vaccination rates across the region have been steadily increasing while many nations are opening up their economies with the exception of HK/China which are still targeting a COVID zero approach, and it remains to be seen as to when this will be eased next year. While we will monitor the situation with regards to Omicron, early indications are that this mutation is far less lethal albeit with higher transmissibility.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund outperformed the benchmark during the month on the back of stock selection at the geographical level and good sector allocation. China was the primary driver of positive relative performance partially offset by the underperformance in Korea and Indonesia. Within China, our positioning is mostly focused on the green economy and sectors that face less regulatory pressure ie renewable energy and new energy vehicles. Within the technology space, we continue to like battery suppliers in Korea that will benefit from the global shift to electric vehicles. From a regional standpoint our preferred geographical allocation is focused on India, Korea and Taiwan. Our preference in ASEAN remains Indonesia.

RM Class

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment Asia-Pacific REIT Fund

Fund category
Fund-of-Funds

Fund objective
To provide long-term capital appreciation and sustainable income through a combined investment in other collective investment schemes, namely REITs and infrastructure funds/trusts.

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for investors who wish to have investment exposure through a diversified portfolio of REITs and infrastructure funds/trusts within the Asia-Pacific region. The Fund may also appeal to investors who are seeking a sustainable distribution of income and long-term capital growth with a long-term investment horizon of 5 years or more.

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

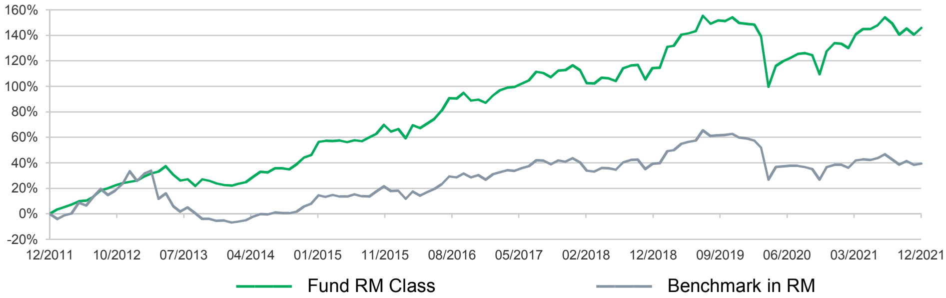
Trustee
HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Berhad
193701000084 (1281-T)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.4291
Fund size	RM 619.32 mil
Units in circulation	1,443.22 mil
Fund launch date	07 Jun 2007
Fund inception date	28 Jun 2007
Financial year	31 Aug
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.75% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	0.06% of NAV p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges
Sales charge	Up to 5.00% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Semi-annually, if any.
Benchmark^	Manulife Investment Asia REIT Ex Japan Index

Fund performance

10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	2.19	-0.75	5.14	5.14	14.65	31.35	146.00
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.72	-2.96	0.73	0.73	-0.21	9.90	39.51

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	15.60	-0.89	15.99	-5.99	5.14
Benchmark in RM (%)	13.25	-2.75	13.75	-12.91	0.73

*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	Link Real Estate Investment Trust	12.7
2	CapitaLand Integrated Commercial Trust	8.3
3	Ascendas Real Estate Investment Trust	7.4
4	Mapletree Logistics Trust	5.5
5	Frasers Logistics & Commercial Trust	5.0

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Retail Reits	34.4
2	Industrial Reits	27.8
3	Diversified Reits	16.3
4	Office Reits	10.3
5	Specialized REITs	3.4
6	Hotel & Resort Reits	3.3
7	Real Estate Operating Companies	1.8
8	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.6

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.5422	0.5050	0.4665
Low	0.4570	0.3402	0.4130

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Singapore	60.0
2	Hong Kong	22.6
3	Australia	12.5
4	Others	2.3
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.6

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	3.60	2.58	3.13
Distribution Yield (%)	7.5	5.6	7.2

^ Manulife Investment Asia REIT Ex Japan Index is a customised index consists of REIT funds universe within Asia ex Japan markets, which include China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand. The index is a market capitalisation weighted index of REIT funds with market capitalisation of USD5 million or more. The performance of the benchmark is available at the Manager's website. The risk profile of the Fund is different from the risk profile of the benchmark.

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment Asia-Pacific REIT Fund

Market review

Major Asia ex Japan REITs markets delivered mixed performance for December to end a turbulent 2021. Buying sentiment recovered from the Omicron-led sell-off in late November as more data revealed that the new variant causes less severe symptoms and vaccine boosters provide adequate protection against hospitalizations. During the month, the US Federal Reserve signaled a more aggressive unwinding of its monthly bond buying, as expected by the market, and brought forward multiple rate hikes in 2022.

Australia REITs market maintained its lead performance over Singapore and Hong Kong markets, wrapping up 2021 with the index close to the year's high. Sentiment for the market was bullish with healthy broad-based December revaluation gains reported. Industrial assets enjoyed the strongest revaluation gains with further cap rates compression as demand for the asset class remains buoyant. During the month, fund manager Charter Hall Group lifted earnings guidance (again) on the back of robust FUM growth driven by asset revaluations and recent acquisitions.

Hong Kong REITS market fell in December and closed the year in red territory. Sentiment across Hong Kong and Chinese equity markets was cautious on the back of heightened regulatory scrutiny by the PRC government across several industries including real estate. The planned limited December reopening with mainland China was delayed on the back of new outbreaks in China and global spread of the highly transmissive Omicron.

Singapore REITs market recovered in December to close 2021 almost flat YoY. In December, SREITs remained very active on the merger and acquisitions front. Notable deals include Capitaland Integrated Commercial Trust making maiden inroads into Australia market with 3 assets purchased in North Sydney. The market saw the listing of specialized data centre REIT, Digital Core REIT which was heavily subscribed and performed well on expectations of strong inorganic growth backed by sponsor, Digital Realty.

Market outlook

While Asia economies made strides towards recovery and borders re-opening, Asia REITs performance has been interrupted by new virus outbreaks and scares. The outbreak of Omicron variant towards end of the year has further complicated forward growth and inflation projections. That said, we continue to believe that a synchronized global re-opening is intact with broad population immunity and new therapeutics expected to be broadly available in 2022.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund outperformed during the month on the back of stock selection at the geographical and sector levels and asset allocation decisions at the geographical level. Stock selection in Singapore and the overweight to Australia were the primary contributors to performance from the geographical level. Stock selection in office, diversified and industrial REITs helped drive performance. However, the Fund's outperformance was partially offest by negative impact of stock selection in Hong Kong and Thailand. While the US Federal Reserve hikes in 2022 could be potential headwind for Asia REITs in general, we stay focus on REITs which are dividend growers with core cashflow resilience, strong capital management, and quality real estate to command better rental rates in times of economic recovery.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

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RM Class
3-year Fund Volatility
10.3
Low
Lipper Analytics 10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment Balanced Fund

Fund category
Balanced

Fund objective
To achieve medium- to long-term capital appreciation and to provide dividend income.

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for investors seeking relatively higher returns than fixed deposits but dislike the higher risks associated with a full equity portfolio. The Fund is designed for investors who seek capital appreciation and regular income and have a medium- to long-term investment horizon.

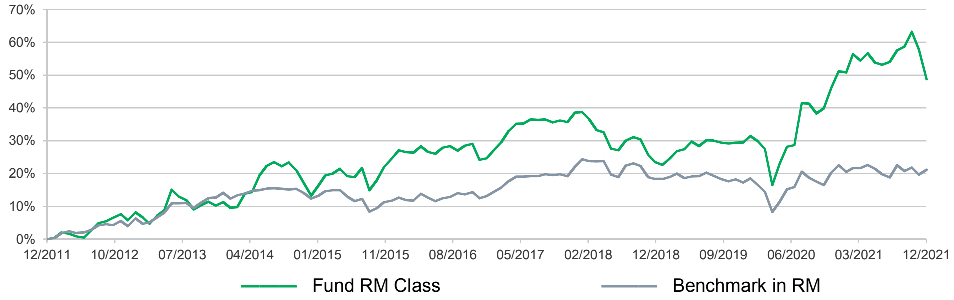
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

Trustee
Maybank Trustees Berhad
196301000109 (5004-P)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.3455
Fund size	RM 79.13 mil
Units in circulation	229.01 mil
Fund launch date	02 May 1991
Fund inception date	02 Jun 1991
Financial year	30 Jun
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.08% of NAV p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 6.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Semi-annually, if any.
Benchmark	50% FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 Index + 50% Maybank 12-month fixed deposits rate

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	-5.75	-2.86	-1.57	-1.57	21.30	19.31	48.81
Benchmark in RM (%)	1.23	1.16	-1.12	-1.12	2.35	7.09	21.18

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	11.12	-11.49	7.14	15.02	-1.57
Benchmark in RM (%)	7.86	-3.00	0.16	3.35	-1.12

*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	Celcom Networks Sdn Bhd 4.85 08/29/22	5.2
2	GENM Capital Bhd 4.9 08/22/25	4.9
3	Malayan Banking Bhd.	3.9
4	CIMB Group Holdings Bhd	3.8
5	Malaysia Government Investment Issue 3.726 03/31/26	3.6

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Fixed income	33.1
2	Financial Services	12.5
3	Consumer prod & serv	11.8
4	Technology	11.8
5	Ind prod & serv	7.7
6	Transp & logistics	3.6
7	Healthcare	3.3
8	Construction	3.0
9	Others	6.0
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	7.2

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.3751	0.3969	0.4001
Low	0.3512	0.2947	0.3449

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	92.8
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	7.2

Distribution by financial year

	2020	2021	2022**
Distribution (Sen)	2.21	2.68	1.60
Distribution Yield (%)	6.4	7.2	4.2

**Interim distribution (semi-annual)

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment Balanced Fund

Market review

Equity

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

In Asia, Hong Kong indices continued their downtrend since June 2021, as the impact of regulatory crackdown and concerns over Chinese property developers continued to weight on sentiment. With regards to monetary policy, there seems to be a divergence between China and the other major central banks, with The People's Bank of China (PBOC) showed more easing bias in its operations. In early December, PBOC cut the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50bps and lowered the relending rate by 25bps for agricultural and small enterprises. The easing bias reflects the growing concerns of Chinese policymakers about the slowing China economic growth and imminent downturn in property market.

The COVID-19 situation in ASEAN remained under control, apart from Singapore, as the island nation has temporarily suspended the vaccinated travel lane scheme amid the rising number of imported COVID-19 cases.

For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Fixed Income

The US Treasury (UST) yield curve bear flattened in December 2021; 2-year, 5-year and 10-year UST yields changed +17 bps, +10 bps and +7 bps to close at 0.73%, 1.26% and 1.51% respectively. At the start of the month, bond investors were stunned by the sudden change of tone by the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) chairman Jerome Powell, in which he finally threw in the towel and admitted that the inflation "is no longer transitory" after spending months telling the market otherwise during a congressional hearing on 30 November 2021. Powell's hawkish stance has spooked the market as his view on inflation will have direct bearing with regard to the monetary policy direction and interest rate path. Despite the sudden change of tone, economists had actually warned that the Fed may be behind the curve in reining in the elevated inflation that was caused by the global supply chain disruptions, higher commodity prices and labour shortages.

On 10 December 2021, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that consumer price index (CPI) in November surged to 6.8% year-on-year—its largest annual increase since 1982. However, concerns over the Omicron variant drove the 10-year U.S. Treasury yield lower despite the looming Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting few days later on 15 December 2021. As expected, the FOMC decided to double the pace of the quantitative easing tapering in addition to signalling the market over the increased probability of multiple interest rate hikes next year.

The Malaysia Government Securities (MGS) yield curve bear flattened as well during the month. 3-year, 5-year and 10-year MGS yields changed +14 bps, +4 bps and +5 bps respectively to close at 2.81%, 3.16% and 3.56%, amid sustained improvement of the Malaysian Covid-19 situation on the ground with daily average new cases and deaths dropped to under 4000 and 30 cases respectively. In spite of the good news, Health Minister decided not to take things for granted and shortened the interval between second dose and booster dose from 6 months to 3 months for the Pfizer and AstraZeneca vaccines recipients in view of the rapid proliferation of the Omicron variant globally.

Market outlook

Equity

Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment Balanced Fund

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fixed Income

Even as countries prepare to tackle surging Omicron infections, central banks – led by the US Fed - steadfastly continued their march towards rate normalization. Central bankers are also keeping a close watch on upcoming inflation numbers as they are supposed to start easing after a year of upside surprises; persistently high inflation numbers may raise concerns that inflationary pressure may be more than just “transitional”.

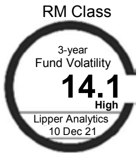
After an economic rebound in 4Q 2021, we expect growth to continue into 2022, which increase prospects of OPR hikes in 2022. The local bond market has priced in OPR hikes to a large extent, cheapening MGS significantly. It is, however, too early to turn bullish on MGS given inflation uncertainty and possible outflow risk due to tapering-induced receding global liquidity. For now, yield movements are likely to be influenced by regional and global factors, more so than local ones.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund underperformed its benchmark in December 2021 mainly due to the underperformance of the fixed income portion.

The fixed income portion was impacted by the drastic drop in the average price of Senai-Desaru Expressway Berhad’s (SDEB) Restructured Sukuk held in the fund (~11% of NAV prior to downgrade). This followed SDEB’s downgrade to BBis from BBB-is by Malaysia Rating Corporation Berhad as a result of liquidity concerns. The downgrade caused SDEB’s Restructured Sukuk to reprice downwards by 51%-67%, with the longer dated ones the worst hit. We have no intention to change the current investment portfolio. However, we intend to monitor development relating to SDEB’s Restructured Sukuk and actively engage with the issuer on any possible remedial actions on the Sukuk.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.



Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment Dividend Fund

Fund category

Equity

Fund objective

To provide steady recurring income that is potentially higher than prevailing fixed deposit rates. At the same time, the Fund also attempts to attain medium- to long-term capital appreciation.

Investor profile

The Fund is designed for investors who prefer a regular income stream, stable investment returns and have a medium- to long-term capital appreciation and seek relatively higher returns than fixed deposit.

Fund manager

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

Trustee

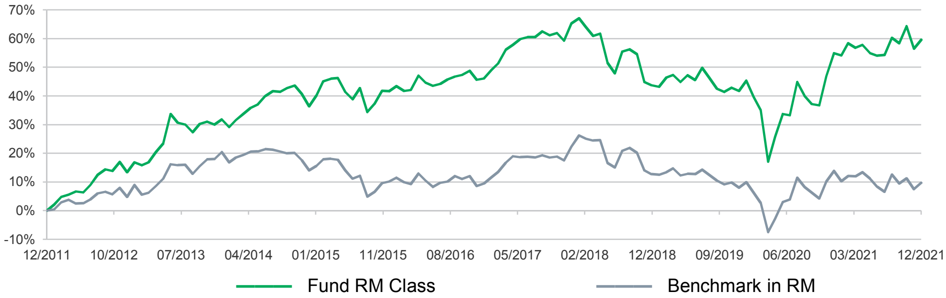
HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Berhad
193701000084 (1281-T)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.2678
Fund size	RM 181.04 mil
Units in circulation	675.94 mil
Fund launch date	28 Mar 2006
Fund inception date	18 Apr 2006
Financial year	30 Apr
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.06% of NAV p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 6.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Semi-annually, if any.
Benchmark	90% FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 Index + 10% Maybank 12-month FD rate

Fund performance

10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	1.94	3.62	3.00	3.00	11.44	9.18	59.58
Benchmark in RM (%)	2.07	1.27	-3.60	-3.60	-2.45	0.26	9.76

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	13.09	-13.37	1.51	6.58	3.00
Benchmark in RM (%)	11.75	-8.03	-2.27	3.54	-3.60

*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	Malayan Banking Bhd.	6.6
2	CIMB Group Holdings Bhd	5.1
3	MISC Bhd	4.3
4	Genting Bhd.	3.6
5	Dufu Technology Corp. Bhd.	3.5

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.3028	0.2834	0.2904
Low	0.2667	0.1956	0.2586

Distribution by financial year

	2020	2021	2022**
Distribution (Sen)	1.55	1.39	0.98
Distribution Yield (%)	5.8	5.3	3.6

**Interim distribution (semi-annual)

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Financial Services	19.8
2	Consumer prod & serv	16.0
3	Foreign	11.2
4	Technology	9.3
5	Ind prod & serv	9.2
6	Telecomm & media	6.4
7	Transp & logistics	5.7
8	Utilities	4.0
9	Others	15.2
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	3.2

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	85.5
2	Taiwan	3.0
3	South Korea	2.8
4	Others	5.5
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	3.2

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment Dividend Fund

Market review

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

In Asia, Hong Kong indices continued their downtrend since June 2021, as the impact of regulatory crackdown and concerns over Chinese property developers continue to weight on sentiment. With regards to monetary policy, there seem to be a divergence between China and the other major central banks, with The People's Bank of China (PBOC) showed more easing bias in its operations. In early December, PBOC cut the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50bps and lowered the relending rate by 25bps for agricultural and small enterprises. The easing bias reflects the growing concerns of Chinese policymakers about the slowing China economic growth and imminent downturn in property market.

The COVID-19 situation in ASEAN remained under control, apart from Singapore, as the island nation has temporarily suspended the vaccinated travel lane scheme amid the rising number of imported COVID-19 cases.

For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Market outlook

Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund underperformed its benchmark in the month of December mainly contributed by positions in the financial, industrial products and technology sectors. Meanwhile, positions in healthcare and consumer products sectors offset some of the losses.

In terms of strategy, we believe a well-diversified portfolio based on the barbell distribution between growth/tech and recovery/yield segments will help us to ride through this volatile period. We maintain our target to achieve a well-balanced weightage between the two segments over a longer period to provide stability to our portfolio.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

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Factsheet
Manulife Investment Dividend Fund

The above information has not been reviewed by the SC and is subject to the relevant warning, disclaimer, qualification or terms and conditions stated herein. Investors are advised to read and understand the contents of the Master Prospectus dated 7 February 2020 and its First Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 13 November 2020 and its Second Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 5 April 2021 and its Third Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 13 September 2021 and its Fourth Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 29 November 2021 and all the respective Product Highlights Sheet(s) (collectively, the "Offering Documents"), obtainable at our offices or website, before investing. The Offering Documents have been registered with the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC), however the registration with the SC does not amount to nor indicate that the SC has recommended or endorsed the product. Where a unit split/distribution is declared, investors are advised that following the issue of additional units/distribution, the NAV per unit will be reduced from the pre-unit split NAV/cum-distribution NAV to post-unit split NAV/ex-distribution NAV; and where a unit split is declared, the value of your investment in the Fund's denominated currency will remained unchanged after the distribution of the additional units. Past performances are not an indication of future performances. There are risks involved with investing in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes. Some of these risks associated with investments in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes are interest rate fluctuation risk, foreign exchange or currency risk, country risk, political risk, credit risk, non-compliance risk, counterparty risk, target fund manager risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. For further details on the risk profile of all the funds, please refer to the Risk Factors section in the Offering Documents. The price of units and income distribution may go down as well as up. Investors should compare and consider the fees, charges and costs involved. Investors are advised to conduct own risk assessment and consult the professional advisers if in doubt on the action to be taken.

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3-year Fund Volatility
11.5
Moderate
Lipper Analytics 10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment Equity Index Fund

Fund category

Equity Index

Fund objective

To track the performance of the FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI (FBMKLCI) at less than average market risk* through its overall investment strategy of investing predominantly in index-linked stocks.
*The risk profile of the Fund is relatively lower than the average market risk of Bursa Malaysia.

Investor profile

The Fund is suitable for investors who seek capital appreciation, have low income requirements. The Fund is suitable for investors who wants to track the FBM KLCI performance and long-term investment horizon.

Fund manager

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

Trustee

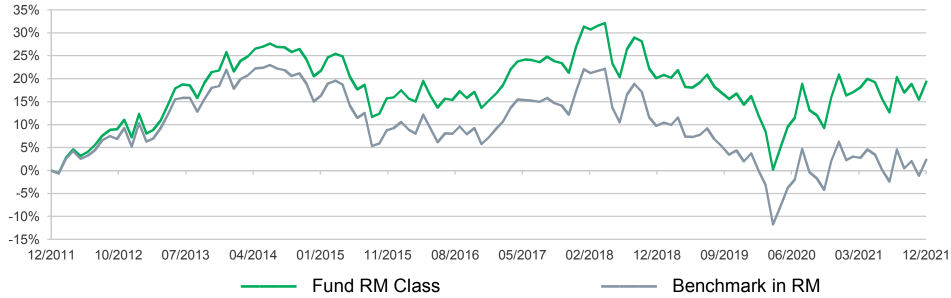
Maybank Trustees Berhad
196301000109 (5004-P)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.4575
Fund size	RM 15.57 mil
Units in circulation	34.03 mil
Fund launch date	26 May 1997
Fund inception date	26 Jun 1997
Financial year	30 Jun
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 0.75% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.06% of NAV p.a.
Sales charge	Nil
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI

Fund performance

10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	3.37	3.23	-1.31	-1.31	-1.23	3.55	19.35
Benchmark in RM (%)	3.54	2.28	-3.67	-3.67	-7.28	-4.52	2.40

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	10.25	-4.90	-3.82	4.05	-1.31
Benchmark in RM (%)	9.45	-5.91	-6.02	2.42	-3.67

*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	Public Bank Bhd	12.3
2	Malayan Banking Bhd.	10.1
3	CIMB Group Holdings Bhd	7.3
4	Tenaga Nasional Bhd	7.0
5	PETRONAS Chemicals Group Bhd.	4.8

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.5105	0.4937	0.4815
Low	0.4694	0.3747	0.4305

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	-	2.00	1.42
Distribution Yield (%)	-	4.3	3.1

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Financial Services	34.4
2	Telecomm & media	11.4
3	Consumer prod & serv	11.1
4	Ind prod & serv	9.0
5	Utilities	9.0
6	Healthcare	8.4
7	Plantation	6.8
8	Transp & logistics	2.4
9	Others	4.3
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	3.2

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	96.8
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	3.2

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment Equity Index Fund

Market review

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

In Asia, Hong Kong indices continued their downtrend since June 2021, as the impact of regulatory crackdown and concerns over Chinese property developers continue to weight on sentiment. With regards to monetary policy, there seem to be a divergence between China and the other major central banks, with The People's Bank of China (PBOC) showed more easing bias in its operations. In early December, PBOC cut the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50bps and lowered the relending rate by 25bps for agricultural and small enterprises. The easing bias reflects the growing concerns of Chinese policymakers about the slowing China economic growth and imminent downturn in property market.

The COVID-19 situation in ASEAN remained under control, apart from Singapore, as the island nation has temporarily suspended the vaccinated travel lane scheme amid the rising number of imported COVID-19 cases.

For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Market outlook

Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fund review and strategy

The fund recorded a return of 3.37% in December 2021, and -1.31% on a YTD basis.

The Fund will continue to track the Index performance. The Manager rebalances the Fund to closely track the FBMKLCI Index, when the invested level is affected by changes in the index components, inflow and outflow of funds. The Manager aims to maintain tracking accuracy of around 95-97%.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

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Manulife Investment Equity Index Fund

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RM Class
3-year Fund Volatility
17.3
Very High
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Investment Greater China Fund

Fund category
Equity

Fund objective
To provide Unit Holders with capital growth over the medium- to long-term by investing in larger capitalised companies in the Greater China region namely China, Hong Kong and Taiwan markets, as well as China-based companies listed on approved overseas markets*.
*Foreign markets where the regulatory authority is an ordinary or associate member of IOSCO

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for investors who seek capital appreciation over the medium- to long-term, willing to accept higher level of risk and have a medium- to long-term investment horizon.

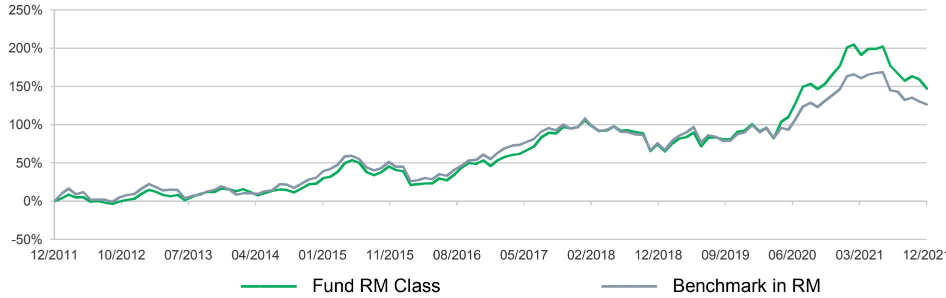
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.4677
Fund size	RM 188.52 mil
Units in circulation	403.06 mil
Fund launch date	21 Oct 2008
Fund inception date	11 Nov 2008
Financial year	31 Aug
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.75% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.06% of NAV p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges
Sales charge	Up to 6.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	MSCI Golden Dragon Index

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	-4.51	-18.03	-10.39	-10.39	49.97	69.28	147.66
Benchmark in RM (%)	-1.49	-15.51	-7.85	-7.85	35.82	46.09	126.80

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	34.72	-16.21	21.58	37.65	-10.39
Benchmark in RM (%)	26.64	-15.06	19.42	23.42	-7.85

*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	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	9.8
2	Tencent Holdings Ltd.	7.2
3	Alibaba Group Holding Ltd.	3.9
4	Meituan Class B	3.0
5	AIA Group Limited	2.8

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.4797	0.6174	0.7495
Low	0.3771	0.4002	0.4588

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	-	3.26	10.00
Distribution Yield (%)	-	6.8	16.1

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Information Technology	29.8
2	Consumer Discretionary	22.2
3	Financials	13.3
4	Communication Services	9.4
5	Industrials	6.1
6	Materials	4.5
7	Healthcare	4.3
8	Consumer Staples	2.3
9	Others	4.3
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	3.8

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	China	60.4
2	Taiwan	28.1
3	Hong Kong	7.8
4	Cash & Cash Equivalents	3.8

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment Greater China Fund

Market review

China moved lower for the month. The divergence between onshore and offshore equities continued. Onshore equities consolidated and the delisting of a Chinese ride hailing company and the possibility of other Chinese ADR delistings negatively affected the offshore segment. China equity initially reacted positively to the Central Economic Work Conference wowing to support growth but failed to ignite a significant rally. A spate of downgrades in the property sector as well as the resurgence of COVID-19 outbreak in Xian dented investment sentiment. In response to the economic challenges, the People's Bank of China slashed the banks' reserve requirement ratio by 50 bps and reduced the one-year prime loan rate by 5bps. Hong Kong equities posted marginal gains for the month with utilities and energy outperformed. On the economic front, Caixin PMI data moved back into contractionary territory on the back of COVID-19 outbreaks, while monthly high frequency data were mixed.

Taiwan equity moved higher for the month led by tech sector on strength in semiconductors and foundries as the Semiconductor Index (SOX) recorded a fresh high in December. On the economic front, Taiwan exports increased by 13.4% (year-on-year) in November, marking the 21st straight month of increases.

Market outlook

We believe the YTD correction led by regulatory clampdown has allowed value to emerge on China equity from fundamental standpoint. While it may still be too early to say the current episode of regulatory tightening is over, we believe most severe measures had been released and digested. Swift rectification of business and operation models by relevant platforms and industries are also observed and therefore allowing growth expectations to be reset. China equity is now trading at a healthier level and we believe further downside on the affected sectors is limited.

Looking forward, we see solid investment opportunities in renewable energy sector which enjoys strategic priority for government funding support. Construction of wind and photovoltaic bases has already been accelerated thanks to the elevated pace in governmental bond issuance and supportive policy on sustainability initiatives. Longer term, we expect the release of roadmap for peak carbon emissions by 2030 will mean decarbonization efforts under a more institutionalized framework. Recent campaign-style power cuts shall be rectified as central government vowed to strike a balance between its decarbonization initiatives and economy activities for the country's sustainable development.

Strategy wise, our strategy currently has an overweight on photovoltaic and EV battery supply chain. We will continue to look for idea in both onshore and offshore wind operators and their respective equipment manufacturing supply chain. We would also suggest investors not to overlook policy tailwinds on certain favorable sectors that are supported by government policies. For Taiwan, we are positive on the tech upcycle thanks to strong demand for semiconductor and power related solutions.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund moved lower in the month and underperformed its benchmark. Stock selection in information communication services and real estate hurt most to relative performance. The overweight in information technology marginally offset some losses.

Regarding individual holdings, key detractor was a social media platform focused on Gen Z user segment. Although the company is dual listed in Hong Kong, the stock was under pressure amid the concerns of delisting risk of Chinese ADRs and divestment possibility by an internet giant strategy stakeholder. Another detractor was a manufacturer of battery modules. The stock faced profit taking upon the group's announcement of a large-scale investment totalling RMB 20 billion into power battery production.

On the contractor side, key contributor was a Taiwanese tech company focused on electronic ink with electronic paper display technology. The stock continued its strong momentum from a robust Q3 results thanks to strong demand on electronic publications. Another contributor is a leading port operator which rose on earning upgrades from the group's capacity expansion in Mainland China. The continuation of global shipment disruption also raised expectation of further hikes on port charges.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

3-year Fund Volatility
17.3
Very High
Lipper Analytics 10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment Growth Fund

Fund category
Equity

Fund objective
To provide Unit Holders with medium- to long-term capital growth through investments in a diversified portfolio of equities.

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for investors who have higher risk tolerance and low income requirement and have a medium- to long-term investment horizon.

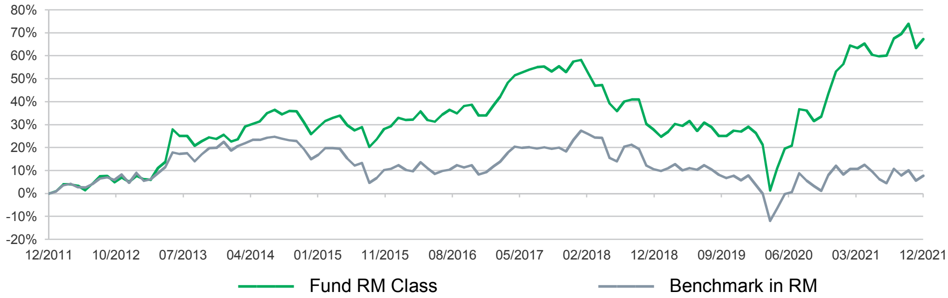
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.3667
Fund size	RM 54.85 mil
Units in circulation	149.59 mil
Fund launch date	18 Feb 2002
Fund inception date	11 Mar 2002
Financial year	31 Jul
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.06% of NAV p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 6.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Index

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	2.32	4.71	9.11	9.11	34.03	24.87	67.26
Benchmark in RM (%)	2.03	1.37	-3.85	-3.85	-1.90	-1.38	7.81

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	17.59	-20.76	3.50	18.68	9.11
Benchmark in RM (%)	12.87	-10.93	-1.77	3.87	-3.85

*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	Hong Leong Bank Bhd.	6.4
2	CIMB Group Holdings Bhd	5.7
3	Telekom Malaysia Bhd.	4.8
4	Public Bank Bhd	4.4
5	Press Metal Aluminium Holdings Berhad	4.0

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.3405	0.3717	0.4051
Low	0.2963	0.2119	0.3506

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	2.20	-	3.20
Distribution Yield (%)	6.6	-	8.8

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Financial Services	26.8
2	Technology	17.0
3	Ind prod & serv	14.1
4	Consumer prod & serv	11.9
5	Telecomm & media	6.1
6	Foreign	4.7
7	Transp & logistics	4.2
8	Property	4.0
9	Others	6.1
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	5.1

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	92.0
2	Taiwan	2.9
3	Cash & Cash Equivalents	5.1

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Manulife Investment Growth Fund

Market review

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

In Asia, Hong Kong indices continued their downtrend since June 2021, as the impact of regulatory crackdown and concerns over Chinese property developers continue to weight on sentiment. With regards to monetary policy, there seem to be a divergence between China and the other major central banks, with The People's Bank of China (PBOC) showed more easing bias in its operations. In early December, PBOC cut the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50bps and lowered the relending rate by 25bps for agricultural and small enterprises. The easing bias reflects the growing concerns of Chinese policymakers about the slowing China economic growth and imminent downturn in property market.

The COVID-19 situation in ASEAN remained under control, apart from Singapore, as the island nation has temporarily suspended the vaccinated travel lane scheme amid the rising number of imported COVID-19 cases.

For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Market outlook

Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fund review and strategy

The fund outperformed the benchmark in December 2021 mainly attributed to underweight in the healthcare sector, positions in the energy sector and foreign equities, while positions in the financial services, technology and telco sectors offset some of the gains.

In terms of strategy, we believe a well-diversified portfolio based on the barbell distribution between growth/tech and recovery/yield segments will help us to ride through this volatile period. We maintain our target to achieve a well-balanced weightage between the two segments over a longer period to provide stability to our portfolios.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment Growth Fund

The above information has not been reviewed by the SC and is subject to the relevant warning, disclaimer, qualification or terms and conditions stated herein. Investors are advised to read and understand the contents of the Master Prospectus dated 7 February 2020 and its First Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 13 November 2020 and its Second Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 5 April 2021 and its Third Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 13 September 2021 and its Fourth Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 29 November 2021 and all the respective Product Highlights Sheet(s) (collectively, the "Offering Documents"), obtainable at our offices or website, before investing. The Offering Documents have been registered with the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC), however the registration with the SC does not amount to nor indicate that the SC has recommended or endorsed the product. Where a unit split/distribution is declared, investors are advised that following the issue of additional units/distribution, the NAV per unit will be reduced from the pre-unit split NAV/cum-distribution NAV to post-unit split NAV/ex-distribution NAV; and where a unit split is declared, the value of your investment in the Fund's denominated currency will remained unchanged after the distribution of the additional units. Past performances are not an indication of future performances. There are risks involved with investing in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes. Some of these risks associated with investments in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes are interest rate fluctuation risk, foreign exchange or currency risk, country risk, political risk, credit risk, non-compliance risk, counterparty risk, target fund manager risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. For further details on the risk profile of all the funds, please refer to the Risk Factors section in the Offering Documents. The price of units and income distribution may go down as well as up. Investors should compare and consider the fees, charges and costs involved. Investors are advised to conduct own risk assessment and consult the professional advisers if in doubt on the action to be taken.

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RM Class
3-year Fund Volatility
27.5
Very High
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Investment Indonesia Equity Fund

Fund category
Equity

Fund objective
The Fund seeks to achieve capital appreciation over the long term through investments in equities and equity-related instruments predominantly in Indonesia market.

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for investors who wish to participate in the Indonesia equity market. It is also suitable for investors who seek capital appreciation over the long term and for investors who are willing to accept a high level of risk.

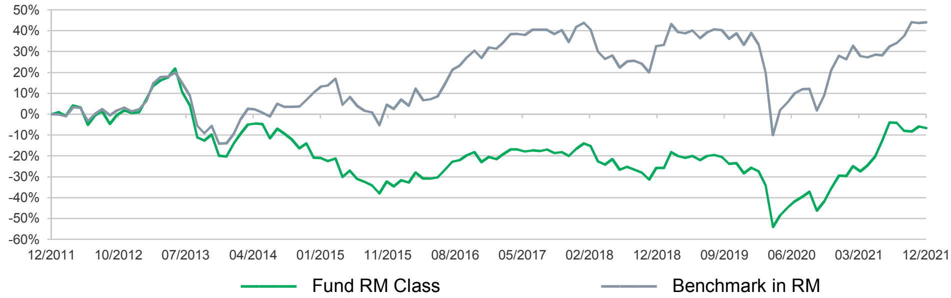
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.2222
Fund size	RM 21.88 mil
Units in circulation	98.48 mil
Fund launch date	19 Oct 2010
Fund inception date	09 Nov 2010
Financial year	31 Aug
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.80% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.06% of NAV p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges
Sales charge	Up to 6.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	Jakarta Composite Index

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	-0.89	6.98	32.50	32.50	25.75	17.44	-6.60
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.13	12.26	12.38	12.38	8.07	9.08	43.98

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	4.97	-11.03	0.23	-5.31	32.50
Benchmark in RM (%)	7.49	-6.10	4.27	-7.78	12.38

*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	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	9.7
2	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Class B	7.4
3	PT Telkom Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Class B	6.6
4	PT DCI Indonesia Tbk	5.4
5	PT Bank Neo Commerce Tbk	5.4

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.1948	0.1842	0.2370
Low	0.1687	0.0940	0.1673

Distribution by financial year

	2018	2019	2020
Distribution (Sen)	-	-	-
Distribution Yield (%)	-	-	-

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Financials	39.0
2	Industrials	12.8
3	Communication Services	10.5
4	Information Technology	10.4
5	Consumer Discretionary	9.3
6	Healthcare	5.6
7	Materials	4.5
8	Energy	3.9
9	Others	3.4
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.6

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Indonesia	99.4
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.6

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment Indonesia Equity Fund

Market review

Indonesian equities posted gains for the month. Despite concerns over the spread of the Omicron variant, equities moved higher on hopes that it would be less severe than the Delta variant. On the policy front, coal exports were halted, as the government sought to protect domestic supplies for energy generation. Finally, the Ministry of Finance lowered budget deficit estimates for 2021 on the back of record revenue due to surging commodity prices.

Market outlook

With continued expansionary fiscal policy in 2021, based on a government target of 5.7% of GDP, the key focus will be towards spending on infrastructure and social safety aid. As of 2019, around 90 out of 245 National Strategic Projects (NSP) had been completed, with the remainder expected in 2021; after being deferred in 2020 due to COVID-19. The prospect for the pace of economic activity to increase should also lead to higher employment and a general positive outlook for the economy going forward.

For 2021, we focus on consumption, corporate restocking and net exports to benefit from unwinding of restrictions alongside favourable base effects, while slower fiscal support and direction of the pandemic curve are risks to the outlook. The recast window for corporates and deferred Banks' non-performing loans classification to provide some succour to the banking system in the near-term.

Into 2021, besides the pandemic, focus will also be on expanding manufacturing and investment footprint via the recently passed Omnibus Bill and finalisation of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) multilateral agreement.

Foreign direct investments (FDI) will be improving in 2021 as government encourage foreign investors to invest the whole production chain of electric vehicle in Indonesia. Foreign investors are venture into transportation, telecommunication, base metal, non-machinery & equipment industry, and consumer staple industry.

Indonesia's forex reserves remained healthy at US$144bn by end of Aug 2021, supported by higher oil & gas sales revenue, benign trade surplus and subdued import. The current reserves level is estimated to be sufficient to support more than 10 months of imports and payments of the government's short-term debts.

To position our portfolio, the Fund will add exposure in ecommerce, industrial, and financial sectors for a new opportunity of middle-income class spending power increase as well as financial industry reshape. Our investments are chosen on the basis of value and growth, not popularity. We focus on the balance of return and safety of the portfolio. Understanding how investors are thinking about and dealing with risk is perhaps the most important thing to strive for. In short, excessive risk tolerance contributes to the creation of danger, and the swing to excessive risk aversion depresses markets, creating some of the greatest buying opportunities.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund underperformed the benchmark on the back of stock selection and asset allocation decisions. Stock selection in materials, industrials and consumer staples and the overweight to technology were the primary detractors to performance. Contributing positively was stock selection in financials, energy and consumer discretionary and the underweight to consumer staples.

RM Class

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
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Manulife Investment Progress Fund

Fund category
Equity

Fund objective
To provide Unit Holders with a steady long-term capital growth at a reasonable level of risk by investing in a diversified portfolio of small- to medium-size public listed companies.

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for investors who are willing to accept a higher level of risk and for investors who seek capital appreciation from their investments. Have low income requirements and have a long-term investment horizon.

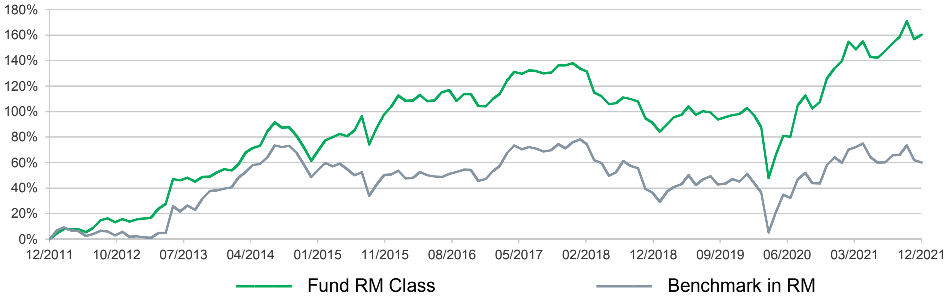
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.3544
Fund size	RM 389.76 mil
Units in circulation	1,099.85 mil
Fund launch date	18 Feb 2002
Fund inception date	11 Mar 2002
Financial year	31 Jul
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.06% of NAV p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 6.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	50% FTSE Bursa Malaysia Small Cap Index + 50% FTSE Bursa Malaysia Mid 70 Index

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	1.29	7.43	11.18	11.18	41.11	27.42	160.32
Benchmark in RM (%)	-1.14	0.18	-2.43	-2.43	23.76	8.86	60.26

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	16.55	-22.53	9.96	15.43	11.18
Benchmark in RM (%)	19.65	-26.49	16.86	8.54	-2.43

*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	Vitrox Corp. Bhd.	4.7
2	Inari Amertron Berhad	4.4
3	Dufu Technology Corp. Bhd.	4.1
4	AEON Credit Service (M) Bhd.	3.3
5	D&O Green Technologies Bhd.	3.0

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.3593	0.3629	0.4042
Low	0.3119	0.2102	0.3340

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	2.41	1.67	4.50
Distribution Yield (%)	7.0	5.5	12.5

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Technology	25.1
2	Ind prod & serv	15.7
3	Consumer prod & serv	12.0
4	Financial Services	8.2
5	Construction	6.6
6	Telecomm & media	6.1
7	Healthcare	6.1
8	Energy	4.0
9	Others	8.5
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	7.7

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	92.3
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	7.7

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment Progress Fund

Market review

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

In Asia, Hong Kong indices continued their downtrend since June 2021, as the impact of regulatory crackdown and concerns over Chinese property developers continue to weight on sentiment. With regards to monetary policy, there seem to be a divergence between China and the other major central banks, with The People's Bank of China (PBOC) showed more easing bias in its operations. In early December, PBOC cut the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50bps and lowered the relending rate by 25bps for agricultural and small enterprises. The easing bias reflects the growing concerns of Chinese policymakers about the slowing China economic growth and imminent downturn in property market.

The COVID-19 situation in ASEAN remained under control, apart from Singapore, as the island nation has temporarily suspended the vaccinated travel lane scheme amid the rising number of imported COVID-19 cases.

For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Market outlook

Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fund review and strategy

The fund outperformed the benchmark in December 2021 mainly attributed to stock selection in the technology and industrial product sectors and underweight in the healthcare sector, while underweight in the transportation sector offset some of the outperformance.

In terms of strategy, we believe a well-diversified portfolio based on the barbell distribution between growth/tech and recovery/yield segments will help us to ride through this volatile period. We maintain our target to achieve a well-balanced weightage between the two segments over a longer period to provide stability to our portfolios.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Investment Progress Fund

RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
16.6
High
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Investment Regular Savings Fund

Fund category
Equity

Fund objective
To provide long-term goal of capital appreciation by maintaining a minimum exposure of 80% in equities and equity-related instruments at all times.

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for investors who are willing to accept higher level of risk. It is suitable for investors seeking capital appreciation. Investors should ideally have a long-term investment horizon.

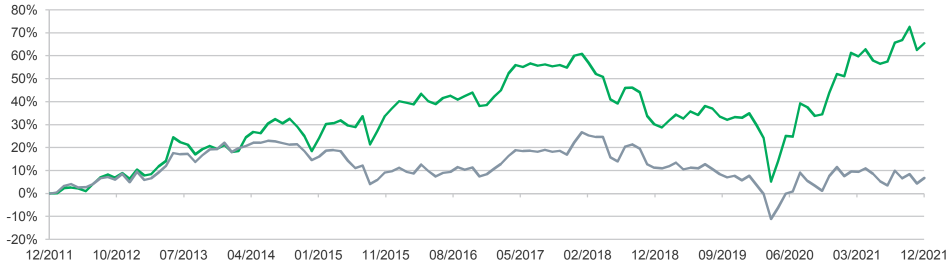
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.2485
Fund size	RM 34.73 mil
Units in circulation	139.74 mil
Fund launch date	08 Sep 2004
Fund inception date	29 Sep 2004
Financial year	30 Jun
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.06% of NAV p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 6.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 Index

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	1.80	5.74	8.82	8.82	28.55	19.43	65.55
Benchmark in RM (%)	2.28	1.29	-4.23	-4.23	-3.74	-1.55	6.81

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	15.46	-19.53	4.84	12.67	8.82
Benchmark in RM (%)	12.74	-9.28	-2.88	3.49	-4.23

*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	Malayan Banking Bhd.	6.7
2	CIMB Group Holdings Bhd	6.6
3	Hong Leong Bank Bhd.	6.4
4	Dufu Technology Corp. Bhd.	4.8
5	Telekom Malaysia Bhd.	4.6

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.2517	0.2503	0.2677
Low	0.2240	0.1597	0.2324

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	1.50	1.23	1.80
Distribution Yield (%)	6.0	5.6	7.5

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Financial Services	25.8
2	Technology	17.0
3	Ind prod & serv	15.4
4	Consumer prod & serv	12.3
5	Telecomm & media	6.7
6	Transp & logistics	5.1
7	Property	3.8
8	Healthcare	3.2
9	Others	4.9
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	5.8

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	94.2
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	5.8

Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Investment Regular Savings Fund

Market review

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

In Asia, Hong Kong indices continued their downtrend since June 2021, as the impact of regulatory crackdown and concerns over Chinese property developers continue to weight on sentiment. With regards to monetary policy, there seem to be a divergence between China and the other major central banks, with The People's Bank of China (PBOC) showed more easing bias in its operations. In early December, PBOC cut the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50bps and lowered the relending rate by 25bps for agricultural and small enterprises. The easing bias reflects the growing concerns of Chinese policymakers about the slowing China economic growth and imminent downturn in property market.

The COVID-19 situation in ASEAN remained under control, apart from Singapore, as the island nation has temporarily suspended the vaccinated travel lane scheme amid the rising number of imported COVID-19 cases.

For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Market outlook

Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fund review and strategy

The fund underperformed the benchmark in December 2021 mainly attributed to positions in the financial services, technology and telco sectors, while underweight in the healthcare and construction sectors and positions in the transportation sector offset some of the underperformance.

In terms of strategy, we believe a well-diversified portfolio based on the barbell distribution between growth/tech and recovery/yield segments will help us to ride through this volatile period. We maintain our target to achieve a well-balanced weightage between the two segments over a longer period to provide stability to our portfolios.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

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Manulife Investment Regular Savings Fund

RM Class
3-year Fund Volatility
20.8
Very High
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment U.S. Equity Fund

Fund category
Feeder Fund (Equity)

Fund objective
To achieve capital appreciation over the medium- to long-term by investing in Manulife Global Fund - U.S. Equity Fund.

Investor profile
The fund is suitable for investors who seek an investment in the U.S. market. It is also suitable for investors who seek capital appreciation, who are willing to accept a higher level of risk with low income requirement and have a medium- to long-term investment horizon.

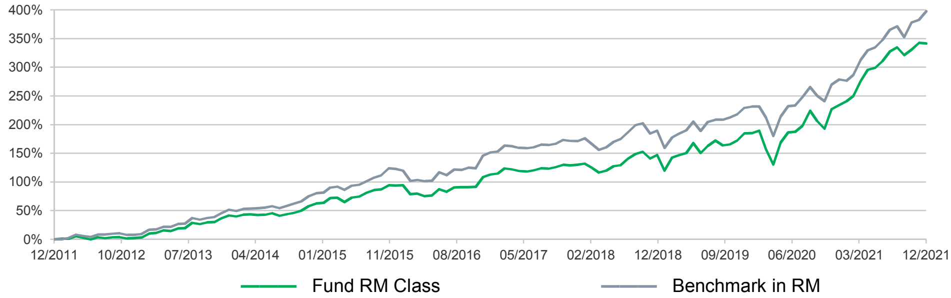
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (RM Class)	RM 0.8170
NAV/unit (RM-Hedged Class)	RM 0.8540
Fund size	USD 24.17 mil
Units in circulation	122.50 mil
Fund launch date	22 Oct 2009
Fund inception date	12 Nov 2009
Financial year	31 May
Currency^	USD
Management fee	Up to 1.80% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	0.04% of NAV p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges
Sales charge	Up to 6.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	S&P500 Index

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	-0.28	7.40	31.99	31.99	100.69	106.85	341.19
Benchmark in RM (%)	3.23	11.29	31.42	31.42	91.67	97.70	398.07
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	0.81	7.62	28.93	28.93	102.45	-	-
Benchmark in USD (%)	4.36	10.91	26.89	26.89	90.13	-	-

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	7.74	-4.34	29.65	17.28	31.99
Benchmark in RM (%)	7.73	-4.26	27.57	14.33	31.42
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	-	-4.92	31.85	19.10	28.93
Benchmark in USD (%)	-	-10.16	28.88	16.26	26.89

*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	Amazon.com, Inc.	7.7
2	Apple Inc.	7.6
3	Alphabet Inc. Class A	6.5
4	Meta Platforms Inc. Class A	5.7
5	Lennar Corporation Class A	5.7

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.6069	0.7084	0.8574
Low	0.4917	0.4400	0.6948

Distribution by financial year

	2020	2021	2022
Distribution (Sen)	-	-	10.00
Distribution Yield (%)	-	-	12.1

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Information Technology	18.4
2	Communication Services	18.3
3	Consumer Discretionary	18.2
4	Financials	14.2
5	Healthcare	8.9
6	Consumer Staples	7.1
7	Energy	4.9
8	Industrials	4.6
9	Others	4.4
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.0

Geographical allocation#

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	United States	93.0
2	Belgium	4.2
3	France	1.2
4	United Kingdom	0.7
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.0

MANULIFE GLOBAL FUND - U.S. EQUITY FUND
^ The base currency for this fund has been changed to USD from MYR on 1 December 2018.

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Manulife Investment U.S. Equity Fund

Market review

The U.S. stock market notched its 70th record close for 2021 in December, overcoming a volatile backdrop fuelled in part by concern over the rapid spread of the highly infectious Omicron variant of the coronavirus, surging inflation and the Federal Reserve's plans to withdraw some of its stimulus in the New Year. Stocks, however, gained from the rollout of booster shots, availability of new healthcare treatments and favourable holiday spending trends. Within the broad-based Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500) Index, the more-defensive Consumer Staples, Real Estate, Utilities and Health Care sectors took the lead, while the Consumer Discretionary sector was a notable laggard.

Market outlook

We remain encouraged about the stock market's prospects, despite recent volatility and the prospect of normalizing interest rates. We believe the U.S. is in the early stages of a new economic cycle, with considerable pent-up demand for goods and services that can prolong growth for the foreseeable future. The pace of recovery may be uneven, but we're encouraged by the resilience of the U.S. consumer, strength of the U.S. housing market and improving sentiment. The Fund has notable overweight at Period end in the Communication Services and Consumer Discretionary sectors.

Feeder fund review

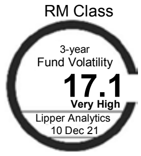
In December, the Feeder Fund posted a) -0.28% versus the benchmark return of 3.23% for its RM class; and b) 0.81% versus the benchmark return of 4.36% for its RM-Hedged class.

Security selection in the Health Care sector detracted most from the Fund's performance relative to the S&P 500 this Period. Individual disappointments included a biopharmaceuticals company that was volatile due to concern that new health treatments and less infectious variants could lessen the need for its COVID-19 vaccine. In the Consumer Discretionary sector, shares of a used-car retailer declined after hitting a new high in November, as investors locked in profits after a quarterly report included an unexpected increase in the company's loan loss reserves.

No sector gave a notable boost to relative performance this month. Top individual contributors included a large U.S. homebuilder that benefited from strong housing demand, positive pricing and smart capital allocation decisions despite rising input costs and the likelihood of higher short-term interest rates. Elsewhere, a non-Index stake in a Netherlands-based global brewer rallied following a better-than-expected quarterly report that included positive volume growth in most major markets.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

The above information has not been reviewed by the SC and is subject to the relevant warning, disclaimer, qualification or terms and conditions stated herein. Investors are advised to read and understand the contents of the Master Prospectus dated 10 August 2020 and its First Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 10 August 2020 and its Second Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 27 January 2021 and its Third Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 5 April 2021 and its Fourth Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 13 September 2021 and all the respective Product Highlights Sheet(s) (collectively, the "Offering Documents"), obtainable at our offices or website, before investing. The Offering Documents have been registered with the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC), however the registration with the SC does not amount to nor indicate that the SC has recommended or endorsed the product. Where a unit split/distribution is declared, investors are advised that following the issue of additional units/distribution, the NAV per unit will be reduced from the pre-unit split NAV/cum-distribution NAV to post-unit split NAV/ex-distribution NAV; and where a unit split is declared, the value of your investment in the Fund's denominated currency will remained unchanged after the distribution of the additional units. Past performances are not an indication of future performances. There are risks involved with investing in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes. Some of these risks associated with investments in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes are interest rate fluctuation risk, foreign exchange or currency risk, country risk, political risk, credit risk, non-compliance risk, counterparty risk, target fund manager risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. For further details on the risk profile of all the funds, please refer to the Risk Factors section in the Offering Documents. The price of units and income distribution may go down as well as up. Investors should compare and consider the fees, charges and costs involved. Investors are advised to conduct own risk assessment and consult the professional advisers if in doubt on the action to be taken.



Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment Value Fund

Fund category
Equity

Fund objective
To target growth through capital appreciation by investing in high quality and high growth companies in Malaysia.

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for investors who have a higher risk tolerance and low income requirements. The Fund is suitable for investors who seek capital appreciation from their investment and have a medium- to long-term investment horizon.

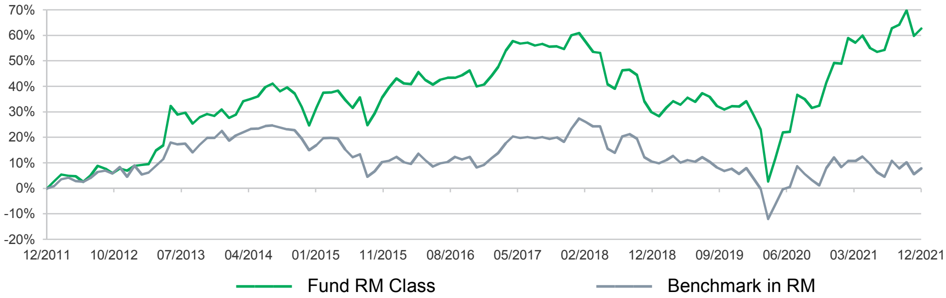
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

Trustee
Maybank Trustees Berhad
196301000109 (5004-P)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.5758
Fund size	RM 43.50 mil
Units in circulation	75.55 mil
Fund launch date	28 Jun 1995
Fund inception date	28 Jul 1995
Financial year	31 Jul
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.08% of NAV p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 6.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Index

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	1.77	5.94	9.02	9.02	26.79	15.58	62.70
Benchmark in RM (%)	2.03	1.37	-3.85	-3.85	-1.90	-1.38	7.81

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	13.75	-19.87	4.62	11.16	9.02
Benchmark in RM (%)	12.87	-10.93	-1.77	3.87	-3.85

*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	CIMB Group Holdings Bhd	6.8
2	Hong Leong Bank Bhd.	6.4
3	Malayan Banking Bhd.	6.1
4	Telekom Malaysia Bhd.	5.0
5	Dufu Technology Corp. Bhd.	4.7

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.6064	0.5881	0.6292
Low	0.5266	0.3694	0.5463

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	3.85	2.80	5.10
Distribution Yield (%)	6.5	5.5	8.9

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Financial Services	25.1
2	Technology	17.6
3	Ind prod & serv	15.5
4	Consumer prod & serv	12.9
5	Telecomm & media	7.1
6	Transp & logistics	5.0
7	Property	3.7
8	Healthcare	3.3
9	Others	5.5
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	4.3

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	95.7
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	4.3

Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Investment Value Fund

Market review

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

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Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fund review and strategy

The fund underperformed the benchmark in December 2021 mainly attributed to positions in the financial services, technology and telco sectors, while underweight in the healthcare and construction sectors and positions in the transportation sector offset some of the underperformance.

In terms of strategy, we believe a well-diversified portfolio based on the barbell distribution between growth/tech and recovery/yield segments will help us to ride through this volatile period. We maintain our target to achieve a well-balanced weightage between the two segments over a longer period to provide stability to our portfolios.

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Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Investment Value Fund

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RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
14.0
High
Lipper Analytics 10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Investment-CM Flexi Fund

Fund category
Mixed Assets

Fund objective
To provide Unit Holders with long-term capital appreciation.

Investor profile
The Fund is designed for investors who seek capital appreciation and are willing to accept higher level of risk. The Fund is also suitable for investors who do not seek regular income stream and have a long-term investment horizon.

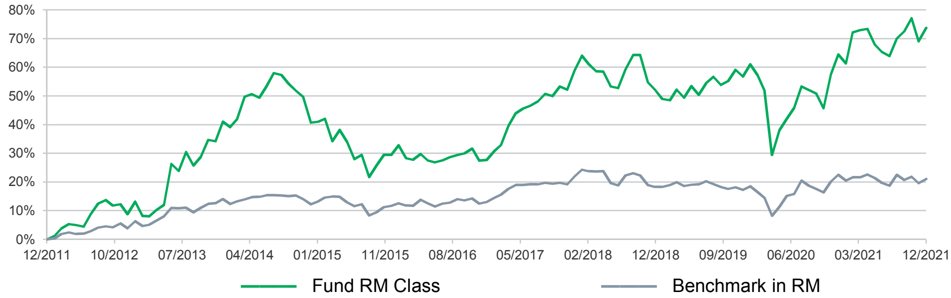
Fund manager
Principal Asset Management Berhad 199401018399 (304078-K)

Trustee
Maybank Trustees Berhad 196301000109 (5004-P)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.2043
Fund size	RM 28.75 mil
Units in circulation	140.69 mil
Fund launch date	23 Jan 2007
Fund inception date	13 Feb 2007
Financial year	31 Mar
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.08% of NAV p.a. or a minimum of RM18,000 p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 6.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	50% FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 Index + 50% CIMB 12-month FD rate

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	2.77	5.04	5.65	5.65	16.61	36.16	73.77
Benchmark in RM (%)	1.23	1.16	-1.12	-1.12	2.37	7.09	21.14

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	24.55	-6.26	8.05	2.16	5.65
Benchmark in RM (%)	7.86	-3.00	0.16	3.36	-1.12

*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	CIMB Group Hldgs Bhd	8.7
2	Malayan Banking Bhd	6.5
3	Press Metal Aluminium Hldg Bhd	5.6
4	Petronas Chemicals Group Bhd	4.0
5	RHB Bank Bhd	3.8

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.2305	0.2310	0.2323
Low	0.2075	0.1665	0.1915

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	0.92	1.33	2.40
Distribution Yield (%)	4.0	6.1	11.8

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Financials	32.0
2	Industrials	19.3
3	Basic Materials	12.0
4	Technology	5.5
5	Healthcare	5.0
6	Consumer Services	5.0
7	Oil & Gas	3.7
8	Consumer Products	1.4
9	Telecommunications	1.3
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	15.0

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	85.0
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	15.0

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Manulife Investment-CM Flexi Fund

Market review

FBMKLCI rallied 53.5pts or +3.5%, fully reversing the Omicron triggered sell-off in November and ended 2021 at 1,567.53pts which represented a decline of -3.6% for the year. Investors sighed relief as encouraging findings on the severity of the latest Covid variant were published and data pointing to a decoupling of new cases and hospitalization rates. Reopening plays and Tech dominated the leaderboard, while Glove stocks gave up some of their earlier gains.

Market outlook

Malaysia’s manufacturing PMI improved further from 52.3pts in November to 52.8pts in December, the third straight month of growth in factory activity and the strongest since April. Production and new order volumes expanded aided by lifting of movement restrictions and demand recovery. New export sales also expanded on stronger demand from US and China.

On OPR, we expect Bank Negara to hike 25bps in 2022 and 2023 each respectively from the current 1.75% but economists are turning more hawkish on the back of persistent Inflationary pressures – the central bank projects CPI to ease from projected 2.4% in 2021 to 2.1% in 2022. The government estimates GDP growth of 3.0-4.0% for 2021, accelerating to 5.5-6.5% in 2022, based on the anticipated reopening of all economic and social sectors in 4Q21 due to the advanced vaccination progress. It is still too early to measure the impact of Omicron on the economy.

Post-3Q21 results earnings revisions, we project 5% decline in earnings for the FBM KLCI for 2022 but 10% growth excluding the Glove sector. The other major detractor apart from Gloves is Plantation where analysts expect earnings to fall in 2022 despite CPO prices staying elevated – consensus average CPO price forecast for 2022 is ~RM3,500/t vs current spot prices of above RM5,000/t. Overall, we see mild upside risk to earnings growth.

Following the December rally, the market now trades at 15.8x forward PE and is approaching the 10-year historical mean of 16.5x. Further re-rating may be capped without meaningful earnings upgrades from the current relatively dull base case and political risks abound.

Fund review and strategy

Investor sentiment remains dented by the one-off broad-based Prosperity Tax which hurts corporate earnings in 2022 and fears over Omicron albeit them waning. We therefore adopt a balanced approach with adequate diversification, straddling reopening plays and sectors with structural or secular growth stories. The former includes value sectors such as Aluminum and Energy which have earnings upgrade potential. We remain steadfast in our strategy to Overweight Financial, cyclical themes such as Consumer Discretionary, Energy Basic Materials, and selective Tech albeit reducing the Overweight. The market will likely be range-bound in 2022 but the index could rise comfortably to 1,600 pts by end-2022 should valuations revert to mean. Key risks to our view would be the derailment of Malaysia’s macro recovery and corporate earnings growth due to a more severe impact of new Covid-19 variants and heightened political risks domestically, and larger-than-expected impact of rising inflation and consequently a more aggressive tapering.

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RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
14.8
High
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Investment-HW Flexi Fund

Fund category
Mixed Assets

Fund objective
To provide unit holders with long-term capital appreciation.

Investor profile
The Fund is designed for investors who seek capital appreciation and are willing to accept higher level of risk. The Fund is also suitable for investors who do not seek a regular income stream and have a long-term investment horizon.

Fund manager
Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad
199701014290 (429786-T)

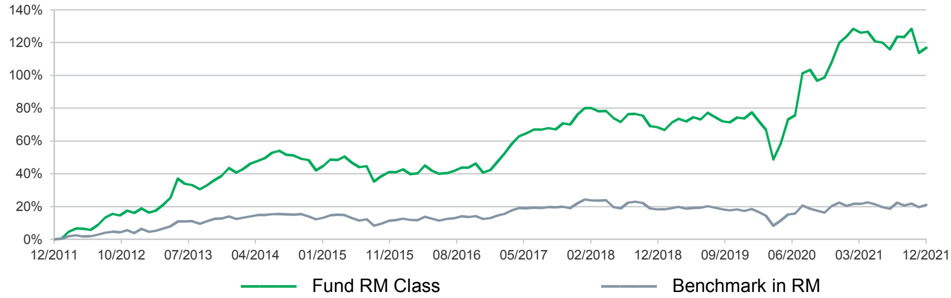
Trustee
Maybank Trustees Berhad
196301000109 (5004-P)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.3425
Fund size	RM 353.16 mil
Units in circulation	1,031.04 mil
Fund launch date	26 Jul 2007
Fund inception date	16 Aug 2007
Financial year	31 Aug
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.08% of NAV p.a. or a minimum of RM18,000 p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 6.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	50% FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 Index + 50% Maybank 12-month FD rate

Fund performance

10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	1.51	-1.36	-1.30	-1.30	30.04	52.49	117.03
Benchmark in RM (%)	1.23	1.16	-1.12	-1.12	2.35	7.09	21.19

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	23.76	-5.25	6.39	23.85	-1.30
Benchmark in RM (%)	7.86	-3.00	0.16	3.35	-1.12

*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	Malayan Banking Bhd	6.0
2	Genting Bhd	4.9
3	Frontken Corp Bhd	4.8
4	Press Metal Aluminium Holdings	4.4
5	CIMB Group Holdings Bhd	4.1

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.3307	0.3697	0.3915
Low	0.3020	0.2465	0.3327

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	1.26	1.94	2.20
Distribution Yield (%)	4.0	6.3	6.0

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Technology	21.5
2	Financial Services	18.5
3	Consumer Products & Services	17.9
4	Industrial Products & Services	15.5
5	Telecommunications & Media	9.4
6	Property	2.8
7	Real Estate	2.4
8	Utilities	2.2
9	Cash & Cash Equivalents	9.8

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	66.6
2	Hong Kong	11.5
3	Taiwan	5.4
4	Others	6.7
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	9.8

Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Investment-HW Flexi Fund

Market review

For the month of December, the KLCI was up by 3.54% to close at 1567.53. Meanwhile, the S&P 500 was up by 4.36% and the MSCI Asia ex-Japan was up by 1.21%.

On the economic front, 1) Malaysia's exports rose +1.9% y-o-y in October 2021. The rise was led by manufacturing,mining and agricultural products. ; 2) October 2021 IPI rose +5.5% y-o-y, from +2.5% in September 2021. ; 3) November 2021 headline inflation rate came in at +3.3% y-o-y (October: +2.9% y-o-y) and the core inflation edged up by +0.9% y-o-y. ; 4) BNM's international reserves decreased by USD0.2B to US$116.3bn as at Dec-2021 from a month ago. The reserves position is sufficient to finance 7.9 months of retained imports and is 1.2 times the short-term external debt.

In corporate developments, 1) Mah Sing has obtained the Certificate of European Union Medical Device Regulation (EU-MDR) for its nitrile examination gloves. ; 2) CTOS has obtained an extension for the fee waiver for CCRIS report extractions from BNM until end 2022. ; 3) Yinson secured a US$505mn FPSO contract from Enauta Energia for the Atlanta Field in Brazil. ; 4) VS Industry has committed to place all migrant workers it hired through a recalibration programme into the group's direct employment.

In the US, the four-week moving average of claims, considered a better measure of labour market trends as it strips out week-to-week volatility, came in at 199,250 as in December 2021, lower than its month ago value of 240,000. Unemployment rate fell to 4.2% in Nov-2021 from 4.6% the previous month. Meanwhile, the US manufacturing sector was weaker in December 2021, with the seasonally adjusted Markit U.S Manufacturing Purchasing Manager's Index™ (PMI™) registered at 57.7, declined from November. US consumer confidence was at 115.8 in December, lower than 111.9 in November. The headline inflation rate came in at +6.8% in November 2021. Core inflation, which strips out food and energy costs, rose +4.9% in November, rising from +4.6% in October.

In the Eurozone, inflation rate came in at +4.9% in November 2021, higher than the previous month. Industrial production in the Euro Area increased +3.3% from a year earlier in October 2021, following a 5.1% expansion in the previous month. The conditions in the Eurozone manufacturing sector deteriorated in December, after an industry survey confirmed that the bloc's Manufacturing Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI), a broad gauge of industry activity, stood at 58 in December 2021 (vs 58.4 in November 2021).

Market outlook

KLCI rose 54 pts, or 3.5% mom, in Dec 2021 to close at 1,568 pts (vs. 1,514 pts in Nov). The gain was due to window-dressing activities as well as positive reaction to the government's decision on 30 Dec to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another five years (from 1 Jan 2022 till 31 Dec 2026). The MOF also proposed to reinstate a higher cap on stamp duty limit of RM1,000 effective 1 Jan 2022 (vs. previous proposal to abolish the duty limit), which we think will improve the competitiveness of Malaysia's stock market from a transaction cost point of view. However, the gain was partially offset by concerns over the potential impact of floodings in Malaysia on corporate earnings and the Omicron virus impact on the border reopening plans

Analysing KLCI's historical data, we note that the KLCI's performance tends to be mixed in Jan, with an average mom -1%/+1.4% over the past 10 years/43 years. In Jan 2021, investors' attention will be on:

1. Economics – Investors will be focusing on the first Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of Bank Negara Malaysia for the year on 19-20 Jan 2022. Also in focus will be the first US Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting for the new year on 25-26 Jan. Market watchers will also be on the look out for newsflows on on-going flooding in Malaysia and its potential impact on the economy.

2. Corporates – Investors will be watching the potential impact of the floods on corporates earnings. Investors will also seek further clarification of the recent decision to extend the tax exemption for foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another five years. Also in focus will be how the Omicron variant will impact reopening plans and plans for intake of new foreign workers.

3. Global – They will also keep an eye on the global Covid-19 situation and how the Omicron variant will impact border-reopening plans. Also in focus will be global inflation, the Evergrande debt crisis and geopolitical risks.

4. Politics – Investors will be closely watching any newsflows on talks of potential Cabinet reshuffling. Also in focus will be whether the Johor state government will call for a state election due to its razor-thin one seat majority in government following the death of Datuk Osman Sapian.

Fund review and strategy

We think that early part of 2022 will be muted as the market is clouded by Omicron, fed tapering and lack of growth. We see positive resolutions to these issues from 2Q onwards to drive gradual market recovery. The biggest gamechanger would be wide rollout of Covid treatment, especially the one developed by Pfizer, that has secured early approval.

Our key themes for this year are Banks, Technology and Reopening.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

RM Class

Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Investment-ML Flexi Fund

Fund category
Mixed Assets

Fund objective
To provide Unit Holders with long-term capital appreciation.

Investor profile
The Fund is designed for investors who seek capital appreciation and are willing to accept higher level of risk. The Fund is also suitable for investors who do not seek a regular income stream and have a long-term investment horizon.

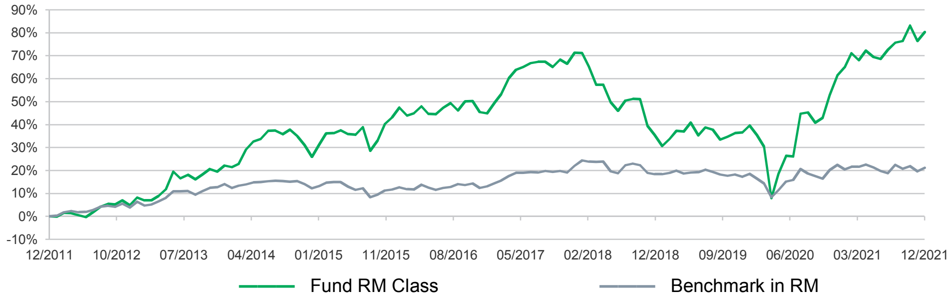
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

Trustee
Maybank Trustees Berhad
196301000109 (5004-P)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.1644
Fund size	RM 53.87 mil
Units in circulation	327.58 mil
Fund launch date	06 Sep 2005
Fund inception date	27 Sep 2005
Financial year	31 Mar
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.07% of NAV p.a. or a minimum of RM18,000 p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 6.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	50% FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 Index + 50% Maybank 12-month fixed deposits rate

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	2.18	6.96	11.75	11.75	37.96	24.43	80.35
Benchmark in RM (%)	1.23	1.16	-1.12	-1.12	2.35	7.09	21.19

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	18.17	-23.67	6.80	15.59	11.75
Benchmark in RM (%)	7.86	-3.00	0.16	3.35	-1.12

*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	CIMB Group Holdings Bhd	5.3
2	Malayan Banking Bhd.	4.1
3	Inari Amertron Berhad	4.1
4	MISC Bhd	3.9
5	Vitrox Corp. Bhd.	3.7

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.1639	0.1706	0.1844
Low	0.1494	0.1084	0.1484

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	0.60	0.87	2.30
Distribution Yield (%)	3.6	5.7	15.1

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Technology	16.4
2	Financial Services	16.1
3	Foreign	15.2
4	Consumer prod & serv	13.0
5	Ind prod & serv	10.7
6	Transp & logistics	4.8
7	Telecomm & media	4.6
8	Healthcare	4.1
9	Others	8.4
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	6.7

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	78.1
2	South Korea	5.4
3	Taiwan	2.5
4	Others	7.3
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	6.7

Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Investment-ML Flexi Fund

Market review

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

In Asia, Hong Kong indices continued their downtrend since June 2021, as the impact of regulatory crackdown and concerns over Chinese property developers continue to weight on sentiment. With regards to monetary policy, there seem to be a divergence between China and the other major central banks, with The People's Bank of China (PBOC) showed more easing bias in its operations. In early December, PBOC cut the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50bps and lowered the relending rate by 25bps for agricultural and small enterprises. The easing bias reflects the growing concerns of Chinese policymakers about the slowing China economic growth and imminent downturn in property market.

The COVID-19 situation in ASEAN remained under control, apart from Singapore, as the island nation has temporarily suspended the vaccinated travel lane scheme amid the rising number of imported COVID-19 cases.

For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Market outlook

Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund outperformed its benchmark in the month of December, contributed by a combination of stock selection and sector allocation in consumer products & services, transportation & logistics and health care sectors, partially offset by underperformance in technology sector. Foreign exposure also contributed positively in December.

In terms of strategy, we believe a well-diversified portfolio based on the barbell distribution between growth/tech and recovery/yield segments will help us to ride through this volatile period. We maintain our target to achieve a well-balanced weightage between the two segments over a longer period to provide stability to our portfolio.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

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Manulife Investment-ML Flexi Fund

The above information has not been reviewed by the SC and is subject to the relevant warning, disclaimer, qualification or terms and conditions stated herein. Investors are advised to read and understand the contents of the Master Prospectus dated 7 February 2020 and its First Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 13 November 2020 and its Second Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 5 April 2021 and its Third Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 13 September 2021 and its Fourth Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 29 November 2021 and all the respective Product Highlights Sheet(s) (collectively, the "Offering Documents"), obtainable at our offices or website, before investing. The Offering Documents have been registered with the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC), however the registration with the SC does not amount to nor indicate that the SC has recommended or endorsed the product. Where a unit split/distribution is declared, investors are advised that following the issue of additional units/distribution, the NAV per unit will be reduced from the pre-unit split NAV/cum-distribution NAV to post-unit split NAV/ex-distribution NAV; and where a unit split is declared, the value of your investment in the Fund's denominated currency will remained unchanged after the distribution of the additional units. Past performances are not an indication of future performances. There are risks involved with investing in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes. Some of these risks associated with investments in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes are interest rate fluctuation risk, foreign exchange or currency risk, country risk, political risk, credit risk, non-compliance risk, counterparty risk, target fund manager risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. For further details on the risk profile of all the funds, please refer to the Risk Factors section in the Offering Documents. The price of units and income distribution may go down as well as up. Investors should compare and consider the fees, charges and costs involved. Investors are advised to conduct own risk assessment and consult the professional advisers if in doubt on the action to be taken.

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Manulife Preferred Securities Income Fund

Fund category
Feeder Fund

Fund objective
The Fund aims to provide income and potential capital appreciation by investing in one collective investment scheme with investment focus in preferred securities.

Investor profile
This Fund is suitable for investors who seek regular income and potential capital appreciation, have a long-term investment horizon and wish to seek investment exposure in preferred securities globally.

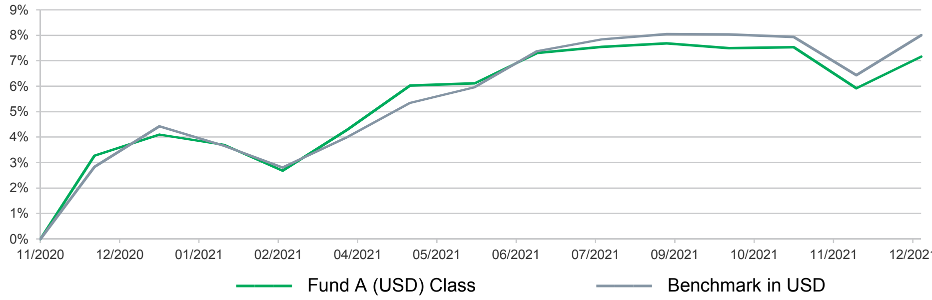
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (A (USD) Class)	USD 0.4965
NAV/unit (A (RM Hedged) Class)	RM 0.5043
Fund size	USD 18.46 mil
Units in circulation	130.50 mil
Fund launch date	07 Oct 2020
Fund inception date	04 Nov 2020
Financial year	30 Jun
Currency	USD
Management fee	Up to 1.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	0.04% of NAV p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges
Sales charge	Up to 3.00% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Quarterly, if any
Benchmark	BofA/Merrill Lynch All Capital Securities Index

Fund performance
Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund A (USD) Class (%)	1.18	-0.13	2.95	2.95	-	-	7.17
Benchmark in USD (%)	1.48	0.59	3.42	3.42	-	-	8.01
Fund A (RM Hedged) Class (%)	1.18	0.59	4.28	4.28	-	-	8.74
Benchmark in USD (%)	1.48	0.59	3.42	3.42	-	-	7.41

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund A (USD) Class (%)	-	-	-	4.10	2.95
Benchmark in USD (%)	-	-	-	4.44	3.42
Fund A (RM Hedged) Class (%)	-	-	-	4.28	4.28
Benchmark in USD (%)	-	-	-	3.85	3.42

*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	TRINITY CAPITAL INC/MD 7% 01/16/2025	2.2
2	BANK OF AMERICA CORP 6.45% 12/15/2066	2.1
3	ASSURANT INC 7% 03/27/2048	2.0
4	SOFTBANK GROUP CORP 6.875% Perpetual	1.9
5	CITIGROUP CAPITAL XIII 6.499% 10/30/2040	1.9

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Electric	21.6
2	Insurance	19.7
3	Banking	18.1
4	Communications	9.7
5	Energy	8.4
6	Natural Gas	5.0
7	Consumer Cyclical	3.8
8	Finance Companies	3.6
9	Others	8.4
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.7

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	-	0.5211	0.5221
Low	-	0.5000	0.4916

Geographical allocation#

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	United States	80.1
2	Canada	7.9
3	United Kingdom	2.8
4	Others	7.5
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.7

Distribution by financial year

	2020	2021	2022**
Distribution (Sen)	-	2.10	1.78
Distribution Yield (%)	-	4.2	3.5

**Cumulative quarterly distribution for the month of Jul'21 - Dec'21

Manulife Global Fund - Preferred Securities Income Fund

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Manulife Preferred Securities Income Fund

Market review

US bonds declined modestly in December, ending a challenging year on a down note as US bond yields rose amid a strengthening economy and the highest inflation rate in nearly 40 years. Economic data released during the month were broadly positive, with gains in consumer spending, employment, manufacturing activity, and the housing market. Inflation also continued to accelerate as the 12-month consumer inflation rate came in at 6.8%, its highest level since June 1982. All of this occurred against the backdrop of a surge in Covid-19 cases driven by the more contagious Omicron variant.

Bond yields rose across the board, though shorter-term bond yields continued to increase the most in anticipation of several short-term interest rate increases by the US Federal Reserve that are expected in the coming year. On a sector basis, US Treasury securities declined the most given their greater interest-rate sensitivity, while preferred securities posted strong gains, reflecting the favourable economic environment.

Market outlook

While uncertainty has increased due to the spread of the Delta and Omicron variants, accommodative central bank policies in addition to vaccination rates globally that are increasing, should allow for the global economy to continue to recover although at potentially a slower pace. The utility, energy, communication, and consumer cyclical industries stand to benefit significantly. Utility common equity valuation multiples are the lowest level of the last ten years. We believe convertible preferred securities of utility issuers will benefit as valuation multiples rise. Global oil prices have rebounded and now trade over US$70 a barrel from negative prices in 2020. Midstream concerns of counterparty credit risk and low volumes have abated, strengthening midstream credit profiles. Residential and commercial broadband demand is at an all-time high, improving the credit outlook for communication issuers. And consumer cyclical issuers should benefit from increased consumer spending levels and positive implications of the pending infrastructure spending legislation.

The Fund is overweight the utilities sector which has limited exposure from an economic standpoint to the coronavirus. Commercial and industrial electricity demand has declined but at the same time, residential demand increased as many Americans continue to work from home. Importantly, utilities often make between 2-3 times more margin from residential customers than they do commercial and industrial. In addition, most utilities have regulatory mechanisms in place to make up for lost demand. We see tremendous value in the utility preferred space as many of these securities are not trading on their underlying fundamentals. Further, we believe that President Biden will incentivise renewable energy investment which will result in even better earnings and cash flows for the next several years.

Financial services companies, another large weighting in the portfolio, are well-positioned from a balance sheet standpoint for this crisis. US banks are strong, well-capitalised with good liquidity. During the 2008-09 financial crisis, banks were forced to tighten their lending standards because of their weak balance sheets. Insurance companies, regulated by the states where they operate, similarly are well-positioned from a balance sheet standpoint currently. Property and casualty insurance companies are benefiting from increases in premiums paid as these companies have been raising prices owing to several years of higher-than-expected claims. We see value in the financial services sector as the market is not recognising their strong balance sheets.

The Fund's holdings in the energy sector do not have direct exposure to commodity prices. Our energy holdings are midstream companies that transport oil and/or gas on their pipelines. Many of these companies are diversified into different areas of the midstream space such as natural gas pipelines, gasoline pipelines and storage. Overall, we are confident in the stability of the income in our midstream names. We view the yields offered by these companies as very attractive.

Feeder fund review

In December, the Feeder Fund posted a) 1.18% versus the benchmark return of 1.48% for its USD class; and b) 1.18% versus the benchmark return of 1.48% for its RM-Hedged class.

The leading contributors were security selection in natural gas, energy, and communications. Additional contributor includes the Fund's security selection in electric utilities. The main detractors in December were security selection in insurance, REITs, and consumer cyclicals.

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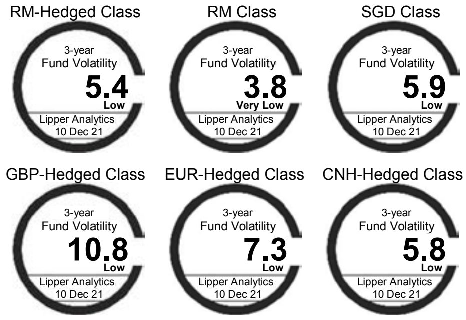
![Manulife Investment Management]

Manulife Investment Management



January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife SGD Income Fund

Fund category

Wholesale Fund (Feeder Fund)

Fund objective

The Fund seeks to provide income and capital appreciation by investing in one collective investment scheme, which invests primarily in fixed income or debt securities.

Investor profile

This Fund is suitable for Sophisticated Investors who seek regular income and capital appreciation, have a long-term investment horizon and seek investment exposure to SGD-denominated assets.

Fund manager

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

Trustee

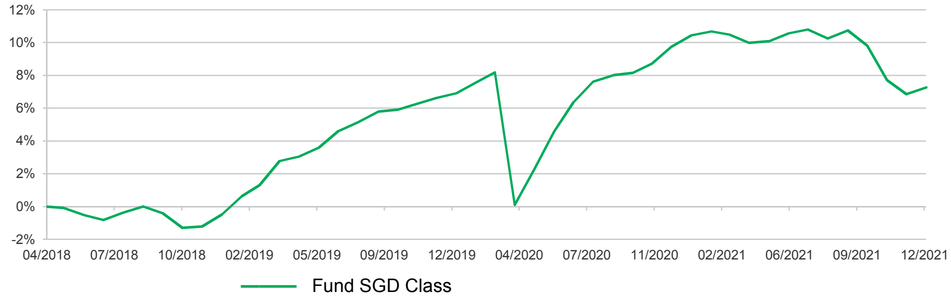
HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Berhad
193701000084 (1281-T)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (SGD Class)	SGD 0.9615
NAV/unit (RM Class)	RM 1.0282
NAV/unit (RM-Hedged Class)	RM 0.9988
NAV/unit (CNH-Hedged Class)	CNH 1.0162
NAV/unit (EUR-Hedged Class)	EUR 0.8817
NAV/unit (GBP-Hedged Class)	GBP 1.0131
Fund size	SGD 5.62 mil
Units in circulation	15.48 mil
Fund launch date	13 Mar 2018
Fund inception date	03 Apr 2018
Financial year	31 Jan
Currency	SGD
Management fee	Up to 1.00% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	0.04% of NAV p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges
Sales charge	Up to 3.00% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Quarterly, 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.

Fund performance

Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund SGD Class (%)	0.38	-3.19	-2.89	-2.89	7.77	-	7.27
Fund RM Class (%)	0.96	-3.17	-1.33	-1.33	13.25	-	14.19
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	0.43	-2.61	-1.80	-1.80	10.78	-	10.71
Fund CNH-Hedged Class (%)	0.67	-1.99	-0.70	-0.70	12.69	-	14.17
Fund EUR-Hedged Class (%)	0.22	-3.53	-3.68	-3.68	2.40	-	-0.32
Fund GBP-Hedged Class (%)	0.24	-3.27	5.42	5.42	14.99	-	13.28

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund SGD Class (%)	-	-0.47	7.44	3.29	-2.89
Fund RM Class (%)	-	0.83	7.64	6.64	-1.33
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	-	-0.07	8.30	4.17	-1.80
Fund CNH-Hedged Class (%)	-	1.31	8.41	4.69	-0.70
Fund EUR-Hedged Class (%)	-	-2.66	4.92	1.33	-3.68
Fund GBP-Hedged Class (%)	-	-1.49	6.01	2.89	5.42

*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	AIA Group Ltd 2.9% Perpetual	2.2
2	Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp Ltd 4% Perpetual	2.1
3	NTUC Income Insurance Co-Operative Ltd 3.1% 07/20/2050	2.1
4	Mapletree Commercial Trust Treasury Co Pte Ltd 3.11% 08/24/2026	2.1
5	Singapore Post Ltd 4.25% Perpetual	2.0

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Reits	20.7
2	Real Estate	17.3
3	Banks	16.1
4	Energy	7.0
5	Industrials	6.4
6	Utilities	5.8
7	Communications	5.7
8	Insurance	4.7
9	Others	14.4
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.9

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	1.0377	1.0402	1.0288
Low	0.9906	0.9473	0.9370

Geographical allocation#

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Singapore	39.9
2	China	26.2
3	India	7.1
4	Others	24.9
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.9

Distribution by financial year

	2020	2021	2022**
Distribution (Sen)	3.42	3.78	2.94
Distribution Yield (%)	3.4	3.8	3.0

**Cumulative quarterly distribution for the month of Feb'21 - Oct'21

MANULIFE FUNDS - MANULIFE SGD INCOME FUND

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
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Manulife SGD Income Fund

Market review

The COVID-19 pandemic showed little signs of abating with some countries reporting record high daily cases in December due to the transmissible Omicron variant. However, data over the past month suggests the Omicron variant to be less virulent relative to the Delta variant, as hospitalizations and severe outcomes have not kept pace with raw infection numbers. Against such a backdrop, US Treasury and Singapore sovereign yields ended the month broadly higher, driven by improved confidence that the latest wave of COVID-19 cases may be less harmful to the global economy than first feared, and rising inflationary expectations.

The US Federal Reserve (Fed) made no changes to its benchmark policy rate in December, currently anchored near zero. Fed Chairman Jerome Powell also indicated a quicker pace at which the Fed will scale back purchases of Treasuries and mortgage-backed securities, putting it on track to conclude the program in early 2022, rather than the middle of 2022 as initially planned. The quicker pullback also allows the Fed to hike interest rates earlier than expected to counter persistent inflationary pressures. Closer to home in China, manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) continues to expand, printing 50.3 in December, exhibiting stabilization in between two waves of domestic COVID-19 outbreaks. Non-manufacturing PMI in December remained at similar levels with a 52.7 print against 52.3 in the prior month.

In Singapore, exports continue to thrive with non-oil domestic exports (NODX), growing 24.2% on a year-on-year basis in November against expectations of 15.3% and 17.9% in the prior month. This year's strong exports performance should provide tailwinds for a full year gross domestic product (GDP) growth. Headline inflation printed 3.8% on a year-on-year basis in November with core inflation printing 1.6%, the fastest gain since March 2019. Domestic short term interest rates have increased slightly but remain low by historical standards, tracking the global interest rate environment.

Market outlook

Global COVID-19 cases reached new highs in the month of December since the start of the pandemic, driven by widespread transmission of the Omicron variant. Several countries in Asia such as Thailand and Japan have raised their COVID-19 alerts while others have maintained strict domestic restrictions. As such, uncertainties are likely to prevail, fuelled additionally by ongoing geopolitical risks in the backdrop especially between the US and China. Going into 2022, the continuation of the global economic recovery hinges largely on an acceleration in the administration of booster shots to increase vaccines' efficacy in developed countries while increasing availability of vaccines in developing countries. This should reduce the probability of severe illnesses globally due to the Omicron variant and as such, help maintain or even accelerate economic activities. The ongoing tapering of asset purchases by the Fed and further policy normalization steps will drain global liquidity at the margins over the next few months into 2022. However, risk assets in Asia should remain attractive given relatively higher nominal yields even amidst a rising interest rate environment.

Singapore saw a decline in daily COVID-19 case counts in December amidst a subsiding Delta variant-led wave. Authorities in Singapore have already warned of an impending wave due to the Omicron variant and have adjusted policies to mitigate the speed of spread locally. As Singapore has seen increased imports of the Omicron variant in December, authorities have suspended quarantine-free vaccinated travel until 20th January 2022. Singapore has also extended invitations to all eligible persons to receive their booster doses five months after completing their primary vaccination series. In the face of an impending Omicron variant-led wave, mitigation of severe outcomes and strain on the healthcare system will be key for economic reopening plans. Singapore's 2022 GDP growth is likely to come in the range of 3.0% to 5.0% as indicated by the government, driven by a continuation of a loosening of both domestic and border restrictions.

Generic credit spreads ended the month broadly unchanged even as weakness remains in the higher yielding corporate bond segment. Investment grade spreads were once again resilient in December with spreads continuing to trade tighter towards richer levels. Concerns over the liquidity crunch in the higher yielding China property space continue to dominate, with ongoing headlines sparking volatility in that space exacerbated by thin year-end liquidity in the market. Such volatility is unlikely to go away in the short term with more developers in China facing cash crunches and impending bond maturities in 2022. However, there has been evidence of progressive and targeted easing measures by the Chinese government for the property sector which should lend support to stronger and better placed developers. Hence, continuing to manage downside risks prudently with a focus on deep bottom-up fundamentals to avoid cases of defaults and spill-over effects will be key in 2022 as well. That said, any further market weakness is likely to bring out value opportunities in stronger issuers that can navigate through this episode unscathed.

Feeder fund review

In December, the Feeder Fund posted a) 0.38% for its SGD class; b) 0.96% for its RM class; c) 0.43% for its RM-Hedged class; d) 0.24% for its GBP-Hedged class; e) 0.22% for its EUR-Hedged class; and f) 0.67% for its CNH-Hedged class.

The positive returns in December were driven mainly by the Fund's bond carry as well as the holdings in SGD-denominated bonds, which saw spreads tighten in the final month of the year. The gains were partially erased by negative mark-to-market returns amidst a higher yielding environment partly mitigated by the Fund's net short US Treasury futures position. Over the month, the Fund further trimmed its exposure to relatively weaker names in the China high yield property sector and invested cash into higher credit quality investment grade debt. The Fund also adjusted its interest rates positioning to be shorter on duration amidst rising interest rates.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Asia Total Return Bond Fund

Fund category
Feeder Fund (Bond)

Fund objective
The Fund aims to provide total return from a combination of income and capital appreciation by investing in a collective investment scheme with investment focus on fixed income securities.

Investor profile
This Fund is suitable for investors who seek a combination of income and capital appreciation, have a medium to long-term investment horizon and seek investment exposure in the Asia region.

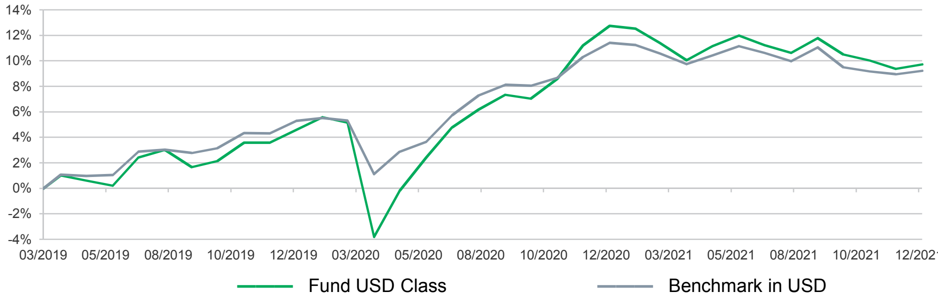
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (USD Class)	USD 0.4934
NAV/unit (RM-Hedged Class)	RM 0.5034
NAV/unit (CNH-Hedged Class)	CNH 0.5119
Fund size	USD 18.41 mil
Units in circulation	142.29 mil
Fund launch date	18 Feb 2019
Fund inception date	11 Mar 2019
Financial year	30 Nov
Currency	USD
Management fee	Up to 1.25% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	0.04% of NAV p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges
Sales charge	Up to 3.00% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Quarterly, if any
Benchmark	50% JP Morgan Emerging Local Markets Index Plus (Asia) + 50% JP Morgan Asia Credit Index

Fund performance
Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund USD Class (%)	0.33	-1.36	-2.66	-2.66	-	-	9.74
Benchmark in USD (%)	0.25	-1.26	-1.96	-1.96	-	-	9.23
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	0.32	-0.78	-1.62	-1.62	-	-	12.15
Benchmark in USD (%)	0.25	-1.26	-1.96	-1.96	-	-	9.23
Fund CNH-Hedged Class (%)	0.61	-0.11	-0.30	-0.30	-	-	12.71
Benchmark in USD (%)	0.25	-1.26	-1.96	-1.96	-	-	8.06

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund USD Class (%)	-	-	4.59	7.79	-2.66
Benchmark in USD (%)	-	-	5.29	5.82	-1.96
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	-	-	5.11	8.46	-1.62
Benchmark in USD (%)	-	-	5.29	5.82	-1.96
Fund CNH-Hedged Class (%)	-	-	3.98	8.72	-0.30
Benchmark in USD (%)	-	-	4.16	5.82	-1.96

*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	China Government Bond 2.85% 06/04/2027	3.1
2	China Government Bond 2.68% 05/21/2030	3.0
3	India Government Bond 5.77% 08/03/2030	2.8
4	Indonesia Treasury Bond 6.125% 05/15/2028	2.7
5	Indonesia Treasury Bond 7% 05/15/2027	2.7

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Treasuries	44.3
2	Investment Grade Corporates	20.6
3	High Yield Corporates	16.5
4	Government-Related	10.1
5	Non-rated Corporates	3.4
6	Cash & Cash Equivalents	5.1

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.5174	0.5301	0.5318
Low	0.4985	0.4511	0.4838

Geographical allocation#

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	China	34.6
2	Indonesia	16.5
3	India	11.4
4	South Korea	10.7
5	Others	26.8

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021**
Distribution (Sen)	1.13	1.99	2.28
Distribution Yield (%)	2.2	3.9	4.5

**Cumulative quarterly distribution for the month of Dec'20 - Nov'21

MANULIFE GLOBAL FUND - ASIA TOTAL RETURN FUND

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Asia Total Return Bond Fund

Market review

In the United States, Treasury yields moved higher over the month amid continued inflationary pressure and monetary policy tightening despite Omicron fears. US consumer price inflation remained elevated in November at 6.8% year-on-year, hitting a four-decade high. On the monetary policy front, the US Federal Reserve Board (Fed) said it would end its pandemic-era bond purchase programme by March 2022, paving the way for three rate hikes of 25 basis points (bps) in 2022 as expected by most of the Fed members. Over the month, the 10-year Treasury yield trended higher from 1.44% to 1.51%.

In China, economic data pointed to a continued slowdown amid the sluggish consumption recovery and property sales slump; the Caixin Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index slipped into contraction territory at 49.9 (November) from 50.6 (October) for the first time in three months. On the other hand, the People's Bank of China cut the bank reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50 bps, releasing US$188 billion worth of long-term liquidity into the interbank system, and cut its one-year loan prime rate by 5 bps to 3.80%. China's onshore government bond yields fell over the period. In India, local government bond yields were higher on the back of inflationary pressure and the Reserve Bank of India's surprised introduction of an out-of-calendar three-day variable rate reverse repo to reduce liquidity. In Indonesia, local government bond yields trended higher over the month, tracking the US Treasury yield movement. Bank Indonesia left its benchmark rate unchanged to maintain the rupiah's stability.

Asian credit markets posted negative returns over the month. The Asian high yield corporate segment underperformed Asian investment grade credit mainly owing to selective Chinese high yield property developers and Sri Lanka; the JP Morgan Asian High Yield Corporate Bond Index decreased by 0.94%, while the JP Morgan Asian Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index decreased by 0.26% in US dollar terms. In the Chinese property sector space, state-owned and some high quality private-owned property developers were supported by policies such as the RRR cut. On the other hand, more positive progress on a state-owned Chinese asset management company's capital raising including onshore bond issuance and asset sales further boosted the asset management sector sentiment. The primary market was muted in year-end amid the holiday season.

The performance of Asian currencies against the US dollar was mixed. The Singapore dollar outperformed regional peers on positive economic data, especially the strong rebound in its imports supported by semiconductor demand. On the other hand, the Philippine peso underperformed due to the current account deficit and typhoon damage.

Market outlook

Looking into 2022, the gradual US economic recovery and the Fed's tapering process should support a higher US yield curve environment. North Asian economies have generally fared better in terms of economic recovery compared to South Asian counterparts in 2021. Increasingly more South Asian economies are adopting a coexisting approach with Covidd-19, reopening borders with higher vaccination rates which could be positive for their growth trajectories. However, the widespread Omicron variant could spark market volatility. In China, the property sector was heavily sold-off in 2021 due to negative news flows and concerns about rising defaults. In 2022, we are likely to see greater consolidation in the sector and believe the market has priced in excessive default risks. Many quality companies are now being offered at compelling valuations; we see it as an opportune time and environment for active investors to navigate the cycle, as market weakness is likely to bring out value opportunities in fundamentally strong issuers. Overall, we remain cognisant of both systemic and idiosyncratic risks while seeking out attractive opportunities and believe that bottom-up credit selection will be key in generating further returns going forward.

Feeder fund review

In December, the Feeder Fund posted a) 0.33% versus the benchmark return of 0.25% for its USD class; b) 0.32% versus the benchmark return of 0.25% for its RM-Hedged class; and c) 0.61% versus the benchmark return of 0.25% for its CNH-Hedged class.

The portfolio's overall security selection contributed to performance; US dollar-denominated bond holdings of some Chinese property developers were notable outperformers. In addition, underweight US dollar interest rate duration positioning contributed amid higher US Treasury yields. On the other hand, the portfolio's zero exposure to Singapore local currency bonds detracted from performance as the Singapore dollar strengthened against US dollar. Over the period, the portfolio took profit US dollar-denominated bonds of a Pan-Asian insurance company amid strong performance. On the other hand, the portfolio sold US dollar-denominated bonds of some Chinese property developers on risk management purposes, whilst taking the opportunity to add US dollar-denominated bonds of a higher quality Chinese property developer and a Chinese renewable energy producer.

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RM Class
3-year Fund Volatility
2.9
Very Low
Lipper Analytics 10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Bond Plus Fund

Fund category
Bond

Fund objective
The Fund aims to maximize returns from a combination of income* and capital appreciation by investing primarily in fixed income securities.
*Note: Income distribution (if any) may be made in the form of cash or additional units reinvested into the Fund.

Investor profile
This Fund would be suitable for investors who have low to moderate risk tolerance with a medium to long term investment horizon; and seek a steady income stream for their investments.

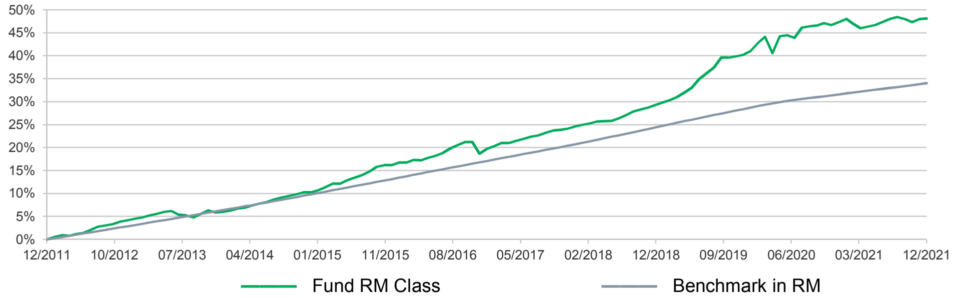
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.5550
Fund size	RM 41.88 mil
Units in circulation	75.46 mil
Fund launch date	29 Dec 2009
Fund inception date	18 Jan 2010
Financial year	31 Oct
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.00% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	0.08% of NAV p.a. Subject to a minimum fee of RM18,000 p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges.
Sales charge	Up to 0.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Annually, if any
Benchmark	Maybank 12-month Fixed Deposit rate

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	0.09	0.53	0.49	0.49	14.05	23.68	48.09
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.16	0.93	1.85	1.85	7.44	14.46	34.04

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	4.07	4.21	8.64	4.46	0.49
Benchmark in RM (%)	3.10	3.33	3.20	2.22	1.85

*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	Malaysia Government Investment Issue 3.726 03/31/26	13.5
2	Malaysia Government Investment Issue 3.655 10/15/24	12.3
3	Press Metal Aluminium Holdings Bhd 4.3 10/16/29	7.4
4	Country Garden Real Estate Sdn Bhd 6.6 02/23/23	6.3
5	UEM Sunrise Bhd 5.32 12/11/24	6.2

Asset/sector allocation~

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	AAA	7.5
2	AA	56.5
3	A	2.5
4	Government	29.4
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	4.1

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	95.9
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	4.1

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.5970	0.5973	0.5793
Low	0.5540	0.5672	0.5519

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	2.85	2.40	2.20
Distribution Yield (%)	5.0	4.0	3.8

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January 2022
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Manulife Bond Plus Fund

Market review

The US Treasury (UST) yield curve bear flattened in December 2021; 2-year, 5-year and 10-year UST yields changed +17 bps, +10 bps and +7 bps to close at 0.73%, 1.26% and 1.51% respectively. At the start of the month, bond investors were stunned by the sudden change of tone by the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) chairman Jerome Powell, in which he finally threw in the towel and admitted that the inflation “is no longer transitory” after spending months telling the market otherwise during a congressional hearing on 30 November 2021. Powell’s hawkish stance has spooked the market as his view on inflation will have direct bearing with regard to the monetary policy direction and interest rate path. Despite the sudden change of tone, economists had actually warned that the Fed may be behind the curve in reining in the elevated inflation that was caused by the global supply chain disruptions, higher commodity prices and labour shortages.

The Malaysia Government Securities (MGS) yield curve bear flattened as well during the month. 3-year, 5-year and 10-year MGS yields changed +14 bps, +4 bps and +5 bps respectively to close at 2.81%, 3.16% and 3.56%, amid sustained improvement of the Malaysian Covid-19 situation on the ground with daily average new cases and deaths dropped to under 4000 and 30 cases respectively. In spite of the good news, Health Minister decided not to take things for granted and shortened the interval between second dose and booster dose from 6 months to 3 months for the Pfizer and AstraZeneca vaccines recipients in view of the rapid proliferation of the Omicron variant globally.

Market outlook

Even as countries prepare to tackle surging Omicron infections, central banks – led by the US Fed - steadfastly continued their march towards rate normalization. Central bankers are also keeping a close watch on upcoming inflation numbers as they are supposed to start easing after a year of upside surprises; persistently high inflation numbers may raise concerns that inflationary pressure may be more than just “transitional”.

After an economic rebound in 4Q 2021, we expect growth to continue into 2022, which increase prospects of OPR hikes in 2022. The local bond market has priced in OPR hikes to a large extent, cheapening MGS significantly. It is, however, too early to turn bullish on MGS given inflation uncertainty and possible outflow risk due to tapering-induced receding global liquidity. For now, yield movements are likely to be influenced by regional and global factors, more so than local ones.

Fund review and strategy

During the month, the fund return underperformed its benchmark, mainly due to capital loss of some bonds. The fund will adopt active tactical strategies for its government bond investments while maintaining fund liquidity. Besides, short duration will be preferred in view of rate normalization expectation. The main driver of performance shall come from income return.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
2.8
Very Low
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment Bond Fund

Fund category
Bond

Fund objective
To provide Unit Holders with higher than average returns* compared to fixed deposits in medium- to long- term periods by investing in bonds and other fixed income securities with minimum risk to capital invested.
* The Fund aims to provide a return which is higher than average fixed deposits returns.

Investor profile
The Fund is designed for investors who prefer a lower level of risk. The Fund is suitable for investors who are less concerned on capital appreciation but seek consistent, reasonable and stable income distribution from their investments and have a medium- to long-term investment horizon.

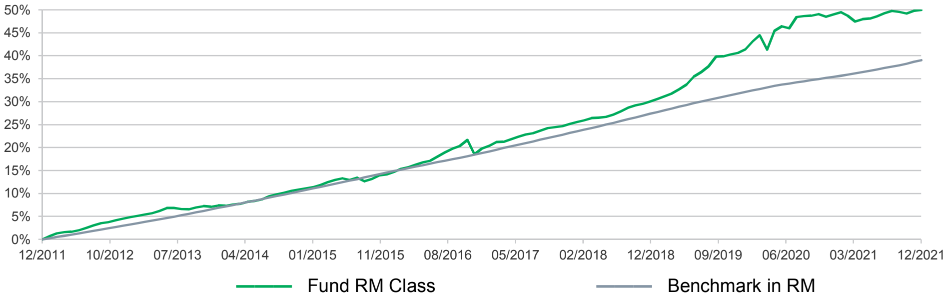
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.8597
Fund size	RM 186.48 mil
Units in circulation	216.92 mil
Fund launch date	18 Feb 2002
Fund inception date	11 Mar 2002
Financial year	31 Oct
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 0.75% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.06% of NAV p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 0.25% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Annually, if any
Benchmark	5-year Malaysian Government Securities (MGS) Bond Index

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	0.13	0.91	0.63	0.63	14.81	25.20	49.99
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.26	1.45	2.66	2.66	8.81	16.99	39.04

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	4.46	4.39	8.23	5.42	0.63
Benchmark in RM (%)	3.66	3.73	3.44	2.46	2.66

*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	Malaysia Government Investment Issue 3.655 10/15/24	11.0
2	Country Garden Real Estate Sdn Bhd 5.25 03/27/25	11.0
3	GENM Capital Bhd 4.9 08/22/25	6.7
4	Bumitama Agri Ltd 4.1 07/22/24	6.6
5	Cahya Mata Sarawak Bhd 4.8 05/05/22	5.7

Asset/sector allocation˜

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	AAA	7.5
2	AA	63.0
3	A	2.1
4	Government	16.8
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	10.6

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	89.4
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	10.6

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.9141	0.9251	0.8935
Low	0.8515	0.8718	0.8546

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	4.35	3.70	3.35
Distribution Yield (%)	5.0	4.1	3.8

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Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Investment Bond Fund

Market review

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Market outlook

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Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Target Maturity Bond Fund 1

Fund category
Bond (close-ended)

Fund objective
The Fund seeks to provide regular income during the tenure of the Fund

Investor profile
This Fund is suitable for Sophisticated invesors who are seek regular income distribution, have a 4-year investment horizon and have a low to moderate risk tolerance.

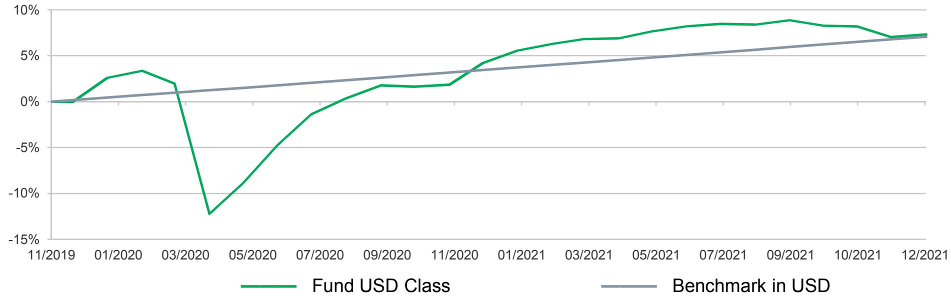
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (US) Limited

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (USD Class)	USD 1.0033
NAV/unit (RM-Hedged Class)	RM 1.0019
Fund size	USD 18.81 mil
Units in circulation	75.25 mil
Fund launch date	04 Sep 2019
Fund inception date	11 Nov 2019
Financial year	31 Jan
Currency	USD
Management fee	Up to 0.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.04% of NAV p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges
Sales charge	Up to 2.30% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	3.00% of NAV per unit of the class for redemption received after the offer period and prior to maturity date.
Distribution frequency	Annually, if any
Benchmark	48-month Malayan Banking Berhad fixed deposit rate as at the commencement date of the fund

Fund performance
Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund USD Class (%)	0.25	-1.06	1.67	1.67	-	-	7.32
Benchmark in USD (%)	0.27	1.63	3.25	3.25	-	-	7.08
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	0.33	-0.16	3.31	3.31	-	-	8.82
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.27	1.63	3.25	3.25	-	-	7.08

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund USD Class (%)	-	-	2.62	2.86	1.67
Benchmark in USD (%)	-	-	0.45	3.26	3.25
Fund RM-Hedged Class (%)	-	-	1.65	3.63	3.31
Benchmark in RM (%)	-	-	0.45	3.26	3.25

*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	Petroleos Mexicanos 4.875 01/18/24	2.6
2	Trust Fibra Uno 5.25 12/15/24	2.1
3	OCP SA 5.625 04/25/24	2.1
4	Vanke Real Estate Hong Kong Co Ltd 5.35 03/11/24	2.1
5	African Export-Import Bank/The 5.25 10/11/23	2.1

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Corporate Bond	82.4
2	Federal Bond	18.9
3	Federal Agency Bond	1.2
4	Cash & Cash Equivalents	-2.5

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	1.0262	1.0408	1.0554
Low	0.9992	0.8689	1.0007

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Mexico	11.6
2	India	11.3
3	China	7.1
4	Others	72.5
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	-2.5

Distribution by financial year

	2020	2021	2022
Distribution (Sen)	-	3.40	3.50
Distribution Yield (%)	-	3.4	3.4

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Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Target Maturity Bond Fund 1

Market review

Emerging-market debt advanced in December, ending a down year on a positive note. Central banks in many emerging countries—including Brazil, Hungary, Chile, and Mexico—continued to raise short-term interest rates during the month to combat rising inflation. Emerging economies are benefiting from strengthening economic growth in developed nations, which has boosted demand for exports. However, a surge in COVID-19 cases worldwide, driven by the more-contagious Omicron variant, has also created more economic uncertainty. Overall, though, the improving global economic environment and proactive central bank activity provided a supportive backdrop for emerging-market debt performance in December.

High-yield bonds posted the best returns for the month, benefiting from the favorable economic conditions and easing credit concerns. Emerging-market bonds issued in local currencies also fared well as the U.S. dollar weakened against many emerging-market currencies. Investment-grade bonds generally underperformed as demand for risk assets increased during the month.

Market outlook

Our outlook for Emerging Markets Debt remains somewhat constructive for 2022, however the challenge of reconciling low interest rates with stronger growth is a dynamic being watched closely. Increased confidence in the global economic recovery as well as sentiment that inflation will prove transitory has boosted risk assets globally. More recently, inflation concerns have risen as continuing supply chain disruptions, a surge in oil process, and potential for renewed US-China trade tensions all weigh heavily on sentiment. In addition, policy changes in China including tighter regulation on new economy industries such as after-school tutoring and online gaming, as well as decarbonization initiatives for old economy industries have clouded visibility on economic growth. In addition, China's zero-covid policy creates a more challenging situation for the economy to remain fully open when fighting against a highly transmissible omicron variant.

Improving growth along with higher commodity prices should provide a positive backdrop for EM, yet virus variants and vaccination dynamics could heavily influence the pace of recovery well into 2023. The economic re-openings seen in highly vaccinated countries such as Israel, Chile and the US create a smoother and faster path to full recovery, whereas countries with low levels of immunization are more susceptible to stalling activity. This divergence between well vaccinated and poorly vaccinated countries will have impacts globally on economic growth and inflation. Additionally, careful navigation is needed for many central banks that are/will be raising rates and tightening financial conditions to stem inflation without stifling a recovery. An overall constructive global view moves forward yet focus is warranted in pockets where economic growth will face hurdles in a finding its path towards a post-pandemic era.

Stronger economic growth, healthy valuations relative to other assets, and a backdrop of relatively subdued interest rates should keep EMD in focus for global investors. We believe that the strong asset class inflows seen until the end of 2021 are indicative of positive investor sentiment and the continued global search for yield across EMD. That said, we appreciate the economic recovery in EM is anticipated to be uneven as vaccine rollout continues into 2022 and beyond, with wide disparity in both vaccine access and distribution infrastructure, and there also remains potential for higher debt levels and policy missteps to impact the pace of recovery. Identifying excess return opportunities while deviating away from assets which are cheap for a reason will be critical to both sovereign and credit selection decisions.

Given this macroeconomic backdrop, we continue to employ a (disciplined) selective approach that seeks to add value through a combination of geopolitical and top-down macro analysis, complemented by bottom-up security selection. In such an environment, it will be of paramount importance to emphasize security selection based on fundamental research as a key source of returns.

Fund review and strategy

Over the period, the Fund's security selection in Mexico, India and Brazil contributed to performance.

In a period of mostly positive returns across EM globally, positions held in Sri Lanka, Turkey, and Ukraine were more notable detractors.

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RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
0.2
Very Low
Lipper Analytics 10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment Money Market Fund

Fund category
Money Market

Fund objective
To provide unit holders with liquidity and current income* while maintaining capital stability.
*Current income refers to distributable income. Income distribution, if any, will be in the form of additional Units.

Investor profile
The Fund is designed for investors who are conservative in nature and are temperament towards risk-reward trade-off. These investors should have a short-term investment horizon of less than 1 year and wish to temporarily liquidate or reduce exposure in equities.

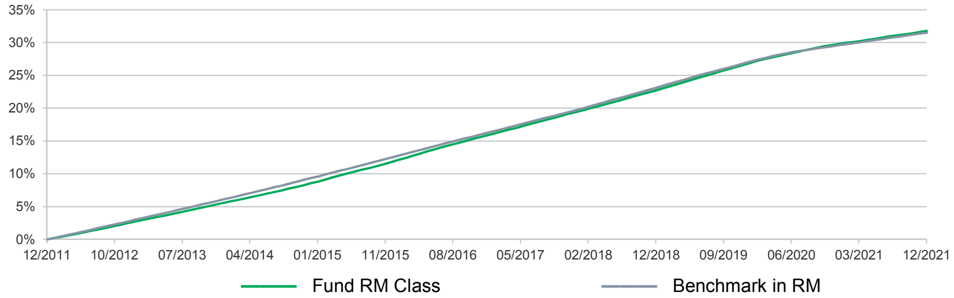
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.9924
Fund size	RM 134.89 mil
Units in circulation	135.92 mil
Fund launch date	08 Sep 2004
Fund inception date	09 Sep 2004
Financial year	31 Oct
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 0.35% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.06% of NAV p.a.
Sales charge	Nil
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Annually, if any
Benchmark	Maybank 1-month Fixed Deposits Rate

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	0.13	0.77	1.53	1.53	7.11	13.77	31.80
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.13	0.75	1.50	1.50	6.58	13.16	31.56

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	3.05	3.06	3.17	2.25	1.53
Benchmark in RM (%)	2.95	3.13	3.00	1.95	1.50

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

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	1.0372	1.0312	1.0177
Low	1.0062	1.0023	0.9898

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	3.10	2.90	2.80
Distribution Yield (%)	3.0	2.8	2.8

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Cash & Cash Equivalents	100.0

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Cash & Cash Equivalents	100.0

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment Money Market Fund

Market review

The US Treasury (UST) yield curve bear flattened in December 2021; 2-year, 5-year and 10-year UST yields changed +17 bps, +10 bps and +7 bps to close at 0.73%, 1.26% and 1.51% respectively. At the start of the month, bond investors were stunned by the sudden change of tone by the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) chairman Jerome Powell, in which he finally threw in the towel and admitted that the inflation “is no longer transitory” after spending months telling the market otherwise during a congressional hearing on 30 November 2021. Powell’s hawkish stance has spooked the market as his view on inflation will have direct bearing with regard to the monetary policy direction and interest rate path. Despite the sudden change of tone, economists had actually warned that the Fed may be behind the curve in reining in the elevated inflation that was caused by the global supply chain disruptions, higher commodity prices and labour shortages.

The Malaysia Government Securities (MGS) yield curve bear flattened as well during the month. 3-year, 5-year and 10-year MGS yields changed +14 bps, +4 bps and +5 bps respectively to close at 2.81%, 3.16% and 3.56%, amid sustained improvement of the Malaysian Covid-19 situation on the ground with daily average new cases and deaths dropped to under 4000 and 30 cases respectively. In spite of the good news, Health Minister decided not to take things for granted and shortened the interval between second dose and booster dose from 6 months to 3 months for the Pfizer and AstraZeneca vaccines recipients in view of the rapid proliferation of the Omicron variant globally.

Market outlook

Even as countries prepare to tackle surging Omicron infections, central banks – led by the US Fed - steadfastly continued their march towards rate normalization. Central bankers are also keeping a close watch on upcoming inflation numbers as they are supposed to start easing after a year of upside surprises; persistently high inflation numbers may raise concerns that inflationary pressure may be more than just “transitional”.

After an economic rebound in 4Q 2021, we expect growth to continue into 2022, which increase prospects of OPR hikes in 2022. The local bond market has priced in OPR hikes to a large extent, cheapening MGS significantly. It is, however, too early to turn bullish on MGS given inflation uncertainty and possible outflow risk due to tapering-induced receding global liquidity. For now, yield movements are likely to be influenced by regional and global factors, more so than local ones.

Fund review and strategy

During the month, the fund return is in line with its benchmark performance. The Fund will continue to enhance fund return while maintaining adequate level of liquidity.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
0.2
Very Low
Lipper Analytics 10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Cash Management Fund

Fund category
Money Market

Fund objective
The Fund aims to provide regular income* while maintaining capital stability.
*Income distribution (if any)will be reinvested as additional units of the Fund.

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for investors who are conservative and seek capital stability, have short term investment horizon and seek regular income.

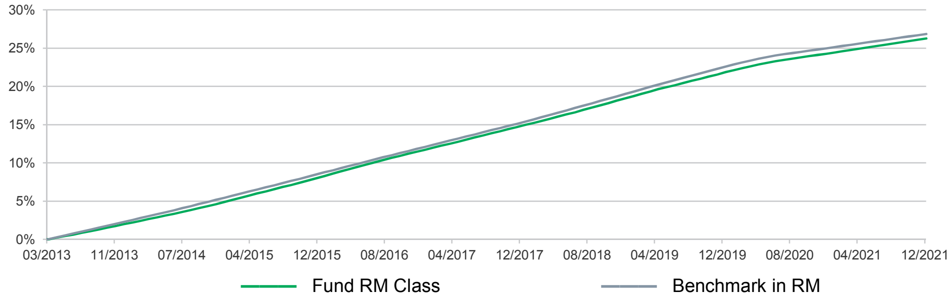
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 1.0063
Fund size	RM 268.75 mil
Units in circulation	267.08 mil
Fund launch date	25 Mar 2013
Fund inception date	25 Mar 2013
Financial year	31 Oct
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 0.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.04% of NAV p.a.
Sales charge	Nil
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Monthly, if any
Benchmark	Maybank 1-month Fixed Deposit Rate

Fund performance
Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund RM Class (%)	0.14	0.82	1.61	1.61	6.62	13.03	26.28
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.13	0.75	1.50	1.50	6.58	13.16	26.86

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	2.90	3.02	2.90	1.97	1.61
Benchmark in RM (%)	2.95	3.13	3.00	1.95	1.50

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

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	1.0222	1.0211	1.0099
Low	1.0187	1.0087	1.0039

Distribution by financial year

	2020	2021	2022**
Distribution (Sen)	3.00	2.07	0.28
Distribution Yield (%)	3.0	2.1	0.3

**Cumulative monthly distribution for the month of Nov'21 - Dec'21

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Cash & Cash Equivalents	100.0

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Cash & Cash Equivalents	100.0

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Cash Management Fund

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Fund review and strategy

During the month, the fund return is in line with its benchmark performance. The Fund will continue to enhance fund return while maintaining adequate level of liquidity.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

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RM Class
3-year Fund Volatility
13.8
Moderate
Lipper Analytics 10 Dec 21

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Fund category
Equity (Islamic)

Fund objective
To provide Unit Holders with medium- to long-term capital growth through investments in a diversified portfolio of equities which are Shariah-compliant.

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for those seeking investments that comply with Shariah requirements and are willing to accept a high level of risk and have a medium- to long-term investment horizon.

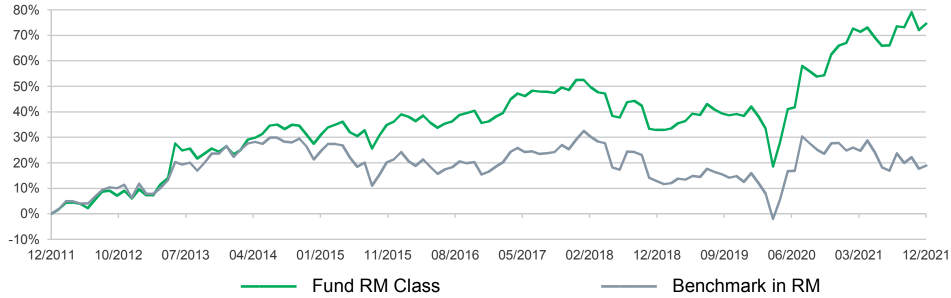
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.3579
Fund size	RM 192.04 mil
Units in circulation	536.64 mil
Fund launch date	30 Jun 2003
Fund inception date	22 Jul 2003
Financial year	31 Jul
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.06% of NAV p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 6.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Shariah Index

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	1.45	5.23	5.12	5.12	31.26	28.06	74.57
Benchmark in RM (%)	1.11	0.70	-6.81	-6.81	6.59	2.07	19.06

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	11.87	-12.79	6.86	16.86	5.12
Benchmark in RM (%)	10.72	-13.52	3.85	10.14	-6.81

*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	Telekom Malaysia Bhd.	4.3
2	Tenaga Nasional Bhd	4.0
3	Vitrox Corp. Bhd.	3.6
4	My E.G. Services Bhd.	3.5
5	Kuala Lumpur Kepong Bhd.	3.4

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.3544	0.3649	0.3807
Low	0.3121	0.2435	0.3406

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	2.36	1.70	2.00
Distribution Yield (%)	7.0	5.4	5.6

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Technology	21.6
2	Ind prod & serv	17.7
3	Consumer prod & serv	10.7
4	Telecomm & media	10.2
5	Utilities	9.3
6	Plantation	6.2
7	Financial Services	4.6
8	Healthcare	3.5
9	Others	10.1
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	6.1

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	93.9
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	6.1

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Market review

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

In Asia, Hong Kong indices continued their downtrend since June 2021, as the impact of regulatory crackdown and concerns over Chinese property developers continue to weight on sentiment. With regards to monetary policy, there seem to be a divergence between China and the other major central banks, with The People's Bank of China (PBOC) showed more easing bias in its operations. In early December, PBOC cut the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50bps and lowered the relending rate by 25bps for agricultural and small enterprises. The easing bias reflects the growing concerns of Chinese policymakers about the slowing China economic growth and imminent downturn in property market.

The COVID-19 situation in ASEAN remained under control, apart from Singapore, as the island nation has temporarily suspended the vaccinated travel lane scheme amid the rising number of imported COVID-19 cases.

For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Market outlook

Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund outperformed its benchmark in the month of December, mainly contributed by positions in the healthcare and energy sectors, partially offset by losses in technology and telecommunication sectors.

In terms of strategy, we believe a well-diversified portfolio based on the barbell distribution between growth/tech and recovery/yield segments will help us to ride through this volatile period. We maintain our target to achieve a well-balanced weightage between the two segments over a longer period to provide stability to our portfolio.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

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RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
14.9
High
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

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Manulife Investment Al-Fauzan

Fund category

Equity (Islamic)

Fund objective

To provide unit holders with a steady recurring income that is potentially higher than prevailing General Investment Accounts rates. At the same time, the Fund also attempts to attain medium- to long-term capital appreciation.

Investor profile

The Fund is designed for investors who prefer a regular income stream, stable investment returns and have a medium- to long- term capital appreciation. It is suitable for investors who seek relatively higher return than GIA rates and investments which comply with Shariah requirements.

Fund manager

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

Trustee

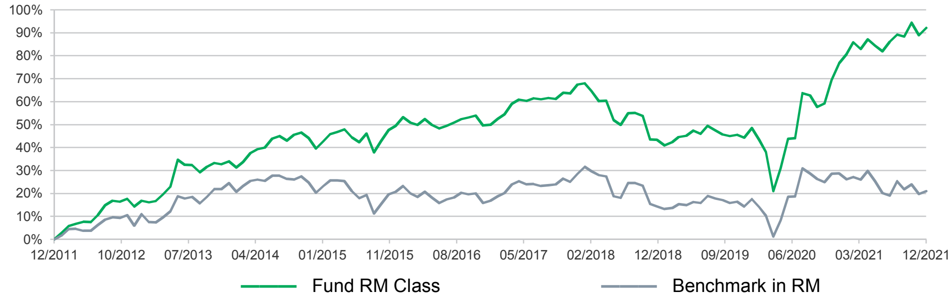
HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Berhad
193701000084 (1281-T)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.3070
Fund size	RM 452.89 mil
Units in circulation	1,475.10 mil
Fund launch date	06 Sep 2005
Fund inception date	27 Sep 2005
Financial year	30 Sep
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.06% of NAV p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 6.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Semi-annually, if any.
Benchmark	90% FBMSHA + 10% CIMB Bank 12-month Fixed Return Income Account-i (FRIA-i) Fixed Maturity rate

Fund performance

10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	1.76	5.60	8.72	8.72	36.37	28.25	92.25
Benchmark in RM (%)	1.02	0.74	-5.93	-5.93	6.95	3.60	21.12

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	11.79	-15.87	5.39	19.01	8.72
Benchmark in RM (%)	9.95	-11.90	3.80	9.52	-5.93

*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	Tenaga Nasional Bhd	6.7
2	MISC Bhd	5.2
3	Inari Amertron Berhad	4.8
4	Vitrox Corp. Bhd.	4.2
5	Dufu Technology Corp. Bhd.	3.5

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Technology	15.4
2	Ind prod & serv	12.6
3	Foreign	11.1
4	Consumer prod & serv	9.2
5	Utilities	8.2
6	Telecomm & media	6.9
7	Transp & logistics	5.2
8	Healthcare	4.6
9	Others	19.3
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	7.5

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.2886	0.3034	0.3244
Low	0.2629	0.2000	0.2952

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	81.5
2	South Korea	5.3
3	Taiwan	2.4
4	Others	3.3
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	7.5

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	1.80	1.66	2.00
Distribution Yield (%)	6.6	6.5	6.7

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Manulife Investment Al-Fauzan

Market review

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

In Asia, Hong Kong indices continued their downtrend since June 2021, as the impact of regulatory crackdown and concerns over Chinese property developers continue to weight on sentiment. With regards to monetary policy, there seem to be a divergence between China and the other major central banks, with The People's Bank of China (PBOC) showed more easing bias in its operations. In early December, PBOC cut the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50bps and lowered the relending rate by 25bps for agricultural and small enterprises. The easing bias reflects the growing concerns of Chinese policymakers about the slowing China economic growth and imminent downturn in property market.

The COVID-19 situation in ASEAN remained under control, apart from Singapore, as the island nation has temporarily suspended the vaccinated travel lane scheme amid the rising number of imported COVID-19 cases.

For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Market outlook

Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund outperformed its benchmark in the month of December, mainly contributed by positions in the healthcare and consumer products sectors as well as foreign stocks. Meanwhile, positions in the industrial products, telecommunication and utility sectors offset some of the outperformance.

In terms of strategy, we believe a well-diversified portfolio based on the barbell distribution between growth/tech and recovery/yield segments will help us to ride through this volatile period. We maintain our target to achieve a well-balanced weightage between the two segments over a longer period to provide stability to our portfolio.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

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Manulife Investment Al-Fauzan

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RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
10.4
Low
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
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Manulife Investment Al-Umran

Fund category

Balanced (Islamic)

Fund objective

Its investment objective is to produce medium- to long-term capital appreciation and current income*.
*Current income refers to distributable income.
Income distribution, if any, will be in the form of additional Units or cash.

Investor profile

The Fund is suitable for investors who seek a regular income from investments which comply with Shariah requirements. The Fund is suitable for investors seeking relatively higher returns than GIA rates but dislike the higher risks associated with a full Shariah-compliant equity portfolio. Investors should have a medium- to long-term investment horizon.

Fund manager

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

Trustee

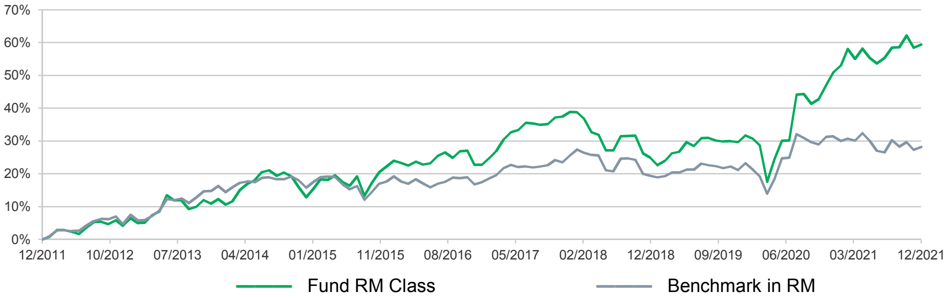
Maybank Trustees Berhad
196301000109 (5004-P)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.2303
Fund size	RM 36.01 mil
Units in circulation	156.38 mil
Fund launch date	28 Mar 2006
Fund inception date	18 Apr 2006
Financial year	31 May
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.07% of NAV p.a. or a minimum of RM18,000 p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 6.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Semi-annually, if any.
Benchmark	50% FBMSHA + 50% CIMB Bank 12-month Fixed Return Income Account-i (FRIA-i) Fixed Maturity rate

Fund performance

10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	0.61	3.70	5.61	5.61	29.96	29.89	59.42
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.65	0.88	-2.44	-2.44	7.76	9.12	28.21

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	13.13	-11.65	7.40	14.58	5.61
Benchmark in RM (%)	6.89	-5.26	3.56	6.66	-2.44

*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	Malaysia Government Investment Issue 3.726 03/31/26	11.4
2	DanaInfra Nasional Bhd 4.38 02/08/33	5.9
3	Press Metal Aluminium Holdings Bhd 4.1 10/17/24	4.2
4	Inari Amertron Berhad	4.0
5	Projek Lebuhraya Usahasama Bhd 4.8 01/12/27	3.3

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Fixed income	33.8
2	Technology	14.3
3	Ind prod & serv	10.1
4	Consumer prod & serv	8.8
5	Healthcare	4.3
6	Construction	3.2
7	Financial Services	3.1
8	Transp & logistics	2.9
9	Others	11.1
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	8.4

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.2316	0.2386	0.2512
Low	0.2153	0.1842	0.2249

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	91.6
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	8.4

Distribution by financial year

	2020	2021	2022**
Distribution (Sen)	1.28	1.70	1.00
Distribution Yield (%)	5.9	7.3	4.2

**Interim distribution (semi-annual)

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Market review

Equity

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

In Asia, Hong Kong indices continued their downtrend since June 2021, as the impact of regulatory crackdown and concerns over Chinese property developers continued to weight on sentiment. With regards to monetary policy, there seems to be a divergence between China and the other major central banks, with The People's Bank of China (PBOC) showed more easing bias in its operations. In early December, PBOC cut the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50bps and lowered the relending rate by 25bps for agricultural and small enterprises. The easing bias reflects the growing concerns of Chinese policymakers about the slowing China economic growth and imminent downturn in property market.

The COVID-19 situation in ASEAN remained under control, apart from Singapore, as the island nation has temporarily suspended the vaccinated travel lane scheme amid the rising number of imported COVID-19 cases.

For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Fixed Income

The US Treasury (UST) yield curve bear flattened in December 2021; 2-year, 5-year and 10-year UST yields changed +17 bps, +10 bps and +7 bps to close at 0.73%, 1.26% and 1.51% respectively. At the start of the month, bond investors were stunned by the sudden change of tone by the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) chairman Jerome Powell, in which he finally threw in the towel and admitted that the inflation "is no longer transitory" after spending months telling the market otherwise during a congressional hearing on 30 November 2021. Powell's hawkish stance has spooked the market as his view on inflation will have direct bearing with regard to the monetary policy direction and interest rate path. Despite the sudden change of tone, economists had actually warned that the Fed may be behind the curve in reining in the elevated inflation that was caused by the global supply chain disruptions, higher commodity prices and labour shortages.

On 10 December 2021, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that consumer price index (CPI) in November surged to 6.8% year-on-year—its largest annual increase since 1982. However, concerns over the Omicron variant drove the 10-year U.S. Treasury yield lower despite the looming Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting few days later on 15 December 2021. As expected, the FOMC decided to double the pace of the quantitative easing tapering in addition to signalling the market over the increased probability of multiple interest rate hikes next year.

The Malaysia Government Securities (MGS) yield curve bear flattened as well during the month. 3-year, 5-year and 10-year MGS yields changed +14 bps, +4 bps and +5 bps respectively to close at 2.81%, 3.16% and 3.56%, amid sustained improvement of the Malaysian Covid-19 situation on the ground with daily average new cases and deaths dropped to under 4000 and 30 cases respectively. In spite of the good news, Health Minister decided not to take things for granted and shortened the interval between second dose and booster dose from 6 months to 3 months for the Pfizer and AstraZeneca vaccines recipients in view of the rapid proliferation of the Omicron variant globally.

Market outlook

Equity

Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

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Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fixed Income

Even as countries prepare to tackle surging Omicron infections, central banks – led by the US Fed - steadfastly continued their march towards rate normalization. Central bankers are also keeping a close watch on upcoming inflation numbers as they are supposed to start easing after a year of upside surprises; persistently high inflation numbers may raise concerns that inflationary pressure may be more than just “transitional”.

After an economic rebound in 4Q 2021, we expect growth to continue into 2022, which increase prospects of OPR hikes in 2022. The local bond market has priced in OPR hikes to a large extent, cheapening MGS significantly. It is, however, too early to turn bullish on MGS given inflation uncertainty and possible outflow risk due to tapering-induced receding global liquidity. For now, yield movements are likely to be influenced by regional and global factors, more so than local ones.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund underperformed its benchmark in December 2021 due to the underperformance of the fixed income portion.

The equity portion outperformed its benchmark, contributed by positions in the healthcare and finance sectors, partially offset by losses in industrial products and telecommunication sectors. The fund’s Sukuk investments underperformed its benchmark due to mark-to-market capital loss of Sukuk holding.

In terms of strategy for equity, we believe a well-diversified portfolio based on the barbell distribution between growth/tech and recovery/yield segments will help us to ride through this volatile period. We maintain our target to achieve a well-balanced weightage between the two segments over a longer period to provide stability to our portfolio.

For the Sukuk portion, we intend to maintain the current position.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
16.1
Very High
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

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Manulife Investment Shariah Asia-Pacific ex Japan Fund
(formerly known as Manulife Investment Shariah Asia-Pacific Fund)

Fund category
Equity (Islamic)

Fund objective
To provide long-term capital appreciation through investment in Shariah-compliant equities and equity-related securities of companies in the Asia-Pacific ex Japan region.

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for investors who wish to invest in a diversified portfolio of stocks listed in the APxJ region, seek Shariah-Compliant investments, are willing to accept amoderate to high level of risk and have a long-term investment horizon.

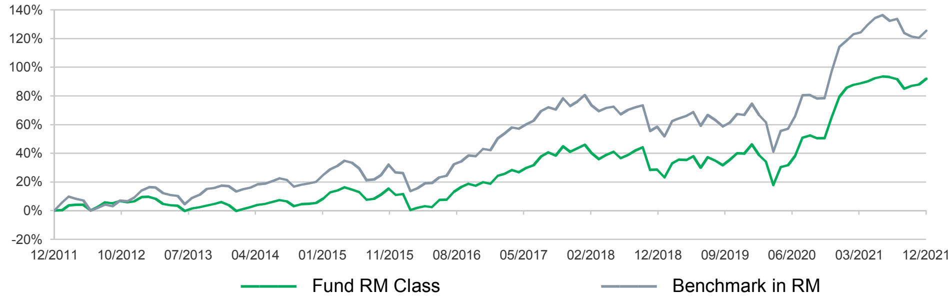
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.4738
Fund size	RM 212.83 mil
Units in circulation	449.18 mil
Fund launch date	16 Jan 2008
Fund inception date	06 Feb 2008
Financial year	30 Sep
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.75% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.06% of NAV p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges
Sales charge	Up to 6.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	FTSE Shariah Asia Pacific Ex-Japan Index

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	2.13	-0.80	7.05	7.05	55.63	61.67	92.01
Benchmark in RM (%)	2.22	-4.59	5.39	5.39	48.57	58.49	125.57

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	20.91	-14.09	18.51	22.67	7.05
Benchmark in RM (%)	23.78	-13.82	15.02	22.57	5.39

*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	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10.4
2	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	9.4
3	CSL Limited	4.1
4	BHP Group Ltd	2.6
5	SK hynix Inc	2.5

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.3646	0.4431	0.4919
Low	0.3040	0.2620	0.4439

Distribution by financial year

	2018	2019	2020
Distribution (Sen)	-	1.00	-
Distribution Yield (%)	-	3.0	-

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Information Technology	38.0
2	Industrials	15.4
3	Materials	12.4
4	Consumer Discretionary	10.2
5	Healthcare	8.2
6	Energy	4.6
7	Communication Services	4.0
8	Consumer Staples	2.6
9	Others	1.9
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.7

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	South Korea	23.0
2	Taiwan	19.9
3	Australia	16.4
4	Others	38.0
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.7

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Manulife Investment Shariah Asia-Pacific ex Japan Fund
(formerly known as Manulife Investment Shariah Asia-Pacific Fund)

Market review

Asia Pacific ex- Japan equities posted gains for the month driven by the trajectory of the COVID-19 pandemic, Federal Reserve ('The Fed') policy, and the Chinese government's policy response to economic challenges. While COVID-19 cases surged during the month with the discovery of the Omicron variant, initial evidence suggests milder symptoms and potentially fewer serious hospitalizations, which moderated the reaction among equity markets. Meanwhile, the Fed made a hawkish turn in December after its meeting, speeding up bond tapering and forecasting at least three 25 basis point (bps) rate hikes in 2022. This policy pivot, along with the Bank of England raising interest rates by 25 bps, stood in stark contrast to China. The People's Bank of China loosened monetary policy through cutting the banks' reserve requirement ratio by 50 bps and slashing the one-year prime loan rate by 5 bps.

Chinese equities were lower for the month. The divergence between onshore and offshore equities continued, with onshore equities consolidating and the delisting of a Chinese ride hailing company and the possibility of other overseas delisting negatively affecting the offshore segment. Equities initially reacted positively to the Central Economic Work Conference but lost momentum without concrete policy options as a significant COVID-19 outbreak in Xi'an and a spate of downgrades in the property sector dented sentiment. In response to the challenges, the People's Bank of China slashed the banks' reserve requirement ratio by 50 bps and reduced the one-year prime loan rate by 5bps.

Taiwan equities moved higher for the month. In tech, semiconductor names moved higher as the Semiconductor Index (SOX) recorded a fresh high in December. IC design, display and PC/server names were also top tech performers. In contrast, logic semiconductors lagged on the back of supply tightness easing and the broader risk reward level turning negative. On the economic front, exports increased by 13.4% (year-on-year) in November, marking the 21st straight month of increases.

Korean equities moved higher on positive news flow including a Korean firm's approved acquisition of a foreign NAND business and greater certainty over the trajectory of the Fed's monetary policy direction despite continued domestic COVID-19 cases. Tech emerged as a large beneficiary, as foreign investors were net buyers (KRW 3 trillion) of the market, particularly larger tech names. On the economic front, exports soared by 32.1% YoY in November on the back of strong demand for semiconductors, petrochemicals, and vessels.

Indian equities continued to post gains in December particularly on the back of strength in the information technology sector. Domestic institutional investors continued to be a key pillar of support with robust inflows of US $4.1 billion in December, the tenth consecutive month of equity buying. On the economic front, India's current account slipped into a deficit (1.3% of GDP) in the third quarter due to a widening trade deficit.

Nearly all ASEAN markets were higher on the possibility that the Omicron variant would be less severe than the Delta variant. In Indonesia, the Ministry of Finance lowered budget deficit estimates for 2021 on the back of record revenue due to surging commodity prices. Malaysian equity markets were higher as palm oil and oil producers, ended higher on stronger monthly performance. In Thailand, foreign investors were net buyers ($820 million) for the month. The government also approved fresh stimulus packages including a tax deduction for individual taxpayers of up to THB 30,000 baht when purchasing goods or services, as well as announcing it may impose a levy of 0.1% on each equity transaction to help boost government revenue used for COVID-19 recovery packages. In the Philippines, equity markets moved lower on the reimposition of mobility restrictions. The government reimposed restrictions in the capital Manila region after a significant uptick in cases due to the Omicron variant, which dented investor hopes of a recovery.

Australian markets moved higher for the month on positive domestic news, which saw significant employment gains and a rebound in economic activity despite concerns over rising virus cases. Some key exports, such as iron ore, also saw price rebounds on the back of Chinese firms' restocking. The Reserve Bank of Australia stated that a taper of bond buying in the first meeting of 2022, and ending purchases in May of 2022, was consistent with current economic forecasts, but could be delayed depending on the trajectory of COVID-19 cases.

Market outlook

Having under-performed global developed markets this year, Asian equity markets are trading at attractive valuation multiples compared with global markets. Asian equities have experienced a strong recovery in earnings compared to last year and are still expected to post high single digit earnings growth again next year.

While global equity markets look expensive relative to history, Asian markets are trading at multiples in line with historical averages. While the interest rate outlook looks higher going into 2022 on the back of higher than expected inflation, we still view much of this inflation as being transitory and still anticipate supportive monetary conditions.

Vaccination rates across the region have been steadily increasing while many nations are opening up their economies with the exception of HK/China which are still targeting a COVID zero approach, and it remains to be seen as to when this will be eased next year. While we will monitor the situation with regards to Omicron, early indications are that this mutation is far less lethal albeit with higher transmissibility.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund underperformed the benchmark during the month on the back of stock selection at the geographical level. Asset allocation decisions at the geographical level contributed positively. Stock selection in Korea and Australia were the primary detractors to performance. However, stock selection in China and Taiwan and the underweight to China and overweight to Korea partially offset the underperformance. Within China, our positioning is mostly focused on the green economy and sectors that face less regulatory pressure ie renewable energy and new energy vehicles. Within the technology space, we continue to like battery suppliers in Korea that will benefit from the global shift to electric vehicles. From a regional standpoint our preferred geographical allocation is focused on India, Korea and Taiwan. Our preference in ASEAN remains Indonesia.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

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Manulife Investment Shariah Asia-Pacific ex Japan Fund
(formerly known as Manulife Investment Shariah Asia-Pacific Fund)

The above information has not been reviewed by the SC and is subject to the relevant warning, disclaimer, qualification or terms and conditions stated herein. Investors are advised to read and understand the contents of the Master Prospectus dated 10 August 2020 and its First Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 10 August 2020 and its Second Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 27 January 2021 and its Third Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 5 April 2021 and its Fourth Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 13 September 2021 and all the respective Product Highlights Sheet(s) (collectively, the "Offering Documents"), obtainable at our offices or website, before investing. The Offering Documents have been registered with the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC), however the registration with the SC does not amount to nor indicate that the SC has recommended or endorsed the product. Where a unit split/distribution is declared, investors are advised that following the issue of additional units/distribution, the NAV per unit will be reduced from the pre-unit split NAV/cum-distribution NAV to post-unit split NAV/ex-distribution NAV; and where a unit split is declared, the value of your investment in the Fund's denominated currency will remained unchanged after the distribution of the additional units. Past performances are not an indication of future performances. There are risks involved with investing in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes. Some of these risks associated with investments in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes are interest rate fluctuation risk, foreign exchange or currency risk, country risk, political risk, credit risk, non-compliance risk, counterparty risk, target fund manager risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. For further details on the risk profile of all the funds, please refer to the Risk Factors section in the Offering Documents. The price of units and income distribution may go down as well as up. Investors should compare and consider the fees, charges and costs involved. Investors are advised to conduct own risk assessment and consult the professional advisers if in doubt on the action to be taken.

RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
20.1
Very High
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

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Manulife Investment Shariah Progress Fund

Fund category
Equity (Islamic)

Fund objective
The Fund seeks to provide Unit Holders with steady long-term capital growth at a reasonable level of risk by investing in a diversified portfolio of small- to medium-capitalised Shariah-compliant equities and equity-related instruments.

Investor profile
The Fund is designed for investors who are willing to accept a high level of risk and seek capital appreciation and have a low income stream requirement. Have a long-term investment horizon.

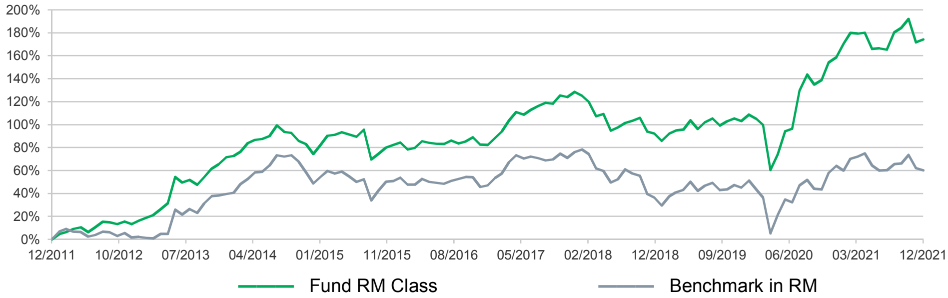
Fund manager
Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad
199701014290 (429786-T)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.4208
Fund size	RM 603.87 mil
Units in circulation	1,435.21 mil
Fund launch date	20 Apr 2011
Fund inception date	11 May 2011
Financial year	30 Apr
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.06% of NAV p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 6.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	50% FTSE Bursa Malaysia Small Cap Index + 50% FTSE Bursa Malaysia Mid 70 Index

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	0.84	2.91	6.04	6.04	47.49	50.43	174.25
Benchmark in RM (%)	-1.14	0.18	-2.43	-2.43	23.76	8.86	60.26

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	25.47	-18.71	12.23	23.94	6.04
Benchmark in RM (%)	19.65	-26.49	16.86	8.54	-2.43

*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	Scientex Bhd	4.8
2	Formosa Prosonic Industries Bhd	4.7
3	BIMB Holdings Bhd	4.2
4	VS Industry Bhd	3.8
5	SuperComnet Techologies Bhd	3.7

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.3583	0.4459	0.4924
Low	0.3171	0.2518	0.3978

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	-	-	5.00
Distribution Yield (%)	-	-	12.0

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Industrial Products & Services	25.2
2	Consumer Products & Services	17.0
3	Technology	16.6
4	Financial Services	5.4
5	Telco & Media	3.1
6	Energy	3.0
7	Healthcare	2.8
8	Construction	2.6
9	Others	4.4
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	19.9

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	80.1
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	19.9

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Manulife Investment Shariah Progress Fund

Market review

For the month of December, the KLCI was up by 3.54% to close at 1567.53. Meanwhile, the S&P 500 was up by 4.36% and the MSCI Asia ex-Japan was up by 1.21%.

On the economic front, 1) Malaysia's exports rose +1.9% y-o-y in October 2021. The rise was led by manufacturing,mining and agricultural products. ; 2) October 2021 IPI rose +5.5% y-o-y, from +2.5% in September 2021. ; 3) November 2021 headline inflation rate came in at +3.3% y-o-y (October: +2.9% y-o-y) and the core inflation edged up by +0.9% y-o-y. ; 4) BNM's international reserves decreased by USD0.2B to US$116.3bn as at Dec-2021 from a month ago. The reserves position is sufficient to finance 7.9 months of retained imports and is 1.2 times the short-term external debt.

In corporate developments, 1) Mah Sing has obtained the Certificate of European Union Medical Device Regulation (EU-MDR) for its nitrile examination gloves. ; 2) CTOS has obtained an extension for the fee waiver for CCRIS report extractions from BNM until end 2022. ; 3) Yinson secured a US$505mn FPSO contract from Enauta Energia for the Atlanta Field in Brazil. ; 4) VS Industry has committed to place all migrant workers it hired through a recalibration programme into the group's direct employment.

In the US, the four-week moving average of claims, considered a better measure of labour market trends as it strips out week-to-week volatility, came in at 199,250 as in December 2021, lower than its month ago value of 240,000. Unemployment rate fell to 4.2% in Nov-2021 from 4.6% the previous month. Meanwhile, the US manufacturing sector was weaker in December 2021, with the seasonally adjusted Markit U.S Manufacturing Purchasing Manager's Index™ (PMI™) registered at 57.7, declined from November. US consumer confidence was at 115.8 in December, lower than 111.9 in November. The headline inflation rate came in at +6.8% in November 2021. Core inflation, which strips out food and energy costs, rose +4.9% in November, rising from +4.6% in October.

In the Eurozone, inflation rate came in at +4.9% in November 2021, higher than the previous month. Industrial production in the Euro Area increased +3.3% from a year earlier in October 2021, following a 5.1% expansion in the previous month. The conditions in the Eurozone manufacturing sector deteriorated in December, after an industry survey confirmed that the bloc's Manufacturing Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI), a broad gauge of industry activity, stood at 58 in December 2021 (vs 58.4 in November 2021).

Market outlook

KLCI rose 54 pts, or 3.5% mom, in Dec 2021 to close at 1,568 pts (vs. 1,514 pts in Nov). The gain was due to window-dressing activities as well as positive reaction to the government's decision on 30 Dec to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another five years (from 1 Jan 2022 till 31 Dec 2026). The MOF also proposed to reinstate a higher cap on stamp duty limit of RM1,000 effective 1 Jan 2022 (vs. previous proposal to abolish the duty limit), which we think will improve the competitiveness of Malaysia's stock market from a transaction cost point of view. However, the gain was partially offset by concerns over the potential impact of floodings in Malaysia on corporate earnings and the Omicron virus impact on the border reopening plans

Analysing KLCI's historical data, we note that the KLCI's performance tends to be mixed in Jan, with an average mom -1%/+1.4% over the past 10 years/43 years. In Jan 2021, investors' attention will be on:

1. Economics – Investors will be focusing on the first Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of Bank Negara Malaysia for the year on 19-20 Jan 2022. Also in focus will be the first US Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting for the new year on 25-26 Jan. Market watchers will also be on the look out for newsflows on on-going flooding in Malaysia and its potential impact on the economy.

2. Corporates – Investors will be watching the potential impact of the floods on corporates earnings. Investors will also seek further clarification of the recent decision to extend the tax exemption for foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another five years. Also in focus will be how the Omicron variant will impact reopening plans and plans for intake of new foreign workers.

3. Global – They will also keep an eye on the global Covid-19 situation and how the Omicron variant will impact border-reopening plans. Also in focus will be global inflation, the Evergrande debt crisis and geopolitical risks.

4. Politics – Investors will be closely watching any newsflows on talks of potential Cabinet reshuffling. Also in focus will be whether the Johor state government will call for a state election due to its razor-thin one seat majority in government following the death of Datuk Osman Sapian.

Fund review and strategy

We remain cautious in our market outlook in view of:1) omicron variant outbreak which could delay economic recovery, 2) softer earnings growth due to prosperity tax (small-mid caps relatively insulated) & margin compression from rising costs, 3) rising inflation leading to accelerated US interest rate hikes could see share price volatility for growth stocks (especially tech), 4) potential general election leading to heightened political uncertainties

The stocks we own are driven by bottom-up approach. We continue to favour companies with strong management and quality earnings growth at undemanding valuation.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
22.7
Very High
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

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Manulife Investment Shariah Progress Plus Fund

Fund category

Equity (Islamic)

Fund objective

To provide capital appreciation by investing primarily in a portfolio of Shariah-compliant equities of small to medium sized companies.

Investor profile

The Fund is suitable for investors who seek capital appreciation over the long-term, have a high risk appetite and prefer Shariah-compliant investments.

Fund manager

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

Trustee

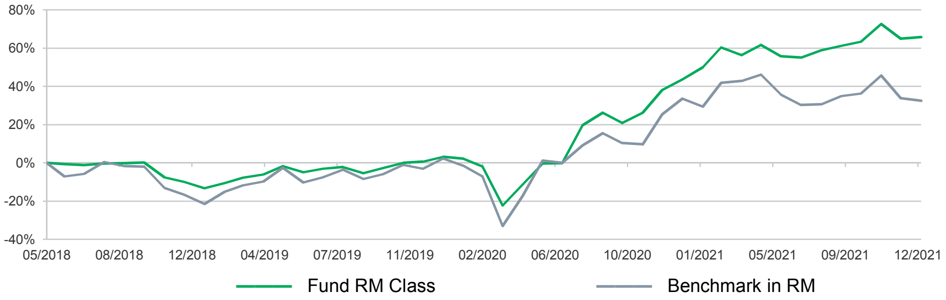
HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Berhad
193701000084 (1281-T)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.3615
Fund size	RM 103.60 mil
Units in circulation	286.60 mil
Fund launch date	13 Apr 2018
Fund inception date	04 May 2018
Financial year	31 Mar
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.06% of NAV p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 5.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	FTSE Bursa Malaysia MidS Cap Shariah Index

Fund performance

Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund RM Class (%)	0.53	6.92	15.36	15.36	91.05	-	65.75
Benchmark in RM (%)	-1.00	1.65	-0.88	-0.88	68.47	-	32.53

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	-	-13.24	18.99	39.17	15.36
Benchmark in RM (%)	-	-21.33	30.16	30.59	-0.88

*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	Vitrox Corp. Bhd.	4.5
2	Dufu Technology Corp. Bhd.	4.3
3	Inari Amertron Berhad	4.0
4	Aemulus Holdings Bhd.	3.8
5	My E.G. Services Bhd.	3.1

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.2596	0.3608	0.4090
Low	0.2158	0.1673	0.3311

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	-	-	5.00
Distribution Yield (%)	-	-	16.0

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Technology	29.1
2	Ind prod & serv	16.6
3	Consumer prod & serv	9.3
4	Healthcare	7.5
5	Construction	7.2
6	Foreign	6.0
7	Property	4.6
8	Financial Services	3.8
9	Others	7.5
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	8.4

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	85.6
2	Indonesia	2.5
3	South Korea	1.9
4	Others	1.6
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	8.4

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Manulife Investment Shariah Progress Plus Fund

Market review

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

In Asia, Hong Kong indices continued their downtrend since June 2021, as the impact of regulatory crackdown and concerns over Chinese property developers continue to weight on sentiment. With regards to monetary policy, there seem to be a divergence between China and the other major central banks, with The People's Bank of China (PBOC) showed more easing bias in its operations. In early December, PBOC cut the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50bps and lowered the relending rate by 25bps for agricultural and small enterprises. The easing bias reflects the growing concerns of Chinese policymakers about the slowing China economic growth and imminent downturn in property market.

The COVID-19 situation in ASEAN remained under control, apart from Singapore, as the island nation has temporarily suspended the vaccinated travel lane scheme amid the rising number of imported COVID-19 cases.

For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Market outlook

Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fund review and strategy

The fund outperformed the benchmark in December 2021 mainly attributed to stock selection in the technology sector and underweight in the healthcare and energy sectors, while positions in the industrial product, consumer product and construction sectors offset some of the outperformance.

In terms of strategy, we believe a well-diversified portfolio based on the barbell distribution between growth/tech and recovery/yield segments will help us to ride through this volatile period. We maintain our target to achieve a well-balanced weightage between the two segments over a longer period to provide stability to our portfolios.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

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Manulife Investment Shariah Progress Plus Fund

The above information has not been reviewed by the SC and is subject to the relevant warning, disclaimer, qualification or terms and conditions stated herein. Investors are advised to read and understand the contents of the Master Prospectus dated 7 February 2020 and its First Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 13 November 2020 and its Second Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 5 April 2021 and its Third Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 13 September 2021 and its Fourth Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 29 November 2021 and all the respective Product Highlights Sheet(s) (collectively, the "Offering Documents"), obtainable at our offices or website, before investing. The Offering Documents have been registered with the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC), however the registration with the SC does not amount to nor indicate that the SC has recommended or endorsed the product. Where a unit split/distribution is declared, investors are advised that following the issue of additional units/distribution, the NAV per unit will be reduced from the pre-unit split NAV/cum-distribution NAV to post-unit split NAV/ex-distribution NAV; and where a unit split is declared, the value of your investment in the Fund's denominated currency will remained unchanged after the distribution of the additional units. Past performances are not an indication of future performances. There are risks involved with investing in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes. Some of these risks associated with investments in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes are interest rate fluctuation risk, foreign exchange or currency risk, country risk, political risk, credit risk, non-compliance risk, counterparty risk, target fund manager risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. For further details on the risk profile of all the funds, please refer to the Risk Factors section in the Offering Documents. The price of units and income distribution may go down as well as up. Investors should compare and consider the fees, charges and costs involved. Investors are advised to conduct own risk assessment and consult the professional advisers if in doubt on the action to be taken.

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RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
13.2
Moderate
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
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Manulife Investment Syariah Index Fund

Fund category
Equity Index (Islamic)

Fund objective
To track the performance of the FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Shariah Index. Also aims to generate annual distribution.

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for investors who seek capital appreciation over the long term. The Fund is suitable for investors seeking Shariah-compliant investment avenues.

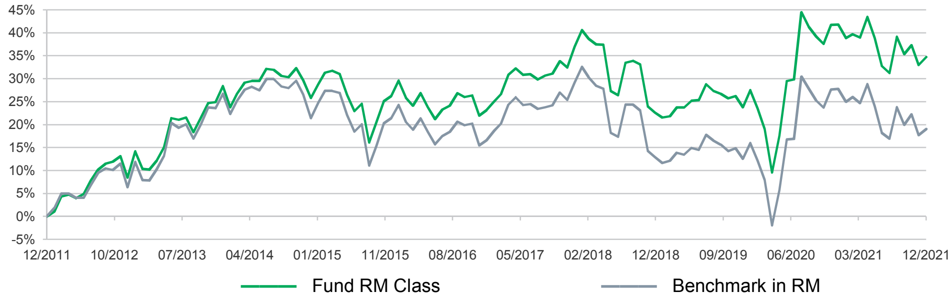
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

Trustee
Maybank Trustees Berhad
196301000109 (5004-P)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.6237
Fund size	RM 26.30 mil
Units in circulation	42.16 mil
Fund launch date	04 Jan 2002
Fund inception date	26 Jan 2002
Financial year	30 Jun
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 0.75% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.08% of NAV p.a. or a minimum of RM18,000 p.a.
Sales charge	Nil
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Annually, if any
Benchmark	FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Shariah Index

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	1.30	1.48	-4.94	-4.94	10.87	9.44	34.76
Benchmark in RM (%)	1.11	0.70	-6.81	-6.81	6.59	2.07	19.06

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	11.22	-11.25	4.89	11.19	-4.94
Benchmark in RM (%)	10.72	-13.52	3.85	10.14	-6.81

*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	Tenaga Nasional Bhd	8.1
2	PETRONAS Chemicals Group Bhd.	5.6
3	Press Metal Aluminium Holdings Berhad	4.9
4	IHH Healthcare Bhd.	4.9
5	Axiata Group Bhd.	4.3

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.6445	0.6986	0.6934
Low	0.5897	0.4882	0.5898

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	-	2.00	1.90
Distribution Yield (%)	-	3.3	2.8

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Ind prod & serv	15.1
2	Telecomm & media	14.2
3	Consumer prod & serv	12.6
4	Healthcare	11.6
5	Utilities	11.0
6	Technology	10.6
7	Plantation	9.4
8	Transp & logistics	3.8
9	Others	9.4
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.3

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	97.7
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.3

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Manulife Investment Syariah Index Fund

Market review

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

In Asia, Hong Kong indices continued their downtrend since June 2021, as the impact of regulatory crackdown and concerns over Chinese property developers continue to weight on sentiment. With regards to monetary policy, there seem to be a divergence between China and the other major central banks, with The People's Bank of China (PBOC) showed more easing bias in its operations. In early December, PBOC cut the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50bps and lowered the relending rate by 25bps for agricultural and small enterprises. The easing bias reflects the growing concerns of Chinese policymakers about the slowing China economic growth and imminent downturn in property market.

The COVID-19 situation in ASEAN remained under control, apart from Singapore, as the island nation has temporarily suspended the vaccinated travel lane scheme amid the rising number of imported COVID-19 cases.

For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Market outlook

Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fund review and strategy

The fund recorded a return of 1.30% in December 2021, and -4.94% on a YTD basis.

The Fund will continue to track the Index performance. The Manager rebalances the Fund to closely track the FBM Emas Syariah Index, when the invested level is affected by changes in the index components, inflow and outflow of funds. The Manager aims to maintain tracking accuracy of around 95-97%.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

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Manulife Investment Syariah Index Fund

RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
12.7
Moderate
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Investment-CM Shariah Flexi Fund

Fund category
Mixed Assets (Islamic)

Fund objective
To provide Unit Holders with long-term capital appreciation.

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for investors who seek capital appreciation and are willing to accept high level of risk. The Fund is suitable for investors who seek investments which conform to the requirements of the Shariah, who do not seek a regular income stream and ideally have a long-term investment horizon.

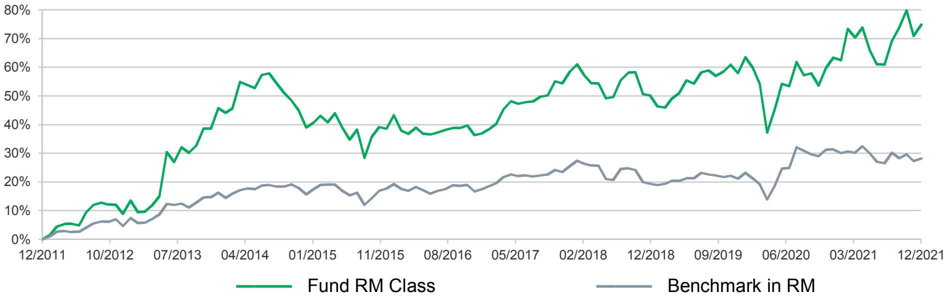
Fund manager
Principal Asset Management Berhad 199401018399 (304078-K)

Trustee
Maybank Trustees Berhad
196301000109 (5004-P)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.2502
Fund size	RM 100.55 mil
Units in circulation	401.80 mil
Fund launch date	06 Nov 2007
Fund inception date	27 Nov 2007
Financial year	30 Nov
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.08% of NAV p.a. or a minimum of RM18,000 p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 6.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	50% FTSE Bursa Malaysia Emas Shariah Index + 50% CIMB Bank 12-month Fixed Return Income Account-i (FRIA-i) rate

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	2.25	8.59	7.01	7.01	19.36	27.62	74.83
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.65	0.88	-2.44	-2.44	7.76	9.12	28.21

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	15.72	-7.60	11.64	-0.09	7.01
Benchmark in RM (%)	6.89	-5.26	3.56	6.66	-2.44

*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	Press Metal Aluminium Hldg Bhd	7.8
2	Petronas Chemicals Group Bhd	7.3
3	IHH Healthcare Bhd	4.7
4	My Eg Services Bhd	4.4
5	Sime Darby Plantation Bhd	3.4

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.2484	0.2432	0.2624
Low	0.2213	0.1853	0.2276

Distribution by financial year

	2018	2019	2020
Distribution (Sen)	1.30	1.00	0.59
Distribution Yield (%)	5.2	4.2	2.6

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Industrial Products & Svc	25.3
2	Technology	19.9
3	Construction	6.4
4	Healthcare	5.8
5	Consumer Products & Svc	5.4
6	Plantation	5.4
7	Telecommunications/Media	5.2
8	Energy	4.5
9	Others	9.7
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	12.4

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	87.7
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	12.4

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Manulife Investment-CM Shariah Flexi Fund

Market review

The FTSE Bursa Malaysia Emas Shariah Index (“FBMS”) rallied 134.48pts or +1.1 in December and ended 2021 at 12,263.10pts which represented a decline of -6.8% for the year. Investors sighed relief as encouraging findings on the severity of the latest Covid variant were published and data pointing to a decoupling of new cases and hospitalization rates. Reopening plays and Tech dominated the leaderboard, while Glove stocks gave up some of their earlier gains.

Market outlook

Malaysia’s manufacturing PMI improved further from 52.3pts in November to 52.8pts in December, the third straight month of growth in factory activity and the strongest since April. Production and new order volumes expanded aided by lifting of movement restrictions and demand recovery. New export sales also expanded on stronger demand from US and China.

On OPR, we expect Bank Negara to hike 25bps in 2022 and 2023 each respectively from the current 1.75% but economists are turning more hawkish on the back of persistent Inflationary pressures – the central bank projects CPI to ease from projected 2.4% in 2021 to 2.1% in 2022. The government estimates GDP growth of 3.0-4.0% for 2021, accelerating to 5.5-6.5% in 2022, based on the anticipated reopening of all economic and social sectors in 4Q21 due to the advanced vaccination progress. It is still too early to measure the impact of Omicron on the economy.

Following the December rally, the market now trades at 15.8x forward PE and is approaching the 10-year historical mean of 16.5x. Further re-rating may be capped without meaningful earnings upgrades from the current relatively dull base case and political risks abound.

Fund review and strategy

Investor sentiment remains dented by the one-off broad-based Prosperity Tax which hurts corporate earnings in 2022 and fears over Omicron albeit them waning. We therefore adopt a balanced approach with adequate diversification, straddling reopening plays and sectors with structural or secular growth stories. The former includes value sectors such as Aluminum and Energy which have earnings upgrade potential. We remain steadfast in our strategy to Overweight cyclical themes such as Consumer Discretionary, Energy, Basic Materials, and selective Tech albeit reducing the Overweight. The market will likely be range-bound in 2022 but the headline market index, FBM KLCI, could rise comfortably to 1,600 pts by end-2022 should valuations revert to mean. Key risks to our view would be the derailment of Malaysia’s macro recovery and corporate earnings growth due to a more severe impact of new Covid-19 variants and heightened political risks domestically, and larger-than-expected impact of rising inflation and consequently a more aggressive tapering.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
14.1
Moderate
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

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Manulife Investment-HW Shariah Flexi Fund

Fund category

Mixed Assets (Islamic)

Fund objective

The Fund seeks to provide unit holders with long term capital appreciation.

Investor profile

The Fund is suitable for investors who seek capital appreciation and are willing to accept high level of risk. The Fund is suitable for investors who seek investments which conform to the requirements of the Shariah, who do not seek regular income stream and have a long-term investment horizon.

Fund manager

Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad
199701014290 (429786-T)

Trustee

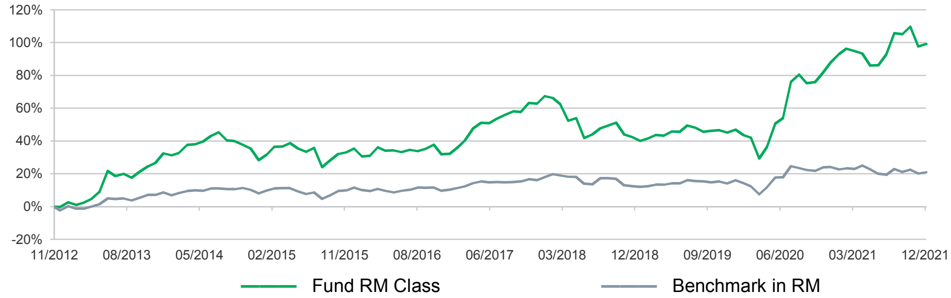
HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Berhad
193701000084 (1281-T)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.3384
Fund size	RM 156.18 mil
Units in circulation	461.58 mil
Fund launch date	18 Oct 2012
Fund inception date	08 Nov 2012
Financial year	31 Jan
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.06% of NAV p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 5.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	50% FTSE Bursa Malaysia Emas Shariah Index + 50% Maybank 12-month GIA-i Rate

Fund performance

Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund RM Class (%)	0.86	7.09	5.98	5.98	42.30	50.85	99.41
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.65	0.90	-2.39	-2.39	8.13	9.74	21.23

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	26.66	-16.30	4.85	28.06	5.98
Benchmark in RM (%)	7.02	-5.16	3.73	6.80	-2.39

*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	Inari Amerton Bhd	4.9
2	Frontken Corp Bhd	4.8
3	Scientex Bhd	4.6
4	Axis Real Estate Investment Trust Managers Bhd	4.6
5	Telekom Malaysia Bhd	4.2

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.2847	0.3552	0.3644
Low	0.2619	0.2284	0.3091

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	-	-	3.60
Distribution Yield (%)	-	-	11.7

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Industrial Products & Services	25.3
2	Technology	16.9
3	Telco & Media	11.3
4	Energy	5.4
5	Reits	4.6
6	Financial Services	3.5
7	Healthcare	2.8
8	Property	2.1
9	Others	4.6
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	23.5

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	76.6
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	23.5

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Manulife Investment-HW Shariah Flexi Fund

Market review

For the month of December, the KLCI was up by 3.54% to close at 1567.53. Meanwhile, the S&P 500 was up by 4.36% and the MSCI Asia ex-Japan was up by 1.21%.

On the economic front, 1) Malaysia's exports rose +1.9% y-o-y in October 2021. The rise was led by manufacturing,mining and agricultural products. ; 2) October 2021 IPI rose +5.5% y-o-y, from +2.5% in September 2021. ; 3) November 2021 headline inflation rate came in at +3.3% y-o-y (October: +2.9% y-o-y) and the core inflation edged up by +0.9% y-o-y. ; 4) BNM's international reserves decreased by USD0.2B to US$116.3bn as at Dec-2021 from a month ago. The reserves position is sufficient to finance 7.9 months of retained imports and is 1.2 times the short-term external debt.

In corporate developments, 1) Mah Sing has obtained the Certificate of European Union Medical Device Regulation (EU-MDR) for its nitrile examination gloves. ; 2) CTOS has obtained an extension for the fee waiver for CCRIS report extractions from BNM until end 2022. ; 3) Yinson secured a US$505mn FPSO contract from Enauta Energia for the Atlanta Field in Brazil. ; 4) VS Industry has committed to place all migrant workers it hired through a recalibration programme into the group's direct employment.

In the US, the four-week moving average of claims, considered a better measure of labour market trends as it strips out week-to-week volatility, came in at 199,250 as in December 2021, lower than its month ago value of 240,000. Unemployment rate fell to 4.2% in Nov-2021 from 4.6% the previous month. Meanwhile, the US manufacturing sector was weaker in December 2021, with the seasonally adjusted Markit U.S Manufacturing Purchasing Manager's Index™ (PMI™) registered at 57.7, declined from November. US consumer confidence was at 115.8 in December, lower than 111.9 in November. The headline inflation rate came in at +6.8% in November 2021. Core inflation, which strips out food and energy costs, rose +4.9% in November, rising from +4.6% in October.

In the Eurozone, inflation rate came in at +4.9% in November 2021, higher than the previous month. Industrial production in the Euro Area increased +3.3% from a year earlier in October 2021, following a 5.1% expansion in the previous month. The conditions in the Eurozone manufacturing sector deteriorated in December, after an industry survey confirmed that the bloc's Manufacturing Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI), a broad gauge of industry activity, stood at 58 in December 2021 (vs 58.4 in November 2021).

Market outlook

KLCI rose 54 pts, or 3.5% mom, in Dec 2021 to close at 1,568 pts (vs. 1,514 pts in Nov). The gain was due to window-dressing activities as well as positive reaction to the government's decision on 30 Dec to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another five years (from 1 Jan 2022 till 31 Dec 2026). The MOF also proposed to reinstate a higher cap on stamp duty limit of RM1,000 effective 1 Jan 2022 (vs. previous proposal to abolish the duty limit), which we think will improve the competitiveness of Malaysia's stock market from a transaction cost point of view. However, the gain was partially offset by concerns over the potential impact of floodings in Malaysia on corporate earnings and the Omicron virus impact on the border reopening plans

Analysing KLCI's historical data, we note that the KLCI's performance tends to be mixed in Jan, with an average mom -1%/+1.4% over the past 10 years/43 years. In Jan 2021, investors' attention will be on:

1. Economics – Investors will be focusing on the first Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of Bank Negara Malaysia for the year on 19-20 Jan 2022. Also in focus will be the first US Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting for the new year on 25-26 Jan. Market watchers will also be on the look out for newsflows on on-going flooding in Malaysia and its potential impact on the economy.

2. Corporates – Investors will be watching the potential impact of the floods on corporates earnings. Investors will also seek further clarification of the recent decision to extend the tax exemption for foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another five years. Also in focus will be how the Omicron variant will impact reopening plans and plans for intake of new foreign workers.

3. Global – They will also keep an eye on the global Covid-19 situation and how the Omicron variant will impact border-reopening plans. Also in focus will be global inflation, the Evergrande debt crisis and geopolitical risks.

4. Politics – Investors will be closely watching any newsflows on talks of potential Cabinet reshuffling. Also in focus will be whether the Johor state government will call for a state election due to its razor-thin one seat majority in government following the death of Datuk Osman Sapian.

Fund review and strategy

We think that early part of 2022 will be muted as the market is clouded by Omicron, fed tapering and lack of growth. We see positive resolutions to these issues from 2Q onwards to drive gradual market recovery. The biggest gamechanger would be wide rollout of Covid treatment, especially the one developed by Pfizer, that has secured early approval.

Our key themes for this year are Banks, Technology and Reopening.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
16.7
Very High
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Investment-ML Shariah Flexi Fund

Fund category
Mixed Assets (Islamic)

Fund objective
The Fund seeks to provide unit holders with long term capital appreciation.

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for investors who seek capital appreciation and are willing to accept high level of risk. The Fund is suitable for investors who seek investments which conform to the requirements of the Shariah, who do not seek regular income stream and ideally have a long-term investment horizon.

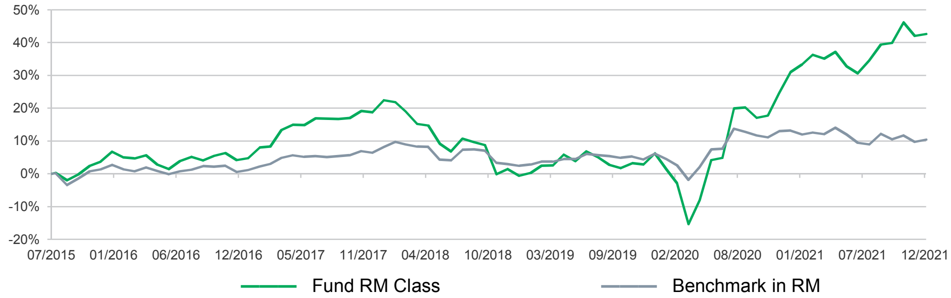
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.3096
Fund size	RM 13.63 mil
Units in circulation	44.03 mil
Fund launch date	30 Jun 2015
Fund inception date	20 Jul 2015
Financial year	31 May
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.50% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.06% of NAV p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 5.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	50% FTSE Bursa Malaysia Emas Shariah Index and 50% CIMB Bank 12-month Fixed Return Income Account-i (FRIA-i) Fixed Maturity rate

Fund performance
Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund RM Class (%)	0.39	9.21	8.88	8.88	43.55	36.19	42.67
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.65	0.88	-2.44	-2.44	7.76	9.12	10.45

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	16.88	-18.83	6.93	23.29	8.88
Benchmark in RM (%)	6.89	-5.26	3.56	6.66	-2.44

*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	KESM Industries Bhd.	4.4
2	YBS International Bhd.	4.2
3	Aemulus Holdings Bhd.	3.6
4	JF Technology Bhd.	3.4
5	Vitrox Corp. Bhd.	3.4

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.2580	0.3136	0.3379
Low	0.2334	0.1824	0.2829

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	-	-	2.80
Distribution Yield (%)	-	-	9.4

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Technology	27.4
2	Ind prod & serv	21.1
3	Foreign	10.5
4	Consumer prod & serv	8.1
5	Utilities	5.9
6	Property	5.7
7	Telecomm & media	5.1
8	Plantation	4.0
9	Others	5.7
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	6.5

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	82.9
2	China	5.0
3	Taiwan	3.0
4	Others	2.6
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	6.5

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Manulife Investment-ML Shariah Flexi Fund

Market review

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

In Asia, Hong Kong indices continued their downtrend since June 2021, as the impact of regulatory crackdown and concerns over Chinese property developers continue to weight on sentiment. With regards to monetary policy, there seem to be a divergence between China and the other major central banks, with The People's Bank of China (PBOC) showed more easing bias in its operations. In early December, PBOC cut the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50bps and lowered the relending rate by 25bps for agricultural and small enterprises. The easing bias reflects the growing concerns of Chinese policymakers about the slowing China economic growth and imminent downturn in property market.

The COVID-19 situation in ASEAN remained under control, apart from Singapore, as the island nation has temporarily suspended the vaccinated travel lane scheme amid the rising number of imported COVID-19 cases.

For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Market outlook

Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund underperformed its benchmark in the month of December, attributed to sector allocation in technology, and a combination of sector allocation and stock selection in telecommunication sector. Foreign exposure also added to the underperformance of the Fund. The underperformance was partially offset by sector allocation in industrial products & services sector.

In terms of strategy, we believe a well-diversified portfolio based on the barbell distribution between growth/tech and recovery/yield segments will help us to ride through this volatile period. We maintain our target to achieve a well-balanced weightage between the two segments over a longer period to provide stability to our portfolio.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

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Manulife Investment-ML Shariah Flexi Fund

The above information has not been reviewed by the SC and is subject to the relevant warning, disclaimer, qualification or terms and conditions stated herein. Investors are advised to read and understand the contents of the Master Prospectus dated 7 February 2020 and its First Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 13 November 2020 and its Second Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 5 April 2021 and its Third Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 13 September 2021 and its Fourth Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 29 November 2021 and all the respective Product Highlights Sheet(s) (collectively, the "Offering Documents"), obtainable at our offices or website, before investing. The Offering Documents have been registered with the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC), however the registration with the SC does not amount to nor indicate that the SC has recommended or endorsed the product. Where a unit split/distribution is declared, investors are advised that following the issue of additional units/distribution, the NAV per unit will be reduced from the pre-unit split NAV/cum-distribution NAV to post-unit split NAV/ex-distribution NAV; and where a unit split is declared, the value of your investment in the Fund's denominated currency will remained unchanged after the distribution of the additional units. Past performances are not an indication of future performances. There are risks involved with investing in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes. Some of these risks associated with investments in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes are interest rate fluctuation risk, foreign exchange or currency risk, country risk, political risk, credit risk, non-compliance risk, counterparty risk, target fund manager risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. For further details on the risk profile of all the funds, please refer to the Risk Factors section in the Offering Documents. The price of units and income distribution may go down as well as up. Investors should compare and consider the fees, charges and costs involved. Investors are advised to conduct own risk assessment and consult the professional advisers if in doubt on the action to be taken.

RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility
17.0
Very High
Lipper Analytics
10 Dec 21

Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Shariah - Dana Ekuiti

Fund category

Equity (Islamic)

Fund objective

The Fund aims to achieve capital growth over the medium- to long-term by investing primarily in Shariah-compliant equities and/or equity-related securities.

Investor profile

The Fund is suitable for investors who have a medium- to long-term investment horizon and a high risk tolerance.

Fund manager

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

Trustee

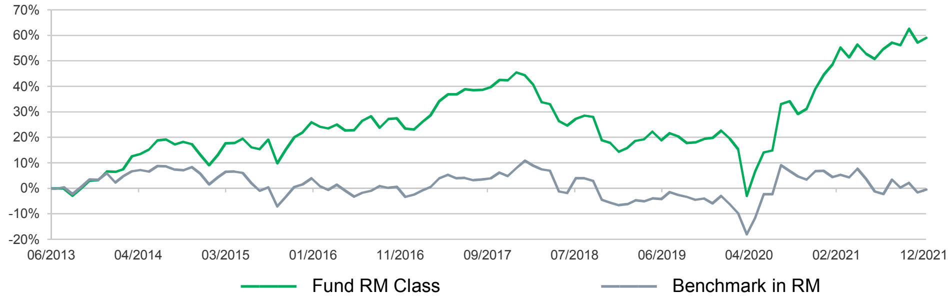
CIMB Islamic Trustee Berhad
198801000556 (167913-M)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.6763
Fund size	RM 47.62 mil
Units in circulation	70.42 mil
Fund launch date	27 May 2013
Fund inception date	17 Jun 2013
Financial year	30 Apr
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 1.55% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.04% of NAV p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 5.50% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any
Benchmark	FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Shariah Index

Fund performance

Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund RM Class (%)	1.26	5.56	10.03	10.03	39.10	29.25	59.12
Benchmark in RM (%)	1.11	0.70	-6.81	-6.81	6.59	2.07	-0.42

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	18.19	-21.38	7.23	17.90	10.03
Benchmark in RM (%)	10.72	-13.52	3.85	10.14	-6.81

*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	Inari Amertron Berhad	4.5
2	Vitrox Corp. Bhd.	4.3
3	Dufu Technology Corp. Bhd.	3.6
4	Dialog Group Bhd.	3.0
5	Telekom Malaysia Bhd.	2.9

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.5539	0.6517	0.7135
Low	0.5044	0.3852	0.6265

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	-	-	3.50
Distribution Yield (%)	-	-	5.7

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Technology	17.9
2	Ind prod & serv	15.9
3	Foreign	13.8
4	Consumer prod & serv	9.7
5	Telecomm & media	6.5
6	Healthcare	5.3
7	Construction	4.9
8	Utilities	4.5
9	Others	14.6
10	Cash & Cash Equivalents	6.9

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	79.3
2	South Korea	5.2
3	Indonesia	2.5
4	Others	6.1
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	6.9

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Manulife Shariah - Dana Ekuiti

Market review

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

In Asia, Hong Kong indices continued their downtrend since June 2021, as the impact of regulatory crackdown and concerns over Chinese property developers continue to weight on sentiment. With regards to monetary policy, there seem to be a divergence between China and the other major central banks, with The People's Bank of China (PBOC) showed more easing bias in its operations. In early December, PBOC cut the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50bps and lowered the relending rate by 25bps for agricultural and small enterprises. The easing bias reflects the growing concerns of Chinese policymakers about the slowing China economic growth and imminent downturn in property market.

The COVID-19 situation in ASEAN remained under control, apart from Singapore, as the island nation has temporarily suspended the vaccinated travel lane scheme amid the rising number of imported COVID-19 cases.

For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Market outlook

Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund outperformed its benchmark in the month of December, mainly contributed by positions in the healthcare, consumer products and transportation sectors. Meanwhile, positions in the industrial products and telecommunication sectors offset some of the outperformance.

In terms of strategy, we believe a well-diversified portfolio based on the barbell distribution between growth/tech and recovery/yield segments will help us to ride through this volatile period. We maintain our target to achieve a well-balanced weightage between the two segments over a longer period to provide stability to our portfolio.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

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The above information has not been reviewed by the SC and is subject to the relevant warning, disclaimer, qualification or terms and conditions stated herein. Investors are advised to read and understand the contents of the Master Prospectus dated 10 August 2020 and its First Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 10 August 2020 and its Second Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 27 January 2021 and its Third Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 5 April 2021 and its Fourth Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 13 September 2021 and all the respective Product Highlights Sheet(s) (collectively, the “Offering Documents”), obtainable at our offices or website, before investing. The Offering Documents have been registered with the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC), however the registration with the SC does not amount to nor indicate that the SC has recommended or endorsed the product. Where a unit split/distribution is declared, investors are advised that following the issue of additional units/distribution, the NAV per unit will be reduced from the pre-unit split NAV/cum-distribution NAV to post-unit split NAV/ex-distribution NAV; and where a unit split is declared, the value of your investment in the Fund’s denominated currency will remained unchanged after the distribution of the additional units. Past performances are not an indication of future performances. There are risks involved with investing in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes. Some of these risks associated with investments in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes are interest rate fluctuation risk, foreign exchange or currency risk, country risk, political risk, credit risk, non-compliance risk, counterparty risk, target fund manager risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. For further details on the risk profile of all the funds, please refer to the Risk Factors section in the Offering Documents. The price of units and income distribution may go down as well as up. Investors should compare and consider the fees, charges and costs involved. Investors are advised to conduct own risk assessment and consult the professional advisers if in doubt on the action to be taken.

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Manulife Shariah Global REIT Fund

Fund category

Fund-of-Funds (Islamic)

Fund objective

The Fund aims to provide regular income* and capital appreciation by investing in islamic real estate investment trusts (REITs).
*Note: Income distribution (if any) may be made in the form of cash or additional Units reinvested into the Fund. Any material change of the Fund's investment objective would require Unit Holders' approval.

Investor profile

The Fund is suitable for Investors who wish to have investment exposure through a diversified portfolio of Islamic REITs globally, seek regular income and potential capital appreciation over medium to long-term and prefer Shariah-Compliant investments.

Fund manager

Manulife Investment Management (US) Limited

Trustee

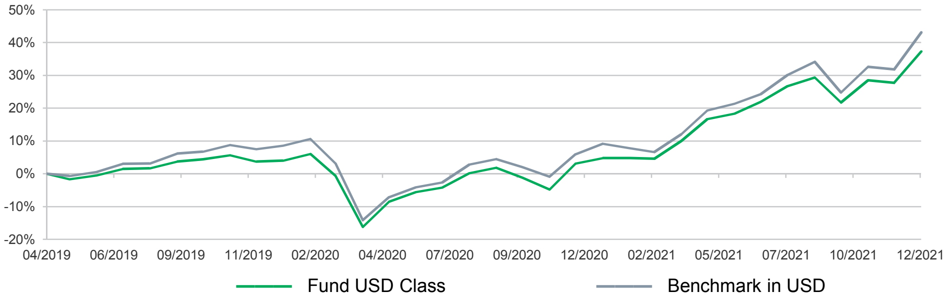
HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Berhad
193701000084 (1281-T)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (USD Class)	USD 0.6279
NAV/unit (RM Class)	RM 0.6454
Fund size	USD 90.52 mil
Units in circulation	544.15 mil
Fund launch date	12 Mar 2019
Fund inception date	04 Apr 2019
Financial year	30 Nov
Currency	USD
Management fee	Up to 1.80% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.06% of NAV p.a. excluding foreign custodian fees and charges
Sales charge	Up to 5.00% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Semi-annually, if any.
Benchmark^	IdealRatings® Global REITs Islamic Select Malaysia Index

Fund performance

Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund USD Class (%)	7.50	12.60	30.97	30.97	-	-	37.31
Benchmark in USD (%)	8.60	15.14	31.14	31.14	-	-	43.17
Fund RM Class (%)	6.24	12.92	35.65	35.65	-	-	40.16
Benchmark in RM (%)	7.42	15.54	35.82	35.82	-	-	46.77

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund USD Class (%)	-	-	4.00	0.82	30.97
Benchmark in USD (%)	-	-	8.64	0.49	31.14
Fund RM Class (%)	-	-	4.28	-0.91	35.65
Benchmark in RM (%)	-	-	9.35	-1.18	35.82

*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	Goodman Group	8.7
2	American Tower Corporation	7.9
3	Prologis, Inc.	7.2
4	SEGRO plc	6.3
5	Crown Castle International Corp	5.8

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.5339	0.5428	0.6281
Low	0.4866	0.3400	0.4819

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	1.00	1.55	2.15
Distribution Yield (%)	1.9	3.3	4.0

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Industrial Reits	40.2
2	Specialized REITs	22.2
3	Retail Reits	7.8
4	Health Care Reits	7.4
5	Residential Reits	6.0
6	Diversified Reits	5.6
7	Office Reits	4.7
8	Cash & Cash Equivalents	6.2

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	United States	49.6
2	Australia	16.7
3	United Kingdom	10.8
4	Others	16.7
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	6.2

^ The benchmark above is only used as a reference for investment performance comparison purpose. The risk profile of the Fund is not the same as the risk profile of this benchmark. The benchmark information and disclaimer of IdealRatings are availabe in www.manulifeinvestment.com.my/disclaimer-for-idealratings.html

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Manulife Shariah Global REIT Fund

Market review

The global equity markets posted healthy returns in December, lifting most major indexes near all-time highs by year-end. Timing played a key role in the rally, as the final week of November brought a meaningful sell-off in response to news about the spread of the Omicron variant of COVID-19. Once it became apparent that the symptoms were relatively mild compared to previous variants, worries about renewed lockdowns eased and stocks resumed the rally that has been in place since the lows of March 2020. Notably, the gains occurred even as the U.S. Federal Reserve and other world central banks moved to taper their quantitative easing policies and indicated that interest-rate hikes were likely to occur in 2022. The developed markets outperformed the emerging markets in December, continuing a key trend that has been in place for most of 2021, while the value style finished ahead of growth. European stocks led the global markets higher for the month and outperformed both the United States and Canada.

In this environment, Shariah Global REITs rallied and managed to outperform global equity markets. Regionally, the strongest Shariah REIT markets were the U.S., Australia, and Mexico while Hong Kong and Singapore posted positive returns but lagged the overall Shariah REIT universe. The best performing sub-sectors were Industrial, Residential and Specialized REITs such as Tower REITs while office, Healthcare and Diversified REITs underperformed.

Market outlook

The Shariah global REIT sector had a very strong 2021 as the sector's performance outpaced the broader global equity markets. As we enter 2022, we believe the sector remains an attractive asset class in the current market environment. While the Omicron variant has caused renewed volatility and concern that a sustained economic recovery may be derailed, we are optimistic given the early indications of the lower severity of this variant. With increasing vaccination rates, including the authorization of booster shots and progress on therapeutics, we believe that significant restrictions are less likely or will be short in duration if implemented which should allow the economic recovery to persist. We have seen evidence over the past year of pent-up demand that has begun in those regions where restrictions have been reduced or lifted and ultimately believe that will it lead to stronger economic growth in 2022.

Despite this positive view, we consistently monitor potential risks across Shariah global REITs, including geopolitical risks that could weigh on global markets. Select sub-sectors and regions within Shariah global REITs may continue to see some earnings pressure as a result of the COVID-19 virus, and we have positioned the Fund accordingly. We believe near-term pressure on real estate fundamentals will ease over time as the global economy recovers, especially in the Office, Retail and Residential sub-sectors. From a regional perspective, we favour the U.S., Singapore, Australia, and Hong Kong owing to a combination of attractive valuations and distribution yields. Within these countries, and from a global perspective, we see investment opportunities within Industrial, Retail, Healthcare, and technology-related REITs. We have minimised our exposure to the Japanese and the U.K. REIT markets based on their relative distribution yields and valuations.

During 2021, there was a resurgence of dividend growth within the sector as some REITs reduced or maintained their dividends in 2020. We expect further improvement regarding dividend growth as the economy recovers in 2022. In addition, REIT valuations trade near or below their respective net asset values which may lead to an increase in merger-and-acquisition (M&A) activity. We have seen a pick-up in M&A which we believe is driven by an improved economic outlook, relatively low interest rate environment and by the significant amount of institutional capital that is designated to real estate investments.

Overall, we believe the long-term outlook for Shariah global REITs remains positive given the trajectory of the recovery and relatively low interest rate environment. Distribution yields within the sector remain attractive compared to other yield-oriented investments and the spread between the yields of REITs and fixed income securities is well above historical averages. We also continue to find attractive opportunities within the REIT market that trade at significant discounts to what we view as their intrinsic net asset values.

Fund review and strategy

Our long-term outlook for the Shariah Global Real Estate sector remains positive. Global REITs have remained resilient and are attractive in the current interest rate environment given the sector's favorable distribution yields and steady cash flow. Given the outlook for the economic recovery to push forward in 2022, we believe dividend and earnings growth will continue to trend positively. While the COVID virus has been problematic given the varying degree of cases around the world and the emergence of new variants, the overall progress of an economic recovery remains intact. We remain optimistic on the continuation of vaccine penetration and the recent approvals of booster shots to curtail the spread of the virus. We have seen evidence of pent-up demand that has begun in those regions where restrictions have been reduced or lifted and ultimately believe that it will lead to stronger economic growth in 2022.

The investment case for Shariah Global REITs remains positive given the trajectory of the economic recovery. Distribution yields within the sector also remain attractive compared to other yield-oriented investments. We continue to find attractive opportunities within the market that trade at significant discounts to their net asset values and believe current share prices and yields are attractive.

In December, the Fund posted positive returns but underperformed the benchmark. From a regional perspective, the fund benefitted from an underweight within the U.K. as well as the small REIT markets like Taiwan, Thailand, and Saudi Arabia. Stock selection within Mexico, specifically within the industrial sub-sector, contributed positively to performance. The Fund also benefitted from security selection within the Office and Industrial sub-sectors as well as an overweight in Tower REITs. These positives were offset by an overweight in Hong Kong and Singapore as well as negative security selection within the U.S. driven by an underweight in the Self-Storage sub-sector. Our overweight in the Retail and Health Care sub-sectors also detracted from performance as the rise in cases from the "Omicron" variant weighed on those sub-sectors.

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Manulife Investment As-Saad

Fund category
Sukuk

Fund objective
To provide Unit Holders with higher than average returns compared to fixed deposits in medium- to long-term periods by investing in bonds* and other fixed income securities* which are Shariah-compliant.
* Refer to sukuk and other Islamic fixed income securities.

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for investors who prefer to invest in sukuk with a lower level of risk. The Fund is suitable for investors who are less concerned on capital appreciation but seek consistent, reasonable and stable income distribution from their investments that comply with Shariah requirements and have a medium- to long-term investment horizon.

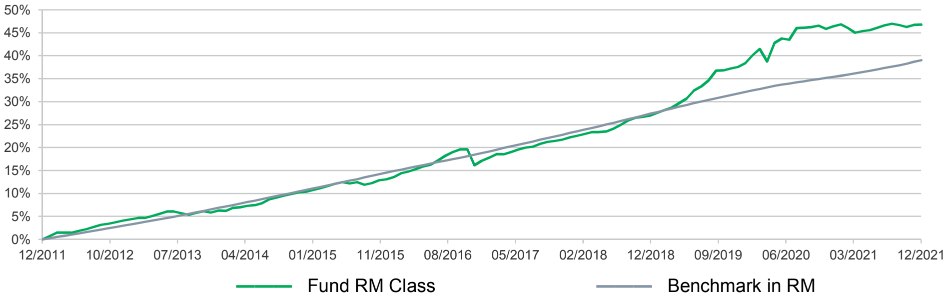
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

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

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 1.1234
Fund size	RM 136.02 mil
Units in circulation	121.08 mil
Fund launch date	30 Jun 2003
Fund inception date	22 Jul 2003
Financial year	31 Oct
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 0.75% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.06% of NAV p.a.
Sales charge	Up to 0.25% of NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Annually, if any
Benchmark	5-year MGS Bond Index

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	0.05	0.49	0.26	0.26	15.03	25.28	46.81
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.26	1.45	2.66	2.66	8.81	16.99	39.04

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	4.32	4.40	8.44	5.80	0.26
Benchmark in RM (%)	3.66	3.73	3.44	2.46	2.66

*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	Malaysia Government Investment Issue 3.655 10/15/24	22.7
2	Country Garden Real Estate Sdn Bhd 5.25 03/27/25	6.8
3	Malaysia Government Investment Issue 3.151 05/15/23	6.7
4	Bumitama Agri Ltd 4.1 07/22/24	5.0
5	Malaysia Government Investment Issue 3.726 03/31/26	4.2

Asset/sector allocation~

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	AAA	8.0
2	AA	43.8
3	A	6.9
4	Quasi Government	1.6
5	Government	33.6
6	Cash & Cash Equivalents	6.3

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	93.7
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	6.3

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	1.1929	1.2143	1.1705
Low	1.1100	1.1406	1.1187

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	5.65	4.80	4.40
Distribution Yield (%)	4.9	4.1	3.8

~ You are advised not to solely rely upon the ratings or rankings disclosed herein in making an investment decision. The ratings or rankings disclosed herein are current; the same may change in the future.

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Manulife Investment As-Saad

Market review

The US Treasury (UST) yield curve bear flattened in December 2021; 2-year, 5-year and 10-year UST yields changed +17 bps, +10 bps and +7 bps to close at 0.73%, 1.26% and 1.51% respectively. At the start of the month, bond investors were stunned by the sudden change of tone by the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) chairman Jerome Powell, in which he finally threw in the towel and admitted that the inflation “is no longer transitory” after spending months telling the market otherwise during a congressional hearing on 30 November 2021. Powell’s hawkish stance has spooked the market as his view on inflation will have direct bearing with regard to the monetary policy direction and interest rate path. Despite the sudden change of tone, economists had actually warned that the Fed may be behind the curve in reining in the elevated inflation that was caused by the global supply chain disruptions, higher commodity prices and labour shortages.

The Malaysia Government Securities (MGS) yield curve bear flattened as well during the month. 3-year, 5-year and 10-year MGS yields changed +14 bps, +4 bps and +5 bps respectively to close at 2.81%, 3.16% and 3.56%, amid sustained improvement of the Malaysian Covid-19 situation on the ground with daily average new cases and deaths dropped to under 4000 and 30 cases respectively. In spite of the good news, Health Minister decided not to take things for granted and shortened the interval between second dose and booster dose from 6 months to 3 months for the Pfizer and AstraZeneca vaccines recipients in view of the rapid proliferation of the Omicron variant globally.

Market outlook

Even as countries prepare to tackle surging Omicron infections, central banks – led by the US Fed - steadfastly continued their march towards rate normalization. Central bankers are also keeping a close watch on upcoming inflation numbers as they are supposed to start easing after a year of upside surprises; persistently high inflation numbers may raise concerns that inflationary pressure may be more than just “transitional”.

After an economic rebound in 4Q 2021, we expect growth to continue into 2022, which increase prospects of OPR hikes in 2022. The local bond market has priced in OPR hikes to a large extent, cheapening MGS significantly. It is, however, too early to turn bullish on MGS given inflation uncertainty and possible outflow risk due to tapering-induced receding global liquidity. For now, yield movements are likely to be influenced by regional and global factors, more so than local ones.

Fund review and strategy

During the month, the fund return underperformed its benchmark, mainly due to capital loss of some Sukuk. The fund will adopt active tactical strategies for its government Sukuk investments while maintaining fund liquidity. Besides, short duration will be preferred in view of rate normalization expectation. The main driver of performance shall come from income return.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

RM Class

3-year Fund Volatility **0.2** Very Low, Lipper Analytics 10 Dec 21

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Manulife Investment Al-Ma'mun

Fund category
Money Market (Islamic)

Fund objective
The Fund seeks to provide Unit Holders with liquidity and current income* while maintaining capital stability.
*Current income refers to distributable income. Income distribution, if any, will be in the form of additional Units.

Investor profile
The Fund is suitable for investors who are conservative in nature and have a low tolerance for risk. These investors should have a short-term investment horizon of less than 1 year and wish to temporarily liquidate or reduce exposure in Shariah-compliant equities. It is suitable for investors who seek Shariah-compliant investment avenues.

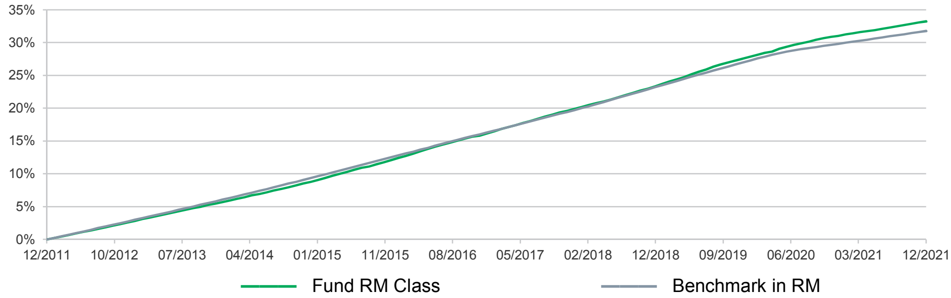
Fund manager
Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad
200801033087 (834424-U)

Trustee
Maybank Trustees Berhad
196301000109 (5004-P)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit	RM 0.9816
Fund size	RM 72.91 mil
Units in circulation	74.28 mil
Fund launch date	23 Jan 2007
Fund inception date	24 Jan 2007
Financial year	30 Nov
Currency	RM
Management fee	Up to 0.35% of NAV p.a.
Trustee fee	Up to 0.08% of NAV p.a. or a minimum of RM18,000 p.a.
Sales charge	Nil
Redemption charge	Nil
Distribution frequency	Annually, if any
Benchmark	CIMB Bank 1-month Fixed Return Income Account-i (FRIA-i) Fixed Maturity rate

Fund performance
10-year performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund RM Class (%)	0.13	0.85	1.67	1.67	7.72	14.72	33.26
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.13	0.75	1.50	1.50	6.67	13.31	31.80

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund RM Class (%)	3.24	3.16	3.37	2.49	1.67
Benchmark in RM (%)	2.95	3.18	3.04	1.99	1.50

*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	Country Garden Real Estate Sdn Bhd 6.4 03/18/22	13.9

Asset/sector allocation~

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	AA	13.9
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	86.1

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	1.0301	1.0195	1.0081
Low	0.9937	0.9915	0.9803

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	13.9
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	86.1

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	3.64	2.80	2.80
Distribution Yield (%)	3.6	2.8	2.8

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Manulife Investment Al-Ma'mun

Market review

The US Treasury (UST) yield curve bear flattened in December 2021; 2-year, 5-year and 10-year UST yields changed +17 bps, +10 bps and +7 bps to close at 0.73%, 1.26% and 1.51% respectively. At the start of the month, bond investors were stunned by the sudden change of tone by the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) chairman Jerome Powell, in which he finally threw in the towel and admitted that the inflation “is no longer transitory” after spending months telling the market otherwise during a congressional hearing on 30 November 2021. Powell’s hawkish stance has spooked the market as his view on inflation will have direct bearing with regard to the monetary policy direction and interest rate path. Despite the sudden change of tone, economists had actually warned that the Fed may be behind the curve in reining in the elevated inflation that was caused by the global supply chain disruptions, higher commodity prices and labour shortages.

The Malaysia Government Securities (MGS) yield curve bear flattened as well during the month. 3-year, 5-year and 10-year MGS yields changed +14 bps, +4 bps and +5 bps respectively to close at 2.81%, 3.16% and 3.56%, amid sustained improvement of the Malaysian Covid-19 situation on the ground with daily average new cases and deaths dropped to under 4000 and 30 cases respectively. In spite of the good news, Health Minister decided not to take things for granted and shortened the interval between second dose and booster dose from 6 months to 3 months for the Pfizer and AstraZeneca vaccines recipients in view of the rapid proliferation of the Omicron variant globally.

Market outlook

Even as countries prepare to tackle surging Omicron infections, central banks – led by the US Fed - steadfastly continued their march towards rate normalization. Central bankers are also keeping a close watch on upcoming inflation numbers as they are supposed to start easing after a year of upside surprises; persistently high inflation numbers may raise concerns that inflationary pressure may be more than just “transitional”.

After an economic rebound in 4Q 2021, we expect growth to continue into 2022, which increase prospects of OPR hikes in 2022. The local bond market has priced in OPR hikes to a large extent, cheapening MGS significantly. It is, however, too early to turn bullish on MGS given inflation uncertainty and possible outflow risk due to tapering-induced receding global liquidity. For now, yield movements are likely to be influenced by regional and global factors, more so than local ones.

Fund review and strategy

During the month, the fund return is in line with its benchmark performance. The Fund will continue to enhance fund return while maintaining adequate level of liquidity.

Based on the Fund's portfolio returns as at 30 Nov 2021 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 17.285, "High" includes Funds with VF that are above 14.240 but not more than 17.285, "Moderate" includes Funds with VF that are above 10.840 but not more than 14.240, "Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 4.265 but not more than 10.840 and "Very Low" includes Funds with VF that are above 0.000 but not more than 4.265 (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.

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Manulife PRS-Growth Fund

Fund category
Core (Growth)

Fund objective
The Fund aims to facilitate accumulation of retirement savings^ by providing capital growth over the long term.

Investment Strategy
To achieve the objective of the Fund, the Provider will at all times invest a minimum of 30% up to a maximum of 70% of the Fund's NAV in equities and/or equity-related securities. That part of the Fund's NAV not invested in equities and/or equity-related securities will be invested in fixed income instruments.

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

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

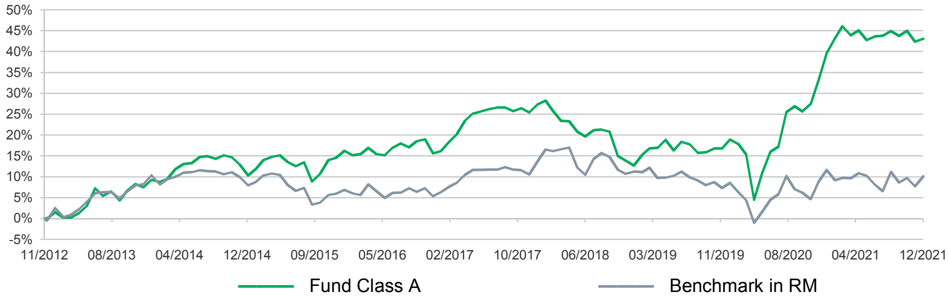
Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (Class A)	RM 0.5401
NAV/unit (Class C)	RM 0.5736
Fund size	RM 47.78 mil
Units in circulation	87.44 mil
Fund launch date	Class A & B: 19 Nov 2012 Class C: 28 Apr 2016
Fund inception date	20 Nov 2012
Financial year	31 Aug
Currency	RM
Management fee	Class A: 1.80% p.a. of the NAV Class B: 1.50% p.a. of the NAV Class C: 1.50% p.a. of the NAV
Trustee fee	Class A, B & C: 0.04% p.a. of the NAV
Sales charge	Class A & B: Nil Class C: Up to 3.00% of the NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Class A: 3.00% of NAV per unit for withdrawal in the 2nd year; 2.00% of NAV per unit for withdrawal in the 3rd year; 1.00% of NAV per unit for withdrawal in the 4th year; No Redemption Charge from the 5th year onwards. Class B & C: Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any, and will be automatically reinvested and distributed as additional units of the Fund.
Benchmark	60% FBM KLCI Index + 40% Maybank 12-month fixed deposit rate

Fees by Private Pension Administrator (PPA)

Account opening fee	RM10.00 (one-off)
Annual fee[1]	RM8.00 p.a.
Pre-retirement withdrawal fee	RM25.00 for each withdrawal
Transfer fee	RM25.00 for each transfer to another PRS provider
Administration fee	0.04% p.a. of the NAV

Fund performance
Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund Class A (%)	0.47	-0.39	2.48	2.48	26.97	23.20	43.09
Benchmark in RM (%)	2.19	1.80	-1.36	-1.36	-1.02	3.54	10.12
Fund Class C (%)	0.48	-0.23	2.77	2.77	28.64	26.78	28.23
Benchmark in RM (%)	2.19	1.80	-1.36	-1.36	-1.02	3.54	3.21

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund Class A (%)	9.69	-11.54	5.56	17.37	2.48
Benchmark in RM (%)	6.91	-2.15	-2.38	2.79	-1.36
Fund Class C (%)	10.56	-10.86	6.31	17.74	2.77
Benchmark in RM (%)	6.91	-2.15	-2.38	2.79	-1.36

*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	Manulife Investment Asia-Pacific Ex-Japan Fund	19.0
2	Manulife Investment Al-Mamun	10.8
3	Manulife Investment Bond Fund	10.0
4	Manulife Investment Shariah Asia-Pacific ex Japan Fund	6.0
5	Manulife Bond Plus Fund	5.5

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.4792	0.5552	0.5872
Low	0.4481	0.3856	0.5303

Distribution by financial year

	2020	2021	2022
Distribution (Sen)	-	1.00	2.25
Distribution Yield (%)	-	1.9	4.0

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Equities	59.0
2	Fixed Income	28.9
3	Money Market	12.0
4	Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.1

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	65.9
2	Asian Pacific Region ex Japan	25.0
3	Asian Pacific Region	6.0
4	Others	3.0
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.1

^ Please note that this is neither a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected. Therefore, a member's capital is neither guaranteed nor protected.
[1] No annual fee will be charged during the 1st year of the opening of a private pension account; there will also be no annual fee payable if no contributions are made during a calendar year.

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Market review

Equity

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

In Asia, Hong Kong indices continued their downtrend since June 2021, as the impact of regulatory crackdown and concerns over Chinese property developers continued to weight on sentiment. With regards to monetary policy, there seems to be a divergence between China and the other major central banks, with The People's Bank of China (PBOC) showed more easing bias in its operations. In early December, PBOC cut the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50bps and lowered the relending rate by 25bps for agricultural and small enterprises. The easing bias reflects the growing concerns of Chinese policymakers about the slowing China economic growth and imminent downturn in property market.

The COVID-19 situation in ASEAN remained under control, apart from Singapore, as the island nation has temporarily suspended the vaccinated travel lane scheme amid the rising number of imported COVID-19 cases.

For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Fixed Income

The US Treasury (UST) yield curve bear flattened in December 2021; 2-year, 5-year and 10-year UST yields changed +17 bps, +10 bps and +7 bps to close at 0.73%, 1.26% and 1.51% respectively. At the start of the month, bond investors were stunned by the sudden change of tone by the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) chairman Jerome Powell, in which he finally threw in the towel and admitted that the inflation "is no longer transitory" after spending months telling the market otherwise during a congressional hearing on 30 November 2021. Powell's hawkish stance has spooked the market as his view on inflation will have direct bearing with regard to the monetary policy direction and interest rate path. Despite the sudden change of tone, economists had actually warned that the Fed may be behind the curve in reining in the elevated inflation that was caused by the global supply chain disruptions, higher commodity prices and labour shortages.

On 10 December 2021, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that consumer price index (CPI) in November surged to 6.8% year-on-year—its largest annual increase since 1982. However, concerns over the Omicron variant drove the 10-year U.S. Treasury yield lower despite the looming Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting few days later on 15 December 2021. As expected, the FOMC decided to double the pace of the quantitative easing tapering in addition to signalling the market over the increased probability of multiple interest rate hikes next year.

The Malaysia Government Securities (MGS) yield curve bear flattened as well during the month. 3-year, 5-year and 10-year MGS yields changed +14 bps, +4 bps and +5 bps respectively to close at 2.81%, 3.16% and 3.56%, amid sustained improvement of the Malaysian Covid-19 situation on the ground with daily average new cases and deaths dropped to under 4000 and 30 cases respectively. In spite of the good news, Health Minister decided not to take things for granted and shortened the interval between second dose and booster dose from 6 months to 3 months for the Pfizer and AstraZeneca vaccines recipients in view of the rapid proliferation of the Omicron variant globally.

Market outlook

Equity

Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

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Manulife PRS-Growth Fund

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fixed Income

Even as countries prepare to tackle surging Omicron infections, central banks – led by the US Fed - steadfastly continued their march towards rate normalization. Central bankers are also keeping a close watch on upcoming inflation numbers as they are supposed to start easing after a year of upside surprises; persistently high inflation numbers may raise concerns that inflationary pressure may be more than just “transitional”.

After an economic rebound in 4Q 2021, we expect growth to continue into 2022, which increase prospects of OPR hikes in 2022. The local bond market has priced in OPR hikes to a large extent, cheapening MGS significantly. It is, however, too early to turn bullish on MGS given inflation uncertainty and possible outflow risk due to tapering-induced receding global liquidity. For now, yield movements are likely to be influenced by regional and global factors, more so than local ones.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund underperformed its benchmark in the month of December. The performance was mainly dragged by unfavorable fund and stock selection in the equity portion.

We are maintaining neutral allocation to equities and fixed income given the uncertainties in the market. For the equity portion, we believe a well-diversified portfolio based on the barbell distribution between growth/tech and recovery/yield segments will help us to ride through this volatile period. We maintain our target to achieve a well-balanced weightage between the two segments over a longer period to provide stability to our portfolio.

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Manulife PRS-Moderate Fund

Fund category
Core (Moderate)

Fund objective
The Fund aims to facilitate accumulation of retirement savings^ through a combination of income## and capital growth over the long term.

Investment Strategy
To achieve the objective of the Fund, the Provider will at all times invest a minimum of 40% up to a maximum of 60% of the Fund's NAV in equities and/or equity-related securities. That part of the Fund's NAV not invested in equities and/or equity-related securities will be invested in fixed income instruments.

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

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

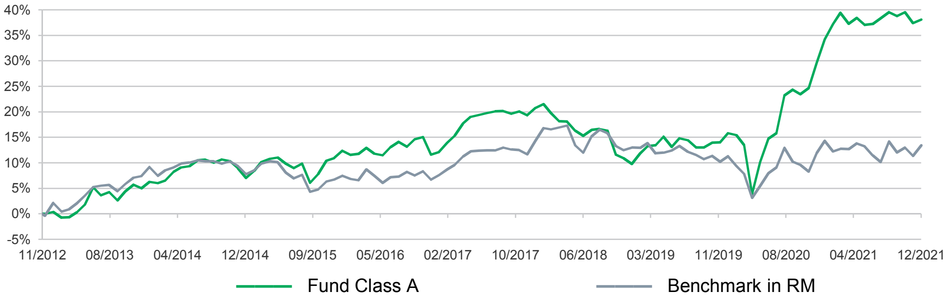
Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (Class A)	RM 0.5569
NAV/unit (Class C)	RM 0.5919
Fund size	RM 13.66 mil
Units in circulation	24.33 mil
Fund launch date	Class A & B: 19 Nov 2012 Class C: 28 Apr 2016
Fund inception date	20 Nov 2012
Financial year	31 Aug
Currency	RM
Management fee	Class A: 1.50% p.a. of the NAV Class B: 1.25% p.a. of the NAV Class C: 1.25% p.a. of the NAV
Trustee fee	Class A, B & C: 0.04% p.a. of the NAV
Sales charge	Class A & B: Nil Class C: Up to 3.00% of the NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Class A: 3.00% of NAV per unit for withdrawal in the 2nd year; 2.00% of NAV per unit for withdrawal in the 3rd year; 1.00% of NAV per unit for withdrawal in the 4th year; No Redemption Charge from the 5th year onwards. Class B & C: Nil
Distribution frequency	Annually, if any, and will be automatically reinvested and distributed as additional units of the Fund.
Benchmark	50% FBM KLCI Index + 50% Maybank 12-month fixed deposit rate

Fees by Private Pension Administrator (PPA)

Account opening fee	RM10.00 (one-off)
Annual fee[1]	RM8.00 p.a.
Pre-retirement withdrawal fee	RM25.00 for each withdrawal
Transfer fee	RM25.00 for each transfer to another PRS provider
Administration fee	0.04% p.a. of the NAV

Fund performance
Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund Class A (%)	0.51	0.62	2.88	2.88	25.80	23.17	38.12
Benchmark in RM (%)	1.85	1.72	-0.79	-0.79	0.38	5.37	13.43
Fund Class C (%)	0.53	0.74	3.13	3.13	27.35	26.59	27.67
Benchmark in RM (%)	1.85	1.72	-0.79	-0.79	0.38	5.37	5.47

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund Class A (%)	7.74	-9.12	5.51	15.89	2.88
Benchmark in RM (%)	6.27	-1.23	-1.47	2.69	-0.79
Fund Class C (%)	8.55	-8.43	6.28	16.18	3.13
Benchmark in RM (%)	6.27	-1.23	-1.47	2.69	-0.79

*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	Manulife Investment Asia-Pacific Ex-Japan Fund	16.9
2	Manulife Investment Bond Fund	12.9
3	Manulife Investment Al-Mamun	9.7
4	Fortune Premiere Sdn Bhd 5.05 10/31/25	6.3
5	Manulife Investment As-Saad	5.9

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.4864	0.5571	0.5819
Low	0.4564	0.4051	0.5450

Distribution by financial year

	2020	2021	2022
Distribution (Sen)	-	1.03	1.00
Distribution Yield (%)	-	1.9	1.8

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Equities	49.5
2	Fixed Income	38.4
3	Money Market	11.7
4	Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.4

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	73.7
2	Asian Pacific Region ex Japan	19.8
3	Asian Pacific Region	6.1
4	Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.4

^ Please note that this is neither a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected. Therefore, a member's capital is neither guaranteed nor protected.
Income declared will be reinvested in the form of additional Units issued to Members.
[1] No annual fee will be charged during the 1st year of the opening of a private pension account; there will also be no annual fee payable if no contributions are made during a calendar year.

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Manulife PRS-Moderate Fund

Market review

Equity

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

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For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Fixed Income

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Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

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Manulife PRS-Moderate Fund

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fixed Income

Even as countries prepare to tackle surging Omicron infections, central banks – led by the US Fed - steadfastly continued their march towards rate normalization. Central bankers are also keeping a close watch on upcoming inflation numbers as they are supposed to start easing after a year of upside surprises; persistently high inflation numbers may raise concerns that inflationary pressure may be more than just “transitional”.

After an economic rebound in 4Q 2021, we expect growth to continue into 2022, which increase prospects of OPR hikes in 2022. The local bond market has priced in OPR hikes to a large extent, cheapening MGS significantly. It is, however, too early to turn bullish on MGS given inflation uncertainty and possible outflow risk due to tapering-induced receding global liquidity. For now, yield movements are likely to be influenced by regional and global factors, more so than local ones.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund underperformed its benchmark in the month of December. The performance was mainly dragged by unfavorable fund and stock selection in the equity portion. We are maintaining neutral allocation to equities and fixed income. Strategy of staying balanced between equity and fixed income remains as part of product differentiation. For the equity portion, we believe a well-diversified portfolio based on the barbell distribution between growth/tech and recovery/yield segments will help us to ride through this volatile period. We maintain our target to achieve a well-balanced weightage between the two segments over a longer period to provide stability to our portfolio.

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Manulife PRS-Conservative Fund

Fund category
Core (Conservative)

Fund objective
The Fund aims to provide steady returns whilst preserving^ capital.

Investment Strategy
To achieve the objective of the Fund, the Provider will at all times invest a minimum of 80% of the Fund's NAV in Malaysian fixed income instruments (of which a minimum of 20% will be invested in money market instruments) and a maximum of 20% of the Fund's NAV in Malaysian equities and/or equity-related securities.

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

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

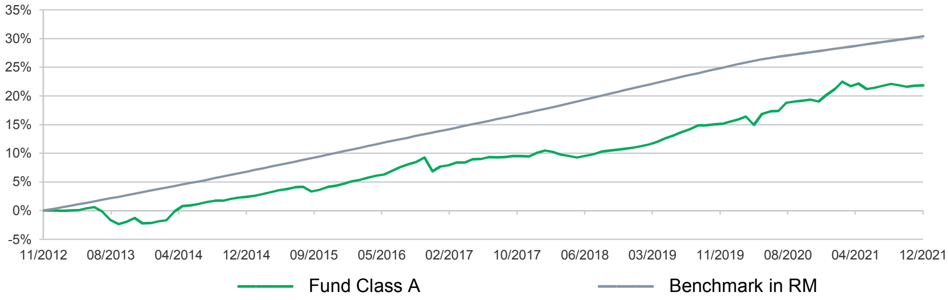
Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (Class A)	RM 0.5432
NAV/unit (Class C)	RM 0.5722
Fund size	RM 4.16 mil
Units in circulation	7.58 mil
Fund launch date	Class A & B: 19 Nov 2012 Class C: 28 Apr 2016
Fund inception date	20 Nov 2012
Financial year	31 Aug
Currency	RM
Management fee	Class A: 1.20% p.a. of the NAV Class B: 1.00% p.a. of the NAV Class C: 1.00% p.a. of the NAV
Trustee fee	Class A, B & C: 0.04% p.a. of the NAV
Sales charge	Class A & B: Nil Class C: Up to 3.00% of the NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Class A: 3.00% of NAV per unit for withdrawal in the 2nd year; 2.00% of NAV per unit for withdrawal in the 3rd year; 1.00% of NAV per unit for withdrawal in the 4th year; No Redemption Charge from the 5th year onwards. Class B & C: Nil
Distribution frequency	Annually, if any, and will be automatically reinvested and distributed as additional units of the Fund.
Benchmark	Maybank 12-month Fixed Deposit rate

Fees by Private Pension Administrator (PPA)

Account opening fee	RM10.00 (one-off)
Annual fee[1]	RM8.00 p.a.
Pre-retirement withdrawal fee	RM25.00 for each withdrawal
Transfer fee	RM25.00 for each transfer to another PRS provider
Administration fee	0.04% p.a. of the NAV

Fund performance
Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund Class A (%)	0.02	0.31	1.34	1.34	9.72	13.10	21.82
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.16	0.93	1.85	1.85	7.44	14.46	30.40
Fund Class C (%)	0.02	0.40	1.54	1.54	10.94	16.14	18.35
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.16	0.93	1.85	1.85	7.44	14.46	16.91

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund Class A (%)	2.23	0.83	4.05	4.06	1.34
Benchmark in RM (%)	3.10	3.33	3.20	2.22	1.85
Fund Class C (%)	3.05	1.59	4.79	4.26	1.54
Benchmark in RM (%)	3.10	3.33	3.20	2.22	1.85

*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	Manulife Investment Bond Fund	19.4
2	Manulife Investment Al-Mamun	19.4
3	Manulife Investment As-Saad	19.4
4	Manulife Investment Money Market Fund	11.8
5	CIMB Bank Bhd 1.7 01/04/22	9.4

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.5359	0.5512	0.5575
Low	0.5161	0.5259	0.5420

Distribution by financial year

	2020	2021	2022
Distribution (Sen)	0.65	0.75	0.85
Distribution Yield (%)	1.2	1.4	1.5

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Fixed Income	58.5
2	Money Market	40.6
3	Equities	0.0
4	Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.8

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	99.2
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.8

^ Please note that this is neither a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected. Therefore, a member's capital is neither guaranteed nor protected.
[1] No annual fee will be charged during the 1st year of the opening of a private pension account; there will also be no annual fee payable if no contributions are made during a calendar year.

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Market review

Equity

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

In Asia, Hong Kong indices continued their downtrend since June 2021, as the impact of regulatory crackdown and concerns over Chinese property developers continued to weight on sentiment. With regards to monetary policy, there seems to be a divergence between China and the other major central banks, with The People's Bank of China (PBOC) showed more easing bias in its operations. In early December, PBOC cut the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50bps and lowered the relending rate by 25bps for agricultural and small enterprises. The easing bias reflects the growing concerns of Chinese policymakers about the slowing China economic growth and imminent downturn in property market.

The COVID-19 situation in ASEAN remained under control, apart from Singapore, as the island nation has temporarily suspended the vaccinated travel lane scheme amid the rising number of imported COVID-19 cases.

For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Fixed Income

The US Treasury (UST) yield curve bear flattened in December 2021; 2-year, 5-year and 10-year UST yields changed +17 bps, +10 bps and +7 bps to close at 0.73%, 1.26% and 1.51% respectively. At the start of the month, bond investors were stunned by the sudden change of tone by the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) chairman Jerome Powell, in which he finally threw in the towel and admitted that the inflation "is no longer transitory" after spending months telling the market otherwise during a congressional hearing on 30 November 2021. Powell's hawkish stance has spooked the market as his view on inflation will have direct bearing with regard to the monetary policy direction and interest rate path. Despite the sudden change of tone, economists had actually warned that the Fed may be behind the curve in reining in the elevated inflation that was caused by the global supply chain disruptions, higher commodity prices and labour shortages.

On 10 December 2021, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that consumer price index (CPI) in November surged to 6.8% year-on-year—its largest annual increase since 1982. However, concerns over the Omicron variant drove the 10-year U.S. Treasury yield lower despite the looming Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting few days later on 15 December 2021. As expected, the FOMC decided to double the pace of the quantitative easing tapering in addition to signalling the market over the increased probability of multiple interest rate hikes next year.

The Malaysia Government Securities (MGS) yield curve bear flattened as well during the month. 3-year, 5-year and 10-year MGS yields changed +14 bps, +4 bps and +5 bps respectively to close at 2.81%, 3.16% and 3.56%, amid sustained improvement of the Malaysian Covid-19 situation on the ground with daily average new cases and deaths dropped to under 4000 and 30 cases respectively. In spite of the good news, Health Minister decided not to take things for granted and shortened the interval between second dose and booster dose from 6 months to 3 months for the Pfizer and AstraZeneca vaccines recipients in view of the rapid proliferation of the Omicron variant globally.

Market outlook

Equity

Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

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Manulife PRS-Conservative Fund

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fixed Income

Even as countries prepare to tackle surging Omicron infections, central banks – led by the US Fed - steadfastly continued their march towards rate normalization. Central bankers are also keeping a close watch on upcoming inflation numbers as they are supposed to start easing after a year of upside surprises; persistently high inflation numbers may raise concerns that inflationary pressure may be more than just “transitional”.

After an economic rebound in 4Q 2021, we expect growth to continue into 2022, which increase prospects of OPR hikes in 2022. The local bond market has priced in OPR hikes to a large extent, cheapening MGS significantly. It is, however, too early to turn bullish on MGS given inflation uncertainty and possible outflow risk due to tapering-induced receding global liquidity. For now, yield movements are likely to be influenced by regional and global factors, more so than local ones.

Fund review and strategy

In the month of Dec 2021, the fund underperformed its benchmark mainly due to capital loss of underlying bond. Given that this is a conservative fund, we are staying entirely in fixed income at this juncture due to the uncertainties in the market.

January 2022
Factsheet

Manulife Shariah PRS-Growth Fund

Fund category
Core (Growth)

Fund objective
The Fund aims to facilitate accumulation of retirement savings^ by providing capital growth over the long term.

Investment Strategy
To achieve the objective of the Fund, the Provider will at all times invest a minimum of 30% up to a maximum of 70% of the Fund's NAV in Shariah-compliant equities and/or equity-related securities. That part of the Fund's NAV not invested in Shariah-compliant equities and/or equity-related securities will be invested in sukuk, Islamic money market instruments and Islamic deposit with financial institutions

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

Trustee
CIMB Islamic Trustee Berhad
198801000556 (167913-M)

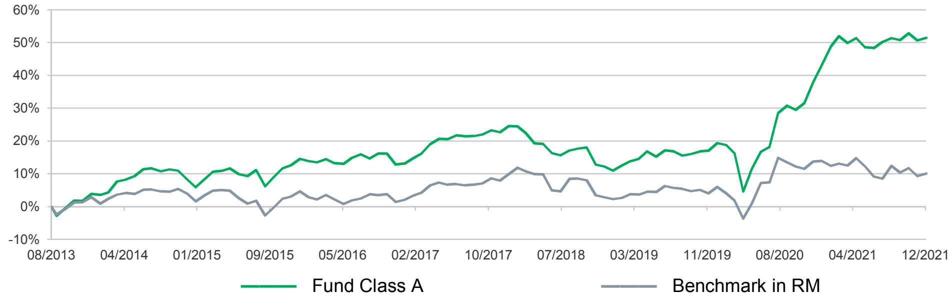
Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (Class A)	RM 0.6651
NAV/unit (Class C)	RM 0.7047
Fund size	RM 29.40 mil
Units in circulation	43.85 mil
Fund launch date	Class A & B: 24 Jul 2013 Class C: 28 Apr 2016
Fund inception date	13 Aug 2013
Financial year	31 Aug
Currency	RM
Management fee	Class A: 1.80% p.a. of the NAV Class B: 1.50% p.a. of the NAV Class C: 1.50% p.a. of the NAV
Trustee fee	Class A, B & C: 0.025% p.a. of the NAV
Sales charge	Class A & B: Nil Class C: Up to 3.00% of the NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Class A: 3.00% of NAV per unit for withdrawal in the 2nd year; 2.00% of NAV per unit for withdrawal in the 3rd year; 1.00% of NAV per unit for withdrawal in the 4th year; No Redemption Charge from the 5th year onwards. Class B & C: Nil
Distribution frequency	Incidental, if any, and will be automatically reinvested and distributed as additional units of the Fund.
Benchmark	60% FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Shariah Index + 40% Maybank 12-month Islamic fixed deposit-i rate

Fees by Private Pension Administrator (PPA)

Account opening fee	RM10.00 (one-off)
Annual fee[1]	RM8.00 p.a.
Pre-retirement withdrawal fee	RM25.00 for each withdrawal
Transfer fee	RM25.00 for each transfer to another PRS provider
Administration fee	0.04% p.a. of the NAV

Fund performance
Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund Class A (%)	0.54	2.10	5.71	5.71	36.53	33.96	51.55
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.74	0.85	-3.31	-3.31	7.64	7.83	10.14
Fund Class C (%)	0.57	2.25	6.02	6.02	38.33	37.88	38.41
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.74	0.85	-3.31	-3.31	7.64	7.83	7.73

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund Class A (%)	10.08	-10.86	7.60	20.02	5.71
Benchmark in RM (%)	7.66	-6.94	3.63	7.42	-3.31
Fund Class C (%)	10.98	-10.18	8.38	20.39	6.02
Benchmark in RM (%)	7.66	-6.94	3.63	7.42	-3.31

*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	Manulife Investment As-Saad	19.9
2	Manulife Investment Shariah Asia-Pacific ex Japan Fund	18.9
3	Manulife Investment Al-Mamun	10.8
4	Manulife Shariah - Dana Ekuiti	9.0
5	Manulife Investment Shariah Progress Plus Fund	8.5

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.5588	0.6608	0.7117
Low	0.5127	0.4502	0.6464

Distribution by financial year

	2020	2021	2022
Distribution (Sen)	-	1.20	2.75
Distribution Yield (%)	-	1.9	4.0

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Equities	58.8
2	Fixed Income	29.0
3	Money Market	12.5
4	Cash & Cash Equivalents	-0.4

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	70.5
2	Asian Pacific Region ex Japan	18.9
3	Asian Pacific Region	11.0
4	Cash & Cash Equivalents	-0.4

^ Please note that this is neither a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected. Therefore, a member's capital is neither guaranteed nor protected.
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Manulife Shariah PRS-Growth Fund

Market review

Equity

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

In Asia, Hong Kong indices continued their downtrend since June 2021, as the impact of regulatory crackdown and concerns over Chinese property developers continued to weight on sentiment. With regards to monetary policy, there seems to be a divergence between China and the other major central banks, with The People's Bank of China (PBOC) showed more easing bias in its operations. In early December, PBOC cut the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50bps and lowered the relending rate by 25bps for agricultural and small enterprises. The easing bias reflects the growing concerns of Chinese policymakers about the slowing China economic growth and imminent downturn in property market.

The COVID-19 situation in ASEAN remained under control, apart from Singapore, as the island nation has temporarily suspended the vaccinated travel lane scheme amid the rising number of imported COVID-19 cases.

For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Fixed Income

The US Treasury (UST) yield curve bear flattened in December 2021; 2-year, 5-year and 10-year UST yields changed +17 bps, +10 bps and +7 bps to close at 0.73%, 1.26% and 1.51% respectively. At the start of the month, bond investors were stunned by the sudden change of tone by the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) chairman Jerome Powell, in which he finally threw in the towel and admitted that the inflation "is no longer transitory" after spending months telling the market otherwise during a congressional hearing on 30 November 2021. Powell's hawkish stance has spooked the market as his view on inflation will have direct bearing with regard to the monetary policy direction and interest rate path. Despite the sudden change of tone, economists had actually warned that the Fed may be behind the curve in reining in the elevated inflation that was caused by the global supply chain disruptions, higher commodity prices and labour shortages.

On 10 December 2021, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that consumer price index (CPI) in November surged to 6.8% year-on-year—its largest annual increase since 1982. However, concerns over the Omicron variant drove the 10-year U.S. Treasury yield lower despite the looming Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting few days later on 15 December 2021. As expected, the FOMC decided to double the pace of the quantitative easing tapering in addition to signalling the market over the increased probability of multiple interest rate hikes next year.

The Malaysia Government Securities (MGS) yield curve bear flattened as well during the month. 3-year, 5-year and 10-year MGS yields changed +14 bps, +4 bps and +5 bps respectively to close at 2.81%, 3.16% and 3.56%, amid sustained improvement of the Malaysian Covid-19 situation on the ground with daily average new cases and deaths dropped to under 4000 and 30 cases respectively. In spite of the good news, Health Minister decided not to take things for granted and shortened the interval between second dose and booster dose from 6 months to 3 months for the Pfizer and AstraZeneca vaccines recipients in view of the rapid proliferation of the Omicron variant globally.

Market outlook

Equity

Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

Manulife Investment Management

January 2022
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Manulife Shariah PRS-Growth Fund

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fixed Income

Even as countries prepare to tackle surging Omicron infections, central banks – led by the US Fed - steadfastly continued their march towards rate normalization. Central bankers are also keeping a close watch on upcoming inflation numbers as they are supposed to start easing after a year of upside surprises; persistently high inflation numbers may raise concerns that inflationary pressure may be more than just “transitional”.

After an economic rebound in 4Q 2021, we expect growth to continue into 2022, which increase prospects of OPR hikes in 2022. The local bond market has priced in OPR hikes to a large extent, cheapening MGS significantly. It is, however, too early to turn bullish on MGS given inflation uncertainty and possible outflow risk due to tapering-induced receding global liquidity. For now, yield movements are likely to be influenced by regional and global factors, more so than local ones.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund underperformed its benchmark in the month of December. The performance was mainly dragged by mark-to-market loss of its Sukuk holding.We are maintaining neutral allocation to equities and fixed income given the uncertainties in the market. For the equity portion, we believe a well-diversified portfolio based on the barbell distribution between growth/tech and recovery/yield segments will help us to ride through this volatile period. We maintain our target to achieve a well-balanced weightage between the two segments over a longer period to provide stability to our portfolio.

Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Shariah PRS-Moderate Fund

Fund category
Core (Moderate)

Fund objective
The Fund aims to facilitate accumulation of retirement savings^ through a combination of income## and capital growth over the long term.

Investment Strategy
To achieve the objective of the Fund, the Provider will at all times invest a minimum of 40% up to a maximum of 60% of the Fund's NAV in Shariah-compliant equities and/or Shariah-compliant equity-related securities. That part of the Fund's NAV not invested in Shariah-compliant equities and/or Shariah compliant equity-related securities will be invested in sukuk, Islamic money market instruments and Islamic deposit with financial institutions.

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

Trustee
CIMB Islamic Trustee Berhad
198801000556 (167913-M)

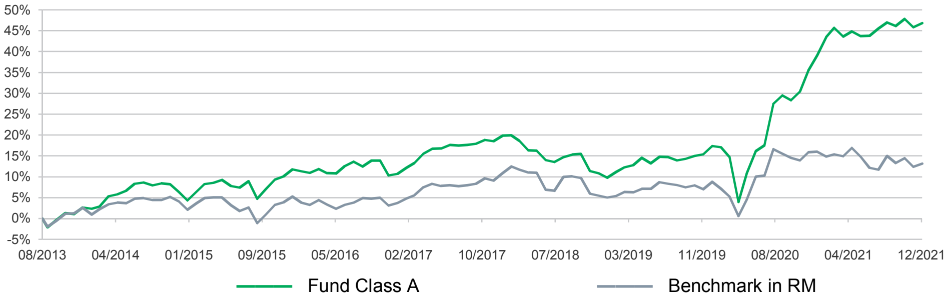
Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (Class A)	RM 0.6664
NAV/unit (Class C)	RM 0.7063
Fund size	RM 4.46 mil
Units in circulation	6.62 mil
Fund launch date	Class A & B: 24 Jul 2013 Class C: 28 Apr 2016
Fund inception date	13 Aug 2013
Financial year	31 Aug
Currency	RM
Management fee	Class A: 1.50% p.a. of the NAV Class B: 1.25% p.a. of the NAV Class C: 1.25% p.a. of the NAV
Trustee fee	Class A, B & C: 0.025% p.a. of the NAV
Sales charge	Class A & B: Nil Class C: Up to 3.00% of the NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Class A: 3.00% of NAV per unit for withdrawal in the 2nd year; 2.00% of NAV per unit for withdrawal in the 3rd year; 1.00% of NAV per unit for withdrawal in the 4th year; No Redemption Charge from the 5th year onwards. Class B & C: Nil
Distribution frequency	Annually, if any, and will be automatically reinvested and distributed as additional units of the Fund.
Benchmark	50% FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Shariah Index + 50% Maybank 12-month Islamic fixed deposit-i rate

Fees by Private Pension Administrator (PPA)

Account opening fee	RM10.00 (one-off)
Annual fee[1]	RM8.00 p.a.
Pre-retirement withdrawal fee	RM25.00 for each withdrawal
Transfer fee	RM25.00 for each transfer to another PRS provider
Administration fee	0.04% p.a. of the NAV

Fund performance
Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund Class A (%)	0.69	2.11	5.54	5.54	33.70	32.62	46.85
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.65	0.88	-2.44	-2.44	7.75	9.12	13.19
Fund Class C (%)	0.72	2.25	5.82	5.82	35.30	36.33	37.00
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.65	0.88	-2.44	-2.44	7.75	9.12	9.43

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund Class A (%)	8.23	-8.35	6.88	18.52	5.54
Benchmark in RM (%)	6.89	-5.26	3.57	6.64	-2.44
Fund Class C (%)	9.09	-7.64	7.62	18.80	5.82
Benchmark in RM (%)	6.89	-5.26	3.57	6.64	-2.44

*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	Manulife Investment As-Saad	26.5
2	Manulife Investment Shariah Asia-Pacific ex Japan Fund	17.4
3	Manulife Investment Al-Mamun	9.8
4	Manulife Shariah - Dana Ekuiti	8.0
5	Fortune Premiere Sdn Bhd 5.05 10/31/25	4.7

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.5545	0.6515	0.6863
Low	0.5135	0.4564	0.6362

Distribution by financial year

	2020	2021	2022
Distribution (Sen)	-	1.20	1.20
Distribution Yield (%)	-	1.9	1.8

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Equities	49.8
2	Fixed Income	38.9
3	Money Market	9.8
4	Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.5

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	76.6
2	Asian Pacific Region ex Japan	17.4
3	Asian Pacific Region	4.5
4	Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.5

^ Please note that this is neither a capital guaranteed nor a capital protected. Therefore, a member's capital is neither guaranteed nor protected.
Income declared will be reinvested in the form of additional Units issued to Members.
[1] No annual fee will be charged during the 1st year of the opening of a private pension account; there will also be no annual fee payable if no contributions are made during a calendar year.

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Manulife Shariah PRS-Moderate Fund

Market review

Equity

For the month of December, global equity markets were positive, except for Chinese offshore equities. Although there were concerns over emergence of the highly infectious Omicron variant, markets quickly recovered as data indicated a lower risk of hospitalisation.

Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

In Asia, Hong Kong indices continued their downtrend since June 2021, as the impact of regulatory crackdown and concerns over Chinese property developers continued to weight on sentiment. With regards to monetary policy, there seems to be a divergence between China and the other major central banks, with The People's Bank of China (PBOC) showed more easing bias in its operations. In early December, PBOC cut the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) by 50bps and lowered the relending rate by 25bps for agricultural and small enterprises. The easing bias reflects the growing concerns of Chinese policymakers about the slowing China economic growth and imminent downturn in property market.

The COVID-19 situation in ASEAN remained under control, apart from Singapore, as the island nation has temporarily suspended the vaccinated travel lane scheme amid the rising number of imported COVID-19 cases.

For Malaysia, the FBM KLCI Index was up by 3.5% MoM to close at 1,567.53 points. The gain was due to window-dressing activities, as well as positive market reaction towards government's decision to extend the tax exemptions on foreign source income for individuals and foreign source dividend income for corporates for another 5 years to end of 2026. Another policy u-turn would be the reinstatement of stamp duty limit at a higher cap of RM1k effective 1 Jan 2022. The gain was partially offset by fears over potential impact of flooding in Malaysia and Omicron variant. Industrial products was the best performing sector on Bursa Malaysia (3.9%), followed by finance (3.5%) and transportation (2%). The FBM KLCI Index outperformed both the FBM100 Index (+2.3%) and FBM Small Cap Index (-0.7%) in the month.

Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

Fixed Income

The US Treasury (UST) yield curve bear flattened in December 2021; 2-year, 5-year and 10-year UST yields changed +17 bps, +10 bps and +7 bps to close at 0.73%, 1.26% and 1.51% respectively. At the start of the month, bond investors were stunned by the sudden change of tone by the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) chairman Jerome Powell, in which he finally threw in the towel and admitted that the inflation "is no longer transitory" after spending months telling the market otherwise during a congressional hearing on 30 November 2021. Powell's hawkish stance has spooked the market as his view on inflation will have direct bearing with regard to the monetary policy direction and interest rate path. Despite the sudden change of tone, economists had actually warned that the Fed may be behind the curve in reining in the elevated inflation that was caused by the global supply chain disruptions, higher commodity prices and labour shortages.

On 10 December 2021, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that consumer price index (CPI) in November surged to 6.8% year-on-year—its largest annual increase since 1982. However, concerns over the Omicron variant drove the 10-year U.S. Treasury yield lower despite the looming Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting few days later on 15 December 2021. As expected, the FOMC decided to double the pace of the quantitative easing tapering in addition to signalling the market over the increased probability of multiple interest rate hikes next year.

The Malaysia Government Securities (MGS) yield curve bear flattened as well during the month. 3-year, 5-year and 10-year MGS yields changed +14 bps, +4 bps and +5 bps respectively to close at 2.81%, 3.16% and 3.56%, amid sustained improvement of the Malaysian Covid-19 situation on the ground with daily average new cases and deaths dropped to under 4000 and 30 cases respectively. In spite of the good news, Health Minister decided not to take things for granted and shortened the interval between second dose and booster dose from 6 months to 3 months for the Pfizer and AstraZeneca vaccines recipients in view of the rapid proliferation of the Omicron variant globally.

Market outlook

Equity

Global equities chalked up double-digit returns for three consecutive years, powered by the US surge. The climb defied the coronavirus waves and the shift by some key central banks towards tighter monetary policy to fight inflationary pressures. Concerns remain that these variables could spur heightened volatility. During the final FOMC of 2021, the Committee noted the improvements in vaccination progress and strong policy support, indicative signs of strengthening economic activity and employment. In the recent months, sectors most affected by the pandemic showed some recovery but continued to be affected by COVID-19. The FOMC reiterated that the path of the economic recovery will depend on the course of the virus going forward. In view of the improvements, starting January 2022, the Committee decided to reduce the monthly purchase of Treasury securities by USD20 bil and agency mortgage-backed securities by USD10 bil each month. All 18 FOMC members anticipate rate increase in 2022, with majority forecasting it to increase by 75 bps, implying 3 rate increases (25 bps each). This hawkish tone had caused the market to move into a temporary profit taking mode but US market was fast to recover with the latest economic data showing a continued strong economy with improving labour and spending trends albeit partially tamed by the high inflation number.

Most Asian stocks rose, except for Hong Kong technology related stocks, where the tightening oversight of overseas shares sale by the Chinese authorities sent a reminder that Beijing continues with its tight regulatory pursue. Volumes were lower than average in some markets due to the holiday season. Malaysia's IPI (industrial production index) improved as growth accelerated to +5.5% YoY in Oct (vs Sep: +2.5% YoY) following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, exceeded the consensus estimates of +3.7% YoY. However, concerns on the sustainability of the IPI growth remain, hence we continue to experience lacklustre local market with net foreign fund outflow of more than RM1.1 bil in December alone. YTD, net foreign fund out flow stood at more than RM3.1 bil. As the Malaysian market is the second worst-performing market in Asia after Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index, we believe there would be a good chance for the local market to improve in 2022. The catalysts for the local market are: 1) the likelihood of both local and foreign institutional investors turning net buyers for local equities; 2) earnings recovery focusing on mid and small cap alpha picks; 3) the route towards economy reopening; and 4) the relatively attractive dividend yield vis-à-vis the regional peers.

Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Shariah PRS-Moderate Fund

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fixed Income

Even as countries prepare to tackle surging Omicron infections, central banks – led by the US Fed - steadfastly continued their march towards rate normalization. Central bankers are also keeping a close watch on upcoming inflation numbers as they are supposed to start easing after a year of upside surprises; persistently high inflation numbers may raise concerns that inflationary pressure may be more than just “transitional”.

After an economic rebound in 4Q 2021, we expect growth to continue into 2022, which increase prospects of OPR hikes in 2022. The local bond market has priced in OPR hikes to a large extent, cheapening MGS significantly. It is, however, too early to turn bullish on MGS given inflation uncertainty and possible outflow risk due to tapering-induced receding global liquidity. For now, yield movements are likely to be influenced by regional and global factors, more so than local ones.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund outperformed its benchmark in the month of December .The performance was mainly due to better fund and stock selection in the equity portion. We are maintaining neutral allocation to equities and fixed income. Strategy of staying balanced between equity and fixed income remains as part of product differentiation. For the equity portion, we believe a well-diversified portfolio based on the barbell distribution between growth/tech and recovery/yield segments will help us to ride through this volatile period. We maintain our target to achieve a well-balanced weightage between the two segments over a longer period to provide stability to our portfolio.

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Manulife Shariah PRS-Conservative Fund

Fund category

Core (Conservative)

Fund objective

The Fund aims to provide steady returns whilst preserving^ capital.

Investment Strategy

To achieve the objective of the Fund, the Provider will at all times invest a minimum of 80% of the Fund's NAV in Malaysian sukuk (of which a minimum of 20% will be invested in Islamic money market instruments) and a maximum of 20% of the Fund's NAV in Malaysian Shariah-compliant equities and/or equity-related securities.

Fund manager

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

Trustee

CIMB Islamic Trustee Berhad
198801000556 (167913-M)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

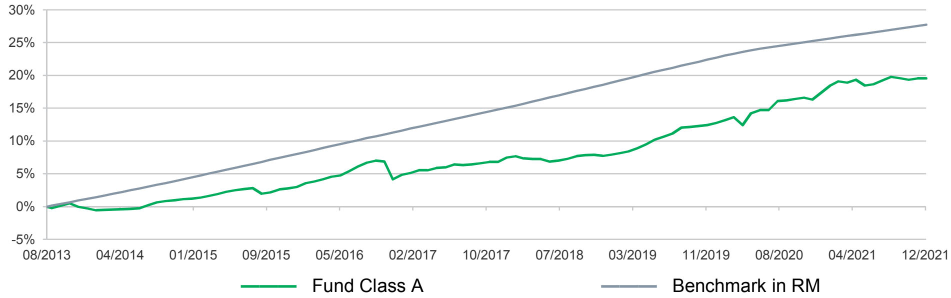
NAV/unit (Class A)	RM 0.5353
NAV/unit (Class C)	RM 0.5600
Fund size	RM 0.92 mil
Units in circulation	1.70 mil
Fund launch date	Class A & B: 24 Jul 2013 Class C: 28 Apr 2016
Fund inception date	13 Aug 2013
Financial year	31 Aug
Currency	RM
Management fee	Class A: 1.20% p.a. of the NAV Class B: 1.00% p.a. of the NAV Class C: 1.00% p.a. of the NAV
Trustee fee	Class A, B & C: 0.025% p.a. of the NAV
Sales charge	Class A & B: Nil Class C: Up to 3.00% of the NAV per unit
Redemption charge	Class A: 3.00% of NAV per unit for withdrawal in the 2nd year; 2.00% of NAV per unit for withdrawal in the 3rd year; 1.00% of NAV per unit for withdrawal in the 4th year; No Redemption Charge from the 5th year onwards. Class B & C: Nil
Distribution frequency	Annually, if any, and will be automatically reinvested and distributed as additional units of the Fund.
Benchmark	Maybank 12-month Islamic fixed deposit-i rate

Fees by Private Pension Administrator (PPA)

Account opening fee	RM10.00 (one-off)
Annual fee[1]	RM8.00 p.a.
Pre-retirement withdrawal fee	RM25.00 for each withdrawal
Transfer fee	RM25.00 for each transfer to another PRS provider
Administration fee	0.04% p.a. of the NAV

Fund performance

Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund Class A (%)	0.02	0.74	1.86	1.86	10.78	14.02	19.58
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.16	0.93	1.85	1.85	7.44	14.47	27.78
Fund Class C (%)	0.02	0.83	2.05	2.05	12.00	17.10	17.59
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.16	0.93	1.85	1.85	7.44	14.47	16.99

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund Class A (%)	2.48	0.44	4.45	4.12	1.86
Benchmark in RM (%)	3.12	3.33	3.19	2.22	1.85
Fund Class C (%)	3.30	1.21	5.19	4.34	2.05
Benchmark in RM (%)	3.12	3.33	3.19	2.22	1.85

*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	Manulife Investment As-Saad	41.3
2	Manulife Investment Al-Mamun	19.4
3	CIMB Islamic Bank Bhd 1.7 01/04/22	13.4
4	Country Garden Real Estate Sdn Bhd 6.4 05/06/22	10.0
5	Fortune Premiere Sdn Bhd 5.05 10/31/25	7.9

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.5246	0.5396	0.5459
Low	0.5033	0.5161	0.5312

Distribution by financial year

	2020	2021	2022
Distribution (Sen)	0.60	0.76	0.80
Distribution Yield (%)	1.2	1.4	1.5

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Fixed Income	66.2
2	Money Market	32.8
3	Equities	0.1
4	Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.0

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Malaysia	99.0
2	Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.0

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Manulife Shariah PRS-Conservative Fund

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Equity

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Meanwhile, given the progress in economic recovery, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) has turned more hawkish for 2022. The Fed announced plans to bring forward the timeline to end net asset purchases, as the faster pace of tapering opens the possibility of an earlier rate hike in 2022, with the Fed dot plot now forecasting three rate hikes in 2022. Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell mentioned that the rising risks of a more sustained inflation warranted the shift in policy guidance, as Fed no longer cite inflation as transitory. Inflation and labour market data also seem to have justified the Fed officials' hawkish pivot, as US headline inflation is at 6.8% which has been above target for nine months, while unemployment is back to just 4.2% and is expected to reach 3.5% by end of 2022.

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Relative to the region, the FBM KLCI Index outperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index, which rose by 1.2% in December. The top performers were Thailand (5.7%), Korea (4.9%) and Taiwan (4.5%) while the worst performers were H-shares (-1.6%), Philippines (-1.1%) and Hong Kong (-0.3%).

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Factsheet

Manulife Shariah PRS-Conservative Fund

Although we remain cautiously positive for the market recovery from the COVID pandemic, the following concerns will continue to linger in the global markets, namely 1) slowing economic growth; 2) elevated inflationary pressure; 3) global supply chain bottlenecks; 4) global energy crunch and 5) China regulations to achieve common prosperity. Global supply disruptions and the pent-up demand for oil and materials will continue to sustain the current level of the commodity prices, hence our preference for selective commodity-related stocks. We continue to favour investment themes in the areas of deglobalization, digitalization, clean energy and economic reopening. Stock selection will be based on these themes to identify long term structural winners as anchor for our portfolio holdings.

Fixed Income

Even as countries prepare to tackle surging Omicron infections, central banks – led by the US Fed - steadfastly continued their march towards rate normalization. Central bankers are also keeping a close watch on upcoming inflation numbers as they are supposed to start easing after a year of upside surprises; persistently high inflation numbers may raise concerns that inflationary pressure may be more than just "transitional".

After an economic rebound in 4Q 2021, we expect growth to continue into 2022, which increase prospects of OPR hikes in 2022. The local bond market has priced in OPR hikes to a large extent, cheapening MGS significantly. It is, however, too early to turn bullish on MGS given inflation uncertainty and possible outflow risk due to tapering-induced receding global liquidity. For now, yield movements are likely to be influenced by regional and global factors, more so than local ones.

Fund review and strategy

In the month of Dec 2021, the fund underperformed its benchmark mainly due to capital loss of underlying Sukuk. Given that this is a conservative fund, we are staying entirely in fixed income at this juncture due to the uncertainties in the market.

January 2022
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Manulife PRS Asia-Pacific REIT Fund

Fund category
Feeder Fund (REITs)

Fund objective
The Fund aims to provide long-term capital appreciation and sustainable income## by investing in one collective investment scheme, which invests mainly in REITs.

Investment Strategy
The Fund will invest at least 95% of the Fund's NAV in the Manulife Investment Asia-Pacific REIT Fund ("Target Fund"), while the balance will be invested in liquid assets such as money market instruments and placement of deposits with financial institutions for liquidity purposes.

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

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

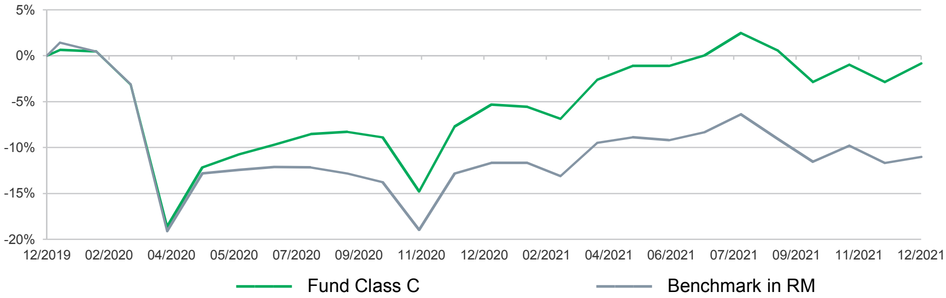
Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

NAV/unit (Class C)	RM 0.4372
Fund size	RM 9.50 mil
Units in circulation	21.74 mil
Fund launch date	29 Nov 2019
Fund inception date	20 Dec 2019
Financial year	30 Sep
Currency	RM
Management fee	Class C: Up to 1.75% p.a. of the NAV Class A: N/A Class B: N/A
Trustee fee	Class C: 0.04% p.a. of the NAV Class A & B: N/A
Sales charge	Class C: Up to 3.00% of the NAV per unit Class A & B: N/A
Redemption charge	Class C: Nil Class A & B: N/A
Distribution frequency	Semi-annually, if any, and will be automatically reinvested and distributed as additional units of the Fund.
Benchmark^	Manulife Investment Asia REIT Ex Japan Index

Fees by Private Pension Administrator (PPA)

Account opening fee	RM10.00 (one-off)
Annual fee[1]	RM8.00 p.a.
Pre-retirement withdrawal fee	RM25.00 for each withdrawal
Transfer fee	RM25.00 for each transfer to another PRS provider
Administration fee	0.04% p.a. of the NAV

Fund performance
Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund Class C (%)	2.08	-0.89	4.74	4.74	-	-	-0.83
Benchmark in RM (%)	0.72	-2.96	0.73	0.73	-	-	-11.01

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund Class C (%)	-	-	0.66	-5.94	4.74
Benchmark in RM (%)	-	-	1.44	-12.91	0.73

*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	Link Real Estate Investment Trust	12.7
2	CapitaLand Integrated Commercial Trust	8.3
3	Ascendas Real Estate Investment Trust	7.4
4	Mapletree Logistics Trust	5.5
5	Frasers Logistics & Commercial Trust	5.0

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Retail Reits	34.4
2	Industrial Reits	27.8
3	Diversified Reits	16.3
4	Office Reits	10.3
5	Specialized REITs	3.4
6	Hotel & Resort Reits	3.3
7	Real Estate Operating Companies	1.8
8	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.6

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.5047	0.5152	0.4747
Low	0.5000	0.3632	0.4216

Geographical allocation#

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Singapore	60.0
2	Hong Kong	22.6
3	Australia	12.5
4	Others	2.3
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2.6

Distribution by financial year

	2019	2020	2021
Distribution (Sen)	-	1.63	3.76
Distribution Yield (%)	-	3.3	8.6

MANULIFE INVESTMENT ASIA-PACIFIC REIT FUND
Income declared will be reinvested in the form of additional Units issued to Members.
^ Manulife Investment Asia REIT Ex Japan Index is a customised index consists of REIT funds universe within Asia ex Japan markets, which include China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand. The index is a market capitalisation weighted index of REIT funds with market capitalisation of USD5 million or more. The performance of the benchmark is available at the Manager's website. The risk profile of the Fund is different from the risk profile of the benchmark.
[1] No annual fee will be charged during the 1st year of the opening of a private pension account; there will also be no annual fee payable if no contributions are made during a calendar year.

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Manulife PRS Asia-Pacific REIT Fund

Market review

Major Asia ex Japan REITs markets delivered mixed performance for December to end a turbulent 2021. Buying sentiment recovered from the Omicron-led sell-off in late November as more data revealed that the new variant causes less severe symptoms and vaccine boosters provide adequate protection against hospitalizations. During the month, the US Federal Reserve signaled a more aggressive unwinding of its monthly bond buying, as expected by the market, and brought forward multiple rate hikes in 2022.

Australia REITs market maintained its lead performance over Singapore and Hong Kong markets, wrapping up 2021 with the index close to the year's high. Sentiment for the market was bullish with healthy broad-based December revaluation gains reported. Industrial assets enjoyed the strongest revaluation gains with further cap rates compression as demand for the asset class remains buoyant. During the month, fund manager Charter Hall Group lifted earnings guidance (again) on the back of robust FUM growth driven by asset revaluations and recent acquisitions.

Hong Kong REITS market fell in December and closed the year in red territory. Sentiment across Hong Kong and Chinese equity markets was cautious on the back of heightened regulatory scrutiny by the PRC government across several industries including real estate. The planned limited December reopening with mainland China was delayed on the back of new outbreaks in China and global spread of the highly transmissive Omicron.

Singapore REITs market recovered in December to close 2021 almost flat YoY. In December, SREITs remained very active on the merger and acquisitions front. Notable deals include Capitaland Integrated Commercial Trust making maiden inroads into Australia market with 3 assets purchased in North Sydney. The market saw the listing of specialized data centre REIT, Digital Core REIT which was heavily subscribed and performed well on expectations of strong inorganic growth backed by sponsor, Digital Realty.

Market outlook

While Asia economies made strides towards recovery and borders re-opening, Asia REITs performance has been interrupted by new virus outbreaks and scares. The outbreak of Omicron variant towards end of the year has further complicated forward growth and inflation projections. That said, we continue to believe that a synchronized global re-opening is intact with broad population immunity and new therapeutics expected to be broadly available in 2022.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund performance in December reflects the performance of the underlying fund. Stock selection in Singapore and the overweight to Australia were the primary contributors to performance from the geographical level. Stock selection in office, diversified and industrial REITs helped drive performance. However, the Fund's outperformance was partially offest by negative impact of stock selection in Hong Kong and Thailand. While the US Federal Reserve hikes in 2022 could be potential headwind for Asia REITs in general, we stay focus on REITs which are dividend growers with core cashflow resilience, strong capital management, and quality real estate to command better rental rates in times of economic recovery.

Manulife Investment Management

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Manulife Shariah PRS-Global REIT Fund

Fund category

Feeder Fund (Islamic REITs)

Fund objective

The Fund aims to provide regular income[##] and capital appreciation by investing in one Islamic collective investment scheme, which invests mainly in Islamic REITs.

Investment Strategy

The Fund will invest at least 95% of the Fund's NAV in the Manulife Shariah Global REIT Fund ("Target Fund"), while the balance will be invested in Islamic liquid assets such as Islamic money market instruments and placement of Islamic deposits with financial institutions for liquidity purposes.

Fund manager

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

Trustee

CIMB Islamic Trustee Berhad
198801000556 (167913-M)

Fund information (as at 31 Dec 2021)

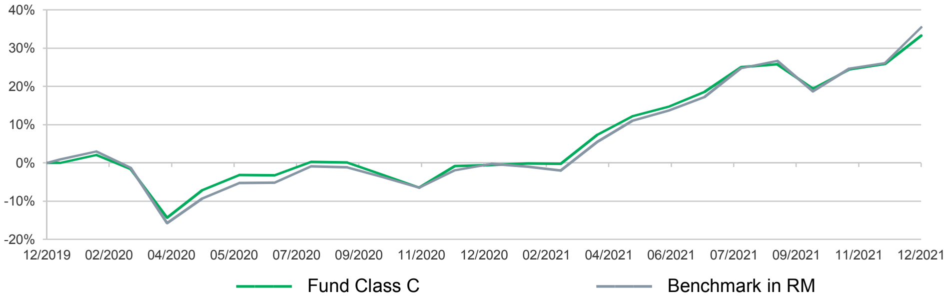
NAV/unit (Class C)	RM 0.6438
Fund size	RM 8.46 mil
Units in circulation	13.14 mil
Fund launch date	29 Nov 2019
Fund inception date	20 Dec 2019
Financial year	31 Jan
Currency	RM
Management fee	Class C: Up to 1.80% p.a. of the NAV Class A: N/A Class B: N/A
Trustee fee	Class C: 0.025% p.a. of the NAV Class A & B: N/A
Sales charge	Class C: Up to 3.00% of the NAV per unit Class A & B: N/A
Redemption charge	Class C: Nil Class A & B: N/A
Distribution frequency	Semi-annually, if any, and will be automatically reinvested and distributed as additional units of the Fund.
Benchmark^	IdealRatings® Global REITs Islamic Select Malaysia Index

Fees by Private Pension Administrator (PPA)

Account opening fee	RM10.00 (one-off)
Annual fee[1]	RM8.00 p.a.
Pre-retirement withdrawal fee	RM25.00 for each withdrawal
Transfer fee	RM25.00 for each transfer to another PRS provider
Administration fee	0.04% p.a. of the NAV

Fund performance

Since inception performance as at 31 December 2021*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 December 2021*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	Since inception
Fund Class C (%)	5.92	12.36	34.08	34.08	-	-	33.28
Benchmark in RM (%)	7.42	15.54	35.82	35.82	-	-	35.47

Calendar year returns*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fund Class C (%)	-	-	0.00	-0.60	34.08
Benchmark in RM (%)	-	-	0.93	-1.18	35.82

*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	Goodman Group	8.7
2	American Tower Corporation	7.9
3	Prologis, Inc.	7.2
4	SEGRO plc	6.3
5	Crown Castle International Corp	5.8

Highest & lowest NAV

	2019	2020	2021
High	0.5029	0.5406	0.6458
Low	0.4990	0.3663	0.4797

Distribution by financial year

	2020	2021	2022**
Distribution (Sen)	-	0.98	0.90
Distribution Yield (%)	-	2.0	1.6

**Interim distribution (semi-annual)

Asset/sector allocation#

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Industrial Reits	40.2
2	Specialized REITs	22.2
3	Retail Reits	7.8
4	Health Care Reits	7.4
5	Residential Reits	6.0
6	Diversified Reits	5.6
7	Office Reits	4.7
8	Cash & Cash Equivalents	6.2

Geographical allocation#

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	United States	49.6
2	Australia	16.7
3	United Kingdom	10.8
4	Others	16.7
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	6.2

MANULIFE SHARIAH GLOBAL REIT FUND
##Income declared will be reinvested in the form of additional Units issued to Members.
^ The benchmark above is only used as a reference for investment performance comparison purpose. The risk profile of the Fund is not the same as the risk profile of this benchmark. The benchmark information and disclaimer of IdealRatings are availabe in www.manulifeinvestment.com.my/disclaimer-for-idealratings.html
[1] No annual fee will be charged during the 1st year of the opening of a private pension account; there will also be no annual fee payable if no contributions are made during a calendar year.

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Manulife Shariah PRS-Global REIT Fund

Market review

The global equity markets posted healthy returns in December, lifting most major indexes near all-time highs by year-end. Timing played a key role in the rally, as the final week of November brought a meaningful sell-off in response to news about the spread of the Omicron variant of COVID-19. Once it became apparent that the symptoms were relatively mild compared to previous variants, worries about renewed lockdowns eased and stocks resumed the rally that has been in place since the lows of March 2020. Notably, the gains occurred even as the U.S. Federal Reserve and other world central banks moved to taper their quantitative easing policies and indicated that interest-rate hikes were likely to occur in 2022. The developed markets outperformed the emerging markets in December, continuing a key trend that has been in place for most of 2021, while the value style finished ahead of growth. European stocks led the global markets higher for the month and outperformed both the United States and Canada.

In this environment, Shariah Global REITs rallied and managed to outperform global equity markets. Regionally, the strongest Shariah REIT markets were the U.S., Australia, and Mexico while Hong Kong and Singapore posted positive returns but lagged the overall Shariah REIT universe. The best performing sub-sectors were Industrial, Residential and Specialized REITs such as Tower REITs while office, Healthcare and Diversified REITs underperformed.

Market outlook

The Shariah global REIT sector had a very strong 2021 as the sector's performance outpaced the broader global equity markets. As we enter 2022, we believe the sector remains an attractive asset class in the current market environment. While the Omicron variant has caused renewed volatility and concern that a sustained economic recovery may be derailed, we are optimistic given the early indications of the lower severity of this variant. With increasing vaccination rates, including the authorization of booster shots and progress on therapeutics, we believe that significant restrictions are less likely or will be short in duration if implemented which should allow the economic recovery to persist. We have seen evidence over the past year of pent-up demand that has begun in those regions where restrictions have been reduced or lifted and ultimately believe that will it lead to stronger economic growth in 2022.

Despite this positive view, we consistently monitor potential risks across Shariah global REITs, including geopolitical risks that could weigh on global markets. Select sub-sectors and regions within Shariah global REITs may continue to see some earnings pressure as a result of the COVID-19 virus, and we have positioned the Fund accordingly. We believe near-term pressure on real estate fundamentals will ease over time as the global economy recovers, especially in the Office, Retail and Residential sub-sectors. From a regional perspective, we favour the U.S., Singapore, Australia, and Hong Kong owing to a combination of attractive valuations and distribution yields. Within these countries, and from a global perspective, we see investment opportunities within Industrial, Retail, Healthcare, and technology-related REITs. We have minimised our exposure to the Japanese and the U.K. REIT markets based on their relative distribution yields and valuations.

During 2021, there was a resurgence of dividend growth within the sector as some REITs reduced or maintained their dividends in 2020. We expect further improvement regarding dividend growth as the economy recovers in 2022. In addition, REIT valuations trade near or below their respective net asset values which may lead to an increase in merger-and-acquisition (M&A) activity. We have seen a pick-up in M&A which we believe is driven by an improved economic outlook, relatively low interest rate environment and by the significant amount of institutional capital that is designated to real estate investments.

Overall, we believe the long-term outlook for Shariah global REITs remains positive given the trajectory of the recovery and relatively low interest rate environment. Distribution yields within the sector remain attractive compared to other yield-oriented investments and the spread between the yields of REITs and fixed income securities is well above historical averages. We also continue to find attractive opportunities within the REIT market that trade at significant discounts to what we view as their intrinsic net asset values.

Fund review and strategy

Our long-term outlook for the Shariah Global Real Estate sector remains positive. Global REITs have remained resilient and are attractive in the current interest rate environment given the sector's favorable distribution yields and steady cash flow. Given the outlook for the economic recovery to push forward in 2022, we believe dividend and earnings growth will continue to trend positively. While the COVID virus has been problematic given the varying degree of cases around the world and the emergence of new variants, the overall progress of an economic recovery remains intact. We remain optimistic on the continuation of vaccine penetration and the recent approvals of booster shots to curtail the spread of the virus. We have seen evidence of pent-up demand that has begun in those regions where restrictions have been reduced or lifted and ultimately believe that it will lead to stronger economic growth in 2022.

The investment case for Shariah Global REITs remains positive given the trajectory of the economic recovery. Distribution yields within the sector also remain attractive compared to other yield-oriented investments. We continue to find attractive opportunities within the market that trade at significant discounts to their net asset values and believe current share prices and yields are attractive.

In December, the Fund posted positive returns but underperformed the benchmark. From a regional perspective, the fund benefitted from an underweight within the U.K. as well as the small REIT markets like Taiwan, Thailand, and Saudi Arabia. Stock selection within Mexico, specifically within the industrial sub-sector, contributed positively to performance. The Fund also benefitted from security selection within the Office and Industrial sub-sectors as well as an overweight in Tower REITs. These positives were offset by an overweight in Hong Kong and Singapore as well as negative security selection within the U.S. driven by an underweight in the Self-Storage sub-sector. Our overweight in the Retail and Health Care sub-sectors also detracted from performance as the rise in cases from the "Omicron" variant weighed on those sub-sectors.

Income distribution: October 2021

Fund name	Currency	Current payout (Gross distribution - sen per unit)	Current payout (Gross yield)	Type of distribution	Entitlement date	Ex-date	For the financial year/ Period ended	Financial year total payout (Gross yield)
Manulife Investment Dividend Fund	MYR	0.98	3.6%[2]	Semi-annual	26 October 2021	27 October 2021	30 April 2022	3.6%
Manulife Bond Plus Fund	MYR	2.20	3.8%[1]	Annual	26 October 2021	27 October 2021	31 October 2021	3.8%
Manulife Investment Bond Fund	MYR	3.35	3.8%[1]	Annual	26 October 2021	27 October 2021	31 October 2021	3.8%
Manulife Investment As-Saad	MYR	4.40	3.8%[1]	Annual	26 October 2021	27 October 2021	31 October 2021	3.8%
Manulife Investment Money Market Fund	MYR	2.80	2.8%[1]	Annual	26 October 2021	27 October 2021	31 October 2021	2.8%
Manulife SGD Income Fund (SGD Class)	SGD	0.97	1.0%[3]	3rd quarter	04 October 2021	05 October 2021	31 January 2022	3.0%
Manulife SGD Income Fund (RM Class)	MYR	1.04	1.0%[3]	3rd quarter	04 October 2021	05 October 2021	31 January 2022	3.0%
Manulife SGD Income Fund (RM Hedged-Class)	MYR	0.70	0.7%[3]	3rd quarter	04 October 2021	05 October 2021	31 January 2022	2.6%
Manulife SGD Income Fund (GBP Hedged-Class)	GBP	1.02	1.0%[3]	3rd quarter	04 October 2021	05 October 2021	31 January 2022	3.4%
Manulife SGD Income Fund (EUR Hedged-Class)	EUR	1.06	1.2%[3]	3rd quarter	04 October 2021	05 October 2021	31 January 2022	3.7%
Manulife SGD Income Fund (CNH Hedged-Class)	CNH	1.04	1.0%[3]	3rd quarter	04 October 2021	05 October 2021	31 January 2022	3.0%

[1] Based on average NAV from 1/11/2020 to 29/10/2021
[2] Based on average NAV from 1/5/2021 to 29/10/2021
[3] Based on average NAV from 1/8/2021 to 29/10/2021

Income distribution: November 2021

Fund name	Currency	Current payout (Gross distribution - sen per unit)	Current payout (Gross yield)	Type of distribution	Entitlement date	Ex-date	For the financial year/ Period ended	Financial year total payout (Gross yield)
Manulife Investment Al-Umran	MYR	1.00	4.2%[2]	Semi-annual	25 November 2021	26 November 2021	31 May 2022	4.2%
Manulife Shariah Global REIT Fund - USD Class	USD	1.15	2.0%[2]	Final	25 November 2021	26 November 2021	30 November 2021	4.0%
Manulife Shariah Global REIT Fund - RM Class	MYR	1.20	2.0%[2]	Final	25 November 2021	26 November 2021	30 November 2021	4.0%
Manulife Investment Al-Ma'mun	MYR	2.80	2.8%[1]	Final	25 November 2021	26 November 2021	30 November 2021	2.8%
Manulife Target Maturity Bond Fund 1 (USD Class)	USD	3.50	3.4%[4]	Annual	10 November 2021	11 November 2021	31 January 2022	3.4%
Manulife Target Maturity Bond Fund 1 (RM Hedged-Class)	MYR	4.30	4.2%[4]	Annual	10 November 2021	11 November 2021	31 January 2022	4.2%
Manulife Global Multi-Asset Diversified Income Fund - A (RM Hedged) (G) Class	MYR	1.40	1.4%[3]	2nd quarter	05 November 2021	08 November 2021	30 June 2022	2.8%
Manulife Global Multi-Asset Diversified Income Fund - A (USD) (G) Class	USD	1.55	1.5%[3]	2nd quarter	05 November 2021	08 November 2021	30 June 2022	3.0%
Manulife Asia Total Return Bond Fund (USD Class)	USD	0.59	1.2%[3]	Final	05 November 2021	08 November 2021	30 November 2021	4.5%
Manulife Asia Total Return Bond Fund (RM-Hedged Class)	MYR	0.57	1.1%[3]	Final	05 November 2021	08 November 2021	30 November 2021	4.5%
Manulife Asia Total Return Bond Fund (CNH-Hedged Class)	CNH	0.61	1.2%[3]	Final	05 November 2021	08 November 2021	30 November 2021	4.2%

[1] Based on average NAV from 1/12/2020 to 30/11/2021
[2] Based on average NAV from 1/6/2021 to 30/11/2021
[3] Based on average NAV from 1/9/2021 to 30/11/2021
[4] Based on average NAV from 1/2/2021 to 30/11/2021

Income distribution: December 2021

Fund name	Currency	Current payout (Gross distribution - sen per unit)	Current payout (Gross yield)	Type of distribution	Entitlement date	Ex-date	For the financial year/ Period ended	Financial year total payout (Gross yield)
Manulife Investment Balanced Fund	MYR	1.60	4.2%[1]	Semi-annual	28 December 2021	29 December 2021	30 June 2022	4.2%
Manulife Preferred Securities Income Fund A (USD) Class	USD	0.88	1.8%[2]	2nd quarter	06 December 2021	07 December 2021	30 June 2022	3.5%
Manulife Preferred Securities Income Fund A (RM-Hedged) Class	MYR	0.85	1.7%[2]	2nd quarter	06 December 2021	07 December 2021	30 June 2022	3.4%
Manulife Asia Pacific Income and Growth Fund (RM Class)	MYR	0.50	1.1%[2]	Final	06 December 2021	07 December 2021	31 December 2021	4.1%
Manulife Asia Pacific Income And Growth Fund (RM-Hedged Class)	MYR	0.57	1.2%[2]	Final	06 December 2021	07 December 2021	31 December 2021	4.5%
Manulife Global Emerging Markets Multi-Asset Income Fund (USD Class)	USD	0.96	1.0%[2]	3rd quarter	06 December 2021	07 December 2021	31 March 2022	2.8%
Manulife Global Emerging Markets Multi-Asset Income Fund (RM Hedged - Class)	MYR	0.95	1.0%[2]	3rd quarter	06 December 2021	07 December 2021	31 March 2022	2.6%
Manulife PRS - Conservative Fund (Class A)	MYR	0.85	1.5%[3]	Annual	14 December 2021	15 December 2021	31 August 2022	1.5%
Manulife PRS - Conservative Fund (Class C)	MYR	0.85	1.5%[3]	Annual	14 December 2021	15 December 2021	31 August 2022	1.5%
Manulife Shariah PRS - Conservative Fund (Class A)	MYR	0.80	1.5%[3]	Annual	14 December 2021	15 December 2021	31 August 2022	1.5%
Manulife Shariah PRS - Conservative Fund (Class C)	MYR	0.85	1.5%[3]	Annual	14 December 2021	15 December 2021	31 August 2022	1.5%
Manulife PRS - Moderate Fund (Class A)	MYR	1.00	1.8%[3]	Annual	14 December 2021	15 December 2021	31 August 2022	1.8%

Income distribution: December 2021 (continued)

Fund name	Currency	Current payout (Gross distribution - sen per unit)	Current payout (Gross yield)	Type of distribution	Entitlement date	Ex-date	For the financial year/ Period ended	Financial year total payout (Gross yield)
Manulife PRS - Moderate Fund (Class C)	MYR	1.10	1.8%[3]	Annual	14 December 2021	15 December 2021	31 August 2022	1.8%
Manulife Shariah PRS - Moderate Fund (Class A)	MYR	1.20	1.8%[3]	Annual	14 December 2021	15 December 2021	31 August 2022	1.8%
Manulife Shariah PRS - Moderate Fund (Class C)	MYR	1.27	1.8%[3]	Annual	14 December 2021	15 December 2021	31 August 2022	1.8%
Manulife PRS - Growth Fund (Class A)	MYR	2.25	4.0%[3]	Annual	14 December 2021	15 December 2021	31 August 2022	4.0%
Manulife PRS - Growth Fund (Class C)	MYR	2.39	4.0%[3]	Annual	14 December 2021	15 December 2021	31 August 2022	4.0%
Manulife Shariah PRS - Growth Fund (Class A)	MYR	2.75	4.0%[3]	Annual	14 December 2021	15 December 2021	31 August 2022	4.0%
Manulife Shariah PRS - Growth Fund (Class C)	MYR	2.90	4.0%[3]	Annual	14 December 2021	15 December 2021	31 August 2022	4.0%

[1] Based on average NAV from 1/7/2021 to 31/12/2021
[2] Based on average NAV from 1/10/2021 to 31/12/2021
[3] Based on average NAV from 1/1/2021 to 31/12/2021

Disclaimer

The above information has not been reviewed by the SC and is subject to the relevant warning, disclaimer, qualification or terms and conditions stated herein. Investors are advised to read and understand the contents of the Master Prospectus dated 7 February 2020, its First Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 13 November 2020, its Second Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 5 April 2021, its Third Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 13 September 2021 and its Fourth Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 29 November 2021; Master Prospectus dated 10 August 2020, its First Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 10 August 2020, its Second Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 27 January 2021, its Third Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 5 April 2021 and its Fourth Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 13 September 2021; Prospectus of Manulife Global Low Volatility Equity Fund dated 29 July 2020, its First Supplemental Prospectus dated 27 November 2020 and its Second Supplemental Prospectus dated 13 September 2021; Prospectus of Manulife Preferred Securities Income Fund dated 7 October 2020, its First Supplemental Prospectus dated 9 February 2021 and its Second Supplemental Prospectus dated 13 September 2021; Prospectus of Manulife Global Healthcare Fund dated 5 January 2021 and its First Supplemental Prospectus dated 13 September 2021; Prospectus of Manulife Global Thematic Fund dated 2 February 2021; its First Supplemental Prospectus dated 23 June 2021 and its Second Supplemental Prospectus dated 13 September 2021; Prospectus of Manulife Dragon Growth Fund dated 30 September 2021; Information Memorandum of Manulife Target Maturity Bond Fund 1 dated 4 September 2019 and its First Supplemental Information Memorandum dated 18 October 2019; Information Memorandum of Manulife Global Multi-Asset Diversified Income Fund dated 3 February 2020 and its First Supplemental Information Memorandum dated 13 September 2021; Information Memorandum of Manulife Asian Small Cap Equity Fund dated 11 February 2020, its First Supplemental Information Memorandum dated 13 September 2021 and its Second Supplemental Information Memorandum dated 31 January 2022; Information Memorandum of Manulife SGD Income Fund dated 11 February 2020 and its First Supplemental Information Memorandum dated 31 January 2022; Information Memorandum of Manulife Global Emerging Markets Multi-Asset Income Fund dated 11 February 2020; Information Memorandum of Manulife ASEAN Equity Fund dated 11 February 2020 and its First Supplemental Information Memorandum dated 31 January 2022; Information Memorandum of Manulife Global Energy Transition Fund dated 9 August 2021; Manulife PRS NESTEGG Series Disclosure Document dated 14 February 2022; Manulife Shariah PRS NESTEGG Series Disclosure Document dated 14 February 2022 and all the respective Product Highlights Sheet(s) (collectively, the “Offering Documents”), obtainable at our offices or website, before investing. The Offering Documents have been registered with the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC), however the registration with the SC does not amount to nor indicate that the SC has recommended or endorsed the product. There are risks involved with investing in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes. Some of these risks associated with investments in unit trust funds; wholesale funds and/or Private Retirement Schemes are interest rate fluctuation risk, foreign exchange or currency risk, country risk, political risk, credit risk, non-compliance risk, counterparty risk, target fund manager risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. For further details on the risk profile of all the funds, please refer to the Risk Factors section in the Offering Documents. The price of units and income distribution may go down as well as up. Investors should compare and consider the fees, charges and costs involved. Investors are advised to conduct own risk assessment and consult the professional advisers if in doubt on the action to be taken. Where a unit split/distribution is declared, investors are advised that following the issue of additional units/distribution, the NAV per unit will be reduced from the pre-unit split NAV/cum-distribution NAV to post-unit split NAV/ex-distribution NAV; and where a unit split is declared, the value of your investment in the Fund’s denominated currency will remained unchanged after the distribution of the additional units.

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Manulife Investment Management

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