Maybank Asset Management

A RETURN TO AB-NORMALITY

2H2021

OUTLOOK & STRATEGY

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2Q2021 REVIEW

> "Nowhere has such a sharp rise in inflation been more clearly demonstrated than in the commodity space..."

Concerns over rising inflation and higher interest rates continue to dominate the narrative in 2Q2021.

The market remains divided on whether this post-recession pick-up in inflation is transitory, or a more worrying sustained trend which could force the US Federal Reserve (Fed) to 'taper down' its unprecedented monetary stimulus earlier than expected.

If the current inflation trend is merely the result of a pent-up demand, we would foresee that inflation should eventually fade over the course of the next quarter or so. Nowhere has such sharp rise in inflation been more clearly demonstrated than in the commodity space with notable increases in metal (e.g., iron ore, steel, copper, nickel) and oil prices.

Another concern for markets in 2Q2021 was the re-emergence of COVID-19 cases driven by more infectious variants which resulted many Asian countries returning to lockdown-like conditions while vaccination rollout lagged behind developed countries.

On the equity markets front, sentiment was dampened by the re-emergence of regulatory risks in China such as the tightening regulations for online platforms.

US President Joe Biden also amended a series of Trump-era executive orders, withdrawing some companies like TikTok and WeChat from the ban list but expanding the list of Chinese companies banned from US investments. In addition, the US Senate passed the US Innovation and Competition Act aimed at countering China's technological ambitions.

Exhibit 1: Commodity Prices On The Rise

| Source: Bloomberg | Period 11 Jun 2016 - 11 Jun 2021

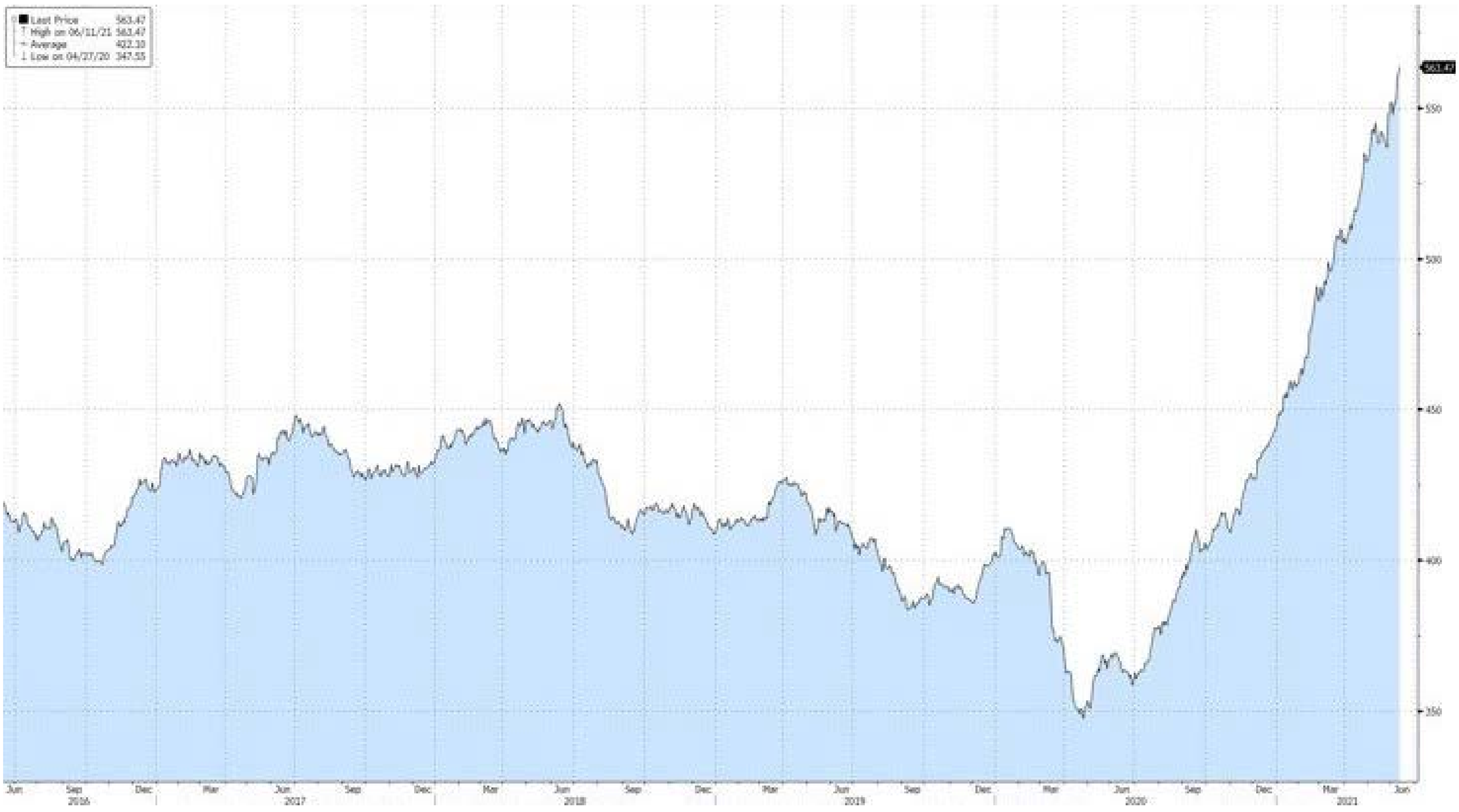
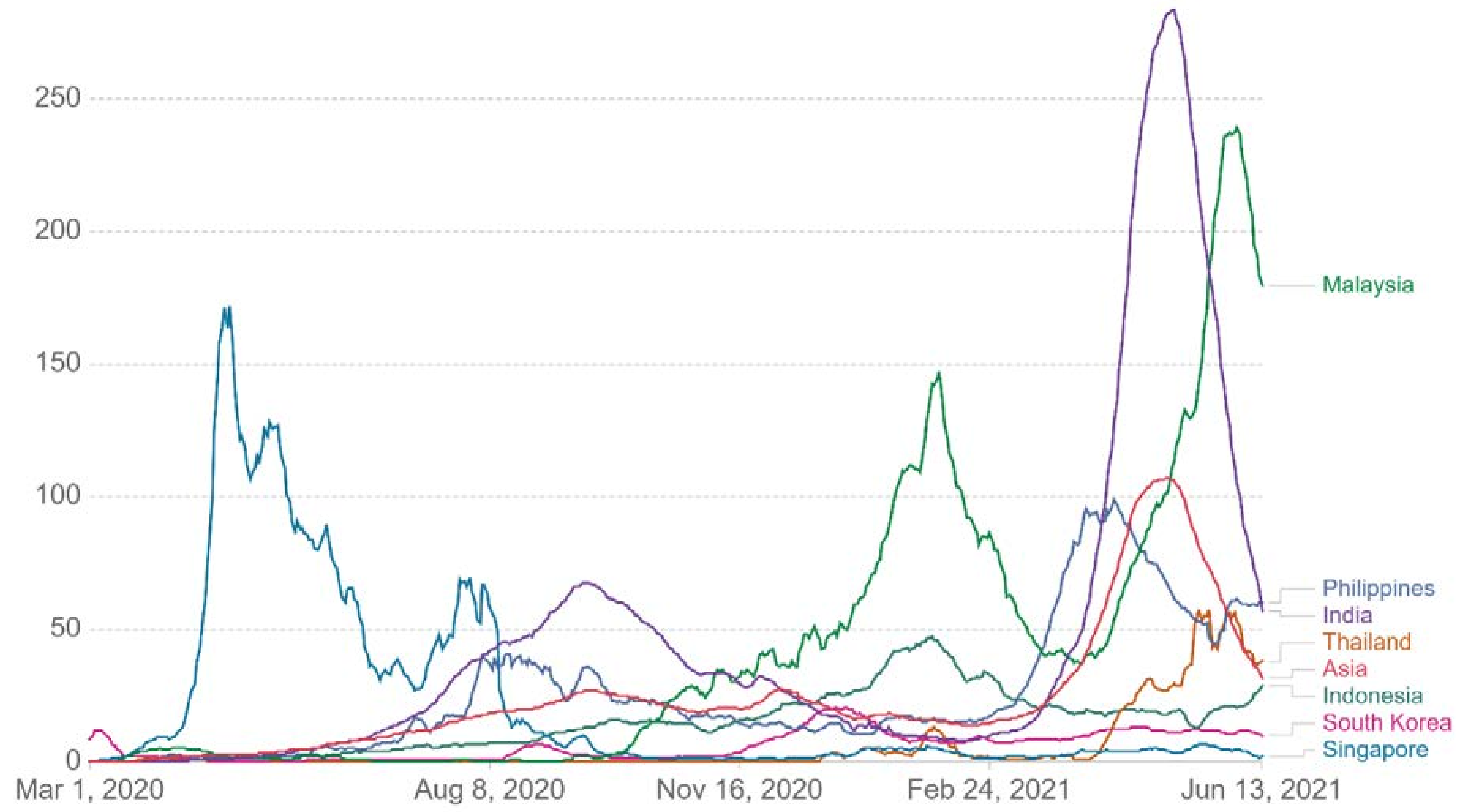


Exhibit 2: Re-emergence of COVID-19 Waves Across Asia

| Source: Our World In Data | Period Mar 1 2020 - 13 Jun 2021



The JP Morgan Asia Credit Index generated 1.21% total return for the quarter as of 18th June 2021 versus negative returns of -1.17% recorded in the first quarter of the year.

In the fixed income space, bonds fared up in 2Q2021 as compared to 1Q2021 and managed to deliver better returns. The JP Morgan Asia Credit Index generated 1.21% total return for the quarter as of 18th June 2021 versus negative returns of -1.17% recorded in the first quarter of the year.

A large part of returns is due to bond yields from stable Treasuries, as the index's yield was at 3.4%. After relentlessly charging up from 0.91% at end-Dec 2020 to a peak of 1.74% by end-March 2021, the 10-Year US Treasury traded range bound between 1.5% to 1.7% for most of 2Q2021.

On the surface, it appears that high yield bonds have outperformed investment grade papers. In reality, majority of the returns came from bond yields as the high yield bond index was at 7% yield while the investment grade index's yield was at 2.75%. Therefore we can see that bond prices in the high yield space did not rally at a greater magnitude than the investment grade bonds.

In fact, when we look at credit spreads, high yield bonds underperformed. High yield bond spreads ended the quarter wider (red line/ arrow below) while investment grade spreads weakened mid-quarter, but tightened closer to the end of the quarter. (blue line/arrow below).

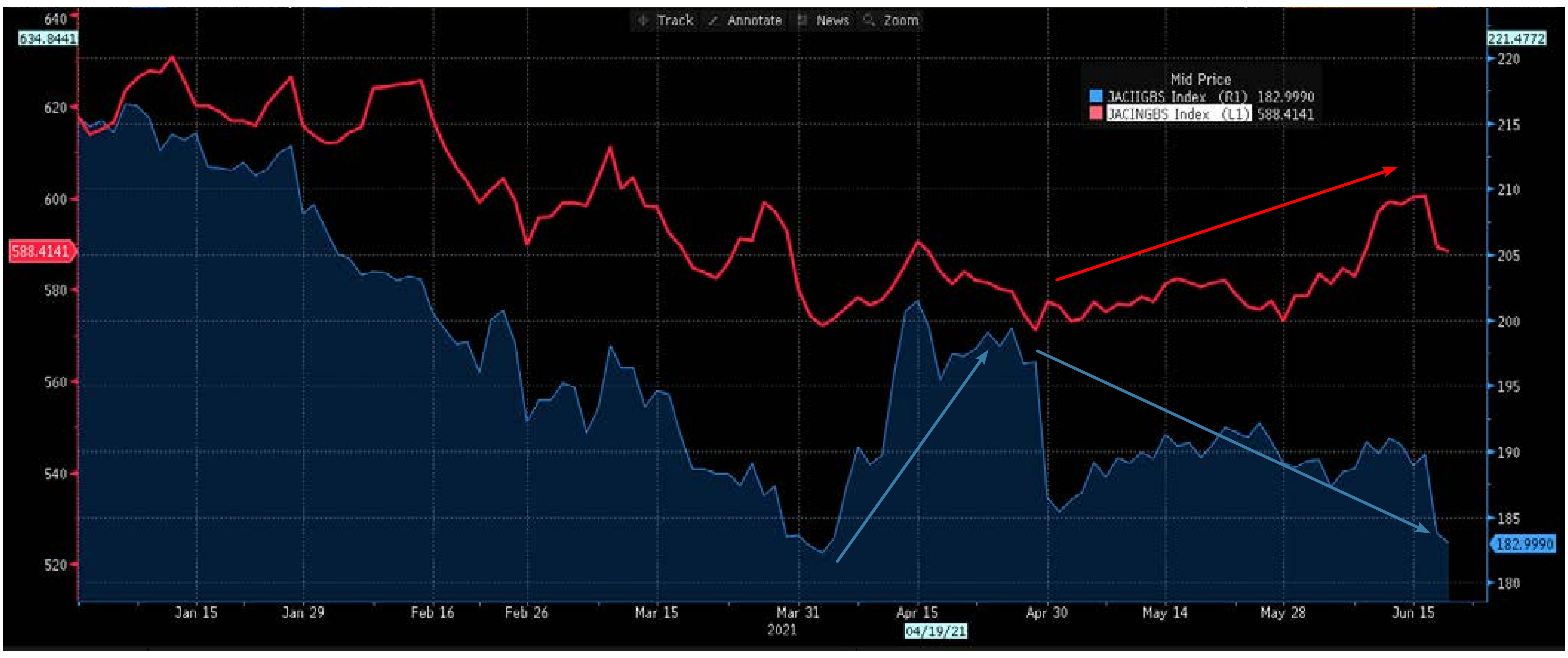


Exhibit 3: High Yield & Investment Grade Bond Spreads

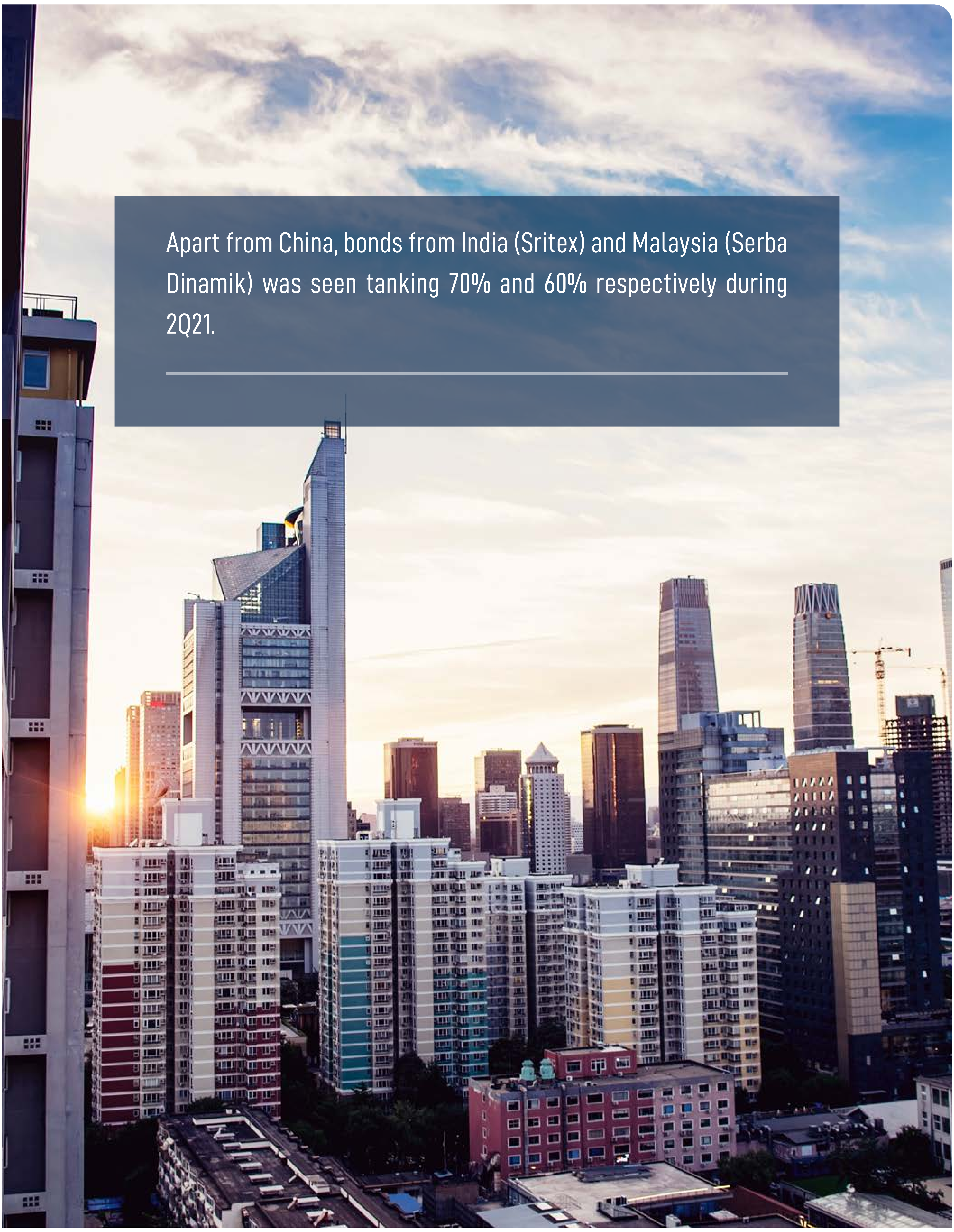
| Source: Bloomberg, Maybank Asset Management | Period Jan 2021 - Jun 2021

High yield bonds underperformed 2Q2021 as idiosyncratic risks continued to plague the market throughout the quarter.

China suffered the bulk of such headline risks from high yield names including Greenland, Yuzhou and Evergrande where bond prices fell between 10% to 15%. This dragged weaker Chinese property companies in the single B rating as well, with bonds falling around 5% due to negative sentiments. The biggest shock of the quarter came from investment grade China Huarong Asset Management.

China Huarong, being a state-owned enterprise (SOE), was rated A3, BBB+, and A by Moody's, S&P and Fitch respectively as of April 2021, due to the expected sovereign support. However, the company missed its FY2020 annual results reporting deadline in end-March 2021 causing a plunge at average of 30% in its bond prices. Bonds of other Chinese asset managers were also sold off as investors questioned the willingness of the Chinese government to allow such strategic central government owned entity to fail.

Apart from China, bonds from India (Sritex) and Malaysia (Serba Dinamik) also tanked 70% and 60% respectively during 2Q2021. Sritex bonds plummeted when the management failed to rollover their syndicated loans whereas Serba Dinamik bonds tumbled after their auditor, KPMG, raised concerns on their RM3.5bn contracts and transactions that they have not been able to verify with the customers.



POSSIBLE GROWTH SCENARIOS IN 2021

Downside Risks

- Resurgence in COVID-19 cases prompting further lockdowns.
- COVID 19 vaccines efficacy and availability issues, logistics/operational challenges.
- Re-escalation of US-China tensions.
- 'Hard' Brexit geopolitical & economic disruption.
- Regulatory risks e.g., in the tech sector.
- Political risks e.g., in Malaysia (that could see snap elections).
- Unanticipated withdrawal or faster-than-expected tapering of stimulus.
- Bond yields rise more than expected or faster than expected.
- Inflation scare with inflation not being as transitory as widely expected

Upside Risks

- Faster-than-expected return to normalcy on better-than-expected vaccine development and distribution.
- Stronger-than-expected policy support.

SCENARIOS	ASSUMPTIONS / RISKS	IMPLICATIONS / STRATEGY
Base Case	• Global growth recovery off low base with policy support and virus impact gradually fading. • Increase in vaccine roll-out rate from 2H2021 onwards. • Inflation scare is transitory rather than permanent. • Asian economic recovery is uneven with new waves of COVID-19 outbreaks. • Less hostile but still tense US-China relationship.	• Focus on Asia. • Neutral for Asian equities in short term but positive in the longer term (including REITs). • Favour internet stocks as low interest rate outlook is a positive sign for growth stocks. • More selective on cyclical value stocks as these names have priced in full recovery. • Favour Taiwan hardware names, given continued component supply shortage. • Neutral for Asian fixed income. Favour high yield over investment grade as high yield offer decent absolute yields between 6% - 7% and spreads are at historically attractive levels. • Neutral for Asian currencies.
Good Case	• Robust economic recovery on stronger policy support and faster-than-expected return to pre-COVID-19 normalcy. • Rapid rise in vaccine distribution from 2H2021 onwards. • Interest rates to remain low until full economic recovery. • A more amicable-than-expected US-China relationship.	• Focus on Asia. • More positive for Asian equities. • Neutral for Asian fixed income. Favour high yield over investment grade. • Positive for Asian currencies. • Underweight gold.
Bad Case	• Rebound in global growth falters. • COVID-19 pandemic rages on with more sporadic lockdowns. • Vaccine distribution getting more delayed. • Inflation rate to rise with no signs of tapering. • Re-escalation of US-China tension.	• Negative for Asian equities. • Positive for Asian fixed income. Favour investment grade over high yield. • Underweight Asian currencies. • Overweight gold.

ASIA EX-JAPAN

2H2021 ASIA EX-JAPAN OUTLOOK & STRATEGY

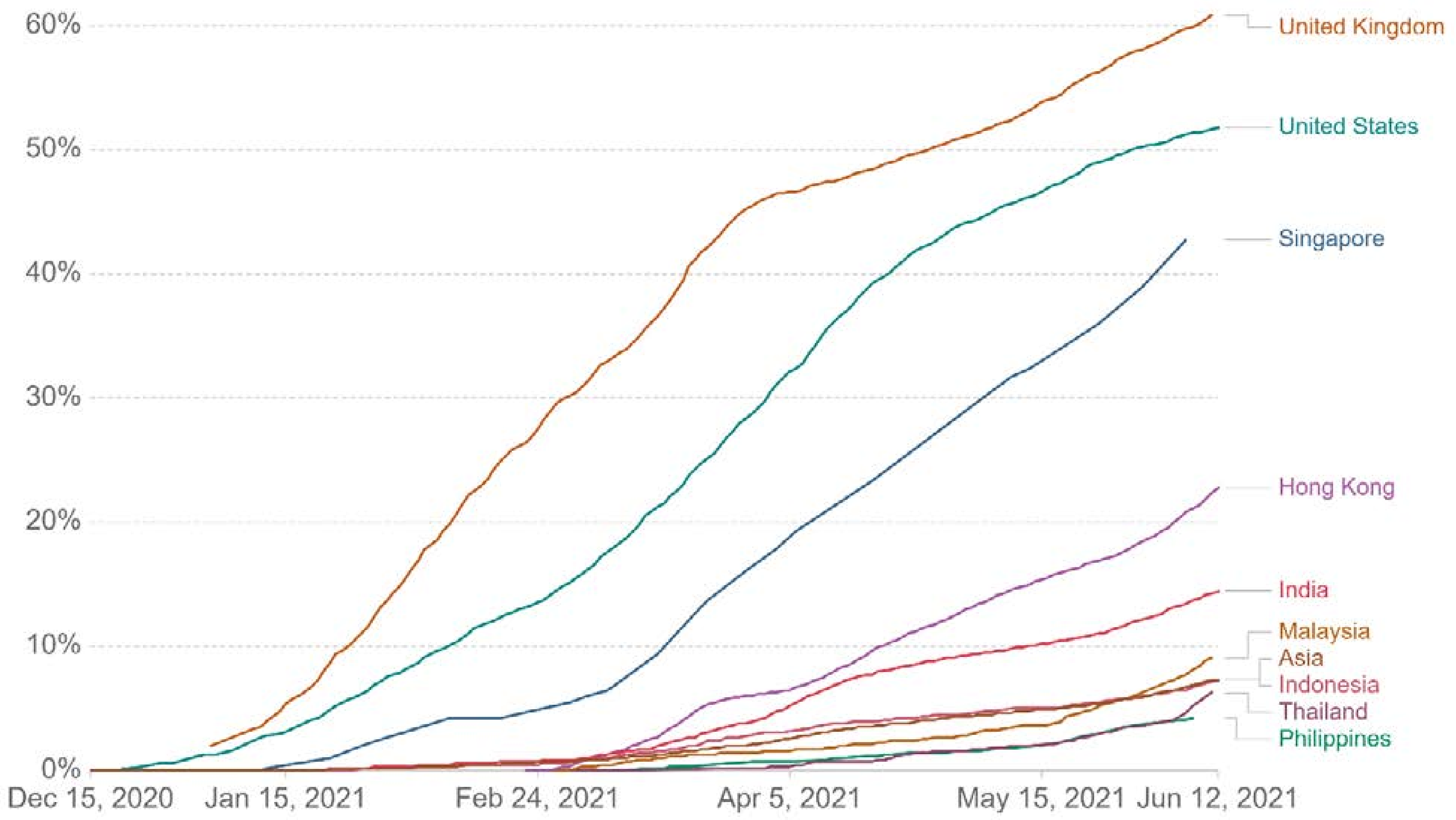


Exhibit 4: Asia's Vaccination Rate is Rising Despite Lagging Developed Countries

| Source: Our World In Data | Period: Dec 15 2020 - 12 Jun 2021

We have turned more cautious on Asian equity markets in the short term although we remain positive in the medium-long term. We expect markets to be volatile as investors continue to grapple with uncertainties over the true state of the global economy.

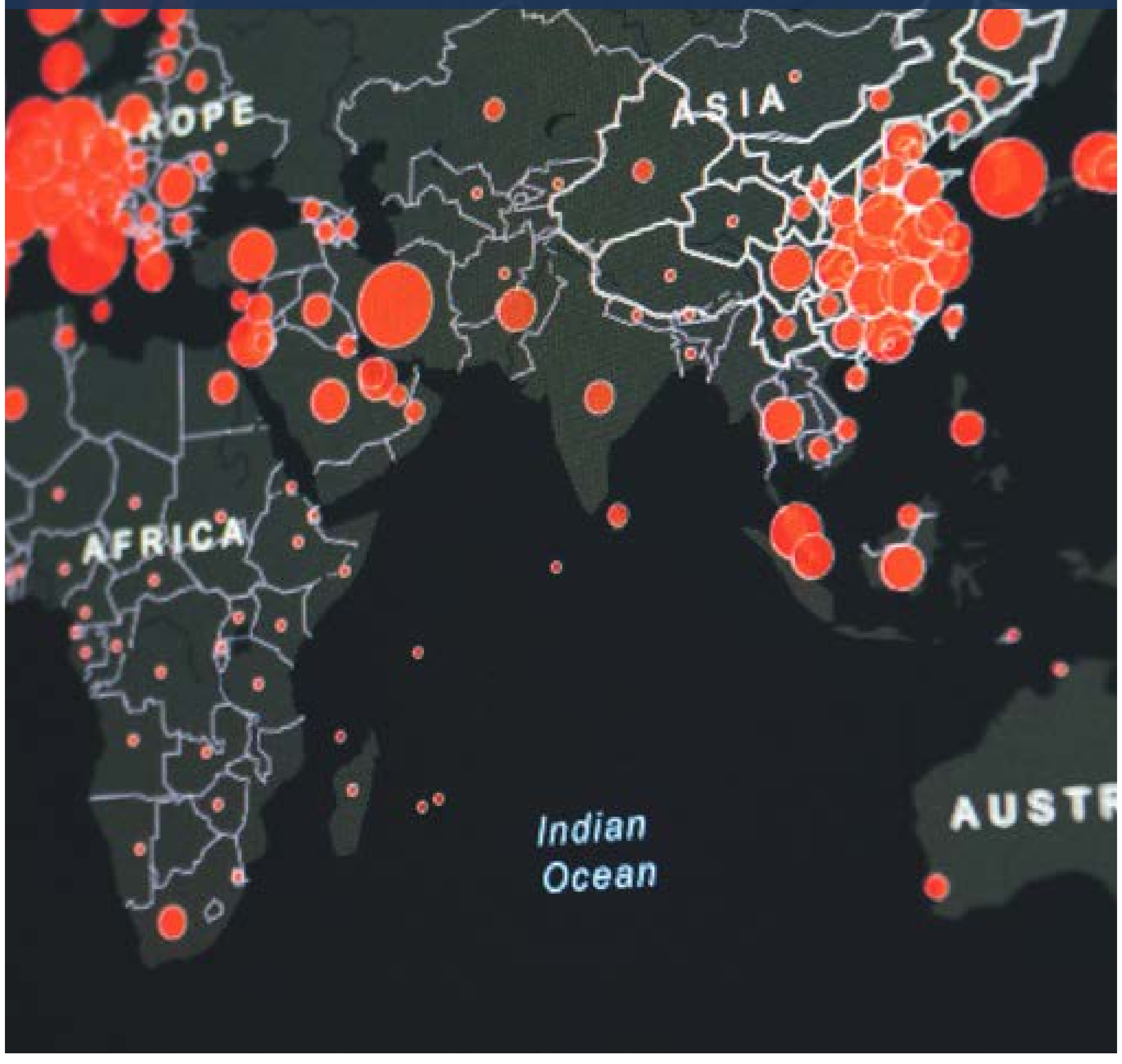
While the impressive rise in commodity prices suggests a strong demand recovery, economic indicators released have been mixed, resulting in confusion among investors. Likewise, an ongoing debate regarding whether inflation is merely transitory as postulated by the Fed or a catalyst for earlier-than-expected tapering of unprecedented monetary stimulus would continue in 3Q2021

Adding to the uncertainty, a fresh wave of COVID-19 cases driven by more infectious variants has triggered a return to lockdowns in many Asian countries. With vaccination rollout still being patchy and slow, economic re-opening and cross-border travel has been delayed further.

In the near term, these factors will act as headwinds for Asian equities. Hence, our more cautious stance. In particular, we expect to see higher inflation over the next few months off the low base of 2020, when COVID-19 hit the hardest.

As producers slowly ramp up supply and base effects fade, inflation should also moderate but during that interim period, an 'inflation scare' is liable to keep markets soft. Over the medium term, we remain positive on Asian equities as we expect inflationary pressures to ease and the interest rate environment to remain relatively benign.

We expect to see higher inflation over the next few months off the low base of 2020, when COVID-19 hit the hardest.



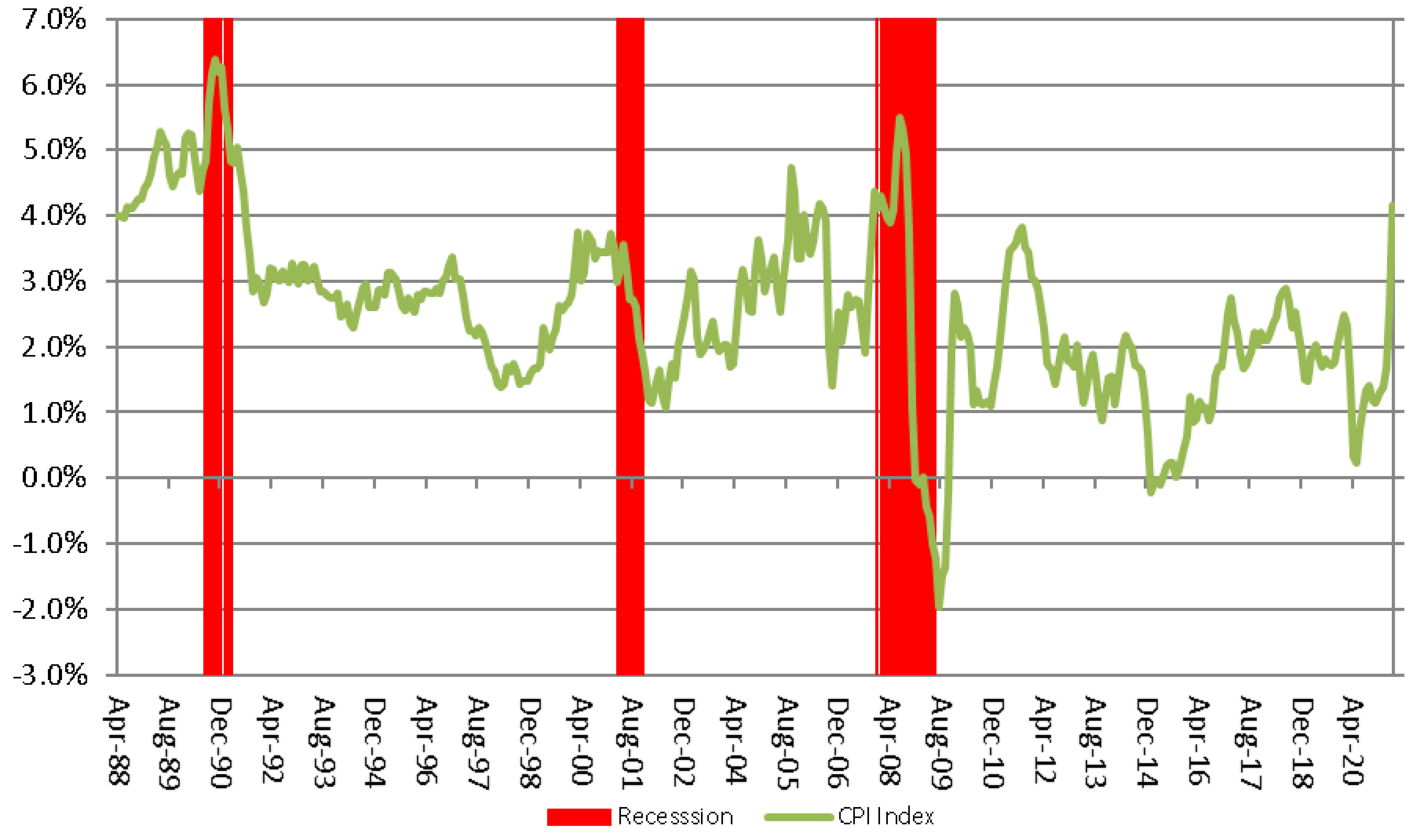


Exhibit 5: Post Recession, CPI Usually Rises But To Only Peak Within 2 Years

| Source: Maybank Asset Management, Bloomberg, Apr 1988 – May 2021

We are more selective on cyclical stocks as these names have largely priced in a full recovery.

Examples of cyclicals that have been priced in for recovery include commodity plays such as iron ore and steel related stocks. We do not subscribe to the theory of a commodity supercycle where commodities trade above their long-term price trend over a long period. Rather, we expect commodity prices to moderate as producers gradually resume operations in a post-pandemic world.

On the other hand, an example of a cyclical play that we are more selective to is the retail sector, as the re-emergence of new COVID-19 variants that are more infectious delayed full economic reopening in many countries. However, we are not bearish on cyclicals per se but more of a discerning investment view for now.

Having said that, we tilt our view towards the growth stocks, in particular the technology sector. We firmly believe that the technology sector is at its dawn of a bigger revolution. The likes of 5G infrastructure rollout, internet of things, digital payments, cloud computing as well as semiconductor demand would still dominate investment headlines in the medium to long term. Technology sector would account for a significant portion of economic activities with its growth continue to outpace other industries.

It is beyond doubt to deem that the technology sector has benefitted mostly, owing to the current COVID-19 pandemic situation. However, the sector's valuations are in line with historical ranges. We can see that valuations are still attractive with the likes of the long term drivers for growth still remain intact. Thus, providing bright growth prospect.

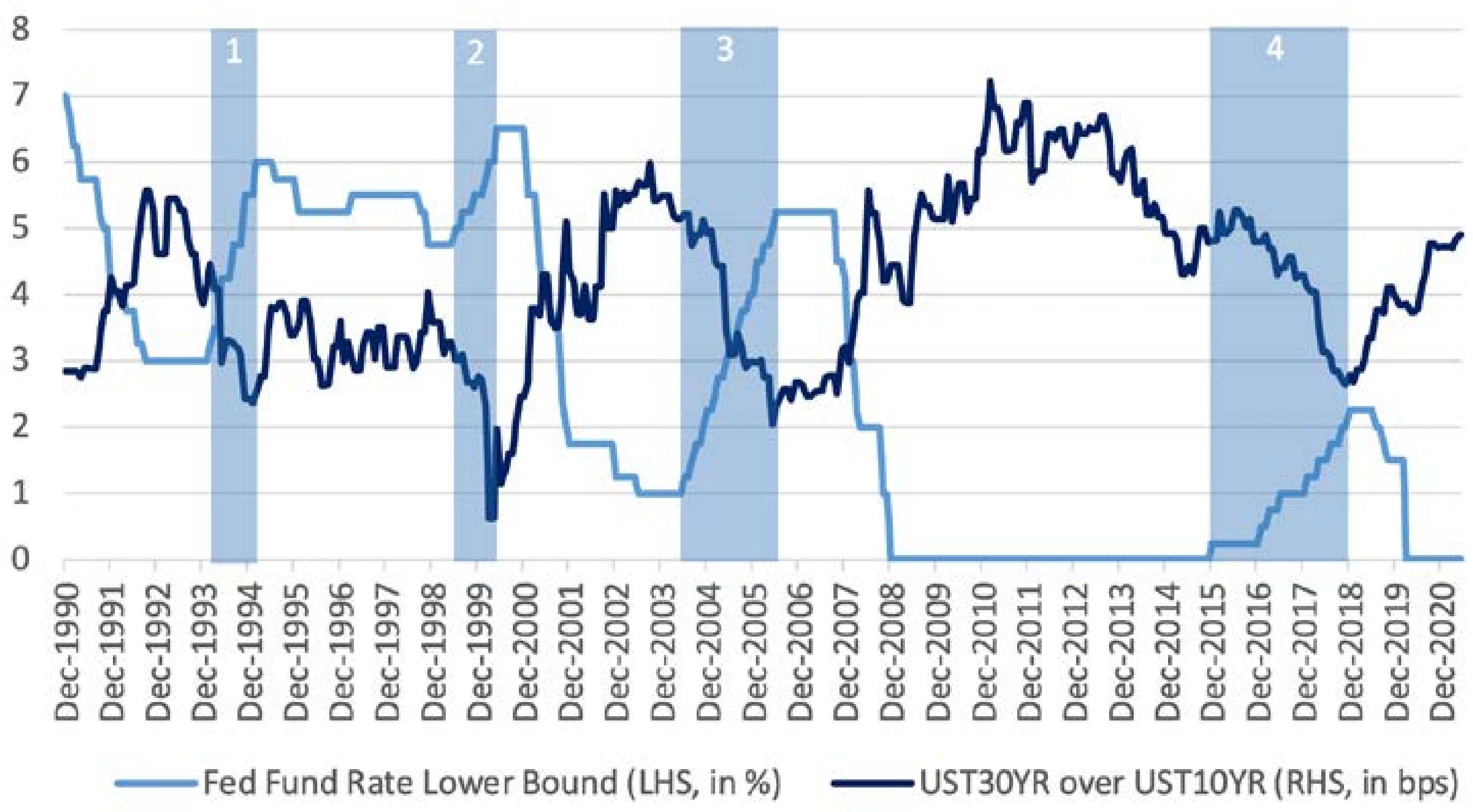
In terms of geographical exposure, we overweight Taiwan with having such high conviction on the technology sector. Indonesia and the Philippines also fall into our overweight list of countries as they are laggards in the pandemic recovery. Closer to home, we are neutral on Malaysia and Singapore. Elsewhere, we underweight Hong Kong given its importance to China continues to diminish. On top of that, we underweight Thailand given the delays in resumption of cross-border travel and underlying unresolved political tension.

Tech names are more preferable, given their structural growth story.

Exhibit 6: Asia ex-Japan Country Calls

COUNTRY	CALL	RATIONALE
China	Neutral	• Chinese market is expected to enter range-bound territory, considering the combination of US bond yields' overshoot, input cost hike but solid earnings growth as well as a less hostile US-China relationship but tension remains.
Hong Kong	Underweight	• Economic outlook is gradually improving with sustained strong trade data, low base effect for GDP growth and peaked out unemployment rate.
India	Neutral	• India has outperformed and its equity market is trading at elevated levels with record high valuations at over 20x P/E. • We continue to expect the market to be range-bound as the impact from the rise in COVID-19 cases. • Key near term catalyst will be superior reported earnings in the coming results 4QFY21 results. • India will benefit from an expansionary budget announced recently by the government and the normalisation to pre-COVID levels which will be one of the main drivers for further growth.
Indonesia	Overweight	• We remain positive as earnings revision is set to have positive surprises, but challenges remain. • Existing vaccine supply issues and the recent rise in COVID-19 cases following festival holiday dampened sentiment being set beginning of 2021 and slowed the economic recovery. • Longer term prospect looks well given global recovery narrative, inexpensive valuations and a supportive domestic policies especially from the passing of the Omnibus Law.
Korea	Neutral	• Conditions for firmer recovery such as better domestic COVID-19 situation, stimulus packages and rebound in exports are in place. • Valuations are now more palatable following positive earnings revisions.
Malaysia	Neutral	• With the reopening of the economy, we should see a stronger recovery going into the second half of 2021 driven by sustained earnings growth in selected sectors. • Stocks benefitting from the re-opening theme will be in focus, while investors may continue to trade in and out of defensive and growth stocks that have performed well this year.
Philippines	Overweight	• During this pandemic, Philippines market has been the clear laggard in Asia weighed by the snail-paced vaccine rollout and numerous lockdowns. • However, as the pace of vaccinations started to pick up considerably in May 2021, market sentiment has since improved. Along with the implementation of CREATE Act and easing quarantine restrictions in June, these are some of the catalysts for the economy moving forward. • As national elections are next year, expect to see ramp-up in government spending as early as 2H2021 to assist their re-election bid.
Singapore	Neutral	• While recovery may have been interrupted by the latest movement restrictions, swift actions by the government have successfully reduced the number of new COVID-19 infections. • With easing measures, reengagement with low-risk countries on travel bubble arrangements and speedy vaccination rollouts, we expect more focus on reopening sectors like retail, tourism and hospitality.
Taiwan	Overweight	• Recent COVID-19 outbreak in Taiwan highlights the threat posed by the global technology supply chain's reliance on a few of Taiwan's key players. • As chipmakers grapple with surging COVID-19 infections, a drought and disrupted power supply, these factors threaten to knock back productivity in Taiwan's growth-driving semiconductor industry. • Expect some volatility but long term positive view on semiconductors remain.
Thailand	Underweight	• With a stronger 3rd wave of infection, this could push struggling sectors close to another liquidity crunch which could lead to earnings downgrade. • While the re-opening of Phuket is a good start, a strong recovery is still contingent upon a rebound in nationwide tourism and exports. • SET valuation is currently expensive at nearly 3SD >10-Year mean. • Hence we continue to stay selective until we see a more visible recovery in the travel and tourism sector.

2H2021 ASIA EX-JAPAN FIXED INCOME OUTLOOK & STRATEGY



Rate Hike Since 1990	Period
1	Feb 1994 - Feb 1995
2	Jun 1999 - May 2000
3	Jun 2004 - Jun 2006
4	Dec 2015 - Dec 2018

Exhibit 7: FED Rate Hike & UST Curve Flattening | Source: Bloomberg | Period: Dec 1990 - Dec 2020

We remain cautious on risk going into 2H2021. We had a more constructive view on credit bonds earlier, as we expected the successful rollout of the vaccines and the gradual re-opening of the economy to provide a conducive environment for companies and businesses to deliver strong growth and profitability.

We also expected credit spreads to tighten and high yield bonds to outperform. However, tightening credit conditions caused by increased regulations in China, such as the "three red lines" as well as increased scrutiny by banks when rolling over existing debt as in the case of Sritex, has resulted in increased credit headlines risks.

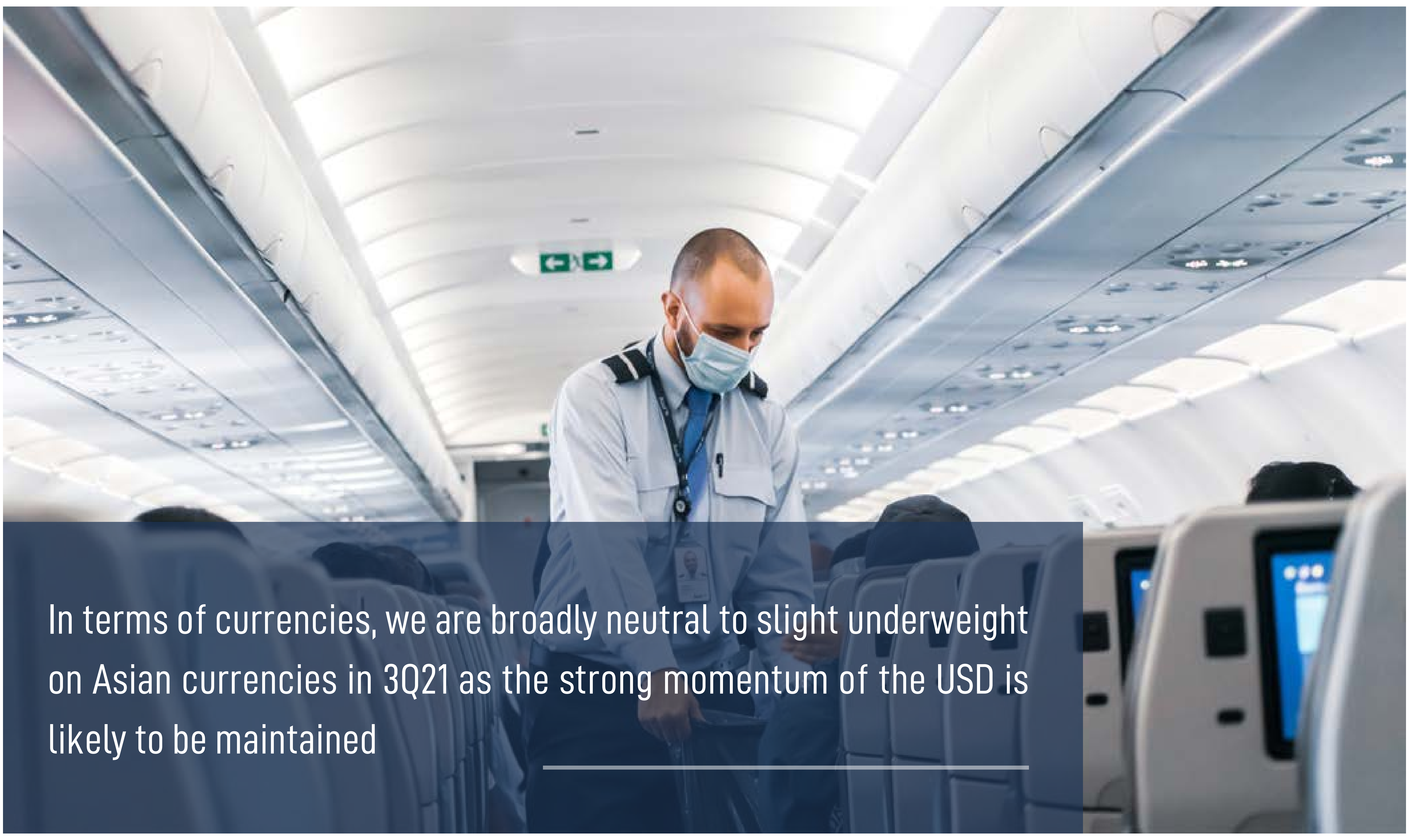
In the past six months, we have seen more occurrences of idiosyncratic risks hitting individual issuers that we have seen in previous years. Therefore, we are more cautious on credit risks and prefer to diversify across more issuers and hold stronger names even if these bonds offer lower yields. Slow and steady is the name of the game for now.

As for duration risk, we think the worst could be over. Surprisingly, the Fed turned more hawkish during the FOMC meeting on 16th June. The dot plot now shows two rate hikes by end-FY2023 versus zero hikes by end-FY2023 during the March 2021 meeting, causing the long end Treasuries to rally.

Historically, the long end yield curve usually flattens as we start to enter into a tightening cycle, around one year before the Fed starts the lift-off. This can be seen in Exhibit 7. With the Fed now signalling that they are prepared to tighten in the near future, we think that long end bonds could stabilise from here, thus, we are comfortable to add long end duration bonds to our fixed income portfolios.

We turn more cautious on credit risks and prefer to diversify across more issuers and hold stronger names even if these bonds offer lower yields.

2H2021 LOCAL CURRENCY BONDS & FX OUTLOOK



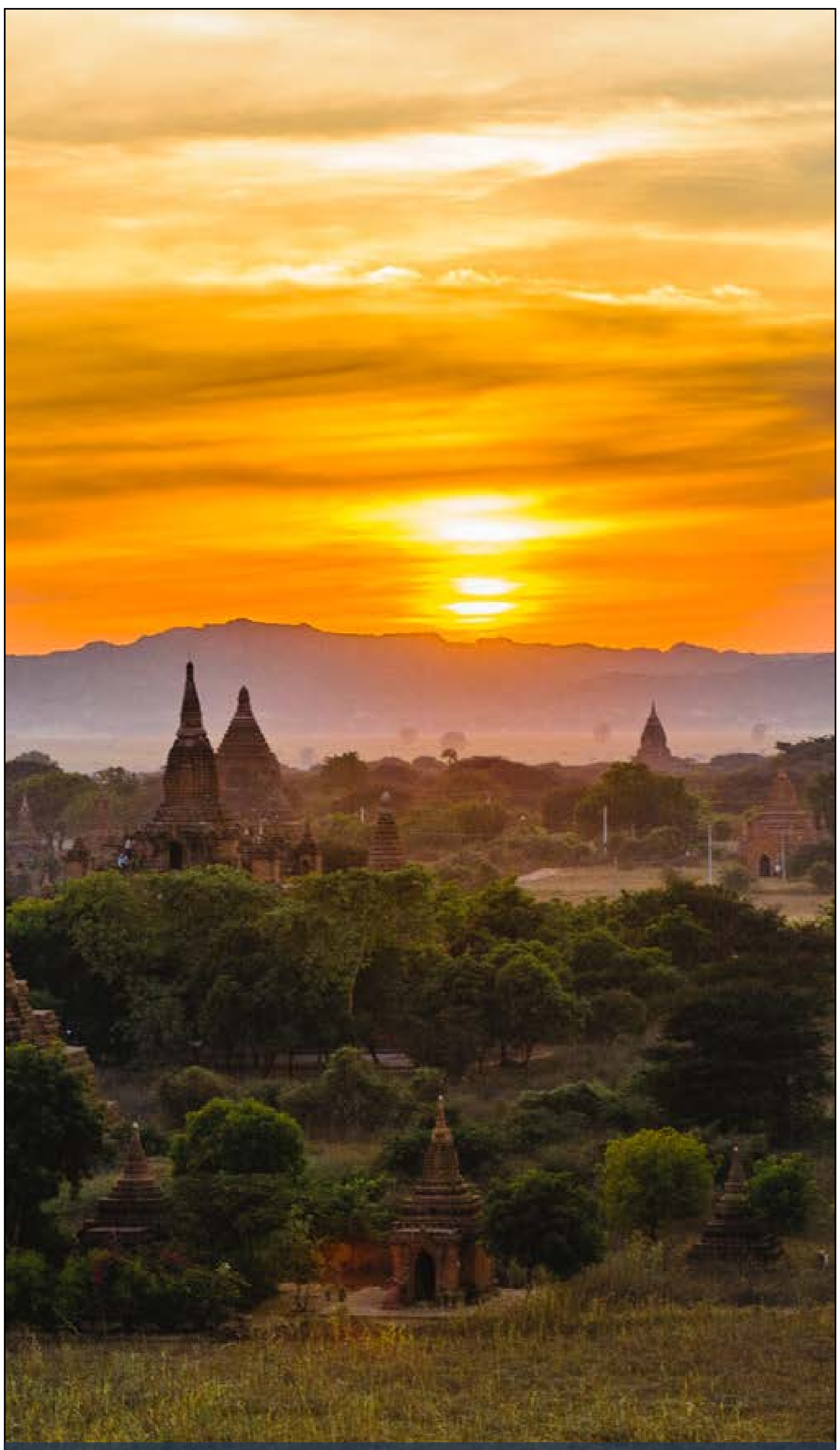
In terms of currencies, we are broadly neutral to slight underweight on Asian currencies in 3Q21 as the strong momentum of the USD is likely to be maintained

For 2H21, we believe that the onus is for emerging markets in Asia to get their COVID-19 situation under control, although some countries are much better placed to handle this as they progressively exit from very accommodative fiscal and monetary policies.

In contrast to the US economy which, thus far, arguably has successfully emerge from COVID-19 pandemic, emerging markets in Asia need to balance against different degrees of COVID-19 related lockdowns, rising inflationary pressures from higher commodity prices potentially feeding into long term inflation expectations and the continuing need for governments to maintain high spending levels in order to sustain the fiscal momentum.

Still, we believe that inflation across Asian economies seen in 1H21 should prove transitory which reflects supply bottle necks as domestic demand across most Asian economies remain fairly conservative.

In terms of currencies, we are broadly neutral to slight underweight on Asian currencies in 3Q2021 as the strong momentum of the USD is likely to be maintained as Asian economies are still unable to untangle themselves fully out of the COVID-19 fiasco. In terms of local rates, we would generally continue to favour the short end of the countries' curve for carry since long end rates are generally expensive.



In terms of local rates, we would generally continue to favour the short end of the countries' curve for carry.

Exhibit 8: Asia Interest Rates and Currency Outlook

COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION
China	• Despite being the first economy to exit from COVID-19, their government is comfortable to engineer a softer growth, with growth target in 2021 being set slightly over 6% in March considering China's GDP growth was only 2% in 2020. • High corporate debt across the corporate sector and the local government sectors remains a concern due to the nationwide increase in home and land prices. • While PPI inflation rose due to the restrictions on domestic mining and rising commodity prices, CPI remained tame as Chinese consumers remained cautious as saving rates increased.
India	• We remain optimistic on its growth prospect in FY2021 although real GDP expectations are slightly revised from 10%-11% earlier this year to 8%-9% this year due to the second Covid-19 wave. • While India's debt-to-GDP is expected to climb from 70% area pre-COVID level to 90% in 2021-2022, growth momentum will help to keep leverage in check. • India is unlikely to face a rating downgrade this year as both Moody's and Fitch have just affirmed India's BBB- Negative while S&P continues to maintain India at BBB- Stable. • Inflation in India has increased by some margins due to supply issues and has breached RBI's inflation target as May 2021's CPI came at +6.3% YoY while core inflation was at +6.5% YoY. • RBI is likely to sound more hawkish in its subsequent MPC meetings, especially given our view that crude oil prices are likely to stay in the USD 70/bbl – USD 80/bbl range in 2H2021.
Indonesia	• The recent pickup in COVID-19 infections concerns the country's growth momentum. • COVID-19 vaccination rates remain slow, with the projected timeline to reach herd immunity being relatively late among other Asian economies in 3Q2023. • Liquidity conditions will remain loose with the 3.5% policy rate to stay throughout 2H2021. • Inflation is also expected to remain tame and below Bank Indonesia's (BI) 2% - 4% given the lower growth outlook. • We believe that BI will not perform any further rate cuts but will provide liquidity via bond purchases. As of YTD, BI has purchased a total of IDR116 trn of government bonds from the primary market, as compared to IDR 65trn in mid-March. • Although Indonesia is likely to face some fiscal slippage risks from the expectations of the budget deficit this year, we believe that the government remains fiscally prudent in the longer run.
Malaysia	• Currently grappling with persistently high COVID-19 infections post-Eid holidays and renewed nationwide lockdown. • Risk of further credit downgrades remain low as S&P has just affirmed its A- rating at negative outlook while Moody's has also just affirmed its A3 rating with stable outlook. • While MCO 3.0 is expected to end by June, re-opening will proceed in phases. This is likely to pose some downside risks to the 5.7% growth expected in 2021 which could go towards 5%.
Singapore	• After shrinking by 5.4% in 2020, the economy is expected to show a sharp rebound in 2021 to 6.5% as global trade revives. • Thanks to the job support scheme, unemployment has remained low. Job vacancies to unemployed increased from 0.75% in 4Q2020 to 0.96% in 1Q2021. Thus, as the economy continues to reopen, certain sectors of the economy which are more reliant on foreign labour could face wage inflationary pressures. • In its policy meeting in April 2021, the Monetary Authority Singapore (MAS) decided to keep the pace of appreciation of the SGD nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) flat, leaving both the centre and band unchanged. • As core inflation pressure is expected to remain tame, we believe that MAS will remain neutral in its policy meeting in October 2021.

COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION
Philippines	• Real GDP is expected to rebound to 7% in 2021, helped by the government's increasing infrastructure spending to stoke demand. Still, they remain unwilling to provide higher stimulus with the fear of creating wider fiscal deficit. • However, continued movement restrictions and slow vaccination progress would keep demand side pressure in check. • While in 1Q21, we initially saw higher inflation in the Philippines on food import shortages, this has been mitigated since the government took steps to increase pork imports. • We expect Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) to stay accommodative in 2021.
Thailand	• COVID-19 infection rates have been well controlled and vaccination rates have been high among the ASEAN region, where 8.2% of the local population has received at least one dose. • While Thailand tries to revive its moribund tourism sector by opening up Phuket earlier than planned to vaccinated international visitors without quarantine from 1st July 2021, we doubt that it would gain meaningful traction given restrictions continue to be in place in neighbouring countries. • Thailand is also expected to see its current account balance shrink in 2021 as tourism receipts remain weak while imports have picked up in part due to higher commodity prices.

Relative to other Asian economies, both Taiwan and Korea have been beneficiaries from the global semi-conductor chips shortage as exports surged.

In Korea, thanks to swift vaccine roll out, domestic demand is also increasing rapidly and inflationary pressure looks likely to be sustained as the economy is expected to close its negative output gap towards year end.

The Bank of Korea (BoK) is thus likely to sound less accommodative into 3Q2021 not only due to rising inflation but also due to higher household credit which is about 101% of GDP.

In contrast to Korea, Taiwan's inflation rate showed signs of rising in 1H2021 due to transitory factors. However, this should moderate going into 3Q2021 as Taiwan deals with the latest spike in COVID-19 infections amidst slow vaccination rates.

Korea's inflationary pressure looks likely to be sustained as the economy is expected to close its negative output gap towards year end.

2H2021 GLOBAL SUKUK OUTLOOK

Global sukuk will continue to be a preferred asset class in our fixed income strategies for the remainder of 2021, given the limited supply and short duration nature of Sukuk. Moreover, we believe that this asset class can complement conventional fixed income instruments. Global sukuk as an asset class persistently continue to outperform conventional bonds in 2Q2021, as rates retraced from March's high amidst structurally low supply.

Both the investment grade only Dow Jones Sukuk Index (DJSUKTXR) and Bloomberg Barclays GCC Sukuk Index (BBGCC) returned +1.7% and +1.8% respectively during quarter since March 2021, while Asian credits trailed with the JACI index recording a +1.05% return. As of year-to-date (YTD), both DJSUKTXR and BBGCC returned +0.6% and +1.52% respectively, whereas JACI returned -0.13% as sentiment soured in Chinese investment grade space due to the situation and news developments that surrounded Huarong Asset Management.

Global sukuk as an asset class persistently continued to outperform conventional bonds in 2Q21.

Total global amount of outstanding USD denominated International Sukuk is around USD140 bn. Sukuk issuances in 1Q2021 was at USD9.9 bn globally but they were largely

We foresee the total sukuk issuances in 2021 to be on par with 2020's, reaching the USD 40 bn – USD 45 bn levels.

denominated in their respective local currencies, as USD sukuk issuances was relatively at a smaller quantum, amounting to only USD1.2 bn.

The pace of issuances has picked up in 2Q2021. Close to USD19 bn was issued from sovereign and Quasi-Sovereign issuers such as Malaysia, Indonesia, Oman, Turkey, Saudi Aramco, Khazanah Nasional as well as benchmark names like Dubai Islamic Bank.

Thus, we foresee that the total sukuk issuances in 2021 should be on par with 2020's, reaching the USD40 bn – USD45 bn levels. We would not want to omit the possibility of it to go even higher, reaching USD50 bn.

As credit spreads have normalised, returns in 2021 will be generated from carry and new issues. We continue to prefer BBB rated credits in the GCC space following wider reflation theme. We also remain constructive on GCC

Real Estate, given its liquidity conservation, fundamentally strong business model and conservative leverage.

On GCC investment grade rated banks, we continue to prefer subordinated debts across AT1 and Tier 2 as compared to seniors, given the added carry. GCC banks continue to exhibit strong buffers due to high government ownership and support. Not just that, they also possess high net interest margins to absorb increase in provisions.

Looking ahead in 2H2021, we are neutral on sukuk, thus, maintaining duration lower against the benchmark. Following June's FOMC meeting, the US Treasury curve has pivoted, moving from a steepening bias at the intermediate to long end, to flattening pressures from the belly to the intermediate part of the curve.

This happened as market absorbed the Fed's rhetoric about transitory inflation with attention turning to tapering of asset purchases. Long end rates will likely remain range bound in the near term, with UST 10-Year and UST 30-Year are expected to be in the range of 1.40% - 1.70% and 2.00% - 2.50% respectively. Such occurrences would present opportunities to increase duration tactically.

Meanwhile, Brent crude oil traded at an average of USD65/bbl over 1H2021. We remain positive on crude oil going into 2H2021 and we certainly believe that Brent crude oil to trade between USD70/bbl – USD80/bbl range over the period.

For GCC investment grade rated banks, we continue to prefer subordinated debts across AT1 and Tier 2 as compared to seniors.

We remain positive on crude oil going into 2H21 and believe it will trade between USD 70/bbl – USD 80/bbl range.

Exhibit 9: Asia Interest Rates and Currency Outlook

COUNTRY	RECOMMENDATIONS
Malaysia	• USDMYR to trade between 4.10 – 4.20 levels on broad USD strength and high COVID-19 infections. • Prefer short end MGII for carry, while real yields remain positive; periodic MYR weakness presents adding opportunities. • Market weight on USD denominated Malaysian sovereigns and older sukuk issues; overweight new USD Khazanah 2031 sukuk, given wide spread pickup to MALAYS 2031. • FTSE Russell's decision to keep Malaysia in its World Government Bond Index remains positive for investors' sentiment.
Indonesia	• USDIDR is expected to trade range bound between 14,000 – 14,500 in 3Q21. • Prefer short dated IDR INDOIS. • Intermediate to long end USD INDOIS sukuk presents opportunities to add duration as long term inflation concerns recede.
Saudi Arabia	• Market weight on USD KSA sovereign sukuks as supply remains limited; overweight recently issued Aramco sukuk, with preference on intermediate to long end. • Supply of sovereign conventional bonds and sukuk can be absorbed, given the JPM Index inclusion.
UAE	• Residential real estate market might have bottomed, but any recovery is likely to be slow. • In the UAE high yield space, we continue to overweight bank AT1s for carry, given strong support to redeem on their call dates; neutral to slightly overweight on GCC high yield real estate names (DAMAC & MERAAS) as default risks remain controlled due to strong liquidity.
Qatar	• Market weight on sukuk issued by Qatari financials. • Prefer banks AT1s for carry purposes. • Overall sukuk supply from Qatar should remain limited in 2021.
Oman	• Overweight USD OMAN or OMAOIL sukuk for carry, due to lower deficit in 2021 and focus on reforms by the new government.
Bahrain	• Bahrain's sovereign and quasi-sovereign conventional bonds and sukuk to remain favoured despite tight levels for its B+ rating as it receives strong support from Saudi and UAE. • Government's fiscal position set to improve given existing reforms in place as well as the USD 10 bn support package received form UAE and Saudi Arabia. • Remain overweight on BHRAIN, MUMTAK, and GASOIL USD sukuk for carry. Opportunistically to add on weakness.

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MALAYSIA

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2Q2021 MALAYSIA MARKET REVIEW

Exhibit 10: Local Equity Indices Have Outperformed The Asian Index

| Source: Bloomberg (using GIC sector classification) | Date: as of 18 Jun 2021

Industry	KLCI		FBM 100	
	Average Weight (%)	Total Return (%)	Average Weight (%)	Total Return (%)
Communication services	11.05	4.29	9.05	5.17
Consumer discretionary	3.69	15.33	4.81	12.14
Consumer staples	12.12	-6.57	12.70	-5.77
Energy	4.16	-12.05	4.10	-13.05
Financials	33.01	4.37	27.04	2.89
Healthcare	13.59	-17.75	11.24	-16.91
Industrials	4.90	1.48	9.50	2.14
Information Technology	0.00	-	3.43	14.28
Materials	7.91	12.27	6.78	10.50
Real Estate	0.00	-	2.87	-2.92
Utilities	9.55	3.36	8.48	2.28

As at 18th June 2021, the FBM KLCI was lower at 1,589 points, down -0.36% YTD and has underperformed most regional markets.

The key reason for the drag on the KLCI is attributed to the healthcare sector where the gloves companies corrected significantly after having rallied last year. Although the outlook for the glove sector remains positive, analysts' expectation were too high last year driven by the elevated demand for gloves arising from COVID-19 pandemic.

Another major drag on the KLCI came from the consumer staples where plantation companies did not perform even though crude palm oil rallied given doubts over price sustainability and concern over labour shortages due to the on-going Movement Control Order (MCO).

Market sentiment has also been affected by the third wave of COVID-19 cases which led to MCO 3.0 and subsequently the full-scale MCO with nationwide lockdown until 30th June. Growth expectations being revised down are anticipated should the measures be prolonged.

Foreign investor and local institution has been net sellers of the Malaysia equity market with retailers being the net buyers accounting for 48% of the market. Foreign shareholdings stood at 20.4%, a multi-year low having sold

RM3.34 bn YTD. Local institutions were also net sellers to the tune of RM3.97 bn.

After a major bond sell-off in 1Q2021, the Malaysian fixed income market recouped some losses in 2Q2021 as stabilising US Treasury yields, weaker USD and resurging local COVID-19 cases kept demand for safer bonds in check. The reality checks on over optimism of full-fledged economic recovery in 2021 has also pared bets that the timing of interest rate hikes and withdrawal of liquidity support could further be pushed away.

The MGS 10-Year yield fell to 3.30% in 2Q2021 from above 3.50% in mid-March 2021 - levels seen at the beginning of 2020, before the pandemic outbreak.

Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) kept its policy rate unchanged at 1.75%, indicating the current 1.75% historical low OPR remains accommodative and appropriate.

On the fiscal front, the government continue to roll out more stimulus measures to counter the effects of the MCO for targeted industries and people. After announcing the RM260 bn economic stimulus package (PRIHATIN), RM35 bn PENJANA, RM15 bn PERMAI and RM20 bn PEMERKASA, the government has more recently set forth PEMERKASA+, a RM40 bn assistance

Foreign shareholdings at 20.4% are at multi-year lows having sold RM 3.34 bn YTD.

package to cushion the economic impact due to the latest MCO. Therefore, given the higher fiscal spending and slower economic growth to the budget deficit could resurface above 6.0% of GDP in 2021.

Meanwhile, with regards to monetary policy, during the latest 6 May's MPC meeting, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) kept its policy rate unchanged at 1.75%, indicating the current 1.75% historical low OPR remains accommodative and appropriate. BNM also signaled willingness to do more by using its policy levers as the outlook is still subject to downside risks. We expect BNM to maintain the OPR at current record-low 1.75% until end-2021.

Weaker-than-anticipated GDP growth is likely to push back the timing of rates the normalisation process but the next policy move will likely be bias towards policy rate increases given the strong external sector recovery and the government's plan to expedite the mass vaccination, as well as full reopening of economy by phase 4 of National Recovery Plan in November or December 2021.

MALAYSIA EQUITIES
OUTLOOK & STRATEGY

2.5%-4.0% in 2021

BNM anticipates inflation to range between 2.5% - 4.0% in 2021, a large jump from last year's -1.2%.

While current news flow are negative, we believe most of these have been priced in and the narratives should turn positive once investors are convinced that economic activities can return close to normalcy with earnings growth to remain largely intact as the vaccination pace picks up. While inflation can be expected to rise as economies open up, we are of the opinion that it will be within a manageable range.

Looking at the US and UK experiences, there is a noticeable sharp drop in the COVID-19 cases when their inoculation rates hit 10-20%. In Malaysia, based on the estimated delivery of vaccines over the next couple of months, we should be able to successfully achieve a 36% vaccination rate by year-end. This will lead to a more relaxed enforcements and eventual re-openings which will ultimately be the key re-rating catalyst for the market.

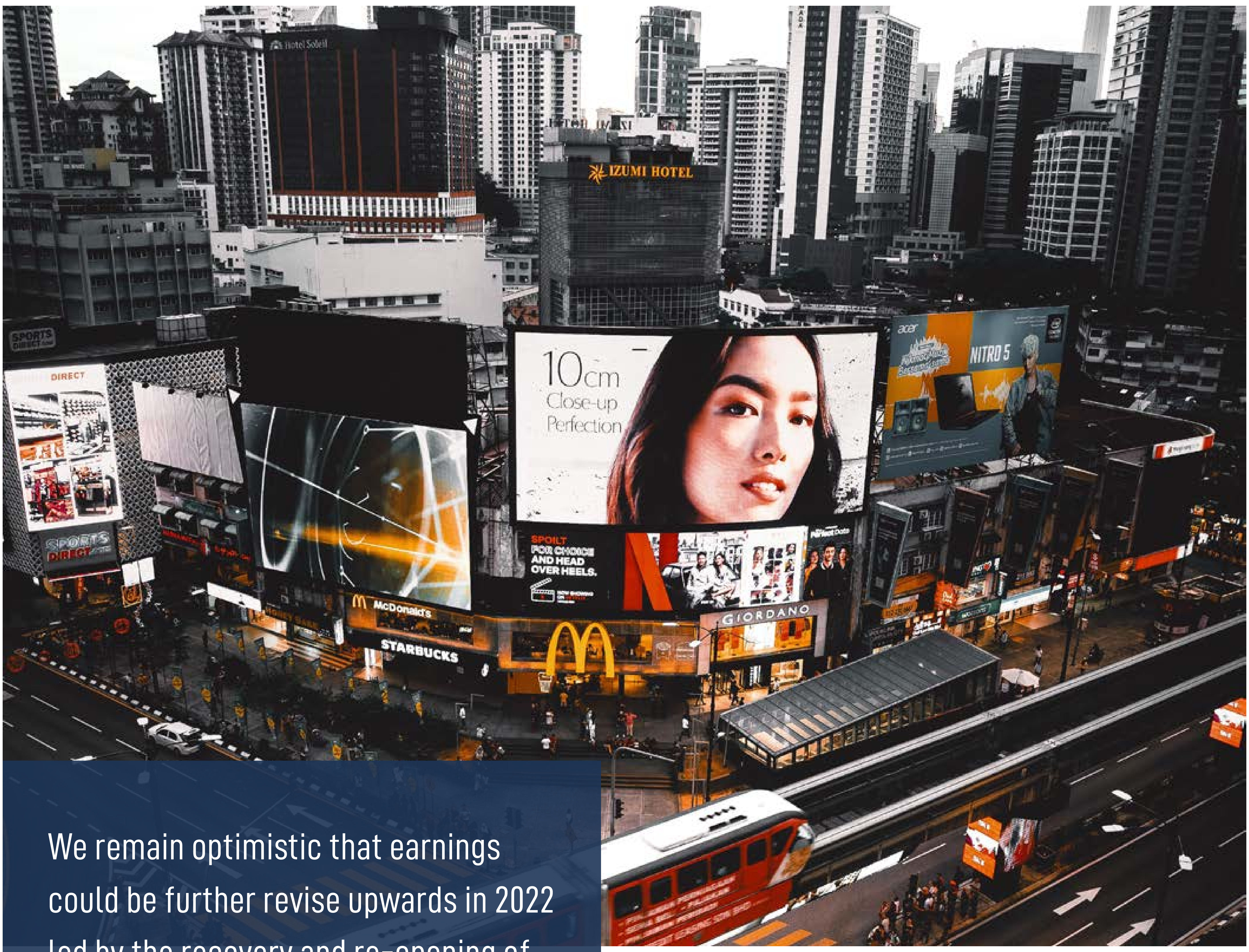
On the inflation front, BNM anticipates it to range between 2.5% - 4.0% in 2021. While this is a large jump from last year's -1.2%, it must be recognised that it is partly caused by the low base effect. Also, global commodity prices have been rising, causing aa push in inflation. However, we are of the opinion that it will remain manageable with the continued spare capacity in the economy.

Policy wise, our expectation is for BNM to maintain the OPR at 1.75% throughout 2021 and to remain committed to utilise its policy levers to maintain a sustainable economic recovery.

Measure	Actual	Y Estimate	Y+1 Estimate	Y+2 Estimaate
Earnings per share	89.51	110.45	108.62	111.44
Price/EPS	17.57	14.23	14.47	14.11
Dividend Yield	3.72	4.35	4.06	4.23
Price/Book	1.60	1.54	1.47	1.41

Exhibit 11: P/E Ratio Shows Positive Earnings Growth

| Source: Bloomberg consensus estimates | Date: as of 18 Jun 2021



We remain optimistic that earnings could be further revise upwards in 2022 led by the recovery and re-opening of more sectors of the economy.

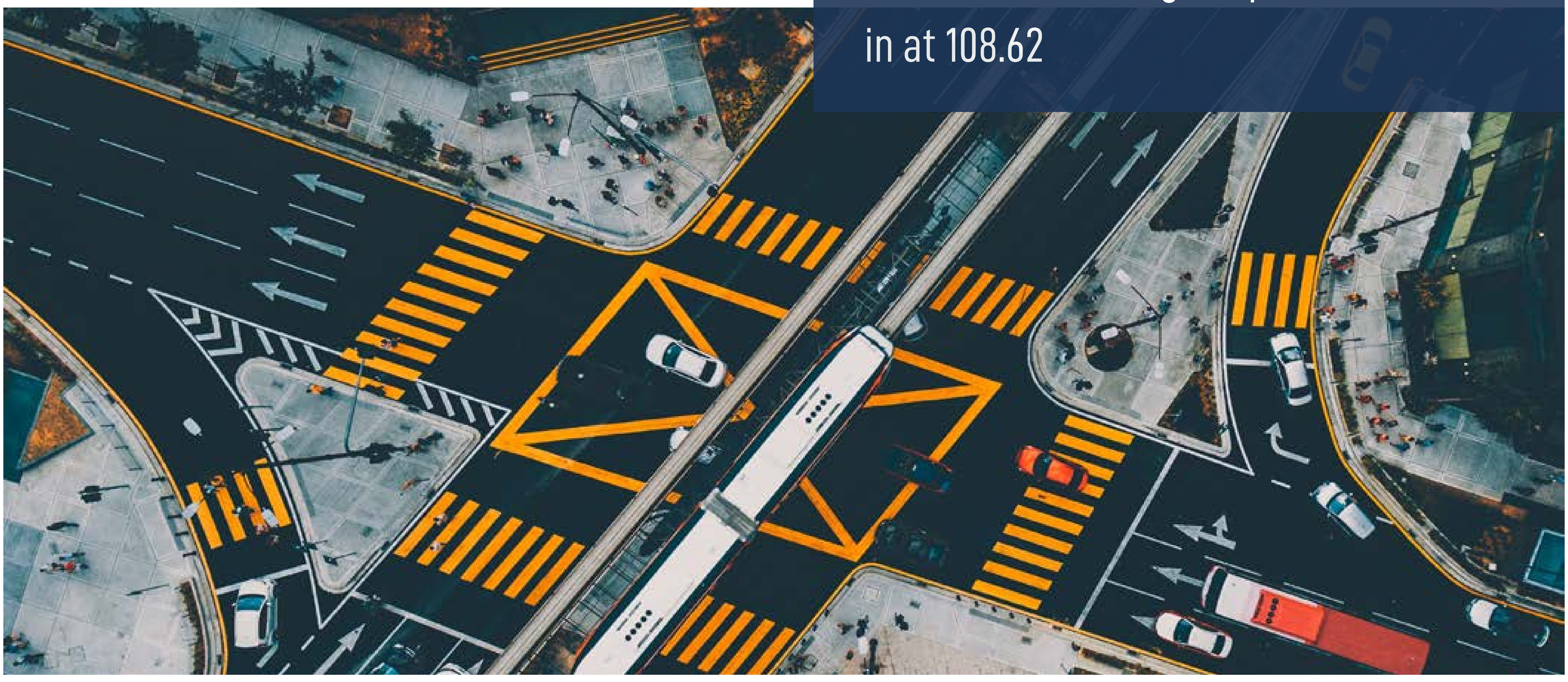
Corporates in Malaysia will see positive earnings growth in 2021 with EPS expected to be at 110.45, in tandem with the economic recovery compared to the severe earnings downgrade during the MCO in 2020 where EPS was lower at 89.51.

We remain optimistic that earnings could continue to revise upwards in 2022 led by the recovery and re-opening of more sectors of the economy. Sectors like gaming and transport which have been volatile over the past year could provide surprises on the upside. Furthermore, as recovery becomes firmer, banks could see the unwinding of some of the RM 6bn in pre-emptive provisions.

At current P/E multiples we believe there is limited downside for the KLCI. Expectations are low and with foreign investor holdings at all-time low, we believe the risk reward has turned favourable given our positive thesis on the country's year end vaccination rate and economic re-opening. Our base case is for the market to trade around its long run P/E valuation of 15.8x.

With earnings expected to come in at 108.62, it is possible to see the KLCI trading around the 1,716 levels barring unexpected development on the COVID-19 front, heighten uncertainties arising from our murky domestic political scene and policy missteps.

Our base case is for the market to trade around its long run P/E valuation of 15.8X. With earnings expected to come in at 108.62



MALAYSIA FIXED INCOME
OUTLOOK & STRATEGY

Despite the high COVID-19 cases locally, most other countries have managed to contain the virus and saw their economies reopening or relaxing the restrictions.

We have a neutral to underweight duration bias with defensive positioning for local bond funds.

Again, there is a marked disparity between the developed and emerging countries in terms of the pace of mass vaccination, hence the speed of recovery could vary among countries. With stronger external demand and increasing investors' confidence, global economic activities are expected to pick up steam with less lockdowns and disruptions. As a result, risky assets and commodities are expected to do well in 2H2021. Accordingly, we have a neutral to underweight duration bias with defensive positioning for our Malaysia bond funds.

With that being said, given the flush liquidity in the banking system, this will continue to lend support to the local bond market as yield pickup remains decent as compared to the low yielding fixed deposits and money market funds. With tax-exemption status on the money market funds for corporates to end in December 2021, more liquidity could find its way into the local bond markets in the second half of 2021.

On the supply side, slower economic growth and potential fiscal slippage could widen the budget deficit in 2021 to more than initial targeted 6%, hence raising concerns about government bond supply. On the other hand, supply for corporate bonds will likely be within expectations and close to 2020 issuances.

According to Securities Commission (SC) Malaysia's projection, the issuances of corporate bonds and sukuk will be in the range of RM100 bn to RM110 bn in 2021, supported by the economic recovery and increased private investments. Given the abundant liquidity in the system as well as investors' preference to buy corporate bonds for yield pickup, we expect the corporate bonds' supply will be well absorbed by the market.

Improved growth and higher inflation prospects will likely to steepen the yield curve, rendering longer-end bonds less attractive. Typically, investors will require higher term premium to compensate the potential capital loss.

Therefore, we are cautious to take on duration risk and would favour to position ourselves more defensively, favouring short to mid-term credits for yield pickup. We will continue to trade opportunistically and realize profit given our expectations that the economy is expected to pick up gradually. We will also look into new primary issuances that offer higher yields to boost fund performance.

MALAYSIA
PRODUCT TRENDS

Top Strategies & Themes in 2Q21

Top 3 Strategies (ex. money market)	Most Popular Equity Fund
1. Equity Sector Tech 2. Equity Global 3. Absolute Return	1. Equity Tech Sector 2. Equity Global 3. Equity U.S.
Most Popular Bond Fund	**Most Popular Mixed Asset Fund**
1. Bond MYR 2. Bond Global 3. Equity US	1. Mixed Asset Balanced 2. Mixed Asset Aggressive

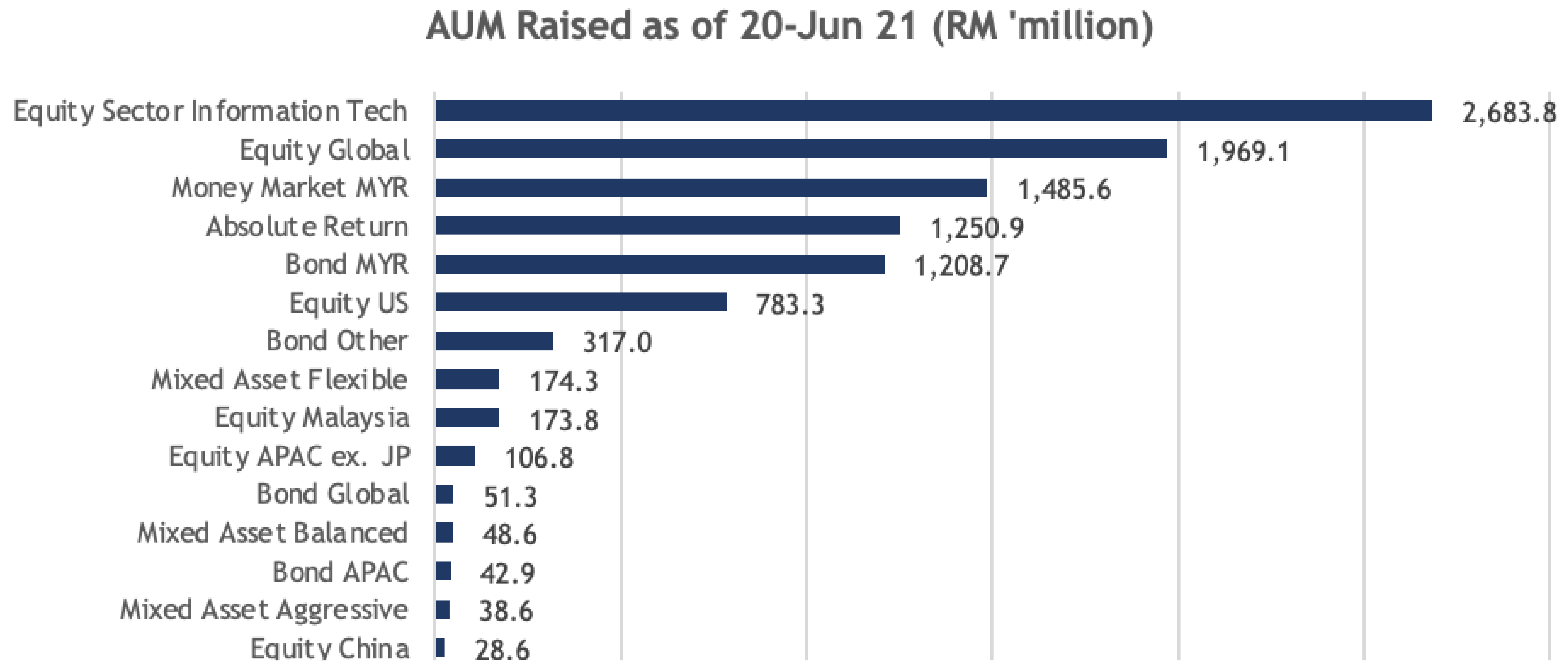


Exhibit 12: Product Trends In Malaysia

| Source: Bloomberg, Maybank Asset Management | Period: Jan 2021 - 20 Jun 2021

Continuing its momentum from 1Q21, tech funds remain to be the top fund strategy to garner the most interest from investors due the expected higher returns from the strategy. From RM1.8b raised in 1Q21, it has significantly grown close to RM2.7b in 2Q21.

Global equity and absolute return funds had also maintained their growth momentum through 2Q21 as global economies gradually transition from their respective pandemic lockdowns to recovery-based themes.

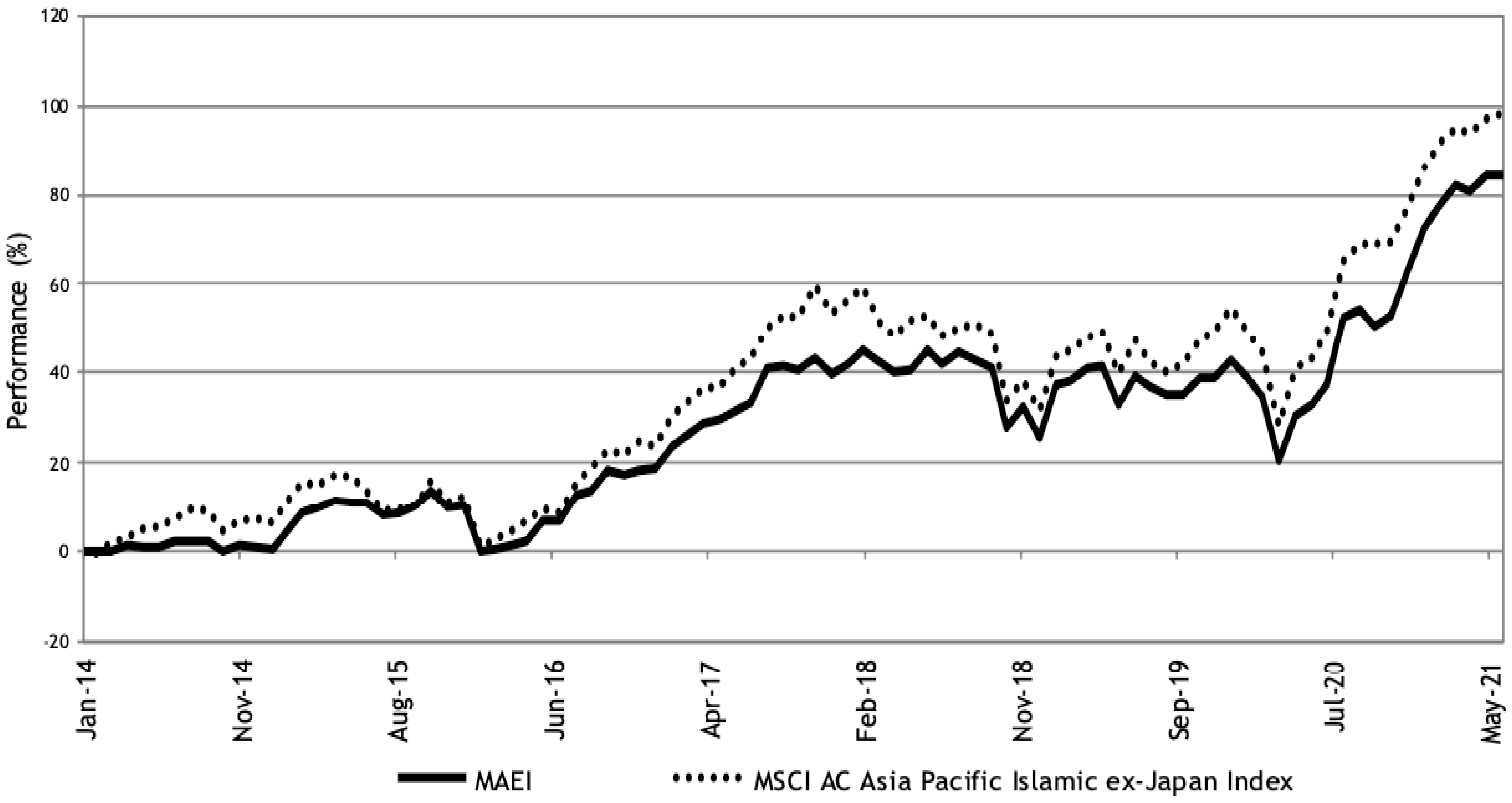
The confidence in the equity markets has been supported by the encouraging rates in vaccination and improvement in vaccine production capacity globally, with investors also investing into other equity-based fund strategies like US, Asia Pacific ex. Japan and Malaysia equity funds.

In the context of bond funds, the Fed's recent signalling for an expected rate hike in 2023 may pave ways for tapering to happen towards the end of the year.

Nevertheless, bond funds in Malaysia has seen a pickup in AUM inflows particularly in MYR bond funds as yield pickup remains decent, with flush liquidity to lend support. With the tax-exemption status on money market funds for corporates to end in December 2021, more liquidity could find its way into local bond markets in the 2H21.

Equity Fund Highlight:

Maybank Asiapac Ex-Japan Equity-I (MAEI)



| Source: Lipper, Maybank Asset Management | Period: 8 Jan 14 - 31 May 21

*Income reinvested, calculated in MYR

*Inclusive of distribution since inception (if any)

Our flagship Asiapac ex-Japan equity fund, Maybank Asiapac ex-Japan Equity-I Fund (MAEI) is a retail fund that invests mainly in equity markets across the Asia ex-Japan region. MAEI is our first regional Shariah-compliant solution and the fund aims to outperform its benchmark, the MSCI AC Asia Pacific Islamic ex-Japan Index.

Asia has the world's eyes set on it as the region has vast potential growth. It is not an understatement and certainly unquestionable as Asia is expected to grow faster compared to rest of the world.

The backbone of Asia's rapid growth lies within their demographic structure. Asian countries' population are increasing at a higher rate against the rest of the world. On top of that, the population distribution in Asia are more skewed towards the younger population which from an economic standpoint, would generate more economic growth in the longer term with the abundance of labour and capital.

MAEI opens the door for investors to embark their investment journey through the Asian gateway.

			Annualised	
Total Return	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yr	S.I.
Fund	6.96	38.75	8.29	8.62
Benchmark	6.61	38.52	9.04	9.70

| Source: Lipper, Maybank Asset Management | Date: as of 31 May 21

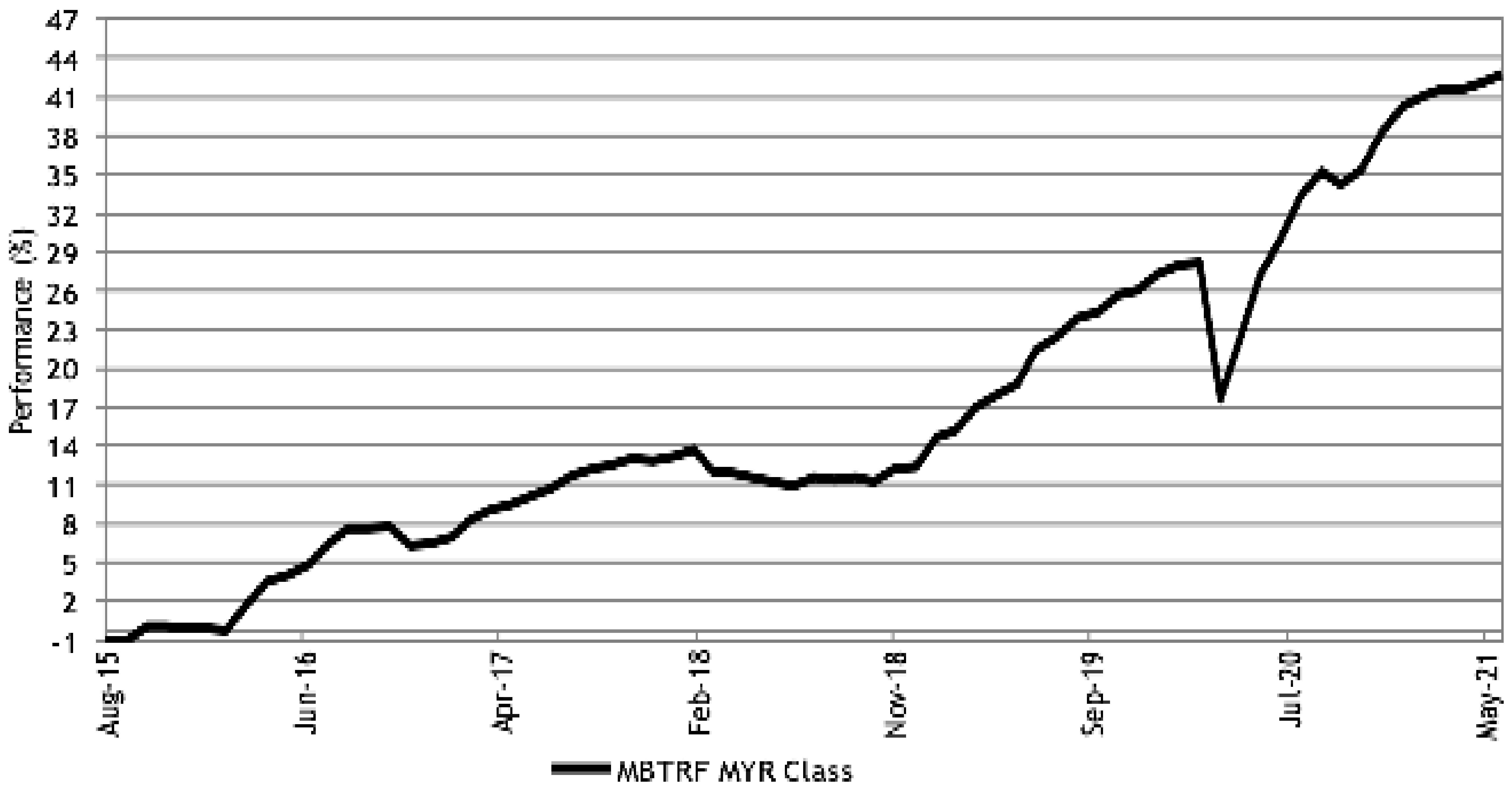
Investors are able to have a diversified equity portfolio as the fund currently has exposures in 10 Asian countries across 13 sectors.

Looking beyond the short-term challenges, we expect the broadening of the equity market that started at the end of 2020 to continue in 2021. The economic recovery should support corporate earnings and we expect inflationary pressures to ease and the interest rate environment to remain relatively benign going into 2022.,

Given the outlook and potential of the Asian markets, MAEI is suitable for investors with a long-term investment horizon that are seeking for capital growth through a Shariah-compliant equity fund that invests in Asiapac ex-Japan markets.

Fixed Income Fund Highlight:

Maybank Bluewaterz Total Return Fund



| Source: Maybank Asset Management | Period: 14 Aug 15 - 31 May 21

*Income reinvested, calculated in MYR

*Inclusive of distribution since inception (if any)

Our flagship fixed income fund Maybank Bluewaterz Total Return Fund (BWZ), a wholesale feeder fund for sophisticated investors which invests into the target fund, Maybank Bluewaterz Total Return Bond Fund (managed by Maybank Asset Management Singapore) aims to achieve an absolute return of 6.5% p.a in MYR term.

BWZ offers four key features:

1. Flexibility

The target fund invests in local currency government bonds and Asian offshore USD credit markets.

2. Consistent Returns

The strategy adopts a total return approach and aim to provide positive and consistent returns.

3. Downside Risk Mitigation

Active hedging strategies to manage interest rate, country and currency risks.

4. Liquid

Able to have tactical cash holdings of up to 100% of NAV to minimize downside risks during donwturns.

As per our outlook, the Asian fixed income space offers a lot of value as valuations and yields are still attractive as compared to other markets. Both Asian investment grade and high yield bonds offer more attractive yields in contrast to US and EU bonds.

			Annualised	
Total Return	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yr	S.I.
Fund	1.74	12.30	8.64	6.37

| Source: Lipper, Maybank Asset Management | Date: as of 31 May 21

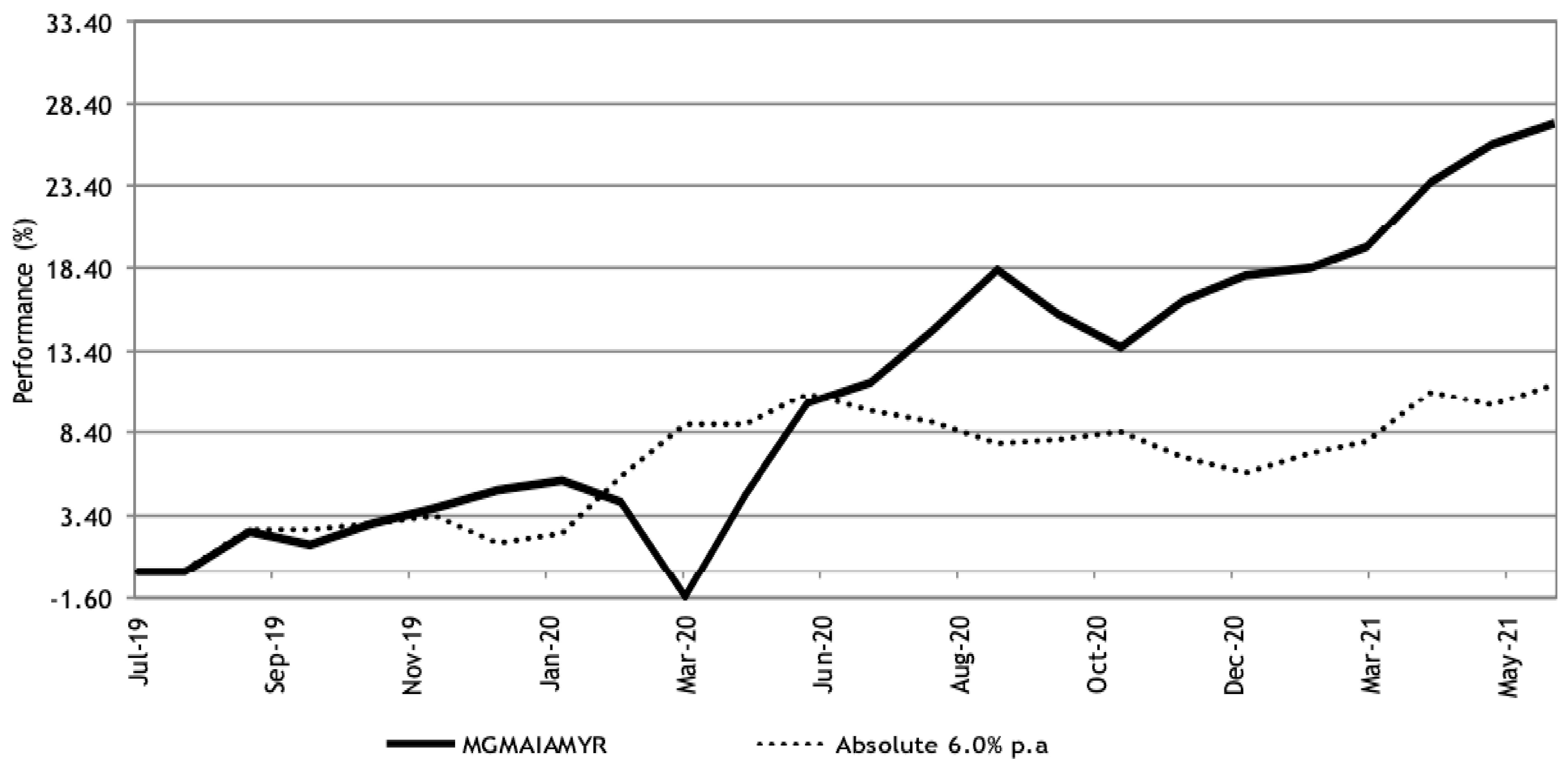
Hence, despite a challenging year for the bond market in 2021, BWZ still managed to provide stable and consistent returns. Furthermore, given the current low interest rate environment, BWZ could offer more attractive yields and steady consistent total returns with low volatility in the long-term as the target fund invests in both local currency government bonds as well as Asian USD credit markets. Such approach of investing in both local and USD bonds demonstrates the fund's flexibility and mainly differentiates BWZ against its peers in the market.

In addition, BWZ provides consistent income payout to investors. Historically, the fund has paid out income distribution ranging 4 -6% annually throughout 2017 – March 2021.

Therefore, with a positive outlook on Asian fixed income coupled with the unique features and proven track record of the strategy, BWZ is suitable for sophisticated investors seeking for positive returns in the long-term, with a long-term investment horizon and are willing to tolerate the risk associated with investing in fixed income securities.

Multi-Asset Fund Highlight:

Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I Fund (MGMAI)



| Source: Maybank Asset Management | Period: 7 Jul 19 - 31 May 21

*Income reinvested, calculated in MYR

*Inclusive of distribution since inception (if any)

			Annualised	
Total Return	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yr	S.I.
Fund	7.81	15.37	-	13.46
Benchmark	5.04	0.56	-	5.84

| Source: Lipper, Maybank Asset Management | Date: as of 31 May 21

Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I Fund (MGMAI) is a Shariah-compliant unit trust fund which adopts a dynamic asset allocation strategy across shariah-compliant equities, global sukuk and other Islamic diversifying assets to capture opportunities while protecting against downside risks.

MGMAI offers three key features:

1. Target Return Approach

The fund focuses on achieving a target return of 6% p.a. over the medium to long-term in USD terms.

2. Access to Global Opportunities

MGMAI seeks the best investment opportunities across global markets and asset classes.

3. Stable Returns

A dynamic asset allocation strategy to protect against downside risks and provide consistent returns.

The global sell-off that took place in 2020 was a testament to MGMAI's lauded and unique feature, its dynamic asset allocation. The fund was able to shift its asset allocation flexibly during the market downturn and protect the portfolio.

On the other hand, post the sell-off, as markets rebounded with the likes of support from global central banks providing accommodative policies as well as abundancy of liquidity in the market MGMAI were able to capture opportunities on the upside as well MGMAI recorded a stellar performance to end the choppy year of 2020 outperforming its target returns.

Looking ahead, sharp spikes in inflation saw the US Federal Reserve start to signal a move towards tapering quantitative easing. For equities, this requires an assessment of two competing forces on valuations: rising corporate earnings and rising bond yields. We concluded that corporate earnings could help to protect equity valuations, particularly as we expect a grind higher in bond yields driven by the economic recovery. The biggest risk to this view is if higher inflation forces the Federal Reserve to act more quickly. For now, we are monitoring trends in the labour market as signs of increased wage pressure would be a cause for concern.

We believe that the fund is well positioned for the current market environment and its flexible approach enables to seek the right mix of assets to perform in different market environments.

Hence, MGMAI is suitable for investors with a long-term investment horizon, seeking for the opportunity to invest in a diversified portfolio of Shariah compliant global assets and are willing to tolerate the risks associated with investing in Shariah-compliant global assets.

OUR SOLUTIONS (ISLAMIC)

Performance data: as of 21st June 2021

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

Fund (Strategy)	Type	Inception	Performance (%)			Geo. Exposure
			1 Yr	3 Yr*	S.I.*	
AGGRESSIVE						
Maybank Asiapac Ex-Japan Equity-I	R	08-Jan-14	32.43	8.48	8.50	Asia Ex-Japan
Maybank Global Sustainable Equity-I MYR	R	25-Aug-20	-	-	16.43	Global
Maybank Global Sustainable Equity-I MYR Hedged	R	25-Aug-20	-	-	16.96	Global
Maybank Global Sustainable Equity-I USD	R	25-Aug-20	-	-	16.96	Global
Maybank Greater China ASEAN Equity-I A MYR	R	27-Apr-15	1.79	-1.14	2.08	ASEAN & Greater China
Maybank Greater China ASEAN Equity-I B USD	R	27-Apr-15	5.91	-1.73	0.22	ASEAN & Greater China
Maybank Greater China ASEAN Equity-I C USD (Insti)	R	27-Apr-15	5.59	-1.36	0.94	ASEAN & Greater China
Maybank Greater China ASEAN Equity-I D USD (Insti)	R	26-Jun-18	7.16	-	0.58	ASEAN & Greater China
Maybank Malaysia Growth-I	R	24-Nov-00	10.26	2.19	5.38	Malaysia
MODERATE						
Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I AUD Hedged	R	15-Jun-20	18.11	-	18.11	Global
Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I MYR	R	17-Jun-19	15.78	-	13.14	Global
Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I MYR Hedged	R	17-Jun-19	20.22	-	13.39	Global
Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I SGD Hedged	R	15-Jun-20	19.40	-	19.40	Global
Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I USD	R	17-Jun-19	19.56	-	13.20	Global
Maybank Global Mixed Assets-I USD (Institutional)	R	17-Sep-20	-	-	17.79	Global
Maybank Mixed Assets-I Waqf	R	03-May-21	-	-	-	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Balanced-I	R	17-Sep-02	7.17	3.87	4.88	Malaysia
MAMG Global Income-I MYR	R	13-Mar-18	5.51	6.46	6.65	Global
Maybank Income Management-I	R	08-Jan-20	2.07	-	2.24	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Income-I A MYR	R	27-Apr-04	1.83	5.18	4.45	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Income-I C MYR	R	21-Aug-13	1.82	5.38	4.90	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Income-I C USD	R	17-Sep-14	5.26	4.38	0.98	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Sukuk	R	08-Jan-14	1.32	5.79	4.44	Malaysia
CONSERVATIVE						
Maybank Money Market-I A MYR	R	06-Jul-11	1.93	2.64	2.96	Malaysia
Maybank Money Market-I B MYR	R	18-Oct-19	2.03	-	2.42	Malaysia
Maybank Shariah Enhanced Cash	W	24-Nov-08	1.07	1.71	2.70	Malaysia

OUR SOLUTIONS (CONVENTIONAL)

Performance data: as of 21st June 2021

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

Fund (Strategy)	Type	Inception	Performance (%)			Geo. Exposure
			1 Yr	3 Yr*	S.I.*	
AGGRESSIVE						
Maybank Malaysia Dividend	R	06-Jun-06	14.01	3.86	9.85	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Ethical Dividend	R	07-Jan-03	17.20	1.03	9.81	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Growth	R	26-Mar-92	20.70	2.84	4.66	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia SmallCap	R	03-Mar-04	47.28	17.87	5.13	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Value A MYR	R	07-Jan-03	23.97	3.90	10.07	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Value B USD	R	07-Jan-03	27.80	2.95	-1.86	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Value C MYR	R	07-Jan-03	24.21	4.08	2.47	Malaysia
Maybank Malaysia Value C USD	R	07-Jan-03	28.07	3.01	-0.55	Malaysia
Maybank Singapore REITs A MYR	R	13-Sep-18	7.04	-	8.27	Singapore
Maybank Singapore REITs B MYR Hedged	R	13-Sep-18	7.56	-	8.34	Singapore
Maybank Singapore REITs C SGD	R	13-Sep-18	6.39	-	7.68	Singapore
MAMG Dynamic High Income AUD Hedged	W	22-Jan-19	17.29	-	7.32	Global
MAMG Dynamic High Income EUR Hedged	W	22-Jan-19	19.14	-	5.65	Global
MAMG Dynamic High Income MYR	W	22-Jan-19	14.42	-	7.91	Global
MAMG Dynamic High Income MYR Hedged	W	22-Jan-19	19.15	-	7.63	Global
MAMG Dynamic High Income SGD Hedged	W	22-Jan-19	17.17	-	7.31	Global
MAMG Dynamic High Income USD	W	22-Jan-19	18.12	-	7.38	Global
Maybank Global Sustainable Technology MYR	R	18-Jan-21	-	-	6.25	Global
Maybank Global Sustainable Technology MYR Hedged	R	18-Jan-21	-	-	1.62	Global
Maybank Global Sustainable Technology USD	R	18-Jan-21	-	-	0.47	Global
MODERATE						
Maybank Flexi Income AUD Hedged	R	28-Nov-19	8.59	-	4.71	Global
Maybank Flexi Income MYR	R	28-Nov-19	6.43	-	5.53	Global
Maybank Flexi Income MYR Hedged	R	28-Nov-19	10.85	-	5.81	Global
Maybank Flexi Income SGD Hedged	R	28-Nov-19	9.45	-	4.88	Global
Maybank Flexi Income USD	R	28-Nov-19	9.77	-	5.33	Global
Maybank Malaysia Balanced	R	19-Sep-94	11.13	3.37	3.65	Malaysia
MAMG Gold MYR	W	03-Jun-20	-7.83	-	-7.83	Global
MAMG Gold MYR H	W	03-Jun-20	-5.3	-	-5.3	Global
MAMG Gold USD	W	03-Jun-20	-3.27	-	-3.27	Global
Maybank Asian Credit Income MYR	R	07-Jul-20	-	-	2.80	Asia
Maybank Asian Credit Income SGD Hedged	R	07-Jul-20	-	-	1.60	Asia
Maybank Bluewaterz Total Return MYR	W	14-Aug-15	10.16	8.76	6.28	Asia

Fund (Strategy)	Type	Inception	Performance (%)			Geo. Exposure
			1 Yr	3 Yr*	S.I.*	
Maybank Bluewaterz Total Return USD	W	20-Jul-18	10.08	8.57	8.54	Asia
Maybank Constant Income 7	R	17-Mar-17	5.87	-	5.10	Asia
Maybank Constant Income 8	R	21-Oct-19	4.63	-	1.43	Asia
Maybank Financial Institutions Income	W	17-Dec-09	3.11	4.82	4.21	Malaysia
Maybank Financial Institutions Income Asia	W	26-Aug-14	8.16	6.84	6.16	Asia
Maybank Malaysia Income	R	19-Jul-96	1.58	4.57	4.98	Malaysia
CONSERVATIVE						
Maybank Enhanced Cash XIII	W	24-Sep-08	1.36	1.98	2.86	Malaysia
Maybank Money Market A MYR	R	01-Mar-19	1.34	-	1.31	Malaysia
Maybank Money Market B MYR	R	01-Mar-19	1.69	-	1.26	Malaysia
Maybank Money Market C MYR	R	01-Mar-19	1.69	-	1.26	Malaysia

Maybank Asset Management

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