

February 2026
Factsheet

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 investment objective of the Fund, the Fund may invest a maximum of 65% of its NAV in equities, equity-related securities and/or REITs (via CIS). The Fund will invest at least 35% of the Fund's NAV in fixed income instruments such as bonds, money market instruments and deposits with financial institutions.

Fund manager

Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited

Trustee

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

Fund information (as at 31 Jan 2026)

NAV/unit (Class A)	RM 0.5634
NAV/unit (Class C)	RM 0.6010
Fund size	RM 18.21 mil
Units in circulation	30.62 mil
Fund launch date	Class A: 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 C: 1.25% p.a. of the NAV
Trustee fee	Class A & C: 0.04% p.a. of the NAV
Sales charge	Class A: 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 C: Nil
Distribution frequency	Annually, if any, and will be automatically reinvested and distributed as additional units of the Fund.
Benchmark	Median return of all non Shariah-compliant PRS core funds - moderate funds established in Malaysia.

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

10-year performance as at 31 January 2026*



Total return over the following periods ended 31 January 2026*

	1 month	6 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year
Fund Class A (%)	1.08	4.34	1.08	6.47	21.81	10.43	35.86
Benchmark in RM (%)	1.63	7.20	1.63	9.40	22.64	17.43	23.37
Fund Class C (%)	1.11	4.49	1.11	6.76	22.69	11.71	-
Benchmark in RM (%)	1.63	7.20	1.63	9.40	22.64	17.43	-

Calendar year returns*

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fund Class A (%)	2.88	-11.13	8.87	7.55	4.34
Benchmark in RM (%)	-0.79	-7.64	5.61	10.50	6.13
Fund Class C (%)	3.13	-10.92	9.06	7.84	4.59
Benchmark in RM (%)	-0.79	-7.64	5.61	10.50	6.13

* 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	iShares Core MSCI World UCITS ETF	25.1
2	Manulife Investment Growth Fund	13.8
3	Manulife Investment Asia-Pacific Ex-Japan Fund	11.7
4	Manulife Bond Plus Fund	10.5
5	iShares US Aggregate Bond UCITS ETF	8.1

Highest & lowest NAV

	2023	2024	2025
High	0.5301	0.5815	0.5842
Low	0.4849	0.5237	0.5066

Distribution by financial year

	2024	2025	2026
Distribution (Sen)	0.35	1.65	1.65
Distribution Yield (%)	0.7	3.0	3.0

Asset/sector allocation

No.	Asset/sector name	% NAV
1	Equities	59.9
2	Fixed Income	32.0
3	Money Market	7.8
4	Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.3

Geographical allocation

No.	Geographical name	% NAV
1	Global	37.5
2	Malaysia	18.3
3	Asian Pacific Region	17.2
4	Others	26.7
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.3

[^] 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.

Manulife PRS-Moderate Fund

Market review

Global markets entered 2026 on a firmer footing but faced elevated volatility as investors reassessed inflation dynamics, policy trajectories, and geopolitical risks. Equities remained broadly positive, supported by moderating inflation across major economies, resilient corporate earnings, and upgraded growth expectations, even as geopolitical tensions and US policy uncertainty tempered sentiment. Fixed income delivered mixed results, with long-dated government yields drifting higher amid the US Federal Reserve's (Fed) decision to hold rates and its emphasis on lingering inflation risks, while credit markets benefited from tighter spreads and a steadier risk tone. The US dollar softened modestly as growth differentials narrowed and expectations for gradual global easing persisted, supporting non-US assets. Within commodities, gold and silver finished the month higher overall, although a late-January pullback trimmed earlier gains, while crude oil prices rose strongly through the month amid escalating geopolitical risks and supply disruptions.

US equities ended January higher, posting modest gains despite volatility around the Fed's January meeting and the nomination of Kevin Warsh to succeed Jerome Powell. Economic activity continued to expand at a "solid pace," supported by stabilizing labor conditions, with the unemployment rate edging down to 4.4%, and moderating inflation, as headline and core CPI held at 2.7% and 2.6%, respectively. The Fed held rates unchanged at 3.50%-3.75%, pausing after three consecutive cuts. Warsh's late-month nomination added to short-term uncertainty but did not materially shift expectations for near-term policy direction. Major indices advanced, while small caps benefited from improving breadth. Sector leadership favored energy and materials, while technology lagged amid valuation pressures. Artificial intelligence(AI)-linked names were choppy as investors reassessed capex trends and monetization potential, though semiconductors and large platforms continued to anchor performance.

Eurozone equities advanced modestly in January, supported by steadier risk sentiment and signs of resilience across several major economies. Incoming data pointed to a firmer finish to 2025: euro-area gross domestic product (GDP) grew 0.3% quarter-on-quarter (Q-o-Q) in Q4 2025, slightly above consensus, with Germany, Spain, and Italy all posting positive surprises that offset softer momentum in France. Monetary policy remained a stabilizing force. Following December's decision to hold the deposit rate at 2.00%, the European Central Bank (ECB) maintained a data-dependent stance, and markets assigned a low probability to any policy shift ahead of the early-February meeting. While political developments were largely muted, investors continued to react to fluctuations in global trade rhetoric and ongoing geopolitical tensions. In the UK, equities were similarly resilient. The market continued to draw strength from its sector composition—particularly commodities and large-cap defensives.

Asian equities posted solid gains in January 2026, led by Korea, as semiconductor, memory, and AI-hardware names benefited from strong chip demand, reflected in surging semiconductor exports and continued AI-server-driven momentum. China and Hong Kong lagged the regional trend. Signs of incremental improvement in manufacturing and services were overshadowed by ongoing concerns around the property sector, tighter liquidity conditions for developers, and uneven consumer confidence. Japan posted modest early-month gains but quickly faced volatility following Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi's snap-election announcement and her plan for a large trillion-dollar fiscal stimulus package, which heightened concerns around debt sustainability. This triggered a sharp Japanese Government Bond (JGB) sell-off, with 40-year yields breaching 4% for the first time in decades, and significant moves across the long end of the curve. The shock spilled into global rate markets and briefly pressured Japanese equities as financial conditions tightened.

In January, equity markets were broadly positive, with the MSCI World Index gaining 2.26%. Emerging markets (EM) gained 8.86%, led by Korea's strong 27.76% advance. Latin America (Latam) rose 15.35%, while Asia Pacific ex-Japan added 8.00%. Among developed peers, Japan advanced 6.52%, while Europe and the US posted modest gains of 4.34% and 1.44%, respectively. Canada lagged, returning 0.96%.

Within MSCI World, energy led with an 12.64% gain. Materials followed with solid returns of 8.92%, and industrials added 7.14%. Financials and consumer discretionary were softer this month, returning 0.44% and 0.20%, while information technology declined by 1.14%.

Fixed income markets were positive in January. US 10-year Treasury yields increased slightly and ended the month at 4.26%. US treasuries lagged, while global treasuries and investment-grade credits were positive with the FTSE World Government Bond Index and the Bloomberg Global Aggregate - Corporate Index gaining 0.91% and 0.87%, respectively. EM debt added 0.36%. In riskier segments, Global High Yields gained 0.99%.

In foreign exchange (FX), major currencies strengthened against the US dollar, including the British pound (GBP), +2.02%, and the euro (EUR), +1.29%, while the Japanese yen (JPY) weakened, +1.61%.

Market outlook

We expect a clearer macro picture and better growth as 2026 progresses. After a strong 2025, a combination of gradually easier monetary policy, targeted fiscal support, and businesses adapting to new trade and policy regimes should improve risk sentiment in the second half of 2026 (H2). Near term, volatility is likely to persist as markets digest still-sticky inflation, pockets of labor market cooling, and uncertainty around policy sequencing under the second Trump administration. Our base case remains constructive: inflation moderates toward targets, policy rates drift lower over time, and earnings growth proves resilient—albeit uneven across regions and sectors. Geopolitical fragmentation, the AI trade debate, energy transition, and a new Fed composition will likely keep uncertainty indicators high throughout 2026.

In developed markets, we expect an orderly slowdown and a stronger finish. The US starts 2026 stronger than expected but should continue to accelerate as the lagged effects of prior easing and fiscal measures (e.g., capex amortization, corporate tax reductions, and household rebates) take hold—potentially broadening investment beyond AI infrastructure. The euro area's cyclical rebound likely extends, with upside risk from pro-growth reforms and German-led stimulus, offset by France's political/fiscal headwinds and slower external demand. The UK remains in a stagflationary mix—below-trend growth and sticky services inflation—though easier policy helps at the margin. A modest recovery continues in Japan with inflation trending toward 2% and supportive wage growth. In emerging markets, fundamentals improve as global manufacturing and trade gradually recover, the USD weakens, and supply chains adapt. China's growth looks imbalanced: external resilience contrasts with soft domestic demand and property-sector adjustment. Supportive People's Bank of China (PBoC) policy and potential front-loaded fiscal measures should help anchor a ~5% target, but overcapacity and lingering deflationary impulses remain watchpoints. Across EM, domestic-demand-led economies are better placed than export-heavy peers in early 2026.

We still anticipate the Fed cutting rates two to three times in 2026, with an eventual path toward ~3% by year-end—balancing still-too-high inflation (moderating but above trend) against a cooling labor market. Leadership transition as Chair Powell's term winds down in Q2 2026 adds uncertainty, but institutional independence should ultimately be preserved. The ECB appears at/near neutral and likely on hold through most of 2026 amid inflation near target and stabilizing activity; the Bank of Canada (BoC) is similarly cautious. The Bank of England (BoE) faces a difficult trade-off—weakening employment versus sticky inflation—and we expect a gradual glide path toward neutral (around 3%) into early 2027. Japan is an outlier: policy normalization continues, with gradual hikes and a flatter curve as rates move toward neutral. In EM, most easing cycles are near completion. Headline inflation has broadly normalized, but stickier core inflation and improving growth argue for a measured pace of cuts, conditional on FX stability and external financing. Overall, the lagged impact of prior easing should support EM growth through 2026.

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Fiscal policy is becoming an important tool for governments to support growth. In the US, the One Big Beautiful Bill's corporate incentives (full capex amortization, lower statutory rates) and household rebates should support investment and consumption, even as longer-term deficit dynamics warrant vigilance. Europe leans on structural reforms and infrastructure—Germany's expansionary stance is a tailwind—while France's consolidation could weigh on growth. Japan has unveiled its largest post-COVID stimulus, reinforcing recovery but intensifying debt-sustainability scrutiny. China is likely to front-load support—both monetary and fiscal—to kick-start 2026, yet durable transmission to households remains the key.

Looking ahead, we are modestly overweight equities versus fixed income as corporate earnings remain resilient, and global growth is expected to hold steady, supported by fiscal spending, gradual rate cuts, and ongoing investment in productivity themes such as AI. Key risks include high valuations, inflation, and geopolitical uncertainty. AI remains a structural growth driver, with US equity markets supported by large-cap tech and heavy investment in data centers, semiconductors, and cloud infrastructure. While enablers have led gains, adoption in software and healthcare is still developing, and elevated debt among AI-focused firms warrants caution. Nonetheless, strong fundamentals among proven AI beneficiaries and high return on invested capital support a constructive view on innovation-led growth. At the same time, broadening global opportunities and regional tailwinds—including a weaker US dollar and improving macro conditions in Europe and Asia—reinforce the case for diversified equity exposure. Europe's recovery, fiscal stimulus, and attractive valuations create a supportive backdrop, while Asia offers compelling opportunities in manufacturing and tech-export economies. South Korea and Taiwan stand out in technology leadership and policy support, and early signs point to a more constructive tactical view on China. We remain underweight fixed income, favoring short-duration exposures as elevated government debts and sticky inflation make long-end yields volatile. In credit, tight spreads and robust issuance leave little cushion for repricing.

Fund review and strategy

The Fund posted positive gross total returns over the month of January. Overall equities in the portfolio stood at approximately 60% and fixed income at 32%, with the remainder in money market and cash at month's end. The allocation to Asia Pacific ex-Japan equities was the largest contributor to performance, followed by Malaysian equities. Cash and foreign exchange (FX) management also contributed to performance. In contrast, global bonds and developed market equities—the portfolio's two largest holdings—were also the top two detractors from performance.

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 Manulife PRS NESTEGG Series Disclosure Document dated 14 February 2022 and its First Supplemental Disclosure Document dated 30 August 2023 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 remain 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.