

# USD Bond Fund

An investment fund option for variable life insurance products of **The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., (Phils), Inc.**

## Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation by investing in USD denominated sovereign and corporate debt securities and/or pooled fund/s that invest in these securities and other liquid instruments.

## Fund Information

<b>Inception Date</b> November 2004	<b>Fund Size</b> USD 6.77 million	<b>Fund Currency</b> US dollar	<b>Dealing/Valuation</b> Daily
<b>Price (NAV/unit)</b> USD 2.206	<b>Management Fee</b> 1.75% per annum	<b>Bloomberg Ticker</b> MPUSBND	

## Performance Return (July 31, 2024)

USD Bond Fund (net of management fee)	1 Month	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
Absolute	2.08%	0.14%	2.70%	-11.19%	-5.57%	120.60%
Annualized	n.a.	n.a.	2.70%	-3.88%	-1.14%	4.10%

Past performance is not an indication of future results. Information about the portfolio's holdings, asset allocation, or country diversification is historical and is not an indication of future portfolio composition, which will vary.

## Monthly Net Asset Value per Unit

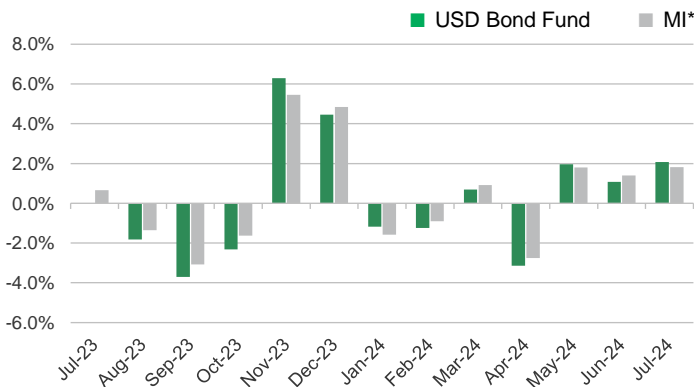


## Top Five Holdings

ROP 06/10/31	13.73%
ROP 01/20/40	12.41%
ROP 02/02/30	8.70%
ROP 01/14/31	8.35%
ROP 10/23/34	7.49%

Notes:  
ROP - Republic of the Philippines dollar-denominated bonds

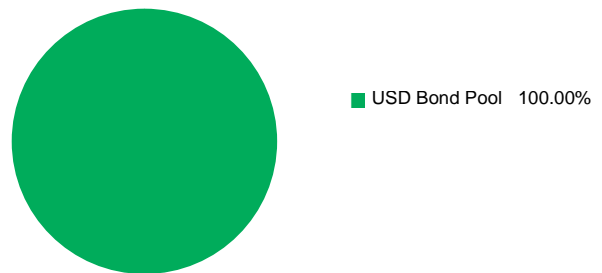
## Monthly Performance



\*Market Indicator = 100% Markit iBoxx ADBI Philippines Index

## Portfolio Breakdown

### Asset Allocation (at Market Value)



As per the fund's Investment Policy Statement, initial subscriptions are invested in fixed 100% USD Bond Pool. The investments of the USD Bond Pool consist of US\$ denominated bonds of the Republic of the Philippines, corporates and term deposits.

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## Market Review

In the United States, US Treasury yields trended lower as economic data pointed to moderating inflation. During the July FOMC meeting, the Federal Reserve (Fed) held interest rates steady as the market expected; but Fed chairman Powell suggested a rate cut in September is possible provided the inflation data continues to be encouraging. The personal consumption expenditure price index, the Fed's preferred measure of inflation, rose 2.5% year-on-year in June, in line with estimates, while non-farm payrolls increased by 206,000 in the same month, above market estimates. Over the period, the 10-year US Treasury yield dropped from 4.40% to 4.03%, whilst the Philippine dollar-denominated (ROP) bond yield curve followed the US Treasury yields lower.

Asian investment grade (IG) credits posted positive performance for the month mainly driven by lower US Treasury yields. Credit spreads on the J.P. Morgan Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index marginally widened by 2bps over the month; the J.P. Morgan Asian Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index increased by 1.32%. Credit spreads marginally widened amid continued active new bond issuances. Corporate earnings were the main drivers of the price actions; a South Korean semiconductor manufacturer outperformed on strong AI-led demand which may lead to a rating upgrade, while a Chinese asset management company and a South Korean battery maker underperformed following disappointing results. New issuance market picked up amid lower US rates; primary activities were seen in China, South Korea, Philippines, Hong Kong. New supply continued to be well digested by the market; notably, new issues for a Chinese auto dealer and several financials were mostly oversubscribed by investors.

## Outlook

We believe the Fed and other global central banks transitioning to end their rate hike cycles in 2024, would help underpin global and Asian bond markets. In Asia ex-China region, we view Asian central banks, such as India, South Korea and Philippines, to have room to cut rates in 2024 amid benign inflationary environment. At National People's Congress, Chinese authorities kept its growth target of around 5% level, inflation target of around 3%, and fiscal deficit target at 3% for 2024. China also began the issuance of one trillion yuan of ultra-long special government bonds to support the budget. After the Third Plenum, PBoC cut various key interest rates to boost economic growth. We expect additional monetary policy easing and more targeted measures from authorities to support its economy. Furthermore, to see a sustained recovery of the Chinese property sector, we would monitor the effective implementation of the announced measures and market sales recovery.

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The investment fund option for The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company's variable life insurance product is managed by Manulife Investment Management and Trust Corporation.

The Fund mentioned in this document is specific to variable life insurance contracts and is not considered a mutual fund. Yields depend on interest and foreign exchange rate levels, both of which may fluctuate. Other factors that affect yield include changes in the credit standing of the issuers and changes in the value of the stocks and dividends received. Further, investments of the Fund may provide that their values be determined based on prices or yields of other securities, instruments or foreign currencies, and such provisions may result in negative fluctuations in the value of these investments and, in turn, the Fund's yields. Thus, the performance of the separate account(s) is not guaranteed and the value of the policy could be less than the capital invested. THE VARIABLE LIFE POLICYHOLDER SHALL BEAR ALL INVESTMENT RISKS. Past performance of the Fund is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Yields are not guaranteed.

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