Manulife

April 30, 2021

USD Secure 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

Inception Date April 2009	**Fund Size** USD 30.25 million	**Fund Currency** US dollar	**Dealing/Valuation** Daily
Price (NAV/unit) USD 1.713	**Management Fee** 2.00% per annum	**Bloomberg Ticker** MPUSSEC	

Performance Return (April 30, 2021)

USD Secure Fund (net of management fee)	1 Month	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
Absolute	0.29%	-4.41%	0.88%	14.97%	7.40%	71.30%
Annualized	n.a.	n.a.	0.88%	4.76%	1.44%	4.57%

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.

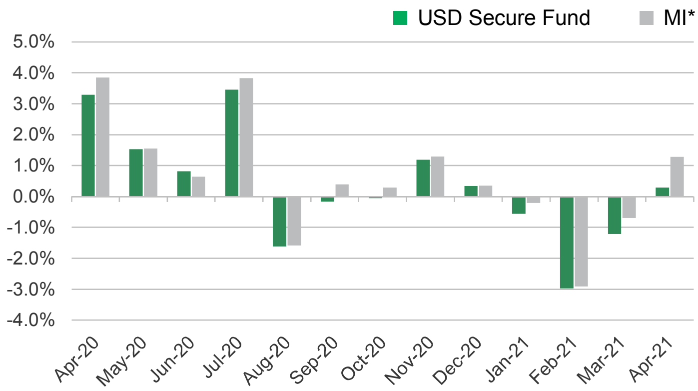
Monthly Net Asset Value per Unit

Top Five Holdings

ROP 06/10/31	9.69%
ROP 02/02/30	6.73%
ROP 01/14/31	6.38%
ROP 10/23/34	5.68%
ROP 01/20/40	5.29%

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

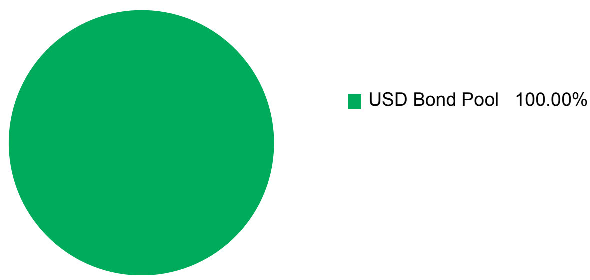
Monthly Performance



**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.

USD Secure Fund

Market Review

After three months of trending higher, US Treasury yields pulled back amid elevated demand for government bonds lured by higher yields, concerns over the Biden administration's proposal for new capital gains taxes and Federal Reserve reiterates an accommodative stance. First-quarter US GDP growth posted at 6.4% (first estimate, annualized, quarter-on-quarter), while retail sales in March surged by 9.8% (seasonally adjusted, month-on-month) after the latest round of stimulus checks were distributed. Over the period, the 10-year Treasury yield fell from 1.74% to 1.63%, whilst Philippine dollar-denominated (ROP) bond yields also fell tracking the US Treasury yield movement.

Asian investment grade credit markets posted negative returns over the month amid wider credit spreads, though partially offset by lower US Treasury yields and positive carry. Credit spreads on the JP Morgan Asian Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index widened by 6bps. The J.P. Morgan Asian Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index decreased by -0.83% in US dollar terms. China Huarong, a Chinese asset management company, failed to publish its result earnings by 31 March deadline and suspended its share trading; this subsequently deteriorated investors' sentiment, raised concerns and speculation of potential debt restructuring scenario. Toward the end of the period, the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission assured investors on the company's liquidity situation which helped stabilize its bond prices somewhat. Other bonds from Chinese asset management companies and Chinese issuers with keepwell structure underperformed over the period amid the negative sentiment. Primary market was relatively quiet than other month, with selective China SOE and South Korea issuers tapping the market.

Outlook

We believe the Fed is committed to a relatively accommodative monetary policy despite signs of recovery in the US economy amidst steady vaccine rollout. In contrast to past cycles, the Fed and other central banks should be more inclined to keep interest rate volatility low, and for financial conditions to remain stable to promote economic recovery. North Asian economies, especially China, so far have demonstrated better containment of COVID-19 compared to their South Asian counterparts. Overall, we believe Asia's resilient underlying fundamentals, strong government sponsorship in the corporate sector and spread premium over developed bond markets, places Asian bonds in a unique position in the global context. Nonetheless, we believe fallen angel risk in Asia remains, as companies continue to navigate their way through the crisis. We continue to remain cognizant 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. We favour markets such as China for its superior COVID-19 containment underpinning growth and relatively attractive yields in single-A space, and Indonesia for its compelling yields and credit rating resilience.
