

Peso Wealth Optimizer Fund 2031

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

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to maximize long-term capital growth while managing the risk of capital erosion as the target date approaches through a dynamic rebalancing of exposure to diversified portfolios of peso-denominated fixed income securities and securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange and/or pooled funds that invest in these securities and other liquid fixed income instruments.

Fund Information

Inception Date June 2016	Fund Size PHP 129.25 million	Fund Currency Philippine peso	Dealing/Valuation Daily
Price (NAV/unit) PHP 0.805	Management Fee 2.25% per annum (of which 0.18% will go to the Investment advisor, Manulife Investment Management (HK) Limited.)		Bloomberg Ticker MPPHWFN

Performance Return (September 30, 2020)

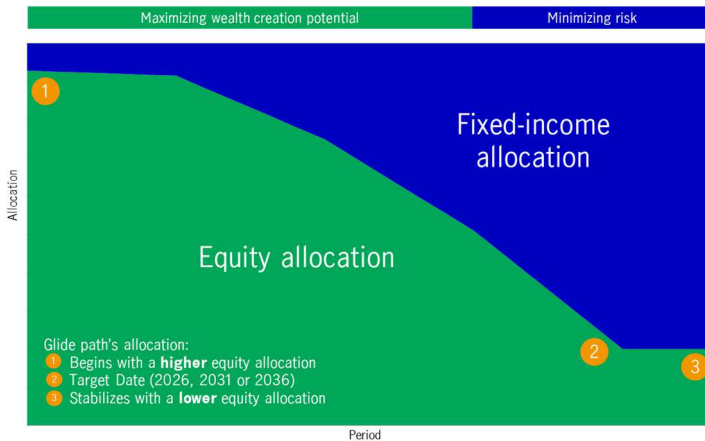
Peso Wealth Optimizer Fund 2031 (net of management fee)	1 Month	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
Absolute	-0.86%	-20.69%	-20.61%	-24.77%	n.a.	-19.50%
Annualized	n.a.	n.a.	-20.61%	-9.05%	n.a.	-4.90%

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.

Why Peso Wealth Optimizer Funds?

Investing through a target date approach simplifies asset allocation for an average investor. The asset mix changes over time, becoming more conservative as the investor's financial milestone draws closer.

The change in asset allocation over time is called the **glide path** which Manulife designed specifically for these funds.



The glide path's objectives include:

- To maximize wealth accumulation prior to target date
- To minimize risk as the target date approaches
- To make wealth last long enough to support any financial needs beyond the chosen target date

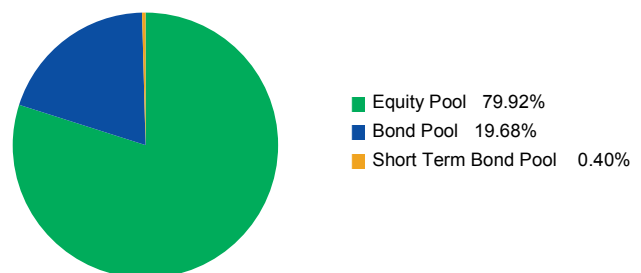
Top Five Holdings

Bond Pool		Short-Term Bond Pool	
FXTN 02/11/23	12.02%	Manulife Stable Income	
RTB 12/04/22	10.84%	Fund Class I	35.07%
FXTN 03/12/24	10.10%	FXTN 02/11/23	13.76%
FXTN 08/12/25	9.19%	RTB 12/04/22	12.83%
FXTN 04/21/23	6.41%	FXTN 04/21/23	8.04%
		FXTN 07/04/22	5.83%
Equity Pool			
SM INVESTMENTS CORPORATION			15.20%
Manulife Equity Wealth Fund Class I			11.04%
SM PRIME HOLDINGS INC			8.62%
AYALA LAND INC			6.94%
AYALA CORPORATION			6.01%

Notes:
 FXTN - Fixed Treasury Notes or Peso-denominated debts of the Philippine Government
 RTB - Retail Treasury Bonds of the Philippine Government

Portfolio Breakdown

Asset Allocation (at Market Value)



As per the fund's Investment Policy Statement, initial subscriptions are invested in fixed 91.82% Equities, 8.08% Long term bonds, 0.1% Short term bonds. The investments of these pools consist of the following:

-Peso Bond Pool: Peso-denominated bonds of the Republic of the Philippines and term deposits.

-Short Term Bond Pool: Peso-denominated bonds of the Republic of the Philippines with a term of up to three years and term deposits.

Peso Wealth Optimizer Fund 2031

Market Review

The Philippine Stock Exchange Index is down 0.3% in September. The lack of catalysts led to continued foreign outflows which have now surpassed \$2 Billion YTD. Investors continue to remain cautious on the back of potential delays in economic recovery despite COVID cases levelling off from an average of 4,000 cases per day to 2,000 cases on average this month.

The financial sector and its earnings outlook remained in focus for the month as President Duterte signed into law the Bayanihan Act 2. The law provides for a 30-day grace period for real estate and utility payments if or when another strict lockdown is imposed and a 60-day grace period loan payment extension regardless of lockdown situation. In addition, the BSP imposed also imposed a 24% interest rate cap on credit card transactions from the current 47% charged annually. The impact of the rate ceiling may vary across Philippine banks, but we do expect banks to mitigate any adverse effects by lowering deposit rates and reducing benefits given to credit card holders by increased fees.

The number of Chinese Philippine Offshore Gaming Operators (“POGO”) fell from 60 operators at the end of 2019 to currently 50 as licenses were suspended and canceled. Additionally, POGOs are also under pressure from increasing tax payments and increased restrictions due to the current travel bans locally. Currently according to PAGCOR, only 32 of the 60 POGOs could resume operations with 30% capacity.

The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) paused in its monetary easing, opting to keep its overnight reverse repurchase rate unchanged at its meeting last October 1. BSP Governor Diokno reiterated that there is sufficient liquidity in the banking system following the total 175bps rate cuts done earlier this year. Peso bond yields quickly reacted and trended lower as the steeper local bond yield curve (following the uptick seen in September) and ample liquidity led to buying in the peso government bonds. In addition, the newly released October auction schedule of the Bureau Treasury point to a lack of supply in the 7 and 10 year bonds, possibly adding to the demand in local bonds.

Outlook

Our outlook for the stock market in the fourth quarter remains cautious despite the prospects of further reopening of the economy. The IATF, with the approval of President Duterte, announced that NCR will continue to remain under GCQ restrictions for the whole month of October. This is to ensure that healthcare capacity and the spread of COVID cases remain controlled. Given the fragile state of the country’s economic recovery, we continue to steer away from sectors that will most likely have negative tail risk such as financial services and instead reweight to sectors that will remain beneficiaries should the pandemic persist. Looking to next year, we are positive on sectors that are likely the first to recover when the macroeconomic shadow cast by the pandemic lifts. These would include names in the consumer discretionary space and conglomerates.

Overall rhetoric from the BSP is quite dovish as 3Q GDP is expected to contract with the limited mobility imposed in several areas of the Philippines in August. As a result, the BSP has revised lower its inflation forecast for 2020 to 2022, amid the resurgence in the COVID 19 cases in specific areas of the country. Against this background, we expect local bonds to be well supported in the midst of the very liquid market and will keep the overall duration neutral against the benchmark.

The investment fund option for The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company’s variable life insurance product is managed by Manulife Asset 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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