# **Affin Hwang World Series -**Dividend Value Fund

Quarterly Report 31 December 2020

Out think. Out perform.



# **Quarterly Report and Financial Statements As at 31 December 2020**

Contents	Page
QUARTERLY REPORT	2
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	9
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	10
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSET	12

#### **QUARTERLY REPORT**

#### **FUND INFORMATION**

Fund Name	Affin Hwang World Series – Dividend Value Fund
Fund Type	Growth
Fund Category	Feeder (Wholesale)
Investment Objective	The Fund seeks to achieve capital appreciation over medium to long-term period
Benchmark	Dow Jones Asia Select Dividend 30 Index
Distribution Policy	Subject to the availability of income, the Fund endeavours to distribute income on a quarterly basis, after the end of its first financial year

#### **FUND PERFORMANCE DATA**

## USD Class

Category	As at 31 Dec 2020	As at 30 Sep 2020
Total NAV (USD'million)	5.156	5.999
NAV per Unit (USD)	0.5660	0.4828
Unit in Circulation (million)	9.109	12.426

#### **AUD Class**

Category	As at 31 Dec 2020	As at 30 Sep 2020
Total NAV (AUD'million)	10.313	10.688
NAV per Unit (AUD)	0.5604	0.5174
Unit in Circulation (million)	18.403	20.655

## MYR Class

Category	As at 31 Dec 2020	As at 30 Sep 2020
Total NAV (RM'million)	35.218	43.817
NAV per Unit (MYR)	0.5946	0.5244
Unit in Circulation (million)	59.232	83.553

# SGD Class

Category	As at 31 Dec 2020	As at 30 Sep 2020
Total NAV (SGD'million)	5.990	5.999
NAV per Unit (SGD)	0.5457	0.4823
Unit in Circulation (million)	10.976	12.426

#### **Fund Performance**

Performance as at 31 December 2020

#### **USD Class**

	3 Months (1/10/20 - 31/12/20)	6 Months (1/7/20 - 31/12/20)	1 Year (1/1/20 - 31/12/20)	3 Years (1/1/18 - 31/12/20)	5 Years (1/1/16 - 31/12/20)	Since Commencement (23/7/15 - 31/12/20)
Fund	17.23%	27.35%	12.03%	9.82%	39.53%	26.33%
Benchmark	8.26%	9.10%	(6.54%)	1.59%	18.78%	6.25%
Outperformance	8.97%	18.25%	18.57%	8.23%	20.75%	20.08%

Source of Benchmark: Bloomberg

#### Movement of the Fund versus the Benchmark



<sup>&</sup>quot;This information is prepared by Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad (AFFINHWANGAM) for information purposes only. Past earnings or the fund's distribution record is not a guarantee or reflection of the fund's future earnings/future distributions. Investors are advised that unit prices, distributions payable and investment returns may go down as well as up. Source of Benchmark is from Bloomberg."

Benchmark: Dow Jones Asia Select Dividend 30 Index

#### **AUD Class**

	3 Months (1/10/20 - 31/12/20)	6 Months (1/7/20 - 31/12/20)	1 Year (1/1/20 - 31/12/20)	3 Years (1/1/18 - 31/12/20)	5 Years (1/1/16 - 31/12/20)	Since Commencement (23/7/15 - 31/12/20)
Fund	8.31%	13.13%	1.94%	11.22%	32.30%	24.07%
Benchmark	0.91%	(2.30%)	(14.67%)	3.15%	12.55%	1.80%
Outperformance	7.40%	15.43%	16.61%	8.07%	19.75%	22.27%

Source of Benchmark: Bloomberg

#### Movement of the Fund versus the Benchmark



"This information is prepared by Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad (AFFINHWANGAM) for information purposes only. Past earnings or the fund's distribution record is not a guarantee or reflection of the fund's future earnings/future distributions. Investors are advised that unit prices, distributions payable and investment returns may go down as well as up. Source of Benchmark is from Bloomberg."

Benchmark: Dow Jones Asia Select Dividend 30 Index

#### **MYR Class**

	3 Months (1/10/20 - 31/12/20)	6 Months (1/7/20 - 31/12/20)	1 Year (1/1/20 - 31/12/20)	3 Years (1/1/18 - 31/12/20)	5 Years (1/1/16 - 31/12/20)	Since Commencement (23/7/15 - 31/12/20)
Fund	13.39%	19.45%	10.09%	7.87%	29.12%	31.57%
Benchmark	4.76%	2.38%	(8.13%)	0.57%	10.95%	12.15%
Outperformance	8.63%	17.07%	18.22%	7.30%	18.17%	19.42%

Source of Benchmark: Bloomberg

#### Movement of the Fund versus the Benchmark



"This information is prepared by Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad (AFFINHWANGAM) for information purposes only. Past earnings or the fund's distribution record is not a guarantee or reflection of the fund's future earnings/future distributions. Investors are advised that unit prices, distributions payable and investment returns may go down as well as up. Source of Benchmark is from Bloomberg."

Benchmark: Dow Jones Asia Select Dividend 30 Index

#### **SGD Class**

	3 Months (1/10/20 - 31/12/20)	6 Months (1/7/20 - 31/12/20)	1 Year (1/1/20 - 31/12/20)	3 Years (1/1/18 - 31/12/20)	5 Years (1/1/16 - 31/12/20)	Since Commencement (23/7/15 - 31/12/20)
Fund	13.15%	20.51%	10.12%	8.57%	30.42%	21.81%
Benchmark	4.81%	3.41%	(8.15%)	0.43%	10.75%	2.75%
Outperformance	8.34%	17.10%	18.27%	8.14%	19.67%	19.06%

Source of Benchmark: Bloomberg

#### Movement of the Fund versus the Benchmark



<sup>&</sup>quot;This information is prepared by Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad (AFFINHWANGAM) for information purposes only. Past earnings or the fund's distribution record is not a guarantee or reflection of the fund's future earnings/future distributions. Investors are advised that unit prices, distributions payable and investment returns may go down as well as up. Source of Benchmark is from Bloomberg."

Benchmark: Dow Jones Asia Select Dividend 30 Index

Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance and that Unit prices and investment returns may go down, as well as up.

#### **Asset Allocation**

Fund's asset mix during the period under review:

	31 December 2020
	(%)
Unit Trust	94.71
Cash & money market	5.29
Total	100.00

#### **Strategies Employed**

The Fund remains invested with 70% of its NAV into the Target Fund and a maximum of 30% of its NAV into money market instruments, fixed deposits and/or liquid assets. Invested level was at around 95% as at end December 2020.

#### **Market Review**

Global markets got off to a rocky start in 2020 as benchmark gauges reeled from contagion fears as a result of the coronavirus outbreak. The World Health Organization declared a global health emergency as soon as the coronavirus outbreak has claimed the lives of at least 300 people with rates of infection rapidly increasing. The global equities trended lower as risk assets continue to reel from the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak which sent chills to investors. The rapid spread of the infection outside of China with new cases springing in Italy, South Korea and Iran led to a rush towards safe haven assets with US Treasury yields dipping to record lows.

Coming into March, the global markets faced a washout, as few asset classes were spared from the selloff due to the pandemic fears as infection rates continue to escalate rapidly. The MSCI Asia ex-Japan index closed 12.2% lower in the month. In the US, the S&P 500 index closed 12.5% lower that month. To stem the fallout from the coronavirus, major economies led by the US has introduced an unprecedented relief package to cushion its economy. The relief package comes as the US also reports the greatest number of Covid-19 cases, making it the country with the largest outbreak in the world surpassing that of Italy and China.

However, global equities staged a rebound in April as markets looked past recent softness in economic data and were instead buoyed by stimulus optimism as well as encouraging developments on the COVID-19 front. The rally was fuelled by a volley of stimulus measures rolled out by major central banks including an expansion package by the US Federal Reserve and the European Union (EU). The S&P 500 index advanced since: By December, the S&P 500 index closed 14.3% on a year-to-date basis. In Asia, the broader MSCI Asia ex Japan index registered a higher gain of 20.4% in the same period, being the first to come out of the pandemic.

The US unveiled its Main Street Lending Program which is designed to provide support and ensure credit flow into SMEs that were in "good financial standing". Similarly, the EU proposed a European Stability Mechanism ("ESM") which offers a credit line of up to 240 billion Euros to EU members.

Tensions between the two global powerhouses rose recently after China ordered the US to close its Chengdu-based consulate. The order followed the US closure of the Chinese consulate in Houston. On the other hand, remarks by US President Donald Trump that he will move to ban Chinese-owned video app TikTok in the US also added fuel to this fire.

On commodities, crude oil prices slid by about 40% as at end of October, after oil prices rebounded in June following a move by Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") and its oil-producing allies to extend the group's historic production cut. However, by December global commodities market ended on a strong note, with oil prices back to levels above US\$50 per barrel, and other commodities such as Dalian iron ore futures and silver gaining 50% in 2020.

On the domestic front, the country plunged into political turmoil which ultimately culminated in the appointment of Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin as the eighth Prime Minister, from the Perikatan Nasional coalition (UMNO, PAS, Bersatu and a splinter faction of PKR). The appointment was announced by Istana Negara amidst shifting political allegiances and frantic horse-trading across the ruling and opposition coalitions.

Malaysia's economy posted a smaller contraction of 2.7 per cent in the third quarter (3Q) of 2020, surpassing consensus estimate of -4.6 per cent, as well as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contraction of 17.1 per cent in 2Q, supported by improvements in all sectors.

Prime Minister Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin unveiled a RM250 billion economic stimulus package to soften the economic blow due to the impact of Covid-19 with businesses shuttered due to the movement control order (MCO). Called the Pakej Rangsangan Ekonomi Prihatin Rakyat or Prihatin, the package comprises RM128 billion to protect the welfare of the people, RM100 billion to protect the welfare of small and medium enterprises ("SMEs") and RM2 billion to strengthen the country's economy according to The Edge. This was on top of the RM20 billion stimulus that was earlier announced on 27 February.

Whilst RM250 billion seems like a massive amount on the surface, the actual fiscal spending outlay amounts to 10.0% or RM25billion. The rest of the relief package comes in the form of loan guarantees, moratorium in loan repayments, EPF withdrawals, among others. In April, Prime Minister had announced an additional RM10billion package to help SMEs cope during the pandemic.

Malaysia Budget 2021 was announced in November, with an allocated RM 322.5 billion expenditure, with 26.5% of it coming from borrowings and use of government assets. 5.3% of this budget has been devoted to the Covid-19 fund. The KLCI ended 2020 with a 2.4% gain, buoyed by the liquidity-driven rally that was seen throughout the year.

The Malaysia bond market saw foreign holdings increase by RM 3.6 billion in December, bringing foreign share holdings of outstanding bonds to 13.9%, its highest since January 2020. In total, 2020 saw an RM 18.30 billion net foreign inflow due to attractive yield valuations and dollar weakness. Yields ended lower in December compared to the month before, mostly on the longer end of the yield curve. The 3-year and 10-year MGS settling 3 bps and 9bps lower respectively, to the month before.

#### **Investment Outlook**

Global markets have rallied sharply from their lowest, supported by fiscal and monetary stimulus. The economy is still recovering, albeit at a slow pace, as consumers' confidence return following the low death rates despite the rise in infections. With most markets recovering the year's losses by December coincided with the release of Phase III clinical trial data for the vaccines, there is certainly light at the end of the tunnel for global markets.

Markets will be playing a "recovery theme" into 2021. General market consensus suggests global GDP is down 5% in 2020, with an expected rebound of 5.4% in 2021 with the reopening of economies and growth returns. As vaccine rollout begins, we can expect macroeconomic conditions to improve, but normalization will take time.

The worldwide Covid-19 death toll has since breached the 1 million mark, with US cases remaining stable at a high rate and Europe battling new waves. The shift in infections to younger age groups and more effective treatments however ensured Europe's continuous recovery despite the increasing infection rates. It is also more exposed to global trade than US, thus will benefit from the rebound in Chinese demand. Europe's exposure to financials, cyclical sectors such as energy and industrials, will potentially outperform in the second phase of recovery when economy continues to pick up as yield curve steepens. US dollar should weaken as economy recovers globally given its counter-cyclical behaviour, with more economically sensitive currencies appreciating instead, including euro and British sterling that are undervalued. However, British sterling faces higher volatility due to Brexit negotiations.

A Biden presidency sets the precedence for a steadier hand at the helm, and for US-China trade tensions to remain. Market volatility will remain in the year going forward as normalization returns, though it is unlikely this will stem from overtly reckless or deliberate foreign policy making as seen in the past four years.

In Malaysia, recent alarming increase in Covid-19 cases caused targeted lockdowns across the country, potentially delaying economic recovery although remaining positive on a full rebound by 2021. From a bottom-up perspective, markets are still focused on more export-oriented industries i.e. electromotive force and technology stocks. Gloves valuations and market momentum have since come down. Politics pose as minor distraction seeing how the peak of political risk has passed after Sabah election results were released. However, the risk to policy continuity caused by uncertainty of a majority win could lead to potential loss on FDI opportunities to other emerging market countries.

Despite the year and outflows during the first quarter, fund flows into global equities have returned, and a shift particularly towards ESG funds. In Europe, there was a €1.1 trillion inflow to ESG funds, doubled that of the year before. Buoyed by a "Goldilocks" environment with a favourable US election outcome, low interest rates and positive developments on the vaccine front, we could see additional support for risk assets.

Earnings momentum is expected to continue into 2021 with earnings growth projected to rise by 38.0% in Asia ex-Japan (ex-Financials) according to estimates by some sell-side analysts. Key sectors leading the recovery include the energy, consumer discretionary and industrials. Though, this is tempered by moderately higher valuations which has creeped up above historical averages.

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Dividend income   1,003,179   2,180,034   Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost at amortised cost   1,528   2,361   Net Joss on foreign currency exchange   1,528   2,361   Net gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or Joss   10,506,947   1,294,251   10,506,947   1,294,251   10,506,947   1,294,251   10,506,947   1,294,251   10,506,947   1,294,251   10,506,947   1,294,251   10,506,947   1,294,251   10,506,947   1,294,251   10,506,947   1,294,251   10,506,947   1,294,251   10,506,947   1,394,333   1,381		Financial period ended 31.12.2020 USD	Financial period ended 31.12.2019 USD
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost at amortised cost at amortised cost at amortised cost total cost and interest cost cost cost cost cost cost cost co	INVESTMENT INCOME		
Net loss on foreign currency exchange         (1,624)         (9,649)           Net gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss         9,503,864         (878,495)           EXPENSES         10,506,947         1,294,251           EXPENSES         8         (828,28)           Management fee         (8,828)         (15,291)           Fund accounting fee         (8,5712)         -           Fund accounting fee         (805)         (644)           Other expenses         (605)         (644)           Other expenses         (9,647)         (8,511)           Other expenses         (9,647)         (8,511)           NET PROFIT BEFORE FINANCE COST AND TAXATION         10,119,025         639,886           FINANCE COST         10,119,025         639,886           FINANCE COST         10,119,025         639,886           FINANCE COST         10,119,025         639,886           FINANCE COST         9,521,796         (752,997)           Taxation         -         -           INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS         9,521,796         (752,997)           Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders income comprise the following:         (1,088,432)         (298,104)	Interest income from financial assets		
Taxation   Profit person   P	Net loss on foreign currency exchange		
Management fee   (361,747)   (628,538)   Trustee fee   (8,828)   (15,291)   Fund accounting fee   (5,712)   - (4,381)   Tustee fee   (5,712)   - (4,381)   Tustee fee   (6,05)   (644)   (605)   (644)   (605)   (644)   (605)   (644)   (605)   (644)   (605)   (644)   (605)   (644)   (605)   (654,365)   (65		9,503,864	(878,495)
Management fee         (361,747)         (628,538)           Trustee fee         (8,828)         (15,291)           Fund accounting fee         (5,712)         -           Auditors' remuneration         (1,383)         (1,381)           Tax agent's fee         (605)         (644)           Other expenses         (9,647)         (8,511)           NET PROFIT BEFORE FINANCE COST AND TAXATION         10,119,025         639,886           FINANCE COST           Distributions         (597,229)         (1,392,883)           NET PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION         9,521,796         (752,997)           Taxation         -         -           INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS         9,521,796         (752,997)           Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders income comprise the following:         (1,088,432)         (298,104)           Realised amount         (1,088,432)         (298,104)           Unrealised amount         (1,080,432)         (454,893)		10,506,947	1,294,251
Trustee fee         (8,828)         (15,291)           Fund accounting fee         (5,712)         -           Auditors' remuneration         (1,383)         (1,381)           Tax agent's fee         (605)         (644)           Other expenses         (9,647)         (8,511)           NET PROFIT BEFORE FINANCE COST AND TAXATION         10,119,025         639,886           FINANCE COST         50,000         (1,392,883)           Distributions         (597,229)         (1,392,883)           NET PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION         9,521,796         (752,997)           Taxation         -         -           INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS         9,521,796         (752,997)           Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders income comprise the following:         (1,088,432)         (298,104)           Realised amount         (10,610,228)         (454,893)	EXPENSES		
Auditors' remuneration         (1,383)         (1,381)           Tax agent's fee         (605)         (644)           Other expenses         (9,647)         (8,511)           NET PROFIT BEFORE FINANCE COST AND TAXATION         10,119,025         639,886           FINANCE COST         5         639,886           Distributions         (597,229)         (1,392,883)           NET PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION         9,521,796         (752,997)           Taxation         -         -           INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS         9,521,796         (752,997)           Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders income comprise the following:         (1,088,432)         (298,104)           Realised amount         (1,088,432)         (454,893)	Trustee fee	(8,828)	
NET PROFIT BEFORE FINANCE COST AND TAXATION         10,119,025         639,886           FINANCE COST	Auditors' remuneration Tax agent's fee	(1,383) (605)	(644)
AND TAXATION  FINANCE COST  Distributions  (597,229) (1,392,883)  NET PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION  Taxation  Taxation  INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS  Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders income comprise the following:  Realised amount Unrealised amount  (1,088,432) (298,104) 10,610,228 (454,893)		(387,922)	(654,365)
Distributions (597,229) (1,392,883)  NET PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION 9,521,796 (752,997)  Taxation  INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS 9,521,796 (752,997)  Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders income comprise the following:  Realised amount (1,088,432) (298,104) Unrealised amount (1,0610,228 (454,893)		10,119,025	639,886
NET PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION  7. Taxation  INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS  Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders income comprise the following:  Realised amount Unrealised amount Unrealised amount  (1,088,432) (298,104) (454,893)	FINANCE COST		
Taxation  INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS 9,521,796 (752,997)  Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders income comprise the following:  Realised amount (1,088,432) (298,104) Unrealised amount 10,610,228 (454,893)	Distributions	(597,229)	(1,392,883)
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS  Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders income comprise the following:  Realised amount Unrealised amount Unrealised amount  (1,088,432) (298,104) 10,610,228	NET PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	9,521,796	(752,997)
ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS  9,521,796  Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders income comprise the following:  Realised amount Unrealised amount Unrealised amount  (1,088,432) (298,104) 10,610,228	Taxation		
to unitholders income comprise the following:  Realised amount Unrealised amount  (1,088,432) (298,104) (454,893)		9,521,796	(752,997)
Unrealised amount 10,610,228 (454,893)			
9,521,796 (752,997)			
		9,521,796	(752,997)

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	<u>2020</u> USD	<u>2019</u> USD
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents Amount due from brokers Amount due from Manager	1,230,123 304,200	1,251,292 202,584
- creation of units - rebate of management fee receivable Financial assets at fair value	183,534 26,544	47,214
through profit or loss	25,002,829	44,459,682
TOTAL ASSETS	26,747,230	45,960,772
LIABILITIES		
Amount due to Manager	26 607	62 244
- management fee - cancellation of units	36,697 305,197	63,341 529,858
Amount due to Trustee	890	1,535
Auditors' remuneration	1,396	1,457
Tax agent's fee	1,882	2,843
Other payable and accruals	3,136	2,687
TOTAL LIABILITIES	349,198	601,721
NET ASSET VALUE OF THE FUND	26,398,032 =======	45,359,051
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS	26,398,032	45,359,051

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONTINUED)

	<u>2020</u> USD	<u>2019</u> USD
REPRESENTED BY:		
FAIR VALUE OF OUTSTANDING UNITS		
- AUD Class - RM Class - SGD Class - USD Class	7,946,134 8,765,177 4,530,582 5,156,139	10,979,584 18,000,458 7,139,311 9,239,698
	26,398,032	45,359,051
NUMBER OF UNITS IN CIRCULATION		
- AUD Class - RM Class - SGD Class - USD Class	18,403,000 59,232,000 10,976,000 9,109,000	27,675,000 132,293,000 18,758,000 17,689,000
	97,720,000	196,415,000
NET ASSET VALUE PER UNIT (USD)		
- AUD Class - RM Class - SGD Class - USD Class	0.4318 0.1480 0.4128 0.5660	0.3967 0.1361 0.3806 0.5223
NET ASSET VALUE PER UNIT IN RESPECTIVE CURRENCIES		
- AUD Class - RM Class - SGD Class - USD Class	AUD0.5604 RM0.5946 SGD0.5457 USD0.5660	AUD0.5660 RM0.5565 SGD0.5120 USD0.5223

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSET ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Financial period ended 31.12.2020 USD	Financial period ended 31.12.2019 USD
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL PERIOD	28,778,562	60,075,088
Movement due to units created and cancelled during the financial period		
Creation of units arising from applications	1,464,900	3,721,126
<ul><li>AUD class</li><li>RM class</li><li>SGD class</li><li>USD class</li></ul>	795,062 379,082 290,756	1,195,500 2,299,024 95,981 130,621
Creation of units arising from distributions	587,884	1,358,567
<ul><li>AUD class</li><li>RM class</li><li>SGD class</li><li>USD class</li></ul>	155,553 206,443 92,317 133,571	326,158 492,353 231,340 308,716
Cancellation of units	(13,955,110)	(19,042,733)
<ul><li>AUD class</li><li>RM class</li><li>SGD class</li><li>USD class</li></ul>	(3,125,157) (6,195,233) (1,728,042) (2,906,678)	(6,615,336) (5,322,040) (3,545,105) (3,560,252)
Net increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders during the financial period	9,521,796	(752,997)
<ul><li>AUD class</li><li>RM class</li><li>SGD class</li><li>USD class</li></ul>	2,552,756 3,531,689 1,457,085 1,980,266	(87,216) (274,658) (138,407) (252,716)
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL PERIOD	26,398,032	45,359,051

