BEA (MPF) Value Scheme Fund Fact Sheet
東亞（強積金）享惠計劃基金概覽

As of 截至 31/3/2023

IMPORTANT :

- BEA (MPF) Value Scheme offers different constituent funds (i) investing in one or more approved pooled investment funds or approved index-tracking funds which invest in equities or bonds; or (ii) making direct investments. Each constituent fund has a different risk profile.
- BEA MPF Conservative Fund does not provide any guarantee of the repayment of capital.
- You should consider your own risk tolerance level and financial circumstances before investing in the MPF default investment strategy ("DIS"). You should note that the BEA Core Accumulation Fund and the BEA Age 65 Plus Fund under BEA (MPF) Value Scheme (collectively the "DIS Funds") may not be suitable for you, and there may be a risk mismatch between the DIS Funds and your risk profile (the resulting portfolio risk may be greater than your risk preference). You should seek financial and/or professional advice if you are in doubt as to whether the DIS is suitable for you, and make the investment decision most suitable for you taking into account your circumstances.
- You should note that the implementation of the DIS may have an impact on your MPF investments and accrued benefits. You should consult with the trustee if you have doubts on how you are being affected.
- Investment involves risks. You should consider your own risk tolerance level and financial circumstances before making any investment choices. In your selection of constituent funds, if you are in doubt as to whether a certain constituent fund is suitable for you (including whether it is consistent with your investment objectives), you should seek financial and/or professional advice and choose the constituent fund(s) most suitable for you taking into account your circumstances.
- You should not invest based on this document alone. Investments inherently involve risk and the unit prices of the constituent funds may go down as well as up. Past performance stated in this document is not indicative of future performance. For further details including the product features, fees and charges, and the risk factors involved, please refer to the MPF Scheme Brochure of the BEA (MPF) Value Scheme.
- Important - If you are in doubt about the meaning or effect of the contents of the MPF Scheme Brochure and this document, you should seek independent professional advice.

重要事項：

- 東亞（強積金）享惠計劃提供不同的成分基金：（i）投資於一個或以上的核准匯集投資基金或核准緊貼指數基金（投資於股票或債券）；或（ii）直接投資。各成分基金有不同的風險承擔。
- 東亞強積金保守基金並不提供任何退還資本的保證。
- 投資強積金預設投資策略前，你應衡量個人可承受風險的程度及財務狀況。你應注意東亞（強積金）享惠計劃的東亞核心累積基金及東亞65歲後基金（統稱為「預設投資策略基金」）不一定適合你，且預設投資策略基金及你的風險取向之間或存在風險錯配（即投資組合之風險或會大於你的風險承受能力）。如你就預設投資策略是否適合你有任何疑問，你應徵詢財務及/或專業人士之意見，並因應你的個人情況而作出最適合你的投資決定。
- 你應注意，實施預設投資策略後或會影響你的強積金投資及累算權益。如你就你或會受到之影響有任何疑問，你應向受託人查詢。
- 投資涉及風險。在作出投資選擇前，閣下必須衡量個人可承受風險的程度及財政狀況。在選擇成分基金時，如閣下對若干成分基金是否適合閣下（包括該成分基金是否符合閣下的投資目標）有任何疑問，閣下應諮詢財務及/或專業人士的意見，並因應閣下的個人狀況而選擇最適合閣下的成分基金。
- 閣下不應只根據此文件作出投資。投資附帶風險，成分基金單位價格可跌可升。此文件所載的過往表現不能作為日後表現的指標。有關詳情，包括產品特點、收費及所涉及的風險因素，請參閱東亞（強積金）享惠計劃的強積金計劃說明書。
- 重要通知：若閣下對強積金計劃說明書及本文件內容的涵義或意思有疑問，應諮詢獨立專業意見。

MPF 0081 (03/2023)

BEA Growth Fund 東亞增長基金

Investment Objective 投資目標

To achieve long-term capital appreciation within a controlled risk/return framework through investing mainly in global equities with some exposure in global debt securities/money market instruments.

透過以全球股票為投資對象，亦有部分比重投資於全球債務證券/貨幣市場工具，在波動程度備受管理範圍內，儘量為投資提供長期資本增值。

Fund Information 基金資料

Fund Size Million (HK$) 基金資產值 百萬（港元）	：18.62
Launch Date 推出日期	：25/10/2012
NAV per unit (HK$) 每單位資產淨值（港元）	：14.6467

Fund Descriptor 基金類型描述

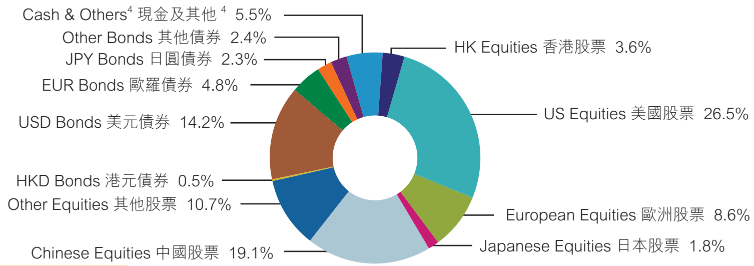
Mixed Assets Fund — Global — Maximum 90% in equities
混合資產基金 — 環球 — 最多 90% 於股票

Latest Fund Expense Ratio[3] 最近期的基金開支比率[3]

：0.95%

Portfolio Allocation[9] 投資組合分佈[9]

Equity 股票	70.3%	Bond 債券	24.2%	Cash & Others[4] 現金及其他[4]	5.5%



Fund Risk Indicators[1a] 基金風險標記[1a]

Annualised Standard Deviation 年度標準差：13.58%

Risk Class[1b] 風險級別[1b]: 1 2 3 4 **5** 6 7

Fund Performance Information[2a] 基金表現資料[2a]

Annualised Return 年度回報				
1 Year 1 年	3 Years 3 年	5 Years 5 年	10 Years 10 年	Since Launch 自成立起
-9.00%	5.34%	1.23%	3.57%	3.72%

Cumulative Return 累積回報				
1 Year 1 年	3 Years 3 年	5 Years 5 年	10 Years 10 年	Since Launch 自成立起
-9.00%	16.89%	6.30%	42.08%	46.47%

Calendar Year Return[2b] 曆年回報[2b]					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Year to Date 年初至今
-8.39%	15.19%	16.22%	2.99%	-18.74%	4.39%

Top 10 Portfolio Holdings 投資組合內十大資產

TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD 騰訊控股	2.88%
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD 阿里巴巴集團	2.29%
APPLE INC	2.06%
MICROSOFT CORP	1.66%
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO LTD 台灣積體電路製造	1.59%
AIA GROUP LTD 友邦保險	1.56%
HSBC HOLDINGS PLC 滙豐控股	1.07%
NVIDIA CORP	0.88%
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD 三星電子	0.84%
CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK 中國建設銀行	0.75%

Commentary 評論

- On the back of strong services recovery, global economy is stable and performing better than feared in the first quarter of 2023. The series of bank failure including U.S. Silicon Valley Bank and Credit Suisse headline have triggered huge market volatility in March. Daily volatility of 20 to 50 basis points were seen in U.S. Treasury curve. The banking crisis is likely to have a dampening impact on credit lending and financial condition in the U.S.. With the announcement of the Bank Term Funding Program, the Federal Reserve (“Fed”) will provide liquidity to stabilise the market confidence. With receding headline inflation and falling job openings as well as wage growth, in addition to risk of shrinking credit growth ahead, the Fed stance and statement are likely to turn less hawkish in the second quarter of 2023.
- Sticky core inflation remains the biggest challenge for the Eurozone countries and European Central Bank policy is likely to continue to tighten further even as the Fed pivots.
- Even though the Bank of Japan is sticking with its ultra-expansionary monetary policy for now, it is inevitable that it will eventually have to modify and widen its yield curve control band, thus supporting the Japanese yen to be on a major path of recovery.
- After the abrupt U-turn of covid, property and internet policies, Mainland China is experiencing a strong post Covid economic boom, and reported a much stronger than expected Purchasing Managers' Index numbers. Despite the expected V-shape recovery in consumer spending has not materialised yet and there was no major stimulus policies announced during the National People's Congress, Chinese consumers as well as business activities are on track for a healthy trend of recovery given massive pent up demand and low base last year.

- 在服務業強勁復甦的支持下，2023年第一季度全球經濟穩定且表現好於預期。美國矽谷銀行和瑞信等銀行相繼出事，信貸危機一度引發市場大幅波動，美國國債孳息率曲綫一天內曾大幅波動20至50點子。這銀行業危機可能會對美國的信貸和金融狀況產生影響。隨著銀行定期融資計劃的公佈，美聯儲將提供流動性以穩定市場信心。整體通脹降温、職位空缺和工資增長下降，加上未來信貸增長萎縮的風險，美聯儲的立場和聲明可能會在2023 年第二季度變得不那麼強硬。
- 頑固的核心通脹仍然是歐元區國家面臨的最大挑戰，即使美聯儲調整政策，歐洲央行也可能會繼續進一步收緊政策。
- 儘管日本央行目前仍堅持其超寬鬆貨幣政策，但最終不可避免地需要修改和擴大收益率曲線控制區間，從而支持日圓復甦。
- 中國在疫情、房地產和互聯網政策突然轉向後，正處於新冠疫情後強勁的經濟增長潮，採購經理指數遠高於市場預期。儘管消費者支出預期的V型復甦尚未實現及全國人大期間沒有宣布重大刺激政策，但鑑於大量被壓抑的需求和去年低基數的情況下，中國消費和商業活動正朝著良好復甦的方向發展。

BEA Balanced Fund 東亞均衡基金

Investment Objective 投資目標

To achieve a stable rate of return with an opportunity for capital appreciation through a balanced weighting of investments in global equities and debt securities.

透過平均投資於全球股票及債務證券，為投資帶來平穩增長，同時亦提供資本增值機會。

Fund Information 基金資料

Fund Size Million (HK$) 基金資產值 百萬（港元）	：14.57
Launch Date 推出日期	：25/10/2012
NAV per unit (HK$) 每單位資產淨值（港元）	：13.4433

Fund Descriptor 基金類型描述

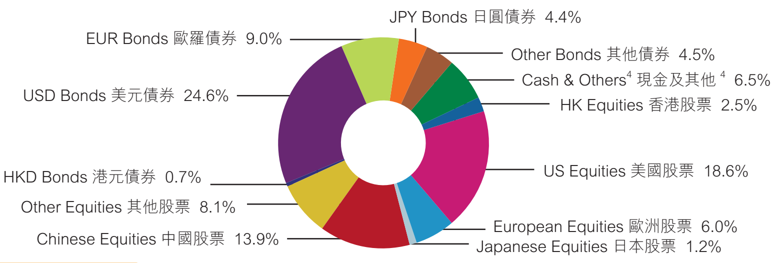
Mixed Assets Fund — Global — Maximum 60% in equities
混合資產基金 — 環球 — 最多 60% 於股票

Latest Fund Expense Ratio[3] 最近期的基金開支比率[3]

：0.94%

Portfolio Allocation[9] 投資組合分佈[9]

Equity 股票	50.3%	Bond 債券	43.2%	Cash & Others[4] 現金及其他[4]	6.5%



Fund Risk Indicators[1a] 基金風險標記[1a]

Annualised Standard Deviation 年度標準差：11.18%

Risk Class[1b] 風險級別[1b]: 1 2 3 4 **5** 6 7

Fund Performance Information[2a] 基金表現資料[2a]

Annualised Return 年度回報				
1 Year 1 年	3 Years 3 年	5 Years 5 年	10 Years 10 年	Since Launch 自成立起
-8.45%	2.85%	0.65%	2.80%	2.88%

Cumulative Return 累積回報				
1 Year 1 年	3 Years 3 年	5 Years 5 年	10 Years 10 年	Since Launch 自成立起
-8.45%	8.80%	3.27%	31.80%	34.43%

Calendar Year Return[2b] 曆年回報[2b]					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Year to Date 年初至今
-6.02%	12.53%	14.26%	0.76%	-17.54%	3.97%

Top 10 Portfolio Holdings 投資組合內十大資產

TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD 騰訊控股	2.10%
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD 阿里巴巴集團	1.67%
APPLE INC	1.45%
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO LTD 台灣積體電路製造	1.25%
MICROSOFT CORP	1.16%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 4.00% 15/08/2042	1.12%
AIA GROUP LTD 友邦保險	1.11%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 0.00% 15/06/2023	0.95%
HSBC HOLDINGS PLC 滙豐控股	0.73%
JAPAN GOVERNMENT BOND 0.10% 20/03/2030	0.64%

Commentary 評論

- On the back of strong services recovery, global economy is stable and performing better than feared in the first quarter of 2023. The series of bank failure including U.S. Silicon Valley Bank and Credit Suisse headline have triggered huge market volatility in March. Daily volatility of 20 to 50 basis points were seen in U.S. Treasury curve. The banking crisis is likely to have a dampening impact on credit lending and financial condition in the U.S.. With the announcement of the Bank Term Funding Program, the Federal Reserve (“Fed”) will provide liquidity to stabilise the market confidence. With receding headline inflation and falling job openings as well as wage growth, in addition to risk of shrinking credit growth ahead, the Fed stance and statement are likely to turn less hawkish in the second quarter of 2023.
- Sticky core inflation remains the biggest challenge for the Eurozone countries and European Central Bank policy is likely to continue to tighten further even as the Fed pivots.
- Even though the Bank of Japan is sticking with its ultra-expansionary monetary policy for now, it is inevitable that it will eventually have to modify and widen its yield curve control band, thus supporting the Japanese yen to be on a major path of recovery.
- After the abrupt U-turn of covid, property and internet policies, Mainland China is experiencing a strong post Covid economic boom, and reported a much stronger than expected Purchasing Managers' Index numbers. Despite the expected V-shape recovery in consumer spending has not materialised yet and there was no major stimulus policies announced during the National People's Congress, Chinese consumers as well as business activities are on track for a healthy trend of recovery given massive pent up demand and low base last year.

- 在服務業強勁復甦的支持下，2023年第一季度全球經濟穩定且表現好於預期。美國矽谷銀行和瑞信等銀行相繼出事，信貸危機一度引發市場大幅波動，美國國債孳息率曲綫一天內曾大幅波動20至50點子。這銀行業危機可能會對美國的信貸和金融狀況產生影響。隨著銀行定期融資計劃的公佈，美聯儲將提供流動性以穩定市場信心。整體通脹降温、職位空缺和工資增長下降，加上未來信貸增長萎縮的風險，美聯儲的立場和聲明可能會在2023 年第二季度變得不那麼強硬。
- 頑固的核心通脹仍然是歐元區國家面臨的最大挑戰，即使美聯儲調整政策，歐洲央行也可能會繼續進一步收緊政策。
- 儘管日本央行目前仍堅持其超寬鬆貨幣政策，但最終不可避免地需要修改和擴大收益率曲線控制區間，從而支持日圓復甦。
- 中國在疫情、房地產和互聯網政策突然轉向後，正處於新冠疫情後強勁的經濟增長潮，採購經理指數遠高於市場預期。儘管消費者支出預期的V型復甦尚未實現及全國人大期間沒有宣布重大刺激政策，但鑑於大量被壓抑的需求和去年低基數的情況下，中國消費和商業活動正朝著良好復甦的方向發展。

BEA Stable Fund 東亞平穩基金

Investment Objective 投資目標

To minimise short-term capital risk with modest capital growth over the long term through a higher weighting of investments in global debt securities to provide steady income and a lower exposure to global equities to provide modest potential for capital appreciation.

透過偏重投資於全球債務證券市場及較少比重投資於全球股票市場，為投資儘量減低短期資本波動，以維持穩定的資本價值及賺取平穩收益，同時亦提供若干長遠資本增值潛力。

Fund Information 基金資料

Fund Size Million (HK$) 基金資產值 百萬（港元）: 12.75
Launch Date 推出日期：25/10/2012
NAV per unit (HK$) 每單位資產淨值（港元）: 11.8842

Fund Descriptor 基金類型描述

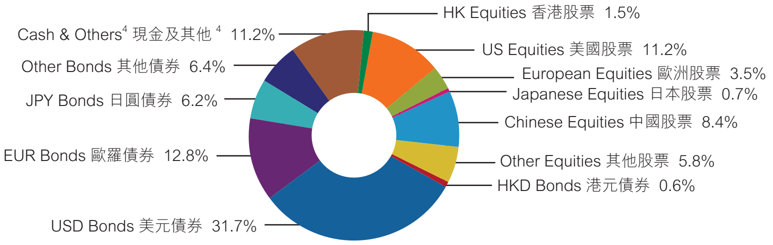
Mixed Assets Fund — Global — Maximum 40% in equities
混合資產基金 — 環球 — 最多 40% 於股票

Latest Fund Expense Ratio[3] 最近期的基金開支比率[3]

: 0.94%

Portfolio Allocation[9] 投資組合分佈[9]

Equity 股票	31.1%	Bond 債券	57.7%	Cash & Others[4] 現金及其他[4]	11.2%



Fund Risk Indicators[1a] 基金風險標記[1a]

Annualised Standard Deviation 年度標準差：8.74%

Risk Class[1b] 風險級別[1b]: 1 2 3 **4** 5 6 7

Fund Performance Information[2a] 基金表現資料[2a]

Annualised Return 年度回報				
1 Year 1 年	3 Years 3 年	5 Years 5 年	10 Years 10 年	Since Launch 自成立起
-8.04%	0.32%	-0.20%	1.58%	1.67%

Cumulative Return 累積回報				
1 Year 1 年	3 Years 3 年	5 Years 5 年	10 Years 10 年	Since Launch 自成立起
-8.04%	0.98%	-0.98%	16.97%	18.84%

Calendar Year Return[2b] 曆年回報[2b]					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Year to Date 年初至今
-3.66%	9.40%	11.38%	-1.38%	-16.27%	3.52%

Top 10 Portfolio Holdings 投資組合內十大資產

UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 4.00% 15/08/2042	1.58%
TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD 騰訊控股	1.27%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 0.00% 15/06/2023	1.20%
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD 阿里巴巴集團	1.00%
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO LTD 台灣積體電路製造	0.94%
JAPAN GOVERNMENT BOND 0.10% 20/03/2030	0.90%
APPLE INC	0.87%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 3.50% 15/02/2033	0.84%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 1.25% 15/08/2031	0.78%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 0.87% 15/11/2030	0.77%

Commentary 評論

- On the back of strong services recovery, global economy is stable and performing better than feared in the first quarter of 2023. The series of bank failure including U.S. Silicon Valley Bank and Credit Suisse headline have triggered huge market volatility in March. Daily volatility of 20 to 50 basis points were seen in U.S. Treasury curve. The banking crisis is likely to have a dampening impact on credit lending and financial condition in the U.S.. With the announcement of the Bank Term Funding Program, the Federal Reserve ("Fed") will provide liquidity to stabilise the market confidence. With receding headline inflation and falling job openings as well as wage growth, in addition to risk of shrinking credit growth ahead, the Fed stance and statement are likely to turn less hawkish in the second quarter of 2023.
- Sticky core inflation remains the biggest challenge for the Eurozone countries and European Central Bank policy is likely to continue to tighten further even as the Fed pivots.
- Even though the Bank of Japan is sticking with its ultra-expansionary monetary policy for now, it is inevitable that it will eventually have to modify and widen its yield curve control band, thus supporting the Japanese yen to be on a major path of recovery.
- After the abrupt U-turn of covid, property and internet policies, Mainland China is experiencing a strong post Covid economic boom, and reported a much stronger than expected Purchasing Managers' Index numbers. Despite the expected V-shape recovery in consumer spending has not materialised yet and there was no major stimulus policies announced during the National People's Congress, Chinese consumers as well as business activities are on track for a healthy trend of recovery given massive pent up demand and low base last year.

- 在服務業強勁復甦的支持下，2023年第一季度全球經濟穩定且表現好於預期。美國矽谷銀行和瑞信等銀行相繼出事，信貸危機一度引發市場大幅波動，美國國債孳息率曲綫一天內曾大幅波動20至50點子。這銀行業危機可能會對美國的信貸和金融狀況產生影響。隨著銀行定期融資計劃的公佈，美聯儲將提供流動性以穩定市場信心。整體通脹降温、職位空缺和工資增長下降，加上未來信貸增長萎縮的風險，美聯儲的立場和聲明可能會在2023年第二季度變得不那麼強硬。
- 頑固的核心通脹仍然是歐元區國家面臨的最大挑戰，即使美聯儲調整政策，歐洲央行也可能會繼續進一步收緊政策。
- 儘管日本央行目前仍堅持其超寬鬆貨幣政策，但最終不可避免地需要修改和擴大收益率曲線控制區間，從而支持日圓復甦。
- 中國在疫情、房地產和互聯網政策突然轉向後，正處於新冠疫情後強勁的經濟增長潮，採購經理指數遠高於市場預期。儘管消費者支出預期的V型復甦尚未實現及全國人大期間沒有宣布重大刺激政策，但鑑於大量被壓抑的需求和去年低基數的情況下，中國消費和商業活動正朝著良好復甦的方向發展。

BEA Global Equity Fund 東亞環球股票基金

Investment Objective 投資目標

To provide investors with long-term capital growth through investing in a diversified global portfolio.

透過投資於多元化環球投資組合，為投資者提供長期資本增長。

Fund Information 基金資料

Fund Size Million (HK$) 基金資產值 百萬（港元）: 18.04
Launch Date 推出日期：25/10/2012
NAV per unit (HK$) 每單位資產淨值（港元）: 21.1802

Fund Descriptor 基金類型描述

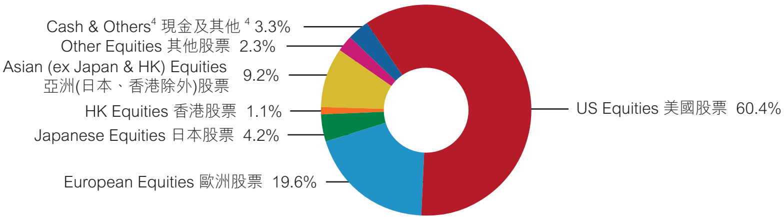
Equity Fund — Global
股票基金 — 環球

Latest Fund Expense Ratio[3] 最近期的基金開支比率[3]

: 0.94%

Portfolio Allocation[9] 投資組合分佈[9]

Equity 股票	96.7%	Cash & Others[4] 現金及其他[4]	3.3%



Fund Risk Indicators[1a] 基金風險標記[1a]

Annualised Standard Deviation 年度標準差：17.60%

Risk Class[1b] 風險級別[1b]: 1 2 3 4 5 **6** 7

Fund Performance Information[2a] 基金表現資料[2a]

Annualised Return 年度回報				
1 Year 1 年	3 Years 3 年	5 Years 5 年	10 Years 10 年	Since Launch 自成立起
-8.06%	14.36%	6.09%	7.10%	7.46%

Cumulative Return 累積回報				
1 Year 1 年	3 Years 3 年	5 Years 5 年	10 Years 10 年	Since Launch 自成立起
-8.06%	49.57%	34.42%	98.51%	111.80%

Calendar Year Return[2b] 曆年回報[2b]					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Year to Date 年初至今
-8.44%	21.90%	15.62%	17.94%	-17.78%	7.26%

Top 10 Portfolio Holdings 投資組合內十大資產

APPLE INC	4.89%
MICROSOFT CORP	3.92%
NVIDIA CORP	2.10%
AMAZON.COM INC	1.56%
ALPHABET INC C	1.51%
TESLA INC	1.42%
META PLATFORM - A	1.39%
EXXON MOBIL CORP	1.22%
UNITEDHEALTH GROUP INC	1.18%
VISA INC	1.12%

Commentary 評論

- On the back of strong services recovery, global economy is stable and performing better than feared in the first quarter of 2023. The series of bank failure including U.S. Silicon Valley Bank and Credit Suisse headline have triggered huge market volatility in March. Daily volatility of 20 to 50 basis points were seen in U.S. Treasury curve. The banking crisis is likely to have a dampening impact on credit lending and financial condition in the U.S.. With the announcement of the Bank Term Funding Program, the Federal Reserve ("Fed") will provide liquidity to stabilise the market confidence. With receding headline inflation and falling job openings as well as wage growth, in addition to risk of shrinking credit growth ahead, the Fed stance and statement are likely to turn less hawkish in the second quarter of 2023.
- Sticky core inflation remains the biggest challenge for the Eurozone countries and European Central Bank policy is likely to continue to tighten further even as the Fed pivots.
- Even though the Bank of Japan is sticking with its ultra-expansionary monetary policy for now, it is inevitable that it will eventually have to modify and widen its yield curve control band, thus supporting the Japanese yen to be on a major path of recovery.
- After the abrupt U-turn of covid, property and internet policies, Mainland China is experiencing a strong post Covid economic boom, and reported a much stronger than expected Purchasing Managers' Index numbers. Despite the expected V-shape recovery in consumer spending has not materialised yet and there was no major stimulus policies announced during the National People's Congress, Chinese consumers as well as business activities are on track for a healthy trend of recovery given massive pent up demand and low base last year.

- 在服務業強勁復甦的支持下，2023年第一季度全球經濟穩定且表現好於預期。美國矽谷銀行和瑞信等銀行相繼出事，信貸危機一度引發市場大幅波動，美國國債孳息率曲綫一天內曾大幅波動20至50點子。這銀行業危機可能會對美國的信貸和金融狀況產生影響。隨著銀行定期融資計劃的公佈，美聯儲將提供流動性以穩定市場信心。整體通脹降温、職位空缺和工資增長下降，加上未來信貸增長萎縮的風險，美聯儲的立場和聲明可能會在2023年第二季度變得不那麼強硬。
- 頑固的核心通脹仍然是歐元區國家面臨的最大挑戰，即使美聯儲調整政策，歐洲央行也可能會繼續進一步收緊政策。
- 儘管日本央行目前仍堅持其超寬鬆貨幣政策，但最終不可避免地需要修改和擴大收益率曲線控制區間，從而支持日圓復甦。
- 中國在疫情、房地產和互聯網政策突然轉向後，正處於新冠疫情後強勁的經濟增長潮，採購經理指數遠高於市場預期。儘管消費者支出預期的V型復甦尚未實現及全國人大期間沒有宣布重大刺激政策，但鑑於大量被壓抑的需求和去年低基數的情況下，中國消費和商業活動正朝著良好復甦的方向發展。

BEA Asian Equity Fund 東亞亞洲股票基金

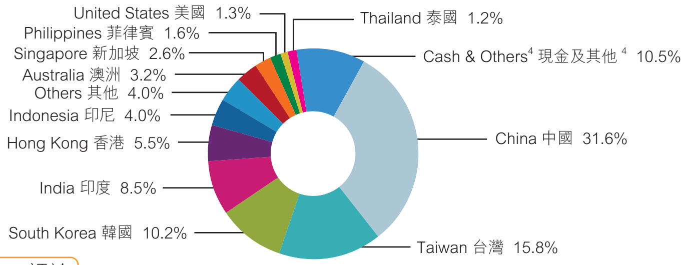
Investment Objective 投資目標

To achieve long-term capital appreciation within a controlled risk/return framework through investing mainly in Asian (ex-Japan) equities.

透過主要投資於亞洲（日本除外）股票，在波動程度備受管理範圍內，儘量為投資提供長期資本增值。

Portfolio Allocation[9] 投資組合分佈 [9]

Asian ex-Japan Equity 亞洲（日本除外）股票	89.5%	Cash & Others[4] 現金及其他 [4]	10.5%



Fund Information 基金資料

Fund Size Million (HK$) 基金資產值 百萬（港元）	7.24
Launch Date 推出日期	25/10/2012
NAV per unit (HK$) 每單位資產淨值（港元）	13.1287

Fund Descriptor 基金類型描述

Equity Fund — Asia ex-Japan

股票基金 — 亞洲 (日本除外)

Latest Fund Expense Ratio[3] 最近期的基金開支比率 [3]

: 0.95%

Fund Risk Indicators[1a] 基金風險標記 [1a]

Annualised Standard Deviation 年度標準差：19.28%

Risk Class[1b] 風險級別 [1b]: 1 2 3 4 5 **6** 7

Fund Performance Information[2a] 基金表現資料 [2a]

Annualised Return 年度回報				
1 Year 1 年	3 Years 3 年	5 Years 5 年	10 Years 10 年	Since Launch 自成立起
-16.02%	5.22%	-1.50%	2.61%	2.64%

Cumulative Return 累積回報				
1 Year 1 年	3 Years 3 年	5 Years 5 年	10 Years 10 年	Since Launch 自成立起
-16.02%	16.49%	-7.27%	29.42%	31.29%

Calendar Year Return[2b] 曆年回報 [2b]					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Year to Date 年初至今
-17.85%	18.27%	30.01%	-4.33%	-24.21%	2.99%

Top 10 Portfolio Holdings 投資組合內十大資產

TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO LTD 台灣積體電路製造	8.06%
TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD 騰訊控股	5.66%
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD 三星電子	4.84%
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD 阿里巴巴集團	4.46%
AIA GROUP LTD 友邦保險	2.28%
MEDIATEK INC 聯發科技	1.92%
LG CHEM LG化學有限公司	1.81%
KWEICHOW MOUTAI CO LTD 貴州茅台	1.71%
CNOOC LTD 中國海洋石油	1.71%
ICICI BANK LTD 印度工業信貸投資銀行	1.58%

Commentary 評論

- The month of March started weak on a broader risk off sentiment amidst the Federal Reserve ("Fed") rate repricing path and concerns of contagion from banking sector turmoil. Equities moved higher in the second half as fear of imminent credit crunch dissipated, coupled with positive news flow out of positive news of China's state-owned enterprise reform bolstered the energy, telecom and construction-related sectors. Singapore, China and South Korea led returns during the month in the region. The internet sector was also a bright spot, bolstered by Beijing's "Digital China" plan to improve the country's digital infrastructure and regulation in the next decade. Apart from China, Taiwan's IT sector also staged a solid performance, supported by potential cyclical rebound in the second half and the development of artificial intelligence. Earnings revision is trending positive for the past two months and early signs of inventory restocking in certain sub-sectors are shown, such as supply chains in personal computers.

- 在美聯儲利率重新定價和銀行業動盪蔓延的擔憂下，亞洲股市3月初表現受打擊。由於信貸緊縮的擔憂消散，加上中國國企改革消息利好能源、電信和建築相關行業，股市三月下旬收復失地，當中包括新加坡、中國和南韓市場帶領表現上漲。互聯網是另一個亮點，北京宣佈未來十年，改善及推動國家的數碼科技基礎設施和監管。中國以外，受惠於下半年潛在的周期性反彈和人工智能迅速發展，台灣科技板塊表現強勁，相關企業的盈利預測，在過去兩個月穩步上揚。某些行業，例如個人電腦的供應鏈，初步出現庫存補貨的跡象。

BEA Greater China Equity Fund 東亞大中華股票基金

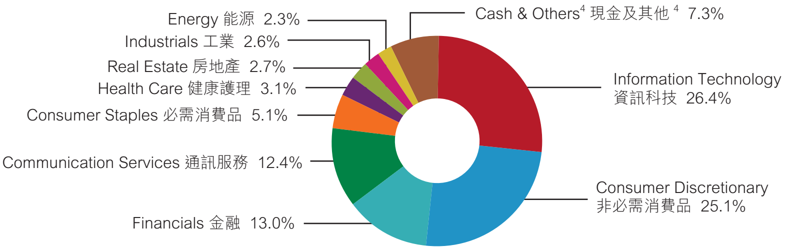
Investment Objective 投資目標

To provide investors with long-term capital growth through exposure to the Greater China equity markets.

透過投資於大中華股票市場，為投資者提供長期資本增值。

Portfolio Allocation[9] 投資組合分佈 [9]

Greater China Equity 大中華股票	92.7%	Cash & Others[4] 現金及其他 [4]	7.3%



Fund Information 基金資料

Fund Size Million (HK$) 基金資產值 百萬（港元）	14.99
Launch Date 推出日期	25/10/2012
NAV per unit (HK$) 每單位資產淨值（港元）	16.9668

Fund Descriptor 基金類型描述

Equity Fund — Greater China

股票基金 — 大中華區

Latest Fund Expense Ratio[3] 最近期的基金開支比率 [3]

: 0.96%

Fund Risk Indicators[1a] 基金風險標記 [1a]

Annualised Standard Deviation 年度標準差：25.25%

Risk Class[1b] 風險級別 [1b]: 1 2 3 4 5 6 **7**

Fund Performance Information[2a] 基金表現資料 [2a]

Annualised Return 年度回報				
1 Year 1 年	3 Years 3 年	5 Years 5 年	10 Years 10 年	Since Launch 自成立起
-12.82%	4.47%	0.57%	5.18%	5.20%

Cumulative Return 累積回報				
1 Year 1 年	3 Years 3 年	5 Years 5 年	10 Years 10 年	Since Launch 自成立起
-12.82%	14.02%	2.86%	65.74%	69.67%

Calendar Year Return[2b] 曆年回報 [2b]					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Year to Date 年初至今
-14.43%	21.84%	36.99%	-3.90%	-26.34%	4.62%

Top 10 Portfolio Holdings 投資組合內十大資產

TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO LTD 台灣積體電路製造	9.43%
TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD 騰訊控股	8.98%
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD 阿里巴巴集團	6.95%
MEITUAN DIANPING 美團點評	3.82%
AIA GROUP LTD 友邦保險	3.24%
JD.COM INC 京東集團	2.32%
BAIDU 百度集團股份有限公司	2.17%
BYD CO LTD 比亞迪股份	2.01%
HONG KONG EXCHANGES & CLEARING 香港交易所	1.98%
UNITED MICROELECTRONICS CORP 聯華電子股份有限公司	1.96%

Commentary 評論

- After the abrupt U-turn of covid, property and internet policies, Mainland China is experiencing a strong post Covid economic boom, and reported a much stronger than expected Purchasing Managers' Index numbers. Despite the expected V-shape recovery in consumer spending has not materialised yet and there was no major stimulus policies announced during the National People's Congress, Chinese consumers as well as business activities are on track for a healthy trend of recovery given massive pent up demand and low base last year. The government is conservatively aiming for around 5% GDP growth for China in 2023, upside surprise is likely in the second quarter of 2023. People's Bank of China cut the reserve requirement ratio ("RRR") in March, ramping up support for economy. At the same time, the geopolitical tensions between the U.S. and China are also needed to be closely monitor, as which could be a factor that causes market jitters. CNH traded at a tight range of 6.71 to 6.99 for the first quarter of 2023 stably and ended up slightly up 0.5% to close the quarter end. The China reopening theme faded and banking crisis sent USD into strength and hence restrain CNH to strengthen. Taiwan's IT sector also staged a solid performance, supported by potential cyclical rebound in the second half and the development of artificial intelligence. Earnings revision is trending positive for the past two months and early signs of inventory restocking in certain sub-sectors are shown, such as supply chains in personal computers.

- 中國在疫情、房地產和互聯網政策突然轉向後，正處於新冠疫情後強勁的經濟增長潮，採購經理指數遠高於市場預期。儘管消費者支出預期的V型復甦尚未實現及全國人大期間沒有宣布重大刺激政策，但鑑於大量被壓抑的需求和去年低基數的情況下，中國消費和商業活動正朝著良好復甦的方向發展。中國政府保守地將2023年經濟增長目標定為5%左右，但第二季的經濟增長可能帶來驚喜。中國人民銀行於3月下調存款準備金率，加大對經濟的支持力度。與此同時，中美地緣政治緊張局勢亦需要密切注視，一旦關係升溫，可能觸發市場波動。離岸人民幣在2023年第一季度在6.71至6.99區間窄幅上落，交投穩定，並在季度末錄得輕微上升0.5%。中國重啟主題消退及銀行業危機推動美元升值，從而抑制離岸人民幣走強。受惠於下半年潛在的周期性反彈和人工智能迅速發展，台灣科技板塊表現強勁，相關企業的盈利預測，在過去兩個月穩步上揚。某些行業，例如個人電腦的供應鏈，初步出現庫存補貨的跡象。

BEA Greater China Tracker Fund 東亞大中華追蹤指數基金

Investment Objective 投資目標

To provide investment returns, before fees and expenses, that closely correspond to the performance of the FTSE® Greater China HKD Index.

達到與富時 ®大中華港元指數的表現密切對應的投資回報 (扣除費用及開支前)。

Fund Information 基金資料

Fund Size Million (HK$) 基金資產值 百萬(港元) : 5.74
Launch Date 推出日期 : 25/10/2012
NAV per unit (HK$) 每單位資產淨值(港元) : 14.5231

Fund Descriptor 基金類型描述

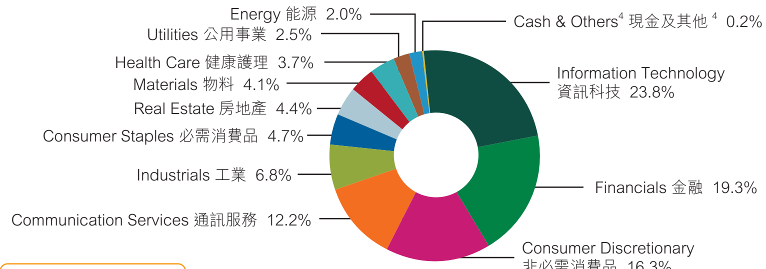
Equity Fund — Greater China
股 票 基 金 — 大中華區

Latest Fund Expense Ratio[3] 最近期的基金開支比率 [3]

: 1.08%

Portfolio Allocation[9] 投資組合分佈 [9]

SPDR® FTSE® Greater China ETF SPDR® 富時 ® 大中華 ETF	99.8%	Cash & Others[4] 現金及其他 [4]	0.2%



Fund Risk Indicators[1a] 基金風險標記 [1a]

Annualised Standard Deviation 年度標準差 : 24.45%

Risk Class[1b] 風險級別 [1b] : 1 2 3 4 5 **6** 7

Fund Performance Information[2a] 基金表現資料 [2a]

Annualised Return 年度回報					
	1 Year 年	3 Years 年	5 Years 年	10 Years 年	Since Launch 自成立起
This Fund 本基金	-9.44%	3.35%	-1.13%	4.00%	3.64%
Index* 指數 *	-8.40%	4.87%	0.16%	5.17%	5.46%

Cumulative Return 累積回報					
	1 Year 年	3 Years 年	5 Years 年	10 Years 年	Since Launch 自成立起
This Fund 本基金	-9.44%	10.39%	-5.50%	47.96%	45.23%
Index* 指數 *	-8.40%	15.33%	0.78%	65.71%	74.22%

Calendar Year Return[2b] 曆年回報 [2b]						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Year to Date 年初至今
This Fund 本基金	-9.91%	16.28%	19.49%	-5.01%	-23.52%	7.11%
Index* 指數 *	-11.62%	20.24%	22.45%	-4.83%	-22.03%	7.08%

Top 10 Portfolio Holdings 投資組合內十大資產

TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO LTD 台灣積體電路製造	11.71%
TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD 騰訊控股	8.25%
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD 阿里巴巴集團	5.38%
AIA GROUP LTD 友邦保險	3.50%
MEITUAN DIANPING 美團點評	2.40%
CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK 中國建設銀行	1.68%
HONG KONG EXCHANGES & CLEARING 香港交易所	1.57%
JD.COM INC 京東集團	1.44%
BAIDU 百度集團股份有限公司	1.18%
INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA LTD 中國工商銀行	1.17%

Commentary 評論

- After the abrupt U-turn of covid, property and internet policies, Mainland China is experiencing a strong post Covid economic boom, and reported a much stronger than expected Purchasing Managers' Index numbers. Despite the expected V-shape recovery in consumer spending has not materialised yet and there was no major stimulus policies announced during the National People's Congress, Chinese consumers as well as business activities are on track for a healthy trend of recovery given massive pent up demand and low base last year. The government is conservatively aiming for around 5% GDP growth for China in 2023, upside surprise is likely in the second quarter of 2023. People's Bank of China cut the reserve requirement ratio ("RRR") in March, ramping up support for economy. At the same time, the geopolitical tensions between the U.S. and China are also needed to be closely monitor, as which could be a factor that causes market jitters. CNH traded at a tight range of 6.71 to 6.99 for the first quarter of 2023 stably and ended up slightly up 0.5% to close the quarter end. The China reopening theme faded and banking crisis sent USD into strength and hence restrain CNH to strengthen. Taiwan's IT sector also staged a solid performance, supported by potential cyclical rebound in the second half and the development of artificial intelligence. Earnings revision is trending positive for the past two months and early signs of inventory restocking in certain sub-sectors are shown, such as supply chains in personal computers.

* Index on or before 31st March 2018 is FTSE Greater China TR HKD Index and on or after 1st April 2018 is FTSE Greater China HKD Net of Tax Index.

- 中國在疫情、房地產和互聯網政策突然轉向後，正處於新冠疫情後強勁的經濟增長潮，採購經理指數遠高於市場預期。儘管消費者支出預期的V型復甦尚未實現及全國人大期間沒有宣布重大刺激政策，但鑑於大量被壓抑的需求和去年低基數的情況下，中國消費和商業活動正朝著良好復甦的方向發展。中國政府保守地將2023年經濟增長目標定為5%左右，但第二季的經濟增長可能帶來驚喜。中國人民銀行於3月下調存款準備金率，加大對經濟的支持力度。與此同時，中美地緣政治緊張局勢亦需要密切注視，一旦關係升溫，可能觸發市場波動。離岸人民幣在2023年第一季度在6.71至6.99區間窄幅上落，交投穩定，並在季度末錄得輕微上升0.5%。中國重啟主題消退及銀行業危機推動美元升值，從而抑制離岸人民幣走強。受惠於下半年潛在的周期性反彈和人工智能迅速發展，台灣科技板塊表現強勁，相關企業的盈利預測，在過去兩個月穩步上揚。某些行業，例如個人電腦的供應鏈，初步出現庫存補貨的跡象。

* 在2018年3月31日或以前，指數是富時大中華港元總回報指數，及在2018年4月1日或以後，富時大中華港元淨總收益指數。

BEA Hong Kong Tracker Fund 東亞香港追蹤指數基金

Investment Objective 投資目標

To provide investment results that closely correspond to the performance of the Hang Seng Index.

提供與恒生指數的表現密切對應之投資回報。

Fund Information 基金資料

Fund Size Million (HK$) 基金資產值 百萬(港元) : 16.87
Launch Date 推出日期 : 25/10/2012
NAV per unit (HK$) 每單位資產淨值(港元) : 11.3989

Fund Descriptor 基金類型描述

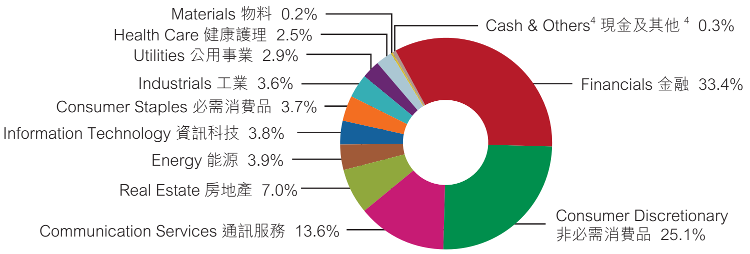
Equity Fund - Hong Kong
股票基金 - 香港

Latest Fund Expense Ratio[3] 最近期的基金開支比率 [3]

: 0.73%

Portfolio Allocation[9] 投資組合分佈 [9]

Tracker Fund of Hong Kong 盈富基金	99.7%	Cash & Others[4] 現金及其他 [4]	0.3%



Fund Risk Indicators[1a] 基金風險標記 [1a]

Annualised Standard Deviation 年度標準差 : 24.93%

Risk Class[1b] 風險級別 [1b] : 1 2 3 4 5 **6** 7

Fund Performance Information[2a] 基金表現資料 [2a]

Annualised Return 年度回報					
	1 Year 年	3 Years 年	5 Years 年	10 Years 年	Since Launch 自成立起
This Fund 本基金	-5.30%	-2.84%	-5.41%	1.43%	1.26%
Index 指數	-4.05%	-1.83%	-4.42%	2.63%	2.78%

Cumulative Return 累積回報					
	1 Year 年	3 Years 年	5 Years 年	10 Years 年	Since Launch 自成立起
This Fund 本基金	-5.30%	-8.27%	-24.29%	15.27%	13.99%
Index 指數	-4.05%	-5.39%	-20.25%	29.65%	33.18%

Calendar Year Return[2b] 曆年回報 [2b]						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Year to Date 年初至今
This Fund 本基金	-11.26%	12.09%	-1.61%	-12.59%	-13.30%	3.06%
Index 指數	-10.54%	13.04%	-0.29%	-11.83%	-12.54%	3.51%

Top 10 Portfolio Holdings 投資組合內十大資產

ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD 阿里巴巴集團	9.10%
TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD 騰訊控股	8.68%
AIA GROUP LTD 友邦保險	7.67%
HSBC HOLDINGS PLC 滙豐控股	7.32%
MEITUAN DIANPING 美團點評	5.40%
CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK 中國建設銀行	4.46%
HONG KONG EXCHANGES & CLEARING 香港交易所	3.40%
CHINA MOBILE LTD 中國移動	3.16%
PING AN INSURANCE GROUP CO 中國平安保險	2.62%
INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA LTD 中國工商銀行	2.50%

Commentary 評論

- After the abrupt U-turn of covid, property and internet policies, Mainland China is experiencing a strong post Covid economic boom, and reported a much stronger than expected Purchasing Managers' Index numbers. Despite the expected V-shape recovery in consumer spending has not materialised yet and there was no major stimulus policies announced during the National People's Congress, Chinese consumers as well as business activities are on track for a healthy trend of recovery given massive pent up demand and low base last year. The government is conservatively aiming for around 5% GDP growth for China in 2023, upside surprise is likely in the second quarter of 2023. People's Bank of China cut the reserve requirement ratio ("RRR") in March, ramping up support for economy. At the same time, the geopolitical tensions between the U.S. and China are also needed to be closely monitor, as which could be a factor that causes market jitters. CNH traded at a tight range of 6.71 to 6.99 for the first quarter of 2023 stably and ended up slightly up 0.5% to close the quarter end. The China reopening theme faded and banking crisis sent USD into strength and hence restrain CNH to strengthen.

- 中國在疫情、房地產和互聯網政策突然轉向後，正處於新冠疫情後強勁的經濟增長潮，採購經理指數遠高於市場預期。儘管消費者支出預期的V型復甦尚未實現及全國人大期間沒有宣布重大刺激政策，但鑑於大量被壓抑的需求和去年低基數的情況下，中國消費和商業活動正朝著良好復甦的方向發展。中國政府保守地將2023年經濟增長目標定為5%左右，但第二季的經濟增長可能帶來驚喜。中國人民銀行於3月下調存款準備金率，加大對經濟的支持力度。與此同時，中美地緣政治緊張局勢亦需要密切注視，一旦關係升溫，可能觸發市場波動。離岸人民幣在2023年第一季度在6.71至6.99區間窄幅上落，交投穩定，並在季度末錄得輕微上升0.5%。中國重啟主題消退及銀行業危機推動美元升值，從而抑制離岸人民幣走強。

BEA Global Bond Fund 東亞環球債券基金

Investment Objective 投資目標

To provide investors with total investment return over the medium to long term through investing into a diversified range of global bonds.

透過投資於多元化環球債券，為投資者提供中期至長期整體回報。

Fund Information 基金資料

Fund Size 基金資產值 Million (HK$) 百萬（港元）	：5.84
Launch Date 推出日期	：25/10/2012
NAV per unit (HK$) 每單位資產淨值（港元）	：9.4097

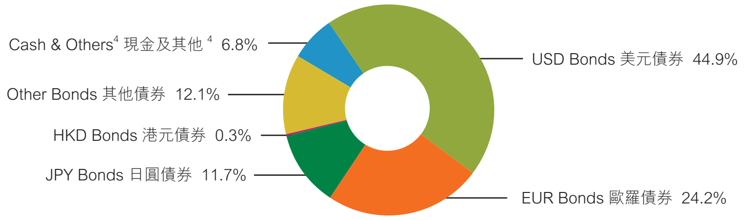
Fund Descriptor 基金類型描述

Bond Fund — Global
債券基金 — 環球

Latest Fund Expense Ratio[3] 最近期的基金開支比率 [3] ：0.93%

Portfolio Allocation[9] 投資組合分佈 [9]

Bond 債券	93.2%	Cash & Others[4] 現金及其他 [4]	6.8%



Fund Risk Indicators[1a] 基金風險標記 [1a]

Annualised Standard Deviation 年度標準差：6.75%

Risk Class[1b] 風險級別 [1b] : 1 2 3 **4** 5 6 7

Fund Performance Information[2a] 基金表現資料 [2a]

Annualised Return 年度回報				
1 Year 1 年	3 Years 3 年	5 Years 5 年	10 Years 10 年	Since Launch 自成立起
-9.00%	-4.70%	-2.27%	-0.53%	-0.58%

Cumulative Return 累積回報				
1 Year 1 年	3 Years 3 年	5 Years 5 年	10 Years 10 年	Since Launch 自成立起
-9.00%	-13.45%	-10.84%	-5.22%	-5.90%

Calendar Year Return[2b] 曆年回報 [2b]					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Year to Date 年初至今
-0.74%	5.49%	7.10%	-5.92%	-16.28%	2.94%

Top 10 Portfolio Holdings 投資組合內十大資產

UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 4.00% 15/08/2042	3.00%
JAPAN GOVERNMENT BOND 0.10% 20/03/2030	1.71%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 0.00% 15/06/2023	1.63%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 3.50% 15/02/2033	1.59%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 1.25% 15/08/2031	1.48%
BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND BUNDESANLEIHE 0.00% 15/02/2032	1.47%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 0.87% 15/11/2030	1.46%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 3.50% 31/01/2030	1.41%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 2.88% 15/08/2032	1.40%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 1.38% 15/11/2031	1.30%

Commentary 評論

- The series of bank failure including U.S. Silicon Valley Bank and Credit Suisse headline have triggered huge market volatility in March. Daily volatility of 20 to 50 basis points were seen in U.S. Treasury curve. The banking crisis is likely to have a dampening impact on credit lending and financial condition in the U.S.. The Federal Reserve ("Fed") hiked 25 basis points in the March FOMC meeting after the banking turmoil. While the market welcomes the increasing likelihood of Fed pivot, concern on financial instability, rather than inflation stability, is the underlying driver. Challenges ahead include whether current problem spread into a broader issue in U.S. banking system and whether deposit flight from regional banks in U.S. to be paused. The potential negative impact from tighter lending condition of smaller banks in the U.S. especially on commercial property will weigh on the U.S. economy.
- With the announcement of the Bank Term Funding Program, the Fed will provide liquidity to stabilise the market confidence. With receding headline inflation and falling job openings as well as wage growth, in addition to risk of shrinking credit growth ahead, the Fed stance and statement are likely to turn less hawkish in the second quarter of 2023.

- 美國矽谷銀行和瑞信等銀行相繼出事，信貸危機一度引發市場大幅波動，美國國債孳息率曲線每日大幅波動20至50點子，影響美國的信貸和金融狀況。銀行業動盪後，美聯儲仍在3月份的聯邦公開市場委員會會議上加息25個基點。隨著市場對美聯儲政策轉向預期逐漸升溫，市場關注金融穩定性而非通脹。未來的挑戰包括當前的問題是否會蔓延到美國銀行系統，以及美國地區性銀行的存款外流是否會暫停。小型銀行收緊對商業地產的貸款，造成的潛在負面影響將對美國經濟構成壓力。
- 隨著銀行定期融資計劃的公佈，美聯儲將提供流動性以穩定市場信心。整體通脹降溫、職位空缺和工資增長下降，加上未來信貸增長萎縮的風險，美聯儲的立場和聲明可能會在2023年第二季度變得不那麼強硬。

BEA MPF Conservative Fund ("MPF Conservative Fund") does not provide any guarantee of the repayment of capital. Investment in MPF Conservative Fund is not equivalent to placing funds on deposit with a bank or deposit-taking company. MPF Conservative Fund is not subject to the supervision of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

東亞強積金保守基金（「強積金保守基金」）並不提供任何退還資本的保證。投資於強積金保守基金並不等於將資金存放於銀行或接受存款公司。強積金保守基金並不受香港金融管理局監管。

BEA MPF Conservative Fund[5] 東亞強積金保守基金 [5]

Investment Objective 投資目標

To achieve a minimum rate of return while maintaining stability of the principal amount invested.

在維持投資本金穩定性之同時，尋求一定之回報。

Fund Information 基金資料

Fund Size 基金資產值 Million (HK$) 百萬（港元）	：23.86
Launch Date 推出日期	：25/10/2012
NAV per unit (HK$) 每單位資產淨值（港元）	：10.9952

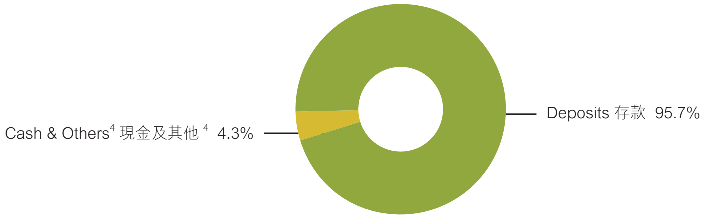
Fund Descriptor 基金類型描述

Money Market Fund — Hong Kong
貨幣市場基金 — 香港

Latest Fund Expense Ratio[3] 最近期的基金開支比率 [3] ：0.23%

Portfolio Allocation[9] 投資組合分佈 [9]

Cash & Others[4] 現金及其他 [4]	4.3%	Deposits 存款	95.7%



Fund Risk Indicators[1a] 基金風險標記 [1a]

Annualised Standard Deviation 年度標準差：0.30%

Risk Class[1b] 風險級別 [1b] : **1** 2 3 4 5 6 7

Fund Performance Information[2a] 基金表現資料 [2a]

Annualised Return 年度回報					
	1 Year 年	3 Years 年	5 Years 年	10 Years 年	Since Launch 自成立起
This Fund 本基金	1.20%	0.54%	0.82%	0.69%	0.66%
PSR[6]	0.24%	0.08%	0.08%	0.04%	0.04%

Cumulative Return 累積回報					
	1 Year 年	3 Years 年	5 Years 年	10 Years 年	Since Launch 自成立起
This Fund 本基金	1.20%	1.63%	4.17%	7.08%	7.09%
PSR[6]	0.24%	0.24%	0.38%	0.41%	0.42%

Calendar Year Return[2b] 曆年回報 [2b]						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Year to Date 年初至今
This Fund 本基金	0.76%	1.16%	0.66%	0.02%	0.35%	0.85%
PSR[6]	0.04%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.15%

Top 10 Portfolio Holdings 投資組合內十大資產

SUMITOMO & MITSUI BANKING CORPORATION DEPOSITS 三井住友銀行存款	9.43%
CHINA CITIC BANK INTERNATIONAL LTD DEPOSITS 中信銀行(國際)存款	9.23%
INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA ASIA DEPOSITS 中國工商銀行存款	9.12%
FUBON BANK (HONG KONG) LIMITED DEPOSITS 富邦銀行(香港)存款	8.87%
CHINA EVERBRIGHT BANK HONG KONG BRANCH DEPOSITS 中國光大銀行存款	8.66%
BANK OF TOKYO-MITSUBISHI UFJ, LTD. DEPOSITS 三菱日聯銀行存款	8.65%
CREDIT AGRICOLE CORPORATE AND INVESTMENT BANK DEPOSITS 法國東方匯理銀行存款	7.18%
OCBC WING HANG BANK DEPOSITS 華僑永亨銀行存款	7.14%
DAH SING BANK LTD DEPOSITS 大新銀行存款	7.11%
CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK CORPORATION DEPOSITS 中國建設銀行存款	6.66%

Commentary 評論

- The front-end Hong Kong dollar rates outperformed U.S. dollar rates while longer end underperformed during the first quarter of 2023. Hong Kong government bond outperformed on the back of the still flush liquidity during the quarter. Both HK dollar HIBOR 1-month and 3-month continue to stay low, outperforming U.S. peers year-to-date on the back of still flush liquidity.
- The aggregate balance of the banking system in Hong Kong dropped to HKD77 billion level with Hong Kong Monetary Authority continuously defending the peg. At the end of the first quarter of 2023, Hong Kong dollar traded at the weaker band and close at 7.85. It is expected that Hong Kong dollar to stay at the weaker side and the aggregate balance could drop further.

- 在2023年第1季，短期港元利率跑贏美元利率，而較長期的港元利率則有相反表現。在流動性仍然充裕的情況下，香港政府債券在本季度表現優於大市。在銀行同業流動資金繼續保持充裕下，1個月和3個月利息期的港元香港銀行同業拆息繼續保持低位，年初至今的表現優於美國同業。
- 為捍衛聯繫匯率，截至2023年3月31日，香港銀行體系總結餘跌至770億港元。2023年第一季末，港元匯價觸發7.85港元弱方。預計港元將繼續偏弱，總結餘可能進一步下跌。

BEA Core Accumulation Fund[7]

東亞核心累積基金 [7]

Investment Objective 投資目標

To provide capital growth by investing in a globally diversified manner.

透過環球分散投資，為成員實現資本增長。

Fund Information 基金資料

Fund Size 基金資產值 Million (HK$) 百萬（港元）	: 15.13
Launch Date 推出日期	: 1/4/2017
NAV per unit (HK$) 每單位資產淨值（港元）	: 13.3908

Fund Descriptor 基金類型描述

Mixed Assets Fund — Global — Maximum 65% in higher risk assets (such as global equities)

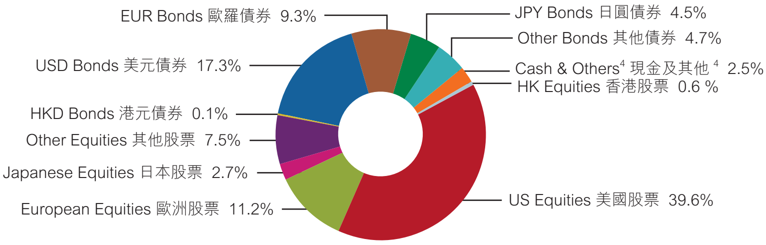
混合資產基金 — 環球 —風險較高的投資產品最多佔65%（例如環球股票）

Portfolio Allocation[9] 投資組合分佈 [9]

Equity 股票 61.6%	Bond 債券 35.9%	Cash & Others[4] 現金及其他 [4] 2.5%

Latest Fund Expense Ratio[3] 最近期的基金開支比率 [3]

: 0.84%



Fund Risk Indicators[1a] 基金風險標記 [1a]

Annualised Standard Deviation 年度標準差：12.23%

Risk Class[1b] 風險級別 [1b]: 1 2 3 4 **5** 6 7

Fund Performance Information[2a] 基金表現資料 [2a]

Annualised Return 年度回報

	1 Year 1 年	3 Years 3 年	5 Years 5 年	10 Years 10 年	Since Launch 自成立起
This Fund 本基金 (a)	-7.38%	7.33%	3.89%	N/A 不適用	4.99%
Reference Portfolio 參考投資組合 (b)	-7.21%	7.11%	3.70%	N/A 不適用	4.61%
Difference[8] 差異 [8] (a) - (b) (percentage points 百分點)	-0.17	0.22	0.19	N/A 不適用	0.38

Cumulative Return 累積回報

	1 Year 1 年	3 Years 3 年	5 Years 5 年	10 Years 10 年	Since Launch 自成立起
This Fund 本基金	-7.38%	23.65%	21.01%	N/A 不適用	33.91%
Reference Portfolio 參考投資組合	-7.21%	22.88%	19.90%	N/A 不適用	31.09%

Calendar Year Return[2b] 曆年回報 [2b]

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Year to Date 年初至今
This Fund 本基金	-4.28%	16.31%	12.65%	9.45%	-16.00%	5.61%
Reference Portfolio 參考投資組合	-5.79%	17.03%	12.06%	9.43%	-16.32%	5.59%

Top 10 Portfolio Holdings 投資組合內十大資產

APPLE INC	3.12%
MICROSOFT CORP	2.50%
NVIDIA CORP	1.33%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 4.00% 15/08/2042	1.16%
AMAZON.COM INC	1.00%
ALPHABET INC C	0.96%
TESLA INC	0.90%
META PLATFORM - A	0.89%
EXXON MOBIL CORP	0.78%
UNITEDHEALTH GROUP INC	0.75%

Commentary 評論

- On the back of strong services recovery, global economy is stable and performing better than feared in the first quarter of 2023. The series of bank failure including U.S. Silicon Valley Bank and Credit Suisse headline have triggered huge market volatility in March. Daily volatility of 20 to 50 basis points were seen in U.S. Treasury curve. The banking crisis is likely to have a dampening impact on credit lending and financial condition in the U.S.. With the announcement of the Bank Term Funding Program, the Federal Reserve ("Fed") will provide liquidity to stabilise the market confidence. With receding headline inflation and falling job openings as well as wage growth, in addition to risk of shrinking credit growth ahead, the Fed stance and statement are likely to turn less hawkish in the second quarter of 2023.
- Sticky core inflation remains the biggest challenge for the Eurozone countries and European Central Bank policy is likely to continue to tighten further even as the Fed pivots.
- Even though the Bank of Japan is sticking with its ultra-expansionary monetary policy for now, it is inevitable that it will eventually have to modify and widen its yield curve control band, thus supporting the Japanese yen to be on a major path of recovery.
- After the abrupt U-turn of covid, property and internet policies, Mainland China is experiencing a strong post Covid economic boom, and reported a much stronger than expected Purchasing Managers' Index numbers. Despite the expected V-shape recovery in consumer spending has not materialised yet and there was no major stimulus policies announced during the National People's Congress, Chinese consumers as well as business activities are on track for a healthy trend of recovery given massive pent up demand and low base last year.

Reason(s) for Material Difference between the Annualised Return and Reference Portfolio[8]: N/A

- 在服務業強勁復甦的支持下，2023年第一季度全球經濟穩定且表現好於預期。美國矽谷銀行和瑞信等銀行相繼出事，信貸危機一度引發市場大幅波動，美國國債孳息率曲綫一天內曾大幅波動20至50點子。這銀行業危機可能會對美國的信貸和金融狀況產生影響。隨著銀行定期融資計劃的公佈，美聯儲將提供流動性以穩定市場信心。整體通脹降温、職位空缺和工資增長下降，加上未來信貸增長萎縮的風險，美聯儲的立場和聲明可能會在2023年第二季度變得不那麼強硬。
- 頑固的核心通脹仍然是歐元區國家面臨的最大挑戰，即使美聯儲調整政策，歐洲央行也可能會繼續進一步收緊政策。
- 儘管日本央行目前仍堅持其超寬鬆貨幣政策，但最終不可避免地需要修改和擴大收益率曲線控制區間，從而支持日圓復甦。
- 中國在疫情、房地產和互聯網政策突然轉向後，正處於新冠疫情後強勁的經濟增長潮，採購經理指數遠高於市場預期。儘管消費者支出預期的V型復甦尚未實現及全國人大期間沒有宣布重大刺激政策，但鑑於大量被壓抑的需求和去年低基數的情況下，中國消費和商業活動正朝著良好復甦的方向發展。

年度回報與參考投資組合的重大差異理由[8]：不適用

BEA Age 65 Plus Fund[7]

東亞 65 歲後基金 [7]

Investment Objective 投資目標

To provide stable growth by investing in a globally diversified manner.

透過環球分散投資，為成員實現穩定增長。

Fund Information 基金資料

Fund Size 基金資產值 Million (HK$) 百萬（港元）	: 8.29
Launch Date 推出日期	: 1/4/2017
NAV per unit (HK$) 每單位資產淨值（港元）	: 10.9639

Fund Descriptor 基金類型描述

Mixed Assets Fund — Global — Maximum 25% in higher risk assets (such as global equities)

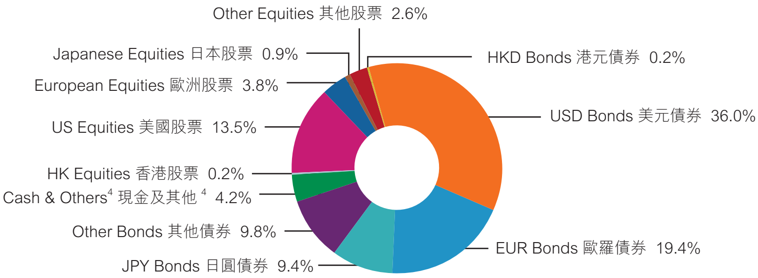
混合資產基金 — 環球 —風險較高的投資產品最多佔25%（例如環球股票）

Portfolio Allocation[9] 投資組合分佈 [9]

Equity 股票 21.0%	Bond 債券 74.8%	Cash & Others[4] 現金及其他 [4] 4.2%

Latest Fund Expense Ratio[3] 最近期的基金開支比率 [3]

: 0.85%



Fund Risk Indicators[1a] 基金風險標記 [1a]

Annualised Standard Deviation 年度標準差：6.97%

Risk Class[1b] 風險級別 [1b]: 1 2 3 **4** 5 6 7

Fund Performance Information[2a] 基金表現資料 [2a]

Annualised Return 年度回報

	1 Year 1 年	3 Years 3 年	5 Years 5 年	10 Years 10 年	Since Launch 自成立起
This Fund 本基金 (a)	-7.10%	-0.26%	0.95%	N/A 不適用	1.55%
Reference Portfolio 參考投資組合 (b)	-7.24%	-0.94%	0.72%	N/A 不適用	1.20%
Difference[8] 差異 [8] (a) - (b) (percentage points 百分點)	0.14	0.68	0.23	N/A 不適用	0.35

Cumulative Return 累積回報

	1 Year 1 年	3 Years 3 年	5 Years 5 年	10 Years 10 年	Since Launch 自成立起
This Fund 本基金	-7.10%	-0.77%	4.82%	N/A 不適用	9.64%
Reference Portfolio 參考投資組合	-7.24%	-2.80%	3.68%	N/A 不適用	7.44%

Calendar Year Return[2b] 曆年回報 [2b]

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Year to Date 年初至今
This Fund 本基金	-1.12%	10.01%	8.04%	0.82%	-14.39%	3.66%
Reference Portfolio 參考投資組合	-1.55%	9.63%	8.21%	0.71%	-14.94%	3.57%

Top 10 Portfolio Holdings 投資組合內十大資產

UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 4.00% 15/08/2042	2.41%
JAPAN GOVERNMENT BOND 0.10% 20/03/2030	1.37%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 0.00% 15/06/2023	1.31%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 3.50% 15/02/2033	1.28%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 1.25% 15/08/2031	1.19%
BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND BUNDESANLEIHE 0.00% 15/02/2032	1.18%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 0.87% 15/11/2030	1.17%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 3.50% 31/01/2030	1.13%
UNITED STATES TREASURY BOND 2.88% 15/08/2032	1.12%
APPLE INC	1.07%

Commentary 評論

- On the back of strong services recovery, global economy is stable and performing better than feared in the first quarter of 2023. The series of bank failure including U.S. Silicon Valley Bank and Credit Suisse headline have triggered huge market volatility in March. Daily volatility of 20 to 50 basis points were seen in U.S. Treasury curve. The banking crisis is likely to have a dampening impact on credit lending and financial condition in the U.S.. With the announcement of the Bank Term Funding Program, the Federal Reserve ("Fed") will provide liquidity to stabilise the market confidence. With receding headline inflation and falling job openings as well as wage growth, in addition to risk of shrinking credit growth ahead, the Fed stance and statement are likely to turn less hawkish in the second quarter of 2023.
- Sticky core inflation remains the biggest challenge for the Eurozone countries and European Central Bank policy is likely to continue to tighten further even as the Fed pivots.
- Even though the Bank of Japan is sticking with its ultra-expansionary monetary policy for now, it is inevitable that it will eventually have to modify and widen its yield curve control band, thus supporting the Japanese yen to be on a major path of recovery.
- After the abrupt U-turn of covid, property and internet policies, Mainland China is experiencing a strong post Covid economic boom, and reported a much stronger than expected Purchasing Managers' Index numbers. Despite the expected V-shape recovery in consumer spending has not materialised yet and there was no major stimulus policies announced during the National People's Congress, Chinese consumers as well as business activities are on track for a healthy trend of recovery given massive pent up demand and low base last year.

Reason(s) for Material Difference between the Annualised Return and Reference Portfolio[8]: N/A

- 在服務業強勁復甦的支持下，2023年第一季度全球經濟穩定且表現好於預期。美國矽谷銀行和瑞信等銀行相繼出事，信貸危機一度引發市場大幅波動，美國國債孳息率曲綫一天內曾大幅波動20至50點子。這銀行業危機可能會對美國的信貸和金融狀況產生影響。隨著銀行定期融資計劃的公佈，美聯儲將提供流動性以穩定市場信心。整體通脹降温、職位空缺和工資增長下降，加上未來信貸增長萎縮的風險，美聯儲的立場和聲明可能會在2023年第二季度變得不那麼強硬。
- 頑固的核心通脹仍然是歐元區國家面臨的最大挑戰，即使美聯儲調整政策，歐洲央行也可能會繼續進一步收緊政策。
- 儘管日本央行目前仍堅持其超寬鬆貨幣政策，但最終不可避免地需要修改和擴大收益率曲線控制區間，從而支持日圓復甦。
- 中國在疫情、房地產和互聯網政策突然轉向後，正處於新冠疫情後強勁的經濟增長潮，採購經理指數遠高於市場預期。儘管消費者支出預期的V型復甦尚未實現及全國人大期間沒有宣布重大刺激政策，但鑑於大量被壓抑的需求和去年低基數的情況下，中國消費和商業活動正朝著良好復甦的方向發展。

年度回報與參考投資組合的重大差異理由[8]：不適用

Remarks 附註

Sponsor : The Bank of East Asia, Limited
保薦人 : 東亞銀行有限公司

Issuer : Bank of East Asia (Trustees) Limited
發行人 : 東亞銀行（信託）有限公司

Source : BEA Union Investment Management Limited and Bank of East Asia (Trustees) Limited
資料來源 : 東亞聯豐投資管理有限公司及東亞銀行（信託）有限公司

1a The fund risk indicator shows the annualised standard deviation based on the monthly rates of return of the fund over the past 3 years to the reporting date of this fund fact sheet. Constituent funds with performance history of less than 3 years since inception to the reporting date of this fund fact sheet are not required to show the fund risk indicator. The annualised standard deviation of the constituent funds are provided and reviewed by BEA Union Investment Management Limited quarterly.
基金風險標記是以年度標準差表示，數據是根據截至該基金概覽匯報日，過往3年之按月回報率計算。如成分基金由成立日期至該基金概覽滙報日的表現期少於3年，則無須列出基金風險標記。成分基金的年度標準差由東亞聯豐投資管理有限公司每季提供及覆核。

1b The risk class is to be assigned to each constituent fund according to the seven point risk classification below based on the latest fund risk indicator of the constituent fund.
每個成分基金均須根據該成分基金的最新基金風險標記，劃分為以下7個風險級別的其中一個風險級別。

Risk Class 風險級別	Fund Risk Indicator 基金風險標記	
	Equal or above 相等或以上	Less than 少於
1	0.0%	0.5%
2	0.5%	2.0%
3	2.0%	5.0%
4	5.0%	10.0%
5	10.0%	15.0%
6	15.0%	25.0%
7	25.0%	

The risk class is prescribed by the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority according to the Code on Disclosure for MPF Investment Funds and it has not been reviewed or endorsed by the Securities and Futures Commission. The above is for reference only, while the risk class of the fund may change from time to time. For further details including the product features, fees and charges, and risk factors involved, please refer to the MPF Scheme Brochure of the BEA (MPF) Value Scheme.
風險級別由強制性公積金計劃管理局按照《強積金投資基金披露守則》所規定，並未經香港證券及期貨事務監察委員會審閱或認可。由於成分基金的風險級別或會不時變動，上述只供參考。有關詳情，包括產品特點、收費及所涉及的風險因素，請參閱東亞（強積金）享惠計劃的強積金計劃說明書 。

2a Performance information of the constituent funds will be presented only if they have investment track records of not less than 6 months.
成分基金必須有最少6個月的投資往績紀錄，方會呈列業績表現資料。

2b If the fund performance is less than 1 year, the calendar year return will be calculated from the launch date to that calendar year-end.
如基金表現少於1年，該基金曆年回報會以推出日至該曆年年底計算。

3 The Fund Expense Ratio ("FER") is up to 31st March, 2022. It is not necessary to show a FER for a constituent fund where the period between the reporting date of the fund fact sheet and the inception date for the fund is less than 2 years.
基金開支比率截至2022年3月31日。如成分基金的基金概覽匯報日與基金的成立日期相隔不足兩年，則無須提供該基金的基金開支比率。

4 The term "cash and others" should be used to denote cash at call, and operating items such as account payables and account receivables (where relevant).
「現金及其他」一詞應指通知現金，及類似應付款項和應收款項的營運項目（如適用）。

5 Fees and charges of an MPF conservative fund can be deducted from either (i) the assets of such fund or (ii) member's account by way of unit deduction. Before 1st April, 2022, BEA MPF Conservative Fund uses method (ii) and, its unit prices and net asset value quoted did not reflect the impact of fees and charges. From 1st April, 2022, the fees and charges deduction method has changed from (ii) to (i) and, therefore, its unit prices and net asset value quoted have reflected the impact of fees and charges for the period starting from 1st April, 2022.
All of the fund performance figures of BEA MPF Conservative Fund as set out in the Fund Fact Sheet have been adjusted to reflect the fees and charges. The fund performance figures of BEA MPF Conservative Fund in the Fund Fact Sheet are not affected by the change on the fees and charges deduction method from 1st April, 2022.
強積金保守基金的費用及收費可（一）透過扣除資產淨值收取；或（二）透過扣除成員賬戶中的單位收取。於2022年4 月1 日之前，東亞強積金保守基金採用方式（二）收費，所列之基金單位價格及資產淨值並未反映費用及收費的影響。由2022年4 月1 日起，東亞強積金保守基金的收費及費用扣除方法已經由方式（二）更改為方式（一），故由2022年4 月1 日起所列之基金單位價格及資產淨值已反映費用及收費的影響。

東亞強積金保守基金於基金概覽上所有基金表現數據已作出調整以反映收費及費用在內，因此，基金概覽上的基金表現數據並不受由2022年4 月1 日起收費及費用扣除方法的轉變影響。

6 Prescribed savings rate is a rate prescribed by the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority monthly. The prescribed savings rate is the simple average of the interest rates offered by the three note-issuing banks in Hong Kong on Hong Kong dollar savings account with deposit amount of $120,000.
訂明儲蓄利率指強制性公積金計劃管理局每月定期公佈的利率。該利率是三家香港的發鈔銀行港幣儲蓄戶口12萬元存款的利率水平之平均數。

7 Default Investment Strategy ("DIS") is a ready-made investment arrangement mainly designed for those MPF scheme members who are not interested or do not wish to make an investment choice, and is also available as an investment choice itself, for members who find it suitable for their own circumstances. Members who do not wish to choose an investment option do not have to do so. For those members who do not make an investment choice, their future contributions and accrued benefits transferred from another MPF scheme will be invested in accordance with the DIS.
DIS is not a fund - it is a strategy that uses two constituent funds, i.e. the BEA Core Accumulation Fund (the "Core Accumulation Fund") and BEA Age 65 Plus Fund (the "Age 65 Plus Fund") to automatically reduce the risk exposure as the member approaches retirement age. Core Accumulation Fund will invest around 60% in higher risk assets (higher risk assets generally means equities or similar investments) whereas the Age 65 Plus Fund will invest around 20% in higher risk assets. Switching of the existing accrued benefits among Core Accumulation Fund and Age 65 Plus Fund will be automatically carried out each year on a member's birthday from the age of 50 to 64 and according to the allocation percentages as shown in the DIS de-risking table.
To invest in DIS, member's instruction must be an instruction to invest 100% of: (A) existing accrued benefits and/or (B) future contributions and accrued benefits transferred from another scheme in the DIS.
De-risking mechanism will not apply where the member chooses these constituent funds as standalone investments (rather than as part of the DIS). However, the funds with same name under DIS and non-DIS have the same unit prices.
For further details, including the product features, de-risking mechanism and table, fees and charges, investment rules and procedures, and the risk factors involved, please refer to the MPF Scheme Brochure of the BEA (MPF) Value Scheme.
預設投資策略是一項主要為無意或不希望作出投資選擇的強積金計劃成員而設的現成投資安排。成員若認為預設投資策略適合自身情況，亦可把預設投資策略作為投資選擇。成員如不想作出投資選擇，可無須這樣做。對於沒有作出投資選擇的成員，其未來供款及從其他強積金計劃轉移之累算權益將根據預設投資策略投資。
預設投資策略並非基金，而是一種透過使用2個成分基金，即東亞核心累積基金（「核心累積基金」）及東亞65歲後基金（「65歲後基金」），自動在成員逐步達到退休年齡的不同時候降低風險的策略。核心累積基金將其資產淨值中約60%投資於風險較高的投資產品（風險較高的投資產品一般指股票或類似的投資項目），而65歲後基金則將投資約20%於風險較高的投資產品。核心累積基金及65歲後基金之間的現有累算權益轉換將於成員50歲至64歲期間每年生日當日，根據預設投資策略風險降低表中載明之分配比率自動進行。
如投資於預設投資策略，成員的指示必須就以下部分作出全數投資：（A）現有累算權益和/或（B）未來供款及從其他計劃轉移之累算權益。
風險降低機制並不適用於主動選擇此等成分基金作為獨立投資（而非作為預設投資策略的一部份）的成員。然而，預設投資策略與非預設投資策略的同名基金，其單位價格相同。
有關詳情，包括產品特點、風險降低機制及列表、收費、投資規則與程序，及所涉及的風險因素，請參閱東亞（強積金）享惠計劃的強積金計劃說明書。

8 For the Core Accumulation Fund and Age 65 Plus Fund, a brief explanation should be provided for any material difference between their returns and that of the relevant recognised reference portfolio over any period of 1, 5, 10 years and since launch as constituent funds of the DIS. Material difference means a difference in annualised performance of a constituent fund of the DIS that exceeds (i) 2.5 percentage points either side of the annualised performance of the recognised reference portfolio where the reporting date of the fund fact sheet falls on or before 30th June, 2019; and (ii) 2.0 percentage points either side of the annualised performance of the recognised reference portfolio where the reporting date of the fund fact sheet falls after 30th June, 2019.
就核心累積基金及65歲後基金而言，如基金與相關的獲認可參考投資組合在1年期、5年期、10年期及自推出成為預設投資策略成分基金以來任何一段期間的回報有任何重大差異，須簡述差異理由。就此：（i）如基金概覽的匯報日為2019年6月30日或之前，重大差異指某預設投資策略成分基金的年率化表現，高於或低於獲認可參考投資組合年率化表現，而兩者的差距超逾2.5個百分點；及（ii）如基金概覽的匯報日為2019年6月30日之後，重大差異指某預設投資策略成分基金的年率化表現，高於或低於獲認可參考投資組合年率化表現，而兩者的差距超逾2.0個百分點。

9 Due to rounding, the total allocation may not add up to exactly 100%.
由於四捨五入關係，分佈的總數可能不等於100%。

The Fund Fact Sheet is published on a quarterly basis. Members can obtain quarterly Fund Fact Sheet by visiting www.hkbea.com or by calling the BEA (MPF) Hotline (Operated by Bank of East Asia (Trustees) Limited).
基金概覽會定期以季度形式出版。成員可登入東亞銀行網頁www.hkbea.com下載或致電東亞（強積金）熱線（由東亞銀行（信託）有限公司運作）索取每季基金概覽。

Fund performance is calculated in HK$ on NAV to NAV basis, with dividends reinvested.
基金表現是以港元為計算單位，按資產淨值作為比較基礎，而再投資的股息亦計算在內。

You may, at any time and without charge, request Bank of East Asia (Trustees) Limited ("BEA Trustees") to stop using your personal data for direct marketing purposes. To do so, please send an email to BEAMPF@hkbea.com, or send a written request to BEA Trustees' Individual Data Protection Officer by post to 32nd Floor, BEA Tower, Millennium City 5, 418 Kwun Tong Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong.
你可隨時要求東亞銀行（信託）有限公司（「東亞信託」）停止使用你的個人資料於直接促銷用途，而無須支付任何費用。如你欲提出此要求，請電郵至BEAMPF@hkbea.com，或致函東亞信託個人資料保障主任（地址：香港九龍觀塘道418 號創紀之城五期東亞銀行中心32樓），東亞信託會隨即跟進你的要求。

BEA · Fulfilling all your MPF needs
你想的強積金・盡在東亞銀行
www.hkbea.com

BEA (MPF) Hotline
東亞（強積金）熱線
2211 1777
(Operated by Bank of East Asia (Trustees) Limited)
（由東亞銀行（信託）有限公司運作）

BEA App