

# 強積金每月表現概要

## MPF Monthly Performance Summary

2 月刊 February Issue 2026

### 重要資訊

- 在作出任何投資選擇前，你必須評估你可承受的風險程度及本身的財務狀況；當你選擇成分基金時，若不能肯定某些成分基金是否適合自己（包括是否與你的投資目標一致），你應諮詢財務及／或專業人士的意見，並在考慮到自身情況之後選擇成分基金。
- 在你決定投資於強積金預設投資策略（如中銀保誠簡易強積金計劃（「本計劃」）之強積金計劃說明書第 6.7 節「強積金預設投資策略」的定義）前，你應考慮自己的風險承受程度及財政狀況。你應注意中銀保誠核心累積基金及中銀保誠 65 歲後基金並不一定適合你，而中銀保誠核心累積基金及中銀保誠 65 歲後基金的風險程度及你可承受的風險程度可能出現錯配（基金組合的風險可能比你想要承擔的風險為高）。如你對於強積金預設投資策略是否適合你存有疑問，你應尋求財務及／或專業意見，並在考慮到自身情況之後才進行投資決定。
- 你應注意強積金預設投資策略的實施有可能影響你的強積金投資及累算權益。如你就預設投資策略對你的影響有疑問，我們建議你向受託人查詢。
- 強積金保守基金的費用及收費可 (i) 透過扣除資產收取；或 (ii) 透過扣除成員賬戶中的單位收取。中銀保誠強積金保守基金採用方式 (i) 收費，故所列之單位價格／資產淨值／基金表現已反映費用及收費之影響。
- 你不應只依賴這宣傳品來作出任何投資決定，計劃詳情（包括風險因素、費用及收費及基金資料）請參閱本計劃之強積金計劃說明書。
- 投資涉及風險。成分基金單位價格可跌亦可升。過去的表现並不代表未來的表现。

### Important Information

- You should consider your own risk tolerance level and financial circumstances before making any investment choices. When, in your selection of Constituent Funds, 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 consider your own risk tolerance level and financial circumstances before investing in the MPF Default Investment Strategy (as defined in section 6.7 MPF Default Investment Strategy in the MPF Scheme Brochure of BOC-Prudential Easy-Choice Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (the "Scheme")). You should note that the BOC-Prudential Core Accumulation Fund and the BOC-Prudential Age 65 Plus Fund may not be suitable for you, and there may be a risk mismatch between the BOC-Prudential Core Accumulation Fund and the BOC-Prudential Age 65 Plus Fund 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 MPF Default Investment Strategy 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 MPF Default Investment Strategy may have an impact on your MPF investments and accrued benefits. We recommend that you consult with the Trustee if you have doubts on how you are being affected.
- Fees and charges of a MPF conservative fund can be deducted from either (i) the assets of the fund or (ii) members' account by way of unit deduction. The BOC-Prudential MPF Conservative Fund uses method (i) and, therefore, unit prices/NAV/fund performance quoted have incorporated the impact of fees and charges.
- You should not solely rely on the stand-alone marketing material to make any investment decision. Please refer to the MPF Scheme Brochure of the Scheme for further details (including risk factors, fees and charges, and fund information).
- Investment involves risks. Prices of units of the Constituent Funds may go down as well as up. The past performance information is not indicative of future performance.

強積金投資服務  
MPF Investment Services



中銀國際  
BOC INTERNATIONAL



PRUDENTIAL  
保誠集團

中銀保誠資產管理  
BOCI-Prudential Asset Management

## 市場回顧 Market Review

美國經濟仍保持穩健，但動能有所減弱。在食品與能源成本下降下，整體消費物價指數按年增長繼續放緩，而核心消費物價指數則因服務業通脹持續堅挺而相對保持韌性。零售銷售低於市場預期，或受到季節性因素及寒冷天氣的影響。勞動力市場仍處於「低招聘、低裁員」階段，非農就業與失業率均未見明顯改善。在此宏觀背景下，聯儲局對通脹狀況保持審慎態度，並重申對進一步減息保持耐心。

在歐元區，通脹數據放緩，同時地緣政治緊張局勢加劇，特別是伊朗與美國的關係趨緊，資金流向避險資產，主要債券市場2月顯著上升。德國調和消費物價指數按年升幅自1月的2.1%放緩至2月的2.0%，低於市場預期。儘管歐元區，尤其是德國，2月採購經理指數普遍走強，並且市場預期今年國債供應將會上升，低於預期的通脹數據仍強化了市場對歐洲央行 (ECB) 未來將進一步減息的信心。

亞洲市場的增長動能持續增強。在人工智能與科技敏感板塊盈利預期持續上調，以及大宗商品出口型市場盈利前景改善下，股市保持韌性。儘管在對人工智能衝擊擔憂及擁擠配置拖累動能下，宏觀經濟與市場的波動性上升，但對區內股市的溢出效應相對可控。

恒生指數2月面臨挑戰，在多重因素影響下走低。在對增值稅或上調、被列入美國國防部「CMC 清單」以及來自字節跳動的競爭加劇等擔憂下，互聯網股受壓。相較之下，儘管選擇性上調豪宅物業交易印花稅，因市場狀況趨穩，投資者仍從科技板塊輪動至相對價值顯現的落後板塊，本地地產股表現領先。外圍方面，美國關稅不確定性及中東地緣政治緊張局勢持續進一步加劇下行壓力。

US economy remained on solid ground but was losing some momentum. Headline CPI continued to moderate year-on-year amid lower food and energy costs, while core CPI held relatively firm amid persistent strength in services inflation. Retail sales came in below market expectations, potentially due to seasonal factors and colder weather. Labour market stayed in a "low-hiring, low-firing" phase, with both nonfarm payrolls and the unemployment rate showing little improvement. Against such macro backdrop, the Fed stayed cautious about the inflation environment and reiterated patience for further rate cuts. In the Eurozone, core bond markets staged a notable rally in February, driven by cooler inflation readings and heightened geopolitical tensions that spurred a flight to safety, particularly amid strains between Iran and the US. German HICP inflation came in below expectations at 2.0% y/y, down from 2.1% in January. This undershoot strengthened investor confidence in the prospect of further European Central Bank (ECB) rate cuts ahead, even against the backdrop of stronger February PMI data across the Eurozone, especially in Germany, and expectations over the higher sovereign bond supply this year. The market rally in Asia continued to gain traction. Equities held firm supported by continued earnings upgrades in AI/Technology-sensitive segments and improved earnings prospects in commodity exposed markets. Despite the rise in macro and market volatility amid AI disruption fears and momentum unwind in crowded positions, the spillovers to regional equities remained relatively contained. The Hang Seng Index endured a difficult month in February, declining amid multiple headwinds. Internet stocks came under particular pressure due to concerns over a potential VAT increase, inclusion on the US Department of Defense's Chinese Mainland Military Companies list, and intensifying competition from ByteDance. In contrast, local property stocks outperformed as investors rotated from technology into beaten-down sectors offering relative value, supported by stabilizing market conditions despite selective increases in stamp duty on luxury transactions. Externally, persistent US tariff uncertainty and Middle East geopolitical tensions added further downward pressure.

## 展望 Outlook

今年上半年，關稅的傳遞作用或將引發一次性通脹上行，而非結構性反轉。環球經濟活動的韌性繼續為企業利潤提供支撐。環球盈利前景仍具備堅實的基礎。

假設金融市場會遵從過往先例，一旦地緣政治事件最初的衝擊被消化，市場將擺脫其影響。隨著市場焦點回到基本面盈利增長及科技創新，風險資產具備恢復長期升勢的優勢。因此我們對當前伊朗局勢偏向於承擔風險。承擔風險的程度取決於市場價格與局勢發展。

若近期伊朗局勢推動油價升至每桶 100-150 美元的區間，尤其是接近這一區間的高位時，我們假設市場會將「壞消息」納入定價，從而形成一個策略窗口，以便進取地重建投資組合偏好增長的配置。同樣，關於霍爾木茲海峽恢復正常通航的任何訊號，會立即為在多元資產投資組合中進取承擔風險「開綠燈」。

除非出現油價升至區間「上限」150 美元的極端情況，或者霍爾木茲海峽重新通航，否則我們旨在通過小規模低價買入的方法，系統性地重建偏好增長的配置，同時應對暫時性的波動。

亞洲股票涵蓋環球人工智能主題的設備與工具供應商，仍是增加風險承擔時的首選目標。鑒於其在硬件供應鏈中承擔核心角色，加上當前估值較低，亞洲股市的進一步回調為追求長期收益的投資者提供了頗具吸引力的入場時機。

市場已將減息納入定價，同時油價推動通脹上升的幅度仍然存在不確定性，因此我們對政府債券的看法維持中性。然而，票息收益為多元資產投資組合提供的緩衝作用具備吸引力。

除非通脹與利率出現持續且顯著的意外上行，我們更傾向於在現金和貨幣市場工具方面維持低配。

Tariff passthrough during the first half will likely produce one-off upward adjustments to inflation rather than a structural reversal. Resilient global economic activities continue to support corporate profit margins. Global earnings outlook remains on solid footing.

We assume financial markets will follow the historical precedents of decoupling from geopolitical conflict once initial shocks are digested. As the focus shifts back to fundamental earnings growth and technological innovation, risk assets are well-positioned to resume their long-term upward trajectory. This form a pro-risk bias towards the current Iran situation. The degree of risk taking depends on market price and evolution of the conflict.

If the recent Iran war pushes oil prices into the \$100 to \$150 per barrel range, especially towards the higher end of this range, we assume "bad news" will be priced in, making it a strategic window to aggressively rebuild portfolio's pro-growth stance. Similarly, any signal that the Strait of Hormuz is resuming normal operations serves as an immediate "green light" to aggressively take on risk in multi-asset portfolios.

Absent the extreme \$150 oil "cap" or the reopening of the Strait, we aim for a buy-on-dip approach of nimble size to systematically rebuild pro-growth positions while navigating temporary volatility.


Asia equities remain a primary destination to add risk, serving as the essential "picks and shovels" of the global AI theme. Given their central role in the hardware supply chain and currently cheap valuations, additional retrace in Asia equities offers a compelling entry point for long-term returns.

We maintain a neutral view on government bonds, given that rate cuts are already priced in, and uncertainty remains regarding the magnitude of oil price-driven inflation. However, coupon carry provides an attractive cushioning impact for multi-asset portfolios.

Absent a persistent and significant upside shock to inflation and rates, we prefer to remain underweight cash and money market instruments.

## 展望 (續) Outlook (Cont.)

### 環球股票市場 Global Equity Markets

**美國 US**  中性 Neutral


美國股市逆轉走勢，2月收低。對人工智能資本支出持續攀升和傳統軟件或被淘汰的擔憂，以及私人信貸市場承壓，均使股價受壓。月底市場情緒再度受伊朗地區衝突爆發的衝擊。儘管美國經濟保持穩定，零售銷售與就業數據顯示出疲軟跡象。在投資者應對聯儲局政策走向、人工智能發展、中東緊張局勢及中美關係等多重因素下，短期內市場或將持續波動。

US equities reversed course and ended February lower. Doubts about ever-increasing AI capital expenditures and the obsolescence of legacy software, along with stress in private credit markets, weighed on stock prices. Market sentiment was again hit by the outbreak of the war in Iran at the end of the month. Although the US economy remains stable, retail sales and payroll numbers showed signs of weakness. Near-term market volatility is likely to persist as investors navigate Fed policy direction, AI development, Middle Eastern tensions, and US-Chinese Mainland relations.

**歐洲 Europe**  中性 Neutral


歐洲股市一度創下新高，直至伊朗遭空襲後市場震蕩。製造業改善、消費價格趨緩，加上宏大的「歐洲製造」刺激計劃，為經濟增長提供了有利環境。然而，在油價飆升下，能源危機重現，市場再度面臨不確定性。短期內，歐洲將需應對政治、貿易和國家安全風險共同存在的複雜局面，同時還要應對地緣政治緊張局勢的潛在外溢效應。

European equities reached new highs until strikes in Iran shook the market. Improvement in the manufacturing sector and softened consumer prices, together with an ambitious "Made-in-Europe" stimulus plan, provided a supportive backdrop for economic growth. However, uncertainty returned with the resurgence of an energy crisis as oil prices spiked. In the near term, the region will need to steer through a complex mix of political, trade, and national security risks, along with potential spillovers from geopolitical tensions.

**日本 Japan**  中性 Neutral

首相高市早苗選舉獲勝標誌政策轉向積極的財政刺激與減稅。然而，提前大選導致正式預算案暫時推遲。在政治清晰化、企業回購強勁以及工業領域需求旺盛下，日本股市2月創歷史新高。儘管GDP因消費支出疲軟而保持低迷，但薪酬上漲及日圓走弱將促使日本央行繼續推進漸進加息路徑。

PM Takaichi's election victory signals a shift toward aggressive fiscal stimulus and tax cuts; however, a snap election has temporarily delayed the official budget. Japanese equities hit historic highs in February, fueled by political clarity, robust corporate buybacks, and strong demand in industrial sectors. While GDP remains weak due to sluggish consumer spending, rising wages and a weaker Yen will keep the Bank of Japan (BoJ) on track for gradual interest rate hikes.

**亞洲 (日本除外) Asia Pacific ex. Japan**  適度正面 Moderately positive

在人工智能敏感板塊盈利預期上調，以及大宗商品市場前景改善下，亞太（日本除外）地區股市增長動能增強。美國最高法院近期裁決依據「國際緊急經濟權力法案」加徵的關稅無效，降低了區內有效關稅稅率。盈利上升周期與寬鬆政策的共同作用，為風險資產創造了有利環境。然而，美以對伊朗發動空襲後，地緣政治風險成為焦點，或對區域宏觀前景構成壓力並引發短期波動。

In Asia Pacific ex-Japan, the market rally gained traction, bolstered by earnings upgrades in AI-sensitive sectors and better prospects in commodity markets. A recent US Supreme Court decision striking down IEEPA-based tariffs has lowered effective rates across the region. This combination of an earnings upcycle and accommodative policy creates a constructive backdrop for risk assets. However, geopolitical risks have taken center stage following US and Israeli strikes on Iran, potentially weighing on the regional macro outlook and triggering near-term volatility.

**中國內地及中國香港 Chinese Mainland and Hong Kong, China**  中性 Neutral

中國內地方面，在春節假期後複牌交易後，主要指數截至2月底多數小幅走高。在月底中東軍事衝突爆發前，市場在2月內持續聚焦於人工智能相關發展及春節消費。據「兩會」最新消息，將2026年GDP增長目標設定在4.5%至5.0%區間，聚焦於科技自立自強、發展新質生產力及綠色轉型，我們將評估政策實施細節及潛在受益板塊，並參考3月發佈的企業財報及持續的地緣政治動態，適時調整投資組合。中國香港方面，恒生指數在1月下旬短暫冲高後，於2月出現回落。科技與互聯網板塊表現參差、美國新增制裁風險、中東地緣政治緊張局勢重現，以及市場對中國香港特區預算案反應平淡，共同對2月本地市場構成壓力。2月最後一天伊朗爆發全面軍事衝突，我們將保持警惕，密切關注後續事態發展，特別是全球原油供應中斷的影響。我們將參考3月發佈的企業財報及聯儲局利率決議，並可能根據市場過度波動的影響及最新的通脹評估來調整組合持倉。

For Chinese Mainland, major indices mostly edged higher by the end of February after trading resumed from the Lunar New Year holidays. AI-related developments and holiday consumption remained the market limelight throughout February, before the military conflict in the Middle East erupted at month-end. As the latest Two Sessions set a GDP growth target range of 4.5% to 5.0% for 2026—with a focus on technological self-reliance, 'new quality productive forces', and green transition—we will assess the policy implementation details and potential beneficiary sectors, adjusting our portfolios appropriately with reference to corporate results reporting in March and ongoing geopolitical developments. For Hong Kong, China, the Hang Seng Index (HSI) drifted lower in February after refreshing a short-lived high in late January. The mixed performance of technology/internet counters, additional sanction risks from the U.S., lurking geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, and a lukewarm HKSAR Budget overwhelmed the local market in February. With a full-scale military conflict unfolding in Iran on the last day of February, we will remain watchful and closely monitor the fallout—particularly the impact of global crude oil supply disruptions. We may leverage excessive market fluctuations and updated inflation assessments to adjust portfolio exposure, with reference to corporate earnings and the FOMC's interest rate decision to be released in March.

### 環球債券市場 Global Bond Markets

環球債券市場正應對經濟與地緣政治因素共同作用的複雜局面。美國方面，勞動力數據表現參差支撐減息預期，但持續的通脹繼續限制漲勢。美以對伊朗發動空襲，地緣政治緊張局勢升級，疊加油價走高，加劇了通脹前景的不確定性。這一動態使聯儲局以及環球其他央行的政策路徑複雜化。例如，歐洲能源成本上升加劇滯脹風險，對歐央行的中性立場構成挑戰，英國儘管增長疲弱，亦面臨相似壓力。亞洲各地，油價上漲對石油淨進口經濟體的影響更為顯著，日本尤甚，能源成本上升進一步影響已然高企的通脹，加之高市早苗的促增長政策，這一背景或將推高日本政府債券收益率。

與此同時，信貸市場繼續受益於有利的技術面與穩定的企業基本面支撐估值。然而，風險正在積聚。2026年供應增加的預期或削弱技術面優勢，而對私人信貸的持續擔憂或引發信貸利差波動。以上因素表明我們在市場供需平衡轉變之際需保持審慎。在此背景下，我們維持信貸的偏重主要以獲取收益溢價，但將在嚴格的框架下進行。信貸篩選仍是關鍵，我們偏好基本面更強、流動性狀況更穩健的發行商，以確保在不確定性上升的宏觀與政策環境中保持韌性。

Global bond markets are contending with a challenging mix of economic and geopolitical forces. In the U.S., mixed labor data underpins expectations for rate cuts, yet persistent inflation continues to limit rallies. Escalating tensions from US and Israel strikes on Iran, coupled with higher oil prices, have amplified uncertainty around the inflation outlook. This dynamic complicates the policy trajectory not only for the Federal Reserve but also for other central banks globally. For instance, in Europe, elevated energy costs heighten stagflation risks, testing the ECB's neutral stance, while the UK faces similar pressures despite weaker growth. Across Asia, higher oil prices weigh more heavily on net-importing economies, with Japan particularly exposed as rising energy costs add to already elevated inflation. Together with Takaichi's pro-growth agenda, this backdrop is likely to push JGB yields higher.

Credit markets, meanwhile, continue to benefit from favorable technicals and resilient corporate fundamentals, supporting valuations. However, risks are building. The prospect of heavier supply in 2026 threatens to dilute technical strength, while ongoing concerns surrounding private credit could inject volatility into credit spreads. These factors highlight the need for caution as the balance between demand and issuance shifts. Against this backdrop, we maintain an overweight stance in credit primarily for yield carry, but with a disciplined approach. Selectivity remains key, favoring issuers with stronger fundamentals and robust liquidity profiles to ensure resilience in navigating an increasingly uncertain macroeconomic and policy environment.

**股票 Equity**  正面 Positive

**債券 Bonds**  中性 Neutral

**現金 Cash**  審慎 Cautious

# 中銀保誠簡易強積金計劃成分基金表現 PERFORMANCE OF CONSTITUENT FUNDS UNDER BOC-PRUDENTIAL EASY-CHOICE MPF SCHEME

累計表現 Cumulative Performance

年度表現 ◊ Calendar Year Performance ◊

成分基金名稱 Name of Constituent Fund	基金類別 Fund Descriptor	推出日期 Launch Date	基金價格 Fund Price	三個月回報 3-months Return	一年回報 1-year Return	三年回報 3-years Return	五年回報 5-years Return	十年回報 10-years Return	成立至今回報 Return Since Inception	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	年度至今 Year To Date	風險程度* (低→高) Risk Level* (Low→High)
<b>股票基金 Equity Funds</b>																
中銀保誠中國股票基金 BOC-Prudential China Equity Fund	股票基金 ( 中國 ) Equity Fund (China)	2007/10/15	HK\$9.3961	0.56%	18.65%	33.41%	-16.57%	61.00%	-6.04%	-16.17%	-21.49%	-16.27%	19.65%	30.47%	1.36%	高 High
中銀保誠香港股票基金 BOC-Prudential Hong Kong Equity Fund	股票基金 ( 香港 ) Equity Fund (Hong Kong)	2003/04/15	HK\$50.1945	3.43%	22.90%	42.93%	-6.15%	75.75%	401.95%	-15.50%	-17.19%	-12.64%	17.33%	33.70%	4.00%	高 High
中銀保誠日本股票基金 BOC-Prudential Japan Equity Fund	股票基金 ( 日本 ) Equity Fund (Japan)	2006/10/03	HK\$17.5349	17.22%	46.83%	89.36%	74.84%	137.12%	75.35%	3.14%	-13.00%	21.74%	11.31%	24.60%	16.21%	高 High
中銀保誠亞洲股票基金 BOC-Prudential Asia Equity Fund	股票基金 ( 亞洲 ( 日本除外 ) ) Equity Fund (Asia ex Japan)	2006/10/03	HK\$26.0831	18.08%	45.78%	68.25%	34.68%	149.91%	160.83%	0.22%	-16.96%	5.00%	10.12%	28.23%	14.80%	高 High
中銀保誠環球股票基金 BOC-Prudential Global Equity Fund	股票基金 ( 環球 ) Equity Fund (Global)	2003/04/15	HK\$59.4930	5.30%	22.26%	65.45%	63.68%	192.34%	494.93%	18.08%	-17.89%	19.93%	15.06%	19.77%	4.46%	高 High
<b>股票基金 — 指數追蹤系列 Equity Funds—Index Tracking Series</b>																
中銀保誠中證香港 100 指數基金 BOC-Prudential CSI HK 100 Tracker Fund	股票基金 ( 香港 ) Equity Fund (Hong Kong)	2012/09/03	HK\$16.9801	1.87%	18.12%	46.08%	-2.86%	80.19%	69.80%	-14.81%	-16.43%	-11.13%	20.54%	32.44%	2.60%	高 High
中銀保誠歐洲指數追蹤基金 BOC-Prudential European Index Tracking Fund	股票基金 ( 歐洲 ) Equity Fund (Europe)	2012/09/03	HK\$28.8416	11.71%	26.53%	55.38%	70.14%	151.61%	188.42%	17.62%	-13.32%	17.42%	2.80%	29.27%	7.94%	高 High
中銀保誠北美指數追蹤基金 BOC-Prudential North America Index Tracking Fund	股票基金 ( 北美 ) Equity Fund (North America)	2012/09/03	HK\$46.7354	0.60%	15.66%	70.67%	75.41%	253.44%	367.35%	25.56%	-20.11%	24.30%	21.90%	16.49%	0.65%	高 High
<b>混合資產基金 Mixed Assets Funds</b>																
中銀保誠增長基金 BOC-Prudential Growth Fund	混合資產基金 ( 環球 ) 股票之最高分佈率為 - 100% Mixed Assets Fund (Global) Maximum equity - 100%	2000/12/13	HK\$37.9314	9.21%	28.86%	56.50%	36.99%	135.99%	279.31%	4.54%	-16.06%	7.56%	10.48%	25.62%	7.86%	高 High
中銀保誠均衡基金 BOC-Prudential Balanced Fund	混合資產基金 ( 環球 ) 股票之最高分佈率為 - 80% Mixed Assets Fund (Global) Maximum equity - 80%	2000/12/13	HK\$27.7960	6.34%	18.82%	33.07%	13.60%	60.52%	177.96%	0.48%	-15.58%	5.60%	3.81%	16.69%	5.63%	中至高 Medium to High
中銀保誠平穩基金 BOC-Prudential Stable Fund	混合資產基金 ( 環球 ) 股票之最高分佈率為 - 50% Mixed Assets Fund (Global) Maximum equity - 50%	2000/12/13	HK\$22.4349	4.93%	13.74%	22.24%	2.04%	29.66%	124.35%	-1.95%	-16.10%	4.71%	0.76%	11.94%	4.50%	中 Medium
中銀保誠香港平穩退休基金 BOC-Prudential Hong Kong Stable Retirement Fund	混合資產基金 ( 香港 ) 股票之最高分佈率為 -25% Mixed Assets Fund (Hong Kong) Maximum equity - 25%	2022/11/21	HK\$12.1445	1.72%	7.47%	20.38%	不適用 N/A	不適用 N/A	21.45%	不適用 N/A	-0.01%	6.57%	4.76%	7.38%	1.30%	低至中 Low to Medium
<b>債券基金 Bond Fund</b>																
中銀保誠債券基金 BOC-Prudential Bond Fund	債券基金 ( 環球 ) Bond Fund (Global)	2003/04/15	HK\$12.4998	1.91%	5.61%	8.17%	-12.28%	-6.61%	25.00%	-5.57%	-16.70%	3.61%	-2.66%	5.16%	2.11%	中 Medium
<b>貨幣市場基金 Money Market Funds</b>																
中銀保誠強積金人民幣及港元貨幣市場基金 <sup>▽</sup> BOC-Prudential MPF RMB & HKD Money Market Fund <sup>▽</sup>	貨幣市場基金 ( 香港及中國 ) ( 有關地域是按照基金所投資的幣值而分類 ) Money Market Fund (Hong Kong and China) (the geographic region is classified by the currency denomination of the fund's investment)	2013/04/02	HK\$12.4895	2.38%	5.58%	8.50%	9.09%	23.11%	24.90%	3.25%	-2.75%	1.43%	1.02%	4.86%	1.53%	低至中 Low to Medium
中銀保誠強積金保守基金 <sup>△</sup> BOC-Prudential MPF Conservative Fund <sup>△</sup>	貨幣市場基金 ( 香港 ) Money Market Fund (Hong Kong)	2000/12/13	HK\$13.4479	0.54%	2.14%	9.89%	11.20%	15.38%	34.48%	0.00%	0.55%	3.74%	3.82%	2.32%	0.35%	低 Low
<b>強積金預設投資策略 MPF Default Investment Strategy</b>																
中銀保誠核心累積基金* BOC-Prudential Core Accumulation Fund*	混合資產基金 ( 環球 ) 股票之最高分佈率為 - 65% Mixed Assets Fund (Global) Maximum equity - 65%	2017/04/01 <sup>▲</sup>	HK\$18.7234	3.93%	15.45%	43.75%	36.48%	不適用 N/A	87.23%	9.66%	-15.96%	14.39%	9.73%	13.89%	3.48%	中至高 Medium to High
中銀保誠 65 歲後基金* BOC-Prudential Age 65 Plus Fund*	混合資產基金 ( 環球 ) 股票之最高分佈率為 - 25% Mixed Assets Fund (Global) Maximum equity - 25%	2017/04/01 <sup>▲</sup>	HK\$12.5458	1.95%	6.43%	18.86%	5.78%	不適用 N/A	25.46%	1.06%	-14.69%	7.44%	3.51%	5.83%	2.09%	中 Medium

數據截至 2026 年 2 月 27 日，即當月之最後一個交易日。投資涉及風險。過去的表現並不代表未來的表現。

Data as of 27 Feb, 2026, the last dealing date of the month. Investment involves risks. The past performance information is not indicative of future performance.

<sup>▽</sup> 中銀保誠強積金人民幣及港元貨幣市場基金須承受貨幣風險，且概不保證人民幣不會貶值或人民幣不會有貶值的風險。此成分基金亦須承受某些有關投資於人民幣計值及結算的債務工具的其他特定風險，包括但不限於「點心」債券（即在中國大陸境外發行但以人民幣計值的債券）市場風險、交易对手的信貸／無償債能力風險、人民幣債務證券投資流通性及波動性風險、人民幣債務證券投資利率風險、以及與債券通及中國銀行間債券市場有關的風險，詳情請參閱本計劃之強積金計劃說明書第 4.1 節「風險因素」之 (IV) 部份。

The BOC-Prudential MPF RMB & HKD Money Market Fund is subject to currency risk, and there is no guarantee that the RMB will not depreciate or RMB will not be subject to devaluation. This Constituent Fund is also subject to certain other specific risks relating to investment in RMB denominated and settled debt instruments, including but not limited to the "Dim Sum" bond (i.e. bonds issued outside Mainland China but denominated in RMB) market risks, credit/insolvency risk of counterparties, liquidity and volatility risk for RMB debt securities investment, interest rate risk for RMB debt securities investment, and risks associated with the Bond Connect and the China interbank bond market. Please refer to part (IV) of section 4.1 "Risk Factors" of the MPF Scheme Brochure of the Scheme for details.

<sup>+</sup> 投資於中銀保誠強積金人民幣及港元貨幣市場基金及中銀保誠強積金保守基金並不等於將資金存入銀行或接受存款公司，亦未必可認購贖回投資項目。另外，此等成分基金並不受香港金融管理局監管。

Investments in the BOC-Prudential MPF RMB & HKD Money Market Fund and BOC-Prudential MPF Conservative Fund are not the same as placing funds on deposit with a bank or deposit-taking company and that there is no obligation to redeem the investment at the subscription value and that these constituent funds are not subject to the supervision of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

<sup>△</sup> 由 2009 年 9 月 30 日起，中銀保誠保本基金已改名為中銀保誠強積金保守基金。

With effect from 30 September, 2009, BOC-Prudential Capital Preservation Fund has been renamed to BOC-Prudential MPF Conservative Fund.

<sup>\*</sup> 中銀保誠核心累積基金及中銀保誠 65 歲後基金為強積金預設投資策略基金（「預設投資策略基金」）。就預設投資策略基金而言，其表現（包括年度回報）自 2017 年 4 月 3 日起計算（如適用），其為 2017 年 4 月 1 日後的首個交易日。有關預設投資策略的詳情，請參閱本計劃之強積金計劃說明書第 6.7 節「強積金預設投資策略」。有關預設投資策略的主要風險，請參閱本計劃之強積金計劃說明書第 4.1 節「風險因素」之 (V) 部份。

BOC-Prudential Core Accumulation Fund and BOC-Prudential Age 65 Plus Fund are MPF Default Investment Strategy Funds ("DIS Funds"). In respect of the DIS Funds, their performance (including Calendar Year Performance) are calculated since 3 April 2017 (if applicable) which was the first dealing day after 1 April 2017. For details of the Default Investment Strategy ("DIS"), please refer to section 6.7 "MPF Default Investment Strategy" of the MPF Scheme Brochure of the Scheme. For key risks relating to the DIS, please refer to part (V) of section 4.1 "Risk Factors" of the MPF Scheme Brochure of the Scheme.

<sup>▲</sup> 預設投資策略基金於 2017 年 4 月 1 日設立，而受託人於 2017 年 4 月 3 日收到供款現款及作出核實，其為 2017 年 4 月 1 日後的首個交易日。

While the DIS Funds were established on 1 April 2017, contribution monies in cleared funds were received, reconciled and validated by the Trustee on 3 April 2017 which was the first dealing day after 1 April 2017.

<sup>◊</sup> 如成分基金之年度表現於該年度不足一年，該年度表現將以成立日至該年年終作計算。

If the history of the constituent fund is less than 1 year in the calendar year, the corresponding calendar year performance will be calculated from the inception date to that calendar year-end.

<sup>•</sup> 各成分基金的風險程度分為低、低至中、中、中至高及高。風險程度由投資經理根據各成分基金的混合投資項目及／或其基礎投資的投資組合而釐定，並只反映投資經理之看法。風險程度僅供參考及將會因應市場狀況而每年至少作出一次檢視及（如適用）更新。風險程度乃根據截至 2025 年 12 月 31 日的數據而釐定。數據截至當月最後一個交易日。

The risk level of each Constituent Fund is categorized into low, low to medium, medium, medium to high and high. The risk levels are determined by the Investment Manager based on the investment mix of each Constituent Fund and/or its underlying investments, and represent only the views of the Investment Manager. The risk levels are for reference only and will be reviewed and (if appropriate) updated at least annually taking into account the prevailing market circumstances. The risk levels are determined based on data as at 31 December 2025. Data as of the last dealing date of the month.

<sup>•</sup> 成分基金之報價均扣除投資管理費及其他費用。有關其他費用及收費詳情，請參閱本計劃之強積金計劃說明書第 5 節「費用及收費」。

The prices of Constituent Funds were calculated after deduction of investment management fee and other respective charges. For details of other fees and charges, please refer to Section 5 – "Fees and Charges" of the MPF Scheme Brochure of the Scheme.

<sup>•</sup> 成分基金之表現是按單位資產淨值作為比較基礎，以港元為計算單位，其股息並作滾存投資。

Performance of constituent funds is calculated in HKD on NAV-to-NAV basis with gross dividend reinvested.

<sup>•</sup> 有關成分基金所涉及的風險，請參閱本計劃之強積金計劃說明書第 3.4.1 節「成分基金的投資政策」下各成分基金的「風險」部份及第 4.1 節「風險因素」。

For the risks that the Constituent Funds are subject to, please refer to the "Risks" of each Constituent Fund under section 3.4.1 "Investment Policies of the Constituent Funds" and section 4.1 "Risk Factors" of the MPF Scheme Brochure of the Scheme.

## 強積金資訊 MPF Update

中銀保誠資產管理強積金通訊  
BOCI-Prudential Asset Management MPF Newsletter

中銀保誠簡易強積金計劃 – 季度基金便覽  
BOC-Prudential Easy-Choice Mandatory Provident  
Fund Scheme – Quarterly Fund Fact Sheet

強積金每月表現概要  
MPF Monthly Performance Summary



## 最新市場資訊 Market Update

每週市場評論  
Weekly Market Update  
(只提供中文版 Chinese Only)



投資月報  
Monthly Bulletin  
(只提供中文版 Chinese Only)



季度影片 – 環球市場展望  
Quarterly Video –  
Global Market Outlook



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