

強積金每月表現概要

MPF Monthly Performance Summary

3 月刊 March 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。
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- 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

美國經濟保持穩健但進一步放緩。受聯邦政府長期停擺拖累，去年第4季GDP數據下修。2月整體消費物價指數如預期按年增長保持不變，食品成本上漲被核心商品價格走軟抵消。零售銷售仍疲弱，或與天氣相關因素導致服務支出下降有關。美國勞動力市場進一步顯現疲軟迹象，非農就業人數意外下降，失業率小幅上升。在此宏觀背景下，聯儲局維持利率不變，同時因中東緊張局勢推升能源價格，市場對通脹前景態度更趨審慎。

由於中東地區緊張局勢加劇帶動原油價格大幅上漲，重燃市場對通脹的憂慮，歐元區主要債券市場3月出現顯著拋售。在此背景下，歐洲央行(ECB)在3月會議上將其2026年通脹預測上修至2.6%，同時將利率維持在2.0%不變。同時，主要受能源價格上漲帶動，德國通脹指標調和消費者物價指數按年增長由2月的2.0%急升至2.8%，遠高於市場預期。投資者因而迅速重新調整利率前景，不再預期減息，而是將未來一年內多次加息的預期納入定價。

美以對伊朗發動空襲後地緣政治成為市場焦點，亞洲股市波動加劇，3月大幅下挫。隨著緊張局勢升級，市場遭遇大幅拋售，對中東地緣政治及能源衝擊最為敏感的資產出現廣泛的風險減倉，前期領漲板塊亦遭平倉。圍繞伊朗的言辭交鋒愈烈，引發市場對衝突長期化的擔憂，區內股市持續承壓。儘管美伊或進行和談的消息幫助市場修復部分失地，但市場情緒尚未實現持久復甦，企業財報季正繼續鎖定新的預期。

恒生指數3月大幅下挫，地緣政治緊張局勢與市場廣泛疲弱共同抑制市場情緒。月內市場主要受對伊朗地緣政治緊張局勢升級的擔憂主導，由此引發對滯脹的憂慮並抑制亞洲市場的風險偏好。因對戰爭相關的經濟擔憂及大宗商品價格波動，材料股錄得最大跌幅。相較之下，在中東緊張局勢推升原油價格下，能源股表現領先，顯著領先大市。

US economy remained stable but moderated further. Q4 GDP was revised lower due to the drag from the prolonged federal government shutdown. Headline CPI in February held steady year-on-year as expected, with higher food costs offset by softer prices from core goods. Retail sales remained sluggish, potentially due to weather-related factors that contributed to a decline in services expenditures. US labour market showed further signs of softening, with a surprise drop in non-farm payrolls and an uptick in the unemployment rate. Against such macro backdrop, the Fed kept rates unchanged while grew more cautious about the inflation outlook amid rising energy prices tied to the Middle East conflicts.

In the Eurozone, core bond markets experienced a significant sell-off in March, as the escalating conflict between the U.S. and Iran triggered a sharp spike in crude oil prices, reigniting inflation fears. Against this backdrop, the European Central Bank (ECB) upwardly revised its 2026 inflation projection to 2.6% while maintaining interest rates at 2.0% during its March meeting. Meanwhile, German HICP inflation surged to 2.8% y/y, well above expectations and up from 2.0% in February, driven primarily by soaring energy costs. Consequently, investors rapidly recalibrated their outlook, abandoning expectations for rate cuts in favor of pricing in multiple hikes for the year ahead.

Asia equities slumped in March amid heightened volatility as geopolitics took center stage following US/Israel strikes on Iran. Markets sold off sharply on escalating tensions, with broad-based de-risking across exposures most vulnerable to Middle East conflict and energy shocks, alongside unwinds of prior outperformers. Regional stocks remained under pressure as intensifying rhetoric around Iran raised fears of a protracted conflict. While headlines of potential US-Iran talks helped markets claw back part of the losses, sentiment has yet to stage a durable recovery, with earnings season continuing to re-anchor expectations.

The Hang Seng Index experienced a sharp decline in March, as geopolitical tensions and broad-based weakness weighed heavily on market sentiment. The month was dominated by concerns over the escalating Iran conflict, which fueled stagflation fears and dampened risk appetite across Asian markets. Materials stocks recorded the steepest losses, bearing the brunt of war-related economic concerns and commodity price volatility. In contrast, Energy sector was the standout performer, significantly outperforming the broader index amid soaring crude prices triggered by the Middle East conflict.

展望 Outlook

環球資產市場年初呈現出有利於增長的交易模式，股票市場收益較好。股票市場中，投資者轉向亞洲股票等價格較低的人工智能相關替代選項，而在美國，由於對財政的預期較樂觀，資金流向小市值股票。

然而，2月底東中東地區爆發戰爭，霍爾木茲海峽受阻一度將油價推高至100美元以上。金融市場轉而規避風險，並在低增長、高通脹或滯脹的情境下進行交易。股票與債券均有回撤，而現金與大宗商品表現領先。

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。

儘管近期中東地區各方停火後再出現小規模衝突，同時霍爾木茲海峽仍部分受阻，但3月底起金融市場資金開始輪動至股票，風險承擔已出現回升。我們將其視為一種初期訊號，顯示出金融市場正在適應中東地區地緣政治緊張局勢，並接受大宗商品供應衝擊導致通脹升高的情境。

我們旨在通過低價買入的方法，系統性地重建偏好增長的配置，同時應對暫時性的波動。亞洲股票作為估值合理的環球人工智能主題重要的設備與工具供應商，仍是增加風險承擔時的首選目標。

我們對政府債券的看法維持中性。美國關稅在短期內繼續推高通脹，同時油價推動通脹上升的幅度仍然存在不確定性。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。

Global asset markets started the year on a pro-growth trading pattern, with equities yielding good returns. Within equities, investors rotated to cheaper AI-related alternatives such as Asian equities, while in the US, funds flowed to small-cap stocks on fiscal optimism.

However, the Iran war broke out at the end of February, and the seizure of the Strait of Hormuz pushed oil prices above \$100 at one point. The financial market turned risk-off and traded under a lower-growth, higher-inflation, or stagflation scenario. Both equities and bonds retraced, while cash and commodities outperformed.

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 forms a pro-risk bias towards the current Iran situation. The degree of risk-taking depends on market pricing and the evolution of the conflict.

Although the recent truce between Iran, the US, and Israel has been accompanied by smaller-scale conflicts around the region, and partial seizure of the Strait of Hormuz continues, the financial market has been adding back risk by rotating into equities since the end of March. We take this as a preliminary sign of the financial market adapting to increased geopolitical tensions in the region and accepting added inflation due to supply shocks in commodities.

We aim for a buy-on-the-dip approach to systematically rebuild pro-growth positions while navigating temporary volatility. Asian equities remain a primary destination to add risk, serving as the essential "picks and shovels" of the global AI theme at reasonable valuations.

We maintain a neutral view on government bonds. US tariffs continue to push up inflation in the near-term, 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 on 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

美國股市回吐早期漲幅，第1季錄得負回報。儘管勞動力市場進一步放緩，尤其是近期非農就業數據意外下跌，宏觀經濟前景仍保持穩定。中東地區衝突爆發後油價急升，引發市場對滯脹的憂慮，並導致股價出現回撤。雖然估值已大幅回落，特定板塊估值似乎開始具備吸引力，但中東地區衝突發展及聯儲局未來利率路徑將可能決定市場短期走向。

The US stock market reversed early gains to end the first quarter in negative territory. The macro outlook remained stable despite further softening in the labour market, notably a surprise decline in recent nonfarm payrolls. Spikes in oil prices since the outbreak of the war in Iran have raised stagflation concerns and driven drawdowns in stock prices. While valuations have come down considerably and have begun to look attractive in certain sectors, the war's development and the Fed's future rate path will likely dictate market direction in the near term.



歐洲 Europe

中性
Neutral

歐洲股票早前的領先表現有所收窄，第1季錄得下跌。儘管在中東衝突爆發前，歐洲服務業與製造業均重回擴張區間，但能源價格急升，加上歐洲高度依賴外部能源供應，導致經濟增長面臨的風險向不利方向發展。展望未來，歐盟仍需應對來自內部政治、貿易、能源安全和地緣衝突的潛在溢效應所構成的複雜動態。

European stocks narrowed their early outperformance and recorded a loss in Q1. Although the region saw both services and manufacturing returning to expansion before the outbreak of the Iran war, spikes in energy prices and the region's high dependence on external energy supply shifted growth risks to the downside. Looking ahead, the economic bloc will need to navigate complex dynamics arising from domestic politics, trade, energy security, and potential spillovers from geopolitical conflicts.



日本 Japan

中性
Neutral

受出口強勁及積極推行「高市早苗經濟學」財政刺激措施支持，日本經濟保持溫和增長。然而，中東地區緊張局勢加劇，引發油價急升與日圓波動，削減了股市初期曾上行至歷史高位的漲幅。儘管日本央行在面對成本推動的通脹風險和薪酬談判的正面進展時保持審慎，隨著第2季臨近，市場情緒對地緣政治變化、財政債務憂慮，以及日本國內消費者需求放緩變得更加敏感。

The Japanese economy maintains a moderate expansion, bolstered by robust exports and proactive "Sanaeonomics" fiscal stimulus. However, the initial equity rally to historic peaks was curtailed by escalating Middle East tensions, triggering oil price spikes and Yen volatility. While the BoJ remains cautious amid cost-push inflation risks and positive wage negotiations, market sentiment is increasingly sensitive to geopolitical shifts, fiscal debt concerns, and softening domestic consumer demand as the next quarter approaches.



亞洲 (日本除外) Asia Pacific ex. Japan

適度正面
Moderately positive

在亞太(日本除外)地區，股票在本季度經歷顯著波動。1-2月開局表現強勁，但由於中東地區爆發衝突後地緣政治因素成為市場焦點，市場在3月出現大幅逆轉。緊張局勢加劇引發了普遍的避險操作，最易受能源衝擊影響的股票遭大幅拋售，同時此前表現領先的股票亦被清倉。鑒於亞洲依賴於中東能源進口，中東地區衝突正在重塑亞洲地區前景。區內各個政府已出台措施以緩和能源價格升高帶來的通脹衝擊。由於增長與盈利面臨的風險取決於中東地區衝突持續時間以及能源衝擊規模，在地緣政治不確定性持續下，短期內市場波動性可能維持高企。

In Asia Pacific ex-Japan, equities endured significant volatility during the quarter. Markets saw a sharp reversal in March after a strong start in the first two months, as geopolitics took center stage following US-Israeli strikes on Iran. Escalating tensions triggered broad-based de-risking, with exposures most vulnerable to energy shocks selling off sharply alongside the unwinding of prior outperformers. The Iran conflict is reshaping the regional outlook given Asia's dependence on Middle Eastern energy imports. Governments across the region have introduced measures to cushion the inflationary impact of higher energy prices. With geopolitical uncertainty persisting, market volatility is likely to remain elevated in the near term, as growth and earnings risks hinge on both the duration of the conflict and the scale of the energy shock.



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

中性
Neutral

中國內地方面，儘管對中東地區能源的依賴度較低，中東地區衝突延長引發避險情緒，導致主要指數在3月回撤。2026年第1季GDP處於年度GDP目標範圍的上限，減緩了短期內出台進一步支持性政策的緊迫性。全球人工智能相關事件仍在快速發展，同時中國內地人工智能日均詞元調用量3月快速增長至140萬億。我們將評估當前宏觀背景下的潛在受益板塊，並參考4月發佈的2026年第1季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2026年1月創下2021年7月以來新高，而受中東地區衝突拖累，恒生指數本季度收於2025年中期水平，地緣政治衝突亦為環球市場的通脹預測和商業信心顯著增添不確定性。我們將密切關注能源價格高企的外溢效應及4月底美國聯儲局FOMC會議公告。

For Chinese Mainland, major indices retreated in March, driven by risk-off sentiment stemming from prolonged Middle East conflicts, despite Chinese Mainland's low energy dependency on the region. 1Q26 GDP came out at the high end of annual GDP target range, reducing the urgency for further supporting policies in the near term. AI related developments continued at high pace globally, while domestic AI token surged to a daily average of 140 trillion in March. We will assess the potential beneficiary sectors under the current macro backdrop, adjusting our portfolios appropriately with reference to 1Q26 corporate earnings in April and ongoing geopolitical developments. For Hong Kong, China, The Hang Seng Index (HSI) experienced notable volatility and a net decline in the first quarter of 2026. The joint U.S.-Israel military operation against Iran dragged the HSI from its January high (the highest since July 2021) to close the quarter at mid-2025 levels, it also cast significant uncertainty on inflation projections and business confidence across global markets. We will closely monitor the spillover effects of elevated energy prices and the U.S. FOMC meeting announcement at the end of April.

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。在美國，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其他主要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，對歐洲央行的中性立場構成挑戰，英國儘管勞動力市場疲弱，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比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經濟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 the US-Israeli 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 major central banks. In Europe, elevated energy costs heighten stagflation risks, testing the ECB's neutral stance, while the UK faces similar pressures despite a weaker labor market. 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. This highlights 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 macro 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)
股票基金 Equity Funds																
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\$8.6845	-6.31%	7.70%	18.43%	-20.25%	33.30%	-13.16%	-16.17%	-21.49%	-16.27%	19.65%	30.47%	-6.31%	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\$46.0468	-4.59%	11.01%	26.74%	-11.32%	46.95%	360.47%	-15.50%	-17.19%	-12.64%	17.33%	33.70%	-4.59%	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\$15.4375	2.31%	28.68%	61.91%	50.18%	101.40%	54.38%	3.14%	-13.00%	21.74%	11.31%	24.60%	2.31%	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\$22.7517	0.14%	27.62%	43.26%	18.30%	97.25%	127.52%	0.22%	-16.96%	5.00%	10.12%	28.23%	0.14%	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\$55.2303	-3.02%	18.33%	49.42%	47.07%	155.44%	452.30%	18.08%	-17.89%	19.93%	15.06%	19.77%	-3.02%	高 High
股票基金 — 指數追蹤系列 Equity Funds—Index Tracking Series																
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\$15.7648	-4.75%	8.42%	29.70%	-7.76%	54.26%	57.65%	-14.81%	-16.43%	-11.13%	20.54%	32.44%	-4.75%	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\$26.2115	-1.90%	16.67%	39.44%	48.78%	118.78%	162.12%	17.62%	-13.32%	17.42%	2.80%	29.27%	-1.90%	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\$44.4031	-4.37%	16.54%	57.05%	60.15%	215.65%	344.03%	25.56%	-20.11%	24.30%	21.90%	16.49%	-4.37%	高 High
混合資產基金 Mixed Assets Funds																
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\$34.4394	-2.07%	17.82%	38.15%	23.41%	99.53%	244.39%	4.54%	-16.06%	7.56%	10.48%	25.62%	-2.07%	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\$25.9318	-1.45%	11.12%	20.69%	6.13%	43.52%	159.32%	0.48%	-15.58%	5.60%	3.81%	16.69%	-1.45%	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\$21.2319	-1.11%	7.67%	12.64%	-2.75%	19.13%	112.32%	-1.95%	-16.10%	4.71%	0.76%	11.94%	-1.11%	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\$11.9700	-0.15%	5.94%	16.81%	不適用 N/A	不適用 N/A	19.70%	不適用 N/A	-0.01%	6.57%	4.76%	7.38%	-0.15%	低至中 Low to Medium
債券基金 Bond Fund																
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\$12.1875	-0.44%	2.70%	2.74%	-13.41%	-9.91%	21.88%	-5.57%	-16.70%	3.61%	-2.66%	5.16%	-0.44%	中 Medium
貨幣市場基金 Money Market Funds																
中銀保誠強積金人民幣及港元貨幣市場基金 [▽] BOC-Prudential MPF RMB & HKD Money Market Fund [▽]	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\$12.4782	1.44%	5.03%	7.39%	9.55%	21.77%	24.78%	3.25%	-2.75%	1.43%	1.02%	4.86%	1.44%	低至中 Low to Medium
中銀保誠強積金保守基金 [△] BOC-Prudential MPF Conservative Fund [△]	貨幣市場基金 (香港) Money Market Fund (Hong Kong)	2000/12/13	HK\$13.4684	0.51%	2.01%	9.78%	11.37%	15.56%	34.68%	0.00%	0.55%	3.74%	3.82%	2.32%	0.51%	低 Low
強積金預設投資策略 MPF Default Investment Strategy																
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 [*]	HK\$17.7455	-1.92%	12.17%	32.57%	27.05%	不適用 N/A	77.46%	9.66%	-15.96%	14.39%	9.73%	13.89%	-1.92%	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 [*]	HK\$12.1523	-1.11%	4.25%	12.29%	2.07%	不適用 N/A	21.52%	1.06%	-14.69%	7.44%	3.51%	5.83%	-1.11%	中 Medium

數據截至 2026 年 3 月 31 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 31 March, 2026, the last dealing date of the month. Investment involves risks. The past performance information is not indicative of future performance.

[▽] 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、交易對手的信貸／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.

⁺ 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，亦未必可按認購值贖回投資項目。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.

[△] 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.

^{*} 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.

^{*} 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.

[○] 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.

^{*} 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.

^{*} 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.

^{*} 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.

^{*} 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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網址

Website: <https://www.boci-pru.com.hk>

簡易強積金開戶及基金熱線

Easy-Choice MPF Application and Fund Hotline: 2280 8686

香港中環花園道 1 號中銀大廈 27 字樓

27/F, Bank of China Tower, 1 Garden Road, Central, Hong Kong



中銀國際
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