

強積金每月表現概要

MPF Monthly Performance Summary

8 月刊 August 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積權益。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。過去的表現並不代表未來的表現。

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



- 8 月宏觀事件主要圍繞聯儲局加息風險重燃。7 月聯邦公開市場委員會會議紀要顯示，多位官員支持立即加息，不少與會者指出若通脹未能降溫，或需進一步收緊政策。8 月最具決定性的事件是傑克遜霍爾年會，新任聯儲局主席凱文沃什發言表態鷹派，確立通脹為央行的首要優先事項，其言論引發 2 年期國債收益率自 6 月以來最大單日漲幅。與此同時，7 月個人消費支出物價指數通脹按月上升 0.2%，略高於市場預期。在 8 月最後一個交易日，美伊在霍爾木茲海峽發生新一輪衝突，推動 WTI 原油升至 85 美元以上，能源板塊表現進一步領先。展望 9 月，9 月聯邦公開市場委員會會議決策，以及主席沃什是否啓動加息，仍是影響美國股市最重要的因素。

- 通脹持續及歐洲央行鷹派言論助長了進一步收緊貨幣政策的預期，歐元區主要債券市場在 8 月繼續承壓。德國消費物價指數按年增長從 7 月的 2.8% 小幅加速至 8 月的 2.9%，主要由與中東地區持續衝突相關的能源成本帶動，而服務業與食品通脹放緩。歐洲央行首席經濟學家萊恩表示，通脹可能在今年剩餘時間內徘徊在 3% 附近，高度依賴於伊朗相關危機的解決方案。歐洲央行執行委員會成員施納貝爾稱，考慮當前通脹風險，必須進一步加息，同時管理委員會成員多倫茨表示，有充足理由在 9 月會議上加息。傑克遜霍爾年會上，歐洲央行官員與環球同儕共同強調繼續維持限制性政策的需要，放大了以上訊號。

- 亞洲股市 8 月重拾升勢，但各市場表現顯著參差。受中東緊張局勢升級、國債收益率飆升及油價上漲影響，強化了市場對聯儲局長期收緊的擔憂，股市開局疲弱。韓國科技公司公佈股東回報計劃及美國某大型科技公司發佈建設性展望，市場情緒有所改善，重燃對人工智能相關交易的興趣。儘管美債收益率回落提供了一定穩定作用，但聯儲局主席沃什在傑克遜霍爾年會上的鷹派言論再度引發對利率的擔憂。展望未來，投資者將重點關注企業盈利兌現及美國貨幣政策路徑的變化。

- 在企業財報季表現參差下，8 月恒生指數走低。本輪回調反映了外部與本地壓力的疊加。聯儲局主席凱文沃什的鷹派言論重燃加息預期，而美伊在霍爾木茲海峽的緊張局勢再度升級，全球風險偏好受壓。本地方面，企業盈利表現參差及官方採購經理指數數據顯示製造業與服務業均持續放緩，進一步加劇下行壓力。政策方面，中國內地房地產監管機構聯合推出預售制度改革，包括提高與結構封頂掛鉤的銷售門檻、逐步轉向現房銷售及加強對預售資金監管賬戶的監管。

- The dominant macro narrative in August centered on the re-emergence of Federal Reserve (Fed) rate-hike risk. The July Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) minutes revealed that several officials favored an immediate hike, with many noting that further tightening would be necessary if inflation failed to cool. The defining event in August was the Jackson Hole symposium, where the new Fed Chair, Kevin Warsh, delivered a hawkish debut address. By cementing inflation as the central bank's top priority, his speech triggered the largest single-session surge in 2-year Treasury yields since June. Meanwhile, July Personal Consumption Expenditures inflation printed slightly above consensus at +0.2% mom. Energy's outperformance was further amplified on the final trading day when fresh US-Iran strikes in the Strait of Hormuz drove WTI crude above \$85. Heading into next month, the September FOMC decision—and whether Chair Warsh delivers a hike—remains the single most important catalyst for US equities.
- Eurozone core bond markets remained under pressure in August, as persistent inflation and hawkish European Central Bank (ECB) rhetoric reinforced expectations of further tightening. German CPI for August edged higher to 2.9% year-on-year from 2.8% in July, driven primarily by energy costs linked to the ongoing Middle East conflict, while services and food inflation eased. ECB Chief Economist Lane noted that inflation is likely to hover near 3% for the remainder of the year, heavily contingent on a resolution to the Iran-related crisis. ECB Executive Board member Schnabel stated that rates must rise further given inflation risks, while Governing Council member Dolenc said there is a good case to hike at the September meeting. The Jackson Hole conference amplified these signals, with ECB officials joining their global peers in emphasizing the need for continued restraint.
- Asian equities resumed their rally in August with notable disparities across markets. Equities started on a weak note pressured by escalating Middle East tensions, surging Treasury yields, and higher oil prices that reinforced fears of prolonged Fed tightening. Sentiment improved as Korean technology companies unveiled shareholder-return programs and a major US tech firm issued a constructive outlook, reigniting enthusiasm for AI-linked trades. While easing US yields provided some stabilization, Fed Chair Warsh's hawkish remarks at the Jackson Hole symposium renewed interest-rate concerns. Looking ahead, investors will remain focused on corporate earnings delivery and the evolving US monetary policy path.
- The Hang Seng Index declined in August amid a mixed corporate earnings season. The retreat reflected a combination of external and domestic pressures. Hawkish remarks from Fed Chair Kevin Warsh revived expectations of potential rate increases, while a renewed escalation of US-Iran tensions in the Strait of Hormuz weighed on global risk appetite. Domestically, mixed earnings results and official NBS PMI data showing continued contraction in both manufacturing and services added to the downward pressure. On the policy front, Chinese Mainland housing regulators jointly introduced reforms to the presale system, including higher sales thresholds tied to structural completion, a gradual shift toward completed-home sales, and tighter supervision of escrow accounts for presale proceeds.

展望 Outlook



- 環球經濟基本面保持穩健增長，人工智能投資帶來額外的增長動力。
- 中東地區的複雜局勢動態增添了不確定性。在悲觀情境中，美伊衝突加劇，油價因而上漲至遠高於 100 美元 / 桶的水平並保持長時間，可能帶動通脹顯著上行，債券表現或將受壓，但若危機全面爆發，可能觸發聯儲局減息，為固定收益資產提供支持。

- 超大規模雲服務科技企業正大量借款以大幅擴張數據中心。我們認為，科技股增加槓桿可能導致對利率高度敏感的潛在風險。
- 然而，我們判斷當前大型科技企業的槓桿與盈利水平仍可持續。在重大系統性風險尚未顯現下，投資組合維持當前偏向增長的立場。
- 我們將檢視人工智能循環投資、槓桿，及任何人工智能基礎設施債務的重組或證券化，以評估風險水平。

- Global growth remains fundamentally solid, with AI investment serving as an added growth engine.
- Complex Middle East dynamics bring uncertainty. In a pessimistic scenario, an escalation of a US-Iran war and the resultant rise in oil prices well beyond \$100/bbl for a prolonged period could drive significant upside to inflation, which would hurt bonds, whereas a full-blown crisis would trigger rate cuts and support fixed income.
- Tech hyperscalers are borrowing heavily for massive data center expansions. We see a potential risk of tech stocks becoming highly sensitive to interest rates due to rising leverage.
- However, we judge that the current level of leverage and earnings among large tech firms remains sustainable. Portfolios maintain their current pro-growth stance due to a lack of severe systemic risks.
- We will monitor the development of AI circular financing, leverage, and any potential repackaging or securitization of AI infrastructure debt to assess the level of risk.

展望（續）Outlook (Cont.)

環球股票市場 Global Equity Markets



美國 US



中性
Neutral

美國股票在 8 月溫和上漲，不過不同板塊表現分化。經修正的第 2 季 GDP 數據證實，經濟動能疲弱，同時個人消費支出數據獲上修。價格壓力持續，加上通脹數據較高而勞動力市場指標參差，市場對此仍高度擔憂。儘管聯儲局維持政策利率不變，但官員在對持續的通脹風險作出回應時立場偏向鷹派。同時，中東地緣政治緊張局勢加劇帶動油價急劇上漲，風險情緒嚴重受挫。展望未來，能源價格走勢與聯儲局政策路徑仍將是影響市場波動的關鍵催化劑。

U.S. equities posted moderate gains, though performance diverged across sectors. The second reading of Q2 GDP confirmed subdued economic momentum alongside an upward revision to personal consumption expenditures. Persistent price pressures, reinforced by high inflation readings and mixed labor market indicators, kept underlying concerns elevated. While the central bank maintained its policy rate, officials adopted a hawkish posture in response to ongoing inflation risks. Concurrently, escalating Middle Eastern geopolitical tensions drove oil prices sharply higher, weighing heavily on risk sentiment. Looking ahead, the trajectory of energy prices and the central bank's policy path will remain key catalysts for market volatility.



歐洲 Europe



中性
Neutral

歐洲股票在 8 月大致收平，月初漲幅被能源價格高企與債券市場波動加劇的影響抵消。儘管企業盈利保持韌性，但宏觀經濟不利因素愈發影響到市場情緒。通脹出現反彈，主要受能源成本急劇上升推動。8 月內，歐洲央行官員採取顯著鷹派立場，助長市場對收緊貨幣政策的預期。短期歐洲市場走向將主要取決於即將到來的政策決定以及能源市場變動。

European equities finished the period largely unchanged, with initial advances neutralized by elevated energy costs and heightened bond market volatility. Despite resilient corporate earnings, macroeconomic headwinds increasingly dictated market sentiment. Inflation rebounded, propelled largely by surging energy expenses. Throughout the period, central bank officials maintained a distinctly hawkish stance, solidifying market expectations for monetary policy tightening. The near-term direction of European markets will be primarily determined by forthcoming policy decisions and energy market developments.



日本 Japan



中性
Neutral

在 8 月，儘管日本第 2 季 GDP 疲弱且日圓匯率表現脆弱，但日本股票仍在波動中走高。日本通脹上升加上日本央行立場偏向鷹派，助長了市場對短期內加息的預期。如何應對貨幣匯率波動、創紀錄的債券收益率和持續的環球地緣政治風險仍是日本經濟的關鍵焦點，投資者因而將密切關注即將公佈的財政與貨幣政策方向。

Despite weak Q2 GDP and a fragile Yen, volatile Japanese equities rose in August. Rising domestic inflation and a hawkish BoJ have fueled near-term interest rate-hike expectations. Consequently, investors will closely monitor upcoming fiscal and monetary policy directions, as navigating currency fluctuations, record bond yields, and ongoing global geopolitical risks remains a critical focus for Japan's economy.



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，股市 8 月重新上漲，科技與人工智能相關板塊出現反彈，非科技相關的周期股亦普遍復甦。儘管中東緊張局勢加劇、美國國債收益率飆升及油價走高均帶來不利因素，但隨著南韓科技公司公佈股東回報計劃及美國科技公司發佈正面展望，市場重燃對人工智能相關交易的興趣，情緒有所改善。在強勁的盈利動能支持下，在人工智能板塊以外進行分散化投資的現象仍然顯著。雖然美國國債收益率上升與能源波動或令市場情緒短期受壓，但強勁的經濟增長背景與美元走弱有助於減緩廣泛的市場壓力。展望未來，投資者將繼續聚焦於企業業績兌現與美國貨幣政策發展路徑。

Asia Pacific ex-Japan equities resumed their rally, led by a rebound in the tech/AI complex and a broadening recovery across non-tech cyclical. Despite headwinds from escalating Middle East tensions, surging Treasury yields and higher oil prices, sentiment improved as Korean technology firms' shareholder-return initiatives and positive read-through from U.S. tech firms' outlook reignited enthusiasm for AI-linked trades. Diversification beyond AI remained evident, underpinned by robust earnings momentum. While rising U.S. yields and energy volatility may weigh on near-term sentiment, a resilient growth backdrop and U.S. Dollar weakness have helped contain broader market pressures. Looking ahead, investor focus will remain on corporate earnings delivery and the evolving trajectory of U.S. monetary policy.



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



中性
Neutral

中國內地方面，市場表現分化，在岸市場領先離岸市場。人工智能主題板塊復甦及充足流動性為在岸市場提供支持，而離岸市場則受到流動性收緊及環球債券收益率上行的衝擊。國家監管部門修改了住房銷售模式，並對大型金融機構進行資本重組，專注於長期結構性改善。同時，宏觀數據與企業盈利展望均表明內需復甦仍需更多時間。計劃在 9 月底舉行的中美領導人峰會可能引起貿易政策再度改變。我們將基於對中美貿易談判、聯儲局利率決策、中國內地當前宏觀經濟背景及環球人工智能發展的評估，適當調整投資組合。中國香港方面，恒生指數在 8 月呈現區間交易，月底收低。在霍爾木茲海峽緊張局勢重燃且油價在月底出現反彈的背景下，市場在 8 月主要受環球半導體相關股月內波動、多家企業公佈中期業績，及一家網絡平台權重股完成大額股份配售等事件帶動。由於市場對中國內地提升稅收執行力度與美國利率前景不明朗的憂慮持續，中國香港地產股在 8 月表現落後恒生指數。我們仍將繼續密切檢視事件發展，並維持利用市場過度波動與利率路徑變動的策略，以優化組合持倉。

For Chinese Mainland, markets reported divergent performances as onshore markets outperformed offshore. The recovery of AI themes and ample liquidity supported onshore markets, while offshore markets were impacted by tighter liquidity and higher global bond yields. National regulators revamped the residential property sales model and recapitalized large financial institutions, focusing on long-term structural improvement. Meanwhile, macro data and corporate earnings outlooks indicated that domestic demand recovery still needs more time. The scheduled Trump-Xi Summit in late September could lead to renewed trade policy dynamics. We will adjust our portfolio appropriately based on our assessment of the US-China trade talks, Fed rate decisions, the current domestic macro backdrop, and global AI development. For Hong Kong, China, The Hang Seng Index (HSI) traded rangebound in August and closed lower by the end of the month. Global semiconductor-related volatility throughout the month, a slew of corporate interim results, and a large equity placement by a heavyweight internet platform were the major market drivers in August, against the backdrop of renewed tension in the Strait of Hormuz and a rebound in crude prices late in the month. Hong Kong property stocks underperformed the HSI in August due to lingering concerns over the Chinese Mainland's broadening of tax collection enforcement and an uncertain interest rate outlook in the U.S. We will continue to closely monitor developments and maintain its strategy of leveraging excessive market fluctuation and the updated interest rate trajectory to optimize portfolio holdings.

環球債券市場 Global Bond Markets

- 霍爾木茲海峽附近爆發地緣政治衝突，加上原油價格飆升及市場持續擔憂通脹水平，顯著帶動環球債券市場出現同步拋售與波動加劇。在美國，聯儲局立場審慎與通脹數據頑固，加上財政方面大量供應，推動美國國債收益率升至多個月高位。歐洲主權債券出現急劇下跌勢頭，其中德國與英國收益率對進口能源引發的衝擊較為敏感，而亞洲市場在區內資本外流壓力與央行鷹派訊號（例如日本央行）的背景下，則需要應對複雜的市場情緒。

- 信貸與固定收益策略繼續審慎應對複雜宏觀經濟局勢。儘管企業基本面仍具韌性，但債券發行渠道供應較多、私人信貸估值不確定性及宏觀經濟波動性，可能擴大利差。因此，市場參與者專注於利差交易，並嚴格篩選財務狀況強勁且流動性狀況穩健的發行商，以應對政策變動的環境。

- Global bond markets experienced synchronized sell-offs and heightened volatility, driven heavily by acute geopolitical flashpoints around the Strait of Hormuz, surging crude oil prices, and persistent inflation fears. In the U.S., a cautious Fed stance alongside sticky inflation data pushed Treasury yields toward multi-month highs, compounding pressures from heavy fiscal supply. European sovereign bonds faced sharp downward momentum—with German and UK yields sensitive to energy-driven import shocks—while Asian markets managed mixed sentiment against a backdrop of regional capital outflow pressures and hawkish central bank signals (such as from the Bank of Japan).

- Credit and fixed-income strategies continue to navigate a complex macroeconomic landscape with disciplined caution. While underlying corporate fundamentals remain resilient, heavy debt issuance pipelines, private credit valuation uncertainties, and macro volatility threaten to widen spreads. Consequently, market participants are leaning into yield carry while maintaining strict selectivity—favoring issuers with robust balance sheets and solid liquidity profiles to navigate the shifting 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\$8.7180	-0.90%	-4.33%	32.47%	-13.80%	22.11%	-12.82%	-16.17%	-21.49%	-16.27%	19.65%	30.47%	-5.95%	 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\$47.0665	0.92%	0.51%	41.50%	-1.27%	35.79%	370.67%	-15.50%	-17.19%	-12.64%	17.33%	33.70%	-2.48%	 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\$18.2496	3.27%	30.49%	74.68%	77.32%	134.19%	82.50%	3.14%	-13.00%	21.74%	11.31%	24.60%	20.94%	 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\$27.8137	-2.43%	34.41%	78.86%	44.70%	124.77%	178.14%	0.22%	-16.96%	5.00%	10.12%	28.23%	22.41%	 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\$64.6497	1.37%	20.94%	64.88%	58.13%	184.66%	546.50%	18.08%	-17.89%	19.93%	15.06%	19.77%	13.52%	 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\$16.4958	2.23%	3.18%	46.62%	7.12%	46.91%	64.96%	-14.81%	-16.43%	-11.13%	20.54%	32.44%	-0.33%	 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\$29.7312	3.95%	20.10%	56.35%	52.53%	139.67%	197.31%	17.62%	-13.32%	17.42%	2.80%	29.27%	11.27%	 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\$52.1568	1.61%	18.69%	68.82%	65.78%	251.99%	421.57%	25.56%	-20.11%	24.30%	21.90%	16.49%	12.32%	 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\$39.0022	0.92%	17.24%	56.83%	35.75%	112.83%	290.02%	4.54%	-16.06%	7.56%	10.48%	25.62%	10.90%	 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\$28.0022	0.19%	10.16%	32.27%	11.99%	49.57%	180.02%	0.48%	-15.58%	5.60%	3.81%	16.69%	6.42%	 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\$22.3763	-0.24%	6.67%	20.95%	0.34%	22.68%	123.76%	-1.95%	-16.10%	4.71%	0.76%	11.94%	4.22%	 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\$12.1735	-0.15%	3.33%	17.19%	不適用 N/A	不適用 N/A	21.74%	不適用 N/A	-0.01%	6.57%	4.76%	7.38%	1.55%	 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\$12.1934	-1.11%	0.15%	5.29%	-14.50%	-11.04%	21.93%	-5.57%	-16.70%	3.61%	-2.66%	5.16%	-0.39%	 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\$12.7537	0.76%	5.28%	12.20%	10.08%	26.02%	27.54%	3.25%	-2.75%	1.43%	1.02%	4.86%	3.68%	 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\$13.5680	0.50%	1.91%	9.03%	12.19%	16.36%	35.68%	0.00%	0.55%	3.74%	3.82%	2.32%	1.25%	 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\$19.6082	0.63%	13.15%	41.80%	31.33%	不適用 N/A	96.08%	9.66%	-15.96%	14.39%	9.73%	13.89%	8.37%	 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\$12.5354	-0.46%	4.14%	15.85%	1.74%	不適用 N/A	25.35%	1.06%	-14.69%	7.44%	3.51%	5.83%	2.00%	 中 Medium		

數據截至 2026 年 8 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 August, 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.
- △ 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

季度影片 — 環球市場展望

Quarterly Video –
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