PAMI ASIA BALANCED FUND, INC.
FUND FACT SHEET
As of January 31, 2024

FUND OVERVIEW

The Fund aims to achieve capital growth and generate steady income by tapping into the growth potential of Asia.

The fund is suitable for investors who:

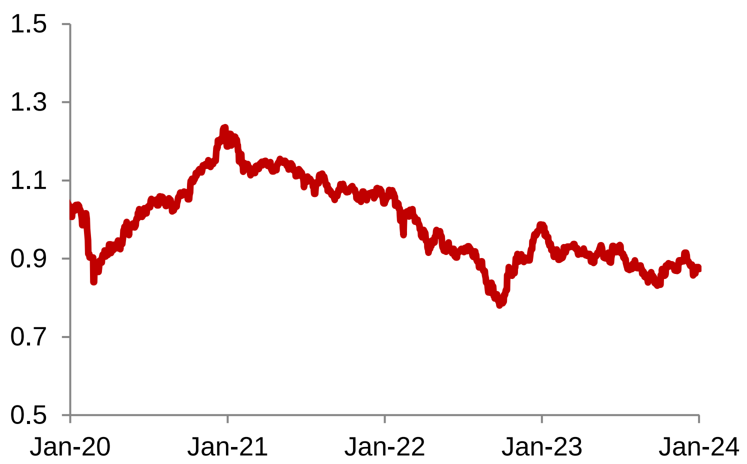
- Are at least classified as **moderate** based on their risk profile.
- have an investment horizon of up **at least five (5) years**.

FUND FACTS

Classification:	Balanced Fund
Launch Date:	October 1, 2011
Dealing Day:	Daily up to 2:00 PM
Minimum Investment:[1]	USD 200.00
Min. Subsequent Order:[1]	USD 50.00
Minimum Holding Period:	180 calendar days
Redemption Settlement:	T+5 End-of-Day
Early Redemption Charge:	1.00%
Total Management Fee:[2]	2.05% per annum
Total Fund NAV (Mn) :	USD 5.30

FUND PERFORMANCE AND STATISTICS *(Purely for reference purposes and is not a guarantee of future results)*

NAVPS GRAPH



NAVPS 0.8736

CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE (%) [3]

	1 mo	6 mos	1 YR	3 YRS	5 YRS	S.I. [4]
Fund	**-4.54**	**-6.60**	**-10.16**	**-26.42**	**-9.63**	**-2.57**
Benchmark	-4.01	-4.55	-5.64	-16.96	7.54	43.60

ANNUALIZED PERFORMANCE (%) [3]

	1 YR	2 YRS	3 YRS	4 YRS	5 YRS	S.I. [4]
Fund	**-10.16**	**-8.65**	**-9.72**	**-3.50**	**-2.00**	**-0.21**
Benchmark	-5.64	-4.77	-6.00	0.07	1.46	2.81

CALENDAR YEAR PERFORMANCE(%) [3]

	YTD	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Fund	**-4.54**	**2.13**	**-16.21**	**-7.02**	**11.33**	**12.25**
Benchmark	-4.01	5.65	-12.92	-4.37	16.41	15.22

BENCHMARK

50% Markit IBOXX Asian Local Bond Index (ALBI) + 50% MSCI AC Pacific ex Japan

STATISTICS

Portfolio Beta	0.93
Volatility, Past 1 Year (%) [5]	12.04
Sharpe Ratio [6]	-1.28
Information Ratio [7]	-1.97
Number of Holdings	171

PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

Allocation	% of Fund
Equities	49.69
Fixed Income	47.11
Cash, Cash Equivalents [8]	3.20

TOP HOLDINGS

Name	Maturity	%
Taiwan Semiconductor		4.88
Fixed Rate Treasury Bond	2029	3.37
Korea Treasury Bond	2032	3.27
Samsung Electronics		3.20
Indonesia Government Bond	2036	2.76

[1]Contribution rounded down/redemption rounded off to the nearest whole share. Mutual Fund shares do not issue fractional shares.

[2]Management, Distribution & Transfer Agency Fees

[3]Returns are net of fees.

[4]Since Inception.

[5]Measures the degree to which the Fund fluctuates vis-à-vis its average return over a period of time.

[6]Used to characterize how well the return of a Fund compensates the investor for the level of risk taken.

[7]Measures reward-to-risk efficiency of the portfolio relative to the benchmark. The higher the number, the higher the reward per unit of risk.

[8]Includes time deposits, other receivables (accrued income, investment securities purchased, accrued expenses, etc.) Net of Liabilities

Fund prospectus is available upon request through BPI Investment Management Inc. (BIMI), authorized distributors and sales agents.

- **THE MUTUAL FUND IS NOT A DEPOSIT AND IS NOT INSURED BY THE PHILIPPINE DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP. (PDIC).**
- **RETURNS CANNOT BE GUARANTEED AND HISTORICAL NAVPS IS FOR ILLUSTRATION OF NAVPS MOVEMENTS/ FLUCTUATIONS ONLY.**
- **WHEN REDEEMING, THE PROCEEDS MAY BE WORTH LESS THAN THE ORIGINAL INVESTMENT AND ANY LOSSES WILL BE SOLELY FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE CLIENT.**
- **THE FUND MANAGER IS NOT LIABLE FOR ANY LOSS UNLESS UPON WILLFUL DEFAULT, BAD FAITH OR GROSS NEGLIGENCE.**

For more information, you can contact us at **(02) 8580-0900**, email us at **bpi_investment@bpi.com.ph** or visit our website, **www.pamifunds.com**

OUTLOOK AND STRATEGY

Market Review. January was a mixed month due to stronger-than-expected economic data, which led to investors dialing back the prospect of rate cuts, coupled with increased geopolitical tensions.

As usual, most attention was focused on the US as investors awaited signs of the much-anticipated economic slowdown. However, the headline data continued to surprise on the upside, with US Q4 GDP printing at an annualized rate of 3.3% and December's Non-Farm Payrolls showing that the unemployment rate remained at 3.7%, contrary to expectations of an increase. In Europe, a technical recession was narrowly avoided – after falling by -0.1% in Q3, Euro-area GDP in Q4 was reported at 0.0%. On the last day of January, US Federal Reserve Chair Jay Powell admitted that March might be too early for a rate cut. Equities managed to hold on to their positive momentum, but it was quite selective – while the S&P 500 rallied by +1.7%, the equally-weighted S&P 500 fell by -0.8% during the month. It wasn't such a good month for bond markets, with the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond index recording a -1.4% loss in January, while the Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond index slightly outperformed, falling only by -0.3%.

Looking in more detail at the equity side, the MSCI World Equity Index returned +1.2% in US terms, with the S&P 500 rallying by +1.7%. Europe outperformed, with the Euro Stoxx 50 gaining +2.9% whilst the UK's FTSE 100 was a notable underperformer, depreciating -1.3%. Japan's TOPIX was the standout performer, recording a +7.8% gain. Growth outperformed Value and Small Cap had a poor month - for instance, the US Russell 2000 fell -3.9% and the UK's FTSE 250 dropped -1.7%. EM suffered with the MSCI Emerging Markets Index losing -4.7%.

Speaking of sovereign bonds, stronger data put some pressure on bond yields, particularly in longer-dated maturities. While US 2-year yields actually fell slightly, 30-year yields rose, and in Europe, yields rose all along the curve. Overall, the US Treasury index lost -0.2% during January, but losses in other markets were more significant. In Europe, the Euro Government Bond index depreciated by -0.5%. UK Gilts reversed their strong December performance with a -2.4% loss during the month, while Japanese government bond yields also rose slightly, with 10-year JGB yields increasing from 0.61% to 0.73%. EM bonds also struggled in sympathy with the UST, and the JPM Emerging Markets Bond index fell by -1.3%.

On the credit side, it was a similar story as in the sovereign bond markets, with spreads widening, somewhat offset by the increased carry-on corporate bonds. In the US, the credit market experienced less pronounced movements: the Markit Generic IG North America remained relatively stable at 57 bps, while the European iTraxx Main credit index widened by approximately 2 bps to +60 bps from +58 bps.

In currency markets, the US Dollar had a strong start to the year driven by increased hopes of a soft landing and expectations for postponed rate cuts. In January, the US Dollar index posted a +1.9% return, with the greenback strengthening against major currencies. In the EM FX, the strength of the US Dollar impacted performance of emerging market currencies, and the JP Morgan Emerging Markets Currency Index returned -1.9% in January.

Fund Performance. The Fund return -4.54% for the month, underperforming its benchmark by 53 basis points. Year-to-date, return amounted to -4.54%, underperforming its benchmark by 53 basis points. The fund posted negative returns, driven by a decline in the Chinese equity market.

Fund Strategy. In the equities markets, investors are trying to second-guess the timing of rate cuts and resilience of economic activity. We think Europe will see sluggish growth and a mild contraction in activity in the US will affect earnings – even though we don't see an earnings recession, we think market expectations are high. Thus, we prioritize fundamentals, and explore strong businesses in Japan, US value. In EM, the outlook in select Asian countries (India, Indonesia) and Latin America is robust. In the fixed income markets, the strength in the US economy, so far, keeps us confident that the Fed will not begin policy cuts before May-end, and the ECB would also remain vigilant on disinflation. Sluggish growth expectations going forward mean the emphasis on quality credit and valuations, for instance in Europe, will increase. In FX, USD could see some near-term strength amid geopolitical risks and market movements, making us slightly positive.