

Fullerton SGD Income Fund - Class A

June 2026

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long term capital appreciation and/or income for investors in SGD terms by investing primarily in fixed income or debt securities.

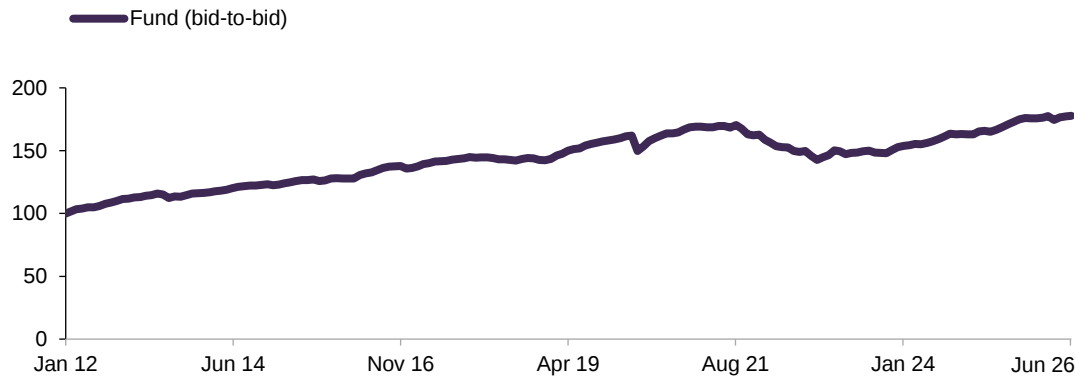
Investment Focus and Approach

The Managers seek to add value from interest rate accruals, selection of bonds and/or credits and duration management (optimisation of bond returns by selecting bonds with different terms to maturity). The Fund will invest in a diversified portfolio of primarily investment grade fixed income or debt securities having a minimum long term credit rating of BBB- by Fitch, Baa3 by Moody's or BBB- by Standard & Poor's (or their respective equivalents) and cash.

The Fund may also invest in non-investment grade bonds (i.e. bonds with a long term credit rating of less than BBB- by Standard & Poor's, Baa3 by Moody's or BBB- by Fitch (or their respective equivalents)) of up to 30% of its Net Asset Value.

The Fund may invest in Singapore Dollar and foreign currency denominated bonds including but not limited to US Dollar, Euro, Japanese Yen and Australian Dollar. The foreign currency denominated bonds will be fully hedged back to the Singapore Dollar except for a 5% frictional currency limit.

Performance (%)



	1 mth	3 mths	6 mths	1 yr	3 yrs	5 yrs	10 yrs	Sl. Ann. Ret.	Sl. Ann. Vol.
Fund (bid-to-bid)	0.25	1.63	0.69	4.50	5.03	0.10	1.96	3.18	3.83
Fund (offer-to-bid)	-2.67	-1.33	-2.25	1.46	4.00	-0.49	1.66	2.97	NA

Returns of more than 1 year are annualised. Returns are calculated on a single pricing basis in SGD with net dividends and distributions (if any) reinvested. Offer-to-bid returns include an assumed preliminary charge of 3% which may or may not be charged to investors.

Source: Fullerton Fund Management Company Ltd.

Inception date

05 Jan 2012

Fund size

SGD 822.32 million

Base Currency

SGD

Pricing Date

30 Jun 2026

NAV*

SGD 0.87

Management fee

Currently 0.80% p.a.

Expense Ratio

0.87% p.a. (For financial year ended 31 Mar 2026)

Minimum Initial Investment

SGD 100,000

Minimum Subsequent Investment

SGD 100,000

Preliminary Charge

Up to 3%

Dealing day

Daily, up to 5pm (Singapore time)

Bloomberg Code

FULSGIA SP

ISIN Code

SG9999008411

Distributions paid per unit#

Mar 2025 : SGD 0.011
Jun 2025 : SGD 0.011
Sep 2025 : SGD 0.011
Dec 2025 : SGD 0.011
Mar 2026 : SGD 0.011
Jun 2026 : SGD 0.011

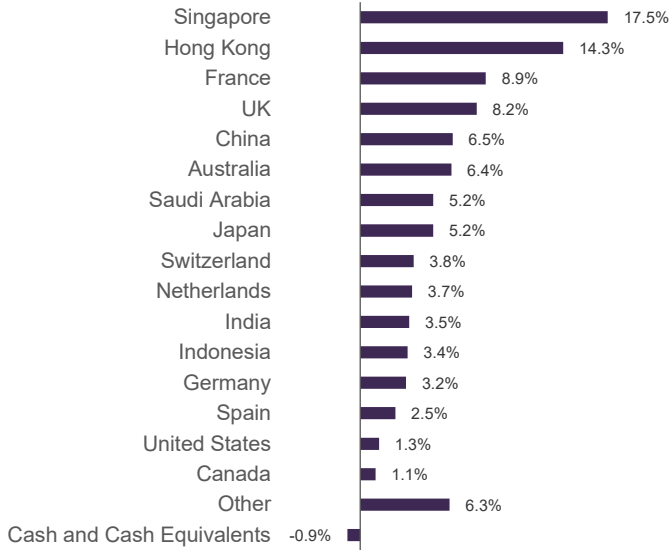
The Fund is available for SRS subscription.

* Figures have been truncated to 2 decimal places. The official price is published on Fullerton's website.

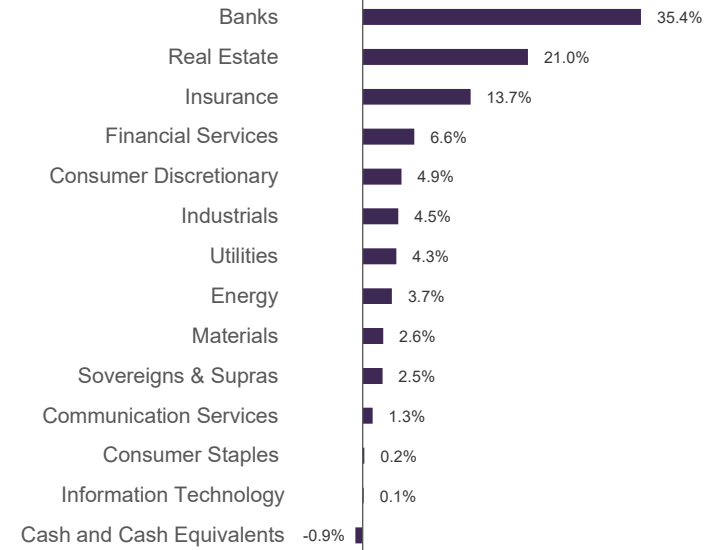
Distribution amount is not guaranteed. Please refer to our website for more details.

■ Portfolio

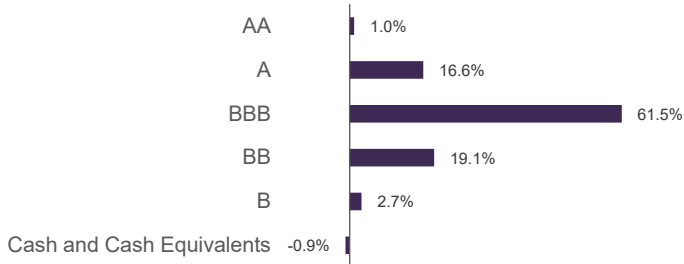
Geographical Breakdown



Sector Breakdown



Rating Breakdown



Fund Characteristics

Average coupon	5.1%
Average credit rating	BBB
Number of holdings	222
Average duration (years)	4.4
Yield to Worst (before hedging)	4.4%
Yield to Worst (after hedging)	3.2%

Top 5 Holdings

AIA Group Ltd 2.900 PERP	2.4%
ABN AMRO Bank NV 5.500 Oct 2032	2.1%
ESR-REIT 6.000 PERP	1.7%
BNP Paribas SA 5.250 Jul 2032	1.5%
BPCE SA 5.000 Mar 2034	1.5%

Credit Rating : Where the security is not rated by external rating agencies, Fullerton's internal rating methodology will apply.

Yield to Worst (YTW): Refers to YTW in base currency taking into account the hedging cost. Not guaranteed. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance.

Negative balances are due to cross month trades, and subscription/redemption.

Market Review

Developed market fixed income was influenced by easing geopolitical tensions, a more hawkishly interpreted Federal Reserve (Fed) and lower oil prices during June. Stronger-than-expected US economic data, particularly the May employment report, together with a hawkish outcome from the June FOMC meeting under new Chair Kevin Warsh, reinforced expectations that the Fed would keep monetary policy restrictive for longer, pushing front-end Treasury yields higher. Meanwhile, progress towards a ceasefire between the US and Iran led to a sharp decline in oil prices, easing inflation expectations and supporting demand for longer-dated government bonds. As a result, the US Treasury yield curve bear-flattened over the month, with the 2-year yield rising 17 basis points, the 10-year yield increasing only 3 basis points and the 30-year yield declining 2 basis points.

In Singapore, economic fundamentals remained resilient. May headline and core CPI stayed benign at 1.8% and 1.4% year-on-year, respectively, while strong merchandise exports and robust electronics demand continued to support external growth. Manufacturing activity remained healthy, with industrial production rising 13.0% year-on-year, and first-quarter GDP growth was revised higher to 6.0% year-on-year, prompting the Ministry of Trade and Industry to maintain its 2026 growth forecast of 2%–4%. Against this backdrop, the Singapore Government Securities (SGS) yield curve steepened modestly, in contrast to the bear-flattening seen in US Treasuries. Front-end SGS yields moved slightly higher, with the 2-year yield rising 3 basis points, while the 10-year SGS yield was broadly unchanged at around 2.0% by month-end while the 30-year yields rose 9bps over the month. Singapore non-government markets remained resilient, with non-government bonds delivering positive returns and outperforming SGS.

In the realms of Asian USD credit markets, the JP Morgan Asia Credit Index (JACI) was supported primarily by duration-related gains, while spread performance was a modest headwind as credit spreads widened slightly overall. Within the market, investment grade credits posted positive returns as gains from US duration more than offset modest spread widening. The high yield sector materially outperformed the investment grade peers, benefiting from both duration-related gains and spread tightening as investor demand for higher-yielding assets remained supportive.

Investment Strategy

The broader global backdrop has become more supportive in recent weeks. Tail risks from a further escalation in the US-Iran conflict have receded, while global growth remains robust, positive economic surprises continue to emerge, and liquidity conditions appear to be keeping pace with nominal growth. At the same time, inflation expectations are sliding, and oil prices have retraced to around pre-conflict levels, helping to reduce concerns over a renewed external inflation shock.

This backdrop should allow the disinflation process to continue, in our view. With production costs still relatively contained, including softer labour and capital cost pressures, the risk of a sustained re-acceleration in inflation appears limited for now. Market pricing is also consistent with a calmer energy outlook: prices across oil blends have normalised and the Brent forward curve is broadly back to where it was a year ago, which should continue to support risk appetite if macro data remains resilient.

In Singapore, the growth outlook remains constructive, underpinned by continued strength in the technology and electronics sectors. That said, the expansion remains uneven, with the strongest momentum concentrated in more capital-intensive industries while parts of the broader domestic economy remain comparatively subdued. In our view, this points to an economy that continues to expand at a healthy pace without exhibiting signs of broad-based overheating, supporting a favourable backdrop for Singapore fixed income.

On monetary policy, we think the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) is likely to remain data dependent. Recent core inflation readings have been softer than expected, although the latest utility tariff increase could lift inflation in the near term. At the same time, firmer growth and a still-positive output gap mean the MAS is unlikely to turn dovish quickly. The central bank is likely to retain a modest tightening bias, but any further move will depend on whether upcoming growth and inflation data point to more persistent and broad-based price pressures rather than temporary cost effects alone.

Against this backdrop, we intend to keep portfolio duration at around the low four-year range on average, while retaining flexibility to extend duration opportunistically should valuations become more compelling or the risk-reward improve. We also expect to continue deploying new subscriptions and maturing bond proceeds into primary and secondary credit opportunities, including selected high yield sectors, as the improving macro environment supports risk appetite. Singapore dollar-denominated credits should continue to benefit from healthy demand for yield and limited supply. In US dollar credit, we remain selective given the still-elevated cost of hedging back into Singapore dollars, although the broader opportunity set, particularly in the high yield market, continues to offer attractive security selection opportunities.

For additional information on Fullerton and its funds, please contact:

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