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Nikko Asset Management

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SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
Nikko AM Global Green Bond Fund

Financial period ending 30 June 2023

MANAGERS
Nikko Asset Management Asia Limited
12 Marina View, #18-02 Asia Square Tower 2
Singapore 018961
Company Registration No. 198202562H

DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGERS
Kiyotaka Ryu
Seet Oon Hui Eleanor

TRUSTEE & REGISTRAR
BNP Paribas Trust Services Singapore Limited
20 Collyer Quay, #01-01
Singapore 049319

AUDITORS
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
7 Straits View, Marina One,
East Tower, Level 12,
Singapore 018936

CUSTODIAN
BNP Paribas, acting through its Singapore Branch
20 Collyer Quay, #01-01
Singapore 049319

This report is also available on our website (www.nikkoam.com.sg)

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Returns (%)	*3 Mth*	*6 Mth*	*1 Yr*	*3 Yr*	*5 Yr*	*10 Yr*	*Since Inception*
Nikko AM Global Green Bond Fund - SGD Class[1]	-0.85	1.92	0.05	-4.62	-2.76	-2.98	-0.38

Source: Nikko Asset Management Asia Limited, returns as at 30 June 2023. Returns are calculated on a NAV-NAV basis, SGD, and based on the assumption that all dividends and distributions are reinvested, if any. Returns for period in excess of 1 year are annualised. Past performance is not indicative of future performance.

Returns (%)	*3 Mth*	*6 Mth*	*1 Yr*	*3 Yr*	*5 Yr*	*10 Yr*	*Since Inception*
Nikko AM Global Green Bond Fund - SGD Class[1]	-5.80	-3.18	-4.95	-6.24	-3.75	-3.48	-0.58

Source: Nikko Asset Management Asia Limited, returns as at 30 June 2023. Returns are calculated on a NAV-NAV basis, SGD, and based on the assumption that all dividends and distributions are reinvested, if any, and take into account of maximum initial sales charge and a realisation charge, currently nil, as and where applicable. Returns for period in excess of 1 year are annualised. Past performance is not indicative of future performance.

Inception date: 4 April 1997

Note:

(1) With effect from 2 January 2013, the Fund (formerly known as "Nikko AM Shenton Dynamic Bond Fund") has been renamed Nikko AM Shenton World Bank Green Bond Fund. With effect from 1 August 2018, the Fund (formerly known as "Nikko AM Shenton World Bank Green Bond Fund") has been renamed Nikko AM Global Green Bond Fund. The Underlying Fund Nikko AM World Bank Green Fund has been renamed NGUF - Nikko AM Global Green Bond Fund with effect from 1 August 2018.

(2) With effect from 1 April 2017, the benchmark for the Fund has been removed because the Manager is of the view that it is not representative of the Fund's strategy. The performance of the Fund will therefore not be measured against any benchmark on and after 1 April 2017. Prior to 1 April 2017, the benchmark was 50% Citigroup World Government Bond Index & 50% JP Morgan Government Bond Index - Emerging Markets (SGD Hedged). Prior to 2 January 2013, the benchmark was Citi World Government Bond Index and prior to 23 August 2006, the benchmark was Citi G5 Government Bond Index.

Portfolio Review

Fund returned 1.92% in 1H23

The Nikko AM Global Green Bond Fund (the "Fund") posted a return of 1.92% (SGD terms, on a NAV-NAV basis) in the six-month period ending June 2023. Despite the ongoing challenging global fixed income environment, the Fund delivered an impressive performance during the period.

The strong performance can be attributed to two main factors. Firstly, the Fund benefited from a strong showing in high yielding emerging market fixed income, coupled with interest income earned from the bond holdings themselves. Secondly, favourable currency movements also contributed positively to the Fund's performance, as despite the temporary volatility caused by banking turmoil earlier in the period, risk sentiment towards high-beta foreign exchange (FX) was generally supportive.

Local bond market positioning was boosted by a larger exposure to interest rate risk, particularly in high yielding emerging markets such as Brazil, Indonesia and Chile. Positive currency effect/ contribution stemmed from a strategic underweight position in the Turkish lira and Japanese yen, while maintaining overweight positions in the Polish zloty and Mexican peso.

Market Review

The first half of the year continued to be extremely challenging for the fixed income market. Following a sharp rise in market volatility in December, risk sentiment recovered in January this year with both equity and fixed income markets rallying in tandem. The Bank of Japan kept all the parameters of its yield curve control toolkit unchanged, which triggered short-lived volatility in the Japanese Government Bond space, as growing expectations of further widening of the band around the 10-year tenor ahead of the 18 January meeting were subsequently repriced. In the FX space, the dollar remained weak as the strong risk sentiment favoured a number of high-beta FX, such as Australian dollar, New Zealand dollar and Canadian dollar.

The strong risk sentiment and robust bond market rally observed during the early stage of the year did not last very long. A higher-than-expected non-farm payrolls in the US together with stickier-than-expected inflation across a number of developed countries, had seen a surge in global bond yields, and stronger dollar, as risk sentiment soured.

The closing weeks of the first quarter of 2023 (1Q23) were marked by excessive bond market volatility following the collapse of the Silicon Valley Bank in the US, and a takeover of Credit Suisse by the rival UBS bank in Europe. The risk of spillover in the wider financial sector looks to be contained for the time being, but further outflows of deposit to a higher yielding government money market fund in the US are set to inevitably cause a reduction in banks' lending to the real economy, exacerbating the tightening of financial conditions delivered so far by the US Federal Reserve (Fed) and other major central banks across the globe.

In the early stages of the second quarter, bond market volatility eased but remained significantly higher than the lows observed in January of this year. The spillover risk from banking turmoil in the US and Europe appeared contained, despite the collapse of another US-based bank, First Republic. The European Central Bank's (ECB) bank lending survey indicated a tightening of credit standards for loans in the euro area, similar to what was observed during the euro area's sovereign debt crisis in 2011.

Subsequently, concerns over the debt ceiling standoff, persistent core inflation, and tight labour markets exerted pressure on bond yields, leading to a significant adjustment in short-term interest rate expectations. Key central banks adopted a more hawkish stance in their rhetoric. The Fed is expected to implement at least one more 25 basis point (bps) rate hike, raising the policy rate to 5.5%. Similarly, the ECB, following a recent 25 bps hike in June, is anticipated to deliver two more hikes this year, bringing the base rate to 4%. In this environment, it is not surprising that the US 2-year rate continued to rise, reaching intraday highs of 5.07% in the opening week of July.

Market Outlook

In the US, as expected, congress averted a manufactured US debt-ceiling "shutdown" by passing a compromised deal structured to appeal to both parties. The new agreement suspended the debt ceiling until January 2025 in exchange for cuts in non-defence discretionary spending, stricter work requirements for food stamps and temporary aid, ending the freeze of student loan repayments and fast-tracking new energy projects. With the debt-ceiling issue resolved until elections next year, the focus shifted to inflation, another thorny issue in Biden's re-election bid. The headline inflation for May declined sharply in line with expectations to 4.0% year-on-year (YoY) from 4.9% YoY in

April, while the core consumer price index (CPI) decreased to 5.3% YoY from 5.5% YoY in April. In contrast, core personal consumption expenditures, the Fed's favoured measure of inflation, dropped only slightly to 4.6% YoY in May against 4.7% YoY in April.

Considering the signs of easing in goods, energy, food and rental inflation, the Fed took an expected skip in its June meeting, deciding to keep the target fed funds rate unchanged at 5.25%. By implementing the fastest rate hike cycle in four decades, the Fed has amply tightened financial conditions and exposed vulnerabilities in the balance sheets of some US regional banks. US regulators' seizure of First Republic Bank marks the second-largest bank failure in US history, following the collapse of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank in March. While the risk of systemic regional bank failures appears low, the pullback in lending from regional banks will further constrain credit formation.

The US economy has adjusted better than expected to the higher rates environment. Despite anecdotal reports of large-scale layoffs at major blue-chip companies, the labour market has been stubbornly tight. At the same time, the housing and construction sector has bottomed out, likely helped by the Inflation Reduction Act, Chips Act, and Infrastructure Jobs Act. Nevertheless, we expect the labour market to eventually slow down. Smaller businesses appear worried and are likely to slow hiring. The cushion of excess savings built up during the pandemic has run out. Once the student loan moratorium expires in September, it will hit several million households and redirect their expenses from consumption to debt servicing. US Futures markets anticipate 50 bps of hikes this year, followed by 150 bps of cuts in 2024, reflecting concerns that the strength of household and consumer balance sheets will deteriorate once the lagged effects of higher rates fully pass through the economy.

The latest set of macroeconomic indicators show a significant easing in economic activity in the eurozone underpinned by challenging global backdrop, which clouds the economic outlook for the entire eurozone. The preliminary purchasing managers' index (PMI) reading for June indicates a notable slowdown in the composite measure, primarily driven by a decline in the service sector. Although the sector remains above the 50 mark, indicating expansion, the level of 52.4 is significantly lower than the recent peak of 56 observed in April. Manufacturing activity continues to decline, dropping to 43.4 from a high of 63.4 in June 2021. Despite the evident softening of economic activity, consumer price growth remains high and surpasses the ECB's tolerance level. Due to the persistent inflation, the ECB maintains a hawkish stance, emphasising the need for further measures to bring inflation down to its target. Based on short-term interest rate pricing, the market expects two more interest rate hikes for the rest of the year.

In the UK, inflation surprised both the markets and the Bank of England (BOE). The headline CPI for May stayed at the previous figure of 8.7% YoY, but the core inflation came in stronger than expected at 7.1% YoY against the 6.8% YoY printed in the last month. The services inflation is becoming more persistent and broader based, given the stronger wage gains and strength of corporate pricing power, leaving a domestic inflationary problem. Hiring momentum has slowed, and labour participation has improved, but too many vacancies remain unfilled, putting pressure on a tight labour market. Chancellor Jeremy Hunt has warned of the vicious circle of wage-price inflation and lent support to BOE's tightening bias, even as gilt yields continue to reach highs not seen since last September's failed budget. In response, the BOE, in its June meeting, hiked policy rates by 50 bps to 5% in a 7-2 split and remains data-dependent. The overnight indexed swap markets are pricing terminal rates above 6.2% by the end of 2023, which seems a little extreme since previously enacted hikes will affect the economy when a significant proportion of fixed-rate mortgages adjust to higher rates in the coming months. Recent activity data corroborate the bullish outlooks predicting mild chances of any contraction in 2023. Meanwhile, activity in the housing sector is slowing down, and news of higher mortgage rates and a pullback by lenders on previously made mortgage offers is impacting consumer sentiment, posing a downside risk to the economy, and limiting the degree of monetary tightening the BOE could enact.

In Norway, the Norges Bank has decided to increase the policy rate by 50 bps, surpassing the market consensus of a 25 bps hike, resulting in a policy rate of 3.75%. The Committee's assessment indicates that a higher rate is necessary to manage inflation expectations and bring inflation back to the official target of 2%. Despite indications of economic growth slowing down, incoming data continues to suggest a relatively strong underlying momentum, driven by a tight labour market and rising wage pressures. Therefore, it is likely that the Norges Bank will continue to raise the policy rate, given the elevated and persistent nature of underlying inflation. Additionally, the Norges Bank has announced a fifth consecutive monthly reduction in foreign currency purchases on behalf of the government, which should provide support to the currency.

The incoming economic activity data in Canada continues to indicate a slowdown. Higher domestic interest rates are expectedly curbing household consumption and increasing the cost of capital for businesses. The housing market, although considerably slower since its peak in the third quarter of 2022 (3Q22), has continued to show some resilience this year, with both prices and activity on the rise. In contrast, the labour market report showed the first month of job losses since August last year, as full-time employment noted a sharp decline during the month of May. Despite the easing of labour market pressures, the Bank of Canada adopted a more hawkish stance, raising the policy rate by 25 bps, contrary to the consensus for a pause. The central bank's assessment deemed further tightening of monetary policy necessary as housing market activity increased alongside higher migration and stronger consumer spending. Looking ahead, the market expects at least one more 25 bps rate hike in the coming months, potentially raising the policy rate to 5% or more.

In Australia, sectors of the economy sensitive to interest rates continue to face ongoing challenges. The housing market has experienced a decline in both activity and house prices since the end of 3Q22, although there has been a recent uptick in both indicators. Other economic activity indicators have shown mixed results. The manufacturing PMIs for June remained suppressed at 48.2, while the service sector, although cooling off recently, remained in an expansionary territory with a reading of 50.7. Inflation in Australia seems to have reached its peak but remains high at 7% in 1Q23. The latest monthly price guidance in June showed a welcome deceleration to 5.6%, well below expectations at 6.1% and also significantly lower than May's print at 6.8%. The risk of elevated inflation persists, particularly as service price inflation and wages show signs of overheating. This is likely to keep the Reserve Bank of Australia vigilant, leading to the possibility of keeping interest rates in a restrictive territory for longer than initially anticipated.

In New Zealand, financial conditions have tightened in line with the rising official cash rate. During the latest Monetary Policy Committee meeting, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) again increased the official cash rate by 25 bps, bringing it to 5.50%, in line with consensus. This decision was driven by concerns over possible upside surprises to inflation and inflation expectations, which are likely to be fuelled by the large-scale reconstruction effort commenced in the aftermath of Cyclone Gabrielle. Further tightening of monetary policy cannot be ruled out and will depend on upcoming macroeconomic data. However, the RBNZ has signalled its intention to pause and evaluate the impact of the sharp tightening of monetary policy on the real economy. The recent labour market data suggests that momentum in 1Q23 did not significantly decline. Although the unemployment rate slowly increased in 2022, it remained unchanged at 3.4% for 1Q23. Robust employment growth of 0.8% quarter-on-quarter surpassed the growth in the working-age population driven by migration, resulting in an employment rate of 69.5%, a new record high. However, the increase in the labour force participation rate to a fresh record high of 72.0% offset the downward pressure on the unemployment rate, preventing it from reaching previous lows. Nonetheless, the forward looking indicators do signal waning labour market pressures over the rest of the year, which should give the RBNZ confidence in its decision to maintain interest rates for the remainder of the year.

Earlier this year, emerging markets were boosted by China's sudden shift away from its growth-restricting zero-COVID policies in December, which occurred following the 20th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and subsequent protests across the country. However, recent data suggests that China's recovery may have reached its limit, as consumer behaviour appears to have softened, contributing to the weakness in the residential property market. The authorities are expected to implement various stimulus measures, both monetary and fiscal policy-based, although the full extent of the stimulus is yet to be known. Outside of China, several emerging markets have undergone aggressive rate hikes by their central banks, resulting in restrictive monetary policy. This is expected to create a disinflationary environment in the coming months, potentially leading to rate cuts, especially in Latin America and Eastern Europe. Despite recent banking turmoil in developed markets, there has been limited spillover to emerging markets due to lower cross-border holdings and lower levels of financial inclusion in these markets. Conversely, the disinflationary effects of banking stress in the US could be beneficial to emerging markets, as it could lead to lower terminal rates and improved financial conditions for these economies. Geopolitics remains a concern for European emerging market assets one year on from Russia's unprovoked invasion of Ukraine yet the outlook for natural gas supply looks much improved due to the significant procurement of, albeit costly, alternative energy supplies last year, including vast quantities of liquefied natural gas, coupled with milder-than-usual weather. This has led European natural gas prices to decline sharply from last year's summer peak.

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Past performance or any prediction, projection or forecast is not indicative of future performance. The Fund or any underlying fund may use or invest in financial derivative instruments. The value of units and income from them may fall or rise. Investments in the Fund are subject to investment risks, including the possible loss of principal amount invested. You should read the relevant prospectus (including the risk warnings) and product highlights sheet of the Fund, which are available and may be obtained from appointed distributors of Nikko AM Asia or our website (www.nikkoam.com.sg) before deciding whether to invest in the Fund.

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(Where relevant – for funds included under CPFIS) The Central Provident Fund ("CPF") Ordinary Account ("OA") interest rate is the legislated minimum 2.5% per annum, or the 3-month average of major local banks' interest rates, whichever is higher, reviewed quarterly. The interest rate for Special Account ("SA") is currently 4% per annum or the 12-month average yield of 10-year Singapore Government Securities plus 1%, whichever is higher, reviewed quarterly. Only monies in excess of $20,000 in OA and $40,000 in SA can be invested under the CPF Investment Scheme ("CPFIS"). Please refer to the website of the CPF Board for further information. Investors should note that the applicable interest rates for the CPF accounts and the terms of CPFIS may be varied by the CPF Board from time to time.

For Hong Kong Investors

The Fund may only be offered to professional investors in Hong Kong and is not authorised by the Securities and Futures Commission. The contents of this document have not been reviewed by any regulatory authority in Hong Kong. You are advised to exercise caution in relation to this document. If you are in any doubt about any of the contents, you should obtain independent professional advice.

Nikko Asset Management Asia Limited. Registration Number 198202562H

NIKKO AM GLOBAL GREEN BOND FUND
(Constituted under a Trust Deed registered in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RETURN
For the financial period from 01 January 2023 to 30 June 2023 (unaudited)

	30 June 2023 S$	30 June 2022 S$
Income		
Dividends	**228,451**	232,766
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	**3,480**	23
Other Income	**-**	3
	231,931	232,792
Less: Expenses		
Management fee	**33,129**	36,802
Management fee rebate	**(14,500)**	(16,482)
Transfer agent fee	**11,588**	9,901
Trustee fee	**9,917**	9,917
Audit fee	**5,755**	5,461
Valuation fee	**4,959**	4,959
Transaction costs	**1,888**	3,035
Other expenses	**12,255**	3,269
	64,991	56,862
Net income	**166,940**	175,930
Net gains or losses on value of investments and financial derivatives		
Net gains/(losses) on investments	**62,146**	(710,604)
Net foreign exchange gains	**3,836**	1,507
Net losses on financial derivatives	**(98,621)**	(222,518)
	(32,639)	(931,615)
Total return/(deficit) for the financial period before income tax	**134,301**	(755,685)
Less: Income tax	**-**	-
Total return/(deficit) for the financial period after income tax	**134,301**	(755,685)

NIKKO AM GLOBAL GREEN BOND FUND
(Constituted under a Trust Deed registered in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 30 June 2023 (unaudited)

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
	S$	S$
ASSETS		
Portfolio of investments	**6,641,867**	6,175,888
Cash and cash equivalents	**93,412**	214,463
Financial derivatives at fair value	**-**	251,562
Total assets	**6,735,279**	6,641,913
LIABILITIES		
Payables	**33,577**	31,830
Distribution payable	**-**	168,179
Financial derivatives at fair value	**107,356**	-
Total liabilities	**140,933**	200,009
EQUITY		
Net assets attributable to unitholders	**6,594,346**	6,441,904

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS OF UNITHOLDERS' FUNDS

For the financial period from 01 January 2023 to 30 June 2023 (unaudited)

	30 June 2023 S$	31 December 2022 S$
Net assets attributable to unitholders at the beginning of the financial period/year	**6,441,904**	7,767,227
Operations		
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders resulting from operations	**134,301**	(886,136)
Unitholders' contributions/(withdrawals)		
Creation of units	**180,344**	178,449
Cancellation of units	**(162,203)**	(449,457)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders resulting from net creation and cancellation of units	**18,141**	(271,008)
Distributions	**-**	(168,179)
Total increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to unitholders	**152,442**	(1,325,323)
Net assets attributable to unitholders at the end of the financial period/year	**6,594,346**	6,441,904

NIKKO AM GLOBAL GREEN BOND FUND
(Constituted under a Trust Deed registered in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF PORTFOLIO
As at 30 June 2023 (unaudited)

By Geography (Primary)	Holdings at 30 June 2023	Fair value at 30 June 2023 S$	Percentage of total net assets attributable to unitholders at 30 June 2023 %
Quoted Investment Fund			
LUXEMBOURG			
Nikko AM Global Umbrella Fund - Nikko AM Global Green Bond Fund	**762,072**	**6,641,867**	**100.72**
Total LUXEMBOURG		**6,641,867**	**100.72**
Total Quoted Investment Fund		**6,641,867**	**100.72**
Portfolio of investments		**6,641,867**	**100.72**
Other net liabilities		**(47,521)**	**(0.72)**
Net assets attributable to unitholders		**6,594,346**	**100.00**

By Geography (Summary)	Percentage of total net assets attributable to unitholders at 30 June 2023 %	Percentage of total net assets attributable to unitholders at 31 December 2022 %
Quoted Investment Fund		
Luxembourg	**100.72**	95.87
Total Quoted Investment Fund	**100.72**	95.87
Portfolio of investments	**100.72**	95.87
Other net (liabilities)/assets	**(0.72)**	4.13
Net assets attributable to unitholders	**100.00**	100.00

As the Fund is invested wholly into the Nikko AM Global Umbrella Fund - Nikko AM Global Green Bond Fund, which is registered in Luxembourg, information on investment portfolio by industry segments is not presented as the Fund invests only into an underlying fund.

The following contains additional information relating to the Fund.

1. Distribution of investments

Please refer to the Statement of Portfolio on page 11.

2. Credit rating of debt securities

Nil.

3. Top 10 holdings

Largest holdings at 30 June 2023	**Fair value S$**	**Percentage of total net assets attributable to unitholders %**
Nikko AM Global Umbrella Fund - Nikko AM Global Green Bond Fund	**6,641,867**	**100.72**

Largest holdings at 30 June 2022	Fair value S$	Percentage of total net assets attributable to unitholders %
Nikko AM Global Umbrella Fund - Nikko AM Global Green Bond Fund	6,998,948	101.45

4. Exposure to financial derivatives

	Fair value at 30 June 2023 S$	**Percentage of total net assets attributable to unitholders at 30 June 2023 %**	**Unrealised gains/(losses) S$**	**Realised gains/(losses) S$**
Forward foreign exchange contracts	**(107,356)**	**(1.63)**	**(107,356)**	**8,735**

5. Global exposure to financial derivatives

The global exposure to financial derivatives is computed using the commitment approach which is calculated as the sum of:

a. the absolute value of the exposure of each individual financial derivative not involved in netting or hedging arrangements;

b. the absolute value of the net exposure of each individual financial derivative after netting or hedging arrangements; and

c. the sum of the values of cash collateral received pursuant to:

   i. the reduction of exposure to counterparties of OTC financial derivatives; and

   ii. EPM techniques relating to securities lending and repurchase transactions, and that are reinvested.

6. Collateral

Nil.

7. Securities lending or repurchase transactions

Nil.

8. Investment in unit trusts, mutual funds and collective investment schemes

Please refer to the Statement of Portfolio on page 11.

9. Borrowings

Nil.

10. Amount of units created and cancelled for the financial period ended 30 June 2023

	S$
Units created	180,344
Units cancelled	(162,203)

11. Turnover ratio

		30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Lower of total value of purchases or sales	S$	**133,078**	271,550
Average daily net asset value	S$	**6,680,489**	7,422,905
Total turnover ratio[1]	%	**1.99**	3.66

1 The portfolio turnover ratio is calculated in accordance with the formula stated in the Code on Collective Investment Schemes. The calculation of the portfolio turnover ratio was based on the lower of the total value of purchases or sales of the underlying investments, divided by the average daily net asset value.

12. Expense ratio

SGD Class

		30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Total operating expenses	S$	**120,476**	117,403
Average daily net asset value	S$	**6,636,823**	7,829,049
Total expense ratio[2] (including Underlying Fund's expense ratio)	%	**2.46**	2.16
Weighted average of the Underlying Fund's unaudited expense ratio	%	**0.64**	0.66

[2] The expense ratio has been computed based on the guidelines laid down by the Investment Management Association of Singapore ("IMAS"). This is the sum of the Fund's expense ratio and the weighted average of the Underlying Fund's unaudited expense ratio. The calculation of the expense ratio at financial period end was based on total operating expenses divided by the average net asset value for the year. The total operating expenses do not include (where applicable) brokerage and other transactions costs, performance fee, interest expense, distribution paid out to unitholders, foreign exchange gains/losses, front or back end loads arising from the purchase or sale of other funds and tax deducted at source or arising out of income received. The Fund does not pay any performance fee. The average net asset value is based on the daily balances.

13. Related party transactions

The Manager of the Fund is Nikko Asset Management Asia Limited, a subsidiary of Nikko Asset Management International Limited. The Trustee of the Fund is BNP Paribas Trust Services Singapore Limited (the "Trustee").

Management fee is payable to the Manager. Trustee fee is payable to the Trustee. Custody fee and valuation fee are payable to a related company of the Trustee, BNP Paribas, acting through its Singapore Branch. Transfer agent fee is payable to BNP Paribas, acting through its Singapore Branch with effect from 1 April 2023.

In addition to related party information shown elsewhere in the financial statements (including the Statement of Portfolio), the following significant transactions took place during the financial period between the Fund and a related party at terms agreed between the parties and within the provisions of the Deeds:

	30 June 2023 S$	31 December 2022 S$
Bank balances held with related party of the Trustee	**93,412**	214,463

14. Any other material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the Fund

Nil.

15. Soft dollar commissions/arrangements

In their management of the Fund, the Managers currently do not receive or enter into any soft dollar commissions or arrangements.

The management company of the Underlying Fund, Nikko Asset Management Luxembourg S.A., currently does not receive any soft-dollar commission from, or enter into any soft dollar arrangements with, stockbrokers who execute trades on behalf of the Nikko AM Global Umbrella Fund - Nikko AM Global Green Bond Fund, the Underlying Fund of the Fund.

The details which follow make reference to the investments within the Nikko AM Global Umbrella Fund - Nikko AM Global Green Bond Fund, unless stated otherwise.

1. Top 10 holdings

10 Largest holdings at 30 June 2023	**Fair value US$**	**Percentage of total net assets attributable to unitholders %**
European Investment Bank 1.625% 21-13/05/2031	**1,115,366**	**14.70**
IBRD 5.35% 22-09/02/2029	**1,013,107**	**13.35**
IBRD 5% 21-22/01/2026	**834,608**	**11.00**
KFW 0.75% 20-30/09/2030	**715,034**	**9.42**
Neder Waterschapsbank 1% 15-03/09/2025	**566,727**	**7.47**
European Investment Bank 1.9% 20-22/01/2025	**562,608**	**7.41**
IBRD 4.25% 21-22/01/2026	**543,886**	**7.17**
European Investment Bank 0.5% 16-13/11/2037	**493,923**	**6.51**
IBRD 4.9% 21-12/02/2026	**453,291**	**5.97**
European Investment Bank 3.3% 17-03/02/2028	**404,284**	**5.33**

10 Largest holdings at 30 June 2022	Fair value US$	Percentage of total net assets attributable to unitholders %
International Finance Corporation 8% 18-09/10/2023	1,728,981	15.06
European Investment Bank 1.625% 21-13/05/2031	1,465,485	12.58
KFW 2% 17-29/09/2022	1,240,857	10.68
European Investment Bank 1.9% 20-22/01/2025	1,045,330	9.03
Neder Waterschapsbank 1% 15-03/09/2025	844,467	7.29
IBRD 4.25% 21-22/01/2026	755,820	6.62
IBRD 5% 21-22/01/2026	693,869	6.10
Asian Development Bank 1.875% 17-10/08/2022	599,978	5.18
IBRD 4.9% 21-12/02/2026	581,952	5.08
KOMMUNEKREDIT 0.75% 17-18/05/2027	548,267	4.70

2. Financial ratios

	30 June 2023 %	30 June 2022 %
Expense ratio[1]	**0.64**	0.65
Turnover ratio	**14.74**	12.78

[1] The expense ratio has been computed based on the total operating expenses divided by the average net asset value for the year. The total operating expenses do not include (where applicable) brokerage and other transactions costs, performance fee, interest expense, distribution paid out to unitholders, foreign exchange gains/losses, front or back end loads arising from the purchase or sale of other funds and tax deducted at source or arising out of income received. The average net asset value is based on the daily balances.

12 Marina View, #18-02, Asia Square Tower 2,
Singapore 018961
Website: www.nikkoam.com.sg
Company Registration Number: 198202562H

Nikko Asset Management