

Singapore Fund Flows Report

Q1 2026

Morningstar

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Singapore Fund Flows Report for First-Quarter 2026

Based on the data submitted by the participating members of the Investment Management Association of Singapore, or IMAS (see Appendix), the various authorized and recognized unit trusts registered for sale in Singapore posted net inflows of SGD 3.2 billion in the first quarter of 2026, as compared to net outflows of SGD 158.78 million in the previous quarter.

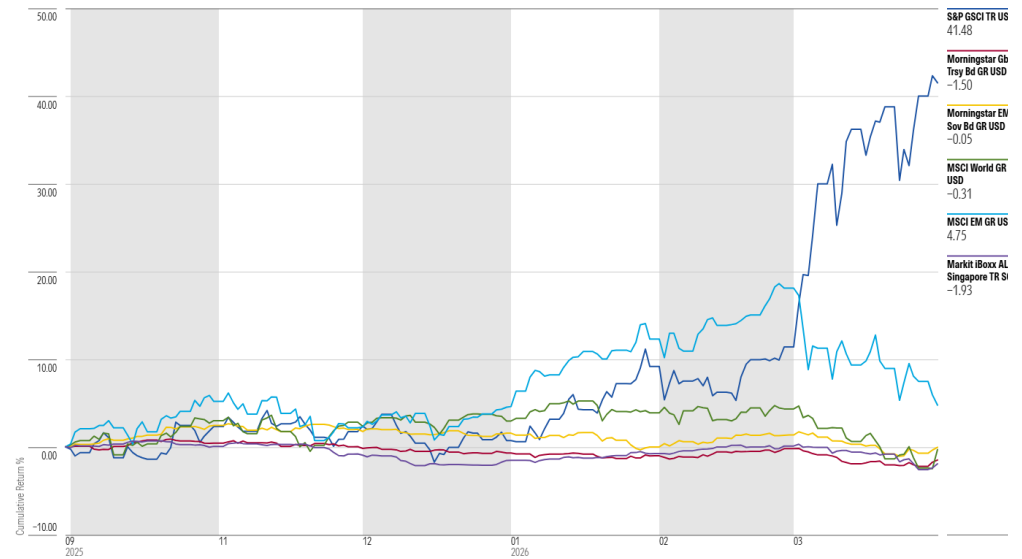
Breaking down the data by asset type, Singaporean investors dramatically reshaped their portfolios in Q1 2026, with allocation funds staging a remarkable comeback. After seeing SGD 2.07 billion redeemed in the previous quarter, the category rebounded strongly to attract SGD 1.46 billion in fresh inflows in Q1 2026. Fixed income, however, experienced the opposite fate — investor enthusiasm cooled sharply, reversing from SGD 1.07 billion in net inflows in Q4 2025 to SGD 97.23 million in outflows in Q1 2026. Interest in equities remained stable with net inflows of SGD 1.51 billion recorded in the first three months of 2026.

Exhibit 1 Fund Flows by Major Asset Class for Q1 2026 (in SGD millions)

Asset Class	Inflow	Outflow	Net Flow	Total Net Assets
Allocation	3,926.96	2,471.44	1,455.52	41,580.28
Alternative Strategies	2.51	1.53	0.98	256.37
Capital Preservation	24,916.28	24,542.11	374.17	29,794.50
Equity	7,145.00	5,634.47	1,510.53	118,293.97
Fixed Income	3,615.95	3,713.18	-97.23	80,545.06
Hybrid Securities	0.00	0.09	-0.09	0.02
Real Assets	33.84	12.87	20.98	66.81

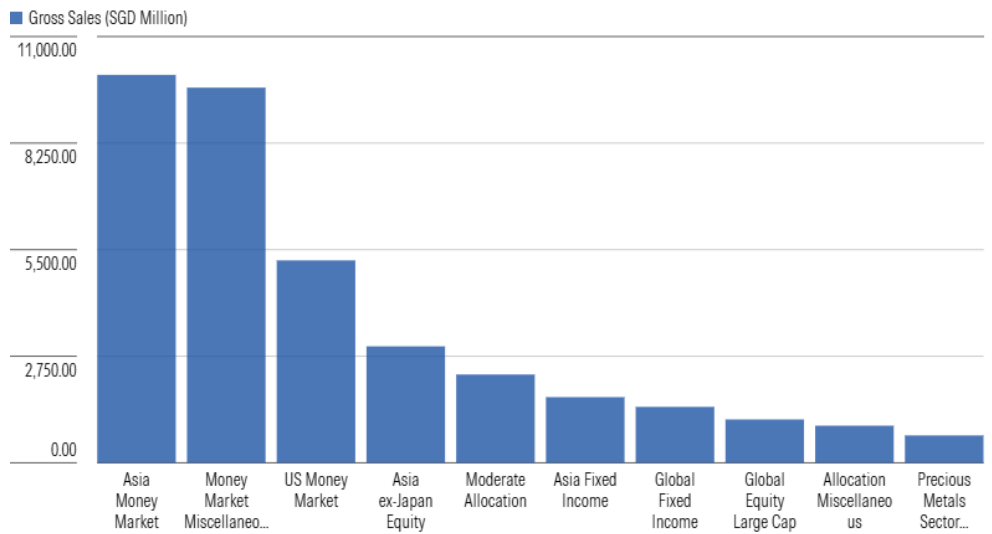
Source: Morningstar. Data as of 31/03/2026.

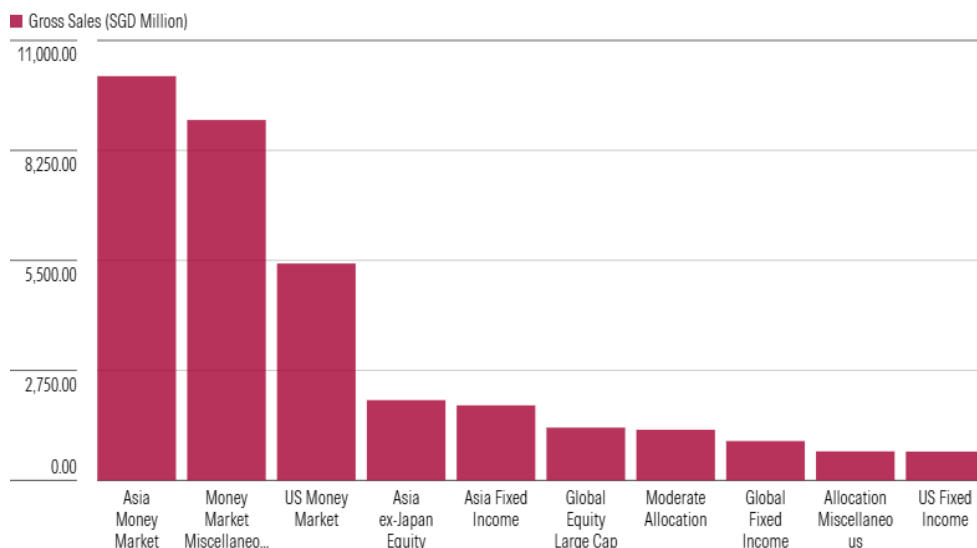
Exhibit 2 Performance of Key Technical Indicators During Q1 2026



Source: Morningstar. Data as of 31/3/2026.

Exhibit 3 Top 10 Inflows and Outflows by Morningstar Category for Q1 2026 (in SGD millions)





Source: Morningstar. Data as of 31/3/2026

Equity Fund Flow Analysis

In Q1 2026, US investor preferences reflected a pronounced rotation toward diversified international and income-oriented strategies, while growth-focused U.S. equity categories continued to face substantial redemptions. U.S. large blend funds led all categories with inflows of USD 36.64 billion, followed by foreign large blend funds, which attracted USD 28.03 billion, and diversified emerging markets funds with inflows of USD 23.35 billion. Nontraditional strategies also remained highly favored, with derivative income funds gathering USD 16.29 billion, while industrials and equity energy sector funds attracted USD 14.21 billion and USD 13.28 billion respectively.

On the other hand, growth-oriented categories remained under significant pressure. U.S. large growth funds recorded the largest outflows at USD 40.63 billion, followed by U.S. mid-cap growth funds, which lost USD 13.49 billion, and U.S. mid-cap value funds with redemptions of USD 9.79 billion. U.S. small growth funds also faced notable withdrawals of USD 7.14 billion, while foreign large growth and communications sector funds saw outflows of USD 4.99 billion and USD 3.20 billion respectively.

Equity fund flows in Europe for the first three months of 2026 showed a strong preference for diversified global and emerging market exposures, while growth-oriented U.S. and U.K. strategies experienced significant redemptions. Global emerging markets equity funds led all categories with inflows of EUR 11.90 billion, followed by Europe equity large-cap funds, which attracted EUR 7.58 billion, and global equity large-cap funds with inflows of EUR 6.87 billion. Sector-focused allocations also remained resilient, with natural resources and energy sector equity funds gathering EUR 3.68 billion and EUR 3.26 billion respectively. The strong inflows into globally diversified and commodity-linked strategies suggest investors continued to position for cyclical recovery opportunities and inflation-linked themes during the quarter.

However, several categories faced notable outflows. U.S. equity large-cap growth funds recorded the largest redemptions at EUR 5.53 billion, closely followed by technology sector equity funds, which lost

EUR 5.27 billion, and U.K. equity large-cap funds with outflows of EUR 5.20 billion. Europe equity mid/small-cap funds also remained under pressure, posting withdrawals of EUR 2.37 billion, while Asia ex-Japan and India equity categories saw redemptions of EUR 2.01 billion and EUR 1.91 billion respectively. The weakness across these categories reflects continued investor caution toward higher-valuation growth segments and smaller-cap regional exposures amid uncertain market conditions.

In China, equity fund flows were sharply polarized during the period, with net outflows of CNY 704 billion. Technology-oriented and globally diversified strategies attracted the strongest investor demand, while China-related and U.S. growth exposures experienced significant redemptions. Technology sector equity funds led all categories with inflows of CNY 75.72 billion, followed by global equity large cap funds, which gathered CNY 3.40 billion, and energy sector equity funds, which attracted CNY 2.66 billion.

However, several categories faced substantial outflows. Greater China equity funds were by far the weakest segment, suffering massive redemptions of CNY 783.83 billion. U.S. equity large cap growth funds recorded the second-largest outflows at CNY 2.60 billion, followed by U.S. equity large cap blend funds, which lost CNY 1.54 billion.

Thailand equity fund flows in Q1 2026 reflected a clear preference for global thematic and technology-oriented exposures, while China-focused and domestic large-cap strategies continued to face heavy redemptions. Global sector focus equity funds led all categories with inflows of THB 17.68 billion, followed by global technology funds, which attracted THB 9.75 billion, and global infrastructure funds with inflows of THB 7.82 billion. However, several categories experienced significant outflows during the quarter. Equity large-cap funds recorded the largest redemptions at THB 21.04 billion, followed by China equity funds, which lost THB 9.30 billion.

The Singapore Equity category continued to capture the minds and hearts of Singaporean investors, with net inflows of SGD 1.4 billion tracked for the first three months of 2026. This was followed by the Sector Equity Precious Metals category, with SGD 282.5 million worth of new subscriptions. Other Equity completed the top 3 with SGD 202.09 million of net inflows. On the other hand, Singaporean investors redeemed SGD 350.40 million from the Asia ex-Japan Equity. APAC ex-Japan equity came next with net outflows of SGD 198.50 million

Exhibit 4 Top and Bottom Equity Morningstar Categories by Net Flows for Q1 2026 (in SGD millions)

Top Equity Morningstar Category	Net Flow (SGD Million)
Singapore Equity	1,420.12
Sector Equity Precious Metals	282.45
Other Equity	202.09
Property - Indirect Other	133.43
ASEAN Equity	78.95
Asia-Pacific ex-Japan Equity Income	49.00
Property - Indirect Asia	47.57
Japan Large-Cap Blend Equity	36.13
Sector Equity Energy	30.10
Sector Equity Technology	30.04

Bottom Equity Morningstar Category	Net Flow (SGD Million)
China Equity - A Shares	-17.61
US Large-Cap Blend Equity	-22.44
Global Emerging Markets Equity	-31.12
China Equity	-38.31
India Equity	-42.95
Global Large-Cap Growth Equity	-43.73
US Large-Cap Growth Equity	-70.27
Global Large-Cap Blend Equity	-106.81
Asia-Pacific ex-Japan Equity	-198.50
Asia ex-Japan Equity	-350.40

Source: Morningstar. Data as of 31/3/2026

Exhibit 5 Estimated Equity Fund Flows by Investment Area for Q1 2026 (in SGD millions)

Investment Area	Net Flow (SGD Million)
Asia Pacific	-257.53
Europe	-48.76
Global	1,847.65
Latin America	5.82
Middle East	-0.44
North America	-396.06
Total	1,150.68

Source: Morningstar. Data as of 31/3/2026

Bond and Money Market Fund Flow Analysis

Fixed income fund flows in the US over Q1 2026 were dominated by strong demand for high-quality and short-duration bond strategies, as investors continued to position defensively amid elevated interest rate uncertainty. Intermediate core bond funds led all categories with substantial inflows of USD 47.34 billion, followed by ultrashort bond funds, which attracted USD 40.88 billion, and global bond USD-hedged funds with inflows of USD 22.59 billion. Intermediate core-plus bond and multisector bond funds also remained highly favored, gathering USD 21.63 billion and USD 21.72 billion respectively.

However, several risk-oriented and longer-duration bond categories experienced significant outflows. High yield bond funds recorded the largest redemptions at USD 9.72 billion, followed by bank loan funds, which lost USD 6.95 billion. Tax-free money market funds also faced withdrawals of USD 6.61 billion, while money market taxable and long government bond funds posted outflows of USD 2.43 billion and USD 2.27 billion respectively.

European fixed income and capital preservation fund flows in Q1 2026 were dominated by strong demand for money market and broad regional bond strategies. Euro money market funds led all categories with substantial inflows of EUR 51.43 billion, followed by U.S. money market funds, which attracted EUR 25.07 billion. Within fixed income, Europe fixed income funds gathered EUR 20.31 billion, while global fixed income and emerging markets fixed income funds recorded inflows of EUR 19.09 billion and EUR 11.68 billion respectively.

However, several categories experienced notable outflows during the quarter. U.S. fixed income funds recorded the largest redemptions at EUR 2.51 billion, followed by Asia fixed income funds, which lost EUR 1.18 billion. Money market miscellaneous funds also saw withdrawals of EUR 2.02 billion, while Japan fixed income and Australia & New Zealand money market funds posted outflows of EUR 351 million and EUR 118 million respectively.

In China, fixed income and money market categories saw CNY 362 billion worth of new subscriptions. Although Asia money market funds led all categories with substantial inflows of CNY 507.52 billion, investors redeemed CNY 145 billion, with aggressive allocation fixed income the online category to attract investor interest with CNY 732 million.

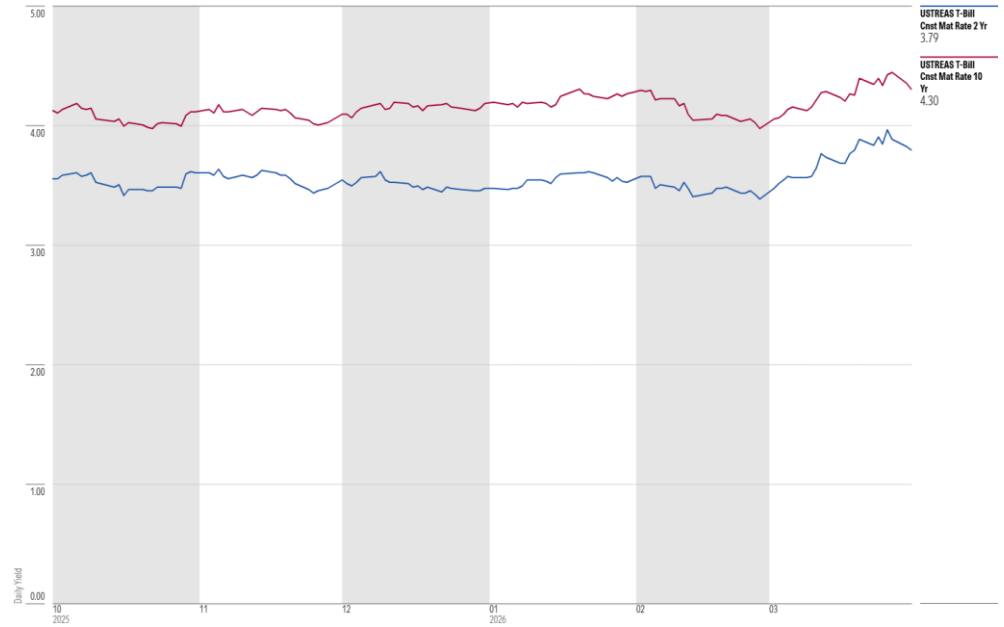
Thailand fixed income and capital preservation funds recorded strong inflows during Q1 2026, driven primarily by demand for low-risk and short-duration strategies. Money market funds led all categories with inflows of THB 105.70 billion, followed by bond fix term funds, which attracted THB 99.57 billion, and foreign investment bond fix term funds with inflows of THB 79.73 billion. Short term bond funds also remained in favor, gathering THB 42.28 billion. The strong allocations into defensive and liquidity-oriented products suggest Thai investors continued to prioritize capital preservation and stable yield opportunities amid uncertain market conditions and elevated volatility across risk assets.

However, several longer-duration and flexible bond categories experienced notable redemptions during the quarter. Mid/long term bond funds recorded the largest outflows at THB 75.96 billion, followed by flexible bond funds, which lost THB 30.86 billion.

Within the fixed income category in Singapore, global flexible bond - USD hedged was the fixed income product of choice for Singaporeans, with SGD 218.13 million worth of new funds. This was followed by the Other Bond category at SGD 199.23 million, and SGD Bond with SGD 37.33 million. Regarding money market funds, most categories saw net outflows, with the USD Money Market bleeding the most at SGD 194.72 million. GBD Money Market was the only one that had a net inflow of SGD 0.01 million.

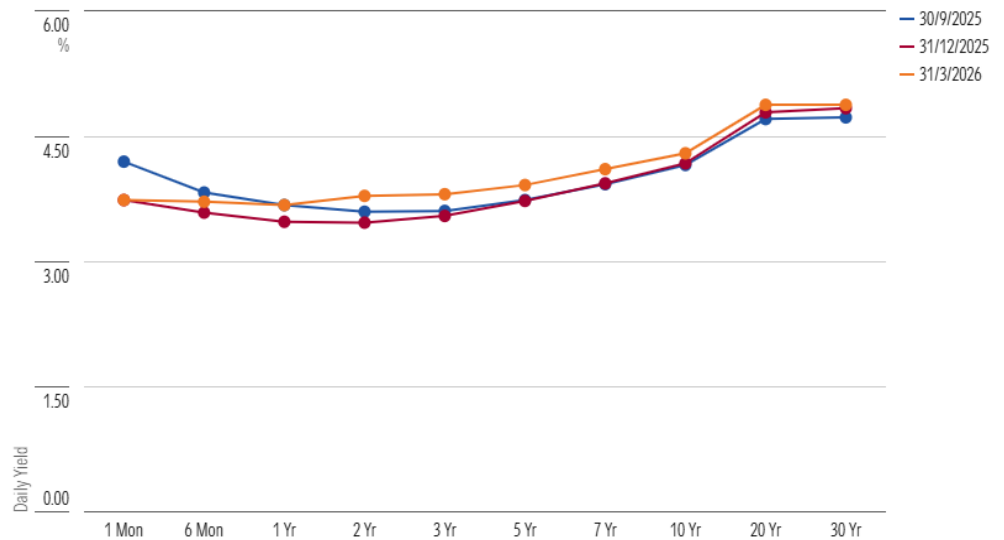
US Government-Bond Market Movements

Exhibit 6 10-Year US Treasury Constant Maturity Rate



Source: Morningstar. Data as of 31/3/2026.

Exhibit 7 Shifts in US Benchmark Yields During Q1 2026



Source: Morningstar. Data as of 31/3/2026.

Exhibit 8 Net Flows Into Bond and Money Market Funds for Q1 2026 (in SGD millions)

Fixed Income Category	Net Flow (SGD Million)
Global Flexible Bond - USD Hedged	218.13
Other Bond	199.23
SGD Bond	37.33
Islamic Global Sukuk	22.26
Global Inflation-Linked Bond - USD Hedged	5.54
Global Flexible Bond - EUR Hedged	5.45

Money Market Category	Net Flow (SGD Million)
USD Money Market	-194.72
USD Money Market - Short Term	-4.56
EUR Money Market - Short Term	-0.46
GBP Money Market	0.01

Source: Morningstar. Data as of 31/3/2026

Allocation and 'Other' Fund Flow Analysis

In Singapore, SGD 1.49 billion of funds went into allocation strategies, with the Other Allocation category coming in first with SGD 719 million, followed by USD Moderate Allocation with SGD 448 million. Islamic Allocation - Other completed the top three with SGD 197 million, with Target Date 2026-2030 coming in at the bottom with outflows of SGD 0.1 million.

Exhibit 9 Net Flows Into Allocation and "Other" Funds for Q1 2026 (in SGD millions)

Allocation and "Other" Category	Net Flow (SGD Million)
Other Allocation	719.11
USD Moderate Allocation	448.41
Islamic Allocation - Other	197.35
Asia Allocation	93.28
CHF Moderate Allocation	19.46
USD Aggressive Allocation	8.97
USD Flexible Allocation	1.71
EUR Cautious Allocation - Global	0.04
EUR Aggressive Allocation - Global	0.01
Target Date 2026 - 2030	-0.10

Source: Morningstar. Data as of 31/3/2026

The Outlook

As the year began, investors wrestled with the implications of the artificial intelligence boom. But unlike years past, when the AI boom helped drive the bull market in tech stocks, the focus in the first quarter was on the companies that could be hurt by AI as these technologies lower barriers to entry and threaten to upend long-dominant business models. Then came the last week of February, when the onset of the Iran war led to surging oil prices and injected an entirely new level of uncertainty into global financial markets. The net result: falling stock markets and rising bond yields.

The US equity market is attractively valued at a 12% discount (as of March 23) to our valuations and repeatedly shows signs of wanting to move higher whenever steps are taken toward a moderation in the conflict with Iran. However, until there is a public signal from Iran that it is open to negotiations, we think these rallies will be limited.

Moving forward, investors should remain mindful of several key risks that could challenge market momentum in the quarters ahead. A sustained rise in oil prices could reignite stagflationary pressures, creating an environment of slowing economic growth alongside hotter-than-expected inflation. Such a backdrop would complicate the path for central banks, particularly if inflation proves more persistent than anticipated, potentially delaying or limiting the pace of monetary easing. At the same time, richly valued AI-related stocks may face increasing scrutiny, as elevated valuations will require even stronger earnings growth and continued investment momentum to remain justified.

Policy and geopolitical uncertainty may also contribute to heightened market volatility. In the US, attention is likely to turn toward leadership changes at the Federal Reserve and the approaching midterm

elections, both of which could influence fiscal and monetary policy expectations. Meanwhile, the resumption of global trade and tariff negotiations may reintroduce uncertainty around supply chains and international commerce. Credit markets also warrant close monitoring, particularly signs of weakening fundamentals within private credit markets that could emerge as borrowing costs remain elevated and economic conditions soften.

In Asia, our coverage value appears fairly valued. As we have not seen broad selling in most equity markets, we do not think that share prices are collectively that attractive, given our risk outlooks. Notably, our coverage universe of Japanese equities continues to hover at around fair value (based on a market capitalization weighted basis). China is looking cheaper, but this continues to reflect a divided market, with sectors trading either significantly undervalued or overvalued. Consumer names continue to trade at discounts, and we are seeing improving signals in consumption data.

We continue to remain selective in buying with a preference for companies that were sold down more materially. Among the poorer performing stocks are those sold down on artificial intelligence, or AI, disruption concerns— the so-called se. These are mainly software solutions, information services, and media companies. We have reviewed the moat ratings of 132 wide- and narrow-moat-rated companies on this risk, leading to downgrades for 40 companies. In Asia, we reviewed 18 companies, of which seven were downgraded, including Baidu, Naver, and Nomura Research Institute.

We retained the moat ratings for the media names in our coverage — these stocks remain among the worst-performing year to date. As a result, we believe companies such as Tencent, Nintendo, and Sony are attractive, with risks largely reflected in current share prices. All three are wide-moat-rated companies with intangible assets and network effect moat sources, via their library of games and movies.

Monetary policy dynamics are also likely to diverge across major economies. In the US, a pause in Federal Reserve interest rate cuts could result in more limited monetary easing across Asia, as regional central banks remain cautious amid persistent inflation and currency pressures. In contrast, the Bank of Japan may continue moving toward policy normalization, with the possibility of further rate hikes to contain rising inflation and stabilize the yen. This divergence in policy paths could contribute to greater volatility in currency and bond markets across the region.

Appendix—Data Sources

Data and analyses are based on information provided by the following IMAS Members:

1. Aberdeen Standard Investments (Asia)
2. AllianceBernstein (Singapore)
3. Allianz Global Investors Singapore
4. Amundi Singapore
5. BlackRock (Singapore)
6. Eastspring Investments (Singapore)
7. FIL Investment Management (Singapore)

8. First Sentier Investors (Singapore)
9. iFAST Financial
10. Janus Henderson Investors (Singapore)
11. JPMorgan Asset Management (Singapore)
12. Lion Global Investors
13. Manulife Investment Management (Singapore)
14. Nikko Asset Management Asia
16. Phillip Capital Management (S)
16. PIMCO Asia
17. PineBridge Investments Singapore
18. Schroder Investment Management (Singapore)
19. Singapore Consortium Investment Management
20. Templeton Asset Management
21. UBS Asset Management (Singapore)
22. UOB Asset Management
23. Western Asset Management



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