Sun Life Malaysia Assurance Berhad
Registration Number: 199001005930 (197499-U)

Level 11, 338 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, 50100 Kuala Lumpur
Telephone: (603) 2612 3600 wecare@sunlifemalaysia.com
Client Careline: 1300-88-5055 sunlifemalaysia.com

FUND FACT SHEET

Name of fund	**Sun Life Malaysia Asia Pacific Equity Fund**
Features of fund	
Investment objective	This fund feeds into Principal Islamic Asia Pacific Dynamic Equity Fund ("target fund") with the objective to achieve long-term capital appreciation and income while complying with Shariah investment criteria, through investments in the emerging and developed markets of Asia Pacific (ex Japan) region.
Investment strategy and approach	The target fund is predominantly an equity fund which invests through securities of companies domiciled in, listed in, and/or have significant operations in the emerging and developed markets of Asia Pacific (ex Japan). 'Significant operations' means major businesses of the company. For example, the target fund can invest in a company with significant business and/or operations in Thailand but listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The threshold for 'significant operations' would be if more than 25% of total group revenue derives from countries in the emerging and developed markets of Asia Pacific (ex Japan). The calculation would be based on the most recent financial reports released by the companies (e.g. interim and annual reports). The target fund may also invest up to 20% of its NAV in companies that are listed globally with some operations and/or businesses within the Asia Pacific (ex Japan) region to capture growth opportunities. Between 70% to 98% (both inclusive) of the target fund's Net Asset Value (NAV) can be invested in Shariah-compliant equities, Shariah-compliant warrants, Islamic options, participation in Islamic collective investment schemes (CIS) which are permitted under the Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds (GUTF) issued by the SC. Up to 30% of the target fund's NAV may also invest in Sukuk and Islamic deposits. For this target fund, the investments in Sukuk must satisfy a minimum rating requirement of at least a "BBB3" or "P2" rating by RAM or equivalent rating by MARC or by local rating agency(ies) of the country of issuance; or "BB" by S&P or equivalent rating by any other international rating agencies. Any income distribution from the target fund will be automatically reinvested back into the target fund. The total number of units will not change as a result of the reinvestment.
Asset allocation	The asset allocation of the target fund is as follows: • Shariah-compliant Equities: Minimum of 70%, maximum 98% of Net Asset Value (NAV); • Sukuk and Islamic deposits: Maximum 30% of NAV; and • Islamic Liquid assets: Minimum 2% of NAV.
Performance benchmark	MSCI AC Asia (ex Japan) Islamic Index
Fund manager	Principal Asset Management Berhad ("Principal")
Fund launch date	13 February 2015
Fees and charges	
Fund management charge	Sun Life Malaysia does not impose any fund management charge on Sun Life Malaysia Asia Pacific Equity Fund.
Other charges - external fund management charge	Up to 1.80% per annum fund management charge is applied on the target fund's NAV by Principal, accrued on a daily basis.
Taxation	8% of the annual investment income.

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Fund performance

Notice: Past performance of the fund is not an indication of its future performance, which may differ. The fund performance is not guaranteed.

Table below shows the historical actual annual investment returns of the target fund versus its benchmark:

Year	Actual performance: Sun Life Malaysia Asia Pacific Equity Fund	Performance based on NAVs: Principal Islamic Asia Pacific Dynamic Equity Fund	Benchmark: MSCI AC Asia (ex Japan) Islamic Index
2025	13.4%	14.7%	27.1%
2024	-11.0%	-11.9%	-6.9%
2023	15.2%	16.8%	15.1%
2022	-20.5%	-22.4%	-16.5%
2021	6.2%	7.0%	3.0%
2020	31.1%	32.9%	22.3%
2019	16.6%	18.4%	17.6%
2018	-15.4%	-16.8%	-17.0%
2017	22.4%	23.9%	29.6%
2016	0.7%	0.5%	7.3%

Source : Principal Asset Management Berhad (www.principal.com.my)
Updated : as at 30 April 2026

This is strictly the performance of the investment-linked fund and not the returns earned on the actual premiums paid of the investment-linked plan.

Basis of calculation of past performance = $\left\{\left(\frac{\text{X at EOY}}{\text{X at BOY}}\right) - 1\right\} \times 100\%$

X = NAV for Sun Life Malaysia Asia Pacific Equity Fund or its benchmark
EOY = Ending of year
BOY = Beginning of year

Risks

All investment carries some form of risks. The potential key risks include but are not limited to the following:

Stock specific risk	Prices of a particular stock may fluctuate in response to the circumstances affecting individual companies such as adverse financial performance, news of a possible merger or loss of key personnel of a company. Any adverse price movements of such stock will adversely affect the target fund's NAV.
Country risk	Investments of the target fund in any country may be affected by changes in the economic and political climate, restriction on currency repatriation or other developments in the law or regulations of the countries in which the target fund invests. For example, the deteriorating economic condition of such countries may adversely affect the value of the investments undertaken by the target fund in those affected countries. This in turn may cause the NAV of the target fund or prices of units to fall.
Currency risk	As the investments of the target fund may be denominated in currencies other than the base currency of the target fund, any fluctuation in the exchange rate between the base currency of the target fund and the currencies in which the investments are denominated may have an impact on the value of these investments. You should be aware that if the currencies in which the investments are denominated depreciate against the base currency of the target fund, this will have an adverse effect on the NAV of the target fund in the base currency of the target fund and vice versa. You should note that any gains or losses arising from the fluctuation in the exchange rate may further increase or decrease the returns of the investment.
Risks associated with investment in warrants and/or options	There are inherent risks associated with investment in warrants and/or options. The value of warrants and/or options are influenced by the current market price of the underlying security, the exercise price of the contract, the time to expiration of the contract and the estimate of the future volatility of the underlying security's price over the life of the contact. Generally, the erosion in value of Shariah-compliant warrants accelerates as it approaches its expiry date. Like securities, Principal will undertake fundamental research and analysis on these instruments with an aim to mitigate its risks.

Credit and default risk	The target fund will be exposed to a certain degree of credit and default risk of issuers or counterparties when the target fund invests in Sukuk and/or place Islamic deposits. Credit risk relates to the creditworthiness of the securities issuers or counterparties and their expected ability to make timely payment of profit and/or principal. Any adverse situations faced by the issuers or counterparties may impact the value as well as liquidity of the investments. In the case of rated Sukuk, this may lead to a credit downgrade. Default risk relates to the risk that a securities issuer or counterparty either defaulting on payments or failing to make payments in a timely manner which will in turn adversely affect the value of the investments. This could adversely affect the value of the target fund. Principal aims to mitigate this risk by performing bottom-up and top-down credit research and analysis to determine the creditworthiness of its issuers or counterparties, and impose investment limits on exposures for issuers or counterparties with different credit profiles as a precautionary step to limit any loss that may arise directly or indirectly as a result of a defaulted transaction.
Interest rate risk	Interest rate risk refers to the impact of interest rate changes on the valuation of Sukuk and Islamic money market instruments. When interest rates rise, Sukuk and Islamic money market instruments prices generally decline and this may lower the market value of the target fund's investment in Sukuk and Islamic money market instruments. In managing the Sukuk, Principal takes into account the coupon rate and time to maturity of the Sukuk with an aim to mitigate the interest rate risk. As for Islamic money market instruments, the typical tenor of these instruments are less than 12-month maturity and unlike Sukuk, any change to interest rate will only have a minor impact to the prices of these instruments.
Risk associated with investing in CIS	Since the target fund may invest into Islamic CIS, there is a risk of concentration into Islamic CIS, in which the Islamic CIS's management company has absolute discretion over the Islamic CIS's investment technique and knowledge, operational controls and management. In the event of mismanagement of the Islamic CIS and/or the management company, the NAV of the target fund, which invests into those Islamic CIS would be affected negatively. Should the situation arise, Principal will seek for another Islamic CIS that is consistent with the objective of the target fund.
Other information	
Target market	Suitable for investors who: • have a long-term investment horizon; • want a well-diversified portfolio of Shariah-compliant equities in the Asia Pacific (ex Japan) region; • seek capital appreciation over the long-term; and • can accept that investment returns fluctuate over the investment period.
Pricing basis	Forward pricing, which means units are created and cancelled at the next valuation day upon the receipt of premium and claims. To recoup the cost of acquiring and disposing of assets, a dilution or transaction cost adjustment may be made to the NAV to recover any amount which the fund had already paid or reasonably expects to pay for the creation or cancellation of units.
Pricing frequency	Daily on Sun Life Malaysia business day.
Exceptional circumstances	Sun Life Malaysia may suspend the unit pricing and defer the payment of benefits, other than death and total and permanent disability benefits, subscription or redemption of units, switching of funds, under this policy for a reasonable period in exceptional circumstances, such as and including intervening events resulting in temporary closure of any stock exchange.
Shariah-compliant matters	
Rules on divestment of Shariah non-compliant instruments	In the event the following investment instances occur in the target fund, the rules below shall be executed by Principal or its fund management delegate: 1. "Shariah-compliant instruments" which are subsequently classified as "Shariah non-compliant". These refer to Shariah-compliant instruments which were earlier classified as Shariah-compliant but due to certain factors, such as changes in the companies' business operations and financial positions, are subsequently reclassified as Shariah non-compliant. In this regard, if on the date the Shariah-compliant instruments turned Shariah non-compliant, the respective market price of the Shariah non-compliant instruments exceeds or is equal to the investment cost, the target funds that hold such Shariah non-compliant instruments must dispose them off. Any dividends received up to the date of the announcement or review and capital gains arising from the disposal of the Shariah non-compliant instruments on the date of the announcement or review can be kept by the target fund. However, any dividends received and excess capital gain from the disposal of the Shariah non-compliant instruments after the date of the announcement or review at a market price that is higher than the closing price on the date of the announcement or review should be channelled to Baitulmal and/or charitable bodies approved by the Shariah Adviser.

	On the other hand, the target fund is allowed to hold their investment in the Shariah non-compliant instruments if the market price of the said securities is below the target fund's investment costs. It is also permissible for the target fund to keep the dividends received during the holding period until such time when the total amount of dividends received and the market value of the Shariah non-compliant instruments held equal the investment cost. At this stage, they are advised to dispose of their holding. In addition, during the holding period, the target fund is allowed to subscribe to: (a) any issue of new Shariah-compliant instruments by a company whose Shariah non-compliant instruments are held by the target fund, for example rights issues, bonus issues, special issues and warrants (excluding Shariah-compliant instruments whose nature is Shariah non-compliant e.g. loan stocks); and (b) Shariah-compliant instruments of other companies offered by the company whose Shariah non-compliant instruments are held by the target funds; on condition that they expedite the disposal of the Shariah non-compliant instruments. Where the target funds invest in Shariah-compliant instruments (save for money market instruments, deposit and equities or equities related i.e. warrants, right issue etc.) earlier classified as Shariah-compliant but considered to have become non-compliant (by the Shariah adviser appointed by the issuer of that security), then guidance from the Shariah Adviser should be obtained. Where the target funds invest in money market instruments or deposits earlier classified as Shariah-compliant that are subsequently determined, regarded or deemed to be Shariah non-compliant as a result of a new or previously unknown fatwa or ruling and/or upon advice by the Shariah Adviser, Principal would be required to sell such money market instruments or withdraw such deposits, as soon as practicable of having notice, knowledge or advice of the status of the money market instruments or deposits. Any profit received from such money market instruments or such deposits prior to the occurrence of the aforesaid event shall be retained by the target fund. Any profit received subsequent to the occurrence of the aforesaid event shall be channelled to Baitulmal and/or charitable bodies, as endorsed by the Shariah Adviser. 2. Shariah non-compliant instruments If Principal or its fund management delegate mistakenly invests in Shariah non-compliant instruments or fixed income or money market or mistakenly made placement in deposit, Principal or its fund management delegate needs to dispose of any Shariah non-compliant instruments or mentioned instruments, within a month of becoming aware of the status of the Shariah non-compliant instruments. Any gain, dividend and/or return received before or after the disposal of the Shariah non-compliant instruments or mentioned instruments has to be channelled to Baitulmal and/or charitable bodies, approved by the Shariah Adviser. The target fund has a right to retain only the investment cost, which may include brokerage fees and other related transaction costs. If the disposal of the Shariah non-compliant instruments or mentioned instruments causes losses to the target fund, Principal must bear the losses by ensuring the loss portion be restored and returned to the target fund.

Note: Although Sun Life Malaysia Asia Pacific Equity Fund invests in Shariah-approved securities, the investment-linked insurance plan itself is not classified as a Shariah-compliant product.

This fund fact sheet is prepared by the fund manager for informational purposes only. This document shall under no circumstances be construed as an offer to sell nor shall it be taken as a form of professional advice of any manner. The performance of the fund is not guaranteed and the value of investment and their derived income may increase or decrease. Past performance is not a guide to future or likely performance. Before investing into the fund, you should consider whether the fund meets your investment objective and risk appetite. Although the information in this document was compiled with due care and from reliable sources, Sun Life Malaysia does not guarantee its accuracy, completeness, correctness or timeliness for any particular purpose. Sun Life Malaysia reserves the right to change any information without giving any notice.