Sun Life Malaysia Global Sustainable Fund

May 2026

FUND OBJECTIVE

To achieve long term capital growth through investment in a relatively concentrated, actively managed portfolio of global equity securities issued by companies with a high overall positive impact on society.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY & APPROACH

Please refer to the Master Fund Fact Sheets at https://www.sunlifemalaysia.com/insurance-and-takaful/investment-linked-fund/yearly-fund-fact-sheet/ for more information on the Investment Strategy and Approach for the target fund.

FUND DETAILS

Launch Date	21 July 2021	Domicile	Malaysia
Currency	Ringgit Malaysia	Launch Price	RM1.0000
Units in Circulation	10.29 million units	Fund Size	RM12.02 million
Unit NAV	RM1.1681	Target Fund	Nomura Global Sustainable Equity Fund - MYR Class B
Fund Manager	Nomura Asset Management Malaysia Sdn Bhd	Taxation	8% of annual investment income
Performance Benchmark	MSCI All Country World Index	Frequency and Basis of Unit Valuation	The unit price is determined daily based on value of the holdings in the target fund, net of expenses, divided by the total number of units in that fund
Target Market	Suitable for investors: ▪ are seeking long term capital growth ▪ want a portfolio of investments that provides positive impact on the sustainable development of society ▪ want to have portfolio with global exposure ▪ are prepared to accept moderate level of volatility	Fund Management Charge	Sun Life Malaysia does not impose any fund management charge on Sun Life Malaysia Global Sustainable Fund.

ASSET ALLOCATION OF THE TARGET FUND

Master fund	Deposits, money market instruments and / or held in cash
Minimum of 85% Net Asset Value (NAV)	Maximum of 15% of NAV

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SECTOR ALLOCATION OF THE TARGET FUND

Information Technology	33.48%
Industrials	19.40%
Health Care	16.66%
Financials	16.54%
Communication Services	6.62%
Utilities	6.09%
Cash & Others	1.21%
Total	100.00%

TOP HOLDINGS OF THE TARGET FUND

NVIDIA Corporation	7.12%
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co.	6.71%
Alphabet Inc. Class A	6.62%
Microsoft Corporation	5.60%
Broadcom Inc.	4.08%

PERFORMANCE RECORD

This fund feeds into Nomura Global Sustainable Equity Fund - MYR Class B ("target fund") with the objective to achieve long-term capital growth through investment in a relatively concentrated, actively managed portfolio of global equity securities issued by companies with a high overall positive impact on society.

Table below shows the investment returns of Sun Life Malaysia Global Sustainable Fund versus its benchmark:

%	YTD	1M	3M	6M	1-Year	3-Years	Since Inception
Fund*	-2.23	1.80	1.86	-3.25	2.17	18.00	16.81
Benchmark	8.89	4.81	9.04	7.94	19.76	50.28	49.90

** Calculation of past performance is based on NAV-to-NAV*

Table below shows the historical performance of the underlying collective investment schemes (CIS) for calendar year returns:

(%)	2025	2024	2023
Target Fund	5.03	7.97	19.74

Source: LSEG Lipper

FUND MANAGER'S COMMENTS

MYR Class B returned +1.80% in May underperforming the MSCI ACWI by 301 bps. Allocation was slightly negative (-25 bps) driven by the overweight positions in Healthcare, Industrials and Utilities. Selection drove the majority of the underperformance with the IT (-180 bps) and Industrials (-130 bps) sectors most negative. During the month of May, global equities continued to rally driven by the sharp increase in AI related names. The NASDAQ exemplified this with a monthly rise of +10% and the SOXX, a widely tracked semiconductor index, rose even more sharply (+23%). The bullishness within equity markets has been concentrated in tech mostly because of the transformative developments in AI but also because the sector is viewed as relatively immune to the more volatile geopolitical backdrop. Despite talks and some calming of tensions in Iran, the conflict has not been settled and oil prices remain elevated compared to the start of 2026. A further increase in treasury yields through May demonstrated the concern from fixed income investors over the inflationary outlook for the US. The combination of uncertainty on the macro-economic direction with high equity valuations creates a potentially risky outlook for investors. To balance for this, we continue to weigh our exposures to technology and the AI revolution with areas that offer greater defensiveness in case we see a more challenging backdrop. From a bottom-up perspective, we remain very constructive on the potential in AI and added to our positioning in May. Looking forward, we think several large IPOs slated to list (SpaceX, OpenAI, Anthropic) as well as recent capital raises (e.g. Alphabet) point to the continuing appetite to build out data centers to the benefit of the AI hardware ecosystem.

The greatest contributors to performance in May were Cisco (+32%) and TSMC (+12%). At their April quarter earnings call, Cisco raised their FY7/26 AI order guidance from $5bn to $9bn, driven by hyperscaler order momentum. This gives us a better visibility into their FY7/27 and we raised our revenue estimates for the company. TSMC shares rose due to a strong market for semiconductor stocks. Semiconductor shares were led by memory and CPUs as agentic AI use cases are broadening out.

The two biggest detractors were Waste Management (-9%) and Boston Scientific (-16%). Waste Management reported a first quarter EPS beat, however top-line performance came a touch short of consensus with collection and disposal volumes falling 1.5%, reflecting severe winter weather impacts and the continued intentional shedding of lower-margin residential customers. Furthermore, given the defensive nature of the business, the stock also failed to keep up with the AI rally. During May, the CEO of Boston Scientific presented at Bernstein's Strategic Decisions Conference and spoke negatively about the group's Watchman trends in the US essentially resetting growth expectations lower for this segment across the rest of 2026. Despite the reiteration of the group's financial guidance, this was taken quite negatively by investors after several disappointments already in 2026. The shares fell over the subsequent days.

Impact Focus of the Month

Throughout May, our engagement with a holding in Utilities on climate topics continued, building on efforts initiated earlier in the year. During proxy season, we voted FOR a shareholder resolution titled "Report on Plans to Reduce and Align GHG Emissions with Paris Agreement Goals." This vote served as a formal escalation mechanism following inconclusive engagement and aligned our position with that of likeminded institutional peers. The resolution reflects substantive concerns about the company's strategic direction. The company has withdrawn its 2045 'Real Zero' GHG emissions reduction target, including all interim targets, and has pivoted its growth strategy toward new natural gas generation capacity. We believe that in the absence of forward-looking GHG reduction targets, shareholders lack sufficient information to assess how the company intends to manage climate-related risks. Additional disclosure on emissions reduction plans and climate risk mitigation would meaningfully improve shareholder visibility. For background, in March, we held an engagement call with the company's environmental team.

The discussion covered the rationale for removing the 2045 'Real Zero' target, the materiality of different Scope 3 emissions categories, and the company's plans to expand natural gas generation capacity in response to demand growth driven by AI infrastructure buildout and industrial reshoring. The outcome of the call was disappointing, as the company offered limited reassurance on its climate commitments. On the positive side, in April, a constructive development emerged on one of our outstanding engagement requests. Following our recommendation, the company engaged directly with ISS to address apparent discrepancies in how the company's Scope 3 emissions categories were being classified. According to a member of their Sustainability team, ISS has agreed to reclassify the company's reported Scope 3 categories from 'modelled' to 'reported,' recognising them as material. While this reclassification is yet to be reflected in the ISS database, the development is an encouraging outcome that arose directly from our ongoing relationship and engagement with the company.

RISKS

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

Returns not guaranteed	The investment of the fund is subject to market fluctuations and its inherent risk. There is NO GUARANTEE on the investment returns, nor any assurance that the target fund's investment objective will be achieved.
Market risk	The value of an investment will decrease or increase due to changes in market factors i.e. economic, political or other events that impact large portions of the market. Market risk cannot be eliminated, hence the target fund's investment portfolio may be prone to changing market conditions that may result in uncertainties and fluctuations in the value of the underlying of the target fund's investment portfolio, causing the NAV or prices of units to fluctuate.
Inflation risk	This is the risk that your investment in the target fund may not grow or generate income at a rate that keeps pace with inflation. This would reduce your purchasing power even though the nominal value of the investment in monetary terms has increased.
Manager's risk	This risk refers to the day-to-day management of the target fund by Nomura which will impact the performance of the target fund, e.g. investment decisions undertaken by Nomura as a result of an incorrect view of the market or any non-compliance with internal policies, investment mandate, the deed, relevant law or guidelines due to factors such as human error or weakness in operational process and systems may adversely affect the performance of the target fund. In order to mitigate this risk, the implementation of internal controls and a structured investment process and operational procedures has been put in place by Nomura.
Concentration risk	As the target fund invests at least 80% of its NAV in the master fund, it is subject to concentration risk as the performance of the target fund would be dependent on the performance of the master fund.
Liquidity risk	Liquidity risk refers to the ease of liquidating an asset depending on the asset's volume traded in the market. If the master fund holds assets that are illiquid, or are difficult to dispose off, the value of the master fund will be negatively affected when it has to sell such assets at unfavourable prices. The liquidity risk of the target fund also refers to Nomura's ability as manager to honour redemption requests or to pay Unit Holders' redemption proceeds in a timely manner. This is subject to the target fund's holding of adequate liquid assets, its ability to borrow on a temporary basis as permitted by the relevant laws and/or its ability to redeem the units of the master fund at fair value. Should there be inadequate liquid assets held, the target fund may not be able to honour requests for redemption or to pay Unit Holders' redemption proceeds in a timely manner and may be forced to dispose the shared of the master fund at unfavourable prices to meet redemption requirements.
Country risk	The investment of the target fund may be affected by risk specific to the country which it invests in. Such risks include changes in the country's economic, social and political environment. The value of the assets of the target fund may also be affected by uncertainties such as currency repatriation restrictions or other developments in the law or regulations of the country which the target fund invests in, i.e. Ireland, the domicile country of the master fund.

RISKS (CONTINUED)

Default risk	Default risk relates to the risk that an issuer of a money market instrument either defaulting on payments or failing to make payments in a timely manner which will in turn adversely affect the value of the money market instruments. This could affect the value of the target fund as up to 20% of the NAV of the target fund will be invested in liquid assets which include but are not limited to deposits and money market instruments.
Investment manager of the master fund risk	The target fund will invest in the master fund managed by a foreign asset management company. This risk refers to the risk associated with the investment manager, which include: i) The risk of non-adherence to the investment objective, strategy and policies of the master fund; ii) The risk of direct or indirect losses resulting from inadequate or failed operational and administrative processes and systems by the investment manager; and iii) The risk that the master fund may underperform its benchmark due to poor investment decisions by the investment manager.

Source : Nomura Asset Management Malaysia Sdn Bhd