

Sun Life Malaysia Islamic Asia Pacific Equity Fund

January 2026



FUND OBJECTIVE

Aims 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 & APPROACH

Please refer to the Yearly 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 of the target fund.

FUND DETAILS

Launch Date	13 February 2015	Domicile	Malaysia
Currency	Ringgit Malaysia	Launch Price	RM1.0000
Units in Circulation	227.09 million units	Fund Size	RM388.94 million
Unit NAV	RM1.7127	Target Fund	Principal Islamic Asia Pacific Dynamic Equity Fund – Class MYR
Fund Manager	Principal Asset Management Bhd	Taxation	8% of annual investment income
Performance Benchmark	MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Islamic 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have a long-term investment horizon ▪ Want a portfolio of investments that adhere to Shariah principles ▪ Want a well-diversified portfolio of Asia Pacific ex Japan regional equities ▪ Seek capital appreciation over long-term 	Fund Management Charge	Sun Life Malaysia does not impose any fund management charge on Sun Life Malaysia Islamic Asia Pacific Equity Fund.

ASSET ALLOCATION OF THE TARGET FUND

Shariah-compliant equities	Sukuk and Islamic deposit	Islamic liquid assets
Minimum 70% and up to 98% of Net Asset Value (NAV)	Up to 30% of NAV	Minimum 2% of NAV

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SECTOR ALLOCATION OF THE TARGET FUND	
Information Technology	49.11%
Consumer Discretionary	17.16%
Industrials	9.84%
Health Care	5.87%
Energy	3.99%
Real Estate	3.67%
Mutual Fund	2.74%
Materials	2.63%
Cash	5.00%
Total	100.00%

TOP HOLDINGS OF THE TARGET FUND	
SK Hynix Inc (South Korea)	11.15%
Samsung Electronics Co Ltd (South Korea)	10.71%
Delta Electronics Inc. (Taiwan)	6.00%
Samsung Electronics (South Korea)	5.34%
Alibaba Group Holding Ltd (Hong Kong)	4.60%
KIA Corporation (South Korea)	4.23%
Reliance Industries Ltd (India)	3.99%
Hon Hai Precision Industry Co (Taiwan)	3.84%
Hyundai Mobis (South Korea)	3.14%
SK Square Co Ltd (South Korea)	3.12%
Total	56.12%

PERFORMANCE RECORD

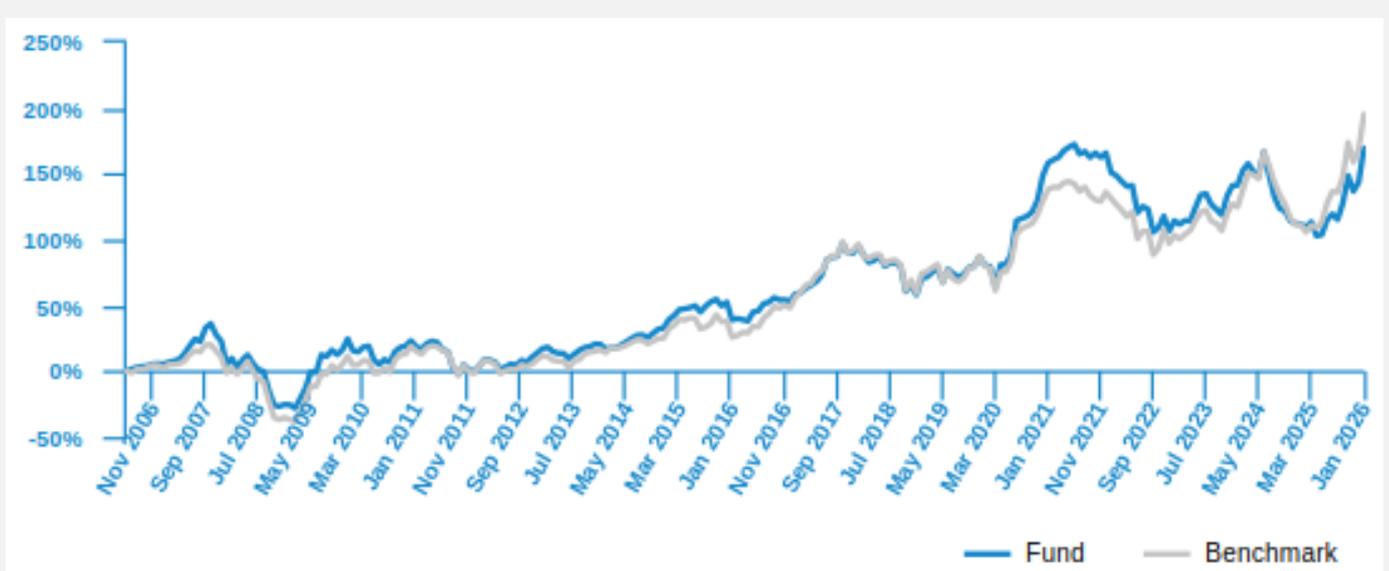
This fund feeds into Principal Islamic Asia Pacific Dynamic Equity Fund – Class MYR ("target fund") with the objective to achieve long-term capital appreciation and income while complying with Shariah investment criteria, through investments in the emerging and developed markets of Asia Pacific ex Japan region.

Table below shows the investment returns of Sun Life Malaysia Islamic Asia Pacific Equity Fund versus its benchmark:

%	YTD	1M	1-Year	3-Years	5-Years	10-Years	Since Inception
Fund*	9.78	9.78	24.64	23.38	4.01	87.02	71.27
Benchmark	9.92	9.92	39.65	45.23	24.02	134.63	122.85

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

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



Source: Morningstar

FUND MANAGER'S COMMENTS

The MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Islamic Index rose 13.2% in US\$ terms in January, with South Korea the biggest gainer during the month. The USD declined by 1.4% and the US 10-year bond yields rose by 7bps to end the month at 4.24%. Gold resumed its rally, rising 13.3% to end the month at \$4890/oz, after initially rising all the way to just under \$5600/oz before seeing a sharp correction.

Fundamentals (Slightly positive):

The earnings momentum has continued in the latest reporting season, with strong results especially seen in Korea and Taiwan, which recorded earnings growth of 74% and 40% respectively. Tech was the major driver here, with DRAM and NAND companies benefitting greatly from AI infrastructure boom as well as a lack of supply growth. New spending on Data Centers this year is expected to reach \$650bn by the major US hyperscalers alone. At the same time, we see A.I. investment in China increasing significantly as well.

Gold prices were highly volatile in the month of January, starting from \$4342/oz at the beginning of the month and reaching just under \$5600/oz by the 29th of January. However, on the last trading day gold could not hold on to the almost 30% gains, instead reversing hard to end the month at \$4890/oz. The volatility reflects heightened geopolitical fears from events in January, as well as monetary policy uncertainty.

Technical (Slightly positive): Indonesia was seeing positive flows during the month, but an MSCI intervention caused a sharp reversal to negative territory. Korea and Taiwan saw positive flows. Taiwan and Korea saw the biggest inflows during the months, while India saw another round of outflows.

Valuation (Neutral):

MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Islamic Index is trading at 18.3x FY25E, more expensive compared to its 5-year range of 15.7x.

Strategy:

In January the portfolio benefitted from a rally in Korea and Taiwan. We gradually reduced our tech exposure as valuations reached new highs. In terms of country allocation we increased some of our India weight to reduce the underweight exposure of the portfolio.

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 price 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 contract. 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/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.

RISKS (CONTINUED)

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 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.

Note: Please note that although Sukuk is a non-interest bearing instrument, its price movement is correlated to the movement in the interest rates. As such, investment in Sukuk will have an exposure to the movement of the interest rates. Even though the target fund does not invest in interest bearing instruments, the interest rate referred herein is to the general interest rate of the country, which may affect the value of the investment of the target fund.

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.

Source : *Principal Asset Management Bhd*

Disclaimer:

This is strictly the performance of the investment fund, and not the returns earned on the actual premiums paid of the investment-linked product. Past performance of the fund is not an indication of its future performance. The performance of the fund is not guaranteed. The value of the fund will fluctuate and may fall below the amount of premiums paid and the fund value depends on the actual performance of the underlying investment. This material is for information purposes only and is subject to change at any time without notice. Sun Life Malaysia does not guarantee its accuracy, completeness, correctness or timeliness for any purpose or reason. This information should not be considered as advice or recommendation in relation to your account or particular investment objectives, financial situation or needs. You may not revise, transform, or build upon this material without prior written consent of Sun Life Malaysia. Before acting on any information you should seek independent financial advice. 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 contract for a reasonable period in exceptional circumstances, such as and including intervening events resulting in temporary closure of any stock exchange.