Sun Life Malaysia
Equity Income Fund
September 2025

Sun Life

FUND OBJECTIVE

To provide investors with an opportunity to gain consistent and stable income by investing in a diversified portfolio of dividend yielding equities and fixed income securities. The Fund may also provide moderate capital growth potential over the medium to long-term period.

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	20 May 2014	Domicile	Malaysia
Currency	Ringgit Malaysia	Launch Price	RM1.0000
Units in Circulation	8.79 million units (30 September 2025)	Fund Size	RM15.58 million (30 September 2025)
Unit NAV	RM1.7727 (30 September 2025)	Target Fund	Principal Titans Income Plus Fund
Fund Manager	Principal Asset Management Bhd	Taxation	8% of annual investment income
Performance Benchmark	50% FBM100 Index + 50% MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan 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: ▪ Have a medium to long-term investment horizon ▪ Target capital appreciation ▪ Do not require regular income ▪ Comfortable with higher volatility ▪ Willing to take higher risk for potential higher gains	Fund Management Charge	Sun Life Malaysia does not impose any fund management charge on Sun Life Malaysia Equity Income Fund

ASSET ALLOCATION OF THE TARGET FUND

Equities and equity related securities	Fixed income securities	Liquid assets
Minimum 70% and up to 98% of Net Asset Value (NAV)	Up to 28% of NAV	Minimum 2% of NAV

Sun Life Malaysia Assurance Berhad 199001005930 (197499-U)
Level 11, 338 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, 50100 Kuala Lumpur
Telephone (603) 2612 3600 Client Careline 1300-88-5055 wecare@sunlifemalaysia.com sunlifemalaysia.com

Sun Life Malaysia Equity Income Fund

September 2025

SECTOR ALLOCATION OF THE TARGET FUND

Information Technology	20.39%
Financials	15.46%
Industrials	14.62%
Consumer Discretionary	9.81%
Energy	6.47%
Materials	6.25%
Communication Services	5.09%
Utilities	4.01%
Others	8.35%
Real Estate	3.76%
Cash	5.79%
Total	100.00%

TOP HOLDINGS OF THE TARGET FUND

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing (Taiwan)	6.51%
Malayan Banking Bhd (Malaysia)	4.95%
Tenaga Nasional Bhd (Malaysia)	4.01%
CIMB Group Hldgs Bhd (Taiwan)	3.95%
Tencent Hldg Ltd (Hong Kong)	3.88%
Press Metal Aluminium Hldg Bhd (Malaysia)	3.29%
Gamuda Bhd (Malaysia)	3.03%
Dialog Group Bhd (Malaysia)	3.02%
Alibaba Group Holding Ltd (Hong Kong)	2.89%
Solarvest Holdings Bhd (Malaysia)	2.81%
Total	38.34%

PERFORMANCE RECORD

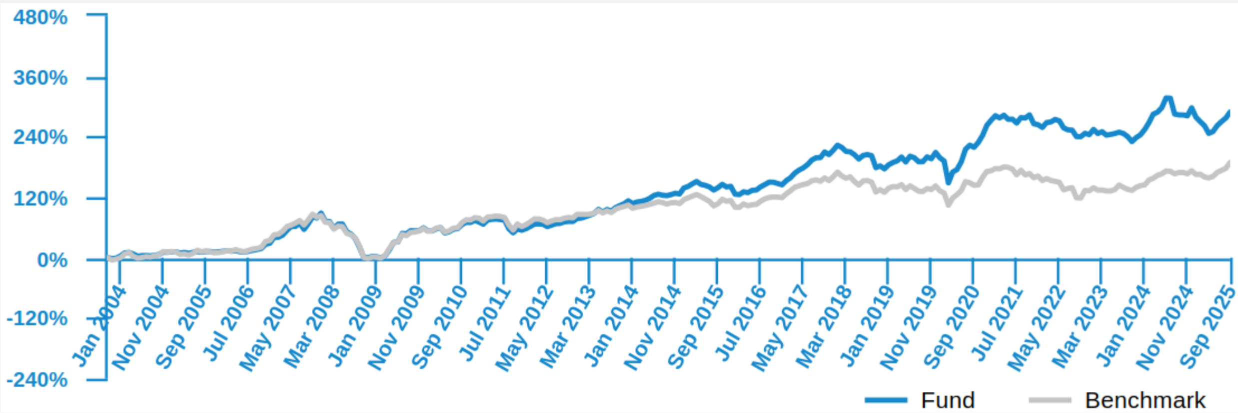
This fund feeds into Principal Titans Income Plus Fund ("target fund") with the objective to provide investors with an opportunity to gain consistent and stable income by investing in a diversified portfolio of dividend yielding equities and fixed income securities. The Fund may also provide moderate capital growth potential over the medium to long-term period.

Table below shows the investment returns of Sun Life Malaysia Equity Income Fund versus its benchmark as at 30 September 2025:

%	YTD	1M	1-Year	3-Years	5-Years	10-Years	Since Inception
Fund*	-1.67	2.93	1.72	15.16	23.58	67.25	77.27
Benchmark	6.03	4.17	7.36	31.94	18.55	39.50	41.86

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

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



Source: Lipper

Sun Life Malaysia Assurance Berhad 199001005930 (197499-U)
Level 11, 338 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, 50100 Kuala Lumpur
Telephone (603) 2612 3600 Client Careline 1300-88-5055 wecare@sunlifemalaysia.com sunlifemalaysia.com

Sun Life Malaysia
Equity Income Fund
September 2025

FUND MANAGER'S COMMENTS

During the month, the Fund rose 2.93% in MYR terms, underperforming the benchmark by 1.24%. Year to date, the Fund is underperforming the index by 7.70%.

The MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index surged 5.5% in September in USD terms. The best performing markets were Korea, China and Taiwan and mainly driven by technology sector and news flow on AI investment. On the other hand, Philippines, Indonesia and Australia lagged. The USD ended the month flat and the US 10-year bond yields declined by8bps to end the month at 4.15%. Gold price surged 11.9% during the month and copper rose 5.8% on the back of rate cut by the Fed and closure in world's second largest copper mine respectively.

Stable GDP growth in Asia, coupled with rate cut cycle and weaker USD should be supportive for Asian markets. Moreover, valuation is reasonable, with earnings growth of 14.9% in2026. We prefer being appropriately diversified, across companies with strong free cashflows, improving business prospects and high dividend yielders in sectors such as technology, financials, consumer discretionary, industrials and communication services.

In Malaysia, following a strong August where sentiment improved dramatically following the passing of the US tariff deadline, markets rallied further in September, and outperformed MSCI ASEAN's flat return during the month. YTD, Malaysia has almost squared off losses in LCY but up 6% in USD. Investors appear to cheer the Government's cash handouts and lower petrol prices, which should help sustain domestic consumption, with Consumer-related names benefiting. Utilities also did well, along with Property, Industrials, and Energy. Within the broader market, Tech was strong.

Malaysia's manufacturing sector remained close to stabilization in September with a relatively unchanged reading of 49.8pts vs 49.9pts in the previous month. According to S&P Global, new orders rose in consecutive months for the first time in 15 months but output scaled back fractionally. Where new order rose, firms mentioned new project launches and higher client confidence, notably in the domestic economy. Firms were also buoyed by a milder rise in input price inflation, which was at a 5-month low, amid softer raw material price pressure. Business sentiment strengthened from August, with the degree of confidence the highest since February - manufacturers remain upbeat on output growth in the coming year. The latest PMI reading suggests that GDP growth in 3Q25 could see an uptick from the previous quarter. To recap, Malaysia's GDP grew 4.4% in 2Q25 similar to 1Q25. BNM now expects Malaysia's GDP to grow 4.0-4.8% in 2025 vs 4.5-5.5% previously, largely reflecting the impact of US tariffs on global trade. On OPR, we do not expect any more revisions following the25bps cut by BNM in July. Inflation marginally higher at 1.3% in August vs 1.2% in July.

We continue to advocate a barbell strategy, given the current uncertain global environment. Concerns over a tariff-induced global slowdown and constantly changing Trump's trade policies could weigh on market confidence and pressure Malaysia's growth and earnings outlook. That said, downside risks may be partially cushioned by continued supportive domestic driven initiatives by the government. The barbell strategy is pairing high-dividend, big-cap, defensive stocks with exposure to growth companies, either with domestic focused demand or exposed to structural growth of technology. Thus, we believe there are pockets of opportunities to invest in sectors such as Technology, Consumer, Reits and Banks. Key risks include a further escalation of global trade tensions affecting business and investment conditions.

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.
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 debt securities, money market instruments and/or place deposits. Credit risk relates to the creditworthiness of the securities issuers or counterparties and their expected ability to make timely payment of interest 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 debt securities, 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. We aim 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 debt instruments and money market instruments. When interest rates rise, debt instruments and money market instruments prices generally decline and this may lower the market value of the target fund's investment in debt instruments and money market instruments. In managing the debt instruments, we take into account the coupon rate and time to maturity of the debt instruments with an aim to mitigate the interest rate risk. As for money market instruments, the typical tenor of these instruments are less than 12-month maturity and unlike debt instrument, any change to interest rate will only have a minor impact to the prices of these instruments.
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 in. 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.

Sun Life Malaysia
Equity Income Fund
September 2025

Sun Life

RISKS

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

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.
Risk of investing in emerging markets	In comparison with investments in the developed markets, investment in emerging markets may involve a higher degree of risk due to the greater possibility of political or economic instability and societal tensions. Emerging markets are markets that are, by definition, "in a state of transition" and are therefore exposed to rapid political change and economic declines. The securities in the emerging markets may face a higher risk of price drop while the exchange rates in these emerging markets are generally more volatile than those of developed markets. As such, you should be aware that investments in emerging markets may subject to higher price volatility and therefore will tend to have a higher investment risk that will affect the target fund's growth. We attempt to mitigate these risks through active asset allocation management and diversification across different countries and sectors, in addition to our continuous bottom-up and top-down research and analysis.
Risks associated with investment in warrants	There are inherent risks associated with investment in warrants. The value of warrants is 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 warrants accelerates as it approaches its expiry date. Like securities, we will undertake fundamental research and analysis on these instruments with an aim to mitigate its risks.

Source : Principal Asset Management Bhd
Date : 30 September 2025