Sun Life Malaysia
Balanced Stable Fund
July 2025

Sun Life

FUND OBJECTIVE

To provide a mixed exposure into equities and bonds, with higher allocation in bonds.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY & APPROACH

The fund will feed into Sun Life Malaysia Growth Fund and Sun Life Malaysia Conservative Fund according to a predefined asset allocation.

The Sun Life Malaysia Growth Fund combines a top down asset and sector allocation process with a bottom–up stock selection process. The asset allocation process is made after a review of macroeconomic trends in Malaysia and for the major economies. In particular, we consider the direction of GDP growth, interest rates, inflation, currencies and government policies. We next assess their impact on the various sectors, together with sector specific parameters to predict any discernible trends or themes. These trends or themes form the basis of our sector selection. Stock selection is based upon improving fundamentals and attractive relative valuations. Rising investor sentiment is an additional criterion. While we use a number of valuation methodologies, the price-earnings ratio is still preferred.

For the Sun Life Malaysia Conservative Fund, the strategy will be reviewed periodically based on the country's economic and bond outlook. We will adopt an active trading strategy and will be especially selective in buying and selling of securities for the Fund. We formulate an interest rate outlook through examining factors such as the Malaysian inflation rate, monetary policies and economic growth. With an interest rate outlook and yield curve analysis, we identify the weighting of the investment tenure and credit rating for the Fund. As part of the risk management strategy, the Fund is constructed and managed within the predetermined guidelines. Essentially, we monitor the bond portfolio according to duration, credit ratings and sector.

FUND DETAILS

Launch Date	20 October 2008	Domicile	Malaysia
Currency	Ringgit Malaysia	Launch Price	RM1.0000
Units in Circulation	1.07 million units (31 July 2025)	Fund Size	RM1.98 million (31 July 2025)
Unit NAV	RM1.8628 (31 July 2025)	Performance Benchmark	25% FBM100 + 75% 12 month FD
Fund Manager	Principal Asset Management Bhd	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
Taxation	8% of annual investment income	Other Charges	Inclusive of auditor fee
Target Market	Suitable for investors: ▪ Want a diversified portfolio in equities but higher exposure in bonds ▪ Prefer less volatile performance and want slightly higher gains than bond return	Fund Management Charge	The fund will feed into Sun Life Malaysia Growth Fund and Sun Life Malaysia Conservative Fund which applies the following fund management charges: ▪ Sun Life Malaysia Growth Fund: 1.5% p.a ▪ Sun Life Malaysia Conservative Fund: 1.0% p.a ▪ There are no other fund management charges on this fund

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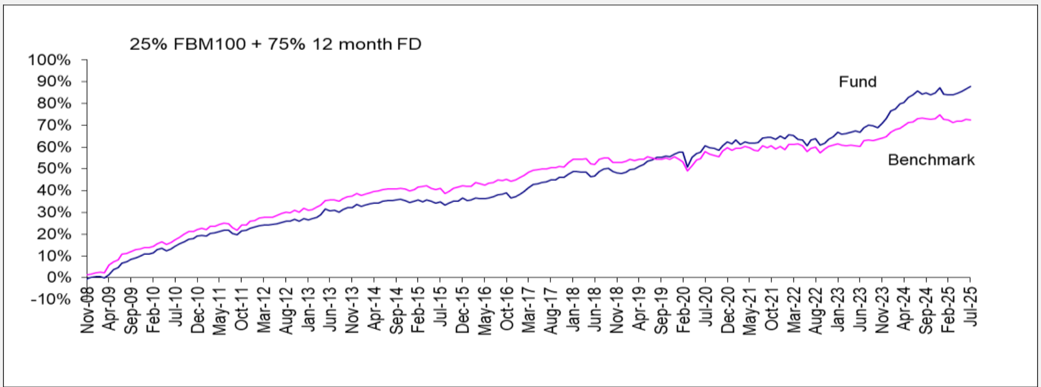
ASSET ALLOCATION

Sun Life Malaysia Conservative Fund	Sun Life Malaysia Growth Fund
75.00%	25.00%

WHERE THE FUND INVESTS

Sun Life Malaysia Conservative Fund	Sun Life Malaysia Growth Fund	Cash	Total
75.29%	24.76%	-0.05%	100.00%

PERFORMANCE RECORD



%	YTD	1M	1-Year	3-Years	5-Years	10-Years	Since Inception
Fund*	0.31	0.56	1.09	15.12	16.92	39.14	87.82
Benchmark	-1.30	-0.03	-0.20	8.29	9.24	22.31	72.57

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

Source: Lipper

FUND MANAGER'S COMMENTS

In July 2025, the Fund's performance increased by 0.56%, outperforming the benchmark by 0.59%.

The KLCI fell 1.3% in July 2025. Investors maintained a cautious stance ahead of the US tariff deadline while bets on Fed rate cut waned with supposedly strong employment and uptick in inflation readings in the US, sending the DXY to a 2-month high and curbing interest in EM. The US eventually set Malaysia's tariff at 19% vs 24-25% previously, broadly in-line with the rest of ASEAN, while bets on Fed rate cuts surged following the recent revised weak jobs data. The Malaysian government unveiled the 13th Malaysia plan, which encapsulates most of the ambitions set out under the Madani Economic Framework. The plan includes aspiring to sustain economic growth at a 4.5-5.5% for the period up to 2030, with RM430bn allocated for development, to move the country into high-income status and commitment to fiscal reforms with a deficit target of below 3%.

The Malaysian Government Securities ("MGS") yield curve shifted lower by 3 to 16bps across the curve in July with the 10-year MGS 7/35 and 30-year MGS 7/55 closed lower at 3.38% and 3.91% respectively following the news of its inclusion into the J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index - Emerging Markets ("GBI-EM") Index by July month end. Overall, interest in the government bonds was generally firm, amidst Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") reducing the overnight policy rate ("OPR") by 25bps in a pre-emptive move to shore up growth, in the face of a prolonged period of uncertainty on global growth prospects as a result of the protracted tariff situation. The 3-, 5-, 7-, 10-, 15-, 20- and 30-year benchmarks closed at 3.08% (-7bps), 3.17% (-3bps), 3.35% (-6bps), 3.38% (-10bps), 3.65% (-5bps), 3.77% (-3bps) and 3.91% (-16bps), respectively in July. Meanwhile, the Malaysian Government Issue ("MGII") yield curve shifted lower by 2bps to 9bps across the curve. The 3-, 5-, 7-, 10-, 15-, 20- and 30-year MGII closed at 3.11% (-6bps), 3.19% (-7bps), 3.35% (-6bps), 3.42% (-9bps), 3.64% (-bps), 3.74% (-2bps), and 3.97% (-7bps) respectively in July.

RISKS

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

Market risk	Market risk is the risk of negative movement that affects the price of all assets in a particular capital market. The factors influencing the performance of the markets include: • Economic and financial market conditions • Political change • Broad investor sentiment • Movements in interest rate and inflation • Currency risks Stock and/or securities values fluctuate in response to the activities and performance of individual companies and general market or economic conditions. Such movements in the underlying values of the share of the investment portfolio will cause the NAV or prices of units to fall as well as rise. Market risk is mitigated through careful selection of securities and diversification through spreading of risk across a basket of assets and/or sectors.
Interest rate risk	Interest rates are inclined to fluctuate over time. A rise in the general level of interest rates will result in a decline of the value of all bonds and fixed interest securities. Hence a bond fund's NAV will most probably decrease with the rise of interest rates. Maintaining an appropriate diverse mix of assets with different yield and maturity profiles will lessen the impact of interest rate risk.
Liquidity risk	Liquidity risk is defined as the ease with which a security can be sold at or near its fair value depending on the volumes traded on the market. Liquidity risk is mitigated through the selection of stocks with an active trading volume in the open market. This ensures that exit strategies can be executed with little/minimal impacts to price fluctuations.
Company or security specific risk	There are many specific risks, which apply to individual companies or securities. Examples include the possible effect on a company of losing a key executive or the unforeseen entry of a new competitor into the market. The risk is mitigated by conducting in-house periodic reviews and analysis. In-house analysis is then supplemented by periodic reviews from rating agencies and market analysts.
Credit risk	Credit risk refers to an issuer's ability to make timely payments of profit and principal. In the event that the issuer of the instrument is faced with financial difficulties, leading to a decrease in their credit worthiness (i.e Bond prices will change/drop in the event of rating downgrade) and default in the payment of profit and principal, the value of the fund may be adversely affected. Credit risk is mitigated by conducting in-house periodic reviews and analysis. In-house analysis is then supplemented by periodic reviews from rating agencies and market analysts.

Source : Principal Asset Management Bhd
Date : 31 July 2025