

FUND FACT SHEET

Name of fund	Sun Life Malaysia Select Bond Fund
Features of fund	
Investment objective	This fund feeds into AHAM Select Bond Fund ("target fund") with the objective of providing investors with a steady income stream over the medium to long-term period through investments primarily in bonds and other fixed income securities.
Investment strategy and approach	The target fund will focus on achieving its objective by investing a minimum 70% of the target fund's Net Asset Value (NAV) in bonds and a maximum 30% of the target fund's NAV in money market instruments and/or deposits. AHAM Capital will combine a top-down and bottom-up investment approach to identify investment opportunities. Macroeconomic trends and market analysis are the important considerations in deriving the top-down perspective on interest rate outlook, fixed income markets and currency movements. For its bottom-up approach, AHAM Capital would conduct analysis on the issuers to assess its ability to service its debt obligations. The target fund's investment in bonds would consist of government and corporate bonds. The selection of bonds will not be constrained by credit ratings of issuances. However, the selection will depend largely on its quality where the respective issuers display strong ability to meet their financial obligations, healthy cash-flow, the collateral type, value, claims priority as well as offer highest safety for timely payment of interest and principal. To achieve its objective, the target fund will also have the flexibility to hold exposure in collective investment schemes that have similar investment objectives to the target fund. Foreign investments The target fund may invest in investments listed or issued in foreign markets. The decision to invest into foreign markets will be opportunistically driven where the target fund would seek out investments that could provide a potential to enhance the returns of the target fund. The target fund will invest only into countries which are eligible markets. Derivatives and Embedded Derivatives Derivative trades may be carried out for hedging purposes through financial instruments including, but not limited to, forward contracts, futures contracts and swaps. Future and forward contracts are generally contracts between two parties to trade an asset at an agreed price on a pre-determined future date. Swaps, whereas, is an agreement to swap or exchange two financial instruments between two parties. The intention of hedging is to protect the value of the asset from any adverse price movements. For example, to hedge against foreign currency exchange risk, the target fund may enter into a currency forward contract to offset any adverse foreign currency movements by determining an agreed rate for an agreed tenure with its counterparty. While these hedging transactions will assist with mitigating the potential foreign exchange losses by the target fund, any potential foreign exchange gains from the hedging strategy will be capped as well. The target fund may also invest in embedded derivatives such as, but not limited to, credit linked notes. Investment in these embedded derivatives will provide the target fund with the exposure to the reference asset. Each of these embedded derivatives has its own targeted maturity and will expose investors to the price fluctuations of, in the case of a credit linked note, the credit that the credit linked note is linked to. As a result, any fluctuation in the price of the embedded derivative may also lead to fluctuations in the NAV of the target fund i.e. if the price of the embedded derivative sees a drop in price, the NAV of the target fund will also be negatively impacted. As the credit linked note is structured by an external party, investments in the embedded derivative will also expose the target fund to counterparty risk, which we will attempt to mitigate by carrying out a stringent selection process on its counterparty prior to an investment being made. Risk of embedded derivatives will also be mitigated by limiting the target fund's total exposure to not more than 10% of the target fund's NAV. 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: • Bond: Minimum of 70% of Net Asset Value (NAV); and • Liquid assets: Maximum of 30% of NAV.

Performance benchmark	Maybank 12-month fixed deposit rate
Fund manager	AHAM Asset Management Berhad ["AHAM Capital"]
Fund launch date	16 January 2018
Fees and charges	
Fund management charge	Sun Life Malaysia does not impose any fund management charge on Sun Life Malaysia Select Bond Fund.
Other charges - external fund management charge	Up to 1.00% per annum fund management charge is applied on the target fund's NAV by AHAM Capital, accrued on a daily basis.
Taxation	8% of the annual investment income.

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 Select Bond Fund	Actual performance: AHAM Select Bond Fund	Benchmark: Maybank 12- month fixed deposit rate
2025	5.0%	5.1%	2.3%
2024	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%
2023	2.2%	2.1%	2.9%
2022	-7.0%	-7.8%	2.2%
2021	-1.4%	-1.8%	1.9%
2020	6.0%	6.1%	2.2%
2019	9.4%	10.2%	3.2%
2018	0.9%*	0.5%	3.3%
2017	N/A	4.7%	3.1%
2016	N/A	7.0%	3.2%

* Performance between 16 January 2018 - 31 December 2018

Source : AHAM Asset Management Berhad (www.aham.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 = $\left\{ \left[\frac{X \text{ at EOY}}{X \text{ at BOY}} \right] - 1 \right\} \times 100\%$

X = NAV for Sun Life Malaysia Select Bond 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:

Market risk	Market risk arises because of factors that affect the entire market place. Factors such as economic growth, political stability and social environment are some examples of conditions that have an impact on businesses, whether positive or negative. Market risk cannot be eliminated but may be reduced through diversification. It stems from the fact that there are economy-wide perils, or instances of political or social instability which threaten all businesses. Hence, the target fund will be exposed to market uncertainties and fluctuations in the economic, political and social environment that will affect the market price of the investments either in a positive or negative way.
Liquidity risk	Liquidity risk refers to two scenarios. The first scenario is where an investment cannot be sold due to unavailability of a buyer for that investment. The second scenario exists where the investment, by its nature, is thinly traded. This will have the effect of causing the investment to be sold below its fair value which would adversely affect the NAV of the target fund.
Credit and default risk	Credit risk relates to the credit worthiness of the issuers of the bonds or money market instruments ("Investment") and their expected ability to make timely payment of interest and/or principal. Any adverse situations faced by the issuer may impact the value as well as liquidity of the Investment. In the case of rated investment, this may lead to a credit downgrade. Default risk relates to the risk of an issuer of the Investment either defaulting on payments or failing to make payments in a timely manner which will in turn adversely affect the value of the Investment. This could adversely affect the value of the target fund.

Interest rate risk	This risk refers to the impact of interest rate changes on the valuation of bonds or money market instruments ("Investment"). Generally, movement in interest rates affects the prices of investment inversely. For example, when interest rates rise, prices of investment will fall. The fluctuations of the prices of investment will also have an impact on the NAV of the target fund. This risk can largely be eliminated by holding the investment until their maturity. AHAM Capital also manages interest rate risk by considering each investment's sensitivity to interest rate changes. When interest rates are expected to increase, the target fund would then likely seek to switch to investment that are less sensitive to interest rate changes. For investments in deposits, the fluctuations in the interest rates will not affect the placement of deposits but will result in the opportunity loss by the target fund if the placement of deposits is made at lower interest rate.
Currency risk	As the Investments of the target fund may be denominated in currencies other than the base currency, any fluctuation in the exchange rate between the base currency and the currencies in which the investments are denominated may have an impact on the value of these investments. Investors 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. <u>Currency risk at the target fund level</u> The impact of the exchange rate movement between the base currency of the target fund and the currency of the underlying investments may result in a depreciation of the value of the investments as expressed in the base currency of the target fund.
Embedded derivatives risk	The NAV of the target fund will be impacted by the valuation of the embedded derivatives. Factors that may impact the valuation of the embedded derivatives will include, but not be limited to movement of the underlying assets, volatility of the underlying assets, interest rate levels, the correlation of the underlying assets and other such factors. Any change in the aforesaid factors would either positively or negatively impact the valuation of the embedded derivatives hence impacting the NAV of the target fund. As such, the target fund's NAV will be exposed to potential price volatility, which will be dependent on the valuation of the embedded derivatives that the target fund invested in.
Country risk	Investments of the target fund in any country may be affected by changes in 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.
Regulatory risk	The investments of the target fund would be exposed to changes in the laws and regulations in the countries the target fund is invested in. These regulatory changes pose a risk to the target fund as it may materially impact the investments of the target fund. In an effort to manage and mitigate such risk, the fund manager seeks to continuously keep abreast of regulatory developments (for example, by closely monitoring announcements on regulators' website and mainstream media) in that country. The fund manager may dispose its investments in that particular country should the regulatory changes adversely impact the investors' interest or diminish returns to the target fund.
Other information	
Target market	Suitable for investors who: • have a medium to long-term investment horizon; and • are risk averse and conservative.
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 Target 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.

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.