

FUND OBJECTIVE

To provide investors with regular income stream through Shariah-compliant investment.

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	16.98 million units	Fund Size	RM24.52 million
Unit NAV	RM1.4439	Target Fund	AHAM Aiiman Select Income Fund (FKA Affin Hwang Aiiman Select Income Fund)
Fund Manager	AHAM Asset Management Berhad	Taxation	8% of annual investment income
Performance Benchmark	70% 12-month Maybank General Investment Account (GIA) + 30% FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Shariah 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	<p>Suitable for investors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have a moderate risk appetite ▪ Expect incidental growth in capital ▪ Want an investment that complies with Shariah requirements 	Fund Management Charges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sun Life Malaysia does not impose any fund management charge on Sun Life Malaysia AIIMAN Select Income Fund.

ASSET ALLOCATION OF THE TARGET FUND

Sukuk & Islamic Money Market Instruments	Shariah-compliant Equities	Cash & Others
Minimum 60% and up to 100%	Minimum 0% and up to 40%	Remaining Balance

SECTOR ALLOCATION OF THE TARGET FUND

Industrials	15.40%
Technology	14.70%
Real Estate	13.30%
Energy	8.40%
Utilities	7.70%
Government	6.50%
Telecommunications	6.10%
Banks	5.20%
Financial Services	5.20%
Commercial Services	5.20%
Consumer Staples	3.90%
Consumer Discretionary	3.20%
Basic Materials	1.70%
Health Care	0.40%
Cash & Cash Equivalents	3.10%
Total	100.00%

TOP HOLDINGS OF THE TARGET FUND (SUKUK)

Bonds Issuer	Coupon	Maturity Date	%
SMJ Energy Sdn Bhd	4.67%	26.10.2038	8.1
Yinson Holdings Berhad	7.50%	08.03.2029	5.3
GII	4.28%	23.03.2054	5.3
MMC Corp Berhad	5.64%	27.04.2027	5.2
Fortune Premiere Sdn Bhd	4.04%	04.09.2040	5.0

TOP HOLDINGS OF THE TARGET FUND (EQUITIES)

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufactu	2.5%
Samsung Electronics Co Ltd - Pref Shares	2.1%
Singapore Telecom Ltd	1.8%
Doosan Co Ltd	1.7%
Unimicron Technology Corp	1.7%

PERFORMANCE RECORD

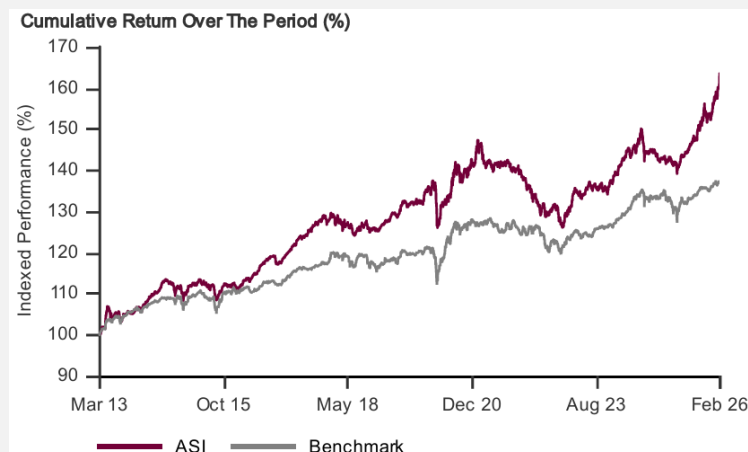
This fund feeds into AHAM AIIMAN Select Income Fund ("target fund") with the objective to provide investors with regular income stream through Shariah-compliant investments. The target fund will invest in a diversified portfolio of Sukuks, Shariah-compliant equities and Islamic money market instruments.

Table below shows the investment returns of Sun Life Malaysia AIIMAN Select Income Fund versus its benchmark:

%	YTD	1M	1-Year	3-Years	5-Years	10-Years	Since Inception
Fund*	5.57	2.80	14.30	20.77	14.38	45.33	44.39
Benchmark	0.55	-0.02	3.92	10.15	7.82	23.72	25.65

* 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

- US equities were muted in February, with the S&P 500 slipping 0.90% for the month. Trade policy uncertainty resurfaced after the US Supreme Court ruled against the use of the International Economic Emergency Powers Act (IEEPA) to justify the April 2025 reciprocal tariffs.
- While markets initially welcomed the decision, policy direction quickly became murky again. President Trump subsequently announced a new 10% global tariff under Section 122 of the 1974 Trade Act, later raising it to 15%, effectively resetting the tariff framework.
- Net-net, the Supreme Court ruling carries only modest impact. China may be the marginal beneficiary, as tariffs previously imposed under the IEEPA framework stood at around 20%, versus the new 15% global rate, implying a 5% reduction. However, any relief is likely short-lived, as future investigations could once again single China out for higher tariffs.
- For other countries such as Indonesia and Vietnam, which have already negotiated bilateral tariff arrangements, the incentive to reopen negotiations appears limited given the risk of retaliation. As such, many countries may opt to maintain the status quo. Geopolitical tensions also flared late in the month, with US–Israel and Iran hostilities escalating into armed conflict, though this occurred after markets had closed for February.
- Back home, the benchmark KLCI declined 1.40% as investors assessed the latest earnings releases. The 1Q 2026 reporting season showed improving breadth, with approximately 48% of companies delivering results in line with expectations, 28% exceeding forecasts, and 24% missing. This marks a modest improvement from the previous quarter, when roughly 29% of companies disappointed.
- Domestically, the Malaysian Government Securities (“MGS”) yield curve shifted modestly lower during the month, led by the 5-year and 7-year tenors, while the rest of the curve remained relatively unchanged. The move was largely attributed to banking demand, supported by decent term premium at the short-end relative to the Overnight Policy Rate (“OPR”). The 3-year, 10-year, and 30-year MGS ended the month at 3.12% (+1 bps), 3.52% (unchanged), and 4.02% (unchanged) respectively. The belly of the curve and corporate bonds outperformed during the period.
- Malaysia’s economic fundamentals continued to impress, with 4Q25 GDP recording 6.3% year-on-year growth, lifting full-year 2025 GDP growth to 5.2%, exceeding the official forecast of 4.8%. The unemployment rate declined to a decade-low of 2.9%, underscoring the strength of the domestic labour market. On the fiscal front, the deficit narrowed to 3.7% of GDP, marginally outperforming the 3.8% target, although a sovereign rating upgrade remains unlikely in the near term given the debt-to-GDP ratio of approximately 65%, which exceeds rating agencies’ guidance of around 60%. Resilient electrical and electronics (“E&E”) exports remain a key growth pillar, though this also underscores Malaysia’s reliance on the ongoing AI upcycle.

Over the medium term, we maintain our constructive outlook for Malaysian fixed income assets, supported by (1) robust domestic institutional demand from pension funds and asset managers, (2) Malaysia's stable fundamentals and improving fiscal outlook and (3) the likelihood of more accommodative global monetary policy should growth concerns intensify which will benefit EM.

STRATEGY:

- Cash levels decreased from 9.0% to 3.2% in February.
- For the equity sleeve, allocation increased to 33.1% in February. Notable trades included purchases of Xiaomi and Broadcom and Samsung, as well as sales of Alibaba and PetroChina. Other holdings were also rebalanced during the month.
- For the sukuk sleeve, portfolio duration was reduced from 6.8 years to 5.9 years, with a yield of 4.1%.
- We will favour ultra long tenors Govt/GG for duration extension and coupon clipping.
- We will also rebalance the portfolio by switching out of sukuk with tight credit spreads.
- We are focusing on sukuk with strong fundamentals and a robust business outlook, while also remaining active in profit-taking and reallocating to issuances that offer better relative value.

RISKS (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises in 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.

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. 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.

Regulatory risk

The investments of the target fund will 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, Affin Hwang seeks to continuously keep abreast of regulatory developments (for example, by closely monitoring announcements on regulators' website and mainstream medias) in that country. Affin Hwang Affin Hwang may dispose its investments in that particular country should the regulatory changes adversely impact the unit holders' interest or diminish returns to the target fund.

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 to fall.

Reclassification of Shariah status risk

This risk refers to the risk that the currently held Shariah-compliant equities in the target fund may be reclassified to be Shariah non-compliant in the periodic review of the equities by the Shariah Advisory Council of the Securities Commission Malaysia (SACSC), the Shariah Adviser or the Shariah boards of the relevant Islamic indices. If this occurs, Affin Hwang will take the necessary steps to dispose of such equities. There may be opportunity loss to the target fund due to the target fund not being allowed to retain the excess capital gains derived from the disposal of the Shariah non-compliant equities. Affin Hwang will be required to dispose of these equities immediately if the prices are above the purchase price. Should the prices be below the purchase price, Affin Hwang may choose to hold on to these holdings until the prices meet the purchase price. Nevertheless, should Affin Hwang decide to dispose of these equities below the purchase price, the target fund will be faced with the risk of realising its losses, thus negatively impacting the NAV of the target fund.

Source : AHAM Asset Management Berhad

Disclaimer:

This is strictly the performance of the investment fund, and not the returns earned on the actual takaful contributions 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 contributions 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.