

Sun Life Malaysia

Asia Pacific Dynamic Income Fund

July 2023



FUND OBJECTIVE

The Fund aims to provide regular income by investing primarily in the Asia Pacific ex Japan region and at the same time aims to achieve capital appreciation over the medium to long-term.

FUND DETAILS

Launch Date	13 February 2015	Domicile	Malaysia
Currency	Ringgit Malaysia	Launch Price	RM1.0000
Units in Circulation	192.93 million units (31 July 2023)	Fund Size	RM305.75 million (31 July 2023)
Unit NAV	RM1.5848 (31 July 2023)	Dealing	Daily (as per Bursa Malaysia trading day)
Fund Manager	Principal Asset Management Bhd	Target Fund	Principal Asia Pacific Dynamic Income Fund
Benchmark	8% p.a.	Taxation	8% of annual investment income
Risk Profile	<p>Suitable for investors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have a medium to long-term investment horizon ▪ Want a well-diversified portfolio of Asia Pacific ex Japan region ▪ Seek regular income ▪ Can accept that returns may fluctuate over the investment period 	Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sun Life Malaysia does not impose any fund management charge on Sun Life Malaysia Asia Pacific Dynamic Income Fund. ▪ Up to 1.8% pa of fund management charge is applied on the target fund's NAV by Principal Asset Management Bhd.

ASSET ALLOCATION OF THE TARGET FUND

Equities (Foreign)	Mutual Fund	Equities (Local)	Cash
90.70%	4.11%	0.57%	4.62%

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

Asia Pacific Dynamic Income Fund

July 2023



SECTOR ALLOCATION OF THE TARGET FUND

Consumer Discretionary	16.17%
Information Technology	15.06%
Financials	14.45%
Energy	10.26%
Communication Services	9.00%
Industrials	8.15%
Others	8.09%
Real Estate	7.65%
Materials	6.55%
Cash	4.62%
Total	100.00%

TOP HOLDINGS OF THE TARGET FUND

Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd (South Korea)	6.34%
Tencent Holding Ltd (Hong Kong)	5.28%
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing (Taiwan)	3.80%
Alibaba Group Holding Ltd (China)	3.65%
HDFC Bank Ltd (India)	3.34%
CNOOC Ltd (Hong Kong)	3.19%
AIA Group Ltd (Hong Kong)	3.17%
Galaxy Entertainment Group Ltd (Hong Kong)	2.99%
Shell PLC (United Kingdom)	2.85%
CapitaLand Integrated Commercial Trust (Singapore)	2.84%
Total	37.45%

PERFORMANCE RECORD

This fund feeds into Principal Asia Pacific Dynamic Income Fund ("target fund") with the objective to provide regular income by investing primarily in the Asia Pacific ex Japan region and at the same time aims to achieve capital appreciation over the medium to long-term.

Table below shows the investment returns of Sun Life Malaysia Asia Pacific Dynamic Income Fund versus its benchmark as at 31 July 2023:

%	YTD	1M	6M	1-Year	3-Years	5-Years	Since Inception
Fund*	6.33	0.34	1.67	1.57	9.96	19.31	58.48
Benchmark	4.57	0.66	3.89	8.00	25.96	46.93	92.35

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

Notice: Past performance of the fund is not an indication of its future performance which may differ. The fund performance is not guaranteed.

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

FUND MANAGER'S COMMENTS

The Fund was up 0.34% in MYR terms in July, underperforming the benchmark by 32 bps. YTD, the Fund is up 6.33%, outperforming the benchmark by 176 bps.

The MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index rose 5.4% in USD terms in July, led by China and Malaysia. The July Politburo Economic meeting in China marks a pro-growth shift in policy tone related especially to property and promises to revive domestic demand after acknowledging the challenges faced by the economy. For instance, the policy response in property signaled more urgency with the removal of "Housing is for living, not for speculation", first time since appearing 4 years ago. We expect more concrete policies to be announced in the weeks ahead to stop further downside to growth and sentiment. Headline inflation in the US moderated to 3% and the US Fed raised policy rates by another 25bps to 5.25-5.5%. Previous dot plot showed a peak Fed fund rate of 5.6% this year, implying another one more rate hike. Our base case is a mild recession in US, possibly in 4Q23. We have a positive view on Asian equities given attractive investment themes and corporates have the potential to post better earnings growth than developed markets. Our constructive view is also dependent on China being able to revive growth and confidence via thoughtful and significant policies. We remain selectively invested in China such as companies that will benefit from an expected pivot towards measures aimed at revitalizing domestic consumption and private sector like the Internet companies which are also benefitting from easing regulatory pressures. Outside of China, there are growth drivers such as India's strong economic growth, increasing FDI flows into South East Asia and a bottoming out of semiconductor industry that would lead to better earnings growth in Asia in the next 12 months. Risks would be (1) Inflation may prove more sticky than expected, (2) continued weak business and consumer sentiment in China, (3) geopolitics such as Russia-Ukraine, and US-China relations. We will continue diversify the portfolio and to focus on quality companies which have good earnings visibility, robust balance sheet, long term winners, market share gainers and those with pricing power to overcome cost pressures.

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.
Liquidity risk	Liquidity risk refers to the ease of liquidating an asset depending on the asset's volume traded in the market. If the target fund holds assets that are illiquid, or are difficult to dispose of, the value of the target fund will be negatively affected when it has to sell such assets at unfavourable prices.
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 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.
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. Principal (S) 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 debt securities. When interest rates rise, debt securities prices generally decline and this may lower the market value of the target fund's investment in debt securities. In managing the debt portfolio, Principal (S) takes into account the coupon rate and time to maturity of the debt securities with an aim to mitigate the interest rate risk.

Risk associated with investing in CIS

Since the target fund may invest entirely into CIS, there is a risk of concentration into CIS, in which the CIS's management company has absolute discretion over the CIS's investment technique and knowledge, operational controls and management. In the event of mismanagement of the CIS and/or the management company, the NAV of the target fund, which invests into those CIS would be affected negatively. Should the situation arise, Principal (S) will seek for another CIS that is consistent with the objective of the target fund.

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 be subject to higher price volatility and therefore will tend to have a higher investment risk that will affect the target fund's growth. Principal (S) will attempt to mitigate these risks through active asset allocation management and diversification, in addition to their continuous bottom-up and top-down research and analysis.

Source : Principal Asset Management Bhd

Date : 31 July 2023

Disclaimer:

The benchmark performance is not a guide to future performances which may differ. 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.