AIA PAM – Islamic Moderate Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide returns through a combination of income* and capital growth from a portfolio that is consistent with Shariah principles.

**Income will be reinvested in additional Units in the Fund*

Investment Strategy

The Fund will invest in a Shariah-compliant portfolio comprising equities with potential for growth and equities that are trading below their fair value. The Fund will also invest at least 40% of its NAV in Sukuk and Islamic money market instruments with a minimum credit rating of "BBB3" or "P2" by RAM or equivalent rating by MARC.

The Fund will only invest locally.

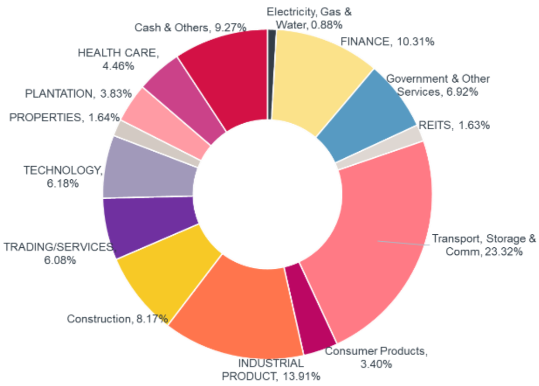
Fund Details

Unit NAV (31 January 2022)	: RM 1.2441
Fund Size (31 January 2022)	: RM 131.22 million
Fund Currency	: Ringgit Malaysia
Fund Launch	: May 16, 2013
Fund Inception	: Jun 05, 2013
Fund Management Charge	: up to 1.50% p.a
Investment Manager	: AIA Pension and Asset Management Sdn. Bhd.
Basis of Unit Valuation	: Net Asset Value (NAV)
Frequency of Unit Valuation	: Daily
Benchmark	: 50% FBM EMAS Shariah Index + 50% Quant Shop GII All Index

Top Five Holding

1.	Northport Malaysia 5.78% 19.12.24	5.98%
2.	EKVE Sdn Bhd 5.25% 29.01.26	4.03%
3.	Petronas Chemicals	3.84%
4.	IHH Healthcare	3.37%
5.	BGSM Management 5.6% 27.12.23	3.35%

Sector Allocation



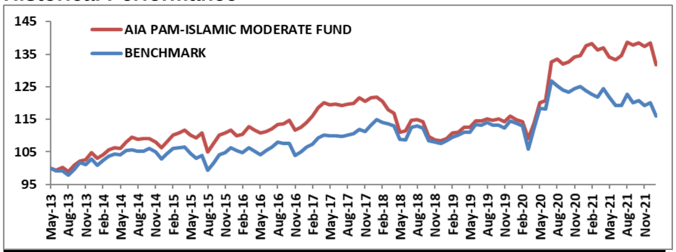
Risk

General investment risks involve market risk, fund manager risk, inflation risk and liquidity risk. Specific risks of the Fund involve credit/default risk, interest rate risk, particular security risk and reclassification of shariah status risk.

Risk Management

Investment Manager aims to reduce investment risks through structured and disciplined investment process, rigorous and disciplined credit research and analysis, portfolio diversification and strict and frequent stock evaluation to minimize company specific risk.

Historical Performance



%	1 Mth	1-Year	^3-Year	^5-Year	^Since Inception
Fund	-4.83%	-4.19%	20.82%	15.57%	31.86%
Index	-3.37%	-6.27%	7.13%	9.02%	16.06%
Excess	-1.46%	2.08%	13.69%	6.55%	15.80%

Source: AIA Pension and Asset Management Sdn. Bhd., Bloomberg at 31 January 2022.
^ Cumulative returns. The performance is calculated on NAV-to-NAV basis.

Market Review

Government Investment Issue ("GII") yield curve bear-steepened tracking higher global rate movements during the month. At the January 2022 Monetary Policy Committee meeting, Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") decided to maintain the Overnight Policy Rate ("OPR") at 1.75%. On the currency front, Malaysian Ringgit ("MYR") weakened by 0.55% against the greenback to close the month at MYR4.1829. Foreign funds inflows surged to MYR6.1 billion in December 2021 (November 2021: -MYR3.6 billion), bringing total inflow to MYR33.6 billion for 2021 (2020: +MYR18.3 billion).

The FBMS ("Index") dropped by 5.7% Month-on-Month ("MoM") on 31 January 2022. Foreign investors turned net buyers of MYR0.3 billion of Malaysian equities after being net sellers of Malaysian Equities in December 2021. Notable news during the month included: Malaysia CPI rose 3.2% YoY in December 2021 surpassing the average inflation of 1.9% in 2011-2021 and banking system net financing growth rising to 4.4% in November 2021 (vs 4.0% in October 2021) due to higher loan growth of 4.3% (vs 3.3% in October 2021).

Market Outlook

Global economy would generally see higher growth and inflation in 2022, hence monetary policy withdrawals are likely. However, there could be potential divergence of policy measures by key central banks driven by the pace of economic recovery. Domestically, BNM's policy measures should remain accommodative in the near term and the supply of sovereign bonds should be well absorbed by the market.

As for equity, investors are currently watching the macro data closely to gauge the strength of inflationary pressure and the timing of a QE tapering. That said, we are cautiously optimistic on the equity market and maintain our preference for equities over fixed income given the normalisation of interest rate. Downside risks to the market could stem from new COVID-19 variant, slower China, faster than expected policy tightening, domestic political uncertainties, and government policy risk.