



MONTHLY FUND PERFORMANCE UPDATE A-DANA INCOME

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide a safe and steady stream of income returns through investments in Islamic income securities (Sukuk), Islamic money market instruments and Shariah-approved Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) listed on Bursa Malaysia. The secondary goal of the Fund is to provide medium to long term capital appreciation whilst preserving the capital invested.

Notice: Please refer to the Fund Fact Sheet for more information about the Fund.

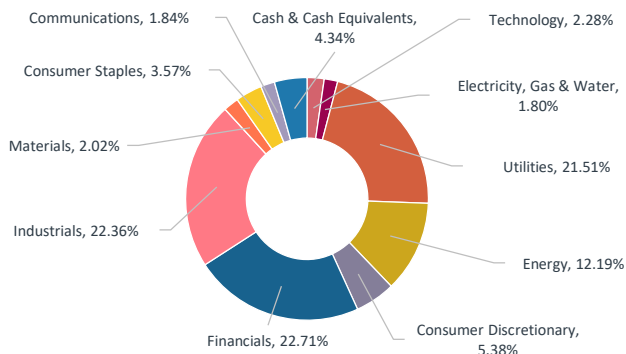
Fund Details

Unit NAV (31 Aug 2026)	: RM 0.99664
Fund Size (31 Aug 2026)	: RM 268.821 million
Fund Currency	: Ringgit Malaysia
Fund Inception	: 1 March 2011
Offer Price at Inception	: RM0.50
Fund Management Charge	: 0.50% p.a.
Investment Manager	: AIA Bhd.
Takaful Operator	: AIA PUBLIC Takaful Bhd.
Basis of Unit Valuation	: Net Asset Value
Frequency of Unit Valuation	: Daily

Top Holdings

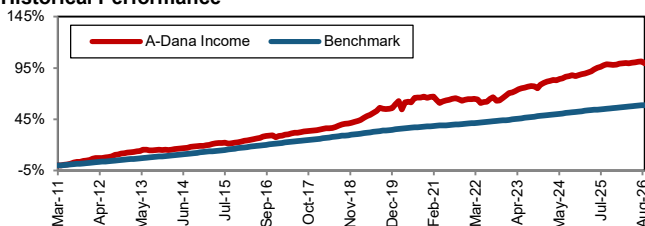
1	YINSON HOLDINGS BHD	10.38%
2	TNB POWER GENERATION SDN BHD	7.42%
3	WEST COAST EXPRESSWAY SDN BHD	7.30%
4	PENGURUSAN AIR SELANGOR SDN BHD	6.27%
5	PENGURUSAN AIR SPV BHD	5.74%

Sector Allocation



*Sector Allocation sourced from GICS Sector effective on June 2026

Historical Performance



Cumulative Performance	1-Mth	6-Mth	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	Since Inception
Fund ^a	-0.96%	-0.27%	0.35%	12.32%	20.43%	99.33%
Benchmark [*]	0.17%	1.06%	2.18%	7.91%	13.46%	58.85%
Excess	-1.13%	-1.33%	-1.83%	4.41%	6.96%	40.48%

^a Calculation of past performance is based on NAV-to-NAV. This is strictly the performance of the investment fund, and not the returns earned on the actual premiums/contributions paid of the investment-linked product.

^{*} 12-month Maybank General Investment Account (Islamic) Tier 1 Rate (Source: Maybank)

Notice: Past performance of the Fund is not an indication of its future performance.

Market Review

Government Investment Issue ("GII") yields trended significantly higher across the curve as global bond yields continued to face upward pressure alongside the ongoing geopolitical tensions and inflationary concerns. The resumption of US-Iran hostilities drove crude oil prices sharply higher, with Brent crude heading towards the USD90/barrel mark, reigniting inflationary fears across global bond markets. The market then priced in a higher possibility of rate hikes by year-end in the US, resulting in higher short-end US Treasury ("UST") yields. These external factors, along with a heavy pipeline of domestic corporate bond primary issuances locally, exerted upward pressure on GII yields. On the currency front, the Malaysian ringgit ("MYR") appreciated by 1.50% against the US Dollar ("USD"), ending the month at 4.0247 (July 2026: 4.0860). GII levels as at end-July 2026 were: 3-year at 3.38% (+3 bps), 5-year at 3.60% (+11 bps), 7-year at 3.80% (+17 bps), 10-year at 3.85% (+15 bps), 15-year at 4.04% (+9 bps), and 20-year at 4.17% (+17 bps).

Net foreign flows into Malaysia's fixed income assets turned negative as foreign investors net sold MYR5.6 billion in July 2026 (June 2026: MYR4.9 billion). Foreign holdings in Malaysian Government Securities ("MGS") and GII dipped further to 20.1% in July 2026 (June 2026: 20.6%).

There were two government sukuk auctions during the month: the 5-year GII 10/31 reopening with an auction size of MYR5.0 billion drew a bid-to-cover ("BTC") ratio of 2.402x at an average yield of 3.529% and the 7-year GII 3/33 reopening with an auction size of MYR5.0 billion drew a BTC ratio of 2.147x at an average yield of 3.696%.

On the economic data front, Malaysia's foreign reserves declined slightly to USD132.1 billion as of 31 July 2026 (30 June 2026: USD132.6 billion). The reserves position is sufficient to finance 4.7 months of imports of goods and services and cover 0.9x of total short-term external debt. Malaysia's headline inflation moderated further to 1.8% Year-on-Year ("YoY") in July 2026 (June 2026: 1.9% YoY). The moderation was primarily driven by a slower increase in the Miscellaneous Goods & Services, Insurance & Financial Services and Restaurant & Accommodation sectors. Core inflation, which excludes volatile fresh food prices and price-administered goods, inched lower to 1.8% YoY (June 2026: 1.9% YoY). Malaysia's exports remained strong, growing at 38.0% YoY in July 2026 (June 2026: 45.4% YoY), driven by strong growth in both domestic exports and re-exports. Imports growth moderated to 36.4% YoY (June 2026: +43.9% YoY), resulting in a wider trade surplus of MYR22.5 billion (June 2026: MYR14.9 billion). Industrial Production for June 2026 grew 6.5% YoY (May 2026: 8.4% YoY). The growth continued to be largely supported by the manufacturing and electricity sectors. Malaysia's 2Q2026 Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") grew better than expected at 6.0% YoY (1Q2026: +5.4% YoY). The quarter saw firmer growth in services, manufacturing and mining while construction and agriculture moderated. Overall, domestic demand remained resilient with resilient public and private consumptions partially offset by moderation in investments.



Lipper Leader Fund for:

1. Total Return
2. Consistent Return

Lipper uses a ranking system of 1 to 5. A ranking of 5 means the fund is in the top 20% of funds in that category while a ranking of 1 means the fund is in the bottom 20%. Source: www.lipperleaders.com

On the primary corporate sukuk space, notable issuances included MYR4.8 billion Maybank T2 Sukuk, MYR1.0 billion Gamuda IMTN, MYR1.68 billion CIMB Bank IMTN and MYR0.5 billion Time DotCom IMTN. In terms of credit ratings, RAM upgraded UEM Group's MYR7 billion Sukuk Wakalah programme to AAA/Stable from AA/Stable.

Market Outlook

Looking ahead, the Malaysian sukuk market is expected to remain supported by healthy domestic liquidity, although risks remain elevated amid ongoing geopolitical tensions and uncertainty surrounding the US Federal Reserve ("Fed")'s interest rate trajectory. Although Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") maintained the Overnight Policy Rate ("OPR") at 2.75% during its July 2026 Monetary Policy Committee ("MPC") meeting with a neutral policy stance, resilient domestic growth and elevated commodity prices may prompt BNM to pave the way for policy normalisation. Nonetheless, BNM is likely to remain data-dependent while assessing the evolving balance of risks between growth and inflation. Meanwhile, developments on Malaysia's political front will continue to be closely monitored, particularly with regard to policy continuity, fiscal consolidation efforts, and structural reform initiatives, given their potential impact on investor sentiment and foreign participation in the local bond market.