AIA PUBLIC Takaful Bhd. 201101007816 (935955-M)

June 2025

MONTHLY FUND PERFORMANCE UPDATE
A-DANA STRATEGIC DYNAMIC

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long-term total return (combination of capital growth and income) through a portfolio of Shariah-compliant investments across global markets and asset classes. The Fund adopts a dynamic and flexible asset allocation to mitigate downside risk. The Fund will aim to achieve a target net return of 6% per annum over the long term.

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

Fund Details

Unit NAV (30 June 2025)	:	RM 1.17960
Fund Size (30 June 2025)	:	RM 27.830 million
Fund Currency	:	Ringgit Malaysia
Fund Inception	:	15 September 2022
Offer Price at Inception	:	RM1.00
Fund Management Charge	:	1.50% p.a.
Takaful Operator	:	AIA PUBLIC Takaful Bhd.
Fund Type	:	Feeder Fund
Basis of Unit Valuation	:	Net Asset Value
Frequency of Unit Valuation	:	Daily

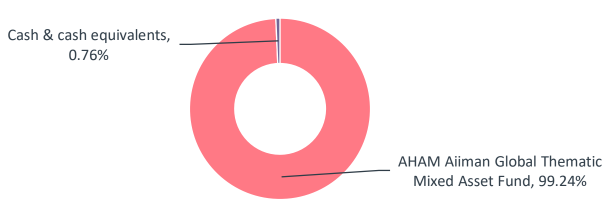
Underlying Fund Details

Name	:	AHAM Aiiman Global Thematic Mixed Asset Fund
Type	:	Mixed Assets (Shariah)
Investment Manager	:	Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad

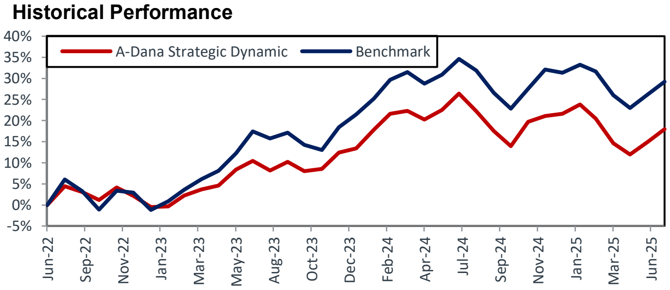
Top Holdings

1.	AHAM Aiiman Global Thematic Mixed Asset Fund Islamic Global Equity Index Fund	99.24%
2.	Shariah compliant money market instruments and/or Cash	0.76%

Sector Allocation



Historical Performance



Cumulative Performance	1-Mth	6-Mth	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	Since Inception
Fund~	2.63%	-3.01%	-6.68%	17.96%	N/A	17.96%
Benchmark*	2.42%	-1.61%	-3.99%	29.25%	N/A	29.25%
Excess	0.21%	-1.41%	-2.68%	-11.29%	N/A	-11.29%

~ *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.*

* *65.0% Dow Jones Islamic Market World Total Return Index + 35.0% Dow Jones Sukuk Index (Source: Bloomberg)*

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

Market Review

In Q2 2025, markets experienced significant volatility due to uncertainties surrounding tariff policies and conflicts in the Middle East. However, equity markets rebounded after the temporary suspension of 'reciprocal' tariffs while trade talks took place, with a deadline of 9 July 2025 for most countries. Impact on markets from the war between Iran and Israel was also muted, given its swift resolution. Overall, MSCI AC World rose +11.5% while the DJIM World Index advanced +12.2%.

S&P 500 advanced +10.9% as investors' appetite for some of the 'Magnificent 7' stocks reignited due to solid results, while companies with exposure to Artificial Intelligence staged a strong recovery after some weakness earlier in the year.

MSCI Europe also made strong gains, up +11.5%, led by the industrials and real estate sectors. Within industrials, defence stocks broadly continued their good performance amid an agreement at the NATO summit for countries to lift defence spending.

Topix climbed +11.7%, driven by outperformance of growth stocks. Although earnings forecasts were cautious, shareholder returns through dividend increases and buybacks rose significantly, reflecting ongoing corporate governance reforms and efforts to enhance return on equity.

MSCI Asia Pacific ex-Japan rose +12.8% as trade fears eased and sentiment towards technology stocks and Artificial Intelligence improved. Gains in Asia lifted MSCI EM higher, up +12.0%. The weakness in the US Dollar ("USD") also provided additional tailwinds to the region.

In global bond markets, there was a shift in emphasis away from monetary policy, as central banks neared the end of their rate cutting cycles, and towards fiscal policy and what this would mean for debt sustainability. The 'One Big Beautiful Bill' which was eventually approved by the Senate on 1 July 2025 was judged to worsen US debt dynamics. Moody's credit rating agency highlighted the increased burden of financing the US government's budget deficit and cut the sovereign rating to Aa1. The US 10-year rose slightly over the quarter, from 4.21% as of end-Q1 2025 to 4.23% as of end-Q2 2025. Meanwhile, credit markets demonstrated remarkable resilience amid global uncertainties, supported by a robust technical backdrop of high all-in yields and relatively low net issuance. Overall, Sukuks gained +1.6% this quarter.

Commodities retreated -3.1% over the quarter, due to lower oil prices on the back of oversupply despite the conflict in the Middle East in June 2025. Gold returned +5.7%, hitting another new high this year, with the precious metal continuing to be an effective hedge against inflation and uncertainty, particularly in periods of high geopolitical tensions. In currencies, the USD hit fresh lows, depreciating -7.0% (as measured by the DXY Index). Meanwhile, the Malaysia ringgit ("MYR") continued to demonstrate resilience against the greenback and strengthened +5.4% over the quarter.

Market Outlook

Markets have climbed the proverbial wall of worry in 2025. They quickly recovered from the uncertainty associated with US trade tariffs. More recently, they have shrugged off US military action in Iran. However, economic uncertainty persists, and the Underlying Fund Manager will need to continue to monitor the impact of this uncertainty on corporate behaviour and consumer spending. Nevertheless, some of the downside risks now look more limited compared to previous expectations. Consequently, the Underlying Fund Manager believe the risk of a recession this year is diminished, and remain positive on equities, with a focus on financials in the US and Europe.

In fixed income, the Underlying Fund Manager maintain a neutral view on government bonds. While yields have risen and valuations have improved, medium-term concerns remain due to increasing debt levels and lingering inflation risks in the US. There is evidence that some of these concerns are reflected in market behaviour, with a lower correlation between the front end of the US yield curve, still anchored by rate expectations, and the long end of the yield curve, which is more sensitive to assumptions about debt and inflation. Although market expectations have moved closer to outlook, the Underlying Fund Manager still anticipate less policy easing from the US Federal Reserve ("Fed") than what is currently priced. Outside the US, inflation concerns are more muted; as such, the Underlying Fund Manager retain long position in bunds across most of multi-asset portfolios. Last month, the Underlying Fund Manager have also upgraded credit back to neutral. Valuations have become uncomfortably expensive, but cyclical tail risks have fallen. Fundamentals are holding up well with robust earnings and conservative corporate behaviour, while mergers and acquisitions as well as re-leveraging risks are low for now. The Underlying Fund Manager continue to favour gold as a portfolio diversifier.

The Underlying Fund Manager retain negative outlook on the USD, expressed via short positions against the Euro as well as a positive view on local Emerging Market debt. This month, the Underlying Fund Manager also establish a long position in the Japanese Yen ("JPY") against the USD. Like the shifts in correlation observed in bonds, the USD does not offer the same risk-reducing benefits. The unpredictable nature of the current US administration is leading to a focus on diversification; with investors highly exposed to US assets, the Underlying Fund Manager expect this greater focus on risk to result in rebalancing flows away from the US. Meanwhile, the Underlying Fund Manager maintain medium-term view that increasing global oil supply will push the market into a surplus, weighing on oil prices throughout this year. Events in the Middle East pose a risk to that view, but the Underlying Fund Manager see this as a risk to monitor rather than a base case scenario.

In conclusion, the Underlying Fund Manager think that the concerns of a cyclical downturn are quite well-contained. The more medium-term risk relates to the sustainability of debt levels. As investors, the Underlying Fund Manager remain committed to maintaining a diversified portfolio, acknowledging the considerable policy uncertainty that cannot be precisely timed.