



MONTHLY FUND PERFORMANCE UPDATE AIA STRATEGIC FIXED INCOME FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide a steady stream of income returns through investments in both domestic and USD-denominated fixed income securities and money market instruments. The secondary goal of the Fund is to provide medium to long-term capital appreciation whilst preserving the capital invested.

While the Fund predominantly focuses on domestic fixed income securities, it may invest up to 50% of its NAV in USD-denominated fixed income securities.

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

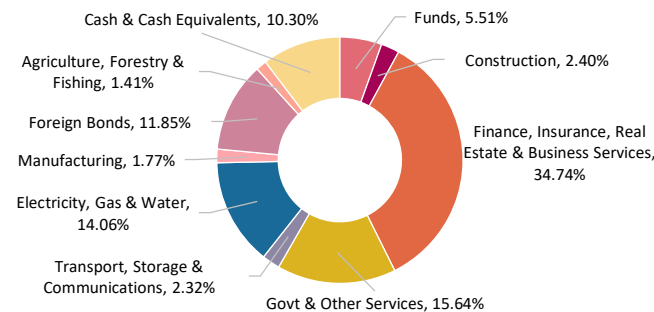
Fund Details

Unit NAV (30 April 2026)	: RM 1.12829
Fund Size (30 April 2026)	: RM 702.683 million
Fund Currency	: Ringgit Malaysia
Fund Inception	: 6 May 2020
Offer Price at Inception	: RM1.00
Fund Management Charge	: 1.00% p.a.
Investment Manager	: AIA Bhd.
Basis of Unit Valuation	: Net Asset Value
Frequency of Unit Valuation	: Daily

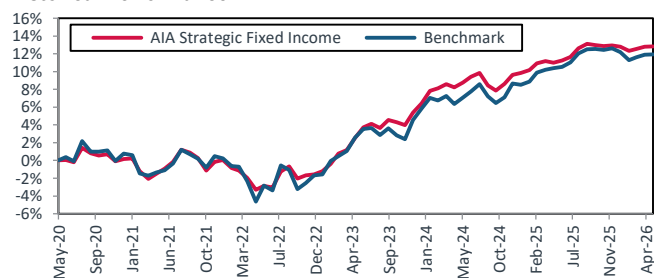
Top Holdings

1	MALAYSIA GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	13.65%
2	YINSON HOLDINGS BHD	5.67%
3	CIMB GROUP HOLDINGS BHD	3.03%
4	PENGURUSAN AIR SPV BHD	2.87%
5	YTL CORP BHD	2.86%

Asset and Sector Allocation



Historical Performance



Cumulative Performance	1-Mth	6-Mth	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	Since Inception
Fund ^a	0.03%	-0.06%	1.64%	10.03%	14.54%	12.83%
Benchmark ^a	0.03%	-0.43%	1.43%	9.12%	13.46%	11.96%
Excess	0.00%	0.37%	0.21%	0.91%	1.08%	0.87%

^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.

^{*} 70% MGS ALL Index (Source: RAM QuantShop www.quantshop.com) + 30% Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate USD Total Return Index Unhedged (Source: Bloomberg)

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

Market Review

Local Market Review

Malaysian Government Securities ("MGS") yield curve shifted lower in April 2026 as global markets calmed down and turned less reactionary to headlines from the US-Iran conflict. Nonetheless, disruptions around the Strait of Hormuz kept Brent oil prices above USD90/barrel. Global inflation and policy rate expectations shifted as a response, thus pushing bond yields in several developed markets higher relative to levels seen prior to the start of the conflict. Despite higher U.S. Treasury ("UST") yields on a Month-on-Month ("MoM") basis, local government bond yields were very well anchored by Malaysia's unchanged Overnight Policy Rate ("OPR") at 2.75%, still-moderate domestic inflation backdrop and deep pool of onshore investors. On the currency front, the Malaysian ringgit ("MYR") strengthened against the US dollar ("USD") by 1.9% in April 2026 to end the month at 3.9717. MGS levels as at end-April 2026 were: 3-year at 3.20% (-7 bps), 5-year at 3.34% (-10 bps), 7-year at 3.46% (-9 bps), 10-year at 3.56% (-8 bps), 15-year at 3.83% (-8 bps), 20-year at 3.96% (-4 bps) and 30-year at 4.07% (-4 bps).

Fixed income foreign inflows reversed, with foreign investors significantly increasing holdings by MYR6.1 billion in March 2026 (February 2026: -MYR2.5 billion). Foreign holdings in MGS and Government Investment Issue ("GI") increased to 21.6% in March 2026 (February 2026: 21.2%).

There were 3 government security auctions during the month: The 30-year MGS 7/55 reopening with an auction size of MYR3.0 billion and a MYR2.0 billion private placement drew a bid-to-cover ("BTC") ratio of 2.029x at an average yield of 4.197%, the 3-year GI 10/29 reopening with an auction size of MYR5.0 billion drew a BTC of 2.921x at an average yield of 3.227% and the 20-year MGS 4/46 new issue with an auction size of MYR3.0 billion and a MYR2.0 billion private placement drew a BTC of 2.881x at an average yield of 3.987%.

On the economic data front, Malaysia's foreign reserves increased to USD128.8 billion as of 15 April 2026 (31 March 2026: USD126.6 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 increased to 1.7% Year-on-Year ("YoY") in March 2026 (February 2026: 1.4% YoY). Inflation was mainly driven by an increase in transport category. Core inflation, which excludes volatile fresh food prices and price-administered goods, also increased to 2.1% YoY (February 2026: 2.0% YoY). Malaysia's exports remained robust, growing 8.3% YoY in March 2026 (February 2026: 10.8% YoY), mainly driven by demand for electrical & electronic ("E&E") products. Imports grew 10.4% YoY (February 2026: 8.2% YoY), resulting in a trade surplus of MYR24.6 billion (January 2026: MYR16.7 billion). Industrial Production for February 2026 slowed to 3.1% YoY (January 2026: 5.9% YoY). The expansion was supported by the manufacturing and electricity sectors.

On the primary corporate bond space, notable issuances included MYR0.58 billion Kimanis Power (Dua) Sdn Bhd IMTN, MYR1.20 billion Public Bank Berhad MTN, MYR1.0 billion Gamuda Berhad IMTN, MYR1.35 billion Malaysian Resources Corporation Berhad Perpetual IMTN and MYR0.50 billion Pelabuhan Tanjung Pelepas Sdn Bhd IMTN. In terms of credit ratings, RAM has upgraded its outlook on RHB Group's AA1 rating to positive from stable.

Market Review (Foreign Market Review)

Markets remained dominated by heightened geopolitical risk in April 2026, with the Iran conflict continuing to shape market sentiment. Tensions around the Strait of Hormuz persisted, driving large intramonth swings in oil prices as markets oscillated between escalation fears and intermittent hopes of de-escalation. The sustained energy shock reinforced stagflation concerns, contributing to further upward pressure on global sovereign yields, as inflation expectations rose and markets recalibrated expectations for future rate cuts. Risk assets proved more resilient than in March 2026, supported by periodic optimism around diplomatic progress, even as underlying geopolitical uncertainty remained unresolved toward month-end. The U.S. Treasury ("UST") 2-year yield rose 8 bps to 3.87%, while the 10-year yield rose 5 bps to 4.37%. Within credit spreads, USD investment grade credit tightened 9 bps to 81 bps.

Major central banks held policy rates steady in April 2026, but communications turned markedly more hawkish as war-driven energy inflation intensified. In the U.S., the Federal Reserve left the federal funds rate target range at 3.50-3.75%, with a rise in dissent over the accompanying policy statement underscoring heightened uncertainty, as several members did not support the inclusion of an easing bias in their statement. Chair Powell emphasized that Middle East developments pose risks to both sides of the dual mandate. The Bank of England ("BoE") held the bank rate at 3.75%, adopting a cautiously hawkish tone as Governor Bailey highlighted the unpredictability of the energy shock. The European Central Bank ("ECB") kept its deposit facility rate at 2%, warning that risks to both inflation and growth had intensified and noting that policy tightening had been discussed, leaving future meetings live. In Japan, the Bank of Japan ("BoJ") maintained its policy rate at 0.75% in a split vote, while revising inflation forecasts higher in response to rising energy costs.

Market Outlook

While external risks, particularly geopolitical risk, continue to linger, Malaysia's proactive policy measures and resilient domestic fundamentals will continue to provide a constructive backdrop for the local bond market in 2026. The latest Summary of Economic Projections from the Federal Open Market Committee ("FOMC") continues to indicate one rate cut for 2026, which is expected to support the MYR and attract foreign inflows. Domestically, Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") kept the OPR unchanged at 2.75% in its recent Monetary Policy Committee ("MPC") meeting in March 2026. Despite Malaysia's solid Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") growth, the monetary policy statement was rather neutral where BNM highlighted contained inflation and downside risks to growth as reasons to stay cautious. For now, BNM will likely keep the policy rate on hold while evaluating incoming data to guide its next steps.