June 2022

MONTHLY FUND PERFORMANCE UPDATE
PB INCOME PLUS 2 FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks growth of capital and income through investment in a diversified portfolio of stocks, bonds and cash by investing in ringgit denominated government and corporate bonds and Malaysian equities.

This Fund will pay a fixed payout of 5 cents per unit per annum for first five (5) years of which 2.5 cents will be distributed semi-annually. However, in the event the income received from the underlying fund is insufficient to support the fixed payout, we have the discretion to liquidate a portion of the Fund's investment fund in order to meet the fixed payout requirement. Any payout will cause the Net Asset Value (NAV) to be adjusted accordingly and thus unit price will decrease.

In any event, if the NAV of the Fund drops to RM0.70 or lower where it is no longer capable of supporting further payouts, the fixed payout will cease. However, the fixed payout will resume when the NAV increases above RM0.70.

After five (5) years, the payout will be made annually if the Fund's NAV price is above RM1.00. The amount of payout declared, if any, may vary from year to year. The NAV will be adjusted accordingly upon each payout.

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

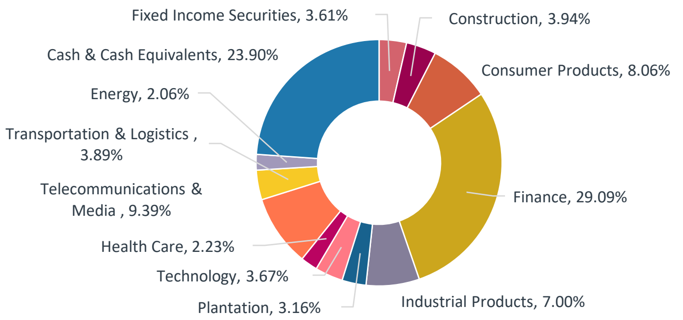
Fund Details

Unit NAV (30 Jun 2022)	:	RM 0.86336
Fund Size (30 Jun 2022)	:	RM 27.518 million
Fund Currency	:	Ringgit Malaysia
Fund Inception	:	20 October 2014
Offer Price at Inception	:	RM0.95
Fund Management Charge	:	1.20% p.a
Investment Manager	:	AIA Bhd.
Basis of Unit Valuation	:	Net Asset Value
Frequency of Unit Valuation	:	Daily

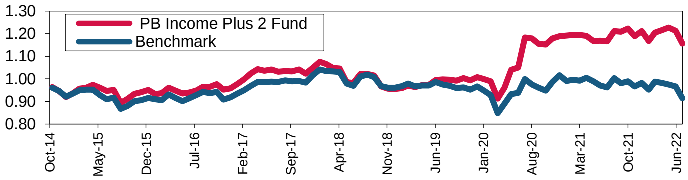
Top Holdings

1	PUBLIC BANK BHD	8.12%
2	MALAYAN BANKING BHD	7.55%
3	RHB BANK BHD	3.61%
4	CIMB THAI BANK PCL	3.61%
5	CIMB GROUP HOLDINGS BHD	3.50%

Asset and Sector Allocation



Historical Performance



Cumulative Performance	1-Mth	6-Mth	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	Since Inception
Fund^	-4.62%	-4.49%	-1.09%	16.35%	11.03%	21.75%
Benchmark*	-5.35%	-6.91%	-5.82%	-7.28%	-7.43%	-3.76%
Excess	0.73%	2.42%	4.73%	23.63%	18.47%	25.51%

^ 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% FBM 100 (Source: Bursa Malaysia) +30% MGS All Index (Source: RAM QuantShop @ www.quantshop.com)*
Note: The total fund returns are inclusive of the payout, if applicable.

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

Market Review

The FBMKLCI ("Index") fell by 8.02% Month-on-Month ("MoM") to close at 1,444.22 pts on 30 June 2022. The Index underperformed the MSCI Asia Ex Japan Index, which fell by 4.48% MoM in Malaysian ringgit ("MYR") terms over the same period. Foreign investors were net sellers of MYR1.3 billion of Malaysian equities during the month while retailers and local institutions turned net buyers. During the month, the key detractors of the Index were Hartalega (-27.1%), Top Glove Corporation Bhd (-25.7%), Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad (-14.2%), Sime Darby Plantations (-13.9%) and Press Metal (-13.8%). Sector wise, Energy (-16.9%), Plantations (-13.4%) and Health Care (-12.0%) were the key detractors while the best performers were Utilities (-2.0%) and Transport (-3.3%), on a relative basis. Major news during the month included guidance from the Ministry of Finance ("MoF") that the Malaysian government expenditure is expected to increase significantly in 2022 due to unanticipated subsidies for fuel, chicken & eggs, cooking oil as well as flood relief. Assuming current global commodity price level remains and the government maintains current subsidized prices, there will potentially be a MYR30 billion increase in subsidies. The government has spent MYR116.9 billion (35.2% of total expenditure) in the first four months of 2022.

Malaysian Government Securities ("MGS") yield curve bear flattened tracking global rates movement as investors were better sellers amid the 75bps rate hike by the US Federal Reserve ("Fed") at the June Federal Open Market Committee ("FOMC") meeting. During the month, S&P revised the outlook on the Government of Malaysia's long-term sovereign credit ratings to stable from negative and reaffirmed its A- rating. The upgrade of the outlook reflects expectation that Malaysia's steady growth momentum and strong external position will offset vulnerabilities associated with its weak fiscal settings and the policymaking environment will be supportive of restoring fiscal settings to a firmer footing. On the currency front, the Malaysian ringgit ("MYR") weakened by 0.60% against the US dollar ("USD") to end the month at MYR4.4036. MGS levels as of end-June 2022 were: 3Y at 3.51% (+5 bps), 5Y at 3.96% (+21 bps), 7Y at 4.21% (+17 bps), 10Y at 4.26% (+6 bps), 15Y at 4.63% (+8 bps), 20Y at 4.65% (+2 bps) and 30Y at 4.95% (+10 bps).

There were three government securities auctions during the month: 15Y MGS 4/37 reopening auction with a tender size of MYR3.0 billion and private placement of MYR2.5 billion recorded a bid-to-cover ("BTC") ratio of 2.211x at an average yield of 4.599%, 5Y Government Investment Issue ("GII") 9/27 reopening auction with a tender size of MYR4.5 billion recorded a BTC of 3.133x at an average yield of 4.155% and 30Y MGS 6/50 reopening auction with a tender size of MYR2.5 billion and private placement of MYR2.5 billion recorded a BTC ratio of 2.459x at an average yield of 4.959%.

Foreign funds turned net buyer with MYR0.5 billion inflows in May 2022 (April 2022: -MYR2.2 billion) following a strong rally in local government bonds. Overall, foreign holdings in MGS and GII eased further to 24.7% (April 2022: 25.0%).

On the economic data front, Malaysia's foreign reserves fell to USD109.2 billion as of 15 June 2022 (31 May 2022: USD112.8 billion). The reserves are sufficient to sustain 5.5 months of retained imports and 1.1x of short-term external debt. Malaysia's exports grew 30.5% Year-on-Year ("YoY") in May 2022 (April 2022: 20.7% YoY). The growth was mainly driven by refined petroleum products, palm oil & palm oil-based products and electrical & electronic products. Meanwhile, imports grew 37.3% YoY (April 2022: 22.0% YoY), on the back of an increase in consumption and intermediate goods, partially offset by a decline in capital goods. As a result, trade balance narrowed to MYR12.6 billion (April 2022: MYR23.5 billion). Separately, Malaysia's Consumer Price Index ("CPI") accelerated to 2.8% YoY in May 2022 (April 2022: +2.3% YoY). The increase was mainly driven by Transport, Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages and Restaurants & Hotels. Core inflation rose for the eighth consecutive month at 2.4% YoY in May 2022 (April 2022: 2.1%), affirming continued recovery in domestic demand. Meanwhile, Malaysia's industrial production index increased 4.6% YoY in April 2022 (March 2022: 5.1% YoY). Both the manufacturing and electricity indices increased, partially offset by a decline in the mining sector.

On the primary corporate bond space, notable issuances included MYR4.0 billion Tenaga Nasional Berhad IMTN, MYR1.5 billion TNB Power Generation Sdn Berhad IMTN, MYR2.0 billion Danum Capital Berhad IMTN, MYR1.56 billion Johor Corporation IMTN, MYR1.33 billion Pengurusan Air SPV Berhad IMTN, amongst others.

There were one credit rating upgrade and two credit rating downgrades in June 2022. The ratings of Bank Muamalat Malaysia Berhad's financial institution was upgraded to A+/MARC-1 from A/MARC-1 and concurrently its rating on the bank's Islamic Senior Notes Programme of up to MYR2.0 billion was upgraded to A+IS. The ratings outlook is stable. Separately, Senai-Desaru Expressway Berhad's MYR1.89 billion IMTN Programme was downgraded to B+IS from BBIS and the outlook maintains at negative. Additionally, SPR Energy (M) Sdn Bhd's Senior Sukuk Ijarah of MYR580 million was downgraded to BBB2 from AA3. The rating outlook remains negative.

Market Outlook

With the exception of Japan, global central banks have started to hike policy rates with clear commitments to rein in inflationary expectations, leading to an environment of rising interest rates which would put pressure on the valuation for stocks. Ongoing geopolitical tension between Russia and Ukraine remains unabated with European Union ("EU") now committing to restrict energy imports from Russia while sourcing for alternative supplies elsewhere with clear implications for global energy markets and supply chain. China's commitment to the 'zero-Coronavirus ("COVID-19")' strategy leading to recent lockdowns in Shanghai and Beijing which, together with the recent regulatory changes and property crisis, have created some near-term global economic headwinds given China's role as the global manufacturing hub and the key contributor of global economic growth in recent years. Recent US inflationary data led to market pricing in a more aggressive Fed tightening and this has resulted in heightened market volatility and increased risk aversion among investors. Most of the concerns in China has already been priced in at current valuation. Domestically, the local market is supported by (1) recovery in corporate earnings from the reopening of the economy, and (2) Malaysia as a net commodity exporter is expected to benefit from high commodity price. We look for opportunities to build position on any weaknesses. Downside risks to the market could stem from the Fed's over tightening of rates, deterioration and protracted global energy disruption, stagflation and new COVID-19 variants.

For Fixed Income, major central banks have inevitably reiterated its hawkish tone despite the ongoing geopolitical tension between Russia and Ukraine. Persistently high inflation pressures central banks to move forward with the tightening path despite material downgrades to growth forecast, reflecting the effects of sanctions and energy shocks. Domestically, Bank Negara Malaysia's ("BNM") policy measures should remain accommodative in the near term and the supply of sovereign bonds should be well absorbed by the market. Overall, the domestic financial system liquidity remains ample, which shall remain supportive of the bond market.

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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