



Islamic Fund Management Company (IFMC)

PMB SHARIAH PREMIER FUND

**SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL
PERIOD ENDED
28 FEBRUARY 2022**

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MOVING TOWARDS ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION.

We wish to inform that you have been automatically enrolled to receive funds' reports via electronic medium effective 31 March 2018. You will receive a notification by SMS/email when the funds' report is ready for download on our website at www.pmbinvestment.com.my. Please note that the report will be available to view and download from our website until next financial report. Please inform us in writing if you do not wish to receive the documents electronically.

Should you have any queries or need further clarification, please do not hesitate to contact our Clients Service Units at 03-4145 3900 or email at clients@pelaburanmara.com.my.

Thank you.

Dear Valued Customer

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If you would like to obtain further information, please do not hesitate to contact us at Clients Service Units at 03-4145 3900.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

MANAGER

PMB INVESTMENT BERHAD

(A member of Pelaburan MARA Berhad)

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mansoor bin Ahmad
Isnami bin Ahmad Mohtar
Jasmani bin Abbas (*Appointed on 27 May 2021*)
Noorizwa binti Jurish (*Appointed on 27 May 2021*)
Dato' Zulfikri bin Osman (*Appointed on 9 July 2021*)
Mohd Sabri bin Ramly (*Appointed on 28 December 2021*)
YM Tengku Ahmad Badli Shah bin Raja Hussin (*effective until 9 July 2021*)
Prof. Dr. Faridah binti Hj Hassan (*effective until 1 October 2021*)
Nik Mohamed Zaki bin Nik Yusoff (*effective until 1 October 2021*)
Dato' Sri Hj Abd Rahim bin Hj Abdul (*effective until 1 October 2021*)
Ybhg. Dato' Hj Mohd Rusdi bin Mohd Darus (*effective until 7 October 2021*)

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Mahani binti Ibrahim (*Appointed on 1 October 2021*)

COMPANY SECRETARIES

Mohd Shah Bin Hashim (BC/M/148)

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Mansoor bin Ahmad
Nik Mohamed Zaki bin Nik Yusoff
Prof. Dr. Mohamed Aslam bin Mohamed Haneef

TRUSTEE

AMANAHRAYA TRUSTEES BERHAD

SHARIAH ADVISER

BIMB SECURITIES SDN BHD

AUDITORS

MESSRS. AFRIZAN, TARMILI, KHAIRUL AZHAR
(*effective until 28 February 2022*)

MESSRS AL JAFREE SALIHIN KUZAIMI PLT (ASK)
(*effective from 1 March 2022*)

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1. FUND INFORMATION**1.1 FUND NAME**

PMB SHARIAH PREMIER FUND – PMB SPF.

1.2 DATE OF RELAUNCH

15 January 2013.

1.3 FUND CATEGORY/TYPE

Equity (Shariah)/Growth.

1.4 FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

To provide opportunities for investors to achieve capital growth over the medium to long term period through investment in any of the 50 largest Shariah-compliant stocks by market capitalization (at the time of purchase) listed on the Bursa Malaysia.

1.5 FUND PERFORMANCE BENCHMARK

FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Shariah Index (FBMSHA).

1.6 FUND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The distribution is incidental. The distribution of income, if any, will be made in the form of cash or additional units.

1.7 UNIT HOLDINGS AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2022

Size of Holdings	No. of Unit Holders	%	No. of Units Held	%
5,000 and below	6,356	46.94	15,717,841.56	4.62
5,001 - 10,000	2,027	14.97	15,433,851.99	4.53
10,001 - 50,000	4,143	30.60	95,801,901.20	28.15
50,001 - 500,000	990	7.31	106,849,420.92	31.40
500,001 and above	24	0.18	106,516,476.00	31.30
Total	13,540	100.00	340,319,491.67	100.00

* Note: Excluding manager's unit

1.8 CHANGES OF FUND AFTER THE FINANCIAL YEAR

Following the renewal of the Master Prospectus dated 1 April 2022, there have been changes to the fund's portfolio strategy and risks as follows.

- **Investment Strategy**

The Fund shall invest in a diversified portfolio of Shariah-compliant equities and Shariah-compliant equity-related securities listed on any recognised stock exchange in Malaysia, primarily among any of the 50 largest Shariah-compliant equities in terms of market capitalisation (at the point of purchase) listed on Bursa Malaysia. It may invest not more than 30% of its NAV in any of the next top 25 largest Shariah-compliant equities of listed companies based on market capitalisation listed on Bursa Malaysia.

The Fund will focus on Shariah-compliant equities of companies that are stable with growth potential and/or have dividend yield of 3.0% per annum or above.

The research process will be based on relative performance analysis that is aimed at selecting a portfolio of Shariah-compliant equities among the stock universe as mentioned above that have the potential to have a good relative price performance.

The relative performance analysis will be conducted on a quarterly basis, or as and when the designated fund manager deemed necessary following significant changes in political or economic conditions in the countries, market indicators of relevant stock exchanges, or fundamentals of specific stocks that the Fund has held its investment in.

The designated fund manager will actively monitor the investment portfolio of the Fund and will trade the stocks depending on the outcome of the relative performance analysis. The frequency of trading of securities will very much depend on market conditions.

Under normal circumstances, allocation to Shariah-compliant equities and Shariah-compliant equity-related securities ranges between 70% and 99.5% of the NAV of the Fund. The remaining will be invested in Islamic money market instruments, Islamic deposit placements, sukuk and/or other Shariah-compliant permitted investments. The equity allocation may be reviewed from time to time depending on the global, regional and local economic as well as equity market conditions. This includes assessing the relevant political, economic and business environment prior to making investment decisions.

Justification

Rephrasing the investment strategy.

There is no change on the Fund's objective, as such the change does not materially prejudice the interest of existing unitholders of the Fund.

1.8 CHANGES OF FUND AFTER THE FINANCIAL YEAR (CONT.)

• Shariah Status Reclassification Risk

a) Shariah-compliant equity securities

This risk refers to the risk that the currently held Shariah-compliant equity securities in the portfolio of the Fund may be reclassified as Shariah non-compliant in the periodic review of the securities by the SAC of the SC, the Shariah Adviser or the Shariah Supervisory Boards of relevant Islamic indices. If this occurs, the Manager will take the necessary steps to dispose of such securities.

Opportunity loss could occur due to the restriction on the Fund to retain the excess capital gains derived from the disposal of the reclassified Shariah non-compliant securities. In such an event, the Fund is required:

- i) to dispose of such securities with immediate effect or within one (1) calendar month if the value of the securities exceeds or is equal to the investment cost on the effective date of reclassification of the list of Shariah-compliant securities ("Reclassification") by the SAC of the SC or date of review ("Review") by the Shariah Adviser or the Shariah Supervisory Boards of relevant Islamic indices. The Fund is allowed to keep dividends received and capital gains from the disposal of the securities up to the effective date of Reclassification or Review. However, any dividends received and excess capital gains from the disposal of the Shariah non-compliant securities after the effective date of Reclassification or Review should be channelled to *baitulmal* and/or charitable bodies approved by the Shariah Adviser;
- ii) to hold such securities if the value of the said securities is below the investment cost on the effective date of Reclassification or Review until the total subsequent dividends received (if any) and the market price of the securities is equal to the cost of investment at which time disposal has to take place within one (1) calendar month, excess capital gains (if any) from the disposal of the securities should be channelled to *baitulmal* and/or charitable bodies approved by the Shariah Adviser; or
- iii) to dispose of such securities at a price lower than the investment cost which will result in a decrease in the Fund's value.

b) Islamic fixed income instruments or Islamic money market instruments or Islamic deposits

This risk refers to the risk of a possibility that the currently held Islamic fixed income instruments or Islamic money market instruments or Islamic deposits invested by the Fund may be declared as Shariah non-compliant by the relevant authority or the Shariah Adviser. If this occurs, the Manager will take the necessary steps to dispose of or withdraw such fixed income instruments or money market instruments or deposits.

Justification

Rephrasing Shariah Status Reclassification Risk to be consistent with the List of Shariah-compliant securities (Reclassification) by the Shariah Advisory Council (SAC) of the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC).

2. FUND PERFORMANCE DATA

2.1 PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

SECTOR	FOR PERIOD ENDED	FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST		
	28 Feb 2022	2021	2020	2019
Main Market	%	%	%	%
Consumer Products & Services	5.03	3.78	9.46	20.29
Industrial Products & Services	24.61	31.75	6.91	10.11
Financial Services	-	-	2.81	9.38
Property	-	-	-	3.88
Plantation	6.59	5.17	0.30	-
Technology	49.21	41.60	13.80	5.11
Energy	-	-	4.39	17.31
Healthcare	2.65	-	20.58	-
Telecommunication & Media	-	9.14	7.89	6.13
Transportation & Logistic	-	-	3.75	8.34
Utilities	4.08	3.99	4.82	4.45
Real Estate Investment Trust Islamic	-	-	8.65	-
Islamic Deposit / Cash / Others	7.83	4.57	16.64	15.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

2.2 PERFORMANCE DETAIL

		FOR PERIOD ENDED	FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST		
		28 Feb 2022	2021	2020	2019
Net Asset Value (NAV) - xD	(RM'000)	123,818	150,687	103,506	108,278
Unit in circulation	('000)	340,319	392,962	266,750	328,918
NAV per unit - xD	(RM)	0.3638	0.3835	0.3880	0.3292
NAV per unit - xD: <i>Highest</i>	(RM)	0.4052	0.4007	0.4315	0.3629
: <i>Lowest</i>	(RM)	0.3531	0.3479	0.2518	0.3149
Total Return *	(%)	(5.14)	1.42	28.49	(8.58)
- Capital Growth *	(%)	(5.14)	(1.16)	17.86	(8.58)
- Income Return	(%)	-	2.58	10.63	-
Gross Distribution per unit	(sen)	-	1.00 [^]	3.50 [^]	-
Net Distribution per unit	(sen)	-	1.00 [^]	3.50 [^]	-
Total Expenses Ratio (TER) ¹	(%)	0.78	1.59	1.58	1.58
Portfolio Turnover Ratio (PTR) ²	(times)	0.33	1.01	0.84	0.71

* Source: Lipper

[^] The distribution is in the form of unit. Unit split (if any) are not eligible for income distribution for the current financial year.

Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance, unit prices and investment returns may fluctuate.

2.2 PERFORMANCE DETAIL (CONT.)

- ¹ The TER for the six months financial period ended 28 February 2022 decreased by 0.01 percentage point to 0.78% as compared to 0.79% in the previous year corresponding period. This was due to the increase in total expenditure by 3.27% which almost at the same quantum of 4.29% increased in the average size of the fund to RM137.62million from RM131.96 million.
- ² PTR percentage decreased by 47.62% to 0.33 times from 0.63 times for the financial year ended 28 February 2022, as compared to the same period of the previous year. This was due to the decrease in the average sales and purchase activities by 46.00%.

* AVERAGE TOTAL RETURN (28 FEB)			
	1-year	3-year	5-year
PMB SPF	(4.31%)	8.02%	6.94%
BENCHMARK	(6.64%)	1.08%	(0.44%)

* ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN (31 AUGUST)					
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
PMB SPF	1.42%	28.49%	(8.58%)	13.31%	12.02%
BENCHMARK	(3.16%)	10.53%	(6.99%)	0.45%	2.56%

* Source: Lipper

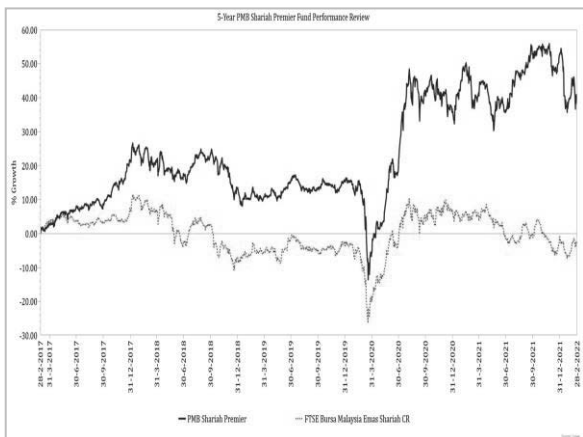
Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance, unit prices and investment returns may fluctuate.

3. MANAGER'S REPORT

We are pleased to present the Manager's report of PMB SPF for the financial period ended 28 February 2022 (1 September 2021 until 28 February 2022).

3.1 FUND PERFORMANCE

Fund's performance measured against benchmark FBMSHA for 5-year financial period ended 28 February 2022 is as follows:-



The graph illustrates the movement of the Fund's return against the benchmark. For the 5-year period ended 28 February 2022, the Fund's NAV/unit increased 39.91%. In comparison, its benchmark decreased by 2.18%.

For 6-month financial period ended 28 February 2022, NAV/unit decreased by RM0.0197 or -5.14% to RM0.3638 from RM0.3835 as at 31 August 2021.

3.2 INCOME DISTRIBUTION/UNIT SPLIT

For the half-year financial period ended 28 February 2022, no income distribution and unit split were declared during the financial period ended 28 February 2022.

3.3 POLICY AND INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The Fund shall invest in a diversified portfolio of Shariah-compliant equity and Shariah-compliant equity-related securities listed on any recognized stock exchange in Malaysia, primarily among any of the 50 largest Shariah-compliant stocks in terms of market capitalization (at the point of purchase) listed on Bursa Malaysia. It may invest not more than 30% of its NAV in any of the next top 25 largest listed companies based on market capitalization listed on Bursa Malaysia. The Fund will focus on companies that are stable with growth potential and/or have dividend yield of 3.0% per annum or above. The Fund will maintain equity exposure within a range of 70% to 99.5% of its NAV.

3.4 FUND MANAGER'S INVESTMENT STRATEGY

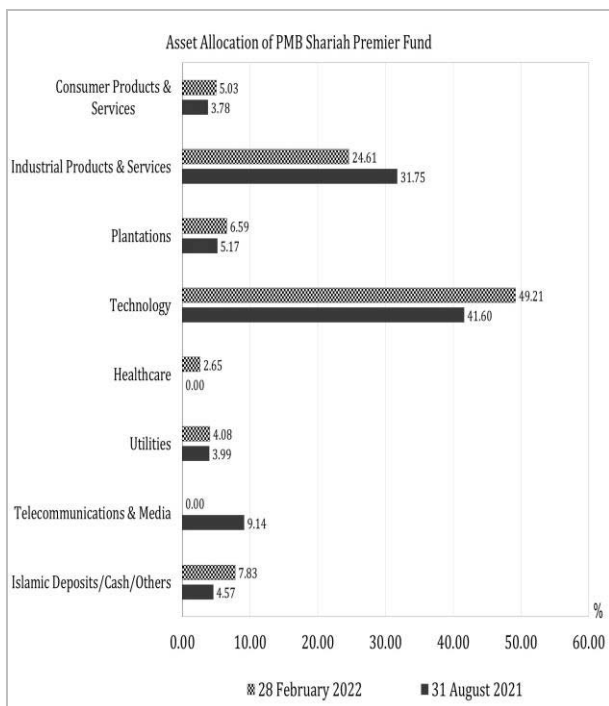
During the 6-month financial period ended 28 February 2022, the fund manager executed buy and sell activities for the fund based on relative strength analysis. The equity exposure of the Fund was maintained between 80% and 95% throughout the period under review.

3.5 ASSET ALLOCATION OF THE FUND

Comparison of investment components based on NAV is as follows:-

ASSET ALLOCATION				
	28 Feb 2022 (%)	31 August 2021 (%)	Change (%)	Investment Exposure Average (%)
Shariah-compliant Equity	92.17	95.43	(3.26)	93.80
Islamic Deposits/ cash/ others	7.83	4.57	3.26	6.20

As at 28 February 2022, 92.17% of the Fund's NAV was invested in Shariah-compliant equity market. The balance of 7.83% was held in Islamic deposits and/or other permitted investments.



3.6 ECONOMIC REVIEW

The Malaysian economy registered a positive growth of 3.6% in the fourth quarter of 2021 (3Q 2021: -4.5%), as economic activities resumed with the easing of containment measures. The rebound in economic activity was aided by recovery in the labour market as well as continued policy support. In addition, strong external demand amid the continued upcycle in global technology provided a further lift to growth. On the supply side, all economic sectors recorded improvements in growth, led by the services and manufacturing sectors. On the expenditure side, growth was driven mainly by the improvement in household spending and trade activity. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally-adjusted basis, the economy registered an increase of 6.6% (3Q 2021: -3.6%). With the turnaround in growth in the fourth quarter, the economy grew by 3.1% for 2021 as a whole, and the unemployment rate declined to 4.6%.

As expected, headline inflation increased to 3.2% during the quarter (3Q 2021: 2.2%). The higher inflation during the quarter was due mainly to the normalisation in electricity prices following the lapse of the three-month electricity bill discount implemented in July 2021. Core inflation increased marginally to 0.8% during the quarter (3Q 2021: 0.7%) as economic reopening gathered momentum. For 2021 as a whole, average headline inflation was 2.5% (2020: -1.2%), while core inflation averaged at 0.7% (2020: 1.1%).

The ringgit appreciated by 0.3% against the US dollar in the fourth quarter of 2021. This was supported by improved sentiment from the easing of COVID-19 restriction measures and accelerated COVID-19 vaccine booster inoculations. However, since 3 January 2022, the ringgit depreciated marginally by 0.3% against the US dollar, broadly in line with the trend of other regional currencies amid growing expectations for tighter global liquidity conditions, including a more rapid pace of monetary policy tightening by the US Federal Reserve. Going forward, as uncertainties regarding global liquidity adjustments and developments surrounding the path of the pandemic remain, the domestic financial markets are expected to be subject to periodic bouts of volatility.

Growth in net financing to the private sector increased to 4.7% (3Q 2021: 3.9%), due mainly to higher outstanding loan growth (4.4%; 3Q 2021: 2.9%) as economic activity picked up. Outstanding household loan growth grew by 4.2% (3Q 2021: 3.2%) with higher growth across most loan purposes. Loan applications and disbursements were substantially higher following the easing of movement restrictions, particularly for purchasing houses and passenger cars. For businesses, outstanding loan growth increased to 4.8% (3Q 2021: 2.4%) and continued to be driven by higher working capital loans.

For 2022, the domestic economy is expected to remain on its recovery path, supported by the continued expansion in global demand and higher private sector expenditure given improving labour market conditions and on-going policy support. The continuation of major investment projects in both private and public sectors will also support growth. However, the balance of risks remains tilted to the downside, mainly from development surrounding COVID-19, both globally and domestically.

3.6 ECONOMIC REVIEW (CONT.)

Average headline inflation for 2022 is likely to remain moderate as the base effect from fuel inflation dissipates. Core inflation is expected to edge upwards as economic activity normalises amid the environment of high input costs. Nevertheless, core inflation is expected to be modest, with upside risk contained by the continued slack in the economy and labour market. The outlook, however, continues to be subject to global commodity price developments amid risks from prolonged supply-related disruptions.

(Source: Bank Negara Malaysia's Website)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Growth For Forth Quarter 2021

Sector Production	2021 Q4	2021 Q3	2020 Q4	Sector Expenditure	2021 Q4	2021 Q3	2020 Q4
Agriculture	2.8%	-1.9%	-0.7%	Private Final Consumption	3.7%	-4.2%	-3.4%
Construction	-12.2%	-20.6%	-13.9%	Government Final Consumption	4.3%	8.1%	2.7%
Services	3.2%	-4.9%	-4.9%	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-3.3%	-10.8%	-11.9%
Manufacturing	9.1%	-0.8%	3.0%	Export	13.3%	5.1%	-1.8%
Mining & Quarrying	-0.9%	-3.6%	-10.6%	Import	14.6%	11.7%	-3.3%
GDP	3.6%	-4.5%	-3.4%	GDP	3.6%	-4.5%	-3.4%

(Source: Bank Negara Malaysia's Website)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

National inflation in January 2022 increased 2.3% to 124.9 as against 122.1 in the same month of the preceding year due to the base effect. The increase also surpassed the average inflation in Malaysia for the period 2011 to January 2022 (1.9%). Core inflation registered an increase of 1.6% in January 2022 as compared to the same month of the previous year. The higher increase was recorded by Transport group with 3.3%.

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

IPI increased 4.3% in January 2022 as compared to the same month of the previous year. The expansion of IPI was contributed by the increment of 6.8% in Manufacturing index and 7.7% in Electricity index. Meanwhile, Mining Index recorded a decline of 5.1%.

Balance of Trade

For 6-month period ended January 2022, trade surplus stood at RM141.9 billion, an expansion of RM63.7 billion (+81.54%) when compared to the same period a year ago. Total trade for 6-month period ended January 2022, which was valued at RM1,193.1 billion, went up to RM246.9 billion (+26.1%) when compared to RM946.2 billion at the same period a year ago. For the same period, total export grew 30.3% to RM667.5 billion while total import grew 21.1% to RM525.6 billion.

(Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia, Official Portal)

3.7 EQUITY MARKET REVIEW

For the 6-month financial period ended 28 February 2022, the main benchmark for the Malaysian Shariah compliant equity, FBM Shariah Index fell 632.87 points or -4.96% to 12,117.59 while the main benchmark for Malaysian stock market, FBM KLCI, increased 6.90 points or 0.43% to 1,608.28.

During that period, the FBM Shariah Index recorded its highest level of 12,893.65 on 18 October 2021 and its lowest of 11,500.79 on 25 January 2022. Meanwhile, FBM KLCI posted its highest level of 1,608.28 on 28 February 2022 while the lowest level of 1,480.92 was recorded on 14 December 2021. The movement range for the FBM Shariah Index during the stipulated financial period was 1,392.86 points as compared to 1,227.05 points during the same period in the previous year.

In September, the FBM KLCI fell 63.58 points or 4.0% month-on-month (MoM) to end the month at 1,537.80 from 1,601.38. The FBMKLCI and world equity markets were mostly lower for the month under review as investors were spooked by a mountain of external worries such as the Fed's tapering plan, rising US Treasury yield as well as the looming debt ceiling. Besides, global equity markets experienced some form of a contagion effect from the fallout of China's Evergrande Group as it missed payments to its creditors and after S&P Global commented that the multi-billion debt-ridden company was likely to default. Locally, the government and Members of Parliament forming the opposition front, Pakatan Harapan (PH), reached a historic memorandum on political transformation and stability, which raises hope for a political ceasefire between federal and opposition political coalitions for Malaysia. The World Bank cut Malaysia's 2021 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) forecast to 3.3% from the previous forecast of 4.5% made in June. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) which met for the fifth time in 2021, left the key Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) unchanged at 1.75%. Meanwhile, the 12th Malaysia Plan (12MP), a roadmap for the country's development from 2021 to 2025, has set a target annual GDP growth of between 4.5% and 5.5% for the five-year period, and the total development expenditure under the 12MP (2021-2025) is at RM400 billion.

In October, the FBMKLCI closed the month on a positive note, with the FBMKLCI rose 24.51 points, to close at 1,562.31 points as buying interest spread to the broader market and in particular selected banking, oil and gas, and plantation companies. The continuous foreign buying also helped push the market higher. In addition, Prime Minister Datuk Seri Ismail Sabri Yaakob announced that interstate travel was allowed starting 11 October for fully vaccinated adults. During Budget 2022, the government projected the Malaysian economy to grow faster at 5.5%-6.5% in 2022 compared to 3%-4% in 2021. Government to introduce "Cukai Makmur", a special tax on a one-off basis to companies generating high profits. The first RM100 million in taxable earnings will be taxed at 24%, while the remainder will be taxed at 33% for the tax assessment year of 2022. Meanwhile, stamp duty for share transaction rises to 0.15%, and RM200 cap removed. On politics, the Melaka State Legislative Assembly was dissolved on 4 October, and the Election Commission (EC) had set 20 November as polling day for the Melaka state election. Globally, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in its quarterly review of the global economy, had lowered its global GDP growth for 2021 by 0.1 percentage points to 5.9% and left its forecast unchanged for 2022 at 4.9%.

3.7 EQUITY MARKET REVIEW (CONT.)

In November, the FBMKLCI closed the month on a negative note, with the FBMKLCI dropping 48.33 points or 3.1% to close at 1,513.98. The benchmark index closed lower on broad selling pressure on index-linked stocks. Locally, the main stock index remained under pressure as investors were still adjusting to Budget 2022 tax measures, particularly those related to Prosperity Tax and the imposition of higher stamp duty for stock transactions. Toward month-end, the global stock market indexes and crude oil prices plunged after a new COVID-19 variant "Omicron" detected in South Africa was said to be able to evade immune responses and counter vaccine effects. Other domestic factors that affected the local market were (a) the final BNM MPC meeting for 2021 saw the OPR left unchanged at 1.75%, (b) Malaysia's 3Q GDP contracted by 4.5% YoY, and (c) Barisan Nasional (BN) coalition won Melaka's 15th state election on 20 November.

In December, FBMKLCI ended sharply higher on the last trading day of 2021 as the sudden surge in buying interest in selective blue chips stocks helped lift the FBMKLCI by 1.6% or 23.92 points to end the year at 1,567.53 points. For the month, the FBMKLCI is up 3.5%. Nonetheless, the benchmark index lost 3.7% YoY. For the first half of December 2021, the sentiment was bearish as worries over the economic impact from the Omicron strain and rising inflationary pressures coupled with a selling spree from foreign institutions. It hit a 13-month low on 15 December at 1,475.37. Blue chips bounced back in the second half of December, boosted by (a) optimism over initial data that the new Omicron variant causes milder illness, (b) selective positive economic data points, (c) The government has reinstated the stamp duty on share trading activities at a higher cap of RM1,000 instead of the current RM200 per transaction. However, the higher stamp duty rate of 0.15% from the current rate of 0.1% will remain unchanged as proposed in Budget 2022, (d) On the political front, Gabungan Parti Sarawak (GPS) retained its hold on the Sarawak state government by winning 76 of 82 state assembly seats, and (e) Bargain hunting, window-dressing activities, and investors' risk-on mode drove Bursa Malaysia higher. However, the severe flooding in many parts of the country, such as Selangor and Pahang, might negatively affect the economy.

In January 2022, the sentiment was bearish as worries over the economic impact of the Omicron strain, rising inflationary pressures, interest rate hike, geopolitical tension, and investors awaiting the outcome of FOMC meetings on 25 & 26 January 2022. Besides, the market remained concerned about the Fed's tightening plans, the still-elevated valuations of growth stocks, and weakening technical factors. Month-to-date (MTD), the FBMKLCI dropped 3.5% to close at 1,512.27. Externally, the IMF cut its world economic growth forecast for 2022 to 4.4% from the previous estimate of 4.9% in October. The geopolitical issues that had affected market sentiment were the rising threat of a further deterioration in the Middle East's security climate and persistent worries of a Russian incursion into Ukraine. Locally, BNM maintained its OPR at 1.75% in its first MPC meeting for 2022.

In February, the local bourse posted solid gains as foreign buying interest intensified while a rally among commodity-based stocks propelled the FBMKLCI to close at its highest level in four months.

3.7 EQUITY MARKET REVIEW (CONT.)

Jumping on the bandwagon was a rally in palm oil, which saw prices rallying to a fresh all-time high. The rally in crude oil and palm oil sent oil and gas and the plantation sector stocks to close broadly higher this month. The FBMKLCI closed the month 96.01 points or 6.4% firmer at 1,608.28 points, a new closing high for 2022. This was achieved despite the geopolitical risk that went up a few notches this month as Russian President Vladimir Putin signed decrees recognizing the self-proclaimed Donetsk and Luhansk republics in eastern Ukraine. Besides, the Russian President ordered to have military forces into the two separatist regions. Internally, Malaysia's 4Q 2021 GDP data of 3.6% growth YoY was ahead of the market forecast of a GDP growth of 3.3%. The higher than expected 4Q GDP allowed Malaysia to post a GDP growth of 3.1% for 2021, reversing 2020's deep contraction of 5.6%. Meanwhile, the IMF projected that Malaysia's economy would expand 5.75% in 2022 on the back of the successful rollout of COVID-19 vaccines as well as support measures that were implemented.

In this volatile market sentiment, the NAV/unit decreased 5.14% within a 6-month period ended 28 February 2022.

3.8 MONEY MARKET REVIEW

Throughout 6-month financial period ended 28 February 2022, BNM held the OPR unchanged at 1.75% since a series of meeting on 9 September, 3 November 2021 and 20 January 2022. Earlier, the central bank had slashed the interest rates by an accumulated 125 basis points since early 2020 to bring the OPR rate to the lowest on record of 1.75% to support the coronavirus-hit economy.

The global economy continues to recover, supported by manufacturing and trade activity. Labour market conditions have also improved in many countries. However, several countries reintroduced measures to curb ongoing COVID-19 resurgences, causing some moderation in the pace of recovery in domestic activity, especially services. Inflation remains elevated in a number of countries, driven by both supply and demand factors. Going forward, continued progress in vaccination coverage, advancements in vaccine efficacy, and the availability of anti-viral treatments will allow for better management of the pandemic, hence supporting global growth prospects. The global growth outlook will continue to be affected by uncertainties over the emergence of new variants of concern, risks of prolonged global supply disruptions, and risks of heightened financial market volatility amid adjustments in monetary policy in major economies.

For Malaysia, the latest high-frequency indicators show that economic activity rebounded in the fourth quarter, in line with the relaxation of containment measures. For 2021, growth will be within the projected range of 3% - 4%. Looking ahead, growth is expected to gain further momentum in 2022. This will be driven by the expansion in global demand and higher private sector expenditure amid improvements in the labour market and continued policy support. Risks to the growth outlook, however, remain tilted to the downside. Such risks may arise from a weaker-than-expected global growth, a worsening in supply chain disruptions, and the emergence of severe and vaccine-resistant COVID-19 variants of concern.

3.8 MONEY MARKET REVIEW (CONT.)

Headline inflation has averaged 2.3% for the period January-November 2021. For 2022, average headline inflation is likely to remain moderate as the base effect from fuel inflation dissipates. Underlying inflation, as measured by core inflation, is expected to edge upwards as economic activity normalises amid the environment of high input costs. Nevertheless, core inflation is expected to be modest, with upside risk contained by the continued slack in the economy and labour market. The outlook, however, continues to be subject to global commodity price developments amid risks from prolonged supply-related disruptions.

The MPC considers the current stance of monetary policy to be appropriate and accommodative. Fiscal and financial measures will continue to cushion the economic impact on businesses and households and provide support to economic activity. The stance of monetary policy will continue to be determined by new data and their implications on the overall outlook for inflation and domestic growth.

(Source: Bank Negara Malaysia's Website)

3.9 INTEREST OF UNIT HOLDERS

For the financial period under review, there is no circumstances that materially affect any interest of the unit holders other than business transaction in accordance with the limitations imposed under the Deeds, Securities Commission's Guidelines, the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 and other applicable laws during the financial period then ended.

3.10 SOFT COMMISSIONS AND REBATES

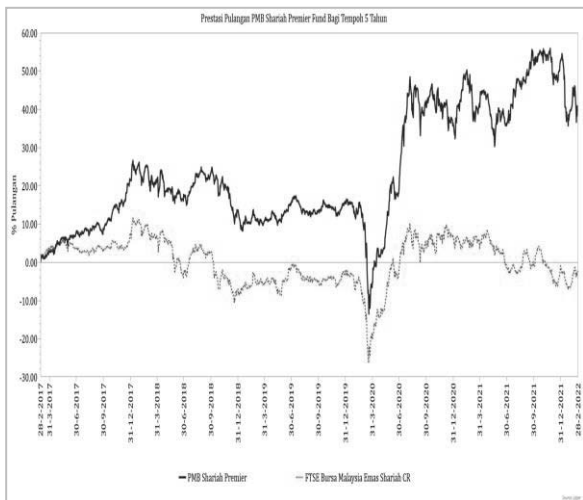
During the 6-month financial period ended 28 February 2022, the Fund Manager received services from one of the stockbroking institutions that indirectly assists in the decision-making process pertaining to the fund's investment. The services received are in the form of advisory services on Shariah matters. In addition, the Fund manager also received soft commission from brokers in term of software and computer hardware related to fund's investment, stock market and economic matters.

3. LAPORAN PENGURUS

Bagi tempoh kewangan berakhir 28 Februari 2022 (1 September 2021 hingga 28 Februari 2022).

3.1 PRESTASI DANA

Dana berbanding tanda aras sejak bagi tempoh 5-tahun adalah seperti berikut:-



Graf di atas mencerminkan pergerakan pulangan Dana untuk jangka masa 5-tahun berakhir 28 Februari 2022. Sepanjang tempoh tersebut, NAB/unit Dana meningkat 39.91% berbanding penyusutan pada penanda aras sebanyak 2.18%.

Sepanjang tempoh 6-bulan kewangan berakhir 28 Februari 2022, NAB/unit Dana menyusut sebanyak RM0.0197 atau -5.14% kepada RM0.3638 daripada RM0.3835 pada 31 Ogos 2021.

3.2 PENGAGIHAN PENDAPATAN/TERBITAN UNIT PECAHAN

Bagi tempoh 6-bulan berakhir 28 Februari 2022, tiada sebarang pengisytiharan pengagihan pendapatan atau unit pecahan dicadangkan sepanjang tempoh 6-bulan tempoh kewangan berakhir 28 Februari 2022.

3.3 POLISI DAN STRATEGI PELABURAN

Dana dilabur dalam portfolio di kalangan 50 saham patuh Syariah terbesar dari segi modal pasaran (pada masa pembelian) yang tersenarai di Bursa Malaysia. Dana juga boleh melabur tidak lebih 30% daripada NAB dalam mana-mana 25 syarikat tersenarai terbesar seterusnya dari segi modal pasaran. Dana ini akan memberi tumpuan kepada syarikat-syarikat yang mempunyai potensi pertumbuhan dan/atau mempunyai hasil dividen sebanyak 3.0% setahun atau lebih. Dana melabur di antara 70% dan 99.5% daripada nilai aset bersih dalam ekuiti.

3.4 STRATEGI PELABURAN PENGURUS DANA

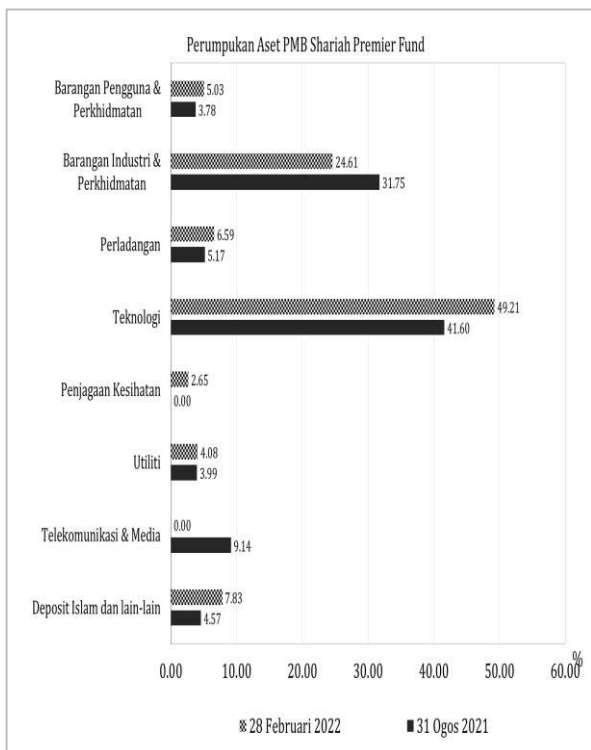
Sepanjang tahun kewangan berakhir 28 Februari 2022, pengurus dana melaksanakan aktiviti penjualan dan pembelian ekuiti di dalam portfolio Dana berdasarkan analisa “*relative strength*”. Pendedahan ekuiti Dana dikekalkan antara 80% dan 95% sepanjang tempoh kajian.

3.5 PERUMPUKAN ASET DANA

Pecahan seunit mengikut kelas aset adalah seperti berikut:-

PECAHAN SEUNIT MENGIKUT KELAS ASET				
	28 Feb 2022 (%)	31 Ogos 2021 (%)	Perubahan Peratus Mata	Purata Pendedahan Pelaburan (%)
Ekuiti Patuh Syariah	92.17	95.43	(3.26)	93.80
Deposit Islam dan lain-lain	7.83	4.57	3.26	6.20

Pada 28 Februari 2022, pegangan ekuiti patuh Syariah Dana ialah sebanyak 92.17%. Baki 7.83% berada dalam deposit Islam dan/atau pelaburan-pelaburan lain yang dibenarkan.



3.6 SUASANA EKONOMI NEGARA

Ekonomi Malaysia mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif sebanyak 3.6% pada suku keempat (S3 2021: -4.5%) apabila kegiatan ekonomi disambung semula berikutan pelonggaran langkah-langkah pembendungan. Kegiatan ekonomi yang kembali pulih dibantu oleh pemulihan pasaran pekerja serta sokongan dasar yang berterusan. Selain itu, permintaan luar negara yang kukuh berikutan kitaran teknologi global yang berterusan meningkatkan lagi pertumbuhan. Dari segi penawaran, semua sektor ekonomi mencatatkan peningkatan dalam pertumbuhan yang diterajui oleh sektor perkhidmatan dan perkilangan. Dari segi perbelanjaan, pertumbuhan didorong terutamanya oleh peningkatan perbelanjaan isi rumah dan aktiviti perdagangan. Pada asas suku tahunan terlaras secara bermusim, ekonomi mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 6.6% (S3 2021: -3.6%). Berikutan pertumbuhan yang kembali kukuh pada suku keempat, ekonomi meningkat sebanyak 3.1% untuk tahun 2021 secara keseluruhan dan kadar pengangguran menurun kepada 4.6%.

Seperti yang dijangka, inflasi keseluruhan meningkat kepada 3.2% pada suku keempat (S3 2021: 2.2%). Inflasi yang lebih tinggi pada suku keempat disebabkan terutamanya oleh harga elektrik yang kembali ke paras asal, susulan tamatnya pemberian diskaun bil elektrik selama tiga bulan yang dilaksanakan pada bulan Julai 2021. Inflasi teras meningkat sedikit kepada 0.8% pada suku keempat (S3 2021: 0.7%) apabila semakin banyak sektor dan kegiatan ekonomi dibuka semula. Pada tahun 2021, purata inflasi keseluruhan adalah 2.5% (2020: -1.2%) manakala inflasi teras mencatatkan purata sebanyak 0.7% (2020: 1.1%).

Ringgit menambah nilai sebanyak 0.3% berbanding dengan dolar Amerika Syarikat (AS) pada suku keempat tahun 2021. Penambahan nilai ini disokong oleh sentimen yang bertambah baik disebabkan oleh pelonggaran langkah-langkah sekatan berkaitan COVID-19 dan pemberian vaksin penggalak COVID-19 yang dipercepat. Walau bagaimanapun, sejak 3 Januari 2022, ringgit menyusut nilai sebanyak 0.3% berbanding dengan dolar AS. Penyusutan nilai ini selaras dengan trend mata wang serantau lain berikutan jangkaan yang meningkat untuk keadaan mudah tunai global menjadi lebih ketat, termasuk dasar monetari yang diperketatkan pada kadar yang lebih cepat oleh US Federal Reserve. Pada masa hadapan, disebabkan ketidakpastian terhadap pelarasan mudah tunai global dan perkembangan berhubung dengan pandemik, pasaran kewangan domestik dijangka mengalami volatiliti yang berkala.

Pertumbuhan pembiayaan bersih sektor swasta meningkat kepada 4.7% (S3 2021: 3.9%), didorong terutamanya oleh pertumbuhan pinjaman terkumpul yang lebih tinggi (4.4%; S3 2021: 2.9%) apabila kegiatan ekonomi meningkat. Pertumbuhan pinjaman isi rumah terkumpul meningkat sebanyak 4.2% (S3 2021: 3.2%) dengan pertumbuhan yang lebih tinggi merentas kebanyakan tujuan pinjaman. Permohonan dan pengeluaran pinjaman menunjukkan peningkatan yang ketara, khususnya untuk pembelian rumah dan kereta penumpang, berikutan pelonggaran sekatan pergerakan. Bagi perniagaan, pertumbuhan pinjaman terkumpul meningkat kepada 4.8% (S3 2021: 2.4%) dan terus didorong oleh pinjaman modal kerja yang lebih tinggi.

3.6 SUASANA EKONOMI NEGARA (SAMB.)

Pada tahun 2022, ekonomi dalam negara dijangka terus berada pada landasan pemulihan disokong oleh permintaan global yang terus berkembang dan perbelanjaan sektor swasta yang lebih tinggi berikutan keadaan pasaran pekerja yang bertambah baik dan sokongan dasar yang berterusan. Penerusan projek pelaburan besar dalam sektor swasta dan sektor awam juga akan terus menyokong pertumbuhan. Walau bagaimanapun, imbalan risiko terus cenderung ke arah pertumbuhan menjadi perlahan, disebabkan terutamanya oleh perkembangan berhubung dengan COVID-19 pada peringkat global dan dalam negara.

Pada tahun 2022, purata inflasi keseluruhan dijangka kekal sederhana apabila kesan asas daripada inflasi bahan api luput. Inflasi teras dijangka meningkat sedikit apabila kegiatan ekonomi kembali normal berikutan persekitaran kos input yang tinggi. Namun begitu, inflasi teras dijangka sederhana dengan risiko inflasi menjadi semakin tinggi dibendung oleh keadaan lebihan kapasiti dalam ekonomi dan pasaran pekerja. Walau bagaimanapun, prospek ini terus dipengaruhi oleh perkembangan harga komoditi global berikutan risiko daripada gangguan berkaitan bekalan yang berlanjutan.

(Sumber: Laman sesawang Bank Negara Malaysia)

Pertumbuhan Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar Malaysia untuk Suku Keempat 2021

Aktiviti Ekonomi	2021 S4	2021 S3	2020 S3	komponen Perbelanjaan	2021 S4	2021 S3	2020 S3
Pertanian	2.8%	-1.9%	-0.7%	Penggunaan Akhir Swasta	3.7%	-4.2%	-3.4%
Pembinaan	-12.2%	-20.6%	-13.9%	Penggunaan Akhir Kerajaan	4.3%	8.1%	2.7%
Perkhidmatan	3.2%	-4.9%	-4.9%	Pembentukan Modal Tetap Kasar	-3.3%	-10.8%	-11.9%
Pembuatan	9.1%	-0.8%	3.0%	Eksport	13.3%	5.1%	-1.8%
Perlombongan	-0.9%	-3.6%	-10.6%	Import	14.6%	11.7%	-3.3%
KDNK	3.6%	-4.5%	-3.4%	KDNK	3.6%	-4.5%	-3.4%

(Sumber: Laman sesawang Bank Negara Malaysia)

Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP)

Inflasi negara pada Januari 2022 meningkat 2.3% kepada 124.9 berbanding 122.1 pada bulan yang sama tahun sebelumnya disebabkan oleh kesan asas. Kenaikan ini adalah melepasi purata inflasi negara Malaysia bagi tempoh 2011 hingga Januari 2022 (1.9%). Inflasi teras telah mencatatkan peningkatan 1.6% pada Januari 2022 berbanding bulan yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan tertinggi dicatatkan oleh kumpulan Pengangkutan iaitu 3.3%.

3.6 SUASANA EKONOMI NEGARA (SAMB.)

Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian (IPP)

IPP meningkat 4.3% pada bulan Januari 2022 berbanding bulan yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya. Pengembangan IPP ini disumbangkan oleh kenaikan 6.8% dalam indeks Pembuatan dan 7.7% dalam indeks Elektrik. Sementara itu, indeks Perlombongan mencatatkan kemerosotan 5.1%.

Perdagangan Luar Negara

Untuk tempoh 6-bulan berakhir Januari 2022, imbalan dagangan Malaysia mencecah nilai RM141.9 bilion berkembang RM63.7 bilion (+81.5%) berbanding tempoh yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Jumlah perdagangan untuk tempoh 6-bulan berakhir Januari 2022 bernilai RM1,193.1 bilion meningkat RM246.9 bilion (+26.1%) berbanding RM946.2 bilion yang dicatatkan dalam tempoh yang sama tahun lepas. Untuk tempoh yang sama, jumlah eksport meningkat 30.3%, mencecah nilai RM667.5 bilion manakala jumlah import turut meningkat 21.1%, mencecah nilai RM525.6 bilion.

(Sumber data: Portal Rasmi Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia)

3.7 SUASANA BURSA SAHAM TEMPATAN

Bagi tempoh 6-bulan berakhir 28 Februari 2022, penanda aras utama ekuiti patuh Syariah Malaysia iaitu Indeks FBM Shariah menyusut 632.87 mata atau -4.96% kepada 12,117.59 manakala penanda aras utama Bursa Malaysia iaitu FBM KLCI naik 6.90 mata atau 0.43% kepada 1,608.28..

Bagi tempoh tersebut, Indeks FBM Shariah mencatat paras tertinggi 12,893.65 pada 18 Oktober 2021 dan paras terendah 11,500.79 pada 25 Januari 2022. Sementara itu, FBM KLCI mencatat paras tertinggi 1,608.28 pada 28 Februari 2022 manakala paras terendah pula ialah 1,480.92 yang dicatat pada 14 Disember 2021. Julat pergerakan Indeks FBM Shariah untuk tempoh tersebut ialah 1,392.86 mata berbanding 1,227.05 mata pada tempoh yang sama tahun sebelumnya.

Pada bulan September, FBM KLCI turun 63.58 mata atau 4.0% bulan ke bulan (MoM) untuk mengakhiri bulan pada 1,537.80 daripada 1,601.38. FBMKLCI dan majoriti pasaran ekuiti dunia susut pada bulan ini kerana para pelabur dibayangi oleh kebimbangan luaran seperti rancangan Fed untuk mengurangkan pembelian aset, kenaikan hasil Perbendaharaan AS dan juga isu had hutang AS. Di samping itu, pasaran ekuiti global mengalami beberapa kesan penularan dari kejatuhan Kumpulan Evergrande China kerana ia gagal membayar pemiutangnya dan S&P Global memberi komen bahawa syarikat yang mempunyai hutang berbilion itu cenderung untuk gagal membuat pembayaran. Di peringkat tempatan, kerajaan dan Anggota Parlimen yang membentuk barisan pembangkang, Pakatan Harapan (PH), mencapai memorandum bersejarah mengenai transformasi dan kestabilan politik, yang memberi harapan adanya gencatan politik antara gabungan politik persekutuan dan pembangkang. Bank Dunia mengurangkan ramalan Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK) 2021 Malaysia kepada 3.3% daripada ramalan sebelumnya 4.5% yang dibuat pada bulan Jun.

3.7 SUASANA BURSA SAHAM TEMPATAN (SAMB)

Jawatankuasa Dasar Monetari (MPC) Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) yang bertemu untuk kali kelima tahun ini, mengekalkan Kadar Dasar Semalaman (OPR) tidak berubah pada 1.75%. Sementara itu, Rancangan Malaysia ke-12 (RMK-12), untuk pembangunan negara dari 2021 hingga 2025, telah menetapkan sasaran pertumbuhan KDNK tahunan antara 4.5% dan 5.5% untuk tempoh lima tahun tersebut, dan jumlah perbelanjaan pembangunan di bawah RMK-12 (2021-2025) bernilai RM400 bilion.

Pada Oktober, FBMKLCI ditutup positif, dengan FBMKLCI menokok 24.51 mata, untuk ditutup pada 1,562.31 mata apabila minat belian mengarah ke pasaran yang lebih luas dan khususnya didalam syarikat perbankan, minyak serta gas dan perladangan terpilih. Pembelian asing yang berterusan juga membantu mendorong pasaran lebih tinggi. Selain itu, Perdana Menteri Datuk Seri Ismail Sabri Yaakob mengumumkan perjalanan rentas negeri dibenarkan bermula 11 Oktober untuk orang dewasa yang telah diberi vaksin sepenuhnya. Semasa Bajet 2022, kerajaan mengunjurkan ekonomi Malaysia berkembang lebih pantas pada 5.5%-6.5% pada 2022 berbanding 3%-4% pada 2021. Kerajaan akan memperkenalkan Cukai Makmur, cukai khas secara sekali sahaja kepada syarikat yang menjana keuntungan yang tinggi. RM100 juta pertama dalam pendapatan bercukai akan dikenakan cukai sebanyak 24%, manakala selebihnya akan dikenakan cukai sebanyak 33% untuk tahun taksiran cukai 2022. Sementara itu, duti setem untuk transaksi saham dinaikkan kepada 0.15%, dan had siling RM200 dibatalkan. Mengenai politik, Dewan Undangan Negeri Melaka dibubarkan pada 4 Oktober, dan Suruhanjaya Pilihan Raya (SPR) menetapkan 20 November sebagai hari pengundian bagi pilihan raya negeri Melaka. Di peringkat global, Tabung Kewangan Antarabangsa (IMF), dalam kajian suku tahunan ekonomi global, telah menurunkan pertumbuhan KDNK globalnya untuk tahun 2021 sebanyak 0.1 mata peratusan kepada 5.9% dan mengekalkan unjurannya untuk 2022 tidak berubah pada 4.9%.

Pada November, FBMKLCI ditutup negatif, dengan FBMKLCI turun 48.33 mata atau 3.1% untuk ditutup pada 1,513.98. Indeks penanda aras ditutup lebih rendah berikutan tekanan jualan keatas saham berkaitan indeks. Di peringkat tempatan, indeks tanda aras kekal di bawah tekanan kerana pelabur masih menyesuaikan diri dengan langkah cukai Bajet 2022, terutamanya yang berkaitan dengan Cukai Makmur dan pengenaan duti setem yang lebih tinggi untuk urus niaga saham. Menjelang penghujung bulan, indeks pasaran saham global dan harga minyak mentah menjunam selepas varian COVID-19 baharu "Omicron" yang dikesan di Afrika Selatan dikatakan dapat mengelak tindak balas imun dan melawan kesan vaksin. Faktor domestik lain yang mempengaruhi pasaran tempatan ialah (a) mesyuarat terakhir MPC BNM bagi 2021 menyaksikan OPR tidak berubah pada 1.75%, (b) KDNK S3 Malaysia menguncup 4.5% YoY, dan (c) Barisan Nasional (BN) memenangi pilihan raya negeri Melaka yang ke-15 pada 20 November lalu.

Pada Disember, FBMKLCI berakhir lebih tinggi secara mendadak pada hari terakhir urusan 2021 apabila lonjakan dalam minat belian ke atas saham mewah terpilih membantu FBMKLCI menokok 1.6% atau 23.92 mata untuk mengakhiri tahun pada 1,567.53 mata. Untuk bulan ini, FBMKLCI naik 3.5%.

3.7 SUASANA BURSA SAHAM TEMPATAN (SAMB)

Namun begitu, indeks penanda aras susut 3.7% YoY. Bagi separuh pertama Disember 2021, sentimen lemah ekoran kebimbangan terhadap kesan ekonomi daripada tekanan Omicron dan tekanan inflasi yang meningkat ditambah dengan penjualan daripada institusi asing. Ia mencecah paras terendah 13 bulan pada 15 Disember pada 1,475.37. Saham berwajaran tinggi melantun semula pada separuh kedua bulan Disember, dirangsang oleh (a) keyakinan terhadap data awal bahawa varian Omicron baharu menyebabkan penyakit yang lebih ringan, (b) data ekonomi terpilih yang positif, (c) Kerajaan telah mengembalikan semula had siling duti setem ke atas aktiviti urusniaga saham pada had lebih tinggi RM1,000 berbanding kadar semasa RM200 setiap transaksi. Bagaimanapun, kadar duti setem yang lebih tinggi sebanyak 0.15% daripada kadar semasa 0.1% akan kekal tidak berubah seperti yang dicadangkan dalam Bajet 2022, (d) Dari segi politik, Gabungan Parti Sarawak (GPS) mengekalkan tampuk pemerintahan kerajaan negeri Sarawak dengan memenangi 76 daripada 82 kerusi Dewan Undangan Negeri, dan (e) Aktiviti pembelian semasa harga rendah, menghias akaun, dan pengambilan risiko oleh pelabur memacu Bursa Malaysia lebih tinggi. Bagaimanapun, banjir teruk di banyak tempat di negara ini, seperti Selangor dan Pahang, mungkin menjejaskan pertumbuhan ekonomi.

Pada Januari 2022, sentimen pasaran lemah ekoran kebimbangan kesan varian Omicron terhadap ekonomi, tekanan inflasi yang meningkat, kenaikan kadar faedah, ketegangan geopolitik, dan pelabur menunggu keputusan mesyuarat FOMC pada 25 & 26 Januari 2022. Selain itu, pasaran bimbang tentang rancangan pengetatan oleh Fed, penilaian saham pertumbuhan yang masih tinggi, dan faktor teknikal yang kian lemah. Secara bulanan (MTD), FBMKLCI susut 3.5% untuk ditutup pada 1,512.27. Dari segi perkembangan antarabangsa, IMF mengurangkan unjuran pertumbuhan ekonomi dunianya untuk 2022 kepada 4.4% daripada anggaran sebelumnya sebanyak 4.9% yang dibuat pada Oktober. Isu geopolitik yang turut menjejaskan sentimen pasaran ialah peningkatan ancaman ke atas situasi keselamatan di Timur Tengah yang kian memburuk dan kebimbangan yang berterusan mengenai pencerobohan Rusia ke atas Ukraine. Di peringkat tempatan, BNM mengekalkan OPR pada 1.75% dalam mesyuarat MPC pertamanya untuk 2022.

Pada Februari, bursa tempatan mencatatkan keuntungan yang kukuh apabila minat belian asing meningkat manakala rali dikalangan saham berasaskan komoditi mendorong FBMKLCI ditutup pada paras tertinggi dalam tempoh empat bulan. Rali dalam minyak sawit menyaksikan harganya meningkat ke paras tertinggi sepanjang zaman. Peningkatan mendadak minyak mentah dan minyak sawit menyebabkan saham minyak serta gas dan sektor perladangan ditutup lebih tinggi pada bulan ini. FBMKLCI menutupi bulan Februari 96.01 mata atau 6.4% lebih kukuh pada 1,608.28 mata, penutup tertinggi baharu untuk 2022. Ini dicapai walaupun terdapat risiko geopolitik yang meningkat beberapa tahap pada bulan ini apabila Presiden Rusia Vladimir Putin menandatangani dekri yang mengiktiraf wilayah Donetsk dan Luhansk di timur Ukraine. Selain itu, Presiden Rusia mengarahkan supaya pasukan tentera memasuki dua wilayah pemisah tersebut.

3.7 SUASANA BURSA SAHAM TEMPATA (SAMB)

Di peringkat tempatan, KDNK S4 2021 Malaysia tumbuh sebanyak 3.6% YoY mengatasi unjuran pasaran yang KDNK akan tumbuh 3.3%. KDNK S4 yang lebih tinggi daripada jangkaan membolehkan Malaysia mencatat pertumbuhan KDNK sebanyak 3.1% untuk 2021, mengatasi penguncupan 2020 sebanyak 5.6%. Sementara itu, IMF mengunjurkan ekonomi Malaysia akan berkembang 5.75% pada 2022 berikutan kejayaan program vaksinasi COVID-19 serta pelbagai langkah sokongan yang dilaksanakan.

Dalam keadaan pasaran yang tidak menentu ini, nilai NAB/unit Dana menyusut 5.14% bagi tempoh 6-bulan kewangan berakhir 28 Februari 2022.

3.8 SUASANA PASARAN WANG TEMPATAN SEMASA

Sepanjang tempoh 6-bulan berakhir 28 Februari 2022, BNM mengekalkan OPR tidak berubah pada 1.75% dalam beberapa siri mesyuaratnya pada 9 September, 3 November 2021 and 20 Januari 2022. Sebelumnya, ia telah memotong kadar faedah sebanyak 125 mata asas (terkumpul) sejak awal 2020 untuk membawa kadar OPR ke tahap terendah pada rekod 1.75% bagi menyokong ekonomi yang dilanda coronavirus.

Pertumbuhan ekonomi global terus pulih, disokong oleh aktiviti perkilangan dan perdagangan. Keadaan pasaran pekerja juga telah bertambah baik di banyak negara. Walau bagaimanapun, beberapa negara melaksanakan semula langkah-langkah untuk mengekang penularan semula COVID-19 yang sedang berlaku. Hal ini menyebabkan kadar pemulihan aktiviti dalam negeri terutamanya perkhidmatan menjadi sederhana sedikit. Inflasi kekal tinggi di beberapa negara, didorong oleh faktor penawaran dan permintaan. Pada masa hadapan, liputan pemberian vaksin yang terus meningkat, kemajuan dalam keberkesanan vaksin dan ketersediaan rawatan antiviral akan membolehkan pandemik ditangani dengan lebih baik, lantas menyokong prospek pertumbuhan global. Prospek pertumbuhan global akan terus dipengaruhi oleh ketidakpastian berhubung dengan kemunculan varian baharu yang membimbangkan, risiko gangguan bekalan global yang berlanjutan dan risiko volatiliti pasaran kewangan yang ketara berikutan pelarasan dasar monetari ekonomi utama.

Bagi Malaysia, penunjuk berfrekuensi tinggi yang terkini menunjukkan bahawa kegiatan ekonomi kembali pulih pada suku keempat, sejajar dengan pelonggaran langkah-langkah pembendungan. Bagi tahun 2021, pertumbuhan akan berada dalam julat unjuran 3% hingga 4%. Momentum pertumbuhan dijangka semakin meningkat pada tahun 2022. Peningkatan ini dipacu oleh pengembangan permintaan global dan perbelanjaan sektor swasta yang lebih tinggi berikutan pasaran pekerja yang bertambah baik dan sokongan dasar yang berterusan. Walau bagaimanapun, prospek risiko terhadap pertumbuhan terus cenderung ke arah pertumbuhan yang lebih perlahan. Risiko-risiko ini mungkin muncul daripada pertumbuhan global yang lebih rendah daripada jangkaan, gangguan rantaian bekalan yang semakin teruk dan kemunculan varian COVID-19 yang membimbangkan, serius dan kebal vaksin.

Inflasi keseluruhan mencatatkan purata sebanyak 2.3% dari bulan Januari hingga November 2021. Bagi tahun 2022, inflasi keseluruhan dijangka kekal sederhana apabila kesan asas daripada inflasi bahan api ini luput.

3.8 SUASANA PASARAN WANG TEMPATAN SEMASA (SAMB.)

Inflasi asas, seperti yang diukur oleh inflasi teras, dijangka meningkat sedikit apabila kegiatan ekonomi kembali normal dalam keadaan persekitaran kos yang tinggi. Walau bagaimanapun, inflasi teras dijangka sederhana dengan risiko pertumbuhan menjadi semakin tinggi dibendung oleh keadaan lebih kapasiti yang berterusan dalam ekonomi dan dalam pasaran pekerja. Namun begitu, prospek terus dipengaruhi oleh perkembangan harga komoditi global berikutan risiko daripada gangguan berkaitan bekalan yang berlanjutan.

MPC menyifatkan pendirian semasa dasar monetari adalah wajar dan akomodatif. Langkah-langkah fiskal dan kewangan akan terus mengurangkan kesan ekonomi terhadap perniagaan dan isi rumah serta memberikan sokongan kepada kegiatan ekonomi. Pendirian dasar monetari akan terus ditentukan oleh data baharu serta kesannya kepada prospek keseluruhan inflasi dan pertumbuhan dalam negeri.

(Sumber: Laman sesawang Bank Negara Malaysia)

3.9 KEPENTINGAN PEMEGANG-PEMEGANG UNIT

Sepanjang tempoh kajian, tiada sebarang kejadian yang menjejaskan kepentingan Pemegang-Pemegang Unit selain daripada urusniaga-urusniaga yang dijalankan selaras dengan Surat Ikatan Amanah, Garispanduan Tabung Unit Amanah, Akta Pasaran Modal dan Perkhidmatan 2007 dan undang-undang lain yang berkuatkuasa.

3.10 REBAT DAN KOMISEN RINGAN

Sepanjang tempoh 6 bulan kewangan berakhir 28 Februari 2022, Pengurus Dana menerima perkhidmatan daripada salah sebuah institusi broker saham yang membantu proses membuat keputusan berkaitan pelaburan dana secara tidak langsung. Perkhidmatan yang diterima adalah dalam bentuk khidmat nasihat berkaitan hal-hal Syariah. Sebagai tambahan, Pengurus Dana juga telah menerima komisen ringan daripada syarikat broker saham dalam bentuk perisian dan perkakasan komputer yang berkaitan dengan pengurusan pelaburan dana dan pengurusan pasaran saham dan ekonomi.

Nota: Laporan ini telah diterjemahkan daripada laporan asal (dalam Bahasa Inggeris). Jika terdapat perbezaan, sila rujuk kepada laporan Bahasa Inggeris.

4. TRUSTEE'S REPORT

To the Unit Holders of PMB SHARIAH PREMIER FUND ("FUND"),

We have acted as Trustee of the Fund for the financial period ended 28 February 2022 and we hereby confirm to the best of our knowledge, after having made all reasonable enquiries, PMB INVESTMENT BERHAD has operated and managed the Fund during the period covered by these financial statements in accordance with the following:

1. Limitations imposed on the investment powers of the management company under the deed, securities laws and Guidelines on Unit Trust Fund;
2. Valuation and pricing is carried out in accordance with the deed; and
3. Any creation and cancellation of units are carried out in accordance with the deed and any regulatory requirement.

Yours faithfully

AMANAHRAYA TRUSTEES BERHAD

ZAINUDIN BIN SUHAIMI
Chief Executive Officer

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

20 April 2022

5. SHARIAH ADVISER'S REPORT

TO THE UNIT HOLDERS OF PMB SHARIAH PREMIER FUND ("FUND"),

We hereby confirm:

1. To the best of our knowledge, after having made all reasonable enquiries, PMB Investment Berhad has operated and managed the Fund for the period covered by these financial statements namely, the period ended 28 February 2022, in accordance with Shariah principles and requirements and complied with the applicable guidelines, rulings or decisions issued by the Securities Commission Malaysia pertaining to Shariah matters; and
2. The assets of the Fund comprise instruments that have been classified as Shariah compliant.

For and on behalf of the Shariah Adviser,
BIMB SECURITIES SDN BHD

NURUSSA'ADAH NASARUDIN
Designated Shariah Officer

KUALA LUMPUR

27 April 2022

6. STATEMENT BY MANAGER

To the Unit Holders of PMB SHARIAH PREMIER FUND

We, ISNAMI BIN AHMAD MOHTAR and Y. BHG. DATO' ZULFIKRI BIN OSMAN, being two of the Directors of PMB INVESTMENT BERHAD, do hereby state that in the opinion of the Manager, the unaudited financial statements give a true and fair view on the financial position of the Fund as at 28 February 2022 and of its statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Fund for the financial period ended 28 February 2022 in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRSs), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and accordance with the requirement of Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds by the Securities Commission Malaysia.

For and on behalf of
PMB INVESTMENT BERHAD
As Manager of PMB SHARIAH PREMIER FUND

ISNAMI BIN AHMAD MOHTAR
Director

Y. BHG. DATO' ZULFIKRI BIN OSMAN
Director

KUALA LUMPUR

29 March 2022

7. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL POSITION
As At 28 FEBRUARY 2022

	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>28.02.2022</u> RM	<u>31.08.2021</u> RM
ASSETS			
INVESTMENT	4		
Quoted Shariah-compliant shares in Malaysia		113,558,464	143,470,400
Cash and cash equivalents	5	10,418,797	10,562,420
		<u>123,977,261</u>	<u>154,032,820</u>
OTHER ASSETS			
Amount owing by Manager	6	91,037	97,783
Amount owing by stockbroking companies		3,133,951	-
Profit receivable from Islamic deposits		2,334	2,160
Dividend receivable		321,360	166,455
		<u>3,548,682</u>	<u>266,398</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>127,525,943</u>	<u>154,299,218</u>
LIABILITIES			
Amount owing to Trustee		4,810	6,529
Amount due to stockbroking companies		4,259,420	-
Distribution	7	-	3,929,619
Other payables and accruals		7,900	12,300
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>4,272,130</u>	<u>3,948,448</u>
NET ASSET VALUE		<u>123,253,813</u>	<u>150,350,770</u>
EQUITY			
Unit holders' capital	8	136,247,676	157,418,587
Accumulated losses		(12,993,863)	(7,067,817)
TOTAL NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS		<u>123,253,813</u>	<u>150,350,770</u>
UNITS IN CIRCULATION	8	<u>340,319,492</u>	<u>392,961,854</u>
NET ASSET VALUE PER UNIT (RM) -XD	9	<u>0.3622</u>	<u>0.3826</u>

**STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

	<u>NOTE</u>	Six month ended 28.02.2022	Six month ended 28.02.2021
		RM	RM
INVESTMENT INCOME			
Profit from Islamic deposits		46,274	111,516
Hibah from Al-Wadiah savings		230	600
Dividends income		1,341,432	1,274,762
Net Profit from sale of investment		6,140,143	3,764,385
Net Unrealised loss on changes in fair value of investment	10	(12,147,445)	(1,387,423)
		<u>(4,619,366)</u>	<u>3,763,840</u>
EXPENSES			
Management fee	11	1,022,912	981,779
Trustee fee	12	34,097	32,726
Audit fee		5,000	3,000
Tax agent's fee		600	600
Stockbroking fee and other transaction costs	13	233,985	388,545
Sales and services taxation		6,479	18,734
Administrative expenses		3,607	2,655
		<u>1,306,680</u>	<u>1,428,039</u>
(LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		(5,926,046)	2,335,801
Taxation	14	-	-
(LOSS)/PROFIT AFTER TAXATION		(5,926,046)	2,335,801
(LOSS)/PROFIT TAXATION IS MADE UP AS FOLLOWS:			
NET REALISED PROFIT		6,221,399	3,723,224
NET UNREALISED LOSS	10	(12,147,445)	(1,387,423)
		<u>(5,926,046)</u>	<u>2,335,801</u>

**STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>Unit holders' Capital</u> RM	<u>Accumulated losses</u> RM	<u>Total Equity</u> RM
Balance as at 1 September 2020		110,089,175	(7,209,109)	102,880,066
Net Realised Profit		-	3,723,224	3,723,224
Net Unrealised Loss	10	-	(1,387,423)	(1,387,423)
Creation of units	8	59,118,315	-	59,118,315
Cancellation of units	8	(21,503,586)	-	(21,503,586)
Balance as 28 February 2021		147,703,904	(4,873,308)	142,830,596
Balance as at 1 September 2021		157,418,587	(7,067,817)	150,350,770
Net realised profit		-	6,221,399	6,221,399
Net Unrealised Loss	10	-	(12,147,445)	(12,147,445)
Creation of units	8	19,460,417	-	19,460,417
Cancellation of units	8	(40,631,328)	-	(40,631,328)
Balance as at 28 February 2022		136,247,676	(12,993,863)	123,253,813

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

	<u>28.02.2022</u> RM	<u>28.02.2021</u> RM
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING AND OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of investments	53,834,089	64,942,590
Purchase of investments	(28,803,985)	(101,817,130)
Dividend received	1,186,527	1,079,208
Profit from Islamic deposit	46,099	116,938
Hibah from Al-Wadiah savings	230	600
Management fee paid	(1,074,477)	(954,153)
Trustee fee paid	(35,816)	(31,805)
Payment for audit fee	(10,000)	(6,000)
Payment of other expenses	(244,071)	(409,934)
Net cash generated from /(used in) investing and operating activities	24,898,596	(37,079,686)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from creation of units	15,613,975	50,685,475
Payment of cancellation of units	(40,656,194)	(21,441,607)
Net cash /(used in) generated from financing activities	(25,042,219)	29,243,868
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(143,623)	(7,835,818)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	10,562,420	25,106,737
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	10,418,797	17,270,919
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS COMPRISE		
Al-Wadiah Savings	47,365	580,373
Islamic deposits with licensed financial institution in Malaysia	10,371,432	16,690,546
	10,418,797	17,270,919

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

1. THE FUND, THE MANAGER AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

PMB Shariah Premier Fund is managed by PMB INVESTMENT BERHAD, was launched on 14 August 1972 under the name of Kumpulan Modal Bumiputera Pelaburan Perwira and was re-launched on 12 June 1995 as ASM Premier Fund. On 18 October 2012, this Fund changed its name to ASM Shariah Premier Fund as stated in the Tenth Supplemental Deed dated on 29 November 2012 and has been registered with Securities Commission Malaysia on 12 December 2012. Pursuant to the Master Prospectus dated on 28 April 2014, this Fund once again changed its name from ASM Shariah Premier Fund to PMB Shariah Premier Fund in line with the change of the Manager's name from ASM Investment Services Berhad to PMB Investment Berhad. This Fund will continue to operate until it is terminated or dissolved in accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust and the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007.

The main activity of PMB Shariah Premier Fund is to invest in a marketable securities transaction in which the investment is made in the "Permitted Investments" as defined under Clause 1 of the Deed of Trust and subject to approval by the Securities Commission Malaysia and in accordance with Shariah principles from time to time. This includes securities listed on Bursa Malaysia and in money market instruments approved by the Shariah Principles.

The Manager is a company incorporated in Malaysia and wholly owned by Pelaburan MARA Berhad. The principal activity of the Manager is the management of Unit Trust Funds and Corporate Funds.

2. OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES OF FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

This Unit Trust Fund operations are exposed to several risks including equity market risk, stock specific risk, equity-related securities risk, Shariah status reclassification risk and liquidity risk. Financial risk management is carried out through the system of internal control and investment restrictions outlined in the Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds by the Securities Commission Malaysia and based on Shariah principles

(a) Equity Market Risk

The performance of the Fund is subject to the volatility of the stock market which is influenced by the changes in the economic and political climate, profit rate, international stock market performance and regulatory policies. The movement of the value in the underlying investment portfolio will affect the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Fund. Any downward movement of the value will negatively impact the NAV of the Fund.

The table below shows the impact on the net asset value of the Fund at the reporting date due to the possible change in equity price with all other variables held constant:

Quoted Shariah Compliant Shares	Changes in <u>equity price</u>	Impact on distributed <u>net asset value</u>
RM	%	RM
113,558,464	+5 / -5	5,677,923 / (5,677,923)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

2. OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES OF FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT)

(b) Stock Specific Risk

Prices of a particular stock may fluctuate in response to the circumstances affecting individual companies such as adverse financial performance, news of a possible merge or loss of key personnel of a company. Any adverse price movements of such stock will adversely affect the Fund's NAV.

(c) Equity-related Securities Risk

The value of the Shariah-compliant equity-related securities depends on the value of the underlying equities that the Shariah-compliant securities are related to. Any upward movement in the value of the underlying Shariah-compliant equities may result in an upward movement of the value of the respective Shariah-compliant equity-related securities, and vice versa. Hence, the movement of the value of the Shariah-compliant equity-related securities will affect the value of the Fund. The Fund may also invest in Shariah-compliant equity-related securities such as Shariah-compliant warrants, that have an expiry date and may experience time decay and the erosion of value accelerates as the instrument advances to its expiry date. If the Shariah-compliant warrant is not exercised on or before the expiry date, the Shariah-compliant warrant will have no value and negatively impact the NAV of the Fund.

(d) Shariah Status Reclassification Risk

This risk refers to the risk that the currently held Shariah-compliant equity securities in the portfolio of Shariah-compliant funds may be reclassified as Shariah non-compliant in the periodic review of the securities by the Shariah Advisory Council ("SAC") of the Securities Commission Malaysia ("SC"), the Shariah Adviser or the Shariah Supervisory Boards of relevant Islamic indices. If this occurs, the Manager will take the necessary steps to dispose of such securities.

Opportunity loss could occur due to the restriction on the Fund to retain the excess capital gains derived from the disposal of the reclassified Shariah non-compliant securities. In such an event, the Fund is required:

- (i) to dispose of such securities with immediate effect or within one (1) calendar month if the value of the securities exceeds or is equal to the investment cost on the effective date of reclassification of the List of Shariah-compliant securities ("Reclassification") by the SAC of the SC or date of review ("Review") by the Shariah Adviser or the Shariah Supervisory Boards of relevant Islamic indices. The Fund is allowed to keep dividends received and capital gains from the disposal of the securities up to the effective date of Reclassification or Review. However, any dividends received and excess capital gains from the disposal of the Shariah non-compliant securities after the effective date of Reclassification or Review should be channelled to *baitulmal* and/or charitable bodies approved by the Shariah Adviser;

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

2. OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES OF FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT)

(d) Shariah Status Reclassification Risk (Cont.)

- (ii) to hold such securities if the value of the said securities is below the investment cost on the effective date of Reclassification or Review until the total subsequent dividends received (if any) and the market price of the securities is equal to the cost of investment at which time disposal has to take place within one (1) calendar month, excess capital gains (if any) from the disposal of the securities should be channelled to *baitulmal* and/or charitable bodies approved by the Shariah Adviser; or
- (ii) to dispose of such securities at a price lower than the investment cost which will result in a decrease in the Fund's value.

(e) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the ease of liquidating an asset depending on the asset's volume traded in the market. If the Fund hold assets that are illiquid, or are difficult to dispose of, the value of the Fund will be negatively affected when it has to sell such assets at unfavourable prices.

The Fund maintains sufficient level of Islamic liquid assets, after consultation with the Trustee, to meet anticipated payments and cancellations of units by unit holders. Islamic liquid assets comprise cash, Islamic deposits with licensed financial institutions and other Shariah-compliant instruments which are capable of being converted into cash within 7 days.

The table below summaries the Fund's financial liabilities into relevant maturity grouping based on the remaining period as at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 month	28.02.2022 BETWEEN 1 month to 1 year	Total
Amount owing to Trustee	4,810	-	4,810
Amount owing to stockbroking companies	4,259,420	-	4,259,420
Other payables and accruals	-	7,900	7,900
Contractual cash outflows	4,264,230	7,900	4,272,130

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

2. OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES OF FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT)

(e) Liquidity Risk (Cont.)

	Less than 1 month	31.08.2021 BETWEEN 1 month to 1 year	Total
Amount owing to Trustee	6,529	-	6,529
Distribution	3,929,619	-	3,929,619
Other payables and accruals	-	12,300	12,300
Contractual cash outflows	3,936,148	12,300	3,948,448

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Fund are prepared under the historical cost convention and modified to include other bases of valuation as disclosed in other sections under significant accounting policies, and in compliance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs"), International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") and Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds by the Securities Commission of Malaysia.

The Fund has not yet adopted the following MFRS, that have been issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB) but are not yet effective:-

	<u>Effective date</u>
MFRS 9 Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018–2020	1 January 2022

The adoption of the above standards is not expected to have any material impact on the Fund's financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the MFRS and IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reported financial year. It also requires the Manager to exercise their judgement in process of applying the Fund's accounting policies. Although these estimates and judgment are based on the Manager best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may be differ.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(b) Quoted Shariah-compliant Shares in Malaysia

Quoted Shariah-compliant shares and Shariah-compliant warrants are valued based on bid price at the close of the market on Bursa Malaysia at the reporting date. This is to comply with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards – MFRS 9.

However, this unit trust is subject to the Trust Deed whereby quoted Shariah-compliant shares and Shariah-compliant warrants are valued at the market closing price on Bursa Malaysia at the reporting date. Accordingly, for any unit trust transactions at this reporting date, the actual sale and purchase price of the unit trust is set out in note 9.

(c) Dividend Income

The amount of dividend from the investment is determined on an accrual basis once the company's share price is recorded "XD" (without dividend) on Bursa Malaysia. The single tier system was introduced effective 1 January 2008 and single-tier dividend distributed by a resident company are exempt from tax in Malaysia.

(d) Profit from Islamic Deposit

The profit from Islamic deposits is on accrual basis. The profit received by Fund derived from Malaysia and credited by any bank or financial institution licensed under the Financial Services Act 2013 or Islamic Financial Services Act 2013 are exempt from tax according Income Tax 1967 (ITA 1967).

(e) Profit /(Loss) from Sale of Investment

Costs incurred to determine profit/ (loss) from sale of investment are based on the weighted average cost. Pursuant to ITA 1967, profit from realisation of investments will not be treated as income of the Fund and are not subject to tax.

(f) Unrealised Profit/(loss)

Unrealised profit/(loss) represent profit/(loss) as a result of changes in Fair Market Value of quoted Shariah - compliant shares using the Bid price at the reporting date as compared to the previous financial period.

(g) Creation and Cancellation of Units

Proceeds from creation of units and payment of cancellation of units are based on the market value of the units comprising the share of capital and the portion of income at the date of the invention or disposition.

(h) Transaction Costs

Transaction costs are cost incurred to acquire financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. They include fees and commissions paid to brokers and dealers. Transaction costs, when incurred, are immediately recognised in profit or loss as an expenses.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(i) Distribution Equalisation

Distribution equalisation is accounted for on the date of issue and depreciation based on the average amount of distributable income included in the unit price and disposals.

(j) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of Islamic deposits and Al-Wadiah savings with banks and licensed financial institutions where such savings are based on Shariah Principles.

(k) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency).

(l) Financial Instruments

(i) Recognition and Initial Measurement

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without significant financing component) or a financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issuance. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

An embedded derivative is recognised separately from the host contract where the host contract is not a financial asset, and accounted for separately if, and only if, the derivative is not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the host contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. The host contract, in the event an embedded derivative is recognised separately, is accounted for in accordance with policy applicable to the nature of the host contract.

(ii) Financial Instrument Categories and Subsequent Measurement (Cont.)

Financial assets

Categories of financial assets are determined on initial recognition and are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Fund changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change of the business model.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(I) Financial Instruments (Cont.)

(ii) Financial Instrument Categories and Subsequent Measurement (Cont.)

Financial assets (Cont.)

a) Amortised cost (AC)

Amortised cost category comprises financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding. The financial assets are not designated as fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective profit method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Profit income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Profit income is recognised by applying effective profit rate to the gross carrying amount except for credit impaired financial assets where the effective profit rate is applied to the amortised cost.

b) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

(i) Debt investments

Fair value through other comprehensive income category comprises debt investment where it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the debt investment, and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding. The debt investment is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Profit income calculated using the effective profit method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(I) Financial Instruments (Cont.)

- (ii) Financial instrument categories and subsequent measurement (Cont.)

Financial assets (Cont.)

b) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

(i) Debt investments (Cont.)

On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss. For the purpose of the investment made by the Fund, debt investment or debt securities refer to sukuk.

Profit income is recognised by applying effective profit rate to the gross carrying amount except for credit impaired financial assets where the effective profit rate is applied to the amortised cost.

(ii) Equity investments

This category comprises investment in equity that is not held for trading, and the Fund irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are not reclassified to profit or loss.

c) Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

All financial assets not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss. This includes derivative financial assets (except for a derivative that is a designated and effective hedging instrument). On initial recognition, the Fund may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income as at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(I) Financial Instruments (Cont.)

(ii) Financial instrument categories and subsequent measurement (Cont.)

Financial Assets (Cont.)

Financial assets categorised as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at their fair value. Net gains or losses, including any profit or dividend income, are recognised in the profit or loss.

All financial assets, except for those measured at fair value through profit or loss and equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, are subject to impairment assessment.

Financial liabilities

The categories of financial liabilities at initial recognition are as follows:

a) Amortised cost (AC)

Other financial liabilities not categorised as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective profit method.

Profit expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit or loss. Any gains or losses on derecognition are also recognised in the profit or loss.

b) Provision

Provision is recognised only when the Fund has a present obligation (legal and constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provision is reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(I) Financial Instruments (Cont.)

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset or part of it is derecognised when, and only when, the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expired or transferred, or control of the asset is not retained or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the sum of consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

A financial liability or a part of it is derecognised when, and only when, the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. A financial liability is also derecognised when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case, a new financial liability based on modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Fund currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and liability simultaneously.

(v) Unitholders' Contribution

The Unitholders' contributions to the Fund meet the definition of puttable instruments classified as equity under the MFRS 132.

Instruments classified as equity are measured at cost and are not remeasured subsequently.

Distribution equalisation is accounted for at the date of creation and cancellation of units of the Fund. It represents the average amount of distributable income or loss included in the creation and cancellation prices of units.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(m) Impairment of Assets

(i) Financial assets

Unless specifically disclosed below, the Fund generally applied the following accounting policies retrospectively. Nevertheless, as permitted by MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, the Fund elected not to restate the comparatives.

The Fund recognised loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, contract assets and lease receivables. Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses.

The Fund measure loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss, except for debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date, cash and bank balance and other debt securities for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, which are measured at 12-month expected credit loss. Loss allowances for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit loss, the Fund consider reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Fund's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information, where available.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the asset, while 12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Fund are exposed to credit risk.

The Fund estimate the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix with reference to historical credit loss experience.

An impairment loss in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss and the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(m) Impairment of Assets (Cont.)

(i) Financial assets

An impairment loss in respect of debt investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss and the allowance account is recognised in other comprehensive income.

At each reporting date, the Fund assess whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income are credit impaired. A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or fully) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Fund determines that the obligor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to pay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Fund's procedures for recovery amounts due.

(ii) Other Assets

The carrying amounts of other assets (except for inventories, contract assets, lease receivables, deferred tax asset, assets arising from employee benefits, investment property measured at fair value and non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale) are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each period at the same time.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units. Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purpose of goodwill impairment testing, cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(m) Impairment of Assets (Cont.)

(ii) Other assets

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the cash-generating unit (groups of cash-generating units) on a *pro rata* basis. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at the end of each reporting period for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to profit or loss in the financial year in which the reversals are recognised.

(n) Fair Value of financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e. exit price).

The fair value of financial assets traded in active markets (such as trading Shariah-compliant securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the financial year end date.

An active market is a market in which transactions for the assets and liabilities take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

The fair value of financial assets that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques.

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, amount owing by stockbroking, profit receivable from Islamic deposits, dividend receivable and all current liabilities are reasonable approximations of their fair values due to their short-term nature.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(n) Fair Value of financial instruments

The Fund classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset and liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Fund. The Fund considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(n) Fair Value of financial instruments

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Fund's financial assets (by class) measured at fair value:

28.02.2022	Level 1 RM	Level 2 RM	Level 3 RM	Total RM
Financial Assets at FVPL				
Quoted Shariah – compliant shares in Malaysia	113,558,464	-	-	113,558,464
	<u>113,558,464</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>113,558,464</u>
31.08.2021	Level 1 RM	Level 2 RM	Level 3 RM	Total RM
Financial Assets at FVPL				
Quoted Shariah – compliant shares in Malaysia	143,470,400	-	-	143,470,400
	<u>143,470,400</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>143,470,400</u>

Investments whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets, and are therefore classified within Level 1, include active listed Islamic collective investment schemes and Shariah-compliant equities.

4. INVESTMENT

Details are as follows:

	<u>28.02.2022</u> <u>RM</u>	<u>31.08.2021</u> <u>RM</u>
(a) Quoted Shariah-compliant shares @ cost	99,627,248	117,391,739
Surplus	13,931,216	26,078,661
Market Value	113,558,464	143,470,400
(b) Islamic Deposits	5	10,436,193
Total Investments	<u>123,929,896</u>	<u>153,906,593</u>

The list of investments are as in Schedule A.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>Note</u>	<u>28.02.2022</u> RM	<u>31.08.2021</u> RM
Islamic deposits with licensed financial institutions in Malaysia	4	10,371,432	10,436,193
Al – Wadiah savings		47,365	126,227
		<u>10,418,797</u>	<u>10,562,420</u>

Islamic deposits include fixed deposits based on Shariah principles in licensed financial institutions as follows:-

	<u>28.02.2022</u> RM	<u>31.08.2021</u> RM
(a) Islamic Banks	6,178,470	7,207,533
(b) Investment Banks	4,192,962	3,228,660
	<u>10,371,432</u>	<u>10,436,193</u>

Average profit rate during the financial period and the average maturity of the deposits on the closing date are as follows:

	Average Profit rate %	Average Maturity Period Days
28.02.2022		
(a) Islamic Banks	1.65	5
(b) Investment Banks	1.75	6
31.08.2021		
(a) Islamic Banks	1.67	9
(b) Investment Banks	1.75	8

6. AMOUNT OWING BY MANAGER

	<u>28.02.2022</u> RM	<u>31.08.2021</u> RM
Creation of unit receivable	271,848	355,025
Cash payable for cancellation of units	(36,504)	(61,370)
Management fee accrued	(144,307)	(195,872)
	<u>91,037</u>	<u>97,783</u>

7. DISTRIBUTION

No income distribution (semi-annual) to unit holders is recommended for the financial period ended 28 February 2022 [2021: 1.00 sen (gross) (1.00 sen net)].

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

8. UNIT HOLDERS' CAPITAL

	<u>28.02.2022</u>		<u>31.08.2021</u>	
	Unit	RM	Unit	RM
Balance brought forward	392,961,864	157,418,587	266,750,165	110,089,175
Creation of units during the period	50,068,419	19,460,417	213,671,064	80,682,904
	<u>443,030,283</u>	<u>176,879,004</u>	<u>480,421,229</u>	<u>190,772,079</u>
Cancellation of units during the period	(102,710,791)	(40,631,328)	(87,459,365)	(33,353,492)
Balance carried forward	<u>340,319,492</u>	<u>136,247,676</u>	<u>392,961,864</u>	<u>157,418,587</u>

9. NET ASSET VALUE

Net Asset Value is derived after deducting the total liabilities of the Fund from the Fund's total assets.

To comply with MFRS 9 in preparing these Financial Statements, quoted Shariah-compliant shares and Shariah-compliant warrants have been valued at the bid price at the market close on Bursa Malaysia at the reporting date as compared to the Deed of Trust which sets market value at the last quoted price on Bursa Malaysia for the determination of the selling price and purchase of unit trusts at that date.

Accordingly, on 28 February 2022 the adjustment of the net asset value per unit for the purpose of distributing to the unit holders of the unit trust as at the above dates is as follows:-

	<u>28.02.2022</u>		<u>31.08.2021</u>	
	RM	RM/Unit	RM	RM/Unit
Net asset value per unit for the distribution of unit trust	123,818,228	0.3638	150,687,370	0.3835
Net asset value difference when complying with MFRS 9	564,415	0.0016	336,600	0.0009
Net asset value per unit attributable to the unit holders as disclosed in the Financial Statements	123,253,813	0.3622	150,350,770	0.3826

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

10. NET UNREALISED LOSS ON CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS

	<u>28.02.2022</u> RM	<u>31.08.2021</u> RM
Net unrealised profit on quoted Shariah - compliant shares	13,931,216	26,078,661
Total unrealised profit	13,931,216	26,078,661
Less: Net unrealised profit of previous year	26,078,661	26,243,669
	(12,147,445)	(165,008)

11. MANAGEMENT FEE

The fee paid to the Manager, PMB INVESTMENT BERHAD is computed on a daily basis at 1.5% per annum on the Net Asset Value before deducting Management fee and Trustee fee for that particular day.

12. TRUSTEE FEE

The fee paid to the Trustee, AMANAHRAYA TRUSTEES BERHAD is computed on a daily basis at 0.05% per annum on the Net Asset Value before deducting Management fee and Trustee fee for that particular day.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

13. TRANSACTIONS WITH BROKER/DEALER (01/09/2021 – 28/02/2022)

Broker/Dealer	Transaction Value RM	%	Commission & Fee RM	%
TA Securities Holding Bhd.	8,245,693	9.16	16,442	7.03
Kenanga Investment Bank Bhd.	7,489,024	8.32	18,702	7.99
RHB Investment Bank Bhd.	7,392,453	8.21	24,037	10.27
Macquarie Capital Securities (M) Sdn. Bhd.	6,873,032	7.63	17,808	7.61
Alliance Investment Bank Bhd.	6,793,350	7.54	15,987	6.83
KAF Equities Sdn. Bhd.	6,625,966	7.36	12,927	5.53
MIDF Amanah Investment Bank Bhd.	6,554,824	7.28	17,186	7.34
Affin Hwang Investment Bank Bhd.	6,389,222	7.10	15,804	6.76
Maybank Investment Bank Bhd.	6,217,631	6.91	14,900	6.37
BIMB Securities Sdn. Bhd.	6,023,813	6.69	20,027	8.56
Public Investment Bank Bhd.	5,489,084	6.10	17,906	7.65
Hong Leong Investment Bank Bhd.	5,464,906	6.07	12,793	5.47
CGS-CIMB Securities Sdn. Bhd.	5,302,720	5.89	14,531	6.21
AmInvestment Bank Bhd.	5,169,727	5.74	14,935	6.38
Total Transaction	90,031,445	100.00	233,985	100.00

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

14. TAXATION

	<u>28.02.2022</u>	<u>28.02.2021</u>
	RM	RM
Taxation for the period	-	-

Taxes are imposed at a rate of 24% on dividend chargeable income less allowance allowed at 10%.

The reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by 24% tax rates for the financial period ended 28 February 2022 are as follows:-

	<u>28.02.2022</u>	<u>28.02.2021</u>
	RM	RM
(Loss)/ Profit before taxation	<u>(5,926,046)</u>	2,335,801
Taxation at the rate of 24%	<u>(1,422,251)</u>	560,592
Tax effect of income not subject to tax	1,108,648	(903,321)
Tax effect of expenses not allowed	<u>313,603</u>	342,729
Taxation for the period	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

15. MANAGER'S AND DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The details of the interests of the Manager and Directors of the Company in the Fund are as follows:-

	<u>28.02.2022</u>	<u>28.02.2021</u>
(a) <u>Unit Holding</u>		
PMB INVESTMENT BERHAD	Nil	Nil
Directors	Nil	Nil
(b) <u>Expenses</u>		
Management fee paid and accrued	RM1,022,912	RM981,779

Transactions between Fund, Manager's and related parties are based on normal business transactions. The holding of the Manager's unit is based on beneficial holdings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

16. TOTAL EXPENSES RATIO (TER)

MER is calculated as follows:-	<u>28.02.2022</u>	<u>28.02.2021</u>
MER = $\frac{\text{Fees} + \text{Expenses incurred}}{\text{Average net asset value of the Fund calculated on a daily basis}} \times 100$	0.78%	0.79%

17. PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATIO (PTR)

PTR is calculated as follows:	<u>28.02.2022</u>	<u>28.02.2021</u>
PTR = $\frac{(\text{Total acquisition} + \text{Total disposals})/2}{\text{Average net asset value of the Fund calculated on a daily basis}}$	0.33 times	0.63 times

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Classification of financial instruments

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments categories as follows:

- i) Amortised Cost (AC)
- ii) Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVPL)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT.)

a) Classification of financial instruments (Cont.)

28.02.2022	Carrying Amount	AC	FVPL
	RM	RM	RM
Financial Assets			
Quoted Shariah – compliant shares in Malaysia	113,558,464	-	113,558,464
Cash and cash equivalent	10,418,797	10,418,797	-
Amount owing by Manager	91,037	91,037	-
Amount owing by stockbroking companies	3,133,951	3,133,951	-
Profit receivable from Islamic deposits	2,334	2,334	-
Dividends receivable	321,360	321,360	-
	<u>127,525,943</u>	<u>13,967,479</u>	<u>113,558,464</u>

	Carrying Amount RM	AC RM
MFRS 9		
Financial Liabilities		
Amount owing to Trustee	4,810	4,810
Amount owing to stockbroking companies	4,259,420	4,259,420
Other payables and accruals	7,900	7,900
	<u>4,272,130</u>	<u>4,272,130</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT.)

a) Classification of financial instruments (Cont.)

31.08.2021	Carrying Amount RM	AC RM	FVPL RM
Financial Assets			
Quoted Shariah – compliant shares in Malaysia	143,470,400	-	143,470,400
Cash and cash equivalent	10,562,420	10,562,420	-
Amount owing by Manager	97,783	97,783	-
Profit receivable from Islamic deposits	2,160	2,160	-
Dividend receivable	166,455	166,455	-
	<u>154,299,218</u>	<u>10,828,818</u>	<u>143,470,400</u>

	Carrying Amount RM	OL RM
Financial Liabilities		
Amount owing to Trustee	6,529	6,529
Distribution	3,929,619	3,929,619
Other payables and accruals	12,300	12,300
	<u>3,948,448</u>	<u>3,948,448</u>

19. SIGNIFICANT EVENT DURING THE FINANCIAL PERIOD

The worsening of the macro-economic outlook as a result of COVID-19, both domestically and globally, has impacted the Fund's performance during the financial period.

The Manager continues monitoring the situation closely and will be managing the portfolio to achieve the Fund's objective.

20. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The financial statements have been approved for issue by Manager on the date of these financial statements.

SCHEDULE A**LIST OF INVESTMENTS AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

NO.	NAME OF INVESTMENT	NUMBER OF SHARES	AT COST RM	AT FAIR VALUE RM	PERCENTAGE OF NET ASSET VALUE %
A QUOTED SHARIAH-COMPLIANT SHARES					
MAIN MARKET					
CONSUMER PRODUCT & SERVICES					
1	Hong Leong Industries Bhd	134,000	1,278,245	1,260,940	1.02
2	Mr D.I.Y. Group (M) Bhd	1,368,000	5,137,913	4,952,160	4.02
Total			6,416,158	6,213,100	5.04
HEALTHCARE					
1	IHH Healthcare Bhd	500,000	3,214,240	3,260,000	2.64
Total			3,214,240	3,260,000	2.64
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS & SERVICES					
1	Petronas Chemicals Group Bhd	652,000	5,245,368	6,213,560	5.04
2	PMB Technology Bhd	95,200	1,180,463	1,770,720	1.44
3	Press Metal Aluminium Holdings Bhd	1,095,000	3,801,787	7,478,850	6.07
4	Scientex Bhd	1,321,500	5,451,289	5,761,740	4.67
5	SKP Resources Bhd	1,300,000	2,239,574	1,924,000	1.56
6	Sunway Bhd	3,035,000	5,262,560	5,129,150	4.16
7	V.S. Industry Bhd	1,780,000	2,344,636	2,029,200	1.65
Total			25,525,677	30,307,220	24.59
PLANTATION					
1	Batu Kawan Bhd	320,600	5,955,784	8,156,064	6.62
Total			5,955,784	8,156,064	6.62

SCHEDULE A**LIST OF INVESTMENTS AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

LIST OF INVESTMENTS AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2022					
No.	NAME OF INVESTMENT	NUMBER OF	AT	AT	PERCENTAGE
		SHARES	COST	FAIR VALUE	OF NET
			RM	RM	ASSET VALUE
					%
A QUOTED SHARIAH-COMPLIANT SHARES					
MAIN MARKET					
TECHNOLOGY					
1	D&O Green Technologies Bhd	1,310,000	6,386,895	6,143,900	4.98
2	Dagang Nexchange Bhd	6,740,000	5,072,655	7,548,800	6.12
3	Frontken Corporation Bhd	2,290,000	4,148,692	6,595,200	5.35
4	Hong Seng Consolidated Bhd	2,699,000	8,419,477	8,447,870	6.85
5	Greatech Technology Bhd	1,046,000	4,575,709	4,351,360	3.53
6	Inari Amertron Bhd	1,927,000	4,740,537	6,127,860	4.97
7	Malaysian Pacific Industries Bhd	192,100	6,549,864	6,873,338	5.58
8	My E.G. Services Bhd	5,080,000	5,459,800	4,851,400	3.94
9	UWC Bhd	737,700	4,287,770	2,965,554	2.41
10	ViTrox Coporation Bhd	898,600	3,842,492	6,676,598	5.42
Total			53,483,891	60,581,880	49.15
UTILITIES					
1	Petronas Gas Bhd	290,000	5,031,498	5,040,200	4.09
Total			5,031,498	5,040,200	4.09
Total Quoted Shariah-compliant Shares			99,627,248	113,558,464	92.13
Unrealised Profit			13,931,216		
			113,558,464		

SCHEDULE A**LIST OF INVESTMENTS AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

No	FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	TYPE	PLACEMENT COST	PLACEMENT FUND VALUE	PERCENTAGE OF NET ASSET VALUE
			RM	RM	%
B	ISLAMIC DEPOSIT				
1	CIMB Islamic Bank Bhd	Commodity Murabahah	3,898,470	3,899,175	3.16
2	CIMB Islamic Bank Bhd	Commodity Murabahah	510,000	510,023	0.41
3	Maybank Islamic Bank Bhd	Commodity Murabahah	1,770,000	1,770,400	1.44
4	MIDF Amanah Investment Bhd	Commodity Murabahah	4,192,962	4,194,168	3.40
	Total Islamic Deposit		10,371,432	10,373,766	8.41
			123,929,896	123,932,230	100.54

8. BUSINESS INFORMATION NETWORK

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Mohd Azrik Sapee
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Institutional Unit Trust Agents:*iFast Capital Sdn. Bhd.**TA Investment Management Berhad**KAF Investment Funds Berhad**Affin Bank Berhad**Bank Simpanan Nasional**Phillip Mutual Berhad***Financial Institutions For Autodebit Services:***Bank Simpanan Nasional**CIMB Bank Berhad**Malayan Banking Berhad/Maybank Islamic Berhad**RHB Bank Berhad/RHB Islamic Bank Berhad***Corporate Unit Trust Adviser (CUTA):***Genexus Advisory Sdn. Bhd***9. INFORMATION OF INVESTOR RELATION****CUSTOMER SERVICES**

You may communicate with us via:-

- Client Service Units : (03) 4145 3900
- E-mail : clients@pelaburanmara.com.my

Our Customer Service Personnel would assist your queries on our unit trust funds.

NOTES TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS

This report is not an offer to sell units.

Prospective investor should read and understand the contents of the Prospectus. If you are in doubt, please consult your investment adviser on this scheme.

Past performance of the Fund is not an indication of future performance and unit prices and investment returns may fluctuate.

10. INVESTOR PROFILE UPDATE FORM


INVESTOR PROFILE UPDATE FORM
BORANG KEMASKINI MAKLUMAT PELABUR

Full Name (as in NRIC / Passport):

Nama Penuh (seperti dalam K/P / Pasport)

NRIC (Old) / Passport No.

NRIC No. (New)

 - -

No. K/P (Lama) / No. Pasport

No. K/P (Baru)

Tel. No.

(House)

(Mobile)

No Tel.

(Rumah)

(Rendah)

(Office)

Ext.

Fax No

No Fax

Email

E-mail

Address

Alamat

Marital Status

Status Perkahwinan

: ☐ Single☐ Married☐ Others (please specify)

Bujang

Berkahwin

Lain-lain (jika nyatakan)

Occupation

Pekerjaan

:

Educational Level

Tahap Pendidikan

: ☐ Primary☐ Secondary☐ STPM / Diploma / Pre-U☐ Degree☐ Master☐ PhD

Rendah

Menengah

STPM / Diploma / Pra-U

Sarjana Muda

Sarjana

PhD

Annual Household Income

Pendapatan Tahunan Isi Rumah

: ☐ Below RM18,000☐ RM18,001 - RM36,000☐ RM36,001 - RM60,000☐ RM60,001 - RM120,000

RM18,000 ke bawah

RM18,001 - RM36,000

RM36,001 - RM60,000

RM60,001 - RM120,000

☐ RM60,001 - RM120,000☐ RM120,001 and Above

RM120,001 dan ke atas

No. of Dependents (please indicate):

No. Tanggungan (jika ada)

Signature of Holder

Tandatangan Pemegang Unit

Date

Tarikh

- Please attached a copy of your new identity card for verification

Sila sertakan salinan kad pengenalan tuan/puan yang terkini untuk pengesahan

Disclaimer : By submitting this form, I consent to the processing of my personal data by PMB Investment Berhad, in accordance to its privacy policy at www.pmbinvestment.com.my.

Pengesahan : Dengan menyerahkan borang ini, saya memberi kebenaran kepada PMB Investment Berhad untuk memproses data peribadi saya, selaras dengan polisi privasi saya di www.pmbinvestment.com.my.



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Pengalaman. Keyakinan.

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