

Annual Report for
AmInstitutional Income Premium

31 December 2025



TRUST DIRECTORY

Manager

AmIslamic Funds Management Sdn Bhd
9th & 10th Floor, Bangunan AmBank Group
55 Jalan Raja Chulan
50200 Kuala Lumpur

Shariah Adviser

Amanie Advisors Sdn Bhd

Trustee

AmanahRaya Trustees Berhad

Auditors and Reporting Accountants

Ernst & Young PLT

Taxation Adviser

Deloitte Malaysia Tax Services Sdn. Bhd.
(formerly known as Deloitte Tax Services Sdn. Bhd.)

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MANAGER'S REPORT

Dear Unitholder,

We are pleased to present you the Manager's report and the audited accounts of AmInstitutional Income Premium ("Fund") for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

Salient Information of the Fund

Name	AmInstitutional Income Premium ("Fund")				
Category/ Type	Wholesale Islamic Fixed Income / Income				
Objective	<p>The Fund seeks to provide regular income* by investing primarily in Islamic fixed income securities and Islamic money market instruments.</p> <p><i>Notes:</i> * Income distribution (if any) can be in the form of cash (by telegraphic transfer) or additional units (by reinvestment into units of the Fund). Any material change to the investment objective of the Fund would require Unit Holders' approval.</p>				
Duration	The Fund was established on 18 March 2019 and shall exist for as long as it appears to the Manager and the Trustee that it is in the interests of the unitholders for it to continue. In some circumstances, the unitholders can resolve at a meeting to terminate the Fund.				
Performance Benchmark	Malayan Banking Berhad 12-Months General Investment Account-i (Available at www.aminvest.com / www.maybank2u.com.my) <i>Note: The risk profile of the Fund may not be the same as the risk profile of the performance benchmark.</i>				
Income Distribution Policy	Subject to the availability of income, distribution will be paid out at least annually and can be in the form of cash (by telegraphic transfer) or additional units (by reinvestment into units of the Fund).				
Breakdown of Unit Holdings by Size	For the financial year under review, the size of the Fund stood at 554 units.				
	Size of holding	As at 31 December 2025		As at 31 December 2024	
		No of units held	Number of unitholder	No of units held	Number of unitholder
	5,000 and below	554	1	554	1
	5,001-10,000	-	-	-	-
	10,001-50,000	-	-	-	-
	50,001-500,000	-	-	-	-
	500,001 and above	-	-	-	-

Fund Performance Data

Portfolio Composition	Details of portfolio composition of the Fund as at 31 December are as follows:			
		As at 31 December		
		2025	2024	2023
		%	%	%
	Money market deposits and cash equivalents	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
	<i>Note: The abovementioned percentages are calculated based on total net asset value.</i>			
Performance Details	Performance details of the Fund for the financial years ended 31 December are as follows:			
		FYE 2025	FYE 2024	FYE 2023
	Net asset value (RM)	554	554	554
	Units in circulation	554	554	554
	Net asset value per unit (RM)	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
	Highest net asset value per unit (RM)	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
	Lowest net asset value per unit (RM)	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
	Benchmark performance (%)	2.44	2.77	2.99
	Total return (%) ⁽¹⁾	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total expense ratio (%) ⁽²⁾	2.90	3.32	2.35
	<i>Note:</i>			
	(1) Total return is the actual return of the Fund for the financial years computed based on the net asset value per unit and net of all fees. Total return is calculated based on the published NAV/unit (last business day).			
	(2) Total expense ratio ("TER") is calculated based on the total fees and expenses incurred by the Fund divided by the average fund size calculated on a daily basis. The TER decreased by 0.42% as compared to 3.32% per annum for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 mainly due to decrease in expenses.			
	Average Total Return (as at 31 December 2025)			
		AmInstitutional Income Premium^(a)	Benchmark^(b)	
		%	%	
	One year	0.00	2.44	
	Three years	0.00	2.73	
	Five years	2.08	2.50	
	Since launch (18 March 2019)	2.58	2.59	
	Annual Total Return			
	Financial Years Ended (31 December)	AmInstitutional Income Premium^(a)	Benchmark^(b)	
		%	%	
	2025	0.00	2.44	
	2024	0.00	2.77	
	2023	0.00	2.99	
	2022	10.83	2.37	
	2021	0.00	1.95	

(a) Source: Novagni Analytics and Advisory Sdn. Bhd.
 (b) Malayan Banking Berhad 12-Months General Investment Account-i (Available at www.aminvest.com / www.maybank2u.com.my).

The Fund performance is calculated based on the net asset value per unit of the Fund. Average total return of the Fund and its benchmark for a period is computed based on the absolute return for that period annualised over one year.

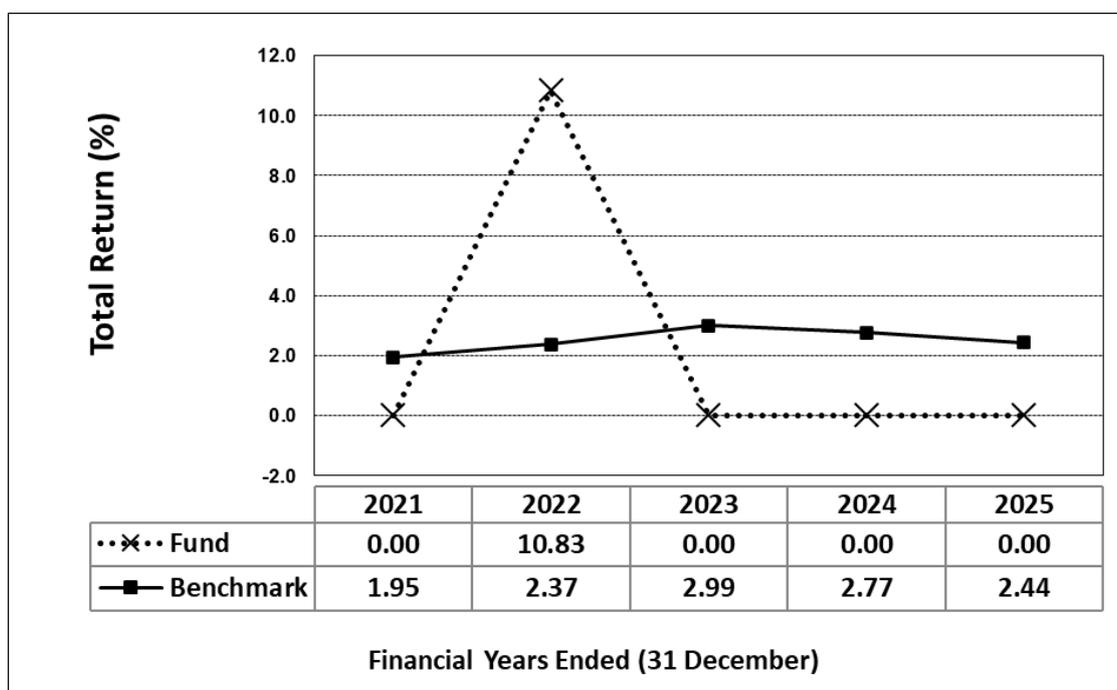
Note: Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance and that unit prices and investment returns may go down, as well as up.

Fund Performance

For the financial year under review, the Fund’s return is nil as compared to the benchmark’s return of 2.44%.

As compared with the financial year ended 31 December 2024, the net asset value (“NAV”) per unit of the Fund is maintained at RM1.0000, while units in circulation remain unchanged at 554 units.

The following line chart shows comparison between the annual performances of AmInstitutional Income Premium and its benchmark for the financial years ended 31 December.



Note: Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance and that unit prices and investment returns may go down, as well as up.

Has the Fund achieved its objective?

The Fund has not achieved its objective of providing regular income by investing primarily in Islamic fixed income securities and Islamic money market instruments. The Fund has remained inactive following full redemption by investor.

Strategies and Policies Employed

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing up to 100% of the NAV in RM-denominated Islamic fixed income securities and Islamic money market instruments. The Fund may also invest in other Shariah-compliant permitted investments as provided in the Deed.

Portfolio Structure	The table below is the asset allocation of the Fund as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.			
		As at 31.12.2025 %	As at 31.12.2024 %	Changes %
	Money market deposits and cash equivalents	100.00	100.00	-
	Total	100.00	100.00	
	As at 31 December 2025, the Fund remains inactive (without investment activity) and has invested 100% of its NAV in money market deposits and cash equivalents.			
Cross Trade	There were no cross trades undertaken during the financial year under review.			
Distribution/ Unit Splits	There is no distribution and unit split declared for the financial year under review.			
State of Affairs	There has been neither significant changes to the state of affairs of the Fund nor any circumstances that materially affect any interests of the unitholder during the financial year under review.			
Rebates and Soft Commission	During the year, the management company did not receive soft commissions by virtue of transactions conducted for the Fund.			
Market Review	<p>The Malaysian fixed income market delivered a stellar performance in 2025, characterized by a convergence of three favourable tailwinds, namely 1) supportive domestic monetary policy, 2) disciplined fiscal management, and 3) a surging Ringgit. This alignment of macro factors transformed the local bond market into one of the region's top performers.</p> <p>The year began on a resilient note, defying softer-than-expected Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data for the fourth quarter of 2024 (4Q2024) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) figures for December. Although Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) maintained the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) at 3.00% during its January meeting, the market remained stable; while yields for most Malaysian Government Securities (MGS) declined slightly, the ultra-long 30-year MGS saw a marginal increase. February and March were characterized by calm domestic conditions and strong institutional demand, with government auction bid-to-cover (BTC) ratios reaching as high as 3.1x. Crucially, strong domestic liquidity insulated the local market from heightened volatility in the US Treasury market driven by tariff and inflation concerns, ultimately pushing MGS yields lower by 1–8 basis points (bps) across tenures by the end of the first quarter.</p> <p>The second quarter marked a significant transition toward a bullish performance, driven by a dovish shift in interest rate expectations and robust foreign demand. Following weaker first quarter GDP data, investors began pricing in a potential rate cut, leading to a surge in foreign inflows of RM10.2 billion in April. This momentum intensified in May, which saw a record net foreign inflow of RM13.5 billion (the highest since May 2014) and resulted in a sharp decline in medium-term MGS yields. To further support market depth, BNM reduced the Statutory Reserve Requirement (SRR) from 2.00% to 1.00%, injecting approximately RM18.6 billion into the banking system.</p>			

	<p>In the third quarter, the market tone shifted following BNM's pre-emptive 25 bps OPR cut to 2.75% in July, ending a pause that had lasted for 12 consecutive meetings. This move sparked a strong rally, resulting in a bull-flattening of the curve as ultra-long bonds outperformed. While August saw a marginal bull-steepening as markets positioned for further cuts, before sentiment turned cautious by September. For the month of September, a combination of profit-taking and a tepid 15-year MGS auction drove yields higher across the curve. The short-end MGS rose 14 bps while the long-end increased 4 – 12 bps, marking a temporary divergence from the US Federal Reserve's dovish trajectory.</p> <p>However, the Malaysian bond market closed 2025 with renewed strength, pivoting from early volatility to a strong, liquidity-driven finish. Performance was anchored by healthy domestic fundamentals, specifically sustained 3Q2025 GDP growth of 5.2% and BNM's decision to maintain the OPR at 2.75% in November. This policy stability, combined with a narrowing interest-rate differential, catalyzed a surge in foreign demand, with net inflows accelerating from RM4.4 billion in October to RM6.1 billion in November. The momentum supported over RM29.5 billion in sovereign auctions and major corporate issuances, including landmark deals from PNB Merdeka Ventures and Pulau Indah Power Plant.</p> <p>By late 2025, the total Malaysian bond and sukuk market reached an outstanding size of approximately RM2.24 trillion. Within this landscape, long-duration government and corporate bonds emerged as the top performers. These long-dated securities, specifically the 15- to 30-year tenures, captured the highest total returns by capitalizing on the falling interest rate environment and high coupon carry. While the 5- to 7-year segment remained a "sweet spot" for investors seeking a balance of yield and stability, it was the longer end of the curve that spearheaded the year's gains. Overall, 2025 concluded with Malaysia's fiscal consolidation continuing to limit new bond supply, providing a stable and supportive foundation for the asset class heading into 2026.</p>
<p>Market Outlook</p>	<p>In early 2026, BNM maintained the OPR at 2.75%, keeping monetary policy supportive amid steady domestic growth. At the same time, the Fed is expected to hold rates in the near term as it closely monitors labour market and inflation trends, though we still anticipate two rate cuts later in 2026 as disinflation resumes and growth moderates. These global dynamics contributed to a steepening in the UST curve, with front end yields remaining anchored under a Fed pause while longer dated yields drifted higher in line with improving growth expectations and supply factors.</p> <p>Against this backdrop, the Ringgit strengthened against the US Dollar, supported by a softer dollar profile and Malaysia's firm macro fundamentals—conditions that encouraged incremental foreign inflows into the Malaysian government bond market. MGS and GII yields remained broadly stable throughout January 2026, underpinned by resilient demand from both domestic and foreign investors. Market conditions were orderly, with steady buying interest helping to anchor yields despite external rate volatility. Overall, we expect the local bond market to remain resilient in near term, supported by stable monetary policy, supportive economic fundamentals, and consistent investor appetite.</p>

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Amlslamic Funds Management Sdn Bhd

19 February 2026

Independent auditors' report to the unit holder of Amlnstitutional Income Premium

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Amlnstitutional Income Premium (the "Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2025, and statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Fund for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, as set out on pages 10 to 28.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with MFRS Accounting Standards and IFRS Accounting Standards.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Independence and other ethical responsibilities

We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice) of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants ("By-Laws") and the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) ("IESBA Code") as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the By-Laws and the IESBA Code.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Manager of the Fund (the "Manager") is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report of the Fund, but does not include the financial statements of the Fund and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements of the Fund does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

**Independent auditors' report to the unit holder of
AmlInstitutional Income Premium (cont'd.)**

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon (cont'd.)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements of the Fund, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements of the Fund or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Manager and the Trustee for the financial statements

The Manager is responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Fund that give a true and fair view in accordance with MFRS Accounting Standards and IFRS Accounting Standards. The Manager is also responsible for such internal control as the Manager determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Fund that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the Fund, the Manager is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Manager either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Trustee is responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process. The Trustee is also responsible for ensuring that the Manager maintains proper accounting and other records as are necessary to enable true and fair presentation of these financial statements.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements of the Fund as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

**Independent auditors' report to the unit holder of
AmlInstitutional Income Premium (cont'd.)**

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (cont'd.)

As part of an audit in accordance with the approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the Fund, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Manager.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Manager's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the Fund or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Fund, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements of the Fund represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Manager regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

**Independent auditors' report to the unit holder of
Amlnstitutional Income Premium (cont'd.)**

Other matters

This report is made solely to the unit holders of the Fund, as a body, in accordance with the Guidelines on Unlisted Capital Market Products under the Lodge and Launch Framework issued by the Securities Commission Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

Ernst & Young PLT
202006000003 (LLP0022760-LCA) & AF 0039
Chartered Accountants

Ng Sue Ean
No. 03276/07/2026 J
Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
19 February 2026

AmlInstitutional Income Premium

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025**

	Note	2025 RM	2024 RM
ASSETS			
Sundry receivables		124	20
Cash at bank		430	534
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>554</u>	<u>554</u>
NET ASSET VALUE (“NAV”) OF THE FUND		<u>554</u>	<u>554</u>
EQUITY			
Unit holder’s capital	8(a)	500	500
Retained earnings	8(b)	54	54
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNIT HOLDER	8	<u>554</u>	<u>554</u>
UNITS IN CIRCULATION	8(a)	<u>554</u>	<u>554</u>
NAV PER UNIT (RM)		<u>1.0000</u>	<u>1.0000</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

AmInstitutional Income Premium

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

	Note	2025 RM	2024 RM
SHARIAH-COMPLIANT INVESTMENT INCOME			
Profit income		<u>16</u>	<u>18</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Other expenses		<u>(16)</u>	<u>(18)</u>
Net income before taxation		-	-
Taxation	10	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net income after taxation, representing total comprehensive income for the financial year		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income comprises the following:			
Realised income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Amlnstitutional Income Premium

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

	Unit holder's capital RM	Retained earnings RM	Total equity RM
At 1 January 2025	500	54	554
Balance at 31 December 2025	<u>500</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>554</u>
At 1 January 2024	500	54	554
Balance at 31 December 2024	<u>500</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>554</u>

AmlInstitutional Income Premium

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

	2025	2024
	RM	RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Profit received	16	18
Payments for other expenses	(120)	(30)
Net cash used in operating and investing activities	<u>(104)</u>	<u>(12)</u>
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(104)	(12)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	534	546
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	<u>430</u>	<u>534</u>
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash at bank	<u>430</u>	<u>534</u>

AmlInstitutional Income Premium

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

AmlInstitutional Income Premium (the “Fund”) was established pursuant to a Deed dated 8 March 2019, (the “Deed”), between AmlIslamic Funds Management Sdn. Bhd. as the Manager, AmanahRaya Trustees Berhad as the Trustee and the unit holders.

The Fund seeks to provide regular income by investing primarily in Islamic fixed income securities and Islamic money market instruments. As provided in the Deed, the financial year shall end on 31 December and the units in the Fund were first offered for sale on 18 March 2019.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Manager on 19 February 2026.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except as otherwise stated in the accounting policies and comply with MFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (“MASB”) and IFRS Accounting Standards.

Standards effective during the financial year

The adoption of the following MFRS Accounting Standards and amendments to MFRS Accounting Standards which became effective during the financial year did not have any material financial impact to the financial statements.

Description	Effective for financial periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 121 <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability</i>	1 January 2025

AmlInstitutional Income Premium

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D.)

Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards that have been issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Fund's financial statements are disclosed below. The Fund intends to adopt these new pronouncements, if applicable, when they become effective.

Description	Effective for financial periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> and MFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Amendments to the Classifications and Measurement of Financial Instruments</i>	1 January 2026
Amendments that are part of Annual Improvements - Volume 11: Amendments to MFRS 1 <i>First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards</i>	1 January 2026
Amendments to MFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i>	
Amendments to MFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>	
Amendments to MFRS 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> *	
Amendments to MFRS 107 <i>Statement of Cash Flows</i>	
Amendments to MFRS 9 and MFRS 7 <i>Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity</i> *	1 January 2026
MFRS 18 <i>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements</i>	1 January 2027
MFRS 19 <i>Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures</i> *	1 January 2027
Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128: <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i> *	Deferred

* These MFRS Accounting Standards and Amendments to MFRS Accounting Standards are not relevant to the Fund.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

3.1 Income recognition

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Fund and the income can be reliably measured. Income is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D.)

3.1 Income recognition (cont'd.)

(i) Profit income

For all profit-bearing financial assets, profit income is calculated using the effective profit method. Effective profit rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective profit rate, but not future credit losses.

Once the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, profit income continues to be recognised using the rate of profit used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

(ii) Gain or loss on disposal of Shariah-compliant investment

On disposal of Shariah-compliant investment, the net realised gain or loss on disposal is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the Shariah-compliant investment. The net realised gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

3.2 Income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income ("OCI") or directly in equity.

3.3 Functional and presentation currency

Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Fund operates that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions. The functional currency of the Fund is Ringgit Malaysia ("RM") which reflects the currency in which the Fund competes for funds, issues and redeems units. The Fund has also adopted RM as its presentation currency.

3.4 Statement of cash flows

The Fund adopts the direct method in the preparation of the statement of cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid Shariah-compliant investment that are readily convertible to cash with insignificant risk of changes in value.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D.)

3.5 Distribution

Distribution is at the discretion of the Manager. A distribution to the Fund's unit holder is accounted for as a deduction from retained earnings and realised income. Realised income is the income earned from profit income and net gain on disposal of Shariah-compliant investment after deducting expenses and taxation. A proposed distribution is recognised as a liability in the period in which it is approved. Distribution is either reinvested or paid in cash to the unit holder on the distribution payment date. Reinvestment of units is based on the NAV per unit on the distribution payment date, which is also the time of creation.

3.6 Unit holder's capital

The unit holders' capital of the Fund meets the definition of puttable instruments and is classified as equity instruments as it meets all criteria for such classification under MFRS 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* ("MFRS 132").

3.7 Financial instruments – initial recognition and measurement

(i) Initial recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. The method used is applied consistently for all purchases and sales of financial assets that belong to the same category of financial assets.

(ii) Initial measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of financial assets not recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at FVTPL, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

(iii) "Day 1" profit or loss

At initial measurement, if the transaction price differs from the fair value, the Fund immediately recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a "Day 1" profit or loss) in profit or loss provided that fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets. In all other cases, the difference between the transaction price and model value is recognised in profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis that reflects the nature of the instrument over its tenure.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D.)

3.8 Financial assets

Classification and measurement

The classification of financial assets depends on the Fund's business model of managing the financial assets in order to generate cash flows ("business model test") and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial instruments ("SPPP test"). The business model test determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both and the assessment is performed on a portfolio basis. The SPPP test determines whether the contractual cash flows are solely for payments of principal and profit and the assessment is performed on a financial instrument basis.

Business model

The business model reflects how the Fund manages the financial assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Fund's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets, or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. the financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of "other" business model. Factors considered by the Fund in determining the business model for a portfolio of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, and how risks are assessed and managed.

Cash flow characteristics

Where the business model is to hold the financial assets to collect contractual cash flows, or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Fund assesses whether the financial assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payment of principal and profit ("SPPP"). In making this assessment, the Fund considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic financing arrangement, i.e. profit includes only consideration for time value of money, credit risk, other basic financing risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic financing arrangement. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are SPPP.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D.)

3.8 Financial assets (cont'd.)

Classification and measurement (cont'd.)

The Fund may classify its financial assets under the following categories:

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order 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. Financial assets include in this category are Shariah-compliant deposits with licensed financial institutions, cash at banks, amount due from Target Fund Manager, amount due from Manager, amount due from brokers/financial institutions, dividend/distribution receivables and other receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if its business model is both to hold the asset to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the financial assets. In addition, the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the outstanding principal.

These Shariah-compliant investments are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, these Shariah-compliant investments are remeasured at fair value. All fair value adjustments are initially recognised through OCI. Debt instruments at FVOCI are subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Any financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value. Changes in the fair value of those financial instruments are recorded in "Net gain or loss on financial assets at FVTPL". Profit earned element of such instrument is recorded in "Profit income".

Instruments that qualify for amortised cost or FVOCI may be irrevocably designated as FVTPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency. Equity instruments are normally measured at FVTPL, nevertheless, the Fund is allowed to irrevocably designate equity instruments that are not held for trading as FVOCI, with no subsequent reclassification of gains or losses to profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D.)

3.9 Financial liabilities – classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities issued by the Fund are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Fund having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder. After initial measurement, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective profit method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective profit rate.

3.10 Derecognition of financial instruments

(i) Derecognition of financial asset

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a “pass-through” arrangement; and either:
 - the Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - the Fund has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

For Shariah-compliant investments classified as FVOCI - debt instruments, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

(ii) Derecognition of financial liability

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are recognised, and through the amortisation process.

3.11 Financial instruments – expected credit losses (“ECL”)

The Fund assesses the ECL associated with its financial assets at amortised cost using simplified approach. Therefore, the Fund does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. The ECL in respect of financial assets at amortised cost, if any, is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets together with the associated allowance are written off when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and there is no realistic prospect of future recovery. The Fund may also write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when there is no reasonable expectation of full recovery. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to profit or loss.

AmlInstitutional Income Premium

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D.)

3.12 Determination of fair value

For Shariah-compliant investments in local fixed income securities, nominal value is the face value of the securities and fair value is determined based on the indicative prices from Bond Pricing Agency Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. plus accrued profit, which includes the accretion of discount and amortisation of premium. Adjusted cost of Shariah-compliant investments relates to the purchased cost plus accrued profit, adjusted for amortisation of premium and accretion of discount, if any, calculated over the period from the date of acquisition to the date of maturity of the respective securities as approved by the Manager and the Trustee. The difference between adjusted cost and fair value is treated as unrealised gain or loss and is recognised in profit or loss.

3.13 Classification of realised and unrealised gains and losses

Unrealised gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of financial instruments for the period and from reversal of prior period's unrealised gains and losses for financial instruments which were realised (i.e. sold, redeemed or matured) during the reporting period.

Realised gains and losses on disposals of financial instruments classified at FVTPL are calculated using the weighted average method. They represent the difference between an instrument's initial carrying amount and disposal amount.

3.14 Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements requires the Manager to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability in the future.

The Fund classifies its Shariah-compliant investments as financial assets at FVTPL as the Fund may sell its Shariah-compliant investments in the short-term for profit-taking or to meet unit holder's cancellation of units.

No major judgments have been made by the Manager in applying the Fund's accounting policies. There are no key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

AmlInstitutional Income Premium

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

4. AMOUNT DUE TO MANAGER

Management fee is at a rate of 0.07% (2024: 0.07%) per annum on the NAV of the Fund, calculated on a daily basis. However, there is no management fee charged in the current and previous financial years.

5. AMOUNT DUE TO TRUSTEE

Trustee's fee is at a rate of 0.01% (2024: 0.01%) per annum on the NAV of the Fund, calculated on a daily basis. However, there is no Trustee's fee charged in the current and previous financial years.

6. AUDIT FEE

The audit fee amounting to RM4,500 (2024: RM4,500) is borne by the Manager in the current and previous financial years.

7. TAX AGENT'S FEE

The tax agent's fee amounting to RM3,300 (2024: RM3,300) is borne by the Manager in the current and previous financial years.

8. TOTAL EQUITY

Total equity is represented by:

	Note	2025 RM	2024 RM
Unit holder's capital	(a)	500	500
Retained earnings – Realised income	(b)	54	54
		<u>554</u>	<u>554</u>

(a) Unit holder's capital/Units in circulation

	2025		2024	
	Number of units	RM	Number of units	RM
At beginning/end of the financial year	<u>554</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>554</u>	<u>500</u>

AmInstitutional Income Premium

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

8. TOTAL EQUITY (CONT'D.)

(b) Realised

	2025 RM	2024 RM
At beginning/end of the financial year	54	54

9. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The related parties and their relationships with the Fund are as follows:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>Relationships</u>
AmIslamic Funds Management Sdn. Bhd.	The Manager
AmInvestment Bank Berhad	Holding company of the Manager
AMMB Holdings Berhad ("AMMB")	Ultimate holding company of the Manager
Subsidiaries and associates of AMMB as disclosed in its financial statements	Subsidiaries and associate companies of the ultimate holding company of the Manager

	2025		2024	
	Number of units	RM	Number of units	RM
The Manager*	554	554 [^]	554	554 [^]

* The Manager is the legal and beneficial owner of the units.

[^] The price is according to NAV per unit as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

There are no units held by any other related party as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Other than those disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the significant related party balance as at the reporting date is as follows:

	2025 RM	2024 RM
Significant related party balance		
<u>AmBank Islamic Berhad</u>		
Cash at bank	430	534

AmlInstitutional Income Premium

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

10. TAXATION

Income tax payable is calculated on Shariah-compliant investment income less deduction for permitted expenses as provided under Section 63B of the Income Tax Act, 1967.

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to net income before taxation at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the effective income tax rate of the Fund is as follows:

	2025 RM	2024 RM
Net income before taxation	-	-
Taxation at Malaysian statutory rate of 24% (2024:24%)	-	-
Tax effects of:		
Income not subject to tax	(4)	(4)
Restriction on tax deductible expenses	1	4
Non-permitted expenses for tax purposes	3	-
Tax expense for the financial year	-	-

11. TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO (“TER”)

The Fund’s TER is as follows:

	2025 % p.a.	2024 % p.a.
Fund’s other expenses	2.90	3.32
Total TER	2.90	3.32

The TER of the Fund is the ratio of the sum of fees and expenses incurred by the Fund to the average NAV of the Fund calculated on a daily basis.

12. PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATIO (“PTR”)

The PTR of the Fund, which is the ratio of average total acquisitions and disposals of Shariah-compliant investment to the average NAV of the Fund calculated on a daily basis is nil (2024: nil).

13. SEGMENTAL REPORTING

In accordance with the objective of the Fund, substantially all of the Fund’s Shariah-compliant investment are made in the form of Shariah-compliant fixed income securities in Malaysia. The Manager is of the opinion that the risk and rewards from this Shariah-compliant investment are not individually or segmentally distinct and hence, the Fund does not have a separately identifiable business or geographical segments.

AmlInstitutional Income Premium

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Classification of financial instruments

The accounting policies in Note 3 describe how the classes of financial instruments are measured, and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognised. The following table analyses the financial assets and liabilities of the Fund in the statement of financial position by the class of financial instrument to which they are assigned, and therefore by the measurement basis.

	Financial asset at FVTPL RM	Financial asset at amortised cost RM	Financial liability at amortised cost RM	Total RM
2025				
Financial asset				
Cash at bank	-	430	-	430
Total financial asset	-	430	-	430
2024				
Financial asset				
Cash at bank	-	534	-	534
Total financial asset	-	534	-	534
			Income, expenses, gains and losses	
			2025	2024
			RM	RM
Income, of which derived from:				
- Profit income from financial assets at amortised cost			16	18

(b) Financial instruments that are carried at fair value

The Fund's financial assets and liabilities are carried at fair value.

The Fund uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable; either directly or indirectly; or
- Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D.)

(c) Financial instruments that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value

The following is class of financial instrument that is not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts is reasonable approximation of fair value due to their short period to maturity or short credit period:

- Cash at bank

There are no financial instruments which are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are not reasonable approximation of their respective fair value.

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Fund is exposed to a variety of risks that include market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, regulatory risk, management risk, non-compliance risk and Shariah non-compliance risk.

Risk management is carried out by closely monitoring, measuring and mitigating the above said risks, careful selection of Shariah-compliant investments coupled with stringent compliance to Shariah-compliant investments restrictions as stipulated by the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007, Securities Commission Malaysia's Guidelines on Unlisted Capital Market Products under the Lodge and Launch Framework, Securities Commission Malaysia's Guidelines on Islamic Capital Market Products and Services, and the Deed as the backbone of risk management of the Fund.

(a) Market risk

The Fund's principal exposure to market risk arises primarily due to changes in the market environment, global economic and geo-political developments.

The Fund's market risk is affected primarily by the following risks:

(i) Rate of return risk

Rate of return risk will affect the value of the Fund's Shariah-compliant investment, given the rate of return movements, which are influenced by regional and local economic developments as well as political developments.

Domestic profit rates on Shariah-compliant deposits and placements with licensed financial institutions are determined based on prevailing market rates.

Although Islamic Fund does not deal with profit-bearing account and products, the fluctuation of profit rate may affect the performance of an Islamic Fund.

AmlInstitutional Income Premium

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the Fund by failing to discharge an obligation. The Fund can invest up to 100% of the NAV in Shariah-compliant fixed income instruments. As such the Fund would be exposed to the risk of sukuk issuers and licensed financial institutions defaulting on its repayment obligations which in turn would affect the NAV of the Fund.

Cash at bank is held for liquidity purposes and is not exposed to significant credit risk.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets. Exposure to liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Fund could be required to pay its financial liabilities or redeem its units earlier than expected. This is also the risk of the Fund experiencing large redemptions, when the Investment Manager could be forced to sell large volumes of its holdings at unfavorable prices to meet redemption requirements.

The Fund maintains sufficient level of liquid assets, after consultation with the Trustee, to meet anticipated payments and cancellations of units by unit holder. Liquid assets comprise of cash at banks, Shariah-compliant deposits with licensed financial institutions and other instruments, which are capable of being converted into cash within 5 to 7 days. The Fund's policy is to always maintain a prudent level of liquid assets so as to reduce liquidity risk.

The Fund's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of not more than six months.

The following table presents the undiscounted contractual cash flows from different financial asset class in the Fund:

	Contractual cash flows (undiscounted)
	0 – 1
	year
	RM
2025	
Financial asset	
Cash at bank	430
Total financial asset	<u>430</u>
2024	
Financial asset	
Cash at bank	534
Total financial asset	<u>534</u>

AmlInstitutional Income Premium

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(d) Regulatory risk

Any changes in national policies and regulations may have effects on the capital market and the NAV of the Fund.

(e) Management risk

Poor management of the Fund may cause considerable losses to the Fund that in turn may affect the NAV of the Fund.

(f) Non-compliance risk

This is the risk of the Manager or the Trustee not complying with their respective internal policies, the Deed, securities laws or guidelines issued by the regulators relevant to each party, which may adversely affect the performance of the Fund.

(g) Shariah non-compliance risk

This is the risk of the Fund not conforming to Shariah Investment Guidelines. The Shariah Adviser for the Fund would be responsible for ensuring that the Fund is managed and administered in accordance with Shariah Investment Guidelines. Note that as the Fund can only invest in Shariah-compliant investments, non-compliance may adversely affect the NAV of the Fund when the rectification of non-compliance results in losses.

16. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital of the Fund can vary depending on the demand for creation and cancellation of units to the Fund.

The Fund's objectives for managing capital are:

- (a) To invest in Shariah-compliant investments meeting the description, risk exposure and expected return indicated in its Information Memorandum;
- (b) To maintain sufficient liquidity to meet the expenses of the Fund, and to meet cancellation requests as they arise; and
- (c) To maintain sufficient fund size to make the operations of the Fund cost-efficient.

No changes were made to the capital management objectives, policies or processes during the current and previous financial years.

Amlnstitutional Income Premium

STATEMENT BY THE MANAGER

I, Mirza Shah bin Abdul Rahim Shah, being the Director of and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Amlslamic Funds Management Sdn. Bhd. (the “Manager”), do hereby state that, in the opinion of the Manager, the accompanying financial statements are drawn up in accordance with MFRS Accounting Standards and IFRS Accounting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of Amlnstitutional Income Premium (the “Fund”) as at 31 December 2025 and of the comprehensive income, the changes in equity and cash flows for the financial year then ended.

For and on behalf of the Manager

MIRZA SHAH BIN ABDUL RAHIM SHAH

Executive Director

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

19 February 2026

TRUSTEE'S REPORT

To the unit holders of **AMINSTITUTIONAL INCOME PREMIUM** ("Fund"),

We have acted as Trustee of the Fund for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and we hereby confirm to the best of our knowledge, after having made all reasonable enquiries, AMISLAMIC FUNDS MANAGEMENT SDN. BHD. has operated and managed the Fund during the year 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 the Guidelines on Unlisted Capital Market Products Under the Lodge and Launch Framework; and
2. Valuation and pricing is carried out in accordance with the deed.

For **AMANAHRAYA TRUSTEES BERHAD**

ZAINUDIN BIN SUHAIMI

Chief Executive Officer

Date: 16 February 2026

SHARIAH ADVISER'S REPORT FOR ISLAMIC WHOLESALE FUND

To the unit holders of AmInstitutional Income Premium ("Fund"),

We hereby confirm the following:

1. To the best of our knowledge, after having made all reasonable enquiries, AmIslamic Funds Management Sdn Bhd has operated and managed the Fund during the period covered by these financial statements in accordance with the 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 Amanie Advisors Sdn Bhd

Ahmad Anas Fadzil
Registered Shariah Officer
Date: 19 February 2026

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The Administrator
AmFunds Management Berhad
P.O Box 13611, 50816 Kuala Lumpur

*For enquiries about this or any of the other Funds offered by AmIslamic Funds Management Sdn Bhd
Please call 2032 2888 between 8.45 a.m. to 5.45 p.m. (Monday to Thursday),
Friday (8.45 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.)*

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