

PMB DANA AL-AIMAN

**ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
31 MAY 2019**

PMB INVESTMENT BERHAD (256439-D)
An Islamic Fund Management Company (IFMC)
Level 20, 1 Sentral
Jalan Rakyat
Kuala Lumpur Sentral
50470 Kuala Lumpur

Dear Valued Customer

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If you would like to obtain further information, please do not hesitate to contact us at Customer Care Line 03-2785 9900.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

MANAGER

PMB INVESTMENT BERHAD

(A member of Pelaburan MARA Berhad)

HEAD OFFICE

Level 20, 1 Sentral

Jalan Rakyat, Kuala Lumpur Sentral

Peti Surat 10701

50722 Kuala Lumpur

Tel: (03) 2785 9800 Fax: (03) 2785 9901

E-mail: investorrelation@pelaburanmara.com.my

Website: www.pmbinvestment.com.my

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dato' Sri Hj Abd Rahim bin Hj Abdul

Prof. Dr. Faridah binti Hj Hassan

Mansoor bin Ahmad

Nik Mohamed Zaki bin Nik Yusoff

Dato' Ahmad Nazim bin Abd Rahman *(Effective until 15 August 2018)*

Najmi bin Haji Mohamed

YM Tengku Ahmad Badli Shah bin Raja Hussin

(Effective from 9 November 2018)

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Najmi bin Haji Mohamed

COMPANY SECRETARIES

Shahrizat binti Othman *(Effective until 31 January 2019)*

Omar Saifuddin Bin Aziz @ Abdul Aziz (BC/O/382)

(Effective from 26 February 2019)

Suhara Binti Mohamad Sidik (BC/S/2085)

(Effective from 26 February 2019)

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Mansoor bin Ahmad

Nik Mohamed Zaki bin Nik Yusoff

Dato' Ahmad Nazim bin Abd Rahman *(Effective until 15 August 2018)*

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Aslam bin Mohamed Haneef

TRUSTEE

AMANAHRAYA TRUSTEE BERHAD

SHARIAH ADVISER

BIMB SECURITIES SDN. BHD.

AUDITORS

JAMAL, AMIN & PARTNERS

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1. FUND INFORMATION**1.1 FUND NAME**

PMB DANA AL-AIMAN - PMB AL-AIMAN

1.2 DATE OF RELAUNCH

19 May 1997.

1.3 FUND CATEGORY/TYPE

Equity (Shariah)/Growth & Income.

1.4 FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

To provide investors with steady return and to achieve capital growth in the medium to long term by investing in equities and fixed income securities that conform to the Shariah principles.

1.5 FUND PERFORMANCE BENCHMARK

FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Shariah Index (FBMSHA).

1.6 FUND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The distribution (if any) is annual, subject to the availability of income for the financial period. The distribution of income, if any, will be made in the form of cash or additional units.

1.7 UNIT HOLDINGS AS AT 31 MAY 2019

Size of Holdings	No. of Unit Holders	%	No. of Units Held	%
5,000 and below	7,343	74.19	8,134,569.16	11.75
5,001 - 10,000	1,017	10.28	7,292,105.26	10.53
10,001 - 50,000	1,304	13.18	27,033,508.34	39.03
50,001 - 500,000	231	2.33	23,442,088.48	33.84
500,001 and above	2	0.02	3,359,106.09	4.85
Total	9,897	100.00	69,261,377.33	100.00

* Note: Excluding manager's unit

2. FUND PERFORMANCE DATA

2.1 PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

SECTOR	31 MAY		
	2019	2018	2017
Main Market:	%	%	%
Consumer Product & Services	6.38	3.38	1.16
Construction	-	4.94	6.06
Energy	11.00	-	-
Financial Services	10.24	8.30	5.88
Healthcare	7.60	-	-
Industrial Product & Services	7.34	18.56	12.32
Property	2.46	2.50	16.59
Plantation	8.64	8.00	3.94
Trading & Services	-	30.87	39.57
Telecommunication & Media	3.11	-	-
Utilities	8.42	-	-
Ace Market:			
Construction	-	4.00	-
Technology	5.17	-	-
Islamic Deposits & others	27.87	19.45	13.52
Islamic Real Estate Investment Trust (i-REIT)	1.77	-	-
Quoted Shariah-compliant warrants	-	-	0.96
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

2.2 PERFORMANCE DETAILS

		31 MAY		
		2019	2018	2017
Net Asset Value (NAV) - xD	(RM'000)	27,163	28,407	46,667
Unit in circulation	('000)	69,261	74,419	93,951
NAV per unit - xD	(RM)	0.3922	0.3817	0.4967
NAV per unit - xD: <i>Highest</i>	(RM)	0.4098	0.4981	0.5164
: <i>Lowest</i>	(RM)	0.3655	0.3763	0.4638
Total Return *	(%)	2.75	(23.15)	7.72
- Capital Growth *	(%)	2.75	(23.15)	5.59
- Income Return	(%)	-	-	2.13
Gross Distribution per unit	(sen)	-	-	^ 1.00
Net Distribution per unit	(sen)	-	-	^ 1.00
Management Expenses Ratio (MER) ¹	(%)	1.62	1.75	1.76
Portfolio Turnover Ratio (PTR) ²	(times)	0.35	0.46	0.76

* Source: Lipper

^ The distribution is in the form of cash. 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 DETAILS (CONT.)

- 1 MER for the financial year ended 31 May 2019 dropped by 0.13 percentage points to 1.62% from 1.75% in the corresponding period last year. The decline was due to a decrease in total expenditure by 28.35%. During the financial year, the average size of the Fund decreased by 22.69% to RM28.08 million from RM36.32 million.
- 2 The PTR for the financial year ended 31 May 2019 decreased by 23.91% to 0.35 times from 0.46 times in the previous year corresponding period. The average cost of purchases and sales dropped 42.14% due to lower sales and purchase activities in line with uncertainties in the local stock market. Sales and purchase activities were carried out based on a changing investment strategy in accordance with market conditions.

* AVERAGE TOTAL RETURN (31 MAY)			
	1-year	3-year	5-year
PMB AL-AIMAN	2.75%	(5.25%)	(4.20%)
FBMSHA	(3.12%)	(0.36%)	(2.13%)

* ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN (31 MAY)					
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
PMB AL-AIMAN	2.75%	(23.15%)	7.72%	(5.21%)	0.09%
FBMSHA	(3.12%)	(4.91%)	7.39%	(5.20%)	(4.26%)

* Source: Lipper

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

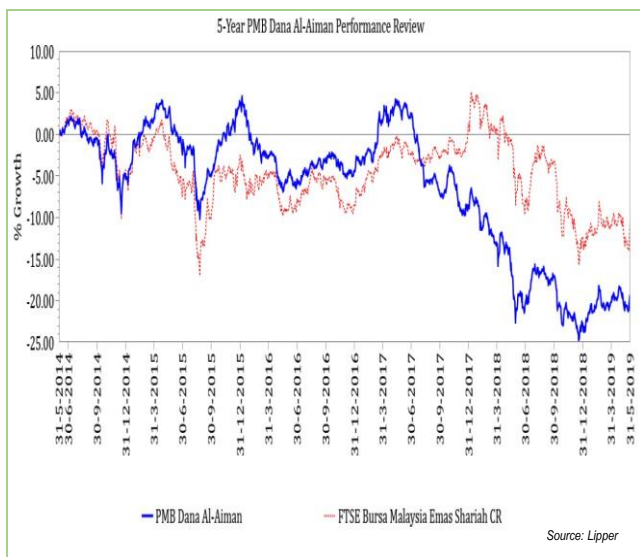
3. MANAGER'S REPORT

We are pleased to present the Manager's report of PMB AL-AIMAN for the financial year ended 31 May 2019 (1 June 2018 until 31 May 2019).

3.1 FUND PERFORMANCE

PMB Dana Al-Aiman has met its objective, which is to achieve capital growth over the long-term period. However, for medium term not met. Based on data from Lipper, the Fund's returns for the 10-year period registered a total return of 20.19%, while for the 5 and 3-year period, the Fund experienced a decline of -19.30% and -14.95% respectively. For the 1-year financial period, the Fund's return rose to 2.75%.

Fund's performance measured against benchmark FBMSHA for 5-year ended 31 May 2019 is as follows:-



The graph illustrates the movement of the Fund's return against the benchmark. For the 5-year period ended 31 May 2019, the Fund's NAV per unit decreased 19.30%. In comparison, its benchmark fell 10.20%.

For 1-year financial period ended 31 May 2019, NAV per unit increased by RM0.0105 or 2.75% to RM0.3922 from RM0.3817 as at 31 May 2018.

3.2 INCOME DISTRIBUTION/UNIT SPLIT

No income distribution/unit split were declared during the financial year end period under review ended 31 May 2019.

3.3 POLICY AND INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The Fund shall invest primarily in a diversified portfolio of Shariah-compliant equity and Shariah-compliant equity-related securities listed on any recognized stock exchange in Malaysia with growth prospects and/or having forecast dividend yield of 3.0% per annum or above over medium to long term to optimize the total returns of the Fund. 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 financial year ended 31 May 2019, the Fund Manager (FM) disposed of non-performing stocks especially those from trading stock category. This action made the number of stocks in the portfolio dropped to nineteen as at end of May. Nevertheless, equity holding was maintained between 70% and 80% throughout the financial year.

3.5 ALLOTMENT OF FUND ASSETS

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

ASSET ALLOCATION				
	31 May 2019 (%)	31 May 2018 (%)	Change (%)	Investment Exposure Average (%)
Shariah-compliant Equity	70.36	80.55	(10.19)	75.46
Islamic Real Estate Investment Trust (i-REIT)	1.77	-	1.77	0.88
Islamic Deposits & others	27.87	19.45	8.42	23.66

As at 31 May 2019, 70.36% of the Fund's NAV was invested in Shariah-compliant equity market as compared to 80.55% at 31 May 2018. A total of 1.77% was invested in Islamic Real Estate Investment Trust (i-REIT). The balance of 27.87% was held in Islamic deposits and/or other Shariah-compliant permitted investments.

3.6 ECONOMIC REVIEW

The Malaysian economy grew by 4.5% in the first quarter of 2019. Private sector activity remained the key driver of growth, supported mainly by firm private consumption growth during the quarter. On the supply side, major sectors continued to expand, with the exception of the mining sector due to the decline in oil and natural gas production arising from unplanned closure of production facilities. The rebound in the agriculture sector (1Q 2019: 5.6%; 4Q 2018: -0.1%) on account of strong recovery in oil palm yields provided an additional lift to growth. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally-adjusted basis, the economy grew by 1.1%. For the quarter, headline inflation averaged at -0.3% (4Q 2018: 0.3%). Headline inflation turned negative in January and February (-0.7% and -0.4%, respectively) due to lower domestic fuel prices. However, headline inflation turned positive in March (0.2%) as the increasing trend in global oil prices led to higher domestic fuel prices. Core inflation, excluding the impact of consumption tax policy changes, was unchanged at 1.6%.

With effect from first quarter of 2019, Malaysia's GDP in constant terms is rebased to 2015 prices from 2010 prices. The rebasing exercise by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) reflects the enhancement of data sources and coverage, as well as methodological improvements, in line with international standards for statistical compilations.

In the first quarter, ringgit appreciated by 1.4% against the US dollar, driven mainly by non-resident portfolio inflows which amounted to RM13.5 billion. However, since April, ringgit has depreciated by 2.2% against the US dollar (as at 15 May), in line with most regional currencies. The recent depreciation pressure reflected cautious investor sentiments in global financial markets amid the weakening global growth outlook as well as uncertainties surrounding geopolitical and global trade developments.

Private sector demand is expected to remain the anchor of growth amid lower public sector spending. The external sector is likely to grow marginally in tandem with modest global demand. Overall, the baseline projection is for the Malaysian economy to grow between 4.3% - 4.8% for the year. In 2019, headline inflation is expected to average between 0.7% - 1.7%. Core inflation is expected to be stable, supported by the continued expansion in economic activity and in the absence of strong demand pressures.

(Source: Bank Negara Malaysia's website)

3.6 ECONOMIC REVIEW (CONT.)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Growth For First Quarter 2019

Sector Production	2019 Q1	2018 Q4	2018 Q1	Sector Expenditure	2019 Q1	2018 Q4	2018 Q1
Agriculture	+5.6%	-0.1%	+3.1%	Private Final Consumption	+7.6%	+8.4%	+6.6%
Construction	+0.3%	+2.6%	+4.9%	Government Final Consumption	+6.3%	+4.0%	+0.4%
Services	+6.4%	+6.9%	+6.5%	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-3.5%	+0.6%	+0.4%
Manufacturing	+4.2%	+4.7%	+5.2%	Export	+0.1%	+3.1%	+2.4%
Mining & Quarrying	-2.1%	-0.7%	-0.6%	Import	-1.4%	+1.8%	-2.3%
GDP	+4.5%	+4.7%	+5.3%	GDP	+4.5%	+4.7%	+5.3%

Inflation

Overall, inflation went up by 0.3% for 12-month period ended April 2019, compare to 3.0% growth recorded during the same period in the preceding year. The slower growth for 12-month period ended May 2019 was due to the drop in transport (-0.6%) as compared to +7.8% growth recorded in the same period last year.

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The IPI grew by 4.0% in April 2019 as compared with the same month of the previous year. The growth in April 2019 was driven by the increase in all indices: electricity (5.8%), manufacturing (4.3%), and mining (2.3%)

Balance of Trade

For 12-month period ending May 2019, trade surplus stood at RM113.6 billion, a depreciation of RM5.1 billion (-4.3%) when compared to the same period a year ago. Total trade for 12-month period ending May 2019, which was valued at RM1,717.0 billion, contracted by RM-87.2 billion (-4.8%) when compared to the same period a year ago. For the same period, total export shrunk -4.8% to RM915.3 billion while total import shrunk -4.9% to RM801.7 billion.

(Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia, Official Portal)

3.7 EQUITY MARKET REVIEW

For the year ending 31 May 2019, the main benchmark for the Malaysian Shariah compliant equity, FBM Shariah Index, had dropped by -380.20 points or -3.12% to 11,795.77 while the main benchmark for Malaysian stock market, FBM KLCI, had dropped by -89.86 points or -5.16% to 1,650.76.

During that period, the FBM Shariah Index recorded its highest level of 12,958.41 on 28 August 2018 and its lowest of 11,068.25 on 18 December 2018. Meanwhile, FBM KLCI posted its highest level of 1,826.90 on 28 August 2018 while the lowest level of 1,598.32 was recorded on 24 May 2019. The movement range for the FBM Shariah Index during the stipulated financial period was 1,890.16 points as compared to 1,781.06 points during the same period in the previous year.

The market weakened throughout 4th quarter 2018 as investors was stoked by multi-year high U.S. Treasury yields which triggered equity market sell-off, the hawkish tone by US Federal Reserve on interest rate direction and International Monetary Fund's reduction of its global economic growth forecast for the first time since July 2016 from 3.9% to 3.7%. On the local front, the market condition was worsened by investors' skepticism towards potential changes in existing policies that will be done by new ruling coalition.

Throughout the first trading month of 2019, local bourse was trading sideways, in absence of major catalyst. Trading throughout the month was largely driven by global news such as hopes over favorable outcome from US-China trade talk, the movement in oil price, as well as China's uninspiring economic data. The local bourse was on upward trajectory in February following the release of better-than-expected 4th quarter GDP number. Nevertheless, the gain throughout the month was capped by uninspiring corporate earnings. The high ratio of earnings disappointment suggests that Malaysian corporates are facing a challenging operating environment due to local and external factors.

Local bourse weakened further in March 2019 due to external headwind such as worries over slowing global economic growth, the continuous trade talk between US and China, Brexit delay, and the US Federal Reserve's rate hike pause. US Fed's dovish stance coupled with Malaysia's low inflation, recorded in the recent months, has spurred worries over potential overnight policy rate cut. The expectation on potential rate cut had weighed down on financial stocks and consequently the overall market.

Market continues to weaken in April 2019 as it lacked fresh catalyst. Moreover, market was weighed down by FTSE Russel announcement that Malaysia was under its watchlist for potential removal from WGBI (FTSE World Government Bond Index). Malaysia currently assigned a '2' and included to the WGBI since 2004, is being considered for a potential downgrade to '1' which would render Malaysia ineligible for inclusion in the WGBI. If this materialize, Malaysia is facing fund outflow of USD6.0billion to USD8.0billion or approximately RM24.0billion to RM33.0billion and this would consequently put pressure on Malaysian Ringgit.

3.7 EQUITY MARKET REVIEW (CONT.)

Foreign funds staged a commendable return to Bursa in last week of May after the deadlock in trade talks since the start of May has caused disarray in the markets. Trade talks failed after US raised levies to 25% from 10% on \$200 billion worth of Chinese goods and Beijing retaliated by imposing higher tariffs on \$60 billion worth of U.S. goods.

Trade tensions between China and the US escalated further after the U.S. Commerce Department moved to add Huawei and 70 affiliates to its so-called "Entity List", effectively banning the Chinese telecoms giant from buying parts and components from U.S. companies without a government approval. However, US temporarily eased restrictions on China's Huawei Technologies. Washington granted Huawei Technologies Co Ltd a licence to purchase U.S. goods until August 2019, a move intended to give telecom operators that rely on the Chinese firm time to make other arrangements.

Domestically, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) had cut its overnight policy rate (OPR) by 25 basis points to 3.00 percent, its first since 2016. Meanwhile, Malaysia's economy in the first three months of the year grew at a slower pace at 4.5% than the prior quarter of 4.7%.

In this volatile market sentiment, based on Lipper, the NAV per unit increased by 2.75% within a 1-year period ended 31 May 2019.

3.8 MONEY MARKET REVIEW

Throughout 1-year period ended 31 May 2019, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of BNM decided to reduce the OPR to 3.00 percent during the meeting held on 7 May 2019. The ceiling and floor rates of the corridor for the OPR are correspondingly reduced to 3.25 percent and 2.75 percent respectively.

According to BNM, the global economy continues to expand moderately. While growth outcomes for several major economies were better than expected during the first quarter, underlying economic conditions continue to suggest moderation going forward. Considerable downside risks to global growth remain, stemming from unresolved trade tensions and prolonged country-specific weaknesses in the major economies, further dampening global trade and investment activities. Although the tightening in global financial conditions has eased somewhat, heightened policy uncertainties could lead to sharp financial market adjustments, further weighing on the overall outlook.

For Malaysia, latest developments point towards moderate economic activity in the first quarter of 2019. Looking ahead, slowing global demand conditions and subdued growth of key trading partners will continue to weigh on the external sector. Domestically, stable labour market conditions and capacity expansion in key sectors will continue to drive household and capital spending. The baseline projection is for the Malaysian economy to grow within the projected range of 4.3% - 4.8%. However, there are downside risks to growth from heightened uncertainties in the global and domestic environment, trade tensions and extended weakness in commodity-related sectors.

3.8 MONEY MARKET REVIEW (CONT.)

Headline inflation increased to 0.2% in March 2019 (February: -0.4%), due mainly to the less negative transport inflation at -3.0% (February: -6.8%). Underlying inflation, as measured by core inflation remained stable at 1.6% in March 2019. In the immediate term, inflation is expected to remain low mainly due to policy measures. These include the price ceiling on domestic retail fuel prices until mid-2019 and the impact of the changes in consumption tax policy on headline inflation. For 2019 as a whole, average headline inflation is expected to be broadly stable compared to 2018. The trajectory of headline inflation will continue to be dependent on global oil prices. Underlying inflation is expected to remain stable, supported by the continued expansion in economic activity and in the absence of strong demand pressures.

The domestic financial markets have remained resilient, despite periods of volatility primarily due to global developments. While domestic monetary and financial conditions remain supportive of economic growth, there are some signs of tightening of financial conditions. The adjustment to the OPR is therefore intended to preserve the degree of monetary accommodativeness. This is consistent with the monetary policy stance of supporting a steady growth path amid price stability. The MPC will continue to monitor and assess the balance of risks surrounding the outlook for domestic growth and inflation.

(Source: Bank Negara Malaysia Website)

3.9 INTEREST OF UNIT HOLDERS

For the financial year 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 1-year financial period ended 31 May 2019, the FM 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 FM also received soft commission from brokers in term of software and computer hardware related to fund's investment, stock market and economic matters.

3.11 SIGNIFICANT CHANGES OF FUND POSITION AFTER THE FINANCIAL YEAR

Income Distributions and Reinvestment Policies

Auto Reinvestment

Effective from 1 July 2019, the reinvestment limit for each distribution will be increased from less than RM50 to less than RM200.

Distribution amount of less than RM200, which will be reinvested at the unit price equivalent to the NAV per unit computed at the end of the next business day following the Distribution Date. No additional charge will be imposed on the distribution reinvestment.

Justification on Changes:

To improve the efficiency of PMB Investment's operations in managing income distribution of the funds (if any) by way of cash and/or units in unit trust fund.

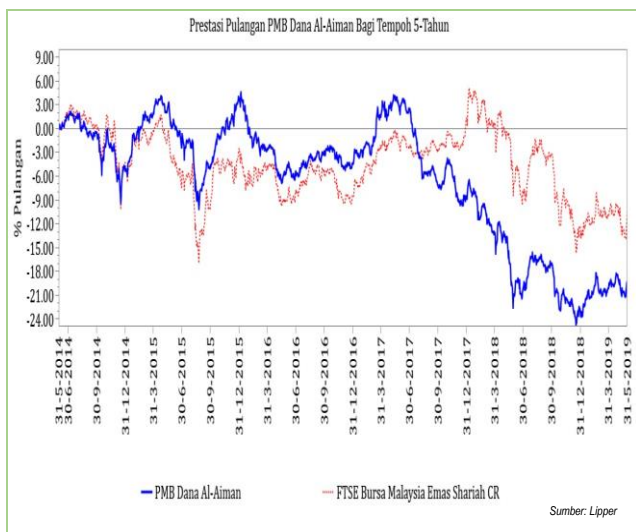
3. LAPORAN PENGURUS

Bagi tempoh dua belas (12) bulan berakhir 31 Mei 2019 (1 Jun 2018 hingga 31 Mei 2019).

3.1 PRESTASI DANA

PMB Dana Al-Aiman telah mencapai objektifnya, iaitu untuk mencapai pertumbuhan modal dalam jangka panjang. Namun demikian, untuk jangka sederhana Dana tidak dapat mencapai objektifnya. Berdasarkan data daripada sumber *Lipper*, pulangan Dana untuk jangkamasa 10-tahun mencatat pulangan 20.19%, manakala bagi 5 dan 3-tahun masing-masing menyusut sebanyak -19.30% dan -14.95%. Walau bagaimanapun, untuk tempoh setahun kewangan berakhir 31 Mei 2019, pulangan Dana telah meningkat sebanyak 2.75%.

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



Graf di atas mencerminkan pergerakan pulangan Dana untuk jangkamasa 5-tahun berakhir 31 Mei 2019. Sepanjang tempoh tersebut, NAB seunit Dana susut -19.30% berbanding penurunan pada penanda aras sebanyak -10.20%.

Sepanjang tempoh setahun kewangan berakhir 31 Mei 2019, NAB seunit Dana meningkat sebanyak RM0.0105 atau 2.75% kepada RM0.3922 daripada RM0.3817 pada 31 Mei 2018.

3.2 PENGAGIHAN PENDAPATAN/TERBITAN UNIT PECAHAN

Tiada sebarang pengagihan pendapatan/unit pecahan dicadangkan sepanjang tempoh setahun kewangan berakhir 31 Mei 2019.

3.3 POLISI DAN STRATEGI PELABURAN

Dana dilabur terutamanya dalam portfolio yang pelbagai dalam ekuiti dan sekuriti berkaitan ekuiti patuh Syariah syarikat-syarikat tersenarai di Bursa Malaysia yang mempunyai prospek dalam pertumbuhan dan / atau mempunyai hasil dividen sebanyak 3% setahun atau lebih untuk jangka masa sederhana hingga panjang bagi mengoptimumkan pulangan Dana. Dana melabur di antara 70% dan 99.5% daripada nilai aset bersih dalam ekuiti.

3.4 STRATEGI PELABURAN PENGURUS DANA

Dalam tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Mei 2019, pengurus dana telah melupuskan saham-saham tidak berdaya maju dari dalam portfolio Dana terutamanya saham-saham dari kategori "trading". Ini menjadikan bilangan kaunter di dalam portfolio Dana turun kepada 19 kaunter pada hujung bulan Mei. Bagaimanapun, pegangan ekuiti dikekalkan antara 70% dan 80% sepanjang tahun kewangan.

3.5 PERUMPUKAN ASET-ASET DANA

Pecahan seunit mengikut kelas aset adalah seperti berikut:-

PECAHAN SEUNIT MENGIKUT KELAS ASET				
	31 Mei 2019 (%)	31 Mei 2018 (%)	Perubahan Peratus Mata	Purata Pendedahan Pelaburan (%)
Ekuiti Patuh Syariah	70.36	80.55	(10.19)	75.46
Amanah Pelaburan Hartanah Islam (i-REIT)	1.77	-	1.77	0.88
Deposit Islam dan lain-lain	27.87	19.45	8.42	23.66

Pada 31 Mei 2019, pegangan ekuiti patuh Syariah Dana ialah sebanyak 70.36% berbanding 80.55% pada 31 Mei 2018. Sebanyak 1.77% dilabur dalam Amanah Pelaburan Hartanah Islam (i-REIT). Baki 27.87% berada dalam deposit Islam dan/atau pelaburan-pelaburan lain yang dibenarkan.

3.6 SUASANA EKONOMI NEGARA

Ekonomi Malaysia meningkat 4.5% pada suku pertama 2019. Aktiviti sektor swasta kekal sebagai pemacu utama pertumbuhan disokong terutamanya oleh pertumbuhan penggunaan swasta yang kukuh pada suku tersebut. Dari segi penawaran, sektor utama terus berkembang kecuali sektor perlombongan disebabkan oleh penurunan pengeluaran minyak dan gas asli susulan penutupan loji pengeluaran yang tidak dirancang. Pertumbuhan sektor pertanian yang meningkat semula (S1 2019: 5.6%; S4 2018: -0.1%) disebabkan oleh pemulihan hasil minyak sawit yang kukuh telah memberi dorongan tambahan kepada pertumbuhan. Berdasarkan pelarasan bermusim suku tahunan, ekonomi negara meningkat 1.1%. Pada suku pertama, purata inflasi keseluruhan ialah -0.3% (S4 2018: 0.3%). Inflasi keseluruhan menjadi negatif pada bulan Januari dan Februari (masing-masing -0.7% dan -0.4%) disebabkan oleh harga bahan api domestik yang lebih rendah. Walau bagaimanapun, inflasi keseluruhan kembali positif pada bulan Mac (0.2%) apabila harga minyak global yang semakin meningkat mendorong kepada peningkatan harga bahan api domestik. Inflasi teras - tanpa mengambil kira kesan perubahan dasar cukai penggunaan - tidak berubah pada 1.6%.

Bermula suku pertama 2019, KDNK pada harga malar telah diasaskan semula kepada harga tahun asas 2015 daripada harga tahun asas 2010. Pengasasan semula tahun asas yang dibuat oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (*Department of Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM*) mencerminkan penambahbaikan terhadap sumber dan liputan data serta peningkatan metodologi selaras dengan piawaian antarabangsa bagi penyusunan statistik.

Pada suku pertama 2019, ringgit menambah nilai sebanyak 1.4% berbanding dengan dolar Amerika Syarikat (AS). Hal ini didorong terutamanya oleh aliran masuk portfolio bukan pemastautin yang berjumlah RM13.5 bilion. Walau bagaimanapun, sejak bulan April, ringgit telah menyusut nilai sebanyak 2.2% berbanding dengan dolar AS (pada 15 Mei) sejajar dengan kebanyakan mata wang serantau. Tekanan penyusutan nilai baru-baru ini mencerminkan sentimen pelabur yang berhati-hati dalam pasaran kewangan global berikutan prospek pertumbuhan global yang bertambah lemah serta ketidakpastian mengenai perkembangan geopolitik dan perdagangan global.

Pada masa depan, ekonomi Malaysia dijangka kekal pada landasan pertumbuhan yang stabil. Permintaan sektor swasta dijangka kekal sebagai peneraju pertumbuhan dalam keadaan perbelanjaan sektor awam yang lebih rendah. Pertumbuhan sektor luaran dijangka meningkat sedikit seiring dengan permintaan global yang sederhana. Secara keseluruhan, unjuran asas menunjukkan bahawa ekonomi Malaysia akan berkembang antara 4.3% hingga 4.8% pada tahun ini. Pada tahun 2019, purata inflasi keseluruhan dijangka berada antara 0.7% hingga 1.7%. Inflasi teras dijangka stabil disokong oleh kegiatan ekonomi yang terus berkembang dan ketiadaan tekanan permintaan yang besar.

(Sumber: Laman sesawang Bank Negara Malaysia)

3.6 SUASANA EKONOMI NEGARA (SAMB.)

Pertumbuhan Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar Malaysia (KDNK) Untuk Suku Pertama 2019

Sektor Penawaran	2019 S1	2018 S4	2018 S1	Sektor Permintaan	2019 S1	2018 S4	2018 S1
Pertanian	+5.6%	-0.1%	+3.1%	Penggunaan Akhir Swasta	+7.6%	+8.4%	+6.6%
Pembinaan	+0.3%	+2.6%	+4.9%	Penggunaan Akhir Kerajaan	+6.3%	+4.0%	+0.4%
Perkhidmatan	+6.4%	+6.9%	+6.5%	Pembentukan Modal Tetap Kasar	-3.5%	+0.6%	+0.4%
Pembuatan	+4.2%	+4.7%	+5.2%	Eksport	+0.1%	+3.1%	+2.4%
Perlombongan	-2.1%	-0.7%	-0.6%	Import	-1.4%	+1.8%	-2.3%
KDNK	+4.5%	+4.7%	+5.3%	KDNK	+4.5%	+4.7%	+5.3%

Inflasi

Untuk tempoh 12-bulan berakhir April 2019, inflasi berkembang pada kadar 0.3% berbanding 3.0% yang dicatatkan dalam tempoh yang sama tahun lalu. Pertumbuhan yang perlahan ini disebabkan penurunan dalam indeks pengangkutan (-0.6%) berbanding pertumbuhan +7.8% yang dicatatkan untuk tempoh yang sama tahun sebelumnya.

Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian (IPP)

IPP meningkat sebanyak 4.0% pada bulan April 2019 berbanding bulan yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Pertumbuhan pada bulan April 2019 disokong oleh peningkatan dalam semua indeks: elektrik (5.8%), pembuatan (4.3%), dan perlombongan (2.3%).

Perdagangan Luar Negara

Untuk tempoh 12-bulan berakhir Mei 2019, imbalan dagangan Malaysia mencatatkan penyusutan sebanyak 4.3%, mencecah nilai RM113.6 bilion. Jumlah perdagangan untuk tempoh 12-bulan berakhir Mei 2019 bernilai RM1,717.0 bilion berbanding RM1,804.1 bilion yang dicatatkan dalam tempoh yang sama tahun lepas. Untuk tempoh yang sama, jumlah eksport menyusut sebanyak 4.8%, mencecah nilai RM915.3 bilion manakala jumlah import menyusut sebanyak 4.9%, mencecah nilai RM801.7 bilion.

(Sumber data: Portal Rasmi Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia)

3.7 SUASANA BURSA SAHAM TEMPATAN SEMASA

Bagi tempoh setahun berakhir 31 Mei 2019, penanda aras utama ekuiti patuh Syariah Malaysia iaitu Indeks FBM Shariah menurun -380.20 mata atau -3.12% kepada 11,795.77 manakala penanda aras utama Bursa Malaysia iaitu FBM KLCI menurun -89.86 mata atau -5.16% kepada 1,650.76.

Bagi tempoh tersebut, Indeks FBM Shariah mencatat paras tertinggi 12,958.41 pada 28 Ogos 2018 dan paras terendah 11,068.25 pada 18 Disember 2018. Sementara itu, FBM KLCI mencatat paras tertinggi 1,826.90 pada 28 Ogos 2018 manakala paras terendah pula ialah 1,598.32 yang dicatat pada 24 Mei 2019. Julat pergerakan Indeks FBM Shariah untuk tempoh tersebut ialah 1,890.16 mata berbanding 1,781.06 mata pada tempoh yang sama tahun sebelumnya.

Pasaran saham tampil lemah sepanjang suku keempat 2018, ekoran kebimbangan para pelabur terhadap kadar hasil pulangan bon Perbendaharaan Amerika Syarikat (AS) telah mencecah paras tertinggi tahunan, isyarat daripada Rizab Persekutuan AS yang menunjukkan bahawa kadar faedah Rizab Persekutuan akan dinaikkan lebih cepat dari jangkaan dan laporan daripada Tabung Kewangan Antarabangsa (IMF) yang mengurangkan kadar ramalan pertumbuhan ekonomi global buat kali pertama sejak Julai 2016 dari 3.9% kepada 3.7%. Prestasi pasaran saham tempatan juga telah dicemari dengan keraguan pelabur terhadap perubahan polisi yang akan dilaksanakan oleh kerajaan baru.

Menjelang Januari 2019, pasaran saham berada dalam keadaan mendatar, tanpa adanya pemangkin utama. Aktiviti perdagangan sepanjang bulan Januari 2019 lebih dipengaruhi oleh berita-berita luar negara seperti harapan terhadap hasil positif perbincangan antara AS dan China berkaitan memberhentikan perang perdagangan, kenaikan harga minyak dunia serta data-data ekonomi negara China yang kurang memberangsangkan. Prestasi pasaran saham kelihatan lebih memberangsangkan sepanjang Februari 2019 berikutan laporan KDNK suku keempat yang lebih baik dari jangkaan. Namun begitu, peningkatan positif pasaran saham sepanjang bulan Februari dihadkan oleh pendapatan korporat yang kurang memberangsangkan. Nisbah pendapatan yang bukan dalam jangkaan yang tinggi menunjukkan bahawa syarikat korporat Malaysia berhadapan dengan persekitaran operasi yang mencabar.

Prestasi pasaran saham sepanjang bulan Mac 2019 terus lemah, dipengaruhi oleh perkembangan global melibatkan kebimbangan mengenai kelembapan ekonomi global, rundingan perdagangan antara AS dan China yang tidak berkesudahan, permintaan penangguhan Brexit, dan pendirian Rizab Persekutuan AS yang memihak kepada kadar faedah rendah. Pendirian baru Rizab Persekutuan AS, di tambah pula dengan kadar inflasi tempatan yang rendah, telah menyebabkan pelabur-pelabur beranggapan bahawa Jawatankuasa Dasar Monetari Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) mungkin mengurangkan kadar faedah. Jangkaan ini, lantas, memberi kejutan kepada saham perbankan dan menjejaskan prestasi pasaran saham pada bulan Mac 2019.

3.7 SUASANA BURSA SAHAM TEMPATAN SEMASA (SAMB.)

Menjelang bulan April 2019, pasaran saham berterusan lemah akibat kekurangan pemangkin baru di pasaran. Satu lagi faktor yang kurang memberangsangkan membabitkan tindakan penyedia indeks global FTSE Russell yang meletakkan Malaysia dalam senarai pemantauannya. Pada masa ini, Malaysia yang diberikan kedudukan '2' (tahap akses tertinggi) Indeks Bon Kerajaan Dunia FTSE (WGBI) semenjak tahun 2004, berpotensi dipertimbang untuk diturunkan kepada tahap '1' yang akan menjadikan Malaysia tidak lagi layak untuk disenaraikan dalam WGBI. Sekiranya hal ini terjadi, Malaysia berdepan risiko aliran keluar dana berjumlah AS\$6 bilion hingga AS\$8 bilion atau kira-kira RM24 bilion hingga RM33 bilion dan hal ini boleh memberi tekanan kepada Ringgit Malaysia.

Di minggu akhir Mei, dana asing memasuki semula pasaran tempatan selepas kebuntuan dalam perbincangan perdagangan telah menyebabkan kekacauan di pasaran sejak permulaan bulan Mei. Perbincangan perdagangan gagal selepas AS mempertingkatkan levi ke atas barangan China yang bernilai AS\$ 200 bilion kepada 25% daripada 10% dan Beijing bertindak balas dengan mengenakan tarif yang lebih tinggi ke atas barangan AS yang bernilai AS\$ 60 bilion.

Ketegangan perdagangan antara China dan AS terus meningkat selepas langkah Jabatan Perdagangan AS menyenaraikan Huawei dan 70 sekutunya ke "Daftar Entiti", seterusnya menyekat syarikat gergasi telekom China tersebut daripada membeli bahagian dan komponen dari syarikat AS tanpa kelulusan kerajaan AS. Walau bagaimanapun, selepas itu AS melonggarkan sekatan ke atas Huawei Technologies China. Washington telah memberikan kebenaran kepada Huawei untuk membeli barangan AS hingga Ogos 2019, bertujuan untuk memberi masa kepada pengendali telekom yang bergantung kepada Huawei untuk mencari alternatif lain.

Di peringkat domestik, BNM telah menurunkan kadar dasar semalaman (OPR) sebanyak 25 mata asas kepada 3.00 peratus, pemotongan yang pertama sejak 2016. Sementara itu, ekonomi Malaysia dalam tempoh tiga bulan pertama 2019 tumbuh lebih perlahan pada kadar 4.5% berbanding suku sebelumnya iaitu 4.7%.

Dalam keadaan pasaran yang tidak menentu ini, berdasarkan sumber Lipper, nilai NAB seunit Dana meningkat sebanyak 2.75% bagi tempoh setahun kewangan berakhir 31 Mei 2019.

3.8 SUASANA PASARAN WANG TEMPATAN SEMASA

Dalam tempoh setahun berakhir 31 Mei 2019, Jawatankuasa Dasar Monetari (MPC) BNM telah membuat keputusan untuk mengurangkan OPR kepada 3.00 peratus di mesyuarat yang berlangsung pada 7 Mei 2019. Dengan itu, kadar koridor tertinggi dan terendah bagi OPR masing-masing diturunkan kepada 3.25 peratus dan 2.75 peratus.

Menurut BNM, ekonomi dunia terus berkembang dengan sederhana. Meskipun pertumbuhan beberapa negara ekonomi utama pada suku pertama lebih baik daripada jangkaan, namun keadaan asas ekonomi terus menunjukkan potensi pertumbuhan masa depan yang agak sederhana. Walau bagaimanapun, masih wujud risiko ketara yang boleh menjejaskan pertumbuhan global berpunca daripada ketegangan perdagangan yang berlarutan. Selain itu, kelemahan berpanjangan khusus pada negara-negara tertentu dalam ekonomi utama turut menjejaskan aktiviti perdagangan dan pelaburan global. Meskipun keadaan kewangan global yang kian ketat telah mula berkurang sedikit, ketidakpastian dasar yang semakin ketara boleh membawa kepada pelarasan pasaran kewangan yang mendadak, dan seterusnya menjejaskan prospek keseluruhan.

Bagi Malaysia, perkembangan terkini menunjukkan kegiatan ekonomi menjadi sederhana pada suku pertama 2019. Pada masa akan datang, keadaan permintaan global yang semakin lembap dan pertumbuhan perlahan rakan perdagangan utama Malaysia akan terus menjejaskan sektor luaran. Di dalam negara, keadaan pasaran pekerja yang stabil dan pengembangan kapasiti dalam sektor utama akan terus mendorong perbelanjaan isi rumah dan pelaburan modal. Unjuran asas menunjukkan bahawa ekonomi Malaysia akan berkembang antara 4.3% hingga 4.8%. Namun begitu, masih wujud risiko pertumbuhan menjadi rendah disebabkan oleh ketidakpastian yang semakin meningkat dalam persekitaran global dan dalam negara, ketegangan perdagangan serta kelemahan yang berlanjutan dalam sektor berkaitan komoditi.

Inflasi keseluruhan meningkat kepada 0.2% pada bulan Mac 2019 (Februari: -0.4%), terutamanya disebabkan oleh inflasi pengangkutan yang menguncup pada kadar yang lebih kecil iaitu -3.0% (Februari: -6.8%). Inflasi asas, seperti yang diukur oleh inflasi teras, kekal stabil pada 1.6% pada bulan Mac 2019. Dalam tempoh terdekat, inflasi dijangka terus rendah terutamanya disebabkan oleh pelaksanaan langkah-langkah dasar. Langkah-langkah ini termasuk penetapan harga siling bagi harga runcit bahan api domestik sehingga pertengahan tahun 2019 dan kesan perubahan dalam dasar cukai penggunaan terhadap inflasi keseluruhan. Bagi seluruh tahun 2019, purata inflasi keseluruhan pada amnya dijangka stabil berbanding dengan tahun 2018. Trajektori inflasi keseluruhan akan terus bergantung pada harga minyak sedunia. Inflasi asas dijangka stabil disokong oleh kegiatan ekonomi yang terus berkembang dan ketiadaan tekanan permintaan yang besar.

3.8 SUASANA PASARAN WANG TEMPATAN SEMASA (SAMB.)

Pasaran kewangan domestik kekal berdaya tahan meskipun berlaku volatiliti untuk tempoh tertentu yang terutamanya disebabkan oleh perkembangan global. Walaupun keadaan monetari dan kewangan domestik terus menyokong pertumbuhan ekonomi, terdapat tanda-tanda keadaan kewangan menjadi semakin ketat. Oleh itu, pelarasan terhadap OPR adalah bertujuan untuk mengekalkan tahap akomodatif monetari. Langkah pelarasan ini adalah sejajar dengan pendirian dasar monetari untuk menyokong pertumbuhan yang berterusan dalam keadaan harga yang stabil. MPC akan terus memantau dan menilai imbangan risiko terhadap prospek pertumbuhan domestik dan inflasi.

(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 urusanniaga-urusanniaga 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 setahun kewangan berakhir 31 Mei 2019, 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.

3.11 PERUBAHAN YANG KETARA TERHADAP KEDUDUKAN DANA SELEPAS TAHUN KEWANGAN

Pengagihan Pendapatan dan Polisi Pelaburan Semula

Pelaburan semula secara automatik

Mulai dari 1 Julai 2019, had pelaburan semula bagi setiap pengagihan pendapatan akan dinaikkan dari RM50 kepada RM200.

Jumlah edaran yang kurang daripada RM200, akan dilaburkan semula pada harga unit bersamaan dengan NAB seunit yang dikira pada akhir hari pemiagaan. Tiada caj tambahan dikenakan ke atas pelaburan semula agihan.

3.11 PERUBAHAN YANG KETARA TERHADAP KEDUDUKAN DANA SELEPAS TAHUN KEWANGAN (SAMB.)

Pengagihan Pendapatan dan Polisi Pelaburan Semula (Samb.)

Justifikasi Penukaran

Objektif penukaran ini adalah meningkatkan kecekapan operasi PMB Investment dalam menguruskan pengagihan pendapatan bagi dana-dana yang mengishtiharkan pengagihan pendapatan secara tunai.

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 DANA AL-AIMAN

We, AMANAHRAYA TRUSTEES BERHAD, have acted as Trustee of PMB DANA AL-AIMAN for the financial year ended 31 May 2019. In our opinion, PMB INVESTMENT BERHAD, the Manager, has operated and managed PMB DANA AL-AIMAN in accordance with the limitations imposed on the investment powers of the management company under the Deed, securities laws and the applicable Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds during the financial year then ended.

We are also of the opinion that:

- (a) Valuation and pricing is carried out in accordance with the Deed and any regulatory requirement; and
- (b) Creation and cancellation of units are carried out in accordance with the Deed and any regulatory requirement.

Yours faithfully

AMANAHRAYA TRUSTEES BERHAD

HABSAH BINTI BAKAR
Chief Executive Officer

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

18 July 2019

5. SHARIAH ADVISER'S REPORT

To the Unit Holders of PMB DANA AL-AIMAN

We have acted as the Shariah Adviser of **PMB INVESTMENT BERHAD**, the Manager of **PMB DANA AL-AIMAN** ("the Fund") for the financial year ended 31 May 2019.

Our responsibility is to ensure that the procedures and processes employed by the Manager as well as the provisions of the Fund's 14th Supplemental Deed dated 6 September 2016 which had been registered with the Securities Commission ("SC") on 14 October 2016 are all in accordance with Shariah principles.

In our opinion, based on the periodic reports submitted to us, the Manager has managed and administered the Fund in accordance with Shariah principles and has complied with applicable guidelines, rulings and decisions issued by the Shariah Advisory Council ("SAC") of the SC for the financial year ended 31 May 2019.

We confirm that the investment portfolio of the Fund comprises securities and instruments which have been classified as Shariah-compliant by either the SAC of the SC or the SAC of Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM"). As for securities and instruments which have not been classified by the SAC of the SC nor by the SAC of BNM, we have reviewed and determined the Shariah status of the said securities and instruments.

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

IR. DR. MUHAMAD FUAD ABDULLAH
Designated Shariah Person

KUALA LUMPUR

23 July 2019

6. STATEMENT BY MANAGER

To the Unit Holders of PMB DANA AL-AIMAN

We, TENGKU AHMAD BADLI SHAH BIN RAJA HUSSIN and NIK MOHAMED ZAKI BIN NIK YUSOFF, being two of the directors of PMB INVESTMENT BERHAD, do hereby state that in the opinion of the Manager, the financial statements give a true and fair view on the financial position of the Fund as at 31 May 2019 and of its financial performance, changes in equity and cash flow of the Fund for the financial year ended 31 May 2019 in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and modified in accordance with the Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds by the Securities Commission Malaysia.

For and on behalf of
PMB INVESTMENT BERHAD
As Manager of PMB DANA AL-AIMAN

TENGKU AHMAD BADLI SHAH BIN RAJA HUSSIN
Director

NIK MOHAMED ZAKI BIN NIK YUSOFF
Director

KUALA LUMPUR

10 July 2019

7. AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Unit Holders of PMB DANA AL-AIMAN

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PMB DANA AL-AIMAN, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 May 2019, and statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 May 2019 and of its financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows for the financial year ended 31 May 2019 in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRSS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). We also verified the computation of the Management Expenses Ratio and Portfolio Turnover Ratio as disclosed in notes 16 and 17 of the financial statements are reasonable.

The schedule have been drawn primarily from the accounting records and other records of the Fund which have been subjected to tests and other audit procedures during our review of the Fund's financial statements for the financial year ended 31 May 2019. In our opinion, the informations as a whole, have been presented fairly if deemed in all aspects in respect of the financial statements.

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 opinion.

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the By-Laws of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants ("By-Laws") and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") 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 Auditor's Report Thereon

The Manager of the Fund is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Manager's Report and Statement by Manager, 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.

Auditors' Report to the Unit holders of PMB DANA AL-AIMAN (CONT.)

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon (Cont.)

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 for the Financial Statements

The Manager of the Fund is responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Fund that give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the Securities Commission's Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds in Malaysia. The Manager is also responsible for such internal control as the Manager determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Fund that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Trustee is 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.

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 has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' Responsibility 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.

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

Auditors' Report to the Unit holders of PMB DANA AL-AIMAN (CONT.)

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont.)

- 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 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.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the unit holders of the Fund, as a body, in accordance with the Securities Commission's Guidelines on Unit Trust in Malaysia and for no other purposes. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the contents of this report.

JAMAL, AMIN & PARTNERS
(No. AF 1067)
Chartered Accountants

AHMAD HILMY BIN JOHARI
(No: 2977/03/20(J))
Chartered Accountants

10 July 2019

KUALA LUMPUR

8. FINANCIAL STATEMENT**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MAY 2019**

	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>2019</u> RM	<u>2018</u> RM
ASSETS			
INVESTMENT	4		
Quoted Shariah-compliant shares in Malaysia		19,485,251	22,790,256
Islamic deposits with licensed financial institutions in Malaysia	5	5,799,595	5,165,780
		25,284,846	27,956,036
OTHER ASSETS			
Amount owing by stockbroking companies		1,684,946	-
Profit receivable from Islamic deposits		701	1,744
Dividend receivable		5,107	64,052
Tax receivable		16,103	280,896
Al-Wadiah savings		108,550	53,038
		1,815,407	399,730
TOTAL ASSETS		27,100,253	28,355,766
LIABILITIES			
Amount owing to Manager	6	34,283	28,736
Amount owing to Trustee		1,146	1,286
Other payables and accruals		8,590	9,982
TOTAL LIABILITIES		44,019	40,004
EQUITY			
Unit holders' capital	7	39,579,176	41,586,221
Retained losses		(12,522,942)	(13,270,459)
TOTAL EQUITY		27,056,234	28,315,762
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		27,100,253	28,355,766
UNITS IN CIRCULATION	7	69,261,377	74,419,000
NET ASSET VALUE PER UNIT (RM) - xD	8	0.3906	0.3805

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>2019</u> RM	<u>2018</u> RM
INVESTMENT INCOME			
Profit from Islamic deposits		222,734	142,471
Hibah from Al-Wadiah savings		361	560
Gross dividend		590,155	774,006
Other income		307	-
Loss from sale of investment		(5,732,689)	(2,132,622)
Unrealised profit/(loss) on changes in fair value of investment	9	6,443,486	(7,041,581)
		1,524,354	(8,257,166)
EXPENSES			
Management fee	10	421,174	545,697
Trustee fee	11	14,039	18,190
Audit fee		6,000	6,000
Tax agent fee		3,000	1,000
Stockbroking fee and other transaction costs	12	55,801	99,684
Goods and services taxation		506	38,561
Administrative expenses		10,777	25,089
		511,297	734,221
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		1,013,057	(8,991,387)
Taxation	13	(265,540)	-
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAXATION		747,517	(8,991,387)
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAXATION IS MADE UP AS FOLLOWS:			
REALISED LOSS		(5,695,969)	(1,949,806)
UNREALISED PROFIT/(LOSS)	9	6,443,486	(7,041,581)
		747,517	(8,991,387)

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>Unit holders' Capital</u> RM	<u>Retained Losses</u> RM	<u>Total Equity</u> RM
Balance as at 1 June 2017		50,680,824	(4,279,072)	46,401,752
Realised loss		-	(1,949,806)	(1,949,806)
Unrealised loss		-	(7,041,581)	(7,041,581)
Creation of units		973,274	-	973,274
Cancellation of units		(10,067,877)	-	(10,067,877)
Balance as 31 May 2018		41,586,221	(13,270,459)	28,315,762
Balance as at 1 June 2018		41,586,221	(13,270,459)	28,315,762
Realised loss		-	(5,695,969)	(5,695,969)
Unrealised profit		-	6,443,486	6,443,486
Creation of units		23,711	-	23,711
Cancellation of units		(2,030,756)	-	(2,030,756)
Balance as at 31 May 2019		39,579,176	(12,522,942)	27,056,234

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

	<u>2019</u> RM	<u>2018</u> RM
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING AND OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of investments	10,362,270	21,387,436
Purchase of investments	(8,031,414)	(12,675,835)
Dividends received	648,353	764,978
Profit from Islamic deposits	223,777	145,351
Hibah from Al-Wadiah savings	361	560
Receipt from other income	307	-
Management fee paid	(425,374)	(568,537)
Trustee fee paid	(14,179)	(18,952)
Payment for audit fee	(6,000)	(6,500)
Payment of tax agent fee	(2,000)	(1,000)
Payment of other expenses	(69,475)	(164,749)
Net cash generated from investing and operating activities	<u>2,686,626</u>	<u>8,862,752</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from creation of units	33,457	23,924
Payment of cancellation of units	(2,030,756)	(10,067,877)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(1,997,299)</u>	<u>(10,043,953)</u>
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	689,327	(1,181,201)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	5,218,818	6,400,019
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>5,908,145</u>	<u>5,218,818</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS COMPRISE		
Al-Wadiah Savings	108,550	53,038
Islamic deposits	5,799,595	5,165,780
	<u>5,908,145</u>	<u>5,218,818</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

1. THE FUND, THE MANAGER AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

PMB DANA AL-AIMAN, managed by PMB INVESTMENT BERHAD, was launched on 9 April 1968 known as Kumpulan Modal Bumiputera Yang Pertama and relaunched on 19 May 1997 as Dana Al-Aiman. Pursuant to the Master Prospectus dated on 28 April 2014, this Fund once again changed its name from Dana Al-Aiman to PMB DANA AL-AIMAN in line with the changes of the Manager's name from ASM Investment 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 activities of PMB DANA AL-AIMAN is 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 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 management of Unit Trust Funds and Corporate Funds.

2. OBJECTIVES 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, dividend policy 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 very nature of a Shariah-compliant Unit Trust Fund, however, helps mitigate this risk because the Fund would generally hold a well-diversified portfolio of Shariah-compliant securities from different market sectors that the collapse of any Shariah-compliant security or any one market sector would not impact too greatly on the value of the Fund.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

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

(a) Equity Market Risk (Cont.)

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:

<u>Changes in equity price</u>	<u>Impact on distributed net asset value</u>
%	RM
+5 / -5	<u>974,263 / (974,263)</u>

(b) Stock Specific Risk

Specific risk is the risk inherent in investing in companies experiencing changes in business performance, taste and consumer demand, legal action and management practices. This risk can be mitigated through diversification in investments and investment sanctions outlined by the Unit Trust Fund Guidelines and based on Shariah Principles.

(c) Equity-related Securities Risk

The value of the equity-related securities depends on the value of the underlying equities that the securities are related to. Any upward movement in the value of the underlying equities may result in an upward movement of the value of the respective equity-related securities, and vice versa. Hence, the movement of the value of the equity-related securities will affect the value 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 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:-

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

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

(d) Shariah Status Reclassification Risk (Cont.)

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

(e) Dividend Policy Risk

Dividend policy risk is the risk that the Fund will have heavy emphasis on high yield dividend stock. Such a risk may occur when fundamentals of the company's business deteriorate or if there is a change in the dividend payout policy resulting in a reduction of the dividend to be paid by the company. This risk may be mitigated by investing mainly in companies with a consistent historical record of paying dividends, strong cash flow, or operating in fairly stable industries.

(e) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations. Generally, all investments are subject to a certain degree of liquidity risk depending on the nature of the investment instruments, market, sector and other factors. For the purpose of the Fund, the Fund Manager will attempt to balance the entire portfolio by investing in a mixed of Shariah compliant assets with satisfactory trading volume and those that occasionally could encounter poor liquidity. This is expected to reduce the risks for the entire portfolio without limiting the Fund's growth potentials.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

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

(e) Liquidity Risk (Cont.)

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 summarises 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	31.05.2019 BETWEEN 1 month to 1 year	Total
Amount owing to Manager	34,283	-	34,283
Amount owing to Trustee	1,146	-	1,146
Other payables and accruals	-	8,590	8,590
Contractual cash outflows	35,429	8,590	44,019
	Less than 1 month	31.05.2018 BETWEEN 1 month to 1 year	Total
Amount owing to Manager	28,736	-	28,736
Amount owing to Trustee	1,286	-	1,286
Other payables and accruals	-	9,982	9,982
Contractual cash outflows	30,022	9,982	40,004

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) 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 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 101	Definition of Material (Amendments to MFRS 101)	1 January 2020
MFRS 108	Definition of Material (Amendments to MFRS 108)	1 January 2020

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

(b) Quoted Shariah-compliant Shares

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

However, these unit trust is subject to the Trust Deed whereby quoted Shariah-compliant shares 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 sales and purchase price of the unit 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 the Fund was derived from Malaysia and credited by any bank or financial institution licensed under the Financial Services Act 2013 or Islamic Financial and Services Act 2013 which are exempt from tax according to Income Tax Act 1967 (ITA 1967).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

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

Costs incurred to determine profit/(loss) from sale of investments 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 year.

(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) 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.

(i) 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.

(j) Financial Instruments

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

(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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(j) Financial Instruments (Cont.)

(i) Recognition and Initial Measurement (Cont.)

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

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.

(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 recognized 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(j) 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

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. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to 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.

(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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(j) Financial Instruments (Cont.)

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

(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.

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) Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Fair value through profit or loss category comprises financial liabilities that are derivatives (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument), contingent consideration in a business combination and financial liabilities that are specifically designated into this category upon initial recognition.

On initial recognition, the Fund may irrevocably designate a financial liability that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as at fair value through profit or loss:

- (a) if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise;

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(j) Financial Instruments (Cont.)

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

Financial liabilities (Cont.)

(a) Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) (Cont.)

- (b) a group of financial liabilities or assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Fund's key management personnel; or
- (c) if a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives and the host is not a financial asset in the scope of MFRS 9, where the embedded derivative significantly modifies the cash flows and separation is not prohibited.

Financial liabilities categorised as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at their fair value with gains or losses, including any interest expense are recognised in the profit or loss.

For financial liabilities where it is designated as fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition, the Fund recognise the amount of change in fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to change in credit risk in the other comprehensive income and remaining amount of the change in fair value in the profit or loss, unless the treatment of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch.

(b) 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.

Proffitt 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.

(c) Provisions

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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(j) Financial Instruments (Cont.)

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

Financial liabilities (Cont.)

(c) Provisions (Cont.)

Provision are 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.

- (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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(j) Financial Instruments (Cont.)

(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.

(k) 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(k) Impairment of Assets (Cont.)

i. Financial assets (Cont.)

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.

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 full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Fund determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(k) Impairment of Assets (Cont.)

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.

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

(k) Impairment of Assets (Cont.)

ii. Other Assets (Cont.)

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.

(l) Fair Value of financial instruments

The carrying values of the financial instruments recorded at the date of reporting approximate their fair values.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

4. INVESTMENT

Details are as follows:

	<u>2019</u> RM	<u>2018</u> RM
(a) Quoted Shariah-compliant shares @ cost	19,542,873	29,291,364
Deficit	<u>(57,622)</u>	<u>(6,501,108)</u>
Market Value	19,485,251	22,790,256
(b) Islamic Deposits	<u>5,799,595</u>	<u>5,165,780</u>
Total Investments	<u><u>25,284,846</u></u>	<u><u>27,956,036</u></u>

The list of investments are as in Schedule A.

5. ISLAMIC DEPOSITS WITH LICENSED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN MALAYSIA

Islamic deposits includes fixed deposits based on Shariah Principles in licensed financial institutions as follows:-

	<u>2019</u> RM	<u>2018</u> RM
(a) Islamic Banks	2,820,579	680,000
(b) Investment Banks	<u>2,979,016</u>	<u>4,485,780</u>
	<u><u>5,799,595</u></u>	<u><u>5,165,780</u></u>

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

	<u>Average Profit Rate</u> %	<u>Average Maturity Period</u> Days
(a) Islamic Banks	2.95	11
(b) Investment Banks	3.00	8

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

6. AMOUNT OWING TO MANAGER

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	RM	RM
Creation of units receivable	93	9,840
Management fee accrued	(34,376)	(38,576)
	<u>(34,283)</u>	<u>(28,736)</u>

7. UNIT HOLDERS' CAPITAL

	<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>	
	Unit	RM	Unit	RM
Balance brought forward	74,419,000	41,586,221	93,951,000	50,680,824
Creation of units during the year	60,240	23,711	1,975,000	973,274
	<u>74,479,240</u>	<u>41,609,932</u>	<u>95,926,000</u>	<u>51,654,098</u>
Cancellation of units during the year	(5,217,863)	(2,030,756)	(21,507,000)	(10,067,877)
	<u>69,261,377</u>	<u>39,579,176</u>	<u>74,419,000</u>	<u>41,586,221</u>

8. 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 this Financial Statements, quoted Shariah-compliant shares and 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 sales and purchase price of unit trust at that date.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

8. NET ASSET VALUE (CONT.)

Accordingly, on 31 May 2019 and 31 May 2018 the adjustment of the net asset value per unit for the purpose of distribution to the unit holders of the unit trust as at the above dates is as follows:

	<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>	
	RM	RM/Unit	RM	RM/Unit
Net asset value per unit for the distribution of unit trust	27,163,204	0.3922	28,407,081	0.3817
Net asset value difference when complying with MFRS 9	106,970	0.0016	91,319	0.0012
Net asset value per unit attributable to the unit holders as disclosed in the Financial Statements	27,056,234	0.3906	28,315,762	0.3805

9. UNREALISED PROFIT/(LOSS) ON CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENT

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	RM	RM
Unrealised loss on quoted Shariah-compliant shares	(57,622)	(6,501,108)
Total unrealised loss	(57,622)	(6,501,108)
Less: Unrealised (loss)/profit of previous year	(6,501,108)	540,473
	<u>6,443,486</u>	<u>(7,041,581)</u>

10. 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.

11. 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 YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

12. TRANSACTIONS WITH BROKER/DEALER (01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019)

Name of Broker/Dealer	Transaction Value RM	%	Commission & Fee RM	%
BIMB Securities Sdn. Bhd.	2,939,532	15.08	10,313	18.48
Public Investment Bank Bhd.	2,642,158	13.56	6,804	12.19
Alliance Investment Bank Bhd.	3,302,414	16.95	6,003	10.76
AmlInvestment Bank Bhd.	1,790,759	9.19	5,318	9.53
Inter-Pacific Securities Sdn. Bhd.	1,571,540	8.06	4,354	7.80
RHB Investment Bank Bhd.	1,129,511	5.80	3,623	6.49
KAF-Seagroatt & Campbell Securities Sdn. Bhd.	1,031,027	5.29	3,084	5.53
Maybank Investment Bank Bhd.	833,198	4.27	2,915	5.22
Hong Leong Investment Bank Bhd.	1,073,044	5.51	2,865	5.14
Kenanga Investment Bank Bhd.	758,102	3.89	2,523	4.52
Macquarie Capital Securities (M) Sdn. Bhd.	727,944	3.74	2,271	4.07
Affin Hwang Investment Bank Bhd.	686,770	3.52	2,136	3.83
MIDF Amanah Investment Bank Bhd.	512,468	2.63	1,900	3.41
CIMB Investment Bank Bhd.	489,363	2.51	1,692	3.03
Total Transaction	19,487,830	100.00	55,801	100.00

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

13. TAXATION

	<u>2019</u> RM	<u>2018</u> RM
Overprovision of tax receivable	265,540	-
Taxation for the year	-	-
	<u>265,540</u>	<u>-</u>

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

The reconciliation between tax expenses and accounting profit multiplied by 24% tax rates for the financial year ended 31 May 2019 and 31 May 2018 are as follows:-

	<u>2019</u> RM	<u>2018</u> RM
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	1,013,057	(8,991,387)
Taxation at the rate of 24%	(243,134)	2,157,933
Tax effect of income not subject to tax	365,845	(1,981,720)
Tax effect of expenses not allowed	(122,711)	(176,213)
	-	-
Overprovision of tax receivable	265,540	-
	<u>265,540</u>	<u>-</u>

14. DISTRIBUTION

No income distribution to unit holders is recommended for the financial year ended 31 May 2019 [2018: No income distribution had been declared].

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

15. MANAGER'S AND DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

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

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
(a) <u>Unit Holding</u>		
PMB INVESTMENT BERHAD	Nil	29,463.74 units worth RM11,246.31
Directors	13,327.84 units worth RM5,227.18	13,327.84 units worth RM5,087.24
(b) <u>Expenses</u>		
Management fee paid and accrued	RM421,174	RM545,697

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

16. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES RATIO (MER)

MER is calculated as follows:-	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
MER = $\frac{\text{Fees} + \text{Expenses incurred} \times 100}{\text{Average net asset value of the Fund calculated on a daily basis}}$	1.62%	1.75%

The ratio of total fees and expenses of the Fund over the daily average net asset value of the Fund for the financial year ending is reasonable.

17. PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATIO (PTR)

PTR is calculated as follows:	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
PTR = $\frac{(\text{Total acquisition} + \text{Total disposals})/2}{\text{Average net asset value of the Fund calculated on a daily basis}}$	0.35 times	0.46 times

The turnover ratio of the average amount of the purchase cost and the sale of investments over the daily average net asset value of the Fund for the financial year ending is reasonable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

18. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

During the year, the Fund adopted MFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers and MFRS 9, Financial Instruments on their financial statements. The Fund generally applied the requirements of these accounting standards retrospectively with practical expedients and transitional exemptions as allowed by the standards. Nevertheless, as permitted by MFRS 9, the Fund has elected not to restate the comparatives.

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Transition

In the adoption of MFRS 9, the following transitional exemptions as permitted by the standard have been adopted:

The Fund has not restated comparative information for prior periods with respect to classification and measurement (including impairment) requirements. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of MFRS 9 are recognised in retained earnings and reserves as at 1 January 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 does not generally reflect the requirements of MFRS 9, but rather those of MFRS 139, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

- (i) The following assessments have been made based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of initial application:
 - the determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held;
 - the designation and revocation of previous designations of certain financial assets and financial liabilities as measured at FVTPL; and
 - the designation of certain investments in equity instruments not held for trading as at FVOCI.
- (ii) If an investment in a debt security had low credit risk at date of initial application of MFRS 9, the Fund has assumed that the credit risk on the asset had not increased significantly since its initial recognition.
- (iii) Loss allowance for receivables (other than trade receivables) is recognised at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses until the receivable is derecognised.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT.)

a) Transition (Cont.)

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

- i) Amortised Cost (AC)
- ii) Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVPL)
- iii) Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
- iv) Other Liability (OL)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT.)

a) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities on the date of initial application of MFRS 9

2019	Reclassification to new MFRS 9 category			
	Carrying Amount	AC	FVPL	FVOCI
MFRS 139	RM	RM	RM	RM
Financial Assets				
Quoted Shariah – compliant shares in Malaysia	19,485,251	-	19,485,251	-
Islamic deposits with licensed financial institution	5,799,595	5,799,595	-	-
Amount owing by stockbroking companies	1,684,946	1,684,946	-	-
Profit receivable from Islamic deposits	701	701	-	-
Dividend receivable	5,107	5,107	-	-
Tax receivable	16,103	16,103	-	-
Al- Wadiah savings	108,550	108,550	-	-
	<u>27,100,253</u>	<u>7,615,002</u>	<u>19,485,251</u>	<u>-</u>

MFRS 139	Reclassification to new MFRS 9 category	
	Carrying Amount RM	OL RM
Financial Liabilities		
Amount owing to Manager	34,283	34,283
Amount owing to Trustee	1,146	1,146
Other payables and accruals	8,590	8,590
	<u>44,019</u>	<u>44,019</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT.)

b) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities on the date of initial application of MFRS 9 (Cont.)

2018	Reclassification to new MFRS 9 category			
	Carrying Amount	AC	FVPL	FVOCI
MFRS 139	RM	RM	RM	RM
Financial Assets				
Quoted Shariah – compliant shares in Malaysia	22,790,256	-	22,790,256	-
Islamic deposits with licensed financial institution	5,165,780	5,165,780	-	-
Profit receivable from Islamic deposits	1,744	1,744	-	-
Dividend receivable	64,052	64,052	-	-
Tax receivable	280,896	280,896	-	-
Al- Wadiah savings	53,038	53,038	-	-
	<u>28,355,766</u>	<u>5,565,510</u>	<u>22,790,256</u>	<u>-</u>

MFRS 139 Financial Liabilities	Reclassification to new MFRS 9 category	
	Carrying Amount RM	OL RM
Amount owing to Manager	28,736	28,736
Amount owing to Trustee	1,286	1,286
Other payables and accruals	9,982	9,982
	<u>40,004</u>	<u>40,004</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

20. FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia, which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency.

SCHEDULE A

LIST OF INVESTMENTS AS AT 31 MAY 2019

<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF INVESTMENT</u>	<u>NO OF SHARES</u>	<u>AT COST</u>	<u>AT FAIR VALUE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF NET ASSET VALUE</u>
			RM	RM	%
A	QUOTED SHARIAH-COMPLIANT SHARES				
	MAIN MARKET				
	CONSUMER PRODUCT & SERVICES				
1	Power Root Bhd	768,000	1,306,568	1,090,560	4.03
2	Sime Darby Bhd	278,000	574,305	639,400	2.36
	Total		1,880,873	1,729,960	6.39
	ENERGY				
1	Dialog Group Bhd	250,000	805,061	827,500	3.06
2	Hibiscus Petroleum Bhd	1,030,000	1,034,334	1,060,900	3.92
3	Serba Dinamik Holdings Bhd	265,000	988,030	1,062,650	3.93
	Total		2,827,425	2,951,050	10.91
	FINANCIAL SERVICES				
1	BIMB Holdings Bhd	235,000	931,348	1,083,350	4.00
2	Syarikat Takaful Malaysia Keluarga Bhd	270,000	1,114,958	1,698,300	6.28
	Total		2,046,306	2,781,650	10.28
	HEALTHCARE				
1	Hartalega Holdings Bhd	200,000	1,230,622	1,038,000	3.84
2	KPJ Healthcare Bhd	1,101,200	1,182,627	1,024,116	3.78
	Total		2,413,249	2,062,116	7.62

SCHEDULE A**LIST OF INVESTMENTS AS AT 31 MAY 2019**

<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF INVESTMENT</u>	<u>NO OF SHARES</u>	<u>AT COST</u>	<u>AT FAIR VALUE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF NET ASSET VALUE</u>
			RM	RM	%
A	QUOTED SHARIAH-COMPLIANT SHARES (CONT.)				
	MAIN MARKET (CONT.)				
	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT & SERVICES				
1	Petronas Chemicals Group Bhd	112,000	829,882	931,840	3.45
2	Uchi Technologies Bhd	370,000	1,117,877	1,028,600	3.80
	Total		1,947,759	1,960,440	7.25
	PLANTATION				
1	Genting Plantations Bhd	62,000	644,560	637,360	2.36
2	IOI Corporation Bhd	190,000	843,709	817,000	3.02
3	Sime Darby Plantation Bhd	190,000	942,024	883,500	3.26
	Total		2,430,293	2,337,860	8.64
	PROPERTY				
1	Sime Darby Property Bhd	630,000	621,411	661,500	2.45
	Total		621,411	661,500	2.45
	TELECOMMUNICATIONS & MEDIA				
1	Axiata Group Bhd	180,000	958,105	837,000	3.09
	Total		958,105	837,000	3.09

SCHEDULE A

LIST OF INVESTMENTS AS AT 31 MAY 2019

<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF INVESTMENT</u>	<u>NO OF SHARES</u>	<u>AT COST</u>	<u>AT FAIR VALUE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF NET ASSET VALUE</u>
			RM	RM	%
A	QUOTED SHARIAH-COMPLIANT SHARES (CONT.)				
	MAIN MARKET (CONT.)				
	UTILITIES				
1	Tenaga Nasional Bhd	180,000	2,539,436	2,278,800	8.42
	Total		2,539,436	2,278,800	8.42
	CAPITAL MARKET INSTRUMENT				
	ISLAMIC REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS				
1	KLCC Property Holdings Bhd	62,500	475,016	481,875	1.78
	Total		475,016	481,875	1.78
	ACE MARKET				
	TECHNOLOGY				
1	Greotech Technology Bhd	2,300,000	1,403,000	1,403,000	5.19
	Total		1,403,000	1,403,000	5.19
	Total Quoted Shariah-compliant Shares		19,542,873	19,485,251	72.02
	Unrealised Loss		(57,622)		
			19,485,251		

SCHEDULE A

<u>NO.</u>	<u>FINANCIAL INSTITUTION</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>PLACEMENT</u>	<u>PLACEMENT</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF</u>
			<u>COST</u>	<u>FUND VALUE</u>	<u>NET ASSET</u>
			<u>RM</u>	<u>RM</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
					<u>%</u>
B ISLAMIC DEPOSITS					
1	Bank Islam Malaysia Bhd	Wafiah	2,820,579	2,821,035	10.43
2	Kenanga Investment Bank Bhd	Commodity Murabahah	1,462,971	1,463,089	5.41
3	MIDF Amanah Investment Bank Bhd	Commodity Murabahah	1,516,045	1,516,172	5.60
Total Islamic Deposits			5,799,595	5,800,296	21.44
				25,285,547	93.46

9. BUSINESS INFORMATION NETWORK

REGIONAL OFFICES

Head Office

Level 21, 1 Sentral, Jalan Rakyat
Kuala Lumpur Sentral
50470 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: (03) 27859900 Fax: (03) 27859901
E-mail: investorrelation@pelaburanmara.com.my

Central Region

Tingkat 1, Wisma PMB
No. 1A, Jalan Lumut
50400 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: (03) 40454000 Fax: (03) 40443800
H/P: (013) 7948058 (Suhaila Ridzuan)
E-mail: pmbi.central@pelaburanmara.com.my
suhaila.ridzuan@pelaburanmara.com.my

Northern Region

No. 46 1/F Jalan Todak 2
Pusat Bandar Seberang Jaya
13700 Perai, Pulau Pinang
Tel: (04) 3909036 Fax: (04) 3909041
H/P: (013) 2710392 (Suhaila Malzuki)
E-mail: pmbi.north@pelaburanmara.com.my
suhaila@pelaburanmara.com.my

Eastern Region

Lot D103, Tingkat 1, Mahkota Square
Jalan Mahkota, 25000 Kuantan, Pahang
Tel: (09) 5158545 Fax: (09) 5134545
H/P: (017) 7710117 (Ameer Khalifa Mohd Azman)
E-mail: pmbi.east@pelaburanmara.com.my
ameer.khalifa@pelaburanmara.com.my

Southern Region

No. 17-01, Jalan Molek 1/29
Taman Molek, 81100 Johor Bahru
Tel: (07) 3522120 Fax: (07) 3512120
H/P: (012) 2070440 (Ahmad Zaki Omar)
E-mail: pmbi.south@pelaburanmara.com.my
zaki@pelaburanmara.com.my

REGIONAL OFFICES

Sarawak

No. 59, Tingkat Satu, Jalan Tun Jugah
93350 Kuching, Sarawak
Tel: (082) 464402 Fax: (082) 464404
H/P: (013) 8230645 (John Nyaliaw)
E-mail: pmbi.sarawak@pelaburanmara.com.my
john@pelaburanmara.com.my

Sabah

Lot 16-4, Block C, Level 3 Harbour City, Sembulan
88100 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah
Tel: (088) 244129 Fax: (088) 244419
H/P: (013) 8808273 (Hadjira@Azeera Mangguna)
E-mail: pmbi.sabah@pelaburanmara.com.my
azeera@pelaburanmara.com.my

STATE SALES OFFICE:

Kedah

No. 65, 1st Floor, Kompleks Sultan Abdul Hamid,
Persiaran SSAH 1A, 05050 Alor Setar, Kedah
Tel: (04) 7724000
H/P: (012) 2202975 (Rosdiana Mohamad Radzi)
E-mail: pmbi.kedah@pelaburanmara.com.my
rosdiana@pelaburanmara.com.my

Kelantan

Tingkat 1, Lot 1156, Seksyen 11,
15100 Kota Bharu, Kelantan
Tel: (09) 7421791
H/P: (019) 9894866 (Rosnani Ibrahim)
E-mail: pmbi.kelantan@pelaburanmara.com.my
rosnani.ibrahim@pelaburanmara.com.my

AGENCY OFFICES

Kuala Lumpur

Nor Azihan Alias
AAG Suite, Level 3, Wisma PMB, No. 1A, Jalan Lumut
50400 Kuala Lumpur
H/P: (019) 2277375
E-mail: azihan.alias@yahoo.com

Abdul Samad Ashaari
Al-Fateh, Suite 1402, Level 14, G Tower
199, Jalan Tun Razak
50400 Kuala Lumpur
H/P: (019) 2206085
E-mail: samad.ashaari@gmail.com

Kuala Lumpur

Najdiah Abu Bakar
Herocz Ventures Resources
19-1 Jalan Danau Lumayan, Bandar Permaisuri
56000 Kuala Lumpur
H/P: (019) 2773776
E-mail: najdiah.abubakar@gmail.com

Amir Md Yusof
No. 55-1, Jln 3/23A,
Off Jln Genting Klang, Tmn Danau Kota,
53300 Kuala Lumpur
H/P: (011) 16776969
E-mail: orangkeramat88@yahoo.com

Ahmad Sanusi Husain
Tingkat 16, Menara TH 1 Sentral,
Jalan Rakyat, Kuala Lumpur Sentral,
50470 Kuala Lumpur
H/P: (019) 2348786
E-mail: sanusi.my@gmail.com

Melaka

Datuk Md. Ramly Mohamad
No. 253-A, Jalan TMR 3, Taman Melaka Raya
75000 Melaka
Tel: (06) 2815051 Fax: (06) 2815046 H/P: (012) 6093859
E-mail: dtkmdr@yahoo.com.my

Terengganu

Mohd Nazri Othman
No. 472-C, Tingkat 1, Jalan Kamaruddin
20400 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu
Tel: (09) 6271820 H/P: (019) 9847878
E-mail: nazri.pmbi@gmail.com

Nor Azihan Alias
Lot 9520, Ground Floor, Jalan Kemaman Dungun,
24000 Bandar Kertih, Kemaman, Terengganu
H/P: (019) 2277375
E-mail: azihan.alias@yahoo.com

Kedah

Mohd Azrik Sapee
CEO POD 1, Tingkat 4, Wisma Ria
08000 Sungai Petani, Kedah
H/P: (017) 4219195
E-mail: mohdazrik711@gmail.com

Pulau Pinang

Norshuhada Din
115, 1st Floor, Jalan Dagangan 2,
Pusat Bandar Bertam Perdana 1,
13200 Kepala Batas, Pulau Pinang
H/P: (011) 14711650
E-mail: azlea71@gmail.com

Institutional Unit Trust Agents:

iFast Capital Sdn Bhd
Phillip Mutual Berhad
KAF Investment Funds Berhad
TA Investment Management
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

10. INFORMATION OF INVESTOR RELATION

CUSTOMER SERVICES

You may communicate with us via:-

- Investor Relation Careline : (03) 2785 9900
- E-mail : investorrelation@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.

11. INVESTOR PROFILE UPDATE FORM



INVESTOR PROFILE UPDATE FORM BORANG KEMASKINI MAKLUMAT PELABUR

Full Name (as in NRIC / Passport):

Nama Pemilik (seperti dalam K/P / Pasport)

NRIC (Old) / Passport No. :

NRIC No. (New) :

 - -

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

No. K/P (Baru)

Mother's Maiden Name :

Nama Ibu

Tel. No. : - (House)

No. Tel.

(Rumah)

- (Mobile)

(Bimbit)

- (Office)

(Pejabat)

Ext.

Samb.

Fax No : -

No Faks

Email :

E-mel

Address :

Alamat

Marital Status :

Single Married Others (please specify) _____

Status Perkahwinan

Bujang

Berkahwin

Lain-lain (sila nyatakan)

Occupation :

Pekerjaan

Educational Level :

Taraf 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

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) : _____

Bil. Tanggungan (sila nyatakan)

Signature of Holder

Tandatangan Pemegang Unit

Date

Tarikh

•Please attach a copy of your new identity card for verification.

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

Declaration: By signing and submitting this form, I am expressly consenting to and authorising PMB Investment Berhad (PMBI) or any other institution directly related to or authorized by PMBI for the processing of this update information and updating its clients' statistical data, in accordance to its Privacy Policy at www.pmbinvestment.com.my

Pengisytiharan: Dengan menandatangani dan mengemukakan borang ini, saya memberikan kebenaran dan mengizinkan PMB Investment Berhad (PMBI) atau mana-mana institusi lain yang berkaitan secara langsung atau atas kebenaran PMBI untuk memproses maklumat terkini ini dan mengemaskini data pelanggannya, berpandukan Dasar Privasi mereka di www.pmbinvestment.com.my



Pengalaman. Keyakinan.

PMB Investment Berhad (256439-D)

Araas 20, 1 Sentral, Jalan Rakyat, Kuala Lumpur Sentral, 50470 Kuala Lumpur

T : +603 2785 9800 F : +603 2785 9901

E : investorrelation@pelaburanmara.com.my W : www.pmbinvestment.com.my