



TAKAFUL IKHLAS GROWTH FUND

Fund Fact Sheet – 31 January 2013

Investment Objective

The objective of this fund is primarily to invest in Shariah-compliant listed equities to provide capital growth over the medium to long term through a diversified, but growth-oriented portfolio.

Investor Risk Profile

Suitable for investors who is mainly interested in growth and willing to accept higher risk in investment return.

Fund Manager

Takaful Ikhlas Sdn Bhd (593075-U)

Fund Data as at 31 January 2013

NAV/Unit	RM 1.0750
Fund Value	RM 10,196,198.90
Units in circulation	9,484,514.96
Fund Inception Date	16 December 2006
Management Fee	1.5% p.a. of the NAV
Benchmark	FTSE Bursa Malaysia Emas Shariah Index
Target Fund	CIMB Islamic Dali Equity Growth Fund

Top 5 Holdings

%NAV

Top 5 Sectors

%NAV

Tenaga Nasional Bhd	9.48	Trading/Services	32.86
Axiata Group Bhd	9.02	Plantations	14.28
Digi.com Bhd	7.27	IPC	12.16
Sime Darby Bhd	6.01	Industrials	12.03
Petronas Gas Bhd	4.48	Consumer	5.17

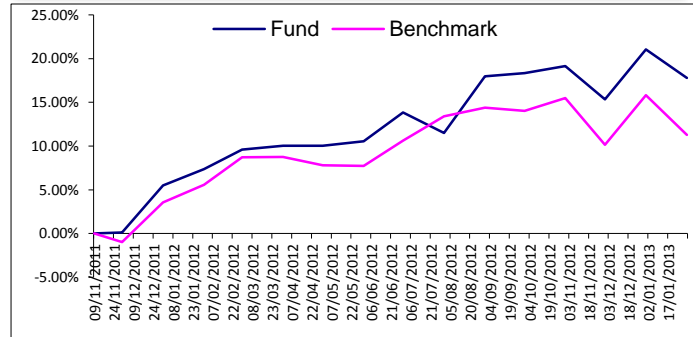
Total Returns

	1 Month	6 Month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	2007/08	Growth (%)	Bench-mark (%)	12-month GIA	Highest NAV	Lowest NAV
Growth (%)	-2.57	4.43	6.42	20.07	9.17	2007/08	5.33	5.67	3.57	1.3946	1.0865
Benchmark (%)	-3.93	-1.56	4.77	27.61	14.77	2008/09	-23.00	-31.21	3.68	1.2041	0.7627
						2009/10	28.01	47.12	2.60	1.1104	0.8291
						2010/11	11.53	16.22	2.87	1.2022	0.9052
						2011/12	-0.47	0.69	2.55	1.1960	0.965

Review & Investment Strategy

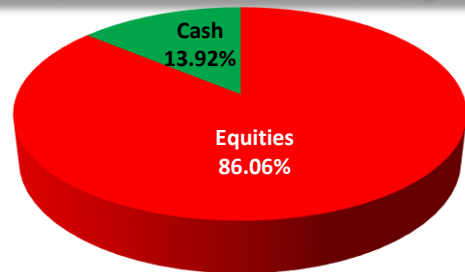
- The Fund fell 2.69% during the month, outperforming the benchmark by 124bp. The outperformance was contributed by the Financial, Industrial and Utility sectors. At the stock level, overweight in BIMB Holdings and Pos Malaysia and underweight in YTL Corporation contributed positively.
- While Asia Pacific ex-Japan markets (except Korea) are positive YTD, the FBMKLCI is down 4.12%. Domestic risk premiums are rising, as investors discount various outcomes in what is expected to be a hotly contested General Election. Against a backdrop of improving PMIs globally and pro-growth policies returning to Asia, we remain overweighted on a regional basis. We continue to focus on earnings growth and domestically oriented companies. Domestic portfolios are positioned conservatively as Bursa Malaysia is expected to recover only after the General Election as risk premiums normalize.
- We continue to be overweight the defensive Consumer and Utility sectors. The Telecommunication sector has been reduced to underweight as valuations had risen to unattractive levels. The beta of the portfolio remains below 1.0 as we expect the market to correct as the window to the General Election closes.

Performance as at 31 January 2013



	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Target Fund	13.32	8.90	23.68	37.54	-32.16
Benchmark	11.85	2.41	18.20	43.03	-43.52

Asset Allocation as at 31 January 2013



Financial Year Info

	Growth (%)	Bench-mark (%)	12-month GIA	Highest NAV	Lowest NAV
2007/08	5.33	5.67	3.57	1.3946	1.0865
2008/09	-23.00	-31.21	3.68	1.2041	0.7627
2009/10	28.01	47.12	2.60	1.1104	0.8291
2010/11	11.53	16.22	2.87	1.2022	0.9052
2011/12	-0.47	0.69	2.55	1.1960	0.965



TAKAFUL IKHLAS BALANCED FUND

Fund Fact Sheet – 31 January 2013

Investment Objective

The objective of this fund is to attain medium to long-term capital growth via investments into Shariah-compliant listed equities, debt securities and other Shariah-compliant assets. This fund is to provide a balanced mix of income and equities.

Investor Risk Profile

Suitable for investors who are prepared to accept moderate investment risks over the medium to long term.

Fund Manager

Takaful Ikhlas Sdn Bhd (593075-U)

Fund Data as at 31 January 2013

NAV/Unit	RM 1.2340
Fund Value	RM 6,946,398.83
Units in circulation	5,629,119.03
Fund Inception Date	16 December 2006
Management Fee	1.0% - 1.5% p.a. of the NAV
Benchmark	60% FTSE Bursa Malaysia Emas Shariah Index & 40% CIMB Islamic 1-Month GIA
Target Fund	CIMB Islamic Balanced Growth Fund

Top 5 Holdings

%NAV

Top 5 Sectors

%NAV

Axiata Group Bhd	2.97	Sukuk	28.25
National Bank Of Abu Dhabi	2.43	Trading/Services	10.54
Samsung Electronics.Co.Ltd	2.43	Technology	8.39
Tenaga Nasional Bhd	2.27	Consumer	6.64
Digi.Com Bhd	2.23	Oil & Gas	5.66

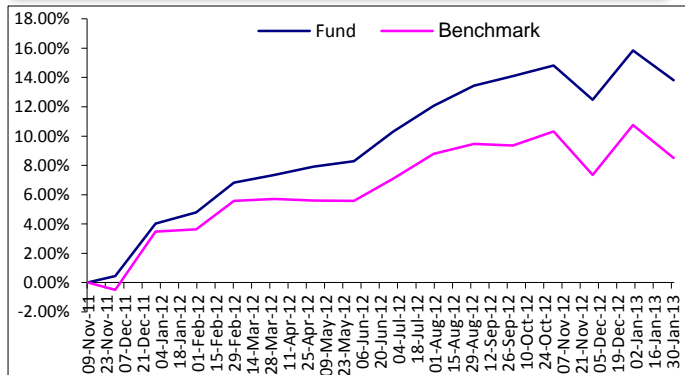
Total Returns

	1 Month	6 Month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years
Balanced (%)	-1.93	0.81	6.09	19.23	13.87
Benchmark (%)	-2.03	-0.14	4.19	22.03	13.92

Review & Investment Strategy

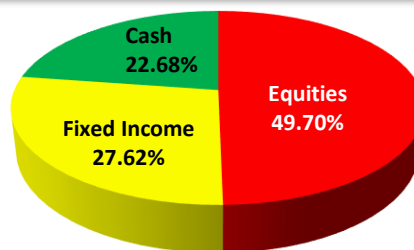
- The Fund was down by 1.75% in January, outperforming its benchmark by 0.28%. During the month, both Equity and Fixed Income outperformed. Within Equity, Local Equity underperformed while Foreign Equity outperformed. The underperformance from Local Equity came mainly from overweighting Benalec Holdings and Aeon Co (M). For Foreign Equity, overweights in Lenovo Group and Reliance Industries contributed to outperformance. For fixed income, the main contributors were the toll road, banking, and power bonds in the Fund.
- While Asia Pacific ex-Japan markets (except Korea) are positive YTD, the FBMKLCI is down 4.12%. Domestic risk premiums are rising, as investors discount various outcomes in what is expected to be a hotly contested General Election. Against a backdrop of improving PMIs globally and pro-growth policies returning to Asia, we remain overweighted on a regional basis. We continue to focus on earnings growth and domestically oriented companies. Domestic portfolios are positioned conservatively as Bursa Malaysia is expected to recover only after the General Election as risk premiums normalize.
- For equities, we maintain a relatively defensive portfolio as the timeframe to the general elections narrow. Sector-wise, we prefer Telecommunications, Utilities and Oil & Gas. For fixed income, we will maintain a trading stance on government securities and continue to overweight corporate bonds with focus on higher rated issues. We will remain long duration against the benchmark.

Performance as at 31 January 2013



	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Target Fund	13.99	7.39	15.57	32.84	-33.31
Benchmark	8.24	2.77	11.72	25.42	-27.65

Asset Allocation as at 31 January 2013



Financial Year Info

	Balance d (%)	Benchmark (%)	12-month h GIA	Highest NAV	Lowest NAV
2007/08	5.00	6.52	3.57	1.3043	1.0831
2008/09	-17.43	-24.04	3.68	1.5000	0.8409
2009/10	24.76	37.11	2.60	1.1426	0.9089
2010/11	12.18	12.82	2.87	1.2773	1.0471
2011/12	-0.84	-0.53	2.55	1.2460	1.108



TAKAFUL IKHLAS FIXED INCOME FUND

Fund Fact Sheet – 31 January 2013

Investment Objective

The objective of this fund is primarily to invest in Shariah-compliant listed equities to provide capital growth over the medium to long term through a diversified, but growth-oriented portfolio.

Investor Risk Profile

This fund can attract investor who is mainly interested in growth and willing to accept higher risk in investment return.

Fund Manager

Takaful Ikhlas Sdn Bhd (593075-U)

Fund Data as at 31 January 2013

NAV/Unit	RM 1.0574
Fund Value	RM 5,611,143.09
Units in circulation	5,306,347.71
Fund Inception Date	16 December 2006
Management Fee	1.0% p.a. of the NAV
Benchmark	CIMB Islamic 12-Month GIA
Target Fund	CIMB Islamic Sukuk Fund

Top 5 Holdings

%NAV

Tanjung Bin Power Sdn Bhd	4.64
First Resources Ltd	4.49
MUMTALAKAT	4.47
Kuala Lumpur Kepong Bhd	4.43
Jimah Energy Ventures	4.35

Sectors Breakdown %NAV

Sukuk	82.85
Cash	17.15

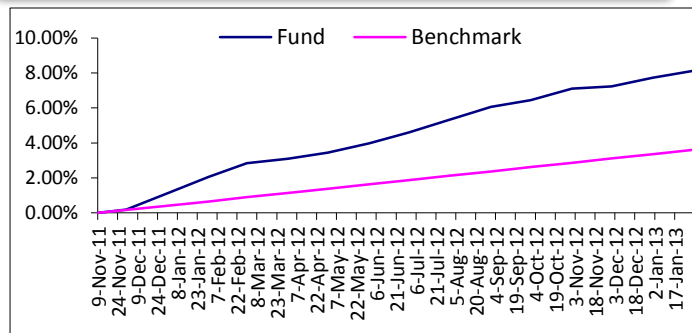
Total Returns

	1 Month	6 Month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years
Fixed Income (%)	0.33	2.40	4.55	16.03	21.31
Benchmark (%)	0.24	1.44	2.88	8.70	14.99

Review & Investment Strategy

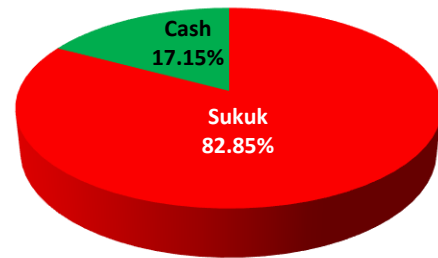
- The Fund's performance for the month of January was 0.38% outperformed its benchmark by 0.14%.
- On the OPR front, BNM is expected to maintain it at 3.00% for at least in the first half of 2013 and continuously assess the domestic and external factors. The US economy is charting positive data although it cannot entirely be said the same for the Euro area as the debt crisis deepens with no tangible solutions in sight. Malaysia will continue to be a benefactor of offshore funds driven by the near-zero rates in the developed markets. This is further supported by the positive economic growth of 4.5 to 5.5% to be charted in 2013 as estimated by the Ministry of Finance. We still expect the primary corporate bond supply pipeline to be flushed in the immediate term. It will primarily be government-related issuances in the first quarter of 2013 with the expected names like government-guaranteed DanaInfra, Turus Pesawat and PTPTN. The private sector is also expected to tap the market for refinancing and capital expenditure purposes.
- Political risk is still a major overhang to the market and thus, we maintain a defensive strategy until after the general elections. We favor the corporate bonds over the govies although there is opportunity to trade the govies in the short term given its low net supply in 1Q13.

Performance as at 31 January 2013



	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Target Fund	5.59	6.05	3.45	4.85	1.97
Benchmark	4.01	4.40	5.41	0.07	8.81

Asset Allocation as at 31 January 2013



Financial Year Info

	Fixed Income (%)	Benchmark (%)	12-month GIA	Highest NAV	Lowest NAV
2007/08	3.22	3.57	3.57	1.0490	1.0059
2008/09	2.20	3.68	3.68	1.0496	0.9674
2009/10	4.71	2.60	2.60	1.0796	0.9190
2010/11	4.68	2.87	2.87	0.9805	0.8908
2011/12	5.67	2.55	2.55	1.0220	0.9640

Investment Strategy & Approach

Growth Fund

Investment Strategy & Approach

The fund will invest in Shariah compliant equities listed on Bursa Malaysia whereby the target investments will be large cap stocks with growth prospects and where trading is fairly liquid.

Asset Allocation

The investment portfolio is subjected to the following:

- Up to 98% of the Portfolio shall be invested in Shariah compliant equity securities
- At least 2% of the Portfolio will be invested in Shariah based liquid assets
- The value of the Portfolio's holding of the share capital of any single issuer must not exceed 10% of total asset of Portfolio
- The value of the Portfolio's holding in transferable securities issued by any single issuer must not exceed 15% of the Portfolio's NAV
- The value of the Portfolio's holding of the share capital of any group of companies must not exceed 20% of total asset of the Portfolio;
- Shariah-compliant deposits can only be placed in licensed Financial Institutions by BNM

Balanced Fund

Investment Strategy & Approach

The Portfolio will invest in diversified portfolio of Shariah compliant equities listed on Bursa Malaysia and Sukuk investments. The strategy of the fund is to maintain a balanced portfolio between Shariah compliant equities and fixed income investments in the ratio of 60:40. The Sukuk portion of the Fund is to provide some capital stability to the Fund whilst the equity portion will provide the added return in a rising market.

Asset Allocation

The investment portfolio is subjected to the following:

- Up to 60% of the Portfolio shall be invested in Shariah compliant equity securities;
- Investment in fixed income securities and liquid assets shall not be less than 40% of the Portfolio's Net Asset Value ("NAV");
- At least 2% of the Portfolio will be invested in Shariah based liquid assets;
- The value of the Portfolio's holding of the share capital of any single issuer must not exceed 10% of total asset of Portfolio;
- The value of the Portfolio's holding in transferable securities issued by any single issuer must not exceed 15% of the Portfolio's NAV;
- The value of the Portfolio's holding of the share capital of any group of companies must not exceed 20% of total asset of the Portfolio;
- Minimum Long Term Issuer Credit Rating of "A3" as assessed by Rating Agency Malaysia Berhad ("RAM") or equivalent by Malaysia Rating Corporation Berhad ("MARC");
- Minimum Short Term Issuer Credit Rating of "P3" as assessed by RAM or equivalent by MARC;
- Shariah-compliant deposits can only be placed in licensed Financial Institutions by Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM").

Fixed Income Fund

Investment Strategy & Approach

The investment strategy of the fund is to invest in a diversified portfolio consisting of Sukuk, short term money market instruments and other permissible investments under the Shariah principles and aim to provide a steady stream of income.

Asset Allocation

The investment portfolio is subjected to the following:

- Up to 98% of the Portfolio shall be invested in Shariah compliant fixed income securities;
- At least 2% of the Portfolio will be invested in Shariah based liquid assets;
- Minimum Long Term Issuer Credit Rating of "A3" as assessed by RAM or equivalent by MARC;
- Minimum Short Term Issuer Credit Rating of "P3" as assessed by RAM or equivalent by MARC;
- The exposure to any single entity for sukuk (not applicable to government securities, BNM's securities, quasi and low risk assets granted by BNM) shall not exceed 20% of the Net Asset Value ("NAV") of the Portfolio;
- The value of the Portfolio's holding in sukuk (not applicable to government securities, BNM's securities, quasi and low risk assets granted by BNM) of any group of companies must not exceed 30% of the NAV of the Portfolio;
- The Malaysian Islamic Money Market Instruments must be rated at least P3 by RAM or equivalent;
- Shariah-compliant deposits can only be placed in licensed Financial Institutions by BNM.



Risk Profile and Risk Management

The investment is subject to the following risks:-

1. **Market risk** - The risk that arises due to developments in the market environment and typically includes changes in regulations, politics, technology and the economy. Diversification of the Fund's investments into different unit trust funds of different types (equity or non-equity etc.) and with different investment policy and strategies may help to mitigate its exposure to market uncertainties and fluctuations in the market.
2. **Profit rate risk** - This risk is crucial in a Sukuk fund since Sukuk portfolio management depends on forecasting interest rate movements. Generally, demand for Sukuk move inversely to interest rate movements therefore as interest rates rise, the demand for Sukuk decrease and vice versa. Furthermore, Sukuk with longer maturity and lower profit rates are more susceptible to interest rate movements. Sukuk are subject to interest rate fluctuations with longer maturity and lower profit rates Sukuk being more susceptible to such interest rate movements. This risk can be mitigated through continuous monitoring and evaluation of macro-economic variables to ensure the most appropriate strategy is in place for the Fund's portfolio.
3. **Credit / Default Risk** - Bonds are subject to credit/default risk in the event that the issuer of the instrument is faced with financial difficulties, which may decrease their credit worthiness. This in turn may lead to a default in the payment of principal and interest/profit.
4. **Liquidity Risk** - Liquidity refers to the ease of converting an investment into cash without incurring an overly significant loss in value. Should there be negative developments on any of the issuers, this will increase liquidity risk of the particular security. This is because there are generally less ready buyers of such securities as the fear of a credit default increases. The risk is managed by taking greater care in security selection and diversification.
5. **Non-compliance risk** - Non-adherence with laws, rules, regulations, prescribed practices, internal policies and procedures may result in tarnished reputation, limited business opportunities and reduced expansion potential for the management company. Investor's investment goals may also be affected should the fund manager not adhere to the investment mandate. This risk can be mitigated through internal controls and compliance monitoring.
6. **Inflation Risk** - Inflation risk can be defined as potential intangible losses that may arise from the increase in prices of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. Inflation causes the reduction in purchasing power and if the rate of inflation is constantly higher than the rate of returns on investments, the eventual true value of investments could be negative.
7. **Issuer risk** - This risk refers to the individual risk of the respective companies issuing the securities. Specific risk includes, but is not limited to changes in consumer tastes and demand, legal suits, competitive operating environments, changing industry conditions and management omissions and errors. However, this risk is minimised through investing in a wide range of companies in different sectors and thus function independently from one another.
8. **Country risk** - The foreign investments may be affected by risks specific to the country in which investments are made such as changes in a country's economic fundamentals, social and political stability, currency movements, foreign investment policies and etc. This risk may be mitigated by conducting thorough research on the respective markets, their economies, companies, politics and social conditions as well as minimising or omitting investments in such markets.
9. **Management Risk** - There is risk that the management may not adhere to the investment mandate of the respective fund. With close monitoring by the investment committee, back office system is being incorporated with limits and controls, and regular reporting to the senior management team, the management company is able to manage such as risk.
10. **Fund Management Risk** - Poor management of the fund due to lack of experience, knowledge, expertise and poor management techniques would have an adverse impact on the performance of the fund. This may result in investors suffering loss on their investment of the fund.
11. **Shariah risk** - The risk that arises from potential revision on the status of the securities in the unit trust fund from Shariah compliant to non-Shariah compliant and the possibility of investing in non-Shariah compliant unit trust funds. This risk may be mitigated by conducting periodic review by Shariah Compliance Department and Shariah Committee. Thus necessary action to be taken by Fund Manager to dispose such securities as per advice by Shariah Compliance Department and Shariah Committee.

Other Fund Features

Notes on Fees and Charges

- Actual Returns (Net of Tax and Charges)
1. Past performance of the fund is not an indication of its future performance.
 2. This is strictly the performance of the investment fund, and not the returns earned on the actual contributions paid of the investment-linked product.
 3. Units are created and cancelled at the next pricing date following receipt of contribution or notification of claim respectively.
 4. Past performance is calculated based on the Net Asset Value (NAV). The formula of calculation is as follows:

$$\text{Investment Return} = \left[\left(\frac{\text{NAV 31 March Year X}}{\text{NAV 31 March Year (X-1)}} \right) - 1 \right] \times 100$$

Other Information

- Basis & Frequency of Unit Valuation
1. The unit price on any valuation date of a fund shall be obtained by dividing the NAV on the business day before the valuation date by the number of units in issue of the relevant fund.
 2. The NAV shall be determined as follows:-
 - a) The last transacted market price at which those assets could be purchased or sold,
 - b) Plus the amount of cash held uninvested
 - c) Plus any accrued or anticipated income
 - d) Less any expenses incurred in purchasing or selling assets
 - e) Less any amount for the liabilities of the Fund
 - f) Less the amount in respect of managing, maintaining and valuing the assets
 3. To ensure fair treatment to all unit holders, the Fund Manager may impute the transaction costs of acquiring or disposing of assets of the Fund, if the costs are significant. To recoup the cost of acquiring and disposing of assets, the Manager shall make a dilution or transaction cost adjustment to the NAV per unit to recover any amount which the Fund had already paid or reasonably expects to pay for the creation or cancellation of units.
 4. Unit valuation is performed on a daily basis on each Business Day.
- Exceptional Circumstances
- The Manager may take the following actions that may become necessary due to change of circumstances, as a means to protect the interest of Participants:-
1. Subject to at least three (3) months written notice, the Manager may:-
 - a) Close the Fund or cease to allow the allocation of additional contribution or to transfer the assets to a new fund which has similar investment objectives;
 - b) Change the name of the Fund
 - c) Split or combine existing units of the Fund;
 - d) Make any changes that may be required due to regulatory requirement and/or legislation.
 2. The Manager may also choose to, without prior notice, suspend unit pricing and Certificate transactions if any of the exchanges or unit trust management company in which the Fund is invested is temporarily suspended for trading.

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