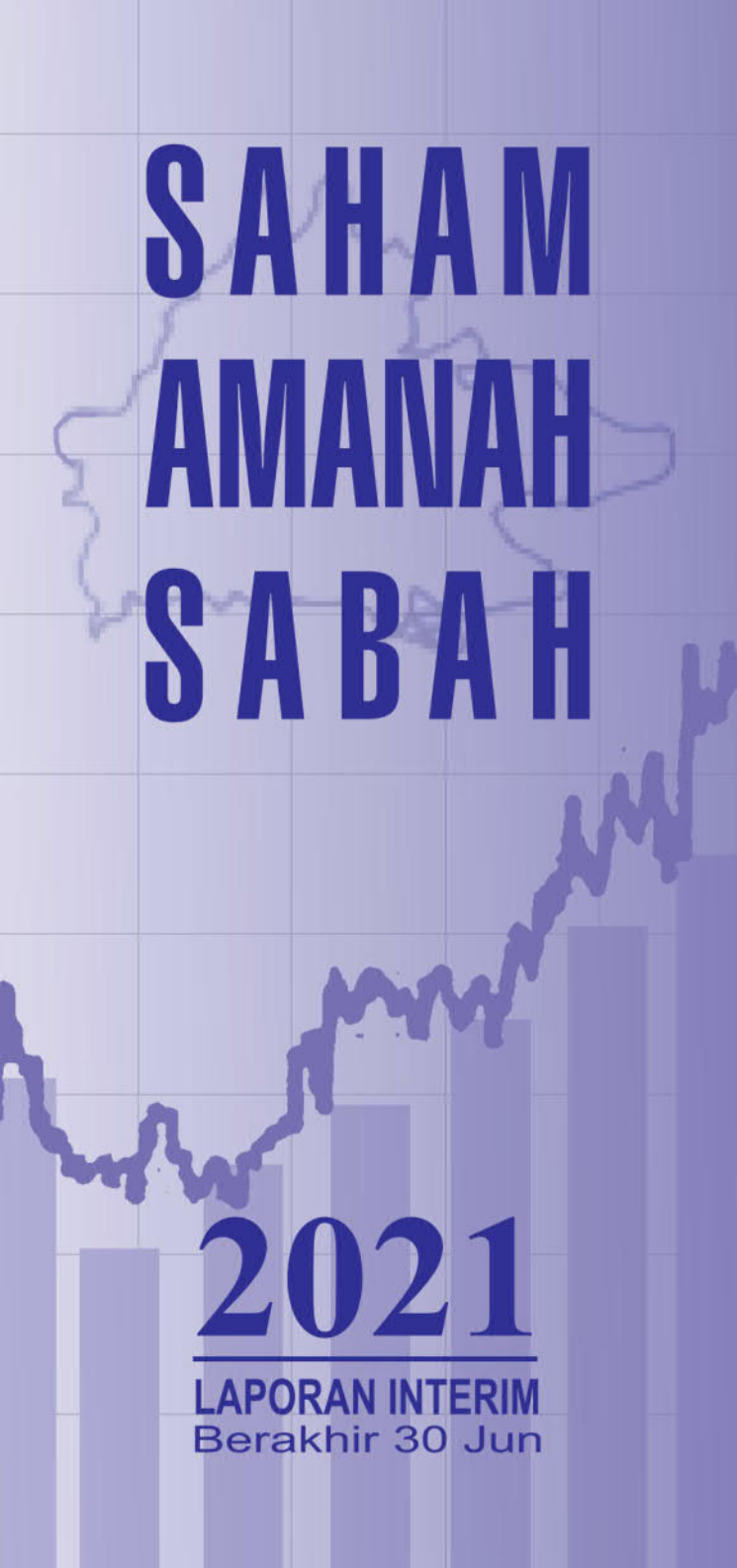




SAHAM AMANAH SABAH

2021

LAPORAN INTERIM
Berakhir 30 Jun

LAPORAN INTERIM

Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2021

ISI KANDUNGAN

MUKA SURAT

MATLAMAT DAN OBJEKTIF DANA	1
KATEGORI DAN JENIS DANA	1
PENYERTAAN DALAM DANA SAS	1
TANDA ARAS	1
PRESTASI DANA	2
PERUMPUKAN ASET DAN KEDUDUKAN DANA PADA 30 JUN 2021	3
ULASAN PASARAN BAGI ENAM BULAN BERAKHIR 30 JUN 2021	
- Tinjauan Pasaran Saham	4
- Prospek Ekonomi dan Pasaran Saham	5
STRATEGI PELABURAN UNTUK ENAM BULAN KEDUA 2021	6
KOMISEN RINGAN	7
POLISI PENGAGIHAN PENDAPATAN	7
ANALISIS PRESTASI SAS	8
LAPORAN PEMEGANG AMANAH	9
PENYATA PENGURUS	10
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021 (Unaudited)	11
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2021 (Unaudited)	12
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021 (Unaudited)	13
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021 (Unaudited)	14
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)	15 – 37
PENYATA PENCAPAIAN SKIM SAS BAGI ENAM BULAN BERAKHIR 30 JUN 2021	38 – 39
MAKLUMAT KORPORAT SAS	40

LAPORAN PENGURUS

MATLAMAT DAN OBJEKTIF DANA

Matlamat utama Saham Amanah Sabah (SAS) adalah untuk meningkatkan taraf ekonomi individu Bumiputera dan bukan Bumiputera melalui pengemblengan segala sumber yang ada dan seterusnya pengurusan pelaburan dan Dana secara lebih produktif dan cekap. SAS juga menumpukan peranannya sebagai satu saluran dalam pengagihan kekayaan yang bersumberkan kepesatan pertumbuhan ekonomi negeri untuk sama-sama dinikmati oleh segenap lapisan masyarakat.

Dalam hubungan ini, objektif berikut dirangka demi manfaat pelabur:-

- Untuk menghasilkan pulangan yang berpatutan kepada pelabur dengan risiko yang wajar;
- Untuk memperoleh peningkatan modal jangka sederhana dan panjang (3 tahun ke atas) melalui pelaburan dalam ekuiti; dan
- Untuk memperoleh peluang pendapatan dengan melabur dalam pelaburan sekuriti pendapatan tetap dan pelaburan kadar hasil yang tinggi.

KATEGORI DAN JENIS DANA

SAS merupakan sebuah Dana ekuiti dengan pelaburannya terdapat di dalam syarikat-syarikat yang disenaraikan di Bursa Malaysia dan pasaran asing. Dana SAS yang mempunyai ciri-ciri pertumbuhan dan pendapatan berperanan untuk memberikan pulangan yang berbentuk kenaikan dalam nilai aset dan/atau pengagihan pendapatan kepada pemegang-pemegang unit.

PENYERTAAN DALAM DANA SAS

Sehingga 30 Jun 2021, sejumlah 49,424 pelabur telah menyertai skim SAS dengan unit dalam edaran sebanyak 1,256,640,000. Daripada jumlah ini 99.91% adalah terdiri daripada pelabur individu, manakala selebihnya merupakan pelabur korporat.

Saiz Dana SAS yang dibenarkan adalah sebanyak 1,500,000,000 unit. Setakat 30 Jun 2021, bilangan unit yang belum diterbitkan adalah sebanyak 243,360,000 (2020: 266,626,000)

Berikut disenaraikan analisis pecahan pemegang unit mengikut saiz pelaburan:-

<u>UNIT</u>		<u>PEMEGANG UNIT</u>
5,000 dan ke bawah	=	33,781
5,001 hingga 10,000	=	9,887
10,001 hingga 50,000	=	4,423
50,001 hingga 500,000	=	1,275
500,001 dan ke atas	=	58

TANDA ARAS

Saham Sabah Berhad (SSB) selaku Pengurus Dana menggunakan kaedah Perubahan Nilai Aset Bersih untuk mengukur prestasi SAS. Prestasi ini dibandingkan dengan pulangan Indeks tanda aras [50% Indeks MSCI AC (All country) Asia di luar Jepun (MXASJ) berasaskan Ringgit dan 50% Indeks FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 (FBMT100)].

PRESTASI DANA

Untuk tempoh dalam kajian, Nilai Aset Bersih (NAB) SAS mencatatkan aliran yang kurang memberangsangkan. Ia bermula pada paras RM429,572,250 pada 1 Januari 2021 dan ditutup di paras RM414,896,997 pada 30 Jun 2021 berikutan penurunan nilai di Bursa Malaysia dan serantau. Jika dibandingkan dengan NAB SAS pada 30 Jun 2020 berjumlah RM381,078,571, prestasi Dana menunjukkan peningkatan sejumlah RM33,818,426.

Setakat 30 Jun 2021, portfolio SAS mencatatkan penguncupan NAB sebanyak 5.11% kepada RM0.3302 seunit daripada RM0.3480 seunit, berbanding penguncupan Indeks tanda aras sebanyak 2.19%.

Dari segi pencapaian kewangan, setakat 25 Februari 2021, Dana telah mencapai prestasi positif dengan mencatatkan pendapatan bersih sejumlah RM52,638,071. Dengan pencapaian ini, SSB telah mengisytiharkan pengagihan pendapatan pertama SAS untuk tahun 2021 pada kadar 4.20% atau 4.20 sen seunit bersih. Pengagihan pendapatan ini melibatkan pembayaran wang tunai sejumlah RM51,709,980 (bersih). Pengiraan pembayaran pengagihan pendapatan ini dibuat berdasarkan bilangan unit-unit SAS yang dipegang oleh para pelabur sebanyak 1,231,190,000 unit.

Untuk tahun kewangan berakhir 30 Jun 2021, Dana SAS telah mencatatkan keuntungan kasar sejumlah RM9,902,682 berbanding kerugian berjumlah RM25,259,805 yang dicatatkan pada 30 Jun 2020. Prestasi positif ini tercapai dalam suasana pasaran saham tempatan dan serantau yang tidak menentu ekoran penularan wabak COVID-19.

Secara keseluruhannya, Dana SAS telah dapat menghasilkan pulangan berpatutan dengan menjalankan aktiviti-aktivitinya mengikut kehendak Garis Panduan Tabung Unit Amanah bagi tahun dalam kajian.



Nota : Bermula 1 Januari 2017, SAS menggunakan 50% Indeks MSCI AC (All country) Asia di luar Japan (MXASJ) berasaskan Ringgit Malaysia dan 50% Indeks FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 (FBMT100) sebagai tanda aras.

Graf di atas mencerminkan pergerakan pulangan Dana untuk jangkamasa 5 tahun berakhir 30 Jun 2021.

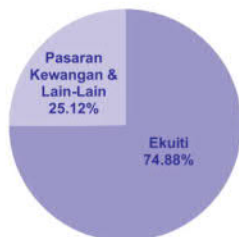
PERUMPUKAN ASET DAN KEDUDUKAN DANA PADA 30 JUN 2021

Pada 30 Jun 2021, sejumlah 74.88% aset adalah terdiri daripada pelaburan di pasaran saham dan 25.12% dalam pasaran kewangan dan lain-lain.

Berikut adalah pelaburan SAS mengikut sektor pada nilai pasaran bagi enam bulan berakhir 30 Jun 2021:-

	30 Jun 2021	30 Jun 2020
	%	%
Sektor		
Amanah Pelaburan Harta Tanah	-	2.68
Hartanah	1.46	2.05
Pembinaan	0.88	-
Pengangkutan & Logistik	1.93	-
Penjagaan Kesihatan	-	0.36
Perkhidmatan Kewangan	13.12	6.31
Perladangan	0.88	-
Produk Pengguna & Perkhidmatan	1.03	3.04
Produk Perindustrian & Perkhidmatan	1.33	4.65
Teknologi	0.98	0.95
Telekomunikasi & Media	4.46	-
Tenaga	-	3.01
Utiliti	3.13	2.94
Pasaran Asing	45.68	39.09
Jumlah Pelaburan Ekuiti	74.88	65.08
Pasaran Kewangan dan lain-lain	25.12	34.92
Jumlah Pelaburan	100.00	100.00

CARTA PERUMPUKAN ASET



Nota : Pada awal tahun 2021, perumpukan aset SAS adalah 88.90% ekuiti dan 11.10% adalah pasaran kewangan. Berikutan kenaikan nilai di pasaran saham, Pengurus Dana telah menurunkan pegangan dalam ekuiti kepada 74.88% dan menaikkan pasaran kewangan sebanyak 25.12% pada 30 Jun 2021 selaras dengan objektif Dana untuk menghasilkan pulangan yang berpatutan kepada pelabur.

ULASAN PASARAN BAGI ENAM BULAN BERAKHIR 30 JUN 2021**Tinjauan Pasaran Saham**

Pasaran ekuiti Asia mencatatkan prestasi positif pada permulaan tahun 2021 dengan Indeks penanda aras MSCI AC (All country) Asia di luar Jepun (dalam terma Ringgit) mencapai tahap tertinggi pada pertengahan bulan Februari 2021 pada paras 3,866.39 mata. Namun, pasaran menghadapi tekanan jualan dan susut ke paras 3,516.51 mata pada 25 Mac 2021 berikutan lonjakan kadar hasil Perbendaharaan Amerika Syarikat (AS) yang menimbulkan kebimbangan para pelabur terhadap kenaikan kadar inflasi. Setelah mengalami kerugian pada bulan Mac 2021, saham Asia mencatatkan keuntungan pada bulan April 2021 dengan Indeks MSCI AC Asia di luar Jepun naik ke paras tertinggi 3,684.04 mata pada 31 Mei 2021 berikutan tanda-tanda pemulihan ekonomi di rantau ini, terutama setelah China dan beberapa negara Asia melaporkan pertumbuhan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) suku pertama 2021 yang lebih baik berbanding jangkaan. Walau bagaimanapun, kebimbangan terhadap penularan varian Delta yang mengakibatkan lonjakan dalam kes COVID-19 di rantau ini telah menjejaskan sentimen pasaran saham pada bulan Jun 2021. Indeks MSCI AC Asia di luar Jepun naik 8.88% pada tempoh dalam kajian ke paras 3,691.66 mata pada 30 Jun 2021.

Di pasaran AS, Wall Street mengakhiri enam bulan pertama tahun 2021 pada paras tertinggi. Walaupun ada tanda-tanda kenaikan kadar inflasi dan faedah, Indeks S & P 500 menokok 14.41% untuk ditutup pada paras 4,297 mata. Pencapaian yang memberangsangkan ini didorong oleh pendapatan korporat yang kukuh serta sokongan berterusan bank pusat terhadap pasaran kewangan.

Sementara itu, Kerajaan China meneruskan siasatan anti-monopoli terhadap syarikat-syarikat gergasi teknologi di negara itu untuk memperketatkan kawalan terhadap industri teknologi yang berkembang pesat seperti syarikat penghantaran makanan Meituan yang merupakan sasaran berprofil tinggi ketiga selepas syarikat e-dagang terbesar dunia, Alibaba Group Holdings Limited dan syarikat gergasi teknologi, Tencent Holdings Limited.

Beijing juga telah mengarahkan Didi Chuxing, salah satu syarikat perkhidmatan teksi paling popular di China, untuk menarik diri daripada pelbagai kedai aplikasi atas tuduhan pelanggaran undang-undang data dan privasi. Nilai sektor teknologi di pasaran saham Shanghai dijangka akan menyusut rendah jika China meneruskan tindakan anti-monopoli terhadap sektor ini. Indeks SSE Composite susut 2.84% kepada 3,591.20 mata pada 30 Jun 2021 berbanding paras tertinggi 3,696.17 mata pada 19 Februari 2021.

Manakala di pasaran saham Malaysia, penanda aras utama pasaran tempatan iaitu FTSE Bursa Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index (FBM KLCI) ditutup rendah 5.81% di paras 1,532 mata. Antara faktor utama yang mempengaruhi pasaran saham tempatan pada tempoh dalam kajian ialah pelaksanaan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) yang berpotensi memberi kesan kepada trajektori pertumbuhan ekonomi, peningkatan kes COVID-19 yang mendadak, tahap vaksinasi yang rendah yang melambatkan pencapaian imuniti kelompok, kebimbangan kenaikan kadar inflasi dan risiko politik negara yang tinggi berikutan pelaksanaan Proklamasi Darurat.

ULASAN PASARAN BAGI ENAM BULAN BERAHIR 30 JUN 2021
(sambungan)

Prospek Ekonomi dan Pasaran Saham

Dana Kewangan Antarabangsa (IMF) mengunjurkan bahawa ekonomi global akan berkembang 6.0% pada 2021 dan 4.4% menjelang 2022, selepas menguncup sebanyak -3.5% pada 2020. Unjuran bagi 2021 adalah 0.8 mata peratus lebih positif berbanding ramalan sebelumnya, mencerminkan sokongan fiskal tambahan dalam beberapa ekonomi besar dan jangkaan pemulihan yang digerakkan oleh vaksinasi pada separuh kedua tahun ini.

IMF juga menaikkan unjuran pertumbuhan AS pada tahun 2021 kepada 7.0%. Program vaksinasi COVID-19 yang meluas telah membantu ekonomi negara itu pulih dengan pantas. Unjuran ini juga mengambil kira kelulusan dasar ekonomi AS seperti Pelan Pekerjaan, Perbelanjaan Sosial dan Reformasi Cukai tahun 2021.

Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) optimis bahawa Malaysia mampu mencapai unjuran pertumbuhan ekonomi pada lingkungan 6% hingga 7.5% tahun ini, meskipun kerajaan mengumumkan pelaksanaan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) 3.0 di seluruh negara. Sektor pembinaan dijangka meningkat 13.4% pada 2021 berbanding penguncupan 19.4% pada 2020, manakala sektor perkhidmatan dijangka berkembang 6.6% pada 2021 (-5.5% pada 2020) sementara sektor pembuatan dijangka meningkat lebih tinggi sebanyak 8.8% pada 2021 (-2.6% pada 2020). Pemulihan ekonomi negara dapat dipercepatkan jika majoriti atau lebih 50% penduduk dewasa menerima vaksin. Justeru, Kerajaan Malaysia telah melancarkan Program Imunisasi COVID-19 secara berfasa pada 26 Februari 2021. Langkah kerajaan menyediakan lebih 605 Pusat Pemberian Vaksin di seluruh negara akan mempercepatkan proses imunisasi di seluruh Malaysia untuk mencapai imuniti kelompok dalam kalangan masyarakat.

Pengurus Dana berpendapat bahawa kenaikan kadar hasil bon AS akan menjejaskan prestasi pasaran saham dalam jangka masa pendek. Walau bagaimanapun, tahap kadar hasil masih berada pada paras terendah dalam sejarah kecuali bagi tahun 2020 iaitu tercetusnya pandemik COVID-19. Walaupun ada kebimbangan bahawa inflasi akan meningkat lantas mendorong kenaikan kadar hasil bon, perkembangan ini adalah tanda-tanda bahawa pemulihan dan pertumbuhan ekonomi berada di landasan yang baik.

Pengurus Dana menjangkakan risiko geopolitik akan terus mempengaruhi pasaran saham berikutan pertembungan diplomasi yang serius di antara AS dan China yang berlaku pada 18 hingga 19 Mac 2021 semasa perbincangan dua hala di Alaska. Dalam ucapan Presiden Xi Jinping pada 1 Julai 2021 sempena menyambut ulang tahun ke-100 Parti Komunis China (PKC), beliau memuji kebangkitan China dan berikrar bahawa negara itu tidak akan membiarkan kuasa asing menggertak, menindas atau menundukkan mereka.

STRATEGI PELABURAN UNTUK ENAM BULAN KEDUA 2021

Melangkah ke depan, Pengurus Dana menjangkakan Bursa Malaysia akan mencatatkan prestasi positif pada enam bulan kedua 2021 dipacu oleh kelancaran Program Imunisasi COVID-19 Kebangsaan dan pembukaan semula ekonomi secara beransur-ansur. Kemasukan kembali dana asing ke rantau ini setelah pasaran AS memuncak dan ketegangan perdagangan AS-China yang berterusan yang menguntungkan Malaysia akan menyumbang kepada sentimen positif pasaran saham. Justeru, Pengurus Dana akan menumpukan perhatian kepada sektor-sektor yang akan memberi pulangan yang tinggi sejajar dengan pemulihan ekonomi dan akan terus meningkatkan pendedahan di sektor teknologi dan pembuatan. Di samping itu, Pengurus Dana juga akan melabur dalam saham-saham yang memberikan pulangan dividen yang tinggi untuk menjana pendapatan yang konsisten.

Pengurus Dana meramalkan bahawa risiko-risiko utama yang akan mempengaruhi pasaran tempatan pada enam bulan kedua 2021 adalah pergolakan politik tempatan yang akan memberi implikasi kurang baik kepada pemulihan ekonomi Malaysia, turun naik dalam keluk hasil yang secara tradisinya adalah negatif untuk pasaran baharu muncul, dan mutasi berterusan virus COVID-19 yang lebih mudah merebak dengan pantas dengan peningkatan kes kematian dalam kalangan penduduk yang sudah divaksin. Justeru, strategi Pengurus Dana untuk mengurangkan risiko tersebut adalah untuk mengelakkan pendedahan dalam saham-saham yang berkaitan dengan politik dan memegang peratusan tunai yang mencukupi.

Di pasaran serantau, Pengurus Dana akan terus menerapkan strategi barbell untuk mencapai keseimbangan di antara ganjaran dan risiko dengan mengutamakan tema pemulihan dan trend pertumbuhan berstruktur. Memandangkan pasaran saham serantau telah mencatatkan prestasi yang memberangsangkan pada enam bulan pertama 2021, Pengurus Dana akan mengambil sikap berhati-hati dalam pemilihan saham-saham dalam jangka masa terdekat dan akan mengekalkan paras tunai yang tinggi untuk mengambil peluang membeli saham-saham yang bernilai rendah.

KOMISEN RINGAN

Menurut Fasal 11.25 Garis Panduan Tabung Unit Amanah, barangan dan perkhidmatan (komisen ringan) boleh disimpan oleh Syarikat Pengurusan atau wakilnya hanya sekiranya barangan dan perkhidmatan tersebut menampakkan manfaatnya kepada pemegang-pemegang unit.

Sepanjang tempoh dalam kajian, Pengurus Dana tidak menerima barangan dan perkhidmatan yang memberi faedah kepada Dana dan pemegang unit.

POLISI PENGAGIHAN PENDAPATAN

Dana akan mengagihkan sebahagian daripada pendapatan bersihnya dan pendapatan yang telah direalisasikan, jika ada.

Jumlah pembayaran pengagihan yang kurang daripada RM70.00 akan dilaburkan semula secara automatik bagi pihak pemegang unit berdasarkan Nilai Aset Bersih seunit, satu bulan selepas pengagihan pendapatan tertakluk kepada unit-unit yang masih ada. Pengurus Dana berhak untuk mengubah jumlah minimum untuk dilaburkan semula secara automatik tertakluk kepada kadar pengagihan yang diisytiharkan.

Mulai Januari 2021, jumlah pembayaran pengagihan lebih daripada RM70.00 akan dilaburkan semula secara automatik kecuali penerima SAS-PPRT, pelaburan secara pinjaman dan pemegang unit yang telah memilih untuk menerima pengagihan mereka melalui pindahan bank secara dalam talian sebelum 31 Disember 2020.

ANALISIS PRESTASI SAS

Analisis prestasi SAS berdasarkan perubahan jumlah NAB dan NAB seunit adalah seperti berikut:-

	30 Jun 2021	30 Jun 2020	Perubahan (%)
NAB seunit (sen)	33.02	30.90	6.86
Jumlah NAB (RM)	414,896,997	381,078,571	8.87
Unit dalam edaran	1,256,640,000	1,233,374,000	1.89
Tanda Aras: 50% MXASJ & 50% FBMT100	7,283.38	6,596.40	10.41

NAB sebelum dan selepas pembayaran pengagihan pada tahun-tahun yang terlibat adalah seperti berikut: -

Tahun	Kadar Pengagihan Bersih		Nilai Aset Bersih	
	Tarikh Pengagihan	%	Sebelum	Selepas
1995	31 Dis 1995	13.00	1.3245	1.1945
1996	31 Dis 1996	13.00	1.1370	1.0070
1997	31 Dis 1997	12.00	0.5422	0.4222
1998	31 Dis 1998	8.00	0.3127	0.2327
2000	31 Dis 2000	4.00	0.2308	0.1908
2003	31 Dis 2003	3.00	0.2373	0.2073
2004	31 Dis 2004	2.15	0.2230	0.2015
2005	31 Dis 2005	1.17	0.1740	0.1623
2007	31 Dis 2007	4.00	0.2575	0.2175
2009	31 Dis 2009	5.00	0.2903	0.2717*
2010	31 Dis 2010	4.00	0.3469	0.3298*
2012	15 Mac 2012	1.90	0.3228	0.3139*
	27 Jul 2012	1.50	0.3293	0.3222*
	31 Dis 2012	0.40	0.3531	0.3511*
2013	31 Mac 2013	2.00	0.3686	0.3582
	18 Jul 2013	2.00	0.3667	0.3562
2014	31 Okt 2014	1.50	0.3636	0.3557
2015	27 Nov 2015	1.75	0.3590	0.3499
2016	29 Jul 2016	2.00	0.3630	0.3526
2017	28 Apr 2017	2.80	0.3925	0.3775
2018	29 Mac 2018	3.00	0.3778	0.3617
2019	6 Sept 2019	2.40	0.3385	0.3255
2021	25 Feb 2021	4.20	0.3536	0.3310

Nota : * Selepas pegagihan kepada Kerajaan Negeri Sabah dilabur semula kepada Tabung sebagai sumbangan pemegang unit tanpa sebarang unit tambahan selaras dengan Perjanjian di antara Pengurus, Saham Sabah Berhad dan Kementerian Kewangan Sabah atas Skim Peningkatan NAB SAS.

Tahun-tahun tiada pengagihan dari mula hingga kini:-

Tahun : 1999, 2001, 2002, 2006, 2008, 2011 dan 2020.

LAPORAN PEMEGANG AMANAH

**Kepada Pemegang-Pemegang Unit
Saham Amanah Sabah**

Kami telah bertindak sebagai Pemegang Amanah kepada Saham Amanah Sabah ("Dana") bagi tempoh enam bulan kewangan berakhir pada 30 Jun 2021. Pada pengetahuan kami, Saham Sabah Berhad, ("Pengurus Dana") telah menguruskan Dana tersebut menurut berikut:

1. Had-had kuasa pelaburan yang dikenakan ke atas Pengurus Dana di bawah Suratikatan Amanah, Undang-undang Sekuriti dan Garis Panduan Tabung Unit Amanah;
2. Penilaian dan pengiraan harga Dana dilaksanakan menurut peruntukan di dalam Suratikatan dan peraturan yang berkaitan; dan
3. Pembelian dan penjualan unit dilaksanakan menurut peruntukan di dalam Suratikatan dan peraturan yang berkaitan.

Pengagihan pendapatan (kasar) sebanyak 4.20 sen telah diumumkan kepada pemegang-pemegang unit bagi tempoh tahun kewangan yang tersebut.

Pada pendapat kami pengagihan tersebut adalah selaras dengan objektif Dana dan polisi pengagihan.

Untuk **Maybank Trustees Berhad**
[No. Syarikat : 196301000109 (5004-P)]

BERNICE K M LAU
Ketua, Operasi

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Nota : Laporan ini telah diterjemahkan daripada laporan asal (dalam Bahasa Inggeris) sebagai rujukan sahaja. Sekiranya terdapat perbezaan dari laporan asal, laporan asal akan diguna pakai.

PENYATA PENGURUS**Kepada Pemegang-Pemegang Unit
Saham Amanah Sabah**

Kami, **Datuk Peter S.M. Thien** dan **Datuk Nellie Sikodol**, selaku dua daripada Pengarah **SAHAM SABAH BERHAD** (“**Pengurus**”), dengan ini menyatakan bahawa pada pendapat Pengurus, penyata kewangan yang tidak diaudit yang dibentangkan dari muka surat 11 hingga 37 memberikan pandangan yang benar dan saksama mengenai kedudukan kewangan Dana Saham Amanah Sabah pada enam bulan berakhir 30 Jun 2021, dan prestasi kewangan serta aliran tunai bagi enam bulan pertama pada tarikh tersebut, menurut Piawaian Laporan Kewangan Malaysia dan Piawaian Laporan Kewangan Antarabangsa.

**Untuk dan bagi pihak Pengurus,
Saham Sabah Berhad**

Datuk Peter S.M. Thien

Datuk Nellie Sikodol

Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021
(Unaudited)**

	Note	6-month financial period ended 30.06.2021 RM	6-month financial period ended 30.06.2020 RM
Investment income			
Dividend income		4,702,344	3,222,079
Interest income		643,780	1,361,343
Net gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")	6	4,194,954	(27,449,187)
Net gain/(loss) on foreign exchange		361,579	(2,394,040)
Miscellaneous income		25	-
		<u>9,902,682</u>	<u>(25,259,805)</u>
Expenditure			
Manager's fee	3	(3,124,192)	(2,877,466)
Trustee's fee	4	(93,726)	(86,324)
Auditors' remuneration		(9,750)	(8,250)
Tax agent's fee		(4,500)	-
Administrative expenses		(2,517)	(3,793)
Other expenses		(387)	(1,005)
Sales and services tax		(8,627)	(16,314)
Brokerage fee and other transaction costs		(609,956)	(666,105)
		<u>(3,853,655)</u>	<u>(3,659,257)</u>
Income/(loss) before tax		6,049,027	(28,919,062)
Income tax expense	5	<u>(12,000)</u>	<u>(18,880)</u>
Income/(loss) net of tax, representing total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		<u>6,037,027</u>	<u>(28,937,942)</u>
Income/(loss) net of tax is made up of the following:			
Net realised income/(loss)		11,961,725	(8,195,126)
Net unrealised loss		<u>(5,924,698)</u>	<u>(20,742,816)</u>
		<u>6,037,027</u>	<u>(28,937,942)</u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

LAPORAN INTERIM

Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2021

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2021
(Unaudited)

	Note	30.06.2021 RM	31.12.2020 RM
Assets			
Financial assets at FVTPL	6	310,698,995	381,809,826
Deposits with financial institutions	7	63,043,448	26,456,077
Income tax refundable		93,869	100,867
Interest receivable		3,131	1,723
Dividends receivable		447,205	452,473
Due from stockbrokers		-	4,668,714
Cash at banks		41,162,535	17,220,355
Total assets		<u>415,449,183</u>	<u>430,710,035</u>
Liabilities			
Due to Manager		509,088	541,681
Due to Trustee		15,273	16,250
Other payables and accruals		27,825	17,490
Due to stockbrokers		-	562,364
Total liabilities		<u>552,186</u>	<u>1,137,785</u>
Equity			
Unit holders' capital		884,243,298	853,245,598
Accumulated losses		(469,346,301)	(423,673,348)
Total equity	9	<u>414,896,997</u>	<u>429,572,250</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>415,449,183</u>	<u>430,710,035</u>
Units in circulation	9(a)	<u>1,256,640,000</u>	<u>1,234,580,000</u>
Net assets value per unit (RM)		<u>0.3302</u>	<u>0.3480</u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021
(Unaudited)

	Unit holders' capital Note 9(a) RM	Accumulated losses Notes 9(b) and (c) RM	Total equity RM
At 1 January 2020	852,285,358	(442,576,118)	409,709,240
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(28,937,942)	(28,937,942)
Creation of units	1,652,494	-	1,652,494
Cancellation of units	(1,151,956)	-	(1,151,956)
Distribution equalisation	(193,265)	-	(193,265)
Balance at 30 June 2020	852,592,631	(471,514,060)	381,078,571
At 1 January 2021	853,245,598	(423,673,348)	429,572,250
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	6,037,027	6,037,027
Creation of units	9,311,291	-	9,311,291
Cancellation of units	(1,962,289)	-	(1,962,289)
Distribution equalisation	(177,062)	-	(177,062)
Reinvestment of income distributions	23,825,760	-	23,825,760
Income distribution	-	(51,709,980)	(51,709,980)
Balance at 30 June 2021	884,243,298	(469,346,301)	414,896,997

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021
(Unaudited)

	6-month financial period ended 30.06.2021 RM	6-month financial period ended 30.06.2020 RM
Operating and investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of investments	380,212,132	321,102,697
Other income	25	-
Purchase of investments	(303,700,634)	(304,058,590)
Dividends received	4,297,260	3,650,770
Interest received	642,372	1,421,103
Manager's fee paid	(3,156,785)	(2,925,562)
Trustee's fee paid	(94,704)	(87,767)
Auditors' remuneration paid	-	(17,490)
Tax paid	(5,000)	(7,865)
Payment for other fees and expenses	(7,690)	(4,822)
Net cash flows from operating and investing activities	<u>78,186,976</u>	<u>19,072,474</u>
Financing activities		
Cash received from units created	9,115,911	1,444,290
Cash paid on units cancelled	(1,943,972)	(1,137,017)
Income distribution to unit holders	(27,884,220)	(916,510)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	<u>(20,712,281)</u>	<u>(609,237)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	57,474,695	18,463,237
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	43,676,432	115,074,455
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	3,054,856	(205,510)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	<u>104,205,983</u>	<u>133,332,182</u>
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash at banks	41,162,535	12,664,036
Deposits with financial institutions	63,043,448	120,668,146
	<u>104,205,983</u>	<u>133,332,182</u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

SAHAM AMANAH SABAH

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the financial period ended 30 June 2021 (Unaudited)

1. The Fund, the Manager and their principal activities

Saham Amanah Sabah Fund ("the Fund") was constituted pursuant to the execution of the Trust Deed dated 4 October 1994 as modified and superseded by:

- a) the Supplementary Trust Deed dated 6 October 1995;
- b) the Second Supplementary Trust Deed dated 31 July 1996;
- c) the Trust Deed dated 1 September 1999;
- d) the First Supplementary Trust Deed dated 10 November 2001; and
- e) the Second Supplementary Trust Deed dated 8 November 2005;

all of which were entered into amongst Saham Sabah Berhad ("SSB") as Manager, Maybank Trustees Berhad as Trustee, and the several persons who have executed or may thereafter execute the said Trust Deed or sign an application for Units with the Manager, and as further modified by the Third Supplemental Deed dated 21 April 2008 ("the Deed") entered into between SSB as Manager and Maybank Trustees Berhad as Trustee.

The principal activity of the Fund is to invest in Permitted Investments as defined under the Seventh Schedule of the Deed, which include stocks and shares of companies listed on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad, short-term investments and foreign investments traded in or under the rules of foreign market where the regulatory authority is a member of the International Organisation of Securities Commissions (IOSCO). The Fund commenced operations on 10 October 1994 and will continue its operations until terminated by the Trustee as provided under Division 12.3 of the Deed.

The Manager, a company incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia, is wholly-owned by the State Government of Sabah. Its principal activity is the promotion and management of the Fund.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRS") and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM).

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial period, the Fund has adopted all the new and revised standards which are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

Descriptions	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 3: Definition of a Business	1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 9, MFRS 139 and MFRS 7: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform	1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 101 and MFRS 108: Definition of Material	1 January 2020
Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting	1 January 2020
Amendment to MFRS 16: Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions	1 June 2020
Amendments to MFRS 9, MFRS 139, MFRS 7, MFRS 4 and MFRS 16: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform-Phase 2	1 January 2021
Amendments to MFRS 16 Leases: Covid-19 – Related Rent Concession beyond 30 June 2021	1 April 2021

The adoption of these standards did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Fund.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

Descriptions	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018–2020	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 3: Reference to the Conceptual Framework	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 116: Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 137: Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022
MFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and Amendments to MFRS 17	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS101: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 101: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 108: Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 112: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Deferred

The Directors of the Manager expect that the adoption of the standards and interpretations above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of the Fund are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Fund operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM), which is also the Fund's functional currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Fund and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the reporting date are recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Classification

The Fund classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition into the categories as described below.

In applying that classification, a financial asset or financial liability is considered to be held for trading if:

- (a) It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term, or
- (b) On initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which, there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking, or
- (c) It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

(a) Financial assets

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date, the date on which the Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset. Transaction cost are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**2.5 Financial instruments (continued)****(a) Financial assets (continued)**

The Fund classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost or measured at FVTPL on the basis of both:

- The entity's business model for managing the financial assets, and
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

(i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Fund includes in this category short-term non-financing receivables including cash collateral posted on derivative contracts, accrued income, amount due from brokers and other receivables.

(ii) Financial assets measured at FVTPL

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL if:

- (a) Its contractual terms do not give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding, or
- (b) It is not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell, or
- (c) At initial recognition, it is irrevocably designated as measured at FVTPL when doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

The Fund includes in this category:

- (i) Equity instruments.
- (ii) Debt instruments: These include investments that are held under a business model to manage them on a fair value basis for investment income and fair value gains.
- (iii) Instruments held for trading. This category includes equity instruments and debt instruments which are acquired principally for the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price. This category also includes derivative contracts in an asset position.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

(b) Financial liabilities

(i) Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL

A financial liability is measured at FVTPL if it meets the definition of held for trading.

The Fund includes in this category, derivative contracts in a liability position and equity and debt instruments sold short since they are classified as held for trading.

(ii) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

This category includes all financial liabilities, other than those measured at FVTPL. The Fund includes in this category convertible bonds, debentures, and other short-term payables.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

The Fund holds only trade receivables with no financing component and which have maturities of less than 12 months at amortised cost and, as such, has chosen to apply the simplified approach for the measurement of expected credit losses (ECL) on all its trade receivables. Therefore, the Fund does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Fund's approach to ECLs reflects a probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Fund uses the provision matrix as a practical expedient to measuring ECLs on trade receivables, based on days past due for groupings of receivables with similar loss patterns. Receivables are grouped based on their nature. The provision matrix is based on historical observed loss rates over the expected life of the receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

(c) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is generally not the case with master netting agreements unless one party to the agreement defaults and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

2.6 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Fund. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted price, without any deduction for transaction costs.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Fair value measurement (continued)

For all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using valuation techniques deemed to be appropriate in the circumstances. Valuation techniques include the market approach (i.e., using recent arm's length market transactions, adjusted as necessary, and reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially the same) and the income approach (i.e., discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models making as much use of available and supportable market data as possible).

For assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, the Fund identifies transfers between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing the categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole), and deems transfers to have occurred at the beginning of each reporting period.

2.7 Amounts due to and due from brokers

Amounts due to brokers are payables for securities purchased (in a regular way transaction) that have been contracted for, but not yet delivered, on the reporting date, and are classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost.

Amounts due from brokers include margin accounts and receivables for securities sold (in a regular way transaction) that have been contracted for, but not yet delivered, on the reporting date, and are classified as a financial asset measured at amortised cost.

Margin accounts represent cash deposits held with brokers as collateral against open futures contracts.

2.8 Classification of realised and unrealised gains and losses

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

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and deposits with financial institutions that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.10 Unit holders' capital

The unit holders' contributions to the Fund are classified as equity instruments.

Distribution equalisation represents the average distributable amount included in the creation and cancellation prices of units. This amount is either refunded to unitholders by way of distribution and/or adjusted accordingly when units are cancelled.

2.11 Income distribution

Income distributions are at the discretion of the Manager. An income distribution to the Fund's unit holders is accounted for as a deduction from realised reserves. A proposed income distribution is recognised as a liability in the period in which it is approved.

2.12 Revenue

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

Dividend income is recognised when the Fund's right to receive payment is established.

Interest income, which includes the accretion of discount and amortisation of premium on fixed income securities, is recognised using the effective interest method.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Taxes

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

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

No deferred tax is recognised as there are no material temporary differences.

2.14 Segment reporting

For management reporting purposes, the Fund is divided into three main portfolios, namely (1) equity securities and collective investment schemes, (2) debt instruments, and (3) cash instruments. Each segment engages in separate business activities and the operating results are regularly reviewed by the Management and the Investment Committee. The Investment Committee assumes the role of chief operating decision maker, for performance assessment purposes and to make decisions about resources allocated to each investment segment.

2.15 Significant accounting estimates and judgements

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

No major judgements have been made by the Manager in the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies. There are no key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date.

3. Manager’s fee

The Manager is currently charging Manager’s fee of 1.50% (2020: 1.50%) per annum on the net assets value of the Fund. This is calculated on a daily basis by dividing the net assets value of the Fund before deducting the Manager’s fee and Trustee’s fee for the particular day by the number of days in the year and multiplying the total with the rate of the annual fee disclosed in the current prospectus of the Fund. Under the Eighth Schedule of the Deed, the Manager is entitled to a Manager’s fee not exceeding 1.50% per annum of the net assets value of the Fund.

4. Trustee’s fee

The Trustee’s fee is computed at 0.045% (2020: 0.045%) per annum on the net assets value of the Fund. This is calculated on a daily basis by dividing the net assets value of the Fund before deducting the Manager’s fee and Trustee’s fee for the particular day by the number of days in the year and multiplying the total with the rate of the annual fee disclosed in the current prospectus of the Fund. Under the Ninth Schedule of the Deed, the Trustee is entitled to a fee not exceeding 0.045% of the net assets value of the Fund.

5. Income tax expense

	6 month period ended 30.06.2021 RM	6 month period ended 30.06.2020 RM
Current income tax :		
- Malaysian income tax	12,000	18,880
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	12,000	18,880

5. Income tax expense (continued)

Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting income/(loss)

Income tax is calculated at the Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% (2020: 24%) of the estimated assessable income for the financial period.

The tax charge for the financial period is in relation to the taxable income earned by the Fund after deducting tax allowable expenses. In accordance with Schedule 6 of the Income Tax Act 1967, interest income earned by the Fund is exempted from tax.

A reconciliation of tax expense and the product of accounting income/(loss) multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate are as follows:

	6 month period ended 30.06.2021 RM	6 month period ended 30.06.2020 RM
Income/(loss) before tax	6,049,027	(28,919,062)
Taxation at Malaysian statutory rate	1,451,766	(6,940,575)
Adjustments:		
Income not subject to taxation	(2,376,637)	(17,133)
Income tax at source	-	(1,070,651)
Non-deductible losses	-	7,162,374
Non-deductible expenses	149,493	163,811
Restriction on tax deductible expenses for unit trust fund	787,378	721,054
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	12,000	18,880

6. Financial assets at FVTPL

	30.06.2021 RM	31.12.2020 RM
Financial assets at FVTPL		
Quoted securities	310,698,995	381,809,826
	6 month financial period ended 30.06.2021 RM	6 month financial period ended 30.06.2020 RM
Net gain/(loss) on financial assets at FVTPL comprised:		
Realised gain/(loss) on sale of investments	13,174,625	(6,844,611)
Unrealised changes in fair values	(8,979,671)	(20,604,576)
	4,194,954	(27,449,187)

6. Financial assets at FVTPL (continued)

Financial assets at FVTPL as at 30 June 2021 are as detailed below:-

Name of counter	Quantity	Cost RM	Fair value RM	Fair value as a percentage of net assets value %
Local Quoted Securities				
Sector				
Property				
IGB Berhad	2,280,372	6,699,152	4,674,763	1.13
SP Setia Berhad – RCPS-I B	1,631,462	1,435,686	1,378,585	0.33
	3,911,834	8,134,838	6,053,348	1.46
Construction				
Gamuda Berhad	1,163,200	3,995,455	3,640,816	0.88
	1,163,200	3,995,455	3,640,816	0.88
Transportation & Logistics				
Misc Berhad	1,184,100	7,897,947	8,028,198	1.93
	1,184,100	7,897,947	8,028,198	1.93
Financial Services				
Aeon Credit Service (M) Bhd	686,100	8,466,061	7,972,482	1.92
AMMB Holdings Berhad	2,688,500	8,278,388	7,931,075	1.91
BIMB Holdings Berhad	1,109,000	3,970,220	4,302,920	1.04
Bursa Malaysia Berhad	920,000	8,638,340	7,295,600	1.76
Malayan Banking Berhad	1,272,523	10,825,988	10,320,162	2.49
RHB Bank Berhad	3,072,000	16,681,999	16,588,800	4.00
	9,748,123	56,860,996	54,411,039	13.12
Plantation				
Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad	180,200	4,242,377	3,668,872	0.88
	180,200	4,242,377	3,668,872	0.88
Consumer Products & Services				
Guan Chong Berhad	1,342,800	3,558,420	3,665,844	0.88
Leong Hup International Berhad	860,000	726,085	602,000	0.15
	2,202,800	4,284,505	4,267,844	1.03
Industrial Products & Services				
ATA IMS Berhad	2,251,700	6,666,105	5,516,665	1.33
	2,251,700	6,666,105	5,516,665	1.33
Technology				
Inari Amertron Berhad	1,280,500	4,006,941	4,059,185	0.98
	1,280,500	4,006,941	4,059,185	0.98
Telecommunications & Media				
Telekom Malaysia Berhad	2,018,600	11,534,679	12,252,902	2.95
TIME dotCom Berhad	444,700	5,318,587	6,252,482	1.51
	2,463,300	16,853,266	18,505,384	4.46
Utilities				
Tenaga Nasional Berhad	1,326,700	16,058,313	12,988,393	3.13
	1,326,700	16,058,313	12,988,393	3.13
Total local quoted securities	25,712,457	129,000,743	121,139,744	29.20

6. Financial assets at FVTPL (continued)

Name of counter	Quantity	Cost RM	Fair value RM	Fair value as a percentage of net assets value %
Foreign Quoted Securities				
Singapore				
Capitaland Retail China Trust	1,425,600	6,265,972	6,028,743	1.45
Fraser Centrepoint Trust	337,100	2,530,429	2,528,561	0.61
	1,762,700	8,796,401	8,557,304	2.06
Hong Kong				
Alibaba Group Holding Limited	173,000	21,606,151	20,331,652	4.90
Baidu, INC	77,000	8,610,669	8,202,000	1.98
China Mengniu Dairy Company Limited	267,000	6,441,313	6,696,544	1.61
Haidilao International Holding Ltd	255,000	6,400,228	5,571,439	1.34
HKBN Ltd	673,500	4,774,994	3,381,967	0.82
New World Development Company Limited	377,750	8,605,367	8,142,390	1.96
Swire Pacific Limited – Class A	205,000	6,611,946	5,765,754	1.39
Tencent Holdings Limited	44,000	16,740,881	13,726,803	3.31
	2,072,250	79,791,549	71,818,549	17.31
South Korea				
Samsung Electronics Co Ltd - Pref Share	46,714	13,405,565	12,677,503	3.06
SK Hynix Inc	17,820	8,729,778	8,366,370	2.02
	64,534	22,135,343	21,043,873	5.08
United States				
Airbnb, Inc. Class A	10,739	5,976,769	6,821,678	1.64
Amazon.com, Inc.	948	12,727,749	13,527,755	3.26
Apple Inc.	16,103	8,746,482	9,148,277	2.20
Microsoft Corporation	8,988	8,751,795	10,099,754	2.43
Netflix Inc.	2,952	6,132,914	6,467,876	1.56
Nvidia Corporation	3,933	9,096,158	13,052,899	3.15
Coca-Cola European Partners PLC	36,275	8,477,324	8,925,803	2.15
Tencent Music Entertainment Group	74,208	6,216,564	4,764,973	1.15
Visa, Inc	9,166	7,670,870	8,889,969	2.14
SPDR S&P Pharmaceuticals ETF	29,992	6,158,005	6,440,541	1.55
	193,304	79,954,630	88,139,525	21.23
Total foreign quoted securities	4,092,788	190,677,923	189,559,251	45.68
Total quoted securities	29,805,245	319,678,666	310,698,995	74.88
Total financial assets at FVTPL	29,805,245	319,678,666	310,698,995	74.88
Deficit of fair value over cost			(8,979,671)	

LAPORAN INTERIM

Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2021

7. Deposits with financial Institutions

	30.06.2021 RM	31.12.2020 RM
Short-term placements with:		
Commercial banks	52,080,523	-
Investment banks	52,125,460	26,456,077
	<u>104,205,983</u>	<u>26,456,077</u>

8. Income distributions

Income distributions to unit holders for the financial period declared on 25 February 2021 are from the following sources:

	2021 RM	2020 RM
Income distributions		
Dividend income	776,800	-
Interest income	239,579	-
Net realised gain on sale of investments	54,014,878	-
Realised loss on foreign exchange	(1,909,506)	-
	<u>53,121,751</u>	-
Less: Expenses	(1,399,771)	-
Income tax expense	(12,000)	-
Income distribution for the year	<u>51,709,980</u>	-
	30.06.2021 RM	31.12.2020 RM
Gross distributions per unit (sen)	4.2000	-
Net distributions per unit (sen)	<u>4.2000</u>	-

There was no income distributions for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The distributions had been proposed before taking into account the realised deficit of RM464,001,060 brought forward from previous financial year and net unrealised deficit of RM5,924,698 which is carried forward to the next financial year.

9. Total equity

	Note	30.06.2021 RM	31.12.2020 RM
Unit holders' capital	(a)	884,243,298	853,245,598
Accumulated losses:			
- Realised deficit	(b)	(463,421,603)	(464,001,060)
- Unrealised (deficit)/gain	(c)	(5,924,698)	40,327,712
		<u>(469,346,301)</u>	<u>(423,673,348)</u>
Total equity		<u>414,896,997</u>	<u>429,572,250</u>

9. Total equity (continued)

(a) Unit holders' capital

	30.06.2021		31.12.2020	
	No. of units	RM	No. of units	RM
At 1 January	1,234,580,000	853,245,598	1,231,974,000	852,285,358
Creation of units	27,765,000	9,311,291	33,739,000	10,942,700
Cancellation of units	(5,705,000)	(1,962,289)	(31,133,000)	(10,156,410)
Reinvestment of income distribution	-	23,825,760	-	-
	1,256,640,000	884,420,360	1,234,580,000	853,071,648
Distribution equalisation	-	(177,062)	-	173,950
At 30 June/ 31 December	1,256,640,000	884,243,298	1,234,580,000	853,245,598

The reinvestment of income distribution is in respect of income distribution receivable by the State Government of Sabah being injected back to the Fund as Unitholder's contribution with no additional units allocated pursuant to an Agreement entered between the Manager, Saham Sabah Berhad, and the Ministry of Finance, Sabah.

(b) Realised deficit

	30.06.2021 RM	31.12.2020 RM
Balance as at 1 January	(464,001,060)	(452,791,229)
Net unrealised gain attributable to investments derecognized transferred from unrealised reserve	41,434,876	9,873,503
Net brought forward unrealised foreign exchange (loss)/gain attributable to foreign currency monetary items transferred from unrealised reserve	(1,107,164)	341,608
Income net of tax	6,037,027	18,902,770
Net unrealised loss/(gain) attributable to investment held transferred to unrealised reserve	8,979,671	(41,434,876)
Net unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss attributable to foreign currency monetary items transferred to unrealised reserve	(3,054,973)	1,107,164
Income distributions (Note 8)	(51,709,980)	-
Balance as at 30 June/31 December	(463,421,603)	(464,001,060)

LAPORAN INTERIM

Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2021

9. Total equity (continued)**c) Unrealised deficit – non-distributable**

	30.06.2021 RM	31.12.2020 RM
Balance as at 1 January	40,327,712	10,215,111
Net unrealised gain attributable to investments derecognised transferred to realised reserve	(41,434,876)	(9,873,503)
Net brought forward unrealised foreign exchange loss/(gain) attributable to foreign currency monetary items transferred to realised reserve	1,107,164	(341,608)
Net unrealised (loss)/gain attributable to investments held transferred from realised reserve	(8,979,671)	41,434,876
Net unrealised foreign exchange gain/(loss) attributable to foreign currency monetary items transferred from realised reserve	3,054,973	(1,107,164)
Balance as at 30 June/31December	<u>(5,924,698)</u>	<u>40,327,712</u>

10. Units held by related parties

	30.06.2021		31.12.2020	
	No of units	Valued at net assets value RM	No. of units	Valued at net assets value RM
Manager	30,661	10,124	1,285,806	447,460
Directors of the Manager	1,546,761	510,740	1,878,143	653,594
State Government of Sabah	771,098,452	254,616,709	771,098,452	268,342,261
Sabah Government Agencies	102,543,617	33,859,902	111,093,781	38,660,636

The Manager, Directors of the Manager, the State Government of Sabah and Sabah Government Agencies are the legal and beneficial owners of the above units respectively.

11. Transactions with stockbroking companies/investment banks

Name	Trading value RM	Percentage of total trading value %	Brokerage fees, stamp duty and clearing fee RM	Percentage of total fees %
Citigroup Global Markets Inc	82,128,678	12.09	252,713	14.94
Affin Hwang Investment Bank Berhad	71,588,673	10.53	200,049	11.82
Daiwa Securities Group Inc	68,200,792	10.04	298,550	17.65
Robert W. Baird and Co., Inc.	66,278,332	9.75	12,801	0.76
KAF Equities Sdn Bhd	48,741,474	7.17	53,036	3.13
JP Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific) Limited	37,520,684	5.52	115,454	6.82
CLSA Asia-Pacific Direct Market Access Services	33,904,410	4.99	43,860	2.59
Jefferies International Limited	29,551,593	4.35	63,502	3.75
China International Capital Corporation Hong Kong Securities Limited	28,232,734	4.15	83,076	4.91
AllianceBernstein (Singapore) Limited	20,821,288	3.06	24,978	1.48
Macquarie Asia Securities Limited	22,619,199	3.33	74,541	4.41
CLSA Limited	18,404,746	2.71	61,473	3.63
UOB Kay Hian Securities (M) Sdn. Bhd.	16,690,582	2.46	46,686	2.76
CIMB Investment Bank Berhad	13,321,989	1.96	35,705	2.11
Morgan Stanley Asia (SG) Limited	12,728,122	1.87	39,166	2.31
Kenanga Investment Bank Berhad	9,402,769	1.38	26,726	1.58
Maybank Investment Bank Berhad	9,009,609	1.33	24,636	1.46
PT Macquarie Sekuritas Indonesia	8,733,508	1.29	12,900	0.76
TA Securities Holdings Bhd	8,603,998	1.27	24,389	1.44
Public Investment Bank Berhad	8,351,028	1.23	24,305	1.44
DBS Vickers Securities Singapore Pte Ltd	7,330,910	1.08	21,260	1.26
PT CLSA Sekuritas Indonesia	15,062,015	2.22	17,058	1.01
Macquarie Capital Securities (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	6,015,971	0.89	16,751	0.99
UOB Kay Hian Pte Limited	5,400,054	0.79	19,317	1.14
Credit Suisse Securities (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	5,017,409	0.74	14,296	0.84
CCB International Securities Limited	8,549,718	1.26	28,754	1.70
Bank of America Merrill Lynch	4,391,277	0.65	15,708	0.93
Hong Leong Investment Bank Berhad	4,302,041	0.63	11,955	0.71
Alliance Investment Bank Berhad	3,037,213	0.45	9,049	0.53
J.P. Morgan Securities (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	2,284,172	0.34	6,596	0.39
CLSA Securities Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	1,802,851	0.27	5,248	0.31
Samsung Securities Co., Ltd.	1,537,990	0.23	7,382	0.44

The Manager and the Trustee are of the opinion that the above dealings have been transacted on an arm's length basis.

12. Management Expense Ratio ("MER")

The MER of the Fund is the ratio of the sum of fees and expenses incurred by the Fund to the average net assets value of the Fund calculated on a daily basis. The fees and expenses include Manager's fee, Trustee's fee, auditors' remuneration, tax agent's fee and other expenses. For the financial period ended 30 June 2021 the MER of the Fund stood at 0.77% (30.06.2020: 0.78%) is calculated as follows:

		RM
A	=	Manager's fee
		3,124,192
B	=	Trustee's fee
		93,726
C	=	Auditors' remuneration
		9,750
D	=	Other expenses
		16,031
E	=	Average net assets value of the Fund
		419,981,244
MER	=	$\frac{(A+B+C+D)}{E} \times 100$
	=	$\frac{RM3,243,699 \times 100}{RM419,981,244}$
	=	0.77%

The average net assets value of the Fund for the financial period ended 30 June 2021 was RM419,981,244 (30.06.2020: RM384,681,049).

The Management Expense Ratio ("MER") for the financial period ended 30 June 2021 is lower than the previous period. The decrease of the MER is due to the increase in the average NAV of the Fund which is higher as compared to the expenses of the Fund.

13. Portfolio Turnover Ratio ("PTR")

The PTR of the Fund is the ratio of the average of the acquisitions and disposals of the Fund for the financial period to the average net assets value of the Fund calculated on a daily basis. For the financial period ended 30 June 2021, the PTR of the Fund stood at 0.81 times (30.06.2020: 0.80 times).

The PTR of the Fund is calculated as follows:

		RM
Total acquisitions for the period		301,999,060
Total disposals for the period		377,086,083
PTR	=	$\frac{(\text{Total acquisitions} + \text{Total Disposals}) / 2}{\text{Average net assets value of the Fund}}$
	=	$\frac{(301,999,060 + 377,086,083) / 2}{419,981,244}$
	=	0.81 times

The Portfolio Turnover Ratio ("PTR") for the financial period ended 30 June 2021 was higher than the previous period due to the higher selling and buying activities of the Fund.

14. Financial risk and management objectives and policies

(a) Introduction

The Fund maintains investment portfolios in a variety of listed and unlisted financial instruments as dictated by its Trust Deed and investment management strategy.

The Fund is exposed to a variety of risks including market risk (which includes interest rate risk, price risk and currency risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk. Whilst these are the most important types of financial risks inherent in each type of financial instruments, the Manager and the Trustee would like to highlight that this list does not purport to constitute an exhaustive list of all the risks inherent in an investment in the Fund.

The Fund's objective in managing risk is the creation and protection of Unit holders' value. Risk is inherent in the Fund's activities, but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring of risks. Financial risk management is also carried out through sound internal control systems and adherence to the investment restrictions as stipulated in the Trust Deed, the Securities Commission Malaysia's Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds and the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007.

(b) Risk management structure

The Manager is responsible for identifying and controlling risks. The Board of Directors of the Manager is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach within the Fund.

(c) Risk measurement and reporting system

Monitoring and controlling risks are primarily set up to be performed based on limits established by the Manager and the Trustee. These limits reflect the investment strategy and market environment of the Fund as well as the level of the risk that the Fund is willing to accept. In addition, the Fund monitors and measures the overall risk bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risks type and activities.

(d) Risk mitigation

The Fund has investment guidelines that set out its overall business strategies, its tolerance for risk and its general risk management philosophy. The Manager also has an Audit and Compliance Committee to ensure that the Fund complies with the various regulations and guidelines as stipulated in its Trust Deed, the Securities Commission Malaysia's Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds and the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007.

14. Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)**(e) Excessive risk concentration**

Concentration indicates the relative sensitivity of the Fund's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location. Concentrations of risk arise when a number of financial instruments or contracts are entered into with the same counterparty, or where a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of foreign exchange risk may arise if the Fund has a significant net position in a single foreign currency, or aggregate net positions in several currencies that tend to move together.

In order to avoid excessive concentration of risk, the Fund's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio in accordance with the Fund's Trust Deed, Internal Investment Guidelines and the Securities Commission Malaysia's Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds. Portfolio diversification across a number of sectors and industries minimises the risk not only of any single company's securities becoming worthless but also of all holdings suffering uniformly adverse business conditions. Specifically, the Fund's Trust Deed and Securities Commission Malaysia's Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds limit the Fund's exposure to a single entity/industry sector to a certain percentage of its net assets value.

(f) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments equals their fair value.

(i) Interest rate risk

Cash and other fixed income securities are particularly sensitive to movements in interest rates. When interest rates rise, the return on cash will rise while the value of fixed income securities will fall and vice versa, thus affecting the net assets value of the Fund. When the interest rate trend is anticipated to rise, the exposure to fixed income securities will be reduced to an acceptable level.

The Fund's deposits with financial institutions are usually rolled-over on a daily basis.

14. Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

(f) Market risk (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate risk sensitivity

The Fund's income net of tax for the year and other comprehensive income to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant.

The sensitivity is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on changes in fair value of investments, based on revaluing fixed rate financial assets at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk of unfavourable changes in the fair values of equities as the result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual shares. The equity price risk exposure arises from the Fund's investments in quoted securities.

Equity price risk sensitivity

Management's best estimate of the effect on profit or loss and other comprehensive income due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices, with all other variables held constant.

(iii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund invests in securities and other investments that are denominated in currencies other than Ringgit Malaysia. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's assets may be affected favourably by fluctuations in currency rates and therefore the Fund will necessarily be subject to foreign exchange risks.

The Fund's policy is to limit the total of all its foreign currency-denominated investments up to 50% of its net assets value.

Currency risk sensitivity

The currency risk sensitivity calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against Ringgit Malaysia on equity and on profit or loss with all other variables held constant.

14. Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)**(g) Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the Fund by failing to discharge an obligation. The Fund is exposed to the risk of credit-related losses that can occur as a result of a counterparty or issuer being unable or unwilling to honour its contractual obligations to make timely repayments of interest, principal and proceeds from realisation of investments. These credit exposures exist within financing relationships, derivatives and other transactions.

It is the Fund's policy to enter into financial instruments with reputable counterparties (such as brokers, custodian, banks, other).

The settlement terms of amount due from/to stockbrokers are governed by the relevant rules and regulations as prescribed by the respective stock exchanges.

Credit risk arising from placements on deposits in licensed financial institutions is managed by ensuring that the Fund will only place deposits in reputable licensed financial institutions.

The settlement terms of the proceeds from the creation of units' receivable from the Manager and redemption of units payable to the Manager are governed by the Securities Commission Malaysia's Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds.

Credit risk exposure

At the reporting date, the Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position.

14. Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

(h) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Exposure to liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Fund could be required to pay its liabilities or redeem its units earlier than expected. The Fund is exposed to cash redemptions of its units on a regular basis. Units sold to unitholders by the Manager are redeemable at the unitholder's option based on the Fund's net assets value per unit at the time of redemption calculated in accordance with the Fund's Trust Deed.

It is the Fund's policy that the Manager monitors the Fund's liquidity position on a daily basis. The Fund also manages its obligation to redeem units when required to do so and its overall liquidity risk by notifying the Trustee before redemptions.

The Managers policy is to always maintain a prudent and sufficient level of liquid assets so as to meet normal operating requirements and expected redemption requests by unitholders. Liquid assets comprise cash, deposits with financial institutions and other instruments which are capable of being converted into cash within 7 days.

LAPORAN INTERIM

Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2021

PENYATA PENCAPAIAN SKIM SAS BAGI ENAM BULAN BERAKHIR 30 JUN 2021

SENARAI BERDASARKAN SEKTOR (untuk 6 bulan pertama)
(Selepas Pengagihan) **30 JUN 2021**
%

Sektor

Amanah Pelaburan Harta Tanah	-
Hartanah	1.46
Pembinaan	0.88
Pengangkutan & Logistik	1.93
Penjagaan Kesihatan	-
Perdagangan/Perkhidmatan	-
Perkhidmatan Kewangan	13.12
Perladangan	0.88
Produk Pengguna & Perkhidmatan	1.03
Produk Perindustrian & Perkhidmatan	1.33
Syarikat-Syarikat Projek Infrastruktur	-
Teknologi	0.98
Telekomunikasi & Media	4.46
Tenaga	-
Utiliti	3.13

Pasaran Asing 45.68

JUMLAH PELABURAN EKUITI **74.88**

BON **-**

PASARAN KEWANGAN DAN LAIN – LAIN **25.12**

JUMLAH PELABURAN **100.00**

NILAI DANA **RM414.90 juta**

UNIT DALAM EDARAN **1,256.640 juta**

NILAI ASET SEUNIT - Selepas Pengagihan **RM0.3302**

HARGA NAB SEUNIT - Sebelum Pengagihan **RM0.3302**

HARGA NAB SEUNIT - Selepas Pengagihan **RM0.3302**

HARGA NAB TERTINGGI **RM0.3548**

HARGA NAB TERENDAH **RM0.3217**

JUMLAH PEROLEHAN

PEROLEHAN/(PENURUNAN) MODAL –
dikira berdasarkan harga belian balik penghujung
tahun perakaunan berbanding harga belian
penghujung tahun sebelumnya -

PEROLEHAN DARI AGIHAN PENDAPATAN
BERSIH TAHUNAN -

JUMLAH PEROLEHAN/(PENURUNAN) TAHUNAN -

PENGAGIHAN KASAR SEUNIT – (Sen) 4.20

PENGAGIHAN BERSIH SEUNIT – (Sen) 4.20

NISBAH PERBELANJAAN PENGURUSAN (MER) 0.77%

NISBAH PUSINGAN PELABURAN – (Kali) 0.81

PURATA PEROLEHAN

Untuk enam bulan pertama 6.95%

Untuk Tempoh 1 tahun -

Untuk Tempoh 3 tahun -

Untuk Tempoh 5 tahun -

Semenjak Pelancaran pada 10 Oktober 1994 -

**PENCAPAIAN MASA LALU BUKANLAH PETUNJUK BAGI PENCAPAIAN
MASA DEPAN DAN HARGA UNIT SERTA PULANGAN PELABURAN
BOLEH BERUBAH-UBAH.**

31 DIS 2020 %	31 DIS 2019 %	31 DIS 2018 %	31 DIS 2017 %	31 DIS 2016 %
-	2.80	2.30	2.58	3.13
1.80	2.54	0.28	1.13	0.92
2.19	4.47	-	3.82	4.38
1.89	2.98	-	-	-
-	2.84	2.24	-	-
-	-	-	13.96	9.10
10.71	8.60	13.39	21.22	16.84
1.16	2.60	-	4.03	6.77
1.74	1.66	4.60	5.45	1.47
9.00	6.53	6.51	1.21	3.30
-	-	-	-	0.69
5.79	5.87	2.26	0.68	2.24
3.99	-	2.28	-	-
-	2.09	-	-	-
3.22	4.31	2.00	-	-
47.40	26.46	28.46	23.41	23.60
88.89	73.75	64.32	77.49	72.44
-	-	5.03	4.29	4.52
11.11	26.25	30.65	18.22	23.04
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
RM429.57 juta	RM409.71 juta	RM398.27 juta	RM466.88 juta	RM441.83 juta
1,234.580 juta	1,231.974 juta	1,218.380 juta	1,222.700 juta	1,222.572 juta
RM0.3480	RM0.3326	RM0.3269	RM0.3818	RM0.3614
*RM0.3480	RM0.3326	RM0.3269	RM0.3818	RM0.3614
*RM0.3480	RM0.3326	RM0.3269	RM0.3818	RM0.3614
RM0.3496	RM0.3497	RM0.3954	RM0.3922	RM0.3639
RM0.2682	RM0.3239	RM0.3249	RM0.3610	RM0.3394
4.63%	1.74%	(14.38%)	5.64%	3.32%
-	2.40%	3.00%	2.80%	2.00%
4.63%	9.09%	(6.52%)	13.39%	9.03%
-	2.40	3.00	2.80	2.00
-	2.40	3.00	2.80	2.00
1.57%	1.57%	1.61%	1.68%	1.70%
1.23	1.59	1.73	1.58	1.76
-	-	-	-	-
4.63%	9.09%	(6.52%)	13.39%	9.03%
2.40%	5.32%	5.30%	10.10%	4.69%
5.92%	6.57%	4.19%	8.61%	10.68%
8.30%	8.45%	8.42%	9.07%	8.88%

LAPORAN INTERIM

Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2021

MAKLUMAT KORPORAT SAS

Pengurus

Saham Sabah Berhad
199401017740 (303418-V)

Pejabat Berdaftar & Urusan

Suite 1-9-W2, W3 & W4
Tingkat 9, CPS Tower
Centre Point Sabah
No. 1 Jalan Centre Point
88000 Kota Kinabalu
Beg Berkunci 2071
88999 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah

Pengurus Dana Luaran

Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad
199701014290 (429786-T)
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69 Jalan Raja Chulan
50200 Kuala Lumpur

Ahli Lembaga Pengarah

Datuk Rosnah Hj. Abd Rashid Shirlin
Puan Luvita Koisun
Datuk Peter S.M. Thien
Datuk Nellie Sikodol
Encik Rusdin @ Musidi Riman
Datuk Hj. Naim Ahmad
(Bersara pada 28 Februari 2021)
Datuk Hj. Hassan Ibrahim
(Bersara pada 11 Februari 2021)
Datuk Godfrey Gregory Joitol
(Bersara pada 11 Februari 2021)
Datuk Hjh. Maznah Abdul Ghani
(Bersara pada 11 Februari 2021)

Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif

Hassan Abbas

Timbalan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif

Aisah Sayadi

Setiausaha Syarikat

Aisah Sayadi
CP 201908000486 (LS0008495)

Audit Dalam

Messrs. Tan & Associates (AF-0901)
Chartered Accountants
G-37-3, Tingkat 3, Signature Office
KK Times Square
Off Coastal Highway
88100 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah

Peguambela dan Peguamcara

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Lot No. 20, Tingkat 1, Block D
Sadong Jaya
88000 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah

Bank-Bank

Alliance Bank Malaysia Berhad
198201008390 (88103-W)
Cawangan Sinsuran
Blok K, Kompleks Sinsuran
Lot 4, 5 & 6
88000 Kota Kinabalu

Malayan Banking Berhad
196001000142 (3813-K)
Menara Maybank
100 Jalan Tun Perak
50050 Kuala Lumpur

Standard Chartered Bank Malaysia Berhad
198401003274 (115793-P)
Level 16, Menara Standard Chartered
30 Jalan Sultan Ismail
50250 Kuala Lumpur

Pemegang Amanah

Maybank Trustees Berhad
196301000109 (5004-P)
Tingkat 8, Menara Maybank
100 Jalan Tun Perak
50050 Kuala Lumpur

Juruaudit

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

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