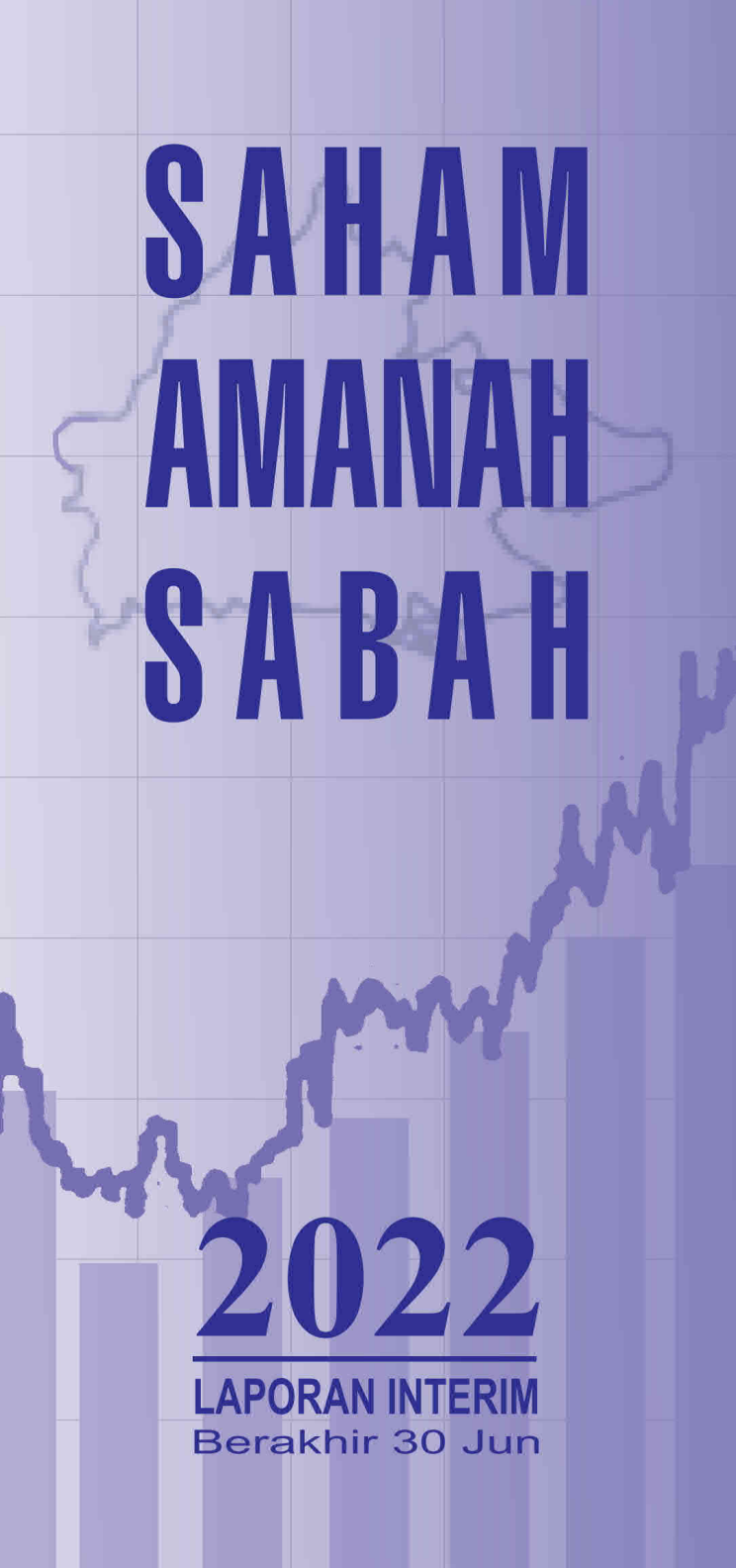




SAHAM AMANAH SABAH

2022

LAPORAN INTERIM
Berakhir 30 Jun

LAPORAN INTERIM

Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2022

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 2022	3
ULASAN PASARAN BAGI ENAM BULAN BERAKHIR 30 JUN 2022	
- Tinjauan Pasaran Saham	4 – 5
- Prospek Ekonomi dan Pasaran Saham	6
STRATEGI PELABURAN	7
KOMISEN RINGAN	8
POLISI PENGAGIHAN PENDAPATAN	8
ANALISIS PRESTASI SAS	9
LAPORAN PEMEGANG AMANAH	10
PENYATA PENGURUS	11
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (Unaudited)	12
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2022 (Unaudited)	13
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (Unaudited)	14
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (Unaudited)	15
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)	16 – 39
PENYATA PENCAPAIAN SKIM SAS BAGI ENAM BULAN BERAKHIR 30 JUN 2022	40 – 41
MAKLUMAT KORPORAT SAS	42

LAPORAN PENGURUS

MATLAMAT DAN OBJEKTIF DANA

Matlamat utama Saham Amanah Sabah (SAS) adalah untuk meningkatkan taraf ekonomi individu Bumiputera dan bukan Bumiputera melalui penggembleran 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 2022, sejumlah 48,911 pelabur telah menyertai skim SAS dengan unit dalam edaran sebanyak 1,327,580,000. 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 2022, bilangan unit yang belum diterbitkan adalah sebanyak 172,420,000 (2021: 243,360,000).

Berikut disenaraikan analisis pecahan pemegang unit mengikut saiz pelaburan:-

<u>UNIT</u>		<u>PEMEGANG UNIT</u>
5,000 dan ke bawah	=	33,446
5,001 hingga 10,000	=	9,848
10,001 hingga 50,000	=	4,314
50,001 hingga 500,000	=	1,242
500,001 dan ke atas	=	61

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 kecuali Jepun (MXASJ) berasaskan Ringgit dan 50% Indeks FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 (FBMT100)].

LAPORAN INTERIM

Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2022

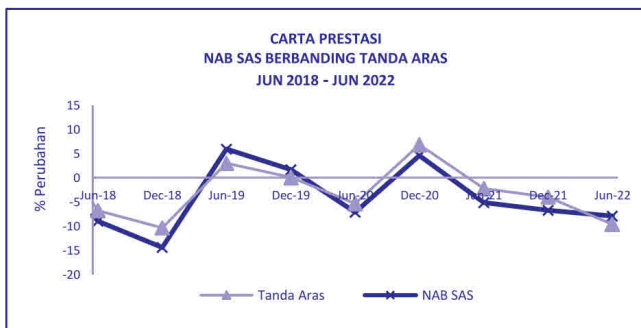
PRESTASI DANA

Untuk tempoh dalam kajian, Nilai Aset Bersih (NAB) SAS memulakan tahun 2022 pada RM400,768,379 atau RM0.3087 seunit dan ditutup pada paras RM377,399,964 atau RM0.2843 pada 30 Jun 2022 berikutan prestasi Bursa Malaysia dan global yang tidak memberangsangkan. Jika dibandingkan dengan NAB SAS pada 30 Jun 2021 berjumlah RM414,896,997, prestasi Dana menunjukkan penurunan sebanyak RM37,497,033.

Setakat 30 Jun 2022, portfolio SAS mencatatkan penguncupan NAB sebanyak 7.90% kepada RM0.2843 seunit daripada RM0.3087 seunit berbanding penguncupan Indeks tanda aras sebanyak 9.60%.

Bagi enam bulan kewangan berakhir 30 Jun 2022, SAS mencatatkan kerugian kasar berjumlah RM28,295,277 berbanding keuntungan berjumlah RM9,902,682 pada 30 Jun 2021.

Secara keseluruhannya, Dana SAS tidak dapat memenuhi objektifnya untuk mencapai pertumbuhan modal dan menjana pulangan bagi tempoh enam bulan pertama 2022 berikutan kejatuhan teruk pasaran saham global dan tempatan ekoran keputusan bank pusat Amerika Syarikat (AS) menaikkan kadar faedah secara agresif untuk membendung kenaikan kadar inflasi yang tinggi. Ini ditambah pula dengan isu-isu yang menjejaskan rantaian bekalan dunia kesan daripada pandemik COVID-19 yang berlanjutan, selain perang Rusia-Ukraine yang memburukkan keadaan ekonomi global. Pengurus Dana menjangkakan prestasi saham pada enam bulan kedua 2022 akan terus suram dengan catatan pulangan negatif memandangkan sentimen pelabur masih rapuh. Walau bagaimanapun, Pengurus Dana akan berusaha sedaya upaya untuk mengekang kemerosotan nilai pelaburan berterusan dengan melaksanakan penstrukturan semula portfolio SAS.



Nota : SAS menggunakan 50% Indeks MSCI AC (All country) Asia kecuali Jepun (MXASJ) berasaskan Ringgit Malaysia dan 50% Indeks FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 (FBMT100) sebagai tanda aras.

Graf di atas mencerminkan pergerakan pulangan Dana untuk jangka masa 5 tahun berakhir 30 Jun 2022.

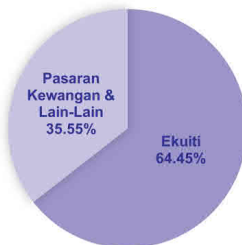
PERUMPUKAN ASET DAN KEDUDUKAN DANA PADA 30 JUN 2022

Sehingga 30 Jun 2022, sejumlah 64.45% aset adalah terdiri daripada pelaburan di pasaran saham dan 35.55% dalam pasaran kewangan dan lain-lain.

Berikut adalah pelaburan SAS di Bursa Malaysia dan asing mengikut sektor pada nilai pasaran bagi enam bulan berakhir 30 Jun 2022:-

	30 Jun 2022	30 Jun 2021
	%	%
Sektor		
Hartanah	0.39	1.46
Pembinaan	-	0.88
Pengangkutan & Logistik	-	1.93
Penjagaan Kesihatan	0.11	-
Perkhidmatan Kewangan	13.99	13.12
Perladangan	0.80	0.88
Produk Pengguna & Perkhidmatan	3.68	1.03
Produk Perindustrian & Perkhidmatan	2.66	1.33
Teknologi	6.28	0.98
Telekomunikasi & Media	4.20	4.46
Tenaga	2.30	-
Utiliti	2.81	3.13
Pasaran Asing	27.23	45.68
Jumlah Pelaburan Ekuiti	64.45	74.88
Pasaran Kewangan dan lain-lain	35.55	25.12
Jumlah Pelaburan	100.00	100.00

CARTA PERUMPUKAN ASET



Nota : Pada 30 Jun 2022, perumpukan aset SAS berjumlah 64.45% dalam ekuiti, manakala bakinya 35.55% adalah dalam pasaran kewangan. Sepanjang tempoh dalam tinjauan, pendedahan ekuiti telah dikurangkan berbanding setahun yang lalu. Dengan prestasi pasaran saham yang tidak menentu, Pengurus Dana telah meningkatkan pegangan tunai yang tinggi dengan mengambil sikap defensif dalam perumpukan aset SAS.

ULASAN PASARAN BAGI ENAM BULAN BERAKHIR 30 JUN 2022**Tinjauan Pasaran Saham**

Pasaran saham bermula lebih rendah pada tahun 2022 berikutan kebimbangan terhadap pendapatan syarikat yang terjejas, peningkatan kadar faedah global, dan risiko politik. Minit FOMC Rizab Persekutuan AS untuk mesyuarat Disember 2021 mengesahkan berakhirnya pembelian bon pada Mac 2022 dan telah memberi tekanan ke atas kadar faedah. Dengan kenaikan kadar faedah, kos peminjam juga meningkat dan akan menyekat pertumbuhan syarikat teknologi dan syarikat pertumbuhan. Memandangkan perkembangan yang tidak memberangsangkan ini, para pelabur menjual saham berkenaan secara besar-besaran menyebabkan saham teknologi di AS mengalami kemerosotan paling teruk pada bulan Januari 2022 dengan Indeks Nasdaq turun 8.98% dalam terma USD. Indeks Teknologi KL turut merosot sebanyak 15.32%.

Pergolakan Ukraine-Rusia meningkat secara mendadak pada minggu ketiga Februari 2022 selepas Rusia melancarkan pencerobohan ketenteraan berskala penuh ke atas Ukraine. Harga minyak mentah Brent meningkat ke paras USD100 setong buat kali pertama sejak 2014 berikutan serangan tentera dan seterusnya melonjak melebihi USD130 setong selepas AS dan United Kingdom mengumumkan pengharaman import minyak Rusia. Harga komoditi berkaitan makanan juga melonjak kerana Rusia dan Ukraine menyumbang kira-kira 29% daripada eksport gandum global, manakala Ukraine merupakan peneraju eksport jagung keempat terbesar. Rusia adalah pengeluar terbesar gas asli, yang digunakan sebagai bahan mentah dan bahan api untuk pengeluaran baja nitrogen.

Pasaran saham menjadi semakin tidak menentu pada bulan April 2022 hingga bulan Jun 2022 berikutan kenaikan kadar inflasi tahunan di AS kepada paras tertinggi 8.5% sejak Disember 1981 pada bulan Mac 2022 daripada 7.9% pada bulan Februari 2022. Sekali lagi, kadar inflasi tahunan di AS tidak dijangka meningkat kepada 8.6% pada bulan Mei 2022 berbanding ramalan pasaran sebanyak 8.3%. Dalam usaha mengatasi inflasi, Rizab Persekutuan AS menaikkan kadar faedah sebanyak 75 mata asas kepada 1.5% hingga 1.75% pada mesyuarat Jun 2022, dan bukannya jangkakan 50 mata asas.

Indeks S&P 500 mengalami prestasi terburuk pada enam bulan pertama sejak 1970 apabila menjunam 20.6% untuk ditutup pada 3,785.38 mata, sekaligus menjerumuskannya ke dalam pasaran penurunan. Nasdaq mengalami kejatuhan peratusan terbesar sebanyak 29.5% kepada 11,028.74 mata, manakala Purata Perindustrian Dow Jones mengalami kejatuhan peratusan separuh pertama terbesar sejak 1962 sebanyak 15% untuk ditutup pada 30,775.43 mata.

ULASAN PASARAN BAGI ENAM BULAN BERAKHIR 30 JUN 2022
(sambungan)

Tinjauan Pasaran Saham (sambungan)

Indeks MSCI AC Asia kecuali Jepun pada suku pertama tahun 2022 mengalami penurunan mendadak sebanyak 8.0% dalam terma USD berikutan pasaran yang tidak menentu dan persekitaran yang mencabar. Sentimen negatif berterusan hingga suku kedua 2022 dengan Indeks MSCI AC Asia kecuali Jepun menjunam 9.0%. Korea Selatan merupakan pasaran berprestasi paling teruk dalam Indeks MSCI Asia kecuali Jepun pada suku tersebut di mana saham kewangan, teknologi dan tenaga terjejas teruk berikutan kebimbangan kemelesetan ekonomi global. China merupakan satu-satunya pasaran yang mengakhiri suku tersebut dengan positif memandangkan data kerajaan menunjukkan aktiviti kilang di China berkembang pada bulan Jun 2022 berikutan kelonggaran beberapa sekatan COVID-19.

Bursa Malaysia melalui fasa yang mencabar pada suku pertama 2022. Kemunculan varian Omicron dan ketidaktentuan suasana politik telah mempengaruhi sentimen pelabur terutamanya pelabur asing yang menjual saham secara besar-besaran. Walaupun menghadapi cabaran, Indeks penanda aras FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI (FBM KLCI) meningkat sebanyak 20 mata, atau 1.26% untuk ditutup pada 1,587 mata. Keuntungan sebahagian besarnya didorong oleh kenaikan harga saham syarikat perladangan berikutan kenaikan mendadak harga minyak sawit mentah di paras tertinggi RM8,000 satu tan, berikutan penghentian eksport minyak bunga matahari (minyak makan ketiga terbesar) oleh Ukraine selepas meletusnya peperangan di antara Rusia dan Ukraine.

Memasuki suku kedua 2022, sentimen pasaran terus dibebani oleh kebimbangan terhadap inflasi dan kenaikan kadar faedah sebanyak 25 mata asas kepada 2% pada bulan Mei 2022 oleh Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) yang boleh mengakibatkan kemelesetan ekonomi. Keuntungan syarikat di Malaysia juga akan terjejas berikutan masalah kekurangan tenaga buruh, pengumuman peningkatan gaji minimum pada bulan April 2022 sebanyak 36% kepada RM 1,500 sebulan, dan isu rantai bekalan yang berterusan. Indeks FBM KLCI merosot 5.8% untuk ditutup pada paras 1,444 mata manakala Indeks FBMT100 jatuh 7.6%.

Secara keseluruhan, sepanjang 6 bulan pertama tahun 2022, pasaran saham global mengalami kemerosotan ketara didorong terutamanya oleh kenaikan kadar faedah dan inflasi secara mendadak ditambah pula dengan pelbagai risiko geopolitik. COVID-19 yang kembali mengganas di China telah mendorong pihak berkuasa melaksanakan perintah berkurung sejajar dengan dasar 'Sifar-Covid' negara itu. Perkembangan ini telah menyebabkan masalah rantai bekalan global menjadi semakin buruk.

**ULASAN PASARAN BAGI ENAM BULAN BERAKHIR 30 JUN 2022
(sambungan)****Prospek Ekonomi dan Pasaran Saham**

Kadar faedah yang meningkat dan inflasi yang tinggi mula memberi kesan kepada ekonomi di seluruh dunia. Sentimen pengguna di AS berada pada paras terendah dalam tempoh 10 tahun. Indeks Pengurus Pembelian (PMI) global, penunjuk prospek aktiviti korporat telah memberi gambaran arah aliran lebih rendah. Tinjauan menunjukkan trend penguncupan dalam beberapa bulan akan datang. Pertumbuhan sektor korporat yang lemah berikutan sentimen pengguna yang lebih lemah dan peningkatan kos inventori, bahan mentah dan buruh akan menjejaskan prestasi ekonomi global. Dalam laporan Prospek Ekonomi Global Jun 2022, Bank Dunia melaporkan bahawa pertumbuhan global sudah bergerak ke arah bertentangan, yang mana merosot dengan mendadak sejak awal tahun. Bank Dunia menjangkakan pertumbuhan ekonomi global lebih perlahan daripada 5.7% pada 2021 kepada 2.9% pada 2022.

Malaysia perlu bersedia dengan kemungkinan berlaku kemelesetan ekonomi global berdasarkan kepada fenomena kewangan yang menyebabkan pasaran saham dunia, termasuk negara ini, mencatatkan penurunan ketara sejak enam bulan pertama 2022, didorong oleh kebimbangan pelabur terhadap risiko semasa. Walau bagaimanapun, BNM mengekalkan ramalan pertumbuhan Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK) 5.3% hingga 6.3% untuk 2022 berikutan jangkaan prestasi ekonomi negara yang lebih baik pada enam bulan kedua 2022 disokong oleh peningkatan permintaan domestik. Tambahan pula, inflasi diunjurkan mencapai purata di antara 2.2% dan 3.2% berbanding 2.5% pada 2021, iaitu yang terendah di negara-negara Asean.

Secara keseluruhannya, Pengurus Dana menjangkakan pasaran ekuiti domestik dan global kekal tidak menentu untuk enam bulan kedua.

STRATEGI PELABURAN

Pengurus Dana akan melaksanakan strategi defensif untuk membendung portfolio dari mengalami susut nilai berterusan. Pendedahan ekuiti di sektor ekonomi yang tidak memberangsangkan akan dikurangkan pada enam bulan berikutnya. Walau bagaimanapun, Pengurus Dana secara beransur-ansur akan meningkatkan pendedahan portfolio di negara China dan Hong Kong memandangkan tanda-tanda positif pembukaan semula ekonomi dan pelonggaran dasar di kedua-dua buah negara tersebut.

Dalam menggubal strategi pelaburan SAS, pergerakan kadar faedah dan inflasi juga akan diambil kira. Pengurus Dana akan meningkatkan pendedahan ekuiti keseluruhannya jika ada tanda-tanda kadar inflasi menurun manakala penilaian pasaran saham telah mengambil kira perolehan korporat yang lebih rendah dari jangkaan. Pada masa yang sama, pelaburan ekuiti juga memberi penekanan utama kepada sektor kewangan tempatan yang akan terus mendapat manfaat daripada ekonomi domestik yang berdaya tahan.

Walaupun bagaimanapun, Pengurus Dana akan mempertimbangkan dengan teliti sebarang pelaburan dalam saham berkaitan teknologi & eksport pada enam bulan kedua 2022 memandangkan pendapatan syarikat-syarikat ini akan menyaksikan penurunan taraf berikutan kenaikan kadar faedah secara mendadak. Pengurus Dana juga akan mengekalkan pandangan negatif terhadap sektor perladangan kerana harga komoditi berkemungkinan mendapat tekanan berikutan kemelesetan ekonomi AS.

KOMISEN RINGAN

Menurut Fasal 9.21 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 pendapatan bersihnya yang telah direalisasikan, jika ada.

Mulai Januari 2021, pembayaran pengagihan, jika ada, akan dilaburkan semula secara automatik bagi pihak pemegang unit berdasarkan Nilai Aset Bersih seunit, tertakluk kepada unit-unit yang masih ada. Pelaburan secara automatik ini tidak termasuk 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 2022	30 Jun 2021	Perubahan (%)
NAB seunit (sen)	28.43	33.02	(13.90)
Jumlah NAB (RM)	377,399,964	414,896,997	(9.04)
Unit dalam edaran	1,327,580,000	1,256,640,000	5.65
Tanda Aras: 50% MXASJ & 50% FBMT100	6,462.19	7,283.38	(11.27)

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
	13 Ogos 2021	1.00	0.3232	0.3176

Nota : * Selepas pengagihan kepada Kerajaan Negeri Sabah, agihan tersebut akan dilabur semula kepada Dana 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 INTERIM

Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2022

LAPORAN PEMEGANG AMANAH

Kepada Pemegang-Pemegang Unit Saham Amanah Sabah ("Dana")

Kami telah bertindak sebagai Pemegang Amanah Dana bagi tempoh enam bulan kewangan berakhir pada 30 Jun 2022. Setelah membuat segala pertanyaan yang munasabah, kami dengan ini mengesahkan pada pengetahuan kami, Saham Sabah Berhad ("Pengurus Dana") telah menguruskan Dana tersebut sepanjang tempoh enam bulan kewangan ini seperti 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
3. Pembelian dan penjualan unit dilaksanakan menurut peruntukan di dalam Suratikatan dan peraturan yang berkaitan.

Untuk **Maybank Trustees Berhad**

[No. Syarikat : 196301000109 (5004-P)]

Juanita Binti Suhaimi

Ketua Unit, Operasi Unit Amanah

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 (“Dana”)

Kami, **Datuk Rosnah Hj. Abd Rashid Shirlin** 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 12 hingga 39 memberikan pandangan yang benar dan saksama mengenai kedudukan kewangan Dana Saham Amanah Sabah pada enam bulan berakhir 30 Jun 2022, 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 Rosnah Hj. Abd Rashid Shirlin

Datuk Nellie Sikodol

Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia

LAPORAN INTERIM

Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2022

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022
(Unaudited)**

		6-month financial period ended 30.06.2022 RM	6-month financial period ended 30.06.2021 RM
	Note		
Investment income			
Dividend income		3,025,792	4,702,344
Interest income		417,644	643,780
Net (loss)/gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")	6	(35,581,063)	4,194,954
Net gain on foreign exchange		3,841,917	361,579
Miscellaneous income		433	25
		<u>(28,295,277)</u>	<u>9,902,682</u>
Expenditure			
Manager's fee	3	(2,862,786)	(3,124,192)
Trustee's fee	4	(85,884)	(93,726)
Auditors' remuneration		(8,750)	(9,750)
Tax agent's fee		-	(4,500)
Administrative expenses		-	(2,517)
Other expenses		(530)	(387)
Sales and services tax		(1,484)	(8,627)
Brokerage fee and other transaction costs		(502,376)	(609,956)
		<u>(3,461,810)</u>	<u>(3,853,655)</u>
(Loss)/income before tax		(31,757,087)	6,049,027
Income tax expense	5	(8,000)	(12,000)
(Loss)/income net of tax, representing total comprehensive (loss)/income for the period		<u>(31,765,087)</u>	<u>6,037,027</u>
 (Loss)/income net of tax is made up of the following:			
Net realised (loss)/income		(436,317)	11,961,725
Net unrealised loss		<u>(31,328,770)</u>	<u>(5,924,698)</u>
		<u>(31,765,087)</u>	<u>6,037,027</u>

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2022
(Unaudited)

	Note	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
		RM	RM
Assets			
Financial assets at FVTPL	6	243,173,613	312,855,065
Deposits with financial institutions	7	49,259,303	18,107,612
Income tax refundable		3,330	8,000
Interest receivable		2,882	998
Dividends receivable		285,838	539,835
Due from stockbrokers		182,269	1,072,095
Cash at banks		84,984,995	68,939,501
Total assets		<u>377,892,230</u>	<u>401,523,106</u>
Liabilities			
Due to Manager		468,923	721,020
Due to Trustee		14,068	15,157
Other payables and accruals		9,275	18,550
Total liabilities		<u>492,266</u>	<u>754,727</u>
Equity			
Unit holders' capital		911,725,781	903,329,109
Accumulated losses		(534,325,817)	(502,560,730)
Total equity	9	<u>377,399,964</u>	<u>400,768,379</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>377,892,230</u>	<u>401,523,106</u>
Units in circulation	9(a)	<u>1,327,580,000</u>	<u>1,298,340,000</u>
Net assets value per unit (RM)		<u>0.2843</u>	<u>0.3087</u>

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

LAPORAN INTERIM

Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2022

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022
(Unaudited)**

	Unit holders' capital Note 9(a) RM	Accumulated losses Notes 9(b) and (c) RM	Total equity RM
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	9,115,912	-	9,115,912
Cancellation of units	(1,943,972)	-	(1,943,972)
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
At 1 January 2022	903,329,109	(502,560,730)	400,768,379
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(31,765,087)	(31,765,087)
Creation of units	9,551,825	-	9,551,825
Cancellation of units	(1,155,153)	-	(1,155,153)
Balance at 30 June 2022	911,725,781	(534,325,817)	377,399,964

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 2022
(Unaudited)

	6-month financial period ended 30.06.2022 RM	6-month financial period ended 30.06.2021 RM
Operating and investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of investments	207,597,500	380,212,132
Purchase of investments	(173,102,002)	(303,700,634)
Dividends received	2,788,431	4,297,260
Interest received	415,760	642,372
Other income	433	25
Manager's fee paid	(2,899,106)	(3,156,785)
Trustee's fee paid	(86,973)	(94,704)
Auditors' remuneration paid	(18,550)	-
Income tax paid	(3,330)	(5,000)
Payment for other fees and expenses	(540)	(7,690)
Net cash flows from operating and investing activities	<u>34,691,623</u>	<u>78,186,976</u>
Financing activities		
Cash received from units created	9,613,501	9,115,911
Cash paid on units cancelled	(1,432,605)	(1,943,972)
Income distribution to unit holders	-	(27,884,220)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities	<u>8,180,896</u>	<u>(20,712,281)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	42,872,519	57,474,695
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	87,047,113	43,676,432
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	<u>4,324,666</u>	<u>3,054,856</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	<u><u>134,244,298</u></u>	<u><u>104,205,983</u></u>
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash at banks	84,984,995	41,162,535
Deposits with financial institutions	<u>49,259,303</u>	<u>63,043,448</u>
	<u><u>134,244,298</u></u>	<u><u>104,205,983</u></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 2022
(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 2022.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

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

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
MFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and Amendments to MFRS 17	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 17: Initial Application of MFRS 17 and MFRS 9 – Comparative Information	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS101 and MFRS Practice Statement 2: 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)

(d) 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.

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. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**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% (2021: 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% (2021: 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 30.06.2022 RM	6 month period ended 30.06.2021 RM
Current income tax :		
- Malaysian income tax	8,000	12,000
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	8,000	12,000

LAPORAN INTERIM

Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2022

5. Income tax expense (continued)

Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting (loss)/income

Income tax is calculated at the Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% (2021: 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 (loss)/income multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate are as follows:

	6 month period ended 30.06.2022 RM	6 month period ended 30.06.2021 RM
(Loss)/income before tax	(31,757,087)	6,049,027
Taxation at Malaysian statutory rate of 24% (2021: 24%)	(7,621,701)	1,451,766
Adjustments:		
Income not subject to taxation	(1,748,485)	(2,376,637)
Non-deductible losses	8,539,455	-
Non-deductible expenses	120,849	149,493
Restriction on tax deductible expenses for unit trust fund	717,882	787,378
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	8,000	12,000

6. Financial assets at FVTPL

	30.06.2022 RM	31.12.2021 RM
Financial assets at FVTPL		
Quoted securities	243,173,613	312,855,065
	6 month financial period ended 30.06.2022 RM	6 month financial period ended 30.06.2021 RM
Net (loss)/gain on financial assets at FVTPL comprised:		
Realised gain/(loss) on sale of investments	72,373	13,174,625
Unrealised changes in fair values	(35,653,436)	(8,979,671)
	(35,581,063)	4,194,954

6. Financial assets at FVTPL (continued)

Financial assets at FVTPL as at 30 June 2022 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				
<u>Property</u>				
SP Setia Berhad – RCPS-I B	1,631,462	1,435,687	1,460,158	0.39
	1,631,462	1,435,687	1,460,158	0.39
<u>Health Care</u>				
Kossan Rubber Industries Berhad	315,000	777,641	415,800	0.11
	315,000	777,641	415,800	0.11
<u>Financial Services</u>				
Aeon Credit Service (M) Berhad	350,000	5,455,396	4,858,000	1.29
Alliance Bank Malaysia Berhad	3,259,300	11,679,676	10,364,575	2.75
AMMB Holdings Berhad	3,049,000	9,571,932	11,372,770	3.01
Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad	1,319,800	3,703,771	3,537,064	0.94
CIMB Group Holdings Berhad	1,493,000	7,610,239	7,405,280	1.96
Hong Leong Bank Berhad	387,100	7,639,573	7,920,067	2.10
Malayan Banking Berhad	853,121	7,115,395	7,328,309	1.94
	10,711,321	52,775,982	52,786,065	13.99
<u>Plantation</u>				
Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad	137,200	3,818,756	3,010,168	0.80
	137,200	3,818,756	3,010,168	0.80
<u>Consumer products and services</u>				
Guan Chong Berhad	2,889,000	8,324,808	7,280,280	1.93
Sime Darby Berhad	3,108,200	7,586,806	6,620,466	1.75
	5,997,200	15,911,614	13,900,746	3.68
<u>Industrial products and services</u>				
Dufu Technology Corp Berhad	68,500	188,124	192,485	0.05
Press Metal Aluminium Holdings Berhad	1,319,900	7,914,781	6,282,724	1.66
SKP Resources Berhad	2,210,000	3,554,784	3,469,700	0.92
UEM Edgenta Berhad	100,000	191,600	131,000	0.03
	3,698,400	11,849,289	10,075,909	2.66
<u>Technology</u>				
CTOS Digital Berhad	4,000,900	6,582,627	5,081,143	1.35
D&O Green Technologies Berhad	2,339,500	12,145,380	9,007,075	2.39
Frontken Corporation Berhad	3,787,600	12,066,654	8,673,604	2.30
MI Technovation Berhad	582,300	2,270,970	896,742	0.24
	10,710,300	33,065,631	23,658,564	6.28
<u>Telecommunications and Media</u>				
Telekom Malaysia Berhad	1,907,000	10,779,520	10,011,750	2.65
TIME dotCom Berhad	1,334,100	5,318,587	5,843,358	1.55
	3,241,100	16,098,107	15,855,108	4.20

6. Financial assets at FVTPL (continued)

Name of counter	Quantity	Cost RM	Fair value RM	Fair value as a percentage of net assets value %
Local quoted securities (continued)				
Sector (continued)				
<u>Energy</u>				
Yinson Holdings Berhad	4,343,640	10,013,264	8,687,280	2.30
	4,343,640	10,013,264	8,687,280	2.30
<u>Utilities</u>				
Tenaga Nasional Berhad	1,326,700	16,058,313	10,587,066	2.81
	1,326,700	16,058,313	10,587,066	2.81
Total local quoted securities	42,112,323	161,804,284	140,436,864	37.22
Foreign market				
Hong Kong				
<u>Consumer products and service</u>				
China Mengniu Dairy Company Limited	204,800	4,904,960	4,504,467	1.19
JD.com Inc	76,250	12,474,741	10,829,257	2.87
Li Ning Company Limited	176,600	7,372,063	7,212,849	1.91
Topsports International Holdings Limited	799,100	4,034,638	3,200,902	0.85
	1,256,750	28,786,402	25,747,475	6.82
<u>Insurance</u>				
AIA Group Limited	265,600	12,551,578	12,690,658	3.36
	265,600	12,551,578	12,690,658	3.36
<u>Financial service</u>				
China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd	70,400	1,923,838	2,076,413	0.55
	70,400	1,923,838	2,076,413	0.55
<u>Information Technology</u>				
Alibaba Group Holding Limited	175,800	11,303,781	11,051,742	2.93
Tencent Holdings Limited	24,000	6,091,644	4,778,446	1.27
	199,800	17,395,425	15,830,188	4.20
Singapore				
<u>REITS</u>				
CapitaLand China Trust	1,425,600	6,265,972	5,195,221	1.38
Fraser Centrepoint Trust	624,000	4,695,939	4,528,231	1.20
	2,049,600	10,961,911	9,723,452	2.58
South Korea				
<u>Technology</u>				
Samsung Electronics Co Ltd – Preference Shares	10,374	2,977,037	1,830,293	0.48
	10,374	2,977,037	1,830,293	0.48

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 market (continued)				
Taiwan				
<u>Technology</u>				
Taiwan Semiconductor Mfg. Co. Ltd.	95,000	8,540,710	6,701,604	1.78
	95,000	8,540,710	6,701,604	1.78
United States				
<u>Financial services</u>				
Global X Uranium ETF	36,775	4,311,980	3,008,313	0.80
	36,775	4,311,980	3,008,313	0.80
<u>Health care</u>				
Syneos Health, Inc	22,565	8,750,515	7,128,951	1.89
	22,565	8,750,515	7,128,951	1.89
<u>Technology</u>				
Alphabet Inc - Class C	721	8,591,315	6,951,295	1.84
Microsoft Corporation	9,760	12,232,054	11,048,107	2.93
	10,481	20,823,369	17,999,402	4.77
Total foreign quoted securities	4,017,345	117,022,765	102,736,749	27.23
Total quoted securities	46,129,668	278,827,049	243,173,613	64.45
Total financial assets at FVTPL	46,129,668	278,827,049	243,173,613	64.45
Deficit of fair value over cost			(35,653,436)	

7. Deposits with financial Institutions

	30.06.2022 RM	31.12.2021 RM
Short-term placements with:		
Commercial banks	12,830,344	2,810,360
Investment banks	36,428,959	15,297,252
	<u>49,259,303</u>	<u>18,107,612</u>

LAPORAN INTERIM

Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2022

8. Income distributions

There were no income distributions declared during the current period ended 30 June 2022.

Income distributions to unit holders in the previous financial year, declared on 25 February 2021 and 13 August 2021 are from the following sources:

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Income distributions		
Dividend income	-	4,738,384
Interest income	-	786,384
Net realised gain on sale of investments	-	66,270,824
Realised loss on foreign exchange	-	(2,487,810)
	-	69,307,782
Less: Expenses	-	(4,733,402)
Income tax expense	-	(12,000)
Income distribution for the year	-	64,562,380
 Gross distributions per unit (sen)	-	5.2000
Net distributions per unit (sen)	-	5.2000

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 RM6,614,717 which is carried forward to the next financial year.

9. Total equity

	Note	30.06.2022 RM	31.12.2021 RM
Unit holders' capital	(a)	911,725,781	903,329,109
Accumulated losses:			
- Realised deficit	(b)	(502,997,047)	(495,946,013)
- Unrealised loss	(c)	(31,328,770)	(6,614,717)
		(534,325,817)	(502,560,730)
Total equity		377,399,964	400,768,379

9. Total equity (continued)

(a) Unit holders' capital

	30.06.2022		31.12.2021	
	No. of units	RM	No. of units	RM
At 1 January	1,298,340,000	903,329,109	1,234,580,000	853,245,598
Creation of units	33,050,000	9,551,825	74,415,000	24,102,682
Cancellation of units	(3,810,000)	(1,155,153)	(10,655,000)	(3,517,731)
Reinvestment of income distribution	-	-	-	29,498,560
At 30 June/ 31 December	1,327,580,000	911,725,781	1,298,340,000	903,329,109

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

	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
	RM	RM
Balance as at 1 January	(495,946,013)	(464,001,060)
Net unrealized (loss)/gain attributable to investments derecognized transferred from unrealised reserve	(8,528,745)	41,434,876
Net brought forward unrealised foreign exchange gain/(loss) attributable to foreign currency monetary items transferred from unrealised reserve	1,914,028	(1,107,164)
Loss net of tax	(31,765,087)	(14,325,002)
Net unrealised loss attributable to investment held transferred to unrealised reserve	35,653,436	8,528,745
Net unrealised foreign exchange gain attributable to foreign currency monetary items transferred to unrealised reserve	(4,324,666)	(1,914,028)
Income distributions (Note 8)	-	(64,562,380)
Balance as at 30 June/31 December	(502,997,047)	(495,946,013)

LAPORAN INTERIM

Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2022

9. Total equity (continued)

c) Unrealised deficit – non-distributable

	30.06.2022 RM	31.12.2021 RM
Balance as at 1 January	(6,614,717)	40,327,712
Net unrealised loss/(gain) attributable to investments derecognised transferred to realised reserve	8,528,745	(41,434,876)
Net brought forward unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss attributable to foreign currency monetary items transferred to realised reserve	(1,914,028)	1,107,164
Net unrealised loss attributable to investments held transferred from realised reserve	(35,653,436)	(8,528,745)
Net unrealised foreign exchange gain attributable to foreign currency monetary items transferred from realised reserve	4,324,666	1,914,028
Balance as at 30 June/31December	<u>(31,328,770)</u>	<u>(6,614,717)</u>

10. Units held by related parties

	30.06.2022		31.12.2021	
	No of units	Valued at net assets value RM	No. of units	Valued at net assets value RM
Manager	1,290,336	366,843	74,157	22,892
Directors of the Manager	1,797,510	511,032	1,731,428	534,492
State Government of Sabah	834,875,337	237,355,058	801,117,214	247,304,884
Sabah Government Agencies	105,790,723	30,076,303	114,345,048	35,298,316

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 %
Affin Hwang Investment Bank Berhad	90,942,195	24.06	283,070	36.85
Robert W. Baird and Co.	42,516,089	11.25	6,459	0.84
UOB Kay Hian Securities (M) Sdn. Bhd.	26,689,439	7.06	75,430	9.82
CLSA Asia-Pacific Direct Market Access Services	23,307,238	6.17	34,927	4.55
J.P. Morgan Securities (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	19,456,891	5.15	58,475	7.61
AllianceBernstein (Singapore) Ltd	18,248,892	4.83	36,504	4.75
Macquarie Securities Limited	17,371,012	4.60	67,375	8.77
DBS Vickers Securities (Singapore) Pte Ltd	13,053,454	3.45	37,855	4.93
Bank of America Merrill Lynch	12,907,042	3.41	49,226	6.41
Citigroup Global Markets Inc	12,716,813	3.36	35,693	4.65
RHB Investment Bank Berhad	11,219,818	2.97	36,323	4.73
Jefferies International Limited	10,650,273	2.82	15,139	1.97
Hong Leong Investment Bank Berhad	9,404,373	2.49	31,600	4.11
CIMB Investment Bank Berhad	8,246,118	2.18	26,050	3.39
KAF Equities Sdn Bhd	8,208,922	2.17	26,617	3.47
CLSA Limited	7,104,769	1.88	34,099	4.44
PT CLSA Sekuritas Indonesia	5,524,557	1.46	7,715	1.00
Kenanga Investment Bank Berhad	5,351,774	1.42	20,071	2.61
Samsung Securities Co., Ltd.	4,899,724	1.30	23,517	3.06
CCB International Securities Limited	4,254,395	1.13	14,374	1.87
Public Investment Bank Berhad	3,802,030	1.01	12,175	1.59
JP Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific) Limited	3,779,976	1.00	12,771	1.66
Macquarie Capital Securities (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	3,753,463	0.99	14,281	1.86
Maybank Investment Bank Berhad	2,916,477	0.77	18,582	2.42
Nomura Securities Malaysia Sdn Bhd	2,761,387	0.73	8,732	1.14
CLSA Securities Malaysia Sdn Bhd	2,327,924	0.62	9,342	1.22
Cantor Fitzgerald (Hong Kong) Limited	2,149,547	0.57	14,244	1.85
Citigroup Global Markets Malaysia	1,966,806	0.52	6,899	0.90
Morgan Stanley Asia (Singapore) Securities Pte Ltd	1,483,584	0.39	5,012	0.65
UBS Securities (M) Sdn Bhd	732,489	0.19	3,150	0.41
Credit Suisse Securities (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	277,490	0.07	1,194	0.16

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

12. Total Expense Ratio (“TER”)

The TER 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 2022 the TER of the Fund stood at 0.77% (30.06.2021: 0.77%) is calculated as follows:

		RM
A	=	Manager's fee
		2,862,786
B	=	Trustee's fee
		85,884
C	=	Auditors' remuneration
		8,750
D	=	Other expenses
		2,014
E	=	Average net assets value of the Fund
		384,843,744
TER	=	$\frac{(A+B+C+D)}{E} \times 100$
	=	$\frac{RM2,959,434 \times 100}{RM384,843,744}$
	=	0.77%

The average net assets value of the Fund for the financial period ended 30 June 2022 was RM384,843,744 (30.06.2021: RM419,981,244).

The Total Expense Ratio (“TER”) for the financial period ended 30 June 2022 is remain unchanged.

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 2022, the PTR of the Fund stood at 0.49 times (30.06.2021: 0.81 times).

The PTR of the Fund is calculated as follows:

		RM
Total acquisitions for the period		172,834,136
Total disposals for the period		206,919,481
PTR	=	$\frac{(\text{Total acquisitions} + \text{Total Disposals}) / 2}{\text{Average net assets value of the Fund}}$
	=	$\frac{(172,834,136 + 206,919,481) / 2}{384,843,744}$
	=	0.49 times

The Portfolio Turnover Ratio (“PTR”) for the financial period ended 30 June 2022 was lower than the previous period due to the lower 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 2022

PENYATA PENCAPAIAN SKIM SAS BAGI ENAM BULAN BERAKHIR 30 JUN 2022

		(untuk 6 bulan pertama)
SENARAI BERDASARKAN SEKTOR		30 JUN 2022
(Selepas Pengagihan)		%
Sektor		
Amanah Pelaburan Harta Tanah	-	
Hartanah	0.39	
Pembinaan	-	
Pengangkutan & Logistik	-	
Penjagaan Kesihatan	0.11	
Perdagangan/Perkhidmatan	-	
Perkhidmatan Kewangan	13.99	
Perladangan	0.80	
Produk Pengguna & Perkhidmatan	3.68	
Produk Perindustrian & Perkhidmatan	2.66	
Teknologi	6.28	
Telekomunikasi & Media	4.20	
Tenaga	2.30	
Utiliti	2.81	
Pasaran Asing	27.23	
JUMLAH PELABURAN EKUITI	64.45	
BON	-	
PASARAN KEWANGAN DAN LAIN – LAIN	35.55	
JUMLAH PELABURAN	100.00	
NILAI DANA	RM377.40 juta	
UNIT DALAM EDARAN	1,327.580 juta	
NILAI ASET SEUNIT - Selepas Pengagihan	RM0.2843	
HARGA NAB SEUNIT - Sebelum Pengagihan	RM0.2843	
HARGA NAB SEUNIT - Selepas Pengagihan	RM0.2843	
HARGA NAB TERTINGGI	RM0.3118	
HARGA NAB TERENDAH	RM0.2794	
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)	-	
PENGAGIHAN BERSIH SEUNIT – (Sen)	-	
NISBAH JUMLAH PERBELANJAAN (TER)	0.77%	
NISBAH PUSINGAN PELABURAN – (Kali)	0.49	
PURATA PEROLEHAN		
Untuk enam bulan pertama	(7.90%)	
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 2021 %	31 DIS 2020 %	31 DIS 2019 %	31 DIS 2018 %	31 DIS 2017 %
-	-	2.80	2.30	2.58
0.36	1.80	2.54	0.28	1.13
-	2.19	4.47	-	3.82
0.72	1.89	2.98	-	-
0.15	-	2.84	2.24	-
-	-	-	-	13.96
23.55	10.71	8.60	13.39	21.22
0.98	1.16	2.60	-	4.03
1.52	1.74	1.66	4.60	5.45
1.42	9.00	6.53	6.51	1.21
3.67	5.79	5.87	2.26	0.68
3.28	3.99	-	2.28	-
4.57	-	2.09	-	-
3.09	3.22	4.31	2.00	-
34.74	47.40	26.46	28.46	23.41
78.05	88.89	73.75	64.32	77.49
-	-	-	5.03	4.29
21.95	11.11	26.25	30.65	18.22
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
400.77 juta	RM429.57 juta	RM409.71 juta	RM398.27 juta	RM466.88 juta
1,298,340 juta	1,234.580 juta	1,231.974 juta	1,218.380 juta	1,222.700 juta
RM0.3087	RM0.3480	RM0.3326	RM0.3269	RM0.3818
*RM0.3087	*RM0.3480	RM0.3326	RM0.3269	RM0.3818
*RM0.3087	*RM0.3480	RM0.3326	RM0.3269	RM0.3818
RM0.3548	RM0.3496	RM0.3497	RM0.3954	RM0.3922
RM0.3010	RM0.2682	RM0.3239	RM0.3249	RM0.3610
(11.29%)	4.63%	1.74%	(14.38%)	5.64%
5.20%	-	2.40%	3.00%	2.80%
3.65%	4.63%	9.09%	(6.52%)	13.39%
5.20	-	2.40	3.00	2.80
5.20	-	2.40	3.00	2.80
1.56%	1.57%	1.57%	1.61%	1.68%
1.49	1.23	1.59	1.73	1.58
-	-	-	-	-
3.65%	4.63%	9.09%	(6.52%)	13.39%
5.79%	2.40%	5.32%	5.30%	10.10%
4.85%	5.92%	6.57%	4.19%	8.61%
8.13%	8.30%	8.45%	8.42%	9.07%

LAPORAN INTERIM

Enam Bulan Berakhir 30 Jun 2022

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)
Ground Floor, Menara Boustead
69 Jalan Raja Chulan
50200 Kuala Lumpur

Ahli Lembaga Pengarah

Datuk Rosnah Hj. Abd Rashid Shirlin
Puan Luvita Koison
Datuk Peter S.M. Thien
Datuk Nellie Sikodol
Datuk Rusdin @ Musidi Riman
Tn Hj. Ramsah @ Ramli Bin Tahir
En Suman @ Sunsunah Bin Yasambun

Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif

Hassan Abbas

Timbalan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif

Aisah Sayadi

Setiausaha Syarikat

Aisah Sayadi
CP 201908000486 (LS0008495)

Audit Dalaman

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

Tetuan Antin Zakaria & Rauf
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
Suite 1-10-W1
Tingkat 10, CPS Tower
Centre Point Sabah
No.1 Jalan Centre Point
88000 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah

Penasihat Percukaian

Ernst & Young Tax Consultants Sdn Bhd
198901002487 (179793-K)
Suite 1-10-W1
Tingkat 10, CPS Tower
Centre Point Sabah
No. 1 Jalan Centre Point
88000 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah

