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Amanah Hartanah Bumiputera

Laporan Interim 2021

Bagi tempoh kewangan dari
1 Oktober 2020 ke 31 Mac 2021



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LAPORAN PENGURUS BAGI TEMPOH KEWANGAN DARI 1 OKTOBER 2020 KE 31 MAC 2021

A. Maklumat Dana

1. Nama Dana

Amanah Hartanah Bumiputera ("Dana")

2. Jenis Dana

Pendapatan

3. Kategori Dana

Aset-aset yang disokong hartanah (unit amanah)

4. Tempoh Dana

Dana terbuka iaitu tanpa tempoh terhad.

5. Tarikh pelancaran Dana

29 November 2010

6. Harga seunit Dana

Harga seunit telah ditetapkan pada Ringgit Malaysia ("RM") 1.00.

7. Objektif pelaburan Dana

Objektif pelaburan Dana adalah untuk memberikan aliran pendapatan yang tetap dan konsisten sementara mempertahankan modal pelaburan para pemegang unit. Mana-mana perubahan ketara pada matlamat pelaburan Dana memerlukan kelulusan para pemegang unit.

Walaupun Aset Hartanah dimiliki oleh Dana secara benefisial, ia tidak menikmati apa-apa keuntungan modal atau kerugian akibat naik atau susut nilai yang berkenaan dengan Aset Hartanah menurut Aku janji Jual dan Aku janji Beli kecuali dimana hak Penaja untuk membeli balik pemunyaan benefisial Aset Hartanah pada Harga Terlaksana terlucut mengikut syarat-syarat Dokumen Urus Niaga. Makanya, dengan pulangan pelaburan Pemegang-pemegang Unit dalam Dana terhad pada pendapatan dari sewa pajakan yang diterima oleh Dana mengikut Perjanjian Pajak dan pendapatan dari lain-lain pelaburan.

8. Dasar Pengagihan Dana

Agihan boleh dibuat daripada pendapatan Dana, menurut budi bicara Maybank Asset Management Sdn Bhd ("Pengurus") melalui rundingan dengan pihak Pelaburan Hartanah Berhad ("Penaja"), setiap setengah tahun atau pada masa lain yang ditentukan menurut budi bicara tunggal Pengurus, tertakluk kepada kelulusan AmanahRaya Trustee Berhad ("Pemegang Amanah").

Memandangkan zakat adalah perbelanjaan Dana yang dibenarkan, Dana membayar zakat bagi pihak pemegang unit. Berikutan itu, agihan pendapatan yang diterima oleh pemegang unit adalah jumlah yang bersih selepas ditolak zakat.

LAPORAN PENGURUS BAGI TEMPOH KEWANGAN DARI 1 OKTOBER 2020 KE 31 MAC 2021 (SAMB.)

A. Maklumat Dana (Samb.)

9. Tanda aras prestasi Dana

Simpanan Tetap Islamik-i 12 bulan di Maybank Islamic Berhad.

10. Apakah polisi pelaburan dan strategi pelaburan utama Dana?

Dana berusaha mencapai objektifnya melalui pelaburan sehingga 100% dari nilai aset bersih pada kos ("VOF") dalam pemunyaan benefisial hartanah di Malaysia melalui Penaja, atau anggota-anggota gabungannya khususnya dalam hartanah komersial meliputi tetapi tidak terhad kepada bangunan pejabat, kompleks membeli-belah, pusat komersial, logistik dan kompleks perindustrian. Dana juga turut melabur dalam instrumen pasaran wang patuh Syariah dan instrumen-instrumen setara serta memiliki pegangan tunai bagi memenuhi keperluan berkaitan dengannya.

Strategi peruntukan aset Dana adalah seperti berikut:

Pelaburan	Had-had
Pelaburan dalam pemunyaan benefisial hartanah di Malaysia yang patuh Syariah	34% hingga 100% daripada VOF Dana boleh dilaburkan dalam pemunyaan benefisial hartanah di Malaysia
Wang tunai dan mana-mana instrumen pasaran wang patuh Syariah	0% hingga 66% daripada VOF Dana boleh dilaburkan dalam tunai atau mana-mana instrumen pasaran wang

11. Agihan bersih Dana bagi tempoh kewangan dari 1 Oktober 2020 ke 31 Mac 2021

Dana telah mengagihkan jumlah pendapatan bersih sebanyak RM81,434,911 kepada pemegang unit bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Mac 2021.

Maklumat terperinci bagi pengagihan yang dibuat pada tahun kewangan semasa adalah seperti berikut:

Tarikh agihan	Agihan kasar/ bersih seunit (sen)	Jumlah agihan (RM)	Agihan bonus (Nota) (sen)
31 Mac 2021	2.15	81,434,911	0.20

Nota:

Penaja mengumumkan pengagihan bonus sebanyak 0.20 sen seunit pada 31 Mac 2021 bagi 500,000 unit pertama yang dipegang oleh setiap pemegang unit. Tiada impak kewangan kepada Dana disebabkan Penaja membuat pembayaran pengagihan bonus secara terus kepada para pemegang unit.

Pengagihan yang diumumkan pada tahun kewangan semasa tidak mempunyai impak kepada harga jual beli AHB kerana harga jual beli seunit AHB ditetapkan pada RM1.00.

LAPORAN PENGURUS BAGI TEMPOH KEWANGAN DARI 1 OKTOBER 2020 KE 31 MAC 2021 (SAMB.)

A. Maklumat Dana (samb.)

12. Pecahan pegangan unit mengikut saiz

Bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Mac 2021, Dana mempunyai sebanyak 3,850,000,000 unit yang dilanggan oleh 72,941 para pemegang unit individu dan juga institusi-institusi. Nisbah pegangan unit setakat 31 Mac 2021 adalah seperti berikut:

	Pemegang Unit	Peratusan %	Bilangan unit ('000)	Peratusan %
5,000 unit dan ke bawah	56,097	76.91	43,929	1.14
5,001 - 10,000 unit	3,107	4.26	27,481	0.71
10,001 - 50,000 unit	5,266	7.22	153,461	3.99
50,001 - 500,000 unit	8,457	11.59	2,234,380	58.04
500,001 unit ke atas	*14	0.02	*1,390,749	36.12
Jumlah	72,941	100.00	3,850,000	100.00

* Termasuk 64,949,473 unit yang dilanggan oleh Penaja.

B. Penilaian prestasi Dana

1. Data utama prestasi Dana

Kategori	01.10.2020 hingga 31.03.2021	01.10.2019 hingga 30.09.2020	01.10.2018 hingga 30.09.2019
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Komposisi portfolio

- Aset-aset pajakan (%)	99.22	99.22	99.19
- Tunai dan aset-aset lain (bersih) (%)	0.78	0.78	0.81
Jumlah (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00

VOF (RM '000)	3,851,384	3,851,887	3,852,230
Unit dalam edaran (unit '000)	3,850,000	3,850,000	3,850,000
VOF seunit (RM)	1.00	1.00	1.00

Pulangan tahunan (%)⁽¹⁾

- Pertumbuhan modal (%)	-	-	-
- Agihan pendapatan (%)	2.15	4.55	5.05
Jumlah pulangan (%)	2.15	4.55	5.05

Penanda aras prestasi (%)	0.92	2.54	3.26
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Tarikh agihan

Interim	31.03.2021	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Akhir	N/A	30.09.2020	30.09.2019

Agihan kasar/bersih seunit (sen)

Interim	2.15	2.30	2.75
Akhir	-	2.25	2.30
Jumlah	2.15⁽²⁾	4.55⁽²⁾	5.05

Nisbah Belanja Pengurusan ("NBP") (%)	0.26	0.52	0.52
Nisbah Pusing Ganti Portfolio ("NPGP") ⁽³⁾	-	-	-

LAPORAN PENGURUS BAGI TEMPOH KEWANGAN DARI 1 OKTOBER 2020 KE 31 MAC 2021 (SAMB.)

B. Penilaian prestasi Dana (samb.)

1. Data utama prestasi Dana (samb.)

Nota:

- (1) Pulangan sebenar Dana adalah berdasarkan pengagihan pendapatan yang dibuat pada setiap tahun kewangan dan dikira berdasarkan VOF harian setiap unit, selepas ditolak yuran Pengurus dan Pemegang Amanah.
- (2) Penaja mengumumkan pengagihan bonus diisytiharkan pada 31 Mac 2021 dan 30 September 2020 bagi 500,000 unit pertama yang dipegang oleh setiap pemegang unit. Tiada impak kewangan kepada Dana disebabkan Penaja membuat pembayaran pengagihan bonus secara terus kepada para pemegang unit.
- (3) Memandangkan dana ini dilaburkan dalam pemunyaan benefisial aset pajakan, NPGP Dana tidak diterima pakai.

2. Prestasi Dana setakat 31 Mac 2021

Kategori	6 bulan hingga 31.03.2021 %	Setahun hingga 31.03.2021 %	3 tahun hingga 31.03.2021 %	5 tahun hingga 31.03.2021 %
Pertumbuhan modal	-	-	-	-
Agihan pendapatan	2.15	4.40	16.65	27.15
Jumlah pulangan Dana	2.15	4.40	16.65	27.15
Penanda aras prestasi	0.92	1.97	8.62	15.67
Purata jumlah pulangan	2.30	4.40	4.88	5.43

3. Jumlah pulangan tahunan Dana

Kategori	01.10.2020 hingga 31.03.2021	01.10.2019 hingga 30.09.2020	01.10.2018 hingga 30.09.2019	01.10.2017 hingga 30.09.2018	01.10.2016 hingga 30.09.2017
Jumlah pulangan tahunan (%)	2.15	4.55	5.05	6.00	6.20
Penanda aras prestasi (%)	0.92	1.48	3.26	3.27	3.16

Para pelabur dinasihatkan bahawa prestasi lampau Dana tidak semestinya menggambarkan prestasi masa depan Dana. Harga unit dan pulangan pelaburan mungkin mengalami kenaikan atau penurunan.

4. Asas pengiraan pulangan

Angka prestasi adalah perbandingan pertumbuhan/penurunan VOF setelah mengambil kira semua agihan yang perlu dibayar dalam tempoh yang ditetapkan.

Ilustrasi bagi asas pengiraan pulangan adalah seperti berikut:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pulangan modal} &= \text{VOF akhir seunit} / \text{VOF mula seunit} - 1 \\
 \text{Pulangan pendapatan} &= \text{Agihan pendapatan seunit} / \text{VOF seunit pada tarikh agihan} \\
 \text{Jumlah pulangan} &= (1 + \text{Pulangan modal}) \times (1 + \text{Pulangan pendapatan}) - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

LAPORAN PENGURUS BAGI TEMPOH KEWANGAN DARI 1 OKTOBER 2020 KE 31 MAC 2021 (SAMB.)

C. Gambaran Keseluruhan Pasaran

Pasaran ekuiti telah memperlihatkan prestasi yang luar biasa pada sepanjang tempoh kajian. Pasaran saham di Amerika Syarikat ("AS") melonjak ke paras tertinggi baharu dengan Indeks Dow Jones dan Standard and Poor 500 ("S & P500") meraih pulangan lumayan, masing-masing sebanyak 18.7% dan 18.1%. Indeks Euro Stoxx 50 turut keuntungan tinggi sebanyak 22.7% dalam tempoh yang sama. Di peringkat serantau, pasaran Asia Utara juga mengalami peningkatan apabila pasaran di Korea Selatan, Taiwan, India, Jepun, Hong Kong dan China (Shanghai), masing-masing mencatat pulangan sebanyak 31.5%, 31.3%, 30.6%, 25.9%, 21.0% dan 7.0%. Pasaran di negara-negara Association of South East Asian Nations ("ASEAN") juga tidak ketinggalan mencatat pulangan positif dengan Singapura dan Thailand meraih keuntungan besar, kedua-duanya meningkat 28.3%, diikuti pula oleh Indonesia 22.9%, Filipina 9.9% dan Malaysia 4.5%.

Pada Setengah Kedua ("S2") Tahun 2020, pasaran mencatat keuntungan tinggi meskipun merosot sedikit pada bulan September 2020 dan Oktober 2020. Pakej rangsangan fiskal secara besar-besaran yang dilaksanakan oleh kerajaan negara-negara di seluruh dunia dan pelaksanaan langkah-langkah monetari oleh Rizab Persekutuan AS membantu meningkatkan prestasi pasaran, disokong pula oleh perkembangan positif dicatat oleh vaksin Coronavirus 2019 ("COVID-19"). Hasil positif ujian percubaan daripada sejumlah vaksin yang menunjukkan tahap keberkesanan tinggi menggalakkan sentimen pelabur terhadap kemungkinan lebih besar kehidupan manusia akan kembali pulih seperti sedia kala. Keadaan ini telah menyaksikan urusan niaga pada bulan November 2020 adalah yang terbaik bagi tahun 2020 dalam kebanyakan pasaran ekuiti dunia.

Urus niaga pada bulan Januari 2021 merosot sedikit dengan sejumlah pasaran di negara-negara maju ditutup lebih rendah sebelum tidak lama kemudian pasaran kembali kukuh pada awal minggu bulan Februari 2021. Sektor penting seperti kewangan, tenaga dan syarikat-syarikat berkaitan pelancongan menunjukkan pencapaian yang cemerlang bersandarkan harapan bahawa pengeluaran vaksin secara besar-besaran akan membolehkan aktiviti-aktiviti ekonomi beroperasi semula dan kehidupan kembali pulih seperti sedia kala. Kebanyakan urusan niaga pasaran masih ditutup tinggi meskipun pasaran ekuiti berdepan dengan kejatuhan harga menjelang akhir bulan apabila pulangan hasil bon sejagat meningkat berikutan jangkaan kadar inflasi yang tinggi. Pasaran komoditi kekal kukuh dengan harga minyak mentah Brent melonjak 20% berdasarkan perbandingan tahun-ke-tahun dan harga logam tembaga mencecah paras tertinggi dalam tempoh 10 tahun.

LAPORAN PENGURUS BAGI TEMPOH KEWANGAN DARI 1 OKTOBER 2020 KE 31 MAC 2021 (SAMB.)

C. Gambaran Keseluruhan Pasaran (samb.)

Di dalam negara, pasaran ekuiti Malaysia menunjukkan prestasi lebih rendah berbanding pasaran di negara-negara lain. Indeks FBM Emas Syariah (petunjuk ekuiti Syariah Malaysia), jatuh sedikit sebanyak 0.41% manakala indeks utama FBMKLCI dan Indeks FBM EMAS iaitu pengukur keseluruhan pasaran, masing-masing meningkat sebanyak 4.5% dan 7.2%. Indeks FBM Emas Syariah menunjukkan prestasi yang rendah terutamanya sepanjang suku pertama 2021 disebabkan oleh kejatuhan harga dalam sektor sarung tangan getah dan teknologi. Sementara itu, Indeks FBM SmallCap pula meraih keuntungan luar biasa sebanyak 30.5% bagi tempoh berkenaan berikutan meningkatnya penyertaan pelabur-pelabur runcit ketika persekitaran kadar faedah yang rendah, membantu melonjakkan harga-harga saham syarikat-syarikat bermodal kecil. Dalam tempoh tersebut, para pelabur asing telah menarik keluar atau menjual pegangan ekuiti mereka dengan nilai bersih RM3.8 bilion bagi tempoh bulan Januari 2021 hingga Mac 2021 di sebalik berlaku pengaliran keluar besar-besaran sebanyak RM24.6 bilion pada tahun 2020.

Bulan Februari 2021 yang menjadi musim pelaporan hasil kewangan korporat bagi Suku Keempat (S4) 2020 menyaksikan banyak syarikat berjaya memenuhi dan mengatasi jangkaan prestasi yang dibuat mereka meskipun perintah kawalan pergerakan diperkenalkan semula mulai bulan Oktober 2020. Peningkatan pendapatan diraih terutamanya oleh syarikat-syarikat teknologi, Perkhidmatan Pengilangan Elektronik ("EMS") dan syarikat-syarikat petrokimia. Manakala, syarikat-syarikat berkaitan Amanah Pelaburan Harta Tanah ("REIT"), pembinaan dan pengangkutan menunjukkan prestasi sebaliknya.

D. Kajian dan Tinjauan Ekonomi

Kami mengekalkan pandangan yang positif terhadap ekonomi di sebalik terdapat kebimbangan terhadap berlakunya inflasi akibat kenaikan harga-harga komoditi sehingga membawa kesan kepada aset-aset berisiko. Prestasi ekonomi di rantau Asia bagi tahun 2021 dilihat menggalakkan bersandarkan pemulihan dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi, tinjauan komoditi yang lebih baik, (kemungkinan) ketegangan hubungan AS-China berkurangan, dan dasar monetari dan juga fiskal yang kekal akomodatif. Kami berpandangan lonjakan semula inflasi dan kadar faedah selepas pasca kemelesetan merupakan perkara biasa dalam pemulihan ekonomi. Berdasarkan keadaan yang pernah berlaku sebelum ini, pengukur inflasi seperti Indeks Harga Pengguna ("CPI") AS dan Indeks Harga Pengeluar AS juga kembali melonjak ketika pemulihan ekonomi selepas Krisis Kewangan Sejagat ("GFC") pada tahun 2008. Ini tidak bermakna bermulanya era baharu bagi kadar inflasi yang tinggi. Sebaliknya, berlaku disinflasi, di mana inflasi berada di antara 1% hingga 3%

LAPORAN PENGURUS BAGI TEMPOH KEWANGAN DARI 1 OKTOBER 2020 KE 31 MAC 2021 (SAMB.)

D. Kajian dan Tinjauan Ekonomi (samb.)

dan dilihat terus menurun hingga tahun 2020. Penanda aras kadar faedah AS juga meningkat ketika pemulihan ekonomi tetapi ia berlaku disebabkan oleh kadar faedah kembali normal daripada kadar rendah yang biasa dicatatkan semasa kemelesetan ekonomi.

Sehubungan itu, kadar inflasi dan faedah boleh meningkat ke paras lebih tinggi tetapi kami tidak menjangka kenaikannya kekal berterusan. Kenaikan awal mungkin berlaku ketika pemulihan ekonomi, kadar inflasi dan faedah boleh kembali berada di paras rendah biasa seperti sebelum berlakunya pandemik COVID-19. Proses pembetulan berikutnya boleh berlaku tanpa menjejaskan pemulihan keseluruhan pasaran. Selepas berlaku GFC, kadar faedah yang lebih tinggi dilihat tidak mengganggu proses pemulihan. Bahkan, apabila mula berlaku pemulihan, pendapatan korporat meningkat dan mendorong pasaran ekuiti berada dalam aliran menaik sehinggalah COVID-19 melanda pada tahun 2020.

'Berdasarkan jangkaan kami bahawa tidak berlaku kadar inflasi yang menjejaskan dalam jangka masa sederhana, dasar monetari Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) diunjurkan kekal akomodatif. Daripada segi pertumbuhan, BNM baru-baru ini mengumumkan unjuran sebanyak 6.0% hingga 7.5% dalam tahun 2021 kerana Bank Pusat masih optimis terhadap penggunaan dan pemulihan pelaburan di Malaysia. Unjuran itu rendah sedikit berbanding jangkaan awal Kementerian Kewangan iaitu sebanyak 6.5% hingga 7.5%, tetapi jauh lebih tinggi daripada ramalan umum sebanyak 5.5% (berdasarkan konsensus Bloomberg).

E. Kajian dan Tinjauan Pasaran Hartanah Komersial

Pandemik COVID-19 yang masih tiada penghujungnya terus menjejaskan pasaran pejabat di Lembah Klang yang sememangnya telah lemah, demikian menurut Sorotan Harta Tanah Malaysia Bagi Setengah Tahun Kedua 2020 ("S2 2020") dijalankan oleh firma penyelidikan Knight Frank. Pengenalan semula sekatan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan Bersyarat ("PKPB") pada 11 Januari 2021, dikenali sebagai sebagai Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan 2.0, dijangka terus memberikan tekanan kepada pasaran harta tanah. Tidak dinafikan bahawa program vaksinasi sedang dilakukan, tetapi Malaysia hanya dijangka dapat membentuk imuniti kelompok (herd immunity) pada akhir tahun 2021. Sungguhpun banyak perniagaan kini dibenarkan beroperasi dalam kapasiti penuh sejak 1 April 2021, peningkatan harian kes COVID-19 juga berlaku. Sehubungan itu, pengaturan berkerja dari rumah (jarak jauh) dijangka kekal menjadi normal baharu dalam jangka pendek hingga sederhana terutamanya bagi perniagaan yang mampu berbuat demikian. Pada masa yang sama, minat syarikat-syarikat untuk meluaskan operasi juga akan berkurangan selain meningkatnya insolvensi terutama

LAPORAN PENGURUS BAGI TEMPOH KEWANGAN DARI 1 OKTOBER 2020 KE 31 MAC 2021 (SAMB.)

E. Kajian dan Tinjauan Pasaran Hartanah Komersial (samb.)

dalam kalangan PKS, ini akan terus mengundang risiko kepada pasaran pejabat.

Konsumer Penyelidikan Ekonomi Malaysia ("MIER") terus berada di bawah paras ambang 100 ketika meningkatnya kadar penggangguran berikutan banyak perniagaan yang terjejas dengan pandemik bergelut untuk meneruskan kelangsungan hidup. Pembukaan semula kegiatan ekonomi dan berlangsungnya program vaksinasi mungkin mampu memberikan dorongan positif kepada sentimen pasaran dalam jangka masa terdekat dan kami menjangka perbelanjaan runcit akan meningkat, meskipun secara beransur-ansur. Malah, pasaran harta tanah runcit di Lembah Klang juga dijangka kekal tidak bermaya apabila Indeks Sentimen Konsumer MIER terus berada di bawah paras ambang 100 ketika meningkatnya kadar penggangguran berikutan banyak perniagaan yang terjejas dengan pandemik bergelut untuk meneruskan kelangsungan hidup.

Pembukaan semula kegiatan ekonomi dan berlangsungnya program vaksinasi mungkin mampu memberikan dorongan positif kepada sentimen pasaran dalam jangka masa terdekat dan kami menjangka perbelanjaan runcit akan meningkat, meskipun secara beransur-ansur. Hartanah runcit akan terus terjejas dengan perlakuan langkah-langkah penjarakan sosial yang berterusan manakala Prosedur Operasi Standard yang diperketatkan dan keperluan untuk memastikan amalan kebersihan tertinggi dan kekerapan melaksanakan sanitasi mungkin meningkatkan kos penyelenggaraan. Pandemik ini juga menyebabkan berlakunya peralihan yang pantas daripada kaedah membeli belah biasa kepada platform secara dalam talian kerana e-dagang bukan setakat menawarkan pilihan yang lebih luas tetapi juga diskaunkan serta mengurangkan terdedah kepada virus sambil menawarkan kemudahan yang lebih besar.

Perniagaan bagi ruang perindustrian, bagaimanapun, terus berdaya tahan berikutan penawaran dan permintaan yang jauh lebih baik. Peningkatan urus niaga harta tanah perindustrian di Lembah Klang meningkat pada suku ketiga 2020, terutama melibatkan kilang-kilang baharu binaan tunggal (kilang dibina di atas tapak-tapak tanah yang berasingan). Permintaan harta industri terus meningkat, terutama di daerah-daerah yang sudah maju atau membangun, iaitu di Petaling dan Klang. Harga dan sewanya juga berdaya tahan, disokong oleh sentimen positif dalam segmen pembuatan dan logistik. Peningkatan perniagaan e-dagang juga menyaksikan bertambahnya permintaan untuk kemudahan logistik kerana pemilik perniagaan berusaha untuk meningkatkan kecekapan.

LAPORAN PENGURUS BAGI TEMPOH KEWANGAN DARI 1 OKTOBER 2020 KE 31 MAC 2021 (SAMB.)

F. Strategi Pelaburan

Dalam tempoh kajian, Dana mengekalkan pelaburannya dalam hartanah komersial termasuk tetapi tidaklah terhad kepada bangunan pejabat, kompleks membeli belah, pusat komersial, logistik dan kompleks industri. Dana akan membuat pelaburan tambahan dalam pemilikan proprietari (hak milik) aset daripada penaja melalui pengaturan jualan dan pajakan semula seperti yang ditakrifkan dalam prospektus. Ketika menilai pelaburan seterusnya dalam pemunyaan benefisial harta tanah daripada penaja. Dana akan memberi tumpuan terutamanya kepada pelaburan dalam pemunyaan benefisial hartanah yang memberikan pendapatan stabil dan meningkatkan hasil perolehan, serta harta tanah yang nilainya boleh ditingkatkan melalui pelbagai inisiatif peningkatan aset. Dana juga akan melabur lebihan wang di pasaran wang bagi meningkatkan pulangan para pemegang unit.

G. Perubahan Ketara Dalam Hal Ekhwal Dana

Berikutan dengan penerbitan Prospektus Penggantian bertarikh 1 Disember 2020, perubahan-perubahan di bawah telah dikemaskini di dalam Prospektus Penggantian terkini.

Bilangan	Perkara	Prospektus Terdahulu*	Prospektus Penggantian bertarikh 1 Disember 2020
1	Perincian aset-aset pajakan	- Dinyatakan dalam seksyen Takrifan	- Perincian aset-aset pajakan berikut telah dikemas kini: a) 1 Sentrum b) Gleneagles Hospital c) Menara 1 Dutamas d) Nu Sentral e) One Precinct
2	Pendedahan Akaun Remaja	- Dinyatakan dalam seksyen Takrifan	- Dikemaskini seperti berikut: " Bilangan maksimum Unit yang boleh dimiliki oleh Pemegang Unit tidak termasuk pegangan (i) sebagai penjaga Akaun Remaja atau (ii) timbul daripada pengedaran Unit yang mungkin dibuat dari semasa ke semasa "
3	Proses Penyucian Dana	- Tiada	- Termasuk seperti mana dinyatakan dalam Nota 2.17
4	Perubahan Lembaga Pengarah Pengurus	- Dr Hasnita binti Dato' Hashim (Pengerusi / Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif) - Goh Ching Yin (Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif) - Badrul Hisyam bin Abu Bakar (Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif) - Ahmad Najib bin Nazlan (Pengarah Eksekutif Bukan Bebas/Ketua Eksekutif)	- Dato Idris Kechot (Pengerusi / Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif) - Goh Ching Yin (Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif) - Loh Lee Soon (Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif) - Badrul Hisyam bin Abu Bakar (Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif) - Ahmad Najib bin Nazlan (Pengarah Eksekutif Bukan Bebas/Ketua Eksekutif)
5	Perubahan Lembaga Pengarah Penaja	- Tan Sri Md Nor bin Md Yusof (Pengerusi Bebas / Bukan Eksekutif)	- Tan Sri Md Nor bin Md Yusof (Pengerusi Bebas / Bukan Eksekutif) - Puan Anis Rizana binti Mohd

LAPORAN PENGURUS BAGI TEMPOH KEWANGAN DARI 1 OKTOBER 2020 KE 31 MAC 2021 (SAMB.)

G. Perubahan Ketara Dalam Hal Ekhwal Dana (samb.)

Bilangan	Perkara	Prospektus Terdahulu*	Prospektus Penggantian bertarikh 1 Disember 2020
		- Dato' Sri Dr. Mohamad Isa bin Hussain (Pengarah Bukan Bebas/Bukan Eksekutif) - Datuk Puteh Rukiah binti Abd Majid (Pengarah Bebas / Bukan Eksekutif) - Datuk Fazlur Rahman binti Abd Majid (Pengarah Bebas / Bukan Eksekutif) - Datuk Fazlur Rahman bin K.M.M. Ebrahim (Pengarah Bebas / Bukan Eksekutif) - Dato' Sulaiman bin Mustafa (Pengarah Bebas/Bukan Eksekutif) - Dato' Mohd Shukri bin Hussin (Pengarah Bebas/Bukan Eksekutif) - Dato' Mahud Fauzi bin Muda (Pengarah Urusan Kumpulan/Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif/ Pengarah Bukan Bebas/Eksekutif)	- Zainudin (Pengarah Bukan Bebas Bukan Eksekutif) - Datuk Puteh Rukiah binti Abd Majid (Pengarah Bebas / Bukan Eksekutif) - Datuk Fazlur Rahman bin K.M.M. Ebrahim (Pengarah Bebas/Bukan Eksekutif) - Dato' Sulaiman bin Mustafa (Pengarah Bebas / Bukan Eksekutif) - Dato' Mohd Shukri bin Hussin (Pengarah Bebas/Bukan Eksekutif) - Dato' Mahud Fauzi bin Muda (Pengarah Urusan Kumpulan/Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif/ Pengarah Bukan Bebas/Eksekutif)
6	Surat Ikatan Tambahan Kenam bertarikh 5 Oktober 2020	- Tiada	- Termasuk seperti mana dinyatakan dalam Nota 1
7	Proses Mendapatkan Kelulusan Syariah	- Dinyatakan di bawah Bab 8(i) – Menilai aktiviti perniagaan penyewa	- Dikemas kini untuk memasukkan perenggan berikut: " Peraturan jumlah sewaan bersumberkan aktiviti tidak patuh Syariah dikurangkan daripada paras di bawah 20% kepada kurang 5% menjelang akhir tahun kewangan 2029. Pada akhir tahun kewangan 2029, peraturan jumlah sewaan ini mestilah kurang daripada 5%. Jika berlaku lebihan, ia akan disalurkan kepada Baitulmal atau badan-badan amal yang disyorkan oleh Panel Penasihat Syariah dalam tempoh setahun (1 tahun) mulai setiap akhir tahun kewangan selama mana jumlah sewaan aktiviti tidak patuh Syariah melepasi paras 5%."

* Prospektus bertarikh 16 Oktober 2016 (seperti yang dipinda oleh Prospektus Tambahan Pertama bertarikh 9 Mac 2017, Prospektus Tambahan Kedua bertarikh 15 September 2017 dan Prospektus Tambahan Ketiga bertarikh 10 Julai 2018)

LAPORAN PENGURUS BAGI TEMPOH KEWANGAN DARI 1 OKTOBER 2020 KE 31 MAC 2021 (SAMB.)

H. Komisen Ringan dan Rebat

Pengurus dan wakilnya tidak berhak menerima sebarang bentuk komisen ringan dan rebat atau berkongsi sebarang komisen dengan mana-mana broker sebagai balasan kepada urus niaga langsung dalam pelaburan Dana kecuali ia diterima dalam bentuk barangan dan perkhidmatan seperti sistem maklumat kewangan dan sebut harga saham yang ternyata bermanfaat dengan pengurusan pelaburan Dana. Semua urus niaga dengan broker dilaksanakan selaras dengan piawaian pelaksanaan terbaik.

Sepanjang tempoh kewangan dari 1 Oktober 2020 ke 31 Mac 2021, Pengurus dan wakilnya tidak menerima sebarang komisen ringan dan rebat dari broker atau pembekal. Bagaimanapun, Pengurus dan wakilnya telah menyimpan komisen ringan berbentuk barangan dan perkhidmatan seperti bahan kaji-selidik dan khidmat nasihat yang membantu di dalam proses berkaitan pelaburan Dana (i.e. bahan kaji-selidik, data dan perkhidmatan kuota, perkakasan dan perisian komputer yang ditambah kepada kegiatan-kegiatan pengurusan Dana, dan khidmat nasihat pelaburan) yang memberi manfaat kepada pemegang-pemegang Unit.

PENYATAAN PEMEGANG AMANAH

BAGI TEMPOH KEWANGAN DARI 1 OKTOBER 2020 KE 31 MAC 2021

KEPADA PEMEGANG-PEMEGANG UNIT
AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

Kami, AMANAH RAYA TRUSTEES BERHAD telah bertindak selaku Pemegang Amanah kepada AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA bagi tempoh kewangan dari 1 Oktober 2020 ke 31 Mac 2021. Pada pendapat kami, MAYBANK ASSET MANAGEMENT SDN BHD, selaku Pengurus, telah melaksana dan mengurus AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA selaras dengan had-had kuasa pelaburan yang diberikan kepada Pengurus mengikut Suratikatan, undang-undang sekuriti dan Garispanduan Tabung Unit Amanah yang diterima pakai bagi tempoh kewangan berakhir 31 Mac 2021.

Kami juga berpendapat bahawa:

- (a) Penilaian dan penentuan harga dibuat selaras dengan Suratikatan dan mana-mana kehendak kawalseliaan;
- (b) Penjadian dan perlucutan unit dilaksanakan adalah selaras dengan Suratikatan dan lain-lain peruntukan undang-undang berkaitan; dan
- (c) Pengagihan kepada pemegang-pemegang unit AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA sepertimana yang diisytiharkan oleh Pengurus adalah sesuai dan selaras dengan objektif pelaburan AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA.

Yang benar

AMANAH RAYA TRUSTEES BERHAD

ZAINUDIN BIN SUHAIMI

Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

5 Mei 2021

PENYATA PENGURUS

KEPADA PEMEGANG UNIT AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA UNTUK TEMPOH KEWANGAN DARI 1 OKTOBER 2020 KE 31 MAC 2021

Kami, Dato' Idris Bin Kechot dan Ahmad Najib Bin Nazlan, yang merupakan dua daripada Pengarah Maybank Asset Management Sdn Bhd ("Pengurus"), dengan ini menyatakan bahawa, pada pendapat Pengurus, penyata kewangan iringan yang dibentangkan telah disediakan selaras dengan Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia 134: Pelaporan Kewangan Interim dan Piawaian Perakaunan Antarabangsa 34: Pelaporan Kewangan Interim untuk memberi gambaran yang benar dan saksama mengenai kedudukan kewangan Amanah Hartanah Bumiputera pada 31 Mac 2021 dan mengenai prestasi kewangan, perubahan dalam ekuiti dan aliran tunai bagi tempoh kewangan dari 1 Oktober 2020 ke 31 Mac 2021 dan patuh kepada keperluan Surat Ikatannya.

Untuk dan bagi pihak Pengurus

Dato' Idris Bin Kechot
Pengerusi

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
7 Mei 2021

Ahmad Najib Bin Nazlan
Pengarah

LAPORAN PANEL PENASIHAT SYARIAH

KEPADA PEMEGANG-PEMEGANG UNIT AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA BAGI TEMPOH KEWANGAN DARI 1 OKTOBER 2020 KE 31 MAC 2021

Kami mengesahkan perkara berikut:

1. Pada pengetahuan kami, setelah membuat semua pertimbangan yang wajar, Maybank Asset Management Sdn Bhd ("Pengurus") telah mengendalikan dan mengurus Amanah Hartanah Bumiputera ("Dana") dalam tempoh yang diliputi oleh penyata kewangan ini mengikut prinsip-prinsip Syariah dan mematuhi garis panduan, keputusan atau keputusan yang berlaku yang dikeluarkan oleh Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia yang berkaitan dengan perkara-perkara Syariah; dan
2. Aset Dana terdiri daripada instrumen yang telah diklasifikasikan sebagai patuh Syariah.

Bagi pihak Penasihat Syariah Dana

Dr Aznan Bin Hasan
Pengerusi

Dr Azrul Azlan Bin Iskandar Mirza
Ahli

Dr Ismail Bin Mohd @ Abu Hassan
Ahli

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
7 Mei 2021

LAPORAN JURUAUDIT BEBAS KEPADA PEMEGANG UNIT AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

Laporan audit penyata kewangan

Pendapat

Kami telah mengaudit penyata kewangan Amanah Hartanah Bumiputera ("Dana"), yang mengandungi penyata kedudukan kewangan Dana pada 31 Mac 2021, dan penyata pendapatan komprehensif, penyata perubahan dalam ekuiti dan penyata aliran tunai Dana bagi tempoh kewangan berakhir pada tarikh tersebut, dan nota-nota penyata kewangan, termasuk rumusan dasar perakaunan yang penting dan nota-nota keterangan lain, seperti yang dibentangkan di muka surat 19 hingga 42.

Pada pendapat kami, penyata kewangan telah memberikan gambaran yang benar dan saksama mengenai kedudukan kewangan Dana pada 31 Mac 2021, dan prestasi kewangannya serta aliran tunai bagi tempoh kewangan berakhir pada tarikh tersebut mengikut Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia dan Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa.

Asas bagi pendapat

Kami telah menjalankan audit kami mengikut piawaian pengauditan yang diluluskan di Malaysia dan Piawaian Pengauditan Antarabangsa. Tanggungjawab kami di bawah piawaian tersebut diuraikan dengan lebih lanjut dalam laporan kami di bawah seksyen 'Tanggungjawab Juruaudit bagi Pengauditan Penyata Kewangan'. Kami percaya bahawa bukti audit yang kami peroleh adalah mencukupi dan bersesuaian untuk memberi asas yang munasabah bagi pendapat audit kami.

Kebebasan dan tanggungjawab etika lain

Kami bebas atau tidak berkaitan dengan Dana selaras dengan Undang-Undang Kecil (atas Etika Profesional, Kelakuan dan Amalan) Institut Akauntan Malaysia ("Undang-undang Kecil") dan Lembaga Piawaian Etika Antarabangsa untuk Kod Etika Akauntan Profesional (termasuk Standard Kemerdekaan Antarabangsa) ("Kod IESBA"), dan kami telah memenuhi lain-lain tanggungjawab etika mengikut undang-undang kecil dan Kod IESBA.

Maklumat selain daripada laporan penyata kewangan dan juruaudit

Pengurus Dana ("Pengurus") adalah bertanggungjawab untuk maklumat-maklumat lain. Ia merangkumi maklumat yang terkandung dalam laporan kewangan Dana, tetapi tidak termasuk penyata kewangan dan laporan juruaudit yang dilampirkan.

Pendapat kami terhadap penyata kewangan Dana tidak meliputi maklumat lain dan kami tidak akan menyatakan sebarang bentuk jaminan ke atas kesimpulan mengenainya.

LAPORAN JURUAUDIT BEBAS KEPADA PEMEGANG UNIT AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA (SAMB.)

Maklumat selain daripada laporan penyata kewangan dan juruaudit (sambungan)

Sehubungan dengan audit kami terhadap penyata kewangan Dana, tanggungjawab kami adalah membaca maklumat lain dan, dengan berbuat demikian, kami membuat pertimbangan sama ada maklumat itu adalah secara materialnya tidak selaras dengan penyata kewangan Dana atau pengetahuan yang kami peroleh dari audit, atau sebaliknya, menunjukkan salah nyata yang ketara.

Sekiranya berdasarkan kerja-kerja yang kami lakukan, kami membuat kesimpulan bahawa terdapat salah nyata yang ketara dalam maklumat lain, kami dikehendaki melaporkannya. Sehubungan ini, kami tidak mempunyai apa-apa untuk dilaporkan.

Tanggungjawab Pengurus dan Pemegang Amanah bagi penyata kewangan

Pengurus adalah bertanggungjawab menyediakan penyata kewangan Dana yang memberi gambaran benar dan saksama berdasarkan Piawaian Laporan Kewangan Malaysia dan Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa. Pengurus juga bertanggungjawab terhadap kawalan dalaman berkaitan penyediaan penyata kewangan Dana yang bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara, sama ada disebabkan oleh penipuan atau kesilapan.

Dalam menyediakan penyata kewangan Dana, Pengurus bertanggungjawab menilai keupayaan Dana untuk meneruskan sebagai usaha berterusan, menyatakan, yang mana berkenaan, perkara-perkara yang berkaitan dengan usaha berterusan dan menggunakan asas perakaunan usaha berterusan melainkan jika Pengurus berhasrat membubarkan atau menamatkan operasi Dana, atau tidak mempunyai alternatif yang realistik selain berbuat demikian.

Pemegang Amanah bertanggungjawab untuk menyelia proses pelaporan kewangan Dana. Pemegang Amanah juga bertanggungjawab memastikan Pengurus menyimpan rekod perakaunan dan rekod lain yang diperlukan bagi membolehkan penyata kewangan ini disediakan secara benar dan saksama.

Tanggungjawab juruaudit bagi pengauditan penyata kewangan

Objektif kami adalah untuk memperoleh jaminan yang munasabah sama ada penyata kewangan Dana secara keseluruhannya adalah bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara, sama ada disebabkan oleh penipuan atau kesilapan, dan mengeluarkan laporan juruaudit yang merangkumi pendapat kami. Jaminan yang munasabah adalah tahap jaminan yang tinggi, tetapi bukan satu jaminan bahawa audit dijalankan mengikut piawaian pengauditan yang diluluskan di Malaysia dan Piawaian Pengauditan Antarabangsa akan sentiasa mengesan salah nyata yang ketara apabila ia wujud. Salah nyata boleh timbul daripada penipuan atau kesilapan dan dianggap ketara jika, secara individu atau dalam agregat, salah nyata ini dijangkakan akan mempengaruhi keputusan ekonomi yang diambil pengguna berdasarkan penyata kewangan ini.

LAPORAN JURUAUDIT BEBAS KEPADA PEMEGANG UNIT AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA (SAMB.)

Tanggungjawab juruaudit bagi pengauditan penyata kewangan (sambungan)

Sebagai sebahagian daripada audit mengikut Piawaian Pengauditan yang diluluskan di Malaysia dan Piawaian Pengauditan Antarabangsa, kami menjalankan pertimbangan profesional dan mengekalkan keraguan profesional semasa menjalankan audit. Kami juga:

- Mengetahui dan menilai risiko salah nyata yang ketara dalam penyata kewangan Dana, sama ada disebabkan oleh penipuan atau kesilapan, reka bentuk dan melaksanakan prosedur audit yang responsif kepada risiko berkenaan, dan mendapatkan bukti audit yang mencukupi dan bersesuaian untuk memberi asas yang munasabah bagi pendapat kami. Risiko tidak mengesan salah nyata yang ketara akibat daripada penipuan adalah lebih tinggi berbanding salah nyata akibat kesilapan memandangkan penipuan mungkin melibatkan pakatan sulit, pemalsuan, peninggalan yang disengajakan, gambaran yang salah, atau mengatasi kawalan dalaman.
- Memperoleh pemahaman mengenai kawalan dalaman yang berkaitan dengan audit bagi tujuan merangka prosedur audit yang bersesuaian dengan keadaan, tetapi bukan bertujuan untuk menyatakan pendapat mengenai keberkesanan kawalan dalaman Dana.
- Menilai kesesuaian dasar-dasar perakaunan yang digunakan dan kemunasabahan anggaran perakaunan dan berkaitan pendedahan yang dibuat oleh Pengurus.
- Membuat kesimpulan mengenai kesesuaian Pengurus menggunakan asas perakaunan usaha berterusan dan, berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperolehi, sama ada wujud ketidakpastian yang berkaitan dengan peristiwa atau keadaan yang boleh membuang keraguan ketara pada keupayaan Dana untuk terus sebagai satu usaha berterusan. Jika kami membuat kesimpulan bahawa wujud ketidakpastian, kami dikehendaki untuk menyatakannya dalam laporan juruaudit kami terhadap pendedahan yang berkaitan dalam penyata kewangan Dana atau, jika pendedahan tersebut tidak mencukupi, untuk mengubah pendapat kami. Kesimpulan kami adalah berdasarkan pada bukti audit yang diperolehi sehingga tarikh laporan juruaudit kami. Walau bagaimanapun, peristiwa atau keadaan masa depan boleh menyebabkan Dana untuk menghentikan terus usaha yang berterusan.
- Menilai pembentangan keseluruhan, struktur dan kandungan penyata kewangan Dana, termasuk pendedahan, dan sama ada penyata kewangan Dana menunjukkan asas urus niaga dan peristiwa dalam cara yang mencapai pembentangan saksama.

Kami berkomunikasi dengan Pengurus mengenai, antara perkara lain, skop yang dirancang dan masa untuk audit dan penemuan penting, termasuk apa-apa kekurangan yang ketara dalam kawalan dalaman yang dikenal pasti semasa audit kami.

LAPORAN JURUAUDIT BEBAS KEPADA PEMEGANG UNIT AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA (SAMB.)

Perkara-perkara lain

Laporan ini dibuat semata-mata untuk Pemegang Unit Dana, sebagai sebuah badan, mengikut Garis Panduan Dana Unit Amanah yang dikeluarkan oleh Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia dan bukan untuk tujuan lain. Kami tidak bertanggungjawab kepada mana-mana pihak lain bagi kandungan laporan ini.

Ernst & Young PLT
202006000003(LLP0022760-LCA)
& AF 0039
Akauntan Bertauliah

Yeo Beng Yean
03013/10/2022 J
Akauntan Bertauliah

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
7 Mei 2021

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

PENYATA PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF

BAGI TEMPOH KEWANGAN DARI 1 OKTOBER 2020 KE 31 MAC 2021

		01.10.2020 hingga 31.03.2021 RM	01.10.2019 hingga 31.03.2020 RM
	Nota		
PENDAPATAN PELABURAN			
Pendapatan dari aset-aset pajakan	2.12	93,224,420	95,334,420
Pendapatan keuntungan	2.12	828,313	1,314,030
Hibah diterima	2.12	-	3,200,000
		<u>94,052,733</u>	<u>99,848,450</u>
PERBELANJAAN			
Yuran Pengurus	4	9,408,066	9,438,052
Yuran Pemegang Amanah	5	500,000	500,000
Imbuan juruaudit		6,781	6,800
Yuran ejen cukai		1,995	2,300
Yuran penasihat Syariah		39,000	39,000
Perbelanjaan pentadbiran		253,519	4,663
		<u>10,209,361</u>	<u>9,990,815</u>
Pendapatan bersih sebelum cukai dan zakat			
		83,843,372	89,857,635
Perbelanjaan cukai pendapatan	6	-	-
Perbelanjaan zakat	7	(2,911,304)	(2,698,596)
Pendapatan bersih selepas cukai dan zakat, mewakili jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tempoh kewangan			
		<u>80,932,068</u>	<u>87,159,039</u>
Pendapatan bersih selepas cukai dan zakat terdiri daripada yang berikut:			
Pendapatan terealisasi bersih		<u>80,932,068</u>	<u>87,159,039</u>
Pengagihan bagi tempoh kewangan:			
Agihan bersih	13	<u>81,434,911</u>	<u>87,515,005</u>
Agihan kasar/bersih seunit (sen)	13	<u>2.15</u>	<u>2.30</u>
Tarikh agihan	13	<u>31 Mac 2021</u>	<u>31 Mac 2020</u>

Nota-nota iringan ini merupakan bahagian penting penyata kewangan interim yang diaudit.

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN

PADA 31 MAC 2021

	Nota	31.03.2021 RM	30.09.2020 RM
ASET-ASET			
Aset-aset pajakan	8	3,821,000,000	3,821,000,000
Deposit-deposit patuh Syariah dengan institusi-institusi kewangan yang berlesen	9	116,115,522	121,405,743
Pendapatan keuntungan belum terima		342,163	386,569
Cukai barang dan perkhidmatan ("CBP") belum terima		568	568
Tunai di bank		7,966	1,243
JUMLAH ASET		<u>3,937,466,219</u>	<u>3,942,794,123</u>
LIABILITI-LIABILITI			
Terhutang kepada Pengurus	10	1,613,287	1,558,679
Agihan perlu bayar		81,434,911	86,093,090
Peruntukan zakat	2.15	2,911,304	3,044,449
Pemiutang dan akruan lain	11	122,802	211,147
JUMLAH LIABILITI		<u>86,082,304</u>	<u>90,907,365</u>
NILAI DANA PADA KOS ("VOF")		<u>3,851,383,915</u>	<u>3,851,886,758</u>
EKUITI			
Modal pemegang unit	12(a)	3,850,000,000	3,850,000,000
Perolehan tertahan	12(b)	1,383,915	1,886,758
ASET BERSIH YANG BOLEH DIAGIHKAN KEPADA PEMEGANG UNIT			
		<u>3,851,383,915</u>	<u>3,851,886,758</u>
UNIT DALAM EDARAN (UNIT)	12(a)	<u>3,850,000,000</u>	<u>3,850,000,000</u>
VOF SEUNIT (RM)		<u>1.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>

Nota-nota iringan ini merupakan bahagian penting penyata kewangan interim yang diaudit.

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

PENYATA PERUBAHAN EKUITI

BAGI TEMPOH KEWANGAN DARI 1 OKTOBER 2020 KE 31 MAC 2021

	Modal pemegang unit Nota 12(a) RM	Perolehan tertahan boleh diagihkan Nota 12(b) RM	Jumlah ekuiti RM
Pada 1 Oktober 2020	3,850,000,000	1,886,758	3,851,886,758
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tempoh kewangan	-	80,932,068	80,932,068
Pewujudan unit	217,607,009	-	217,607,009
Pembatalan unit	(217,607,009)	-	(217,607,009)
Agihan (Nota 13)	-	(81,434,911)	(81,434,911)
Pada 31 Mac 2021	3,850,000,000	1,383,915	3,851,383,915
Pada 1 Oktober 2019	3,850,000,000	2,229,535	3,852,229,535
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tempoh kewangan	-	87,159,039	87,159,039
Pewujudan unit	219,501,432	-	219,501,432
Pembatalan unit	(219,501,432)	-	(219,501,432)
Agihan (Nota 13)	-	(87,515,005)	(87,515,005)
Pada 31 Mac 2020	3,850,000,000	1,873,569	3,851,873,569

Nota-nota iringan ini merupakan bahagian penting penyata kewangan interim yang diaudit.

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI

BAGI TEMPOH KEWANGAN DARI 1 OKTOBER 2020 KE 31 MAC 2021

	01.10.2020 hingga 31.03.2021 RM	01.10.2019 hingga 31.03.2020 RM
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI KENDALIAN DAN PELABURAN		
Pendapatan dari aset-aset pajakan	93,224,420	95,334,420
Penambahan deposit patuh Syariah dengan institusi kewangan berlesen dengan kematangan asal lebih daripada 3 bulan	(15,363,000)	-
Hibah diterima	-	3,200,000
Pendapatan keuntungan diterima	872,719	1,249,257
Yuran Pengurus dibayar	(9,353,458)	(9,390,567)
Yuran Pemegang Amanah dibayar	(500,000)	(500,000)
Zakat dibayar	(3,044,449)	(3,089,407)
Lain-lain yuran dan perbelanjaan dibayar	(389,640)	(50,877)
Tunai bersih dijana daripada aktiviti operasi dan pelaburan	65,446,592	86,752,826

ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PEMBIAYAAN

Tunai diterima daripada unit pewujudan	167,370,991	219,501,432
Tunai dibayar bagi unit dibatalkan	(167,370,991)	(219,501,432)
Agihan dibayar kepada pemegang unit	(86,093,090)	(87,694,367)
Tunai bersih digunakan dalam aktiviti pembiayaan	(86,093,090)	(87,694,367)

PENGURONGAN BERSIH DALAM

TUNAI DAN SETARA TUNAI	(20,646,498)	(941,541)
TUNAI DAN SETARA TUNAI PADA PERMULAAN TEMPOH KEWANGAN	121,406,986	123,378,435
TUNAI DAN SETARA TUNAI PADA AKHIR TEMPOH KEWANGAN	100,760,488	122,436,894

Tunai dan setara tunai terdiri daripada:

Tunai di bank	7,966	476
Deposit patuh Syariah dengan institusi kewangan berlesen dengan kematangan asal kurang daripada 3 bulan (Nota 9)	100,752,522	122,436,418
	100,760,488	122,436,894

Nota-nota iringan ini merupakan bahagian penting penyata kewangan interim yang diaudit.

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

BAGI TEMPOH KEWANGAN DARI 1 OKTOBER 2020 KE 31 MAC 2021

1. DANA, PENGURUS DAN AKTIVITI UTAMA

Amanah Hartanah Bumiputera ("Dana") ditubuhkan berikutan pelaksanaan Surat Ikatan bertarikh 20 Oktober 2010, Surat Ikatan Tambahan Pertama bertarikh 5 Januari 2011, Surat Ikatan Tambahan Kedua bertarikh 13 Julai 2012, Surat Ikatan Tambahan Ketiga bertarikh 11 September 2013, Surat Ikatan Tambahan Keempat bertarikh 7 Februari 2014, Surat Ikatan Tambahan Kelima bertarikh 20 Mac 2015 dan Surat Ikatan Tambahan Keenam bertarikh 5 Oktober 2020 (secara keseluruhan dirujuk sebagai "Surat Ikatan") antara Pengurus, Maybank Asset Management Sdn Bhd ("MAM"), Amanah Raya Trustees Berhad ("Pemegang Amanah") dan Pelaburan Hartanah Berhad ("Penaja"). Dana memulakan operasinya pada 29 November 2010 dan akan meneruskan operasinya sehingga ditamatkan oleh Pemegang Amanah sebagaimana yang diperuntukkan di Bahagian 12 Surat Ikatannya.

Dana ini bertujuan menawarkan pemegang unit dengan aliran pendapatan tetap dan konsisten di samping mengekalkan modal para pemegang unit. Untuk mencapai matlamat pelaburannya, Dana melabur sekurang-kurangnya 34% daripada nilai dana pada kos ("VOF") terutamanya dalam pemunyaan benefisial hartanah di Malaysia yang dibeli daripada Penaja atau sekutu-sekutunya melalui pengaturan jualan dan pajakan semula (merujuk kepada "aset-aset pajakan") dan aset-aset pajakan ini disahkan oleh Panel Penasihat Syariah Dana sebagai patuh Syariah. Aset-aset pajakan adalah khususnya hartanah komersial termasuk tetapi tidak terhad kepada bangunan pejabat, kompleks membeli-belah, pusat komersial, logistik dan kompleks perindustrian.

Untuk meraih pendapatan secara tetap, aset-aset pajakan ini dipajak kembali kepada Penaja (dalam kapasiti Penaja atau sebagai peguam kepada sekutu-sekutunya) dan Penaja membayar sewa kepada Dana mengikut terma dan syarat kontrak pajakan. Pengurus mematuhi kriteria penilaian ketat yang disediakan Penasihat Syariah Dana untuk memastikan pendapatan sewa aset pajakan adalah patuh Syariah. Dana turut melabur sehingga 60% daripada VOF dalam instrumen pasaran wang patuh Syariah dan instrumen yang setara selain boleh memegang tunai bagi memenuhi keperluan kecairannya.

Semua pelaburan adalah tertakluk kepada Garis Panduan Unit Amanah yang ditetapkan oleh Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia ("SC"), keperluan-keperluan SC dan Surat Ikatan, kecuali terdapat pengecualian-pengecualian atau variasi-variasi yang diluluskan oleh SC, dasar dan prosedur dalaman dan objektif Dana.

1. DANA, PENGURUS DAN AKTIVITI UTAMA (SAMB.)

Dana memulakan operasinya pada 24 November 2010 dan operasinya akan diteruskan sehinggalah ia ditamatkan oleh Pemegang Amanah sebagaimana yang diperuntukkan di bawah Bahagian 12 Surat Ikatannya.

Penaja Dana, Pelaburan Hartanah Berhad, adalah anak syarikat milik penuh Yayasan Amanah Hartanah Bumiputera ("YAHB"), dan diperbadankan di Malaysia pada 8 Mei 2006. Penaja, merupakan cabang operasi YAHB, ditubuhkan dengan objektif untuk meningkatkan pemilikan dan penyertaan Bumiputera dalam hartanah komersial.

Pengurus Dana ialah MAM, sebuah syarikat yang diperbadankan di Malaysia. Ia merupakan pemegang Lesen Perkhidmatan Pasaran Modal ("CMSL") dengan pengurusan dana sebagai aktiviti terkawalnya di bawah Akta Pasaran Modal dan Perkhidmatan 2007 ("CMSA"). Lokasi utama perniagaannya adalah di Tingkat 12, Menara C Dataran Maybank, No. 1 Jalan Maarof, 59000 Kuala Lumpur. MAM adalah anak syarikat Maybank Asset Management Group Berhad ("MAMG"). MAMG merupakan sebuah anak syarikat Malayan Banking Berhad ("MBB").

MAM telah melantik Maybank Islamic Asset Management Sdn Bhd ("MIAM") sebagai pengurus dana luar untuk pengurusan Dana. MIAM adalah sebuah anak syarikat milik penuh MAMG dan merupakan pemegang CMSL yang mengurus Dana berlandaskan Syariah di bawah Seksyen 61 Akta CMSA. Tugas dan tanggungjawab MIAM termasuk pengurusan portfolio berdasarkan objektif pelaburan yang ditetapkan, tertakluk kepada CMSA dan Garis Panduan Unit Amanah dan garis panduan lain yang berkaitan dikeluarkan SC serta terma-terma dan syarat-syarat perjanjian pengurusan pelaburan antara MIAM dan MAM.

Penyata kewangan ini telah diluluskan bagi pembentangan oleh Lembaga Pengarah Pengurus pada 07 Mei 2021.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING

2.1 Asas penyediaan

Penyata kewangan Dana telah disediakan menurut Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia 134: Pelaporan Kewangan Interim ("MFRS 134") yang dikeluarkan oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia ("MASB") dan Piawaian Perakaunan Kewangan Antarabangsa 34: Pelaporan Kewangan Interim seperti mana dikeluarkan Lembaga Jawatankuasa Piawaian Perakaunan Antarabangsa ("IASB") dan Garis Panduan Dana Unit Amanah yang berkenaan yang dikeluarkan oleh SC, diolah dengan pengecualian-pengecualian dan variasi-variasi spesifik yang telah diluluskan oleh SC.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMB.)

2.1 Asas penyediaan (samb.)

Penyata kewangan interim tidak mengandungi semua maklumat dan pendedahan yang diperlukan dalam penyata kewangan tahunan dan tidak menggantikan pembacaan penyata kewangan tahunan Dana bagi tempoh sehingga 30 September 2020.

Dana telah mengguna pakai MFRS, pindaan-pindaan piawaian dan Tafsiran Jawatankuasa Isu-isu ("IC") yang menjadi efektif sepanjang tempoh kewangan dari 1 Oktober 2020 ke 31 Mac 2021. Penggunaan piawaian-piawaian di atas tidak memberikan kesan yang ketara terhadap laporan kewangan ini.

Penyata kewangan disediakan berasaskan kos sejarah kecuali seperti yang dinyatakan dalam dasar perakaunan di Nota 2.3 hingga Nota 2.17 kepada penyata kewangan.

Penyata kewangan dibentangkan dalam Ringgit Malaysia ("RM").

2.2 Piawaian dan pindaan yang diterbitkan tetapi belum lagi berkuat kuasa

Berikut adalah piawaian-piawaian dan pindaan-pindaannya yang dikeluarkan oleh MASB tetapi belum dikuatkuasakan oleh Dana pada tarikh penyata kewangan ini dikeluarkan. Dana berhasrat menerima pakai piawaian yang berkaitan apabila ia dikuatkuasakan.

Deskripsi	Berkuat kuasa pada awal atau selepas tempoh tahunan
Pindaan kepada MFRS 9, MFRS 139, MFRS 7, MFRS 4 dan MFRS 16: <i>Pembaharuan Tanda Aras Kadar faedah Fasa 2</i>	1 Januari 2021
Pindaan kepada MFRS 16: <i>Covid-19 Berkaitan sewa konsesi di luar 30 Jun 2021</i>	1 April 2021
Pindaan kepada MFRS 3: <i>Rujukan kepada Konsep Rangka Kerja</i>	1 Januari 2022
Pindaan kepada MFRS 116: <i>Terimaan sebelum tujuan penggunaan</i>	1 Januari 2022
Pindaan kepada MFRS 137: <i>Kontrak membebaskan - Kos memenuhi kontrak</i>	1 Januari 2022
Penambahbaikan Tahunan Piawaian MFRS Kitaran 2018-2020	1 Januari 2022
MFRS 17: <i>Kontrak Insurans</i>	1 Januari 2023
Pindaan kepada MFRS 101: <i>Pengelasan liabiliti secara semasa atau bukan semasa</i>	1 Januari 2023
Pindaan kepada MFRS 106: <i>Takrifan Anggaran Perakaunan</i>	1 Januari 2023
Pindaan kepada MFRS 10 dan MFRS 128: <i>Jualan atau Sumbangan Aset di antara Pelabur dan Syarikat Bersekutu atau Usaha Sama</i>	Ditunda

Dana menjangkakan menerima pakai piawaian, pindaan dan Tafsiran di atas tidak akan memberi kesan material ke atas penyata kewangan Dana dalam tempoh awal penggunaannya melainkan yang dinyatakan di bawah:

2.3 Instrumen kewangan

Aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan diiktiraf apabila Dana menjadi pihak kepada peruntukan kontrak instrumen tersebut.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMB.)

2.3 Instrumen kewangan

Aset dan liabiliti kewangan pada mulanya diukur pada nilai saksama. Kos transaksi yang berkaitan secara langsung dengan pengambilalihan atau pengeluaran aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan (selain daripada aset dan liabiliti kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui keuntungan atau kerugian) ditambah atau ditolak dari nilai saksama aset atau liabiliti kewangan, mengikut kesesuaian, pada pengiktirafan awal. Kos urus niaga yang secara langsung dikaitkan dengan pengambilalihan aset dan liabiliti kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui keuntungan atau kerugian diiktiraf serta-merta dalam keuntungan atau kerugian.

2.4 Aset kewangan

Semua pembelian atau penjualan biasa aset kewangan diiktiraf dan juga sebaliknya pada tarikh perdagangan. Pembelian atau jualan yang biasa merupakan pembelian atau penjualan aset kewangan yang memerlukan aset diserahkan dalam tempoh masa yang ditetapkan oleh peraturan atau konvensyen di pasaran.

Kesemua aset kewangan yang diiktiraf kemudiannya diukur secara keseluruhannya pada kos terlunas atau nilai saksama, bergantung kepada klasifikasi aset tersebut.

(i) Aset kewangan pada kos terlunas

Kecuali ditetapkan bahawa nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi ("FVTPL") adalah pada pengiktirafan permulaan, instrumen hutang yang memenuhi syarat-syarat berikut diukur pada kos telunas ditolak kerugian rosot nilai:

- aset dipegang dalam model perniagaan yang tujuannya adalah memegang aset untuk mengumpul aliran tunai kontraktual; dan
- terma kontrak instrumen mengakibatkan tarikh tertentu ditetapkan kepada aliran tunai yang semata-mata melibatkan pembayaran prinsipal dan faedah ke atas jumlah prinsipal yang belum dijelaskan.

Instrumen hutang yang tidak memenuhi kriteria di atas diklasifikasikan sebagai nilai saksama melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain ("FVTOCI") atau FVTPL.

Dana mengelaskan aset-aset pajakan, tunai dan setara tunai, dan pendapatan keuntungan belum terima sebagai aset kewangan pada kos terlunas. Aset ini kemudiannya diukur menggunakan kaedah kadar keuntungan efektif ("EPR") dan akan mengalami rosot nilai. EPR adalah kaedah untuk mengira kos pelunasan aset kewangan dan memperuntukkan

2. RINGKASAN DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMB.)

2.4 Aset kewangan (samb.)

(i) Aset kewangan pada kos terlunas (samb.)

dan mengiktiraf pendapatan keuntungan dalam untung atau rugi sepanjang tempoh yang berkaitan.

(ii) Rosot nilai kewangan

Kerugian kredit diiktiraf berdasarkan model 'Jangkaan Kerugian Kredit' ("ECL"). Dana mengiktiraf peruntukan atau elaun kerugian ECL ke atas instrumen kewangan yang tidak diukur pada FVTPL (aset kewangan yang merupakan instrumen hutang). Model rosot nilai tidak diguna pakai untuk pelaburan ekuiti.

ECL merujuk kepada anggaran kebarangkalian yang wajar bagi kerugian kredit. Pengukurannya adalah seperti berikut:

- Aset kewangan yang tidak mengalami rosot nilai kredit pada tarikh pelaporan:
Nilai semasa semua tunai yang berkurangan (iaitu perbezaan antara aliran tunai disebabkan oleh entiti mengikut kontrak dan aliran tunai yang dijangka diterima oleh Dana);
- Aset kewangan yang rosot nilai pada tarikh pelaporan:
Pada perbezaan antara jumlah bawaan kasar dan nilai semasa anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan.

Pada setiap tarikh pelaporan, Dana menilai sama ada aset kewangan pada kos yang dilunaskan adalah kredit yang rosot nilai atau terjejas. Aset kewangan mengalami 'rosot nilai kredit' apabila satu atau lebih peristiwa yang mempunyai kesan buruk terhadap anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan aset kewangan berlaku.

Bukti sesuatu aset kewangan mengalami rosot nilai kredit adalah termasuk data yang diperhatikan berikut:

- Kesulitan kewangan yang ketara dihadapi penerbit atau rakan niaga;
- Penurunan nilai yang ketara dalam penarafan kredit instrumen oleh agensi penarafan;
- Pelanggaran kontrak seperti peristiwa mungkir bayar atau melepasi tempoh ditetapkan; atau
- Sekuriti kehilangan pasarannya yang aktif akibat masalah.

Untuk baki jangka pendek, rosot nilai penuh akan diiktiraf pada baki yang tidak dapat dikutip selepas tempoh tangguh.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMB.)

2.4 Aset kewangan (samb.)

(iii) Penyahiktirafan aset kewangan

Aset kewangan akan dinyahiktirafkan bila:

- (1) Hak-hak untuk menerima aliran tunai daripada aset tersebut telah tamat tempoh; atau
- (2) Dana telah memindahkan haknya untuk menerima aliran tunai daripada aset kewangan atau menganggap kewajipan untuk membayar aliran tunai diterima sepenuhnya tanpa kelewatan kepada pihak ketiga di bawah pengaturan serah-semua; dan sama ada:
 - Dana telah memindahkan sebahagian besar risiko dan ganjaran aset; atau
 - Dana tidak memindahkan mahu pun mengekalkan semua risiko dan ganjaran aset, tetapi telah memindahkan kawalan aset kewangan.

Semasa penyahiktirafan aset kewangan pada kos terlunas, keuntungan dan kerugian diiktiraf pada untung atau rugi apabila aset tersebut tidak lagi diiktiraf, diubah suai atau dirosot nilai.

2.5 Liabiliti kewangan

(i) Klasifikasi

Liabiliti kewangan dikelaskan mengikut kandungan pengaturan berkontrak yang ditandatangani dan takrif liabiliti kewangan.

Dana mengelaskan jumlah terutang kepada Pengurus, agihan perlu bayar, dan pelbagai pemiutang dan akrual lain sebagai liabiliti kewangan.

(ii) Pengiktirafan dan pengukuran

Liabiliti kewangan diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan apabila, dan hanya apabila, Dana menjadi pihak kepada peruntukan kontrak instrumen kewangan.

Liabiliti kewangan Dana diiktiraf pada mulanya pada nilai saksama serta kos urusniaga yang berkaitan secara langsung dan kemudiannya diukur pada kos terlunas menggunakan kaedah kadar faedah efektif.

(iii) Penyahiktirafan

Liabiliti kewangan dinyahiktirafkan apabila obligasi di bawah liabiliti dilunaskan. Keuntungan dan kerugian diiktiraf dalam penyata untung atau rugi apabila liabiliti dinyahiktiraf, dan melalui proses pelunasan.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMB.)

2.6 Pengukuran nilai saksama

Nilai saksama adalah harga yang akan diterima untuk menjual aset atau dibayar untuk memindahkan liabiliti dalam urusan niaga teratur antara peserta pasaran pada tarikh pengukuran. Pengukuran nilai saksama adalah berdasarkan anggapan bahawa transaksi untuk menjual aset atau pemindahan liabiliti berlaku sama ada:

- (i) Dalam pasaran utama untuk aset atau liabiliti; atau
- (ii) Jika ketiadaan pasaran utama, dalam pasaran paling menguntungkan untuk aset atau liabiliti.

Pasaran utama atau paling menguntungkan mesti boleh diakses oleh Dana.

Nilai saksama sesuatu aset atau liabiliti diukur dengan menggunakan andaian yang akan digunakan oleh para peserta pasaran apabila harga aset atau liabiliti, dengan anggapan bahawa peserta pasaran bertindak dalam kepentingan ekonomi mereka.

Pengukuran nilai saksama aset bukan kewangan mengambil kira keupayaan peserta pasaran untuk menjana manfaat ekonomi dengan menggunakan aset tersebut dalam penggunaan tertinggi dan terbaik atau dengan menjualnya kepada peserta pasaran yang lain yang akan menggunakan aset tersebut dalam penggunaan tertinggi dan terbaik.

Semua aset dan liabiliti yang mana nilai saksama diukur atau didedahkan di dalam penyata kewangan ini dikategorikan dalam hierarki nilai saksama, yang digambarkan seperti berikut, berdasarkan input paras terendah yang dikira penting kepada ukuran nilai saksama secara keseluruhan:

- (i) Aras 1 - Disebut harga (tidak dilaras) harga pasaran dalam pasaran aktif bagi aset atau liabiliti yang serupa.
- (ii) Aras 2 - Teknik penilaian yang mana input paras terendah yang dikira penting kepada ukuran nilai saksama secara langsung atau tidak langsung adalah boleh diperhatikan.
- (iii) Aras 3 - Teknik penilaian yang mana input paras terendah yang dikira penting kepada pengukuran nilai saksama tidak boleh diperhatikan.

Bagi aset dan liabiliti kewangan yang diiktiraf di dalam penyata kewangan ini secara berulang, Dana menentukan sama ada pemindahan telah berlaku diantara tahap dalam hierarki dengan

2. RINGKASAN DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMB.)

2.6 Pengukuran nilai saksama (samb.)

menilai semula kategori (berdasarkan input paras terendah yang penting kepada pengukuran nilai saksama sebagai menilai semula keseluruhan) pada akhir setiap tarikh pelaporan.

Bagi tujuan pendedahan nilai saksama, Dana telah menentukan kelas aset dan liabiliti berdasarkan sifat, ciri-ciri dan risiko aset atau liabiliti dan tahap hierarki nilai saksama seperti yang dijelaskan di atas.

2.7 Pajakan

Penentuan sama ada suatu yang diatur atau dirancang itu berupa satu (atau lebih) pajakan bergantung kepada pengaturannya pada awal pajakan dibuat. Pengaturan itu dikira satu pajakan bergantung kepada penggunaan aset atau (aset-aset) yang khusus dan hak diberikan untuk penggunaannya, meskipun ia tidak dinyatakan secara jelas.

Dana itu telah memperoleh pemunyaan benefisial aset-aset pajakan melalui rancangan jual dan pajak semula yang dilakukan dengan penaja yang mana Dana adalah pemberi pajak. Pemindahan aset-aset pajakan kepada Dana oleh Penaja tidak boleh dianggap sebagai penjualan aset-aset berkenaan dan oleh itu, Dana telah mengiktiraf aset-aset pajakan sebagai aset kewangan mengikut MFRS 9. Butirannya adalah dinyatakan dalam Nota 8.

Pendapatan dari aset-aset pajakan adalah direkodkan sebagai hasil berdasarkan kontrak terma pajakan.

2.8 Mata wang fungsian dan pembentangan

Penyata kewangan Dana diukur menggunakan mata wang persekitaran ekonomi utama di mana Dana tersebut beroperasi ("mata wang fungsian"). Penyata kewangan ini dibentangkan dalam Ringgit Malaysia, yang juga merupakan mata wang fungsian Dana.

2.9 Modal pemegang unit

Sumbangan pemegang-pemegang unit kepada Dana adalah memenuhi kriteria untuk diklasifikasikan sebagai instrumen ekuiti di bawah MFRS 132 "Instrumen Kewangan: Pembentangan". Kriteria tersebut termasuk:

- (i) unit memberi hak kepada pemegangnya kepada bahagian kadar penuh dalam VOF Dana;
- (ii) unit adalah kelas yang paling subordinat dan ciri kelas adalah sama;

2. RINGKASAN DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMB.)

2.9 Modal pemegang unit (samb.)

- iii) tidak ada obligasi berkontrak untuk menyampaikan wang tunai atau aset kewangan lain selain obligasi ke atas Dana untuk membeli semula; dan
- (iv) jumlah aliran tunai yang dijangka daripada unit sepanjang hayatnya adalah berdasarkan keuntungan atau kerugian Dana.

Baki unit adalah dibawa pada amaun penebusan yang perlu bayar pada setiap tahun kewangan jika pemegang unit melaksanakan hak untuk meletakkan unit tersebut kembali ke Dana.

Unit diwujudkan dan dibatalkan pada harga berdasarkan VOF seunit Dana pada masa pewujudan atau pembatalan. VOF seunit Dana dikira dengan membahagikan aset bersih yang boleh diagihkan kepada pemegang unit dengan jumlah bilangan unit dalam edaran.

2.10 Pengagihan

Sebarang agihan kepada pemegang unit Dana dikira sebagai potongan daripada rizab direalisasi. Cadangan agihan diiktiraf sebagai liabiliti dalam tempoh di mana ia diluluskan. Pengagihan Dana dibuat secara pelaburan semula atau dibayar secara tunai kepada pemegang unit pada tarikh pembayaran pendapatan. Pelaburan semula unit adalah berdasarkan VOF seunit pada tarikh pembayaran pendapatan, yang juga merupakan masa pewujudan.

2.11 Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai

Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai merangkumi tunai di bank dan deposit patuh Syariah dengan institusi kewangan dengan kadar matang asal 3 bulan atau kurang yang mempunyai risiko perubahan nilai yang tidak ketara.

2.12 Hasil

Hasil diukur pada nilai saksama pertimbangan yang telah diterima atau belum terima.

Pendapatan dari aset-aset pajakan adalah direkodkan sebagai hasil berdasarkan kontrak terma pajakan.

Pendapatan daripada deposit diiktiraf berdasarkan asas akrual menggunakan kaedah kadar keuntungan efektif.

Hibah diterima daripada Penaja diiktiraf atas asas penerimaan.

Hasil/pendapatan lain umumnya diiktiraf apabila Dana memenuhi kewajipan prestasi dengan memindahkan barang atau

2. RINGKASAN DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMB.)

2.12 Hasil (samb.)

perkhidmatan yang dijanjikan atau aset kepada pelanggan. Aset dipindahkan apabila pelanggan memperoleh kawalan aset tersebut.

2.13 Cukai pendapatan

Aset dan liabiliti cukai semasa diukur pada amaun yang dijangka boleh didapatkan semula daripada atau dibayar kepada pihak berkuasa cukai. Kadar cukai dan undang-undang cukai yang digunakan untuk mengira amaun tersebut adalah kadar dan undang-undang yang digubal atau digubal secara substantif menjelang tarikh pelaporan.

Cukai semasa diiktiraf dalam untung dan rugi kecuali setakat mana cukai berkaitan item diiktiraf luar untung dan rugi, sama ada pendapatan komprehensif lain atau terus dalam ekuiti. Perbelanjaan cukai pendapatan semasa dikira berdasarkan undang-undang percukaian Malaysia pada kadar cukai semasa kepada untung boleh cukai yang diperolehi semasa tempoh kewangan terkini.

Tiada cukai tertunda diiktiraf memandangkan tidak terdapat perbezaan sementara yang ketara.

2.14 Maklumat segmen

Segmen operasi yang dilaporkan dalam cara yang konsisten dengan pelaporan dalaman yang digunakan oleh ketua operasi pembuat keputusan. Ketua pembuat keputusan operasi dan Penaja sebagai penasihat, bertanggungjawab bagi pelaksanaan peruntukan sumber dan menilai segmen kendalian.

2.15 Zakat

Dana mengiktiraf kewajipannya terhadap pembayaran zakat perniagaan. Zakat untuk tempoh kewangan semasa diiktiraf apabila Dana mempunyai obligasi zakat semasa hasil penilaian zakat. Peruntukan zakat dikira berdasarkan kaedah "Aset Bersih Dilaraskan", pada 2.50%.

2.16 Anggaran dan pertimbangan perakaunan penting

Dana ini membuat anggaran dan andaian mengenai masa hadapan. Anggaran perakaunan yang terhasil akan, mengikut definisi, jarang menyamai keputusan sebenar yang berkaitan. Bagi meningkatkan kandungan maklumat terhadap anggaran, beberapa pemboleh ubah penting yang dijangka memberi kesan ketara kepada keputusan Dana dan kedudukan kewangan diuji untuk kepekaan terhadap perubahan dalam parameter asas.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMB.)

2.16 Anggaran dan pertimbangan perakaunan penting (samb.)

Pengurus Dana tidak mengguna pakai andaian dan penghakiman dalam proses mengaplikasi polisi perakaunan. Tiada andaian tentang masa hadapan dan sumber utama ketidakpastian anggaran yang lain pada tarikh pelaporan yang mungkin mengandungi risiko penting yang mengakibatkan perubahan yang material terhadap jumlah pelaburan yang dibawa ke tempoh kewangan seterusnya.

2.17 Proses Penyucian untuk Dana

(i) Pelaburan-pelaburan yang tidak mematuhi Syariah

Ini merujuk kepada pelaburan yang tidak mematuhi Syariah yang dibuat oleh Pengurus. Pelaburan tersebut akan dilupuskan atau ditarik balik secepat mungkin atau dalam tempoh satu bulan setelah mengetahui status pelaburan. Sekiranya pelaburan tersebut mengakibatkan keuntungan (melalui keuntungan modal dan/atau untung) diterima sebelum atau selepas pelupusan pelaburan, keuntungan tersebut akan disalurkan kepada baitulmal atau mana-mana pertubuhan-pertubuhan kebajikan seperti yang dinasihatkan oleh panel penasihat Syariah. Sekiranya pelupusan pelaburan mengakibatkan kerugian kepada Dana, kerugian tersebut akan ditanggung oleh Pengurus.

(ii) Pengelasan semula status Syariah Aset Pajak

Ini merujuk kepada Aset Pajak yang sebelum ini dikelaskan sebagai patuh Syariah yang mungkin kemudiannya dikelaskan semula sebagai tidak mematuhi Syariah. Ini mungkin berlaku sekiranya sewa pajakan diperolehi daripada aktiviti-aktiviti yang tidak mematuhi prinsip-prinsip Syariah. Sebarang sewa pajakan diterima daripada Aset Pajak selepas pengelasan semula Aset Pajak akan disalurkan kepada mana-mana pertubuhan-pertubuhan kebajikan seperti yang dinasihatkan oleh panel penasihat Syariah.

3. MAKLUMAT SYARIAH DANA

Panel Penasihat Syariah Dana mengiktiraf bahawa portfolio pelaburan Dana sepanjang tempoh berakhir 31 Mac 2021 adalah patuh Syariah.

4. YURAN PENGURUS

Yuran Pengurus telah dikira setiap hari berdasarkan 0.50% setahun bagi RM3.30 bilion pertama Dana dan 0.40% setahun bagi VOF Dana melebihi RM3.30 bilion sebelum menolak yuran Pengurus dan yuran Pemegang Amanah untuk hari tersebut. (01.10.2019 ke 31.03.2020: 0.50% setahun bagi RM3.30 bilion pertama dan 0.40% setahun bagi melebihi RM3.30 bilion).

2. RINGKASAN DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMB.)

5. YURAN PEMEGANG AMANAH

Yuran Pemegang Amanah dikira secara harian pada kadar sehingga 0.05% setahun (01.10.2019 ke 31.03.2020: 0.05%) daripada VOF Dana sebelum menolak yuran Pengurus dan yuran Pemegang Amanah bagi hari berkenaan tertakluk kepada jumlah maksimum sebanyak RM500,000 setahun.

6. CUKAI

	01.10.2020 hingga 31.03.2021	01.10.2019 hingga 31.03.2020
	RM	RM

Perbelanjaan cukai bagi tempoh kewangan:

Perbelanjaan cukai pendapatan semasa - -

Cukai pendapatan dikira pada kadar cukai berkanun Malaysia sebanyak 24% (01.10.2019 ke 31.03.2020: 24%) daripada anggaran taksiran pendapatan bagi tempoh kewangan.

Dana telah diberikan status pengecualian cukai ke atas semua pendapatan yang diperolehi hingga tahun taksiran 2024 berdasarkan kelulusan Kementerian Kewangan di bawah Seksyen 127(3A) Akta Cukai Pendapatan 1967.

Penyesuaian perbelanjaan cukai pendapatan terpakai ke atas pendapatan bersih sebelum cukai pada kadar cukai pendapatan berkanun kepada perbelanjaan cukai pendapatan pada kadar cukai pendapatan efektif adalah seperti berikut:

	01.10.2020 hingga 31.03.2021	01.10.2019 hingga 31.03.2020
	RM	RM
Keuntungan bersih sebelum cukai	83,843,372	89,857,635
Cukai pada kadar berkanun Malaysia sebanyak 24% (01.10.2019 ke 31.03.2020 : 24%)	20,122,409	21,565,832
Pendapatan lain tidak tertakluk kepada cukai	(22,572,656)	(23,963,628)
Perbelanjaan tidak dibenarkan untuk tujuan cukai	2,450,247	2,397,796
Perbelanjaan cukai bagi tempoh kewangan	-	-

7. PERBELANJAAN ZAKAT

	01.10.2020 hingga 31.03.2021	01.10.2019 hingga 31.03.2020
	RM	RM
Perbelanjaan zakat	2,911,304	2,698,596

2. RINGKASAN DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMB.)

7. PERBELANJAAN ZAKAT (SAMB.)

Kadar zakat perniagaan ialah 2.50% (01.10.2019 ke 31.03.2020: 2.50%) daripada asas zakat. Asas zakat Dana ditentukan berdasarkan pelarasan modal kerja. Zakat perniagaan dikira dengan mendarab kadar zakat dengan asas zakat. Jumlah zakat yang dinilai diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan pada tempoh kewangan yang ditanggung.

8. ASET-ASET PAJAKAN

Aset-aset pajakan berkaitan pemunyaan benefisial yang diperoleh oleh Dana daripada Penaja melalui pengaturan jualan dan pajakan semula. Mengikut Akujanji Jualan dan Akujanji Pembelian yang ditandatangani antara Penaja dan Pemegang Amanah (bagi pihak Dana), Penaja berhak untuk membeli semula pemunyaan benefisial aset pajakan yang dipegang oleh Dana pada harga pelaksanaan, Pemegang Amanah meminta Penaja membeli semula pemunyaan benefisial aset pajakan yang dipegang oleh Dana pada harga pelaksanaan (iaitu pada harga asal yang diperoleh Dana) sama ada selepas tamat perjanjian pajakan atau apabila kewujudan Dana ditamatkan. Berdasarkan pada asas pengaturan, aset-aset pajakan adalah dinilai pada kos. Selain itu, berdasarkan kelulusan yang diberikan oleh SC, aset pajakan perlu dinilai pada kos.

Aset-aset pajakan yang dipegang oleh Dana setakat tarikh pelaporan adalah seperti berikut:

Deskripsi aset-aset pajakan	31.03.2021		30.09.2020	
	Peratusan VOF		Peratusan VOF	
	RM	%	RM	%
Menara Prisma	260,000,000	6.75	260,000,000	6.75
CP Tower	175,000,000	4.54	175,000,000	4.54
Logistics Warehouse	95,000,000	2.47	95,000,000	2.47
Tesco Setia Alam	95,000,000	2.47	95,000,000	2.47
Wisma Consplant	155,000,000	4.02	155,000,000	4.02
Dataran PHB	149,000,000	3.87	149,000,000	3.87
Block C, Dataran PHB	20,000,000	0.52	20,000,000	0.52
AVISENA Specialist Hospital	87,000,000	2.26	87,000,000	2.26
PJ 33	200,000,000	5.19	200,000,000	5.19
Menara BT	165,000,000	4.28	165,000,000	4.28
Menara 1 Dutamas	250,000,000	6.49	250,000,000	6.49
One Precinct Pulau Pinang	120,000,000	3.12	120,000,000	3.12
The Shore	180,000,000	4.67	180,000,000	4.67
1 Sentrum	200,000,000	5.19	200,000,000	5.19
Nu Sentral	600,000,000	15.58	600,000,000	15.58
Blok B, Gleneagles Hospital	120,000,000	3.12	120,000,000	3.12
Quill 18	400,000,000	10.39	400,000,000	10.39
Empire Shopping Gallery	420,000,000	10.91	420,000,000	10.91
Blok H, Empire City	130,000,000	3.38	130,000,000	3.38
	3,821,000,000	99.22	3,821,000,000	99.22

9. DEPOSIT-DEPOSIT PATUH SYARIAH DENGAN INSTITUSI-INSTITUSI KEWANGAN YANG BERLESEN

	31.03.2021 RM	30.09.2020 RM
Deposit-deposit patuh Syariah dengan institusi-institusi kewangan berlesen bagi tempoh matang:		
- dalam masa 3 bulan	100,752,522	121,405,743
- lebih masa 3 bulan	15,363,000	-
	116,115,522	121,405,743

Purata wajaran kadar keuntungan efektif ("WAEPR") setahun dan purata kematangan deposit-deposit patuh Syariah dengan institusi-institusi kewangan berlesen pada tarikh penyata kedudukan kewangan adalah seperti berikut:

	31.03.2021		30.09.2020	
	WAEPR % p.a.	Purata hari matang	WAEPR % p.a.	Purata hari matang
Deposit-deposit patuh Syariah dengan institusi-institusi kewangan berlesen bagi tempoh matang:				
- dalam masa 3 bulan	1.90	45	1.84	62
- lebih masa 3 bulan	2.10	114	-	-

10. TERHUTANG KEPADA PENGURUS

Yuran pengurus perlu bayar mewakili jumlah yang perlu bayar kepada Pengurus timbul daripada akruan yuran Pengurus pada akhir tempoh kewangan. Tempoh kredit biasa bayaran Pengurus adalah 15 hari (30.09.2020: 15 hari).

11. PEMIUTANG DAN AKRUAN LAIN

	31.03.2021 RM	30.09.2020 RM
Terhutang kepada ejen cukai	6,722	7,484
Terhutang kepada juruaudit luar	6,781	8,109
Pemiutang lain	109,299	195,554
	122,802	211,147

12. JUMLAH EKUITI

		31.03.2021 RM	30.09.2020 RM
Modal pemegang unit	(a)	3,850,000,000	3,850,000,000
Perolehan tertahan boleh diagihkan	(b)	1,383,915	1,886,758
		3,851,383,915	3,851,886,758

12. JUMLAH EKUITI (SAMB.)

(a) Modal pemegang unit

	31.03.2021		30.09.2020	
	Bilangan unit	RM	Bilangan unit	RM
Pada permulaan				
tempoh/tahun kewangan	3,850,000,000	3,850,000,000	3,850,000,000	3,850,000,000
Pewujudan unit	217,607,009	217,607,009	281,719,198	281,719,198
Pembatalan unit	(217,607,009)	(217,607,009)	(281,719,198)	(281,719,198)
Pada akhir tempoh/tahun kewangan	3,850,000,000	3,850,000,000	3,850,000,000	3,850,000,000

Pada akhir tempoh/tahun kewangan, Pengurus tidak memegang sebarang unit Dana (30.09.2020: Tiada). Jumlah dan nilai unit yang dipegang secara sah atau secara benefisial oleh pihak berkaitan pada akhir tempoh kewangan adalah seperti berikut:

	31.03.2021		30.09.2020	
	Bilangan unit	RM	Bilangan unit	RM
Penaja	64,949,473	64,949,473	68,669,338	68,669,338

(b) Perolehan tertahan boleh diagihkan

	31.03.2021	30.09.2020
	RM	RM
Pada permulaan tempoh/tahun kewangan	1,886,758	2,229,535
Pendapatan bersih terealis bagi tempoh/tahun kewangan	80,932,068	173,265,318
Agihan rizab terealis (Nota 13)	(81,434,911)	(173,608,095)
Pada akhir tempoh/tahun kewangan	1,383,915	1,886,758

13. PENGAGIHAN

Pengagihan kepada pemegang unit diisytiharkan daripada sumber berikut:

	01.10.2020	01.10.2019
	hingga	hingga
	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
	RM	RM
Pendapatan dari aset-aset pajakan	91,630,309	93,285,113
Hibah diterima	-	3,131,213
Pendapatan keuntungan	814,149	1,285,784
Pendapatan terealis tahun kewangan sebelum *	1,886,758	2,229,535
Tolak:		
Perbelanjaan	(10,034,783)	(9,776,053)
Perbelanjaan zakat	(2,861,522)	(2,640,587)
Agihan bagi tempoh kewangan (Nota 12(b))	81,434,911	87,515,005

* Sebahagian pengagihan dibuat daripada pendapatan bersih tahun sebelumnya.

Pengagihan akan dibayar secara tunai.

13. PENGAGIHAN (SAMB.)

Pengagihan kasar dan bersih yang diisytiharkan adalah seperti berikut:

	Agihan kasar/bersih seunit (sen)	Agihan bonus (Nota)**
01.10.2020 ke 31.03.2021		
31 Mac 2021	2.15	0.20
01.10.2019 ke 31.03.2020		
31 Mac 2020	2.30	0.30

** Penaja mengumumkan pengagihan bonus sebanyak 500,000 unit pertama yang dipegang oleh setiap pemegang unit. Tiada impak kewangan kepada Dana disebabkan Penaja membuat pembayaran pengagihan bonus secara terus kepada para pemegang unit.

14. URUS NIAGA DENGAN INSTITUSI-INSTITUSI KEWANGAN YANG BERLESEN

Butiran deposit patuh Syariah yang ditempatkan dengan institusi institusi kewangan (termasuk penempatan semula) berlesen sepanjang tempoh kewangan semasa dan sebelumnya adalah seperti berikut:

	01.10.2020		01.10.2019	
	hingga		hingga	
	31.03.2021		31.03.2020	
	Nilai penempatan RM	Peratusan jumlah penempatan %	Nilai penempatan RM	Peratusan jumlah penempatan %
AmBank Islamic Berhad	-	-	50,000,000	0.95
CIMB Islamic Bank Berhad	180,202,702	5.13	88,056,986	1.67
Hong Leong Islamic Bank Berhad	60,101,507	1.71	260,504,651	4.95
Maybank Islamic Berhad *	521,907,000	14.85	4,236,747,000	80.40
Public Islamic Bank Berhad	2,751,396,296	78.31	583,968,705	11.08
RHB Islamic Bank Berhad	-	-	50,000,000	0.95
	3,513,607,505	100.00	5,269,277,342	100.00

* Maybank Islamic Berhad merupakan anak syarikat Malayan Banking Berhad, syarikat induk mutlak Pengurus Dana.

15. TRANSAKSI DAN BAKI KETARA DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERKAITAN

Bagi tujuan penyediaan penyata kewangan, pihak-pihak dianggap berkaitan dengan Dana, Pengurus atau Penaja sekiranya Dana, Pengurus atau Penaja secara langsung atau tidak langsung, mempunyai keupayaan, untuk mengawal atau mempunyai pengaruh signifikan atau ketara ke atas sesebuah pihak untuk membuat keputusan operasi dan kewangan, atau sebaliknya, di mana Dana, Pengurus atau Penaja dan pihak berkaitan tertakluk kepada kawalan atau pengaruh signifikan yang sama. Pihak berkaitan mungkin individu atau entiti-entiti lain.

Sebagai tambahan kepada maklumat pihak berkaitan yang dinyatakan di lain-lain bahagian penyata kewangan, berikut adalah transaksi dan baki ketara pihak berkaitan Dana:

(a) Urus niaga ketara dengan pihak-pihak yang berkaitan

	01.10.2020 hingga 31.03.2021 RM	01.10.2019 hingga 31.03.2020 RM
Maybank Islamic Berhad: Pendapatan keuntungan	33,048	1,391,763
Pelaburan Hartanah Berhad: Pendapatan sewa	93,224,420	95,334,420
Hibah diterima	-	3,200,000
	<u>93,224,420</u>	<u>98,534,420</u>

(b) Baki dengan pihak-pihak berkaitan

	31.03.2020 RM	30.09.2019 RM
Maybank Islamic Berhad: Tunai di bank	7,966	1,243

Pengurus berpendapat bahawa urus niaga dengan pihak-pihak berkaitan telah dilaksanakan dalam keadaan urus niaga biasa dan menggunakan terma-terma dan syarat-syarat seperti mana urus niaga dengan pihak tidak berkaitan.

16. NISBAH PERBELANJAAN PENGURUSAN ("NBP")

NBP adalah dikira berdasarkan nisbah jumlah yuran dan perbelanjaan yang ditanggung Dana, dan perbelanjaan yang diperolehi semula kepada purata VOF yang dikira secara harian. Yuran dan perbelanjaan termasuk yuran Pengurus, yuran Pemegang Amanah, imbuhan juruaudit, yuran ejen cukai dan lain-lain perbelanjaan pentadbiran. Bagi tempoh kewangan dari 01 Oktober 2020 ke 31 Mac 2021, NBP Dana berada pada 0.26%(01.10.2019 ke 31.03.2020: 0.26%).

17. NISBAH PUSING GANTI PORTFOLIO ("NPGP")

Oleh sebab Dana ini dilaburkan dalam pemunyaan benefisial aset-aset pajakan, NPGP adalah tidak terpakai ke atas Dana.

18. MAKLUMAT SEGMENT

Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Portfolio ("JPP") Pengurus, merupakan pembuat keputusan utama operasi, dan melalui perundingan dengan Penaja, membuat keputusan strategik tentang peruntukan sumber Dana. Keputusan dibuat berdasarkan strategi pelaburan bersepadu untuk memastikan Dana mencapai sasaran pulangan dengan tahap risiko yang boleh diterima dalam portfolio.

JPP bertanggungjawab terhadap prestasi Dana dengan melabur terutamanya dalam pemunyaan benefisial hartanah di Malaysia daripada Penaja khususnya aset-aset komersial termasuk tetapi tidak terhad kepada bangunan pejabat, kompleks membeli-belah, pusat komersial, logistik dan kompleks perindustrian. Dana ini juga akan melabur dalam pasaran wang patuh Syariah dan instrumen yang setara dan memegang tunai untuk memenuhi keperluan kecairannya.

Berikutan itu, JPP menganggap perniagaan Dana hanya mempunyai segmen kendalian tunggal yang terletak di Malaysia. Keputusan peruntukan aset berdasarkan strategi pelaburan tunggal dan bersepadu dan prestasi Dana dinilai secara keseluruhan. Pelaporan dalaman untuk aset, liabiliti dan prestasi Dana disediakan secara konsisten dengan prinsip pengukuran dan pengiktirafan MFRS dan IFRS.

Tiada sebarang perubahan dalam segmen kendalian yang boleh dilaporkan sepanjang tempoh kewangan.

19. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

(a) Klasifikasi instrumen kewangan

Aset dan liabiliti kewangan Dana diukur secara berterusan sama ada pada nilai saksama atau pada kos terlunas berdasarkan klasifikasi masing-masing. Dasar perakaunan penting dalam Nota 2.3 hingga Nota 2.17 dalam penyata kewangan menerangkan bagaimana kelas instrumen kewangan diukur, dan pendapatan serta perbelanjaan diiktiraf.

Jadual berikut menganalisis aset dan liabiliti kewangan Dana (tidak termasuk perkara berkaitan cukai) dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan pada tarikh pelaporan mengikut kelas instrumen kewangan yang ditetapkan, dan secara ukuran asas.

19. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMB.)

(a) Klasifikasi instrumen kewangan (samb.)

	Aset kewangan pada kos terlunas RM	Liabiliti kewangan pada kos terlunas RM	Jumlah RM
31.03.2021			
Aset-aset			
Aset-aset pajakan	3,821,000,000	-	3,821,000,000
Deposit-deposit patuh Syariah dengan institusi-institusi kewangan berlesen	116,115,522	-	116,115,522
Pendapatan keuntungan belum terima	342,163	-	342,163
Tunai di bank	7,966	-	7,966
Jumlah aset kewangan	<u>3,937,465,651</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,937,465,651</u>
Liabiliti-liabiliti			
Terhutang kepada Pengurus	-	1,613,287	1,613,287
Agihan perlu bayar	-	81,434,911	81,434,911
Pemiutang dan akruan lain	-	122,802	122,802
Jumlah liabiliti kewangan	<u>-</u>	<u>83,171,000</u>	<u>83,171,000</u>

30.09.2020

Aset-aset			
Aset-aset pajakan	3,821,000,000	-	3,821,000,000
Deposit-deposit patuh Syariah dengan institusi-institusi kewangan berlesen	121,405,743	-	121,405,743
Pendapatan keuntungan belum terima	386,569	-	386,569
Tunai di bank	1,243	-	1,243
Jumlah aset kewangan	<u>3,942,793,555</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,942,793,555</u>

Liabiliti-liabiliti			
Terhutang kepada Pengurus	-	1,558,679	1,563,477
Agihan perlu bayar	-	86,093,090	87,694,367
Pemiutang dan akruan lain	-	211,147	19,800
Jumlah liabiliti kewangan	<u>-</u>	<u>87,862,916</u>	<u>89,277,644</u>

(b) Instrumen kewangan pada nilai saksama

Dana tidak mempunyai aset kewangan pada nilai saksama setakat 31 Mac 2021 (30.09.2020: Tiada).

19. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMB.)

(c) Instrumen kewangan bukan pada nilai saksama dan jumlah bawasanya merupakan anggaran munasabah bagi nilai saksama

Instrumen kewangan Dana, selain daripada aset-aset pajakan, adalah tidak pada nilai saksama, tetapi pada nilai anggaran munasabah disebabkan oleh kadar kematangan yang singkat. Oleh itu, tiada pendedahan turutan nilai saksama dibentangkan.

Bagi aset-aset pajakan, amaun dinyatakan di dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan adalah tidak pada nilai saksama, tetapi pada nilai anggaran munasabah mewakili jumlah yang boleh dikembalikan dari Penaja sekiranya Penaja mengambilalih pemilikan benefisial aset pajakan terbabit pada masa Perjanjian Pajakan tamat tempoh atau sebelum pembaharuan dilakukan.

20. PENGURUSAN MODAL

Objektif Dana dalam menguruskan modal adalah:

- Untuk melabur dalam pelaburan yang memenuhi jenis atau keterangan, pendedahan risiko dan jangkaan pulangan seperti mana dinyatakan dalam prospektusnya;
- Untuk mencapai pulangan yang tekak atau konsisten sambil melindungi modal menggunakan pelbagai strategi pelaburan;
- Untuk mengekalkan kecukupan mudah tunai bagi membolehkan para pemegang unit mendapat agihan yang mantap secara tetap serta memenuhi keperluan perbelanjaan Dana dan lain-lain obligasi apabila perlu; dan
- Untuk mengekalkan kecukupan saiz Dana dan memastikan operasi Dana adalah efisien dari segi kos.

Tiada perubahan dibuat terhadap objektif pengurusan modal, dasar atau proses dalam tempoh kewangan semasa.

Maybank Asset Management Sdn Bhd
199701006283 (421779-M))
Level 12 Tower C
Dataran Maybank
No.1 Jalan Maarof
59000 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Telephone +603 2297 7888
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www.maybank-am.com.my

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

Interim Report

For the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021

CORPORATE INFORMATION

MANAGER

Maybank Asset Management Sdn Bhd 199701006283 (421779-M)
Level 12 Tower C
Dataran Maybank
No.1 Jalan Maarof
59000 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Telephone : +603 2297 7888
Facsimile : +603 2715 0071
www.maybank-am.com

SPONSOR

Pelaburan Hartanah Berhad 200601013065 (732816-U)
Level 9, Block D, Dataran PHB
Saujana Resort, Section U2
40150 Shah Alam
Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia
Telephone : +603 7711 3000
Facsimile : +603 7711 3030
www.phb.com.my

TRUSTEE

AmanahRaya Trustees Berhad 200701008892 (766894-T)
Tingkat 14, Wisma AmanahRaya
No. 2, Jalan Ampang
50508 Kuala Lumpur
Telephone : +603 2036 5129/5000
Facsimile : +603 2072 0321

EXTERNAL INVESTMENT MANAGER

Maybank Islamic Asset Management Sdn Bhd 201301012623 (1042461-K)
Level 12, Tower C, Dataran Maybank
No.1 Jalan Maarof
59000 Kuala Lumpur
Telephone : +603 2297 7872
Facsimile : +603 2297 7898

PANEL OF SHARIAH ADVISERS

Dr Aznan Bin Hasan
Dr Azrul Azlan Bin Iskandar Mirza
Dr Ismail Bin Mohd @ Abu Hassan

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

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AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

Manager's report

For the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021

A. Fund Information

1. Name of Fund

Amanah Hartanah Bumiputera (the "Fund")

2. Type of Fund

Income

3. Category of Fund

Real estate backed assets (unit trust)

4. Duration of Fund

The Fund is an open-ended fund.

5. Fund launch date

29 November 2010

6. Price per unit

The price of a unit of the Fund is fixed at Ringgit Malaysia ("RM") 1.00.

7. Fund's investment objective

The Fund seeks to provide unitholders with a regular and consistent income stream whilst preserving unitholders' investment capital. Any material changes to the investment objective of the Fund would require unitholders' approval.

Although the Fund beneficially owns the Real Estate Assets, it will not enjoy any capital gain or loss from the appreciation or depreciation in respect of the Real Estate Assets due to the Sale Undertaking and Purchase Undertaking except where the right of the Sponsor to repurchase the beneficial ownership of a Real Estate Assets at the Exercise Price is lost under the terms of the Transaction Documents. Hence, the return to the unitholders' investment in the Fund is limited to the income from the lease rentals received by the Fund pursuant to the Lease Agreements and income from other investments.

8. Fund's distribution policy

Distributions may be made from the income of the Fund at the election of Maybank Asset Management Sdn Bhd (the "Manager") in consultation with Pelaburan Hartanah Berhad (the "Sponsor"), on a semi-annual basis or at such other times as the Manager in its sole discretion may determine, subject to approval from AmanahRaya Trustee Berhad (the "Trustee").

Since zakat is considered as an allowable expense of the Fund, the Fund pays zakat on behalf of the unitholders. Therefore, income distribution received by unitholders is net of zakat.

9. Fund's performance benchmark

12-months Islamic Fixed Deposit-i of Maybank Islamic Berhad

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

Manager's report

For the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021 (cont'd)

A. Fund Information (cont'd)

10. Fund's investment policy and principal investment strategy

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing up to 100% of the Fund's net asset value ("VOF"), at cost, in the beneficial ownership of real estates in Malaysia and acquired from the Sponsor or its affiliates in particular commercial properties including but not limited to office buildings, shopping complexes, commercial centres, logistic and industrial complexes. The Fund also invests in Shariah-compliant money market instruments and equivalent instruments and holds cash to meet its cash requirements.

The asset allocation strategy of the Fund is as follows:

Investments	Limits
Investment in beneficial ownership of real estates in Malaysia which are Shariah-compliant	34% to 100% of the Fund's VOF may be invested in beneficial ownership of real estate in Malaysia
Cash and any other money market instruments which are Shariah-compliant	0% to 66% of the Fund's VOF may be invested in cash and any other money market instruments

11. Net income distribution for the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021.

The Fund distributed a total net income of RM81,434,911 to unitholders for the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021.

Below are details of distributions declared during the current financial period:

Distribution date	Gross/Net distribution per unit (sen)	Total distribution (RM)	Bonus distribution (Note) (sen)
31 March 2021	2.15	81,434,911	0.20

Note:

The Sponsor announced a bonus distribution of 0.20 sen per unit on 31 March 2021 for the first 500,000 units held by each unitholder. As the payment of bonus distribution will be made directly by the Sponsor to the unitholders, there is no financial impact to the Fund.

The distribution declared during the current financial period does not have any impact to AHB's price per unit as the price per unit of AHB is fixed at RM1.00.

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

Manager's report

For the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021 (cont'd)

A. Fund Information (cont'd)

12. Breakdown of unitholdings by size

For the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021, the Fund has 3,850,000,000 units which have been subscribed by 72,941 individual and institutional unitholders. The breakdown of the unitholdings as at 31 March 2021 are as below:

	No. of unitholders	Percentage %	No. of units ('000)	Percentage %
5,000 units and below	56,097	76.91	43,929	1.14
5,001 - 10,000 unit	3,107	4.26	27,481	0.71
10,001 - 50,000 unit	5,266	7.22	153,461	3.99
50,001 - 500,000 unit	8,457	11.59	2,234,380	58.04
500,001 units and above	14	0.02	*1,390,749	36.12
Total	72,941	100.00	3,850,000	100.00

* Includes 64,949,473 units subscribed by the Sponsor.

B. Performance Review

1. Key performance data of the Fund

Category	01.10.2020 to 31.03.2021	01.10.2019 to 30.09.2020	01.10.2018 to 30.09.2019
----------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------

Portfolio composition

- Lease assets (%)	99.22	99.22	99.19
- Cash and other net assets (%)	0.78	0.78	0.81
Total (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00

VOF (RM'000)	3,851,384	3,851,887	3,852,230
Units in circulation (units'000)	3,850,000	3,850,000	3,850,000
VOF per unit (RM)	1.00	1.00	1.00

Annual return (%)⁽¹⁾

- Capital growth (%)	-	-	-
- Income distribution (%)	2.15	4.55	5.05
Total return (%)	2.15	4.55	5.05
Benchmark (%)	0.92	2.54	3.26

Distribution dates

Interim	31.03.2021	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Final	-	30.09.2020	30.09.2019

Gross/net distribution per unit (sen)

Interim	2.15	2.30	2.75
Final	-	2.25	2.30
Total	2.15⁽²⁾	4.55	5.05

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

Manager's report

For the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021 (cont'd)

B. Performance Review (cont'd)

1. Key performance data of the Fund (cont'd)

Category	01.10.2020 to 31.03.2021	01.10.2019 to 30.09.2020	01.10.2018 to 30.09.2019
----------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------

Management Expense Ratio ("MER") (%)	0.26	0.52	0.52
Portfolio Turnover Ratio ("PTR") (times) ⁽³⁾	-	-	-

Notes:

- (1) Actual return of the Fund is based on income distribution made in the respective financial periods, and is computed based on the daily VOF per unit, net of Manager's and Trustee's fees.
- (2) In addition to the distribution made by the Fund, the Sponsor also announced a bonus distribution for the distributions declared on 31 March 2021 for the first 500,000 units held by each unitholder. As the payment of bonus distribution will be made directly by the Sponsor to the unitholders, there is no financial impact to the Fund.
- (3) As the Fund invests in beneficial ownership of lease assets, PTR is not applicable to the Fund.

2. Performance of the Fund up to 31 March 2021

Category	6 months to 31.03.2021 %	1 year to 31.03.2021 %	3 years to 31.03.2021 %	5 years to 31.03.2021 %
Capital growth	-	-	-	-
Income distribution	2.15	4.40	14.65	27.15
Total return	2.15	4.40	14.65	27.15
Benchmark	0.92	1.97	8.62	15.67
Average total return	2.30	4.40	4.88	5.43

3. Annual total return of the Fund

Category	01.10.2020 to 31.03.2021	01.10.2019 to 30.09.2020	01.10.2018 to 30.09.2019	01.10.2017 to 30.09.2018	01.10.2016 to 30.09.2017
Annual total return (%)	2.15	4.55	5.05	6.00	6.20
Benchmark (%)	0.92	2.54	3.26	3.27	3.16

Investors are reminded that past performance of the Fund may not be indicative of its future performance and that unit prices and investment returns may fluctuate.

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

Manager's report

For the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021 (cont'd)

B. Performance Review (cont'd)

4. Basis of calculation made in calculating the returns

The performance figures are a comparison of the growth/decline in VOF after taking into account all the distributions payable (if any) during the stipulated period.

An illustration of the above would be as follow:

Capital return	= VOF per unit end / VOF per unit begin - 1
Income return	= Income distribution per unit / VOF per unit ex-date
Total return	= (1 + Capital return) x (1 + Income return) - 1

C. Market Review

During the period under review, equity markets posted remarkable performances. With the United States ("US") markets hitting new highs, the Dow Jones and S&P500 registered stellar returns of 18.7% and 18.1% respectively for the period. Euro Stoxx 50 also did well, registering a gain of 22.7% for the period. Regionally, North Asian markets were also up, with South Korea, Taiwan, India, Japan, Hong Kong and China (Shanghai) markets registering returns of 31.5%, 31.3%, 30.6%, 25.9%, 21.0% and 7.0% respectively. ASEAN markets also recorded positive returns with Singapore and Thailand being the biggest gainer, both up 28.3%, followed by Indonesia 22.9%, Philippines 9.9% and Malaysia 4.5%.

Markets saw a strong gain in second half of 2020 despite a slight pullback in the month of September 2020 and October 2020. Massive fiscal stimulus by Governments around the world and the monetary measures by the US Federal Reserve ("Fed") continue to lift markets, coupled with the positive development on the Coronavirus ("COVID-19") vaccines. With a number of vaccines posting positive trial results and high efficacy, the prospect of activities returning more rapidly to pre-pandemic level boosted investors sentiment, making November 2020 the best month for the year 2020 in most markets.

January 2021 started a softer note going into 2021 with some developed markets closing lower for the month, but this was short-lived as most market started strong in the early weeks of February 2021. Value sectors, such as the financials, energy and travel related names outperformed, with the rapid vaccine rollouts boosting hopes on the reopening of economies and return to normalcy. Most markets still closed positively, despite equity markets declining towards month end when global bond yields rose on higher inflation expectations. Commodity prices stayed strong with Brent oil price surging c.20% year-to-date and copper hitting 10-year highs.

Domestically, Malaysia underperformed the other markets, with FBM Emas Shariah Index (the barometer for Malaysian shariah equities) fell marginally by 0.41%, while the main index FTSE Bursa Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index ("FBMKLIC") and the broader market FBM Emas Index posted gains of 4.5% and 7.2%. The FBM Emas Shariah underperformed mainly during the first quarter of 2021 due to pullback in glove and technology sectors. Meanwhile, the FBM SmallCap Index managed to register a stellar gain of 30.5% for the period as retail participation continue to high amidst the low interest rate environment, supporting the performance for smaller cap companies. For the period, foreign funds have taken out RM3.8 billion net worth of equities with January 2021 through March 2021 continue seeing net outflows despite a massive outflow of RM24.6 billion for the year 2020.

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

Manager's report

For the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021 (cont'd)

C. Market Review (cont'd)

Malaysia's fourth quarter 2020 corporate results season in February 2021 saw more companies meeting and exceeding expectations despite the reintroduction of movement restrictions from late October 2020. Earnings beat mainly came from technology, Electronic Manufacturing Services ("EMS") and petrochemical companies. Meanwhile, weak earnings were mainly from the Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs"), construction and transport.

D. Economic Review and Outlook

While rising commodity prices may see an inflation scare, leading to a correction in risk assets, we remain sanguine. The backdrop for Asian economies for 2021 looks promising with a global growth recovery, an improved commodities outlook, (likely) less-hostile US-China relations and still-accommodative monetary and fiscal policy. We view this post-recession rebound in inflation and interest rates as being normal in the course of an economic recovery. Looking at previous recoveries, inflation measures like the US Consumer Price Index ("CPI") and the US producer price index did rebound following the economic recovery post the Global Financial Crisis ("GFC") in 2008. However, that was not the start of a new era of high inflation. On the contrary, it was the start of a disinflation where inflation was in a range of between 1% to 3% and appeared to be on a downtrend all the way to 2020. Similarly, the benchmark US rates do rise in an economic recovery but this is because rates are normalising from the low rate prevalent during economic downturns.

Based on this perspective, while inflation and rates could rise further from here we do not expect a sustained spike in inflation. It is likely that after the initial economic rebound, inflation and rates will normalise at a relatively low level. Rates could rise and normalise to levels seen pre-COVID-19. This could trigger further corrections but should not derail the overall market recovery. Higher interest rates after the GFC did not disrupt the recovery. On the contrary as the economy recovery gained traction, corporate earnings increased and propelled equity markets in an uptrend till COVID-19 struck in 2020.

Given our expectations of benign inflation in the medium term we expect Bank Negara Malaysia's ("BNM") monetary policy to remain accommodative. In terms of growth, BNM has recently announced their 2021 growth forecasts of 6.0% to 7.5% as the central bank is still upbeat on consumption and investment recovery for Malaysia. This is slightly lower than Ministry of Finance's earlier expectation of 6.5% to 7.5%, but well above street forecast of only 5.5% (based on Bloomberg consensus).

E. Commercial Properties Market Review and Outlook

The prolonged COVID-19 pandemic continued to disrupt the already weak Klang Valley office market, according to Knight Frank research's Malaysia Real Estate Highlights for 2H 2020. The reintroduction of Conditional Movement Control Order ("CMCO") restrictions in 11 January 2021, widely dubbed as Movement Control Order 2.0, is expected to continue exert pressure on the property market. Despite ongoing vaccination program, Malaysia is only expected to achieve herd immunity by end 2021. Although businesses are now allowed to operate at full capacity since 1 April 2021, we are also seeing a climb in the daily COVID-19, hence we expect remote working arrangements will continue to be the new normal in the short-to-medium term for businesses with high capabilities to operate remotely. There will also be less appetite for expansion growth among companies and increased insolvencies especially amongst Small and Medium Enterprises ("SME"), which will continue to put the office markets at risk.

AMANA HARTANA BUMIPUTERA

Manager's report

For the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021 (cont'd)

E. Commercial Properties Market Review and Outlook (cont'd)

Likewise, the retail property market in Klang Valley may continue to be subdued as the MIER Consumer sentiment Index remained below the 100 threshold amidst rising unemployment as businesses struggle to stay afloat following the pandemic. The reopening of economies and ongoing vaccination program may provide a positive boost to sentiment in the near future and we expect retail spending to pick up, albeit gradually. Prolonged social distancing measures will continue to impact the retail properties, while tightened Standard Operating Procedures ("SOP") as well as heightened hygiene and sanitation practices may impact maintenance costs. The pandemic continue to accelerate the transition from physical shopping to online platforms as e-commerce not only provides greater choices and discounts, but also minimizes risks of exposure to the virus whilst offering better convenience for the consumer.

Meanwhile, industrial space continued to be resilient due to healthier supply and demand dynamics. Klang Valley saw an uptick in industrial property transactions in the third quarter of 2020, especially for new standalone factories on pockets of land. Demand for industrial properties continued to be high, mainly concentrated in the established districts, namely Petaling and Klang. Prices and rents continue to be resilient, supported by positive sentiments in the manufacturing and the logistics segment. The rise in e-commerce businesses has also resulted in increased demand for logistics facilities as business owners strive to improve efficiency.

F. Investment Strategy

For the period under review, the Fund continues to invest in commercial properties including but not limited to office buildings, shopping complexes, commercial centres, logistics and industrial complexes. The Fund will seek to make additional investments in proprietary ownership of real estate assets from sponsors through sales and leaseback arrangements as defined in the prospectus. In evaluating further investments in beneficial ownership of real estate from sponsors, the Fund will focus primarily on investments in beneficial ownership of property that produces stable income and increase revenue, as well as real estate which can be enhanced through various asset-enhancing initiatives. The fund will also invest in excess money in the money market to increase revenue for unit holders.

G. Significant Changes in the State of Affairs of the Fund

Subsequent to the issuance of the Replacement Prospectus dated 1 December 2020, the following changes were updated in the latest Replacement Prospectus.

No.	Disclosure items	Previous Prospectus*	Replacement Prospectus dated 1 December 2020
1	Leased assets details	- Disclosed under Definitions section	- Details for the following leased assets details were updated: a) 1 Sentrum b) Gleneagles Hospital c) Menara 1 Dutamas d) Nu Sentral e) One Precinct

* The Prospectus dated 16 October 2016 (as amended by the First Supplementary Prospectus dated 9 March 2017, the Second Supplementary Prospectus dated 15 September 2017 and the Third Supplementary Prospectus dated 10 July 2018)

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

Manager's report

For the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021 (cont'd)

G. Significant Changes in the State of Affairs of the Fund (cont'd)

No.	Disclosure items	Previous Prospectus*	Replacement Prospectus dated 1 December 2020
2	Change of Board of Directors of the Sponsor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tan Sri Md Nor bin Md Yusof (Independent/Non-Executive Chairman) - Dato' Sri Dr. Mohmad Isa bin Hussain (Non-Independent/Non-Executive Director) - Datuk Puteh Rukiah binti Abd Majid (Independent/Non-Executive Director) - Datuk Fazlur Rahman bin K.M.M. Ebrahim (Independent/Non-Executive Director) - Dato' Sulaiman bin Mustafa (Independent/Non-Executive Director) - Dato' Mohd Shukri bin Hussin (Independent/Non-Executive Director) - Datuk Kamalul Arifin bin Othman (Group Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer/Non-Independent/Executive Director) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tan Sri Md Nor bin Md Yusof (Independent/Non-Executive Chairman) - Puan Anis Rizana binti Mohd Zainudin (Non-Independent/Non-Executive Director) - Datuk Puteh Rukiah binti Abd Majid (Independent/Non-Executive Director) - Datuk Fazlur Rahman bin K.M.M. Ebrahim (Independent/Non-Executive Director) - Dato' Sulaiman bin Mustafa (Independent/Non-Executive Director) - Dato' Mohd Shukri bin Hussin (Independent/Non-Executive Director) - Dato' Mahmud Fauzi bin Muda (Group Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer/Non-Independent/Executive Director)
3	Change of Board of Directors of the Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr Hasnita binti Dato' Hashim (chairman/ independent non-executive director) - Goh Ching Yin (independent non-executive director) - Badrul Hisyam bin Abu Bakar (non-independent non-executive director) - Ahmad Najib bin Nazlan (non-independent executive director / chief executive) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dato Idris Kechot (chairman / independent non-executive director) - Goh Ching Yin (independent non-executive director) - Loh Lee Soon (independent non-executive director) - Badrul Hisyam bin Abu Bakar (non-independent non-executive director) - Ahmad Najib bin Nazlan (non-independent executive director / chief executive)
4	Purification Process for the Fund	- Nil	- Included as disclosed in Note 2.17
5	Sixth Supplemental Deed dated 5 October 2020	- Nil	- Included as disclosed in Note 1

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

Manager's report

For the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021 (cont'd)

G. Significant Changes in the State of Affairs of the Fund (cont'd)

No.	Disclosure items	Previous Prospectus*	Replacement Prospectus dated 1 December 2020
6	Akaun Remaja disclosures	- Disclosed under Definitions section	- Updated as follow: "The maximum number of Units that a Unit Holder may hold excluding any Units that he may hold (i) as the guardian for Akaun Remaja at any time in the Fund or (ii) as a result of any distribution in the form of Units as may be declared from time to time"
7	The Shariah approval process	- Disclosed under Chapter 8(i) - Assessing tenants' business activities	- Updated to include the following paragraph: "The percentage of the total rental from non-permissible activities will be reduced from less than 20% to less than 5% by the end of financial year 2029. After the end of the financial year 2029, the percentage of the total rental from non-permissible activities must be less than 5%. Any excess amount will be channelled to baitulmal or charitable bodies as advised by the panel of Shariah Advisers within 1 year from the end of each financial year for so long as the total rental from non-permissible activities is not reduced to less than 5%"

H. Soft Commissions and Rebates

The Manager and its delegates will not retain any form of soft commissions and rebates from or otherwise share in any commission with any broker in consideration for directing dealings in the investments of the Fund unless the soft commissions received are retained in the form of goods and services such as financial wire services and stock quotations system incidental to investment management of the Fund. All dealings with brokers are executed on best available terms.

During the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021, the Manager and its delegates did not receive any soft commissions and rebates from brokers or dealers but have retained soft commissions in the form of goods and services such as research materials and advisory services that assist in decision making process relating to the investment of the Fund (i.e. research materials, data and quotation services, computer hardware and software incidental to the investment management of the Fund and investment advisory services) which were of demonstrable benefits to the unitholders.

Trustee's Report

For the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021

To the Unit Holders of

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

We, AMANAHRAYA TRUSTEES BERHAD, have acted as Trustee of AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA for the financial period 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021. In our opinion, MAYBANK ASSET MANAGEMENT SDN BHD, the Manager, has operated and managed AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA in accordance with the limitations imposed on the investment powers of the management company under the Deeds, securities laws and the applicable Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds during the financial period then ended.

We are also of the opinion that:

- (a) Valuation and pricing is carried out in accordance with the Deeds and any regulatory requirement;
- (b) Creation and cancellation of units are carried out in accordance with the Deeds and any regulatory requirements; and
- (c) The distribution of income made by AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA as declared by the Manager is appropriate and reflects the investment objective of AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA.

Yours faithfully

AMANAHRAYA TRUSTEES BERHAD

ZAINUDIN BIN SUHAIMI

Chief Executive Officer

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

5 May 2021

STATEMENT BY MANAGER

TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2020 TO 31 MARCH 2021

We, Dato' Idris Bin Kechot and Ahmad Najib Bin Nazlan, being two of the directors of Maybank Asset Management Sdn Bhd (the "Manager"), do hereby state that, in the opinion of the Manager, the accompanying financial statements are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards 134: Interim Financial Reporting and International Accounting Standards 34: Interim Financial Reporting so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of Amanah Hartanah Bumiputera as at 31 March 2021 and of its results, changes in equity and cash flows for the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021 and comply with the requirements of the Deeds.

For and on behalf of the Manager

Dato' Idris Bin Kechot
Chairman

Ahmad Najib Bin Nazlan
Director

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
7 May 2021

REPORT OF THE SHARIAH ADVISER

TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2020 TO 31 MARCH 2021

We hereby confirm the following:

1. To the best of our knowledge, after having made all reasonable enquiries, Maybank Asset Management Sdn Bhd (the "Manager") has operated and managed Amanah Hartanah Bumiputera (the "Fund") during the period covered by these financial statements in accordance with the Shariah principles and complied with the applicable guidelines, rulings or decisions issued by the Securities Commission Malaysia pertaining to Shariah matters; and
2. The assets of the Fund comprise instruments that have been classified as Shariah compliant.

For the Shariah Adviser of the Fund.

Dr Aznan Bin Hasan
Chairman

Dr Azrul Azlan Bin Iskandar Mirza
Member

Dr Ismail Bin Mohd @ Abu Hassan
Member

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
7 May 2021

Independent auditors' report to the Unitholders of Amanah Hartanah Bumiputera

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Amanah Hartanah Bumiputera (the "Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021 of the Fund, and statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Fund for the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 17 to 38.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 March 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021 in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence and other ethical responsibilities

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

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

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

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

Independent auditors' report to the Unitholders of Amanah Hartanah Bumiputera (cont'd)

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Manager and Trustee for the financial statements

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

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Independent auditors' report to the Unitholders of Amanah Hartanah Bumiputera (cont'd)

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

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

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

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

**Independent auditors' report to the Unitholders of
Amanah Hartanah Bumiputera (cont'd)**

Other matters

This report is made solely to the unitholders of the Fund, as a body, in accordance with the Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds issued by the Securities Commission Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

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

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
7 May 2021

Yeo Beng Yean
03013/10/2022 J
Chartered Accountant

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2020 TO 31 MARCH 2021**

		01.10.2020 to 31.03.2021 RM	01.10.2019 to 31.03.2020 RM
	Note		
INVESTMENT INCOME			
Income from lease assets	2.12	93,224,420	95,334,420
Profit income	2.12	828,313	1,314,030
Hibah received	2.12	-	3,200,000
		<u>94,052,733</u>	<u>99,848,450</u>
EXPENSES			
Manager's fee	4	9,408,066	9,438,052
Trustee's fee	5	500,000	500,000
Auditor's remuneration		6,781	6,800
Tax agent's fee		1,995	2,300
Shariah fee		39,000	39,000
Administrative expenses		253,519	4,663
		<u>10,209,361</u>	<u>9,990,815</u>
Net income before taxation and zakat		83,843,372	89,857,635
Taxation	6	-	-
Zakat expense	7	(2,911,304)	(2,698,596)
Net income after taxation and zakat, representing total comprehensive income for the financial period		<u>80,932,068</u>	<u>87,159,039</u>
Net income after tax and zakat is made up of the following:			
Net realised income		<u>80,932,068</u>	<u>87,159,039</u>
Distribution for the financial period:			
Net distribution	13	<u>81,434,911</u>	<u>87,515,005</u>
Gross/net distribution per unit (sen)	13	<u>2.15</u>	<u>2.30</u>
Distribution Date (ex-date)	13	<u>31 March 2021</u>	<u>31 March 2020</u>

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

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2021**

	Note	31.03.2021 RM	30.09.2020 RM
ASSETS			
Lease assets	8	3,821,000,000	3,821,000,000
Shariah-compliant deposits with licensed Islamic financial institutions	9	116,115,522	121,405,743
Profit income receivables		342,163	386,569
Goods and services tax ("GST") recoverable		568	568
Cash at bank		7,966	1,243
TOTAL ASSETS		3,937,466,219	3,942,794,123
LIABILITIES			
Amount due to Manager	10	1,613,287	1,558,679
Distribution payable		81,434,911	86,093,090
Provision for zakat	2.15	2,911,304	3,044,449
Other payables and accruals	11	122,802	211,147
TOTAL LIABILITIES		86,082,304	90,907,365
NET ASSET VALUE OF THE FUND ("VOF"), AT COST		3,851,383,915	3,851,886,758
EQUITY			
Unitholders' capital	12(a)	3,850,000,000	3,850,000,000
Retained earnings	12(b)	1,383,915	1,886,758
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS		3,851,383,915	3,851,886,758
NUMBER OF UNITS IN CIRCULATION (UNIT)	12(a)	3,850,000,000	3,850,000,000
VOF PER UNIT (RM)		1.00	1.00

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

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2020 TO 31 MARCH 2021**

	Unitholders' capital Note 12(a) RM	Retained earnings Note 12(b) RM	Total equity RM
At 1 October 2020	3,850,000,000	1,886,758	3,851,886,758
Total comprehensive income for the financial period	-	80,932,068	80,932,068
Creation of units	217,607,009	-	217,607,009
Cancellation of units	(217,607,009)	-	(217,607,009)
Distribution (Note 13)	-	(81,434,911)	(81,434,911)
At 31 March 2021	<u>3,850,000,000</u>	<u>1,383,915</u>	<u>3,851,383,915</u>
At 1 October 2019	3,850,000,000	2,229,535	3,852,229,535
Total comprehensive income for the financial period	-	87,159,039	87,159,039
Creation of units	219,501,432	-	219,501,432
Cancellation of units	(219,501,432)	-	(219,501,432)
Distribution (Note 13)	-	(87,515,005)	(87,515,005)
At 31 March 2020	<u>3,850,000,000</u>	<u>1,873,569</u>	<u>3,851,873,569</u>

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

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2020 TO 31 MARCH 2021**

	01.10.2020 to 31.03.2021 RM	01.10.2019 to 31.03.2020 RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Income from lease assets received	93,224,420	95,334,420
Placement of Shariah-compliant deposits with licensed financial institutions with original maturity of more than 3 months	(15,363,000)	-
Hibah received	-	3,200,000
Profit income received	872,719	1,249,257
Manager's fee paid	(9,353,458)	(9,390,567)
Trustee's fee paid	(500,000)	(500,000)
Zakat paid	(3,044,449)	(3,089,407)
Other fees and expenses paid	(389,640)	(50,877)
Net cash generated from operating and investing activities	<u>65,446,592</u>	<u>86,752,826</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from units created	217,607,009	219,501,432
Cash paid on units cancelled	(217,607,009)	(219,501,432)
Distributions paid to unitholders	(86,093,090)	(87,694,367)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(86,093,090)</u>	<u>(87,694,367)</u>
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD	(20,646,498)	(941,541)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL PERIOD	<u>121,406,986</u>	<u>123,378,435</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL PERIOD	<u>100,760,488</u>	<u>122,436,894</u>
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash at bank	7,966	476
Shariah-compliant deposits with licensed financial institutions with original maturity of less than 3 months (Note 9)	<u>100,752,522</u>	<u>122,436,418</u>
	<u>100,760,488</u>	<u>122,436,894</u>

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

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2020 TO 31 MARCH 2021

1. THE FUND, THE MANAGER AND THEIR PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Amanah Hartanah Bumiputera (the "Fund") was constituted pursuant to the execution of a Deed dated 20 October 2010, a First Supplemental Deed dated 5 January 2011, a Second Supplemental Deed dated 13 July 2012, a Third Supplemental Deed dated 11 September 2013, a Fourth Supplemental Deed dated 7 February 2014, a Fifth Supplemental Deed dated 20 March 2015 and a Sixth Supplemental Deed dated 5 October 2020 (collectively referred to as the "Deeds") between the Manager, Maybank Asset Management Sdn Bhd ("MAM"), AmanahRaya Trustees Berhad (the "Trustee") and Pelaburan Hartanah Berhad (the "Sponsor"). The Fund commenced operations on 29 November 2010 and will continue its operations until terminated by the Trustee as provided under Part 12 of the Deeds.

The Fund seeks to provide unitholders with a regular and consistent income stream while preserving unitholders' capital. To achieve its investment objective, the Fund invests at least 34% of its VOF primarily in the beneficial ownership of real estates in Malaysia acquired from the Sponsor or its affiliates through sale and leaseback arrangements (hereinafter referred to as "lease assets") and these assets are certified by the Fund's Shariah Adviser as Shariah-compliant. The real estate assets are mainly in the form of commercial properties including but not limited to office buildings, shopping complexes, commercial centres, logistics and industrial complexes.

To secure a regular income stream to the Fund, these lease assets are leased back to the Sponsor (in its capacity or as attorney for its affiliates) and income from lease assets is paid to the Fund by the Sponsor pursuant to the terms of the lease agreements. The Manager adheres to strict screening criteria provided by the Fund's Shariah Adviser to ensure that income from lease assets is in compliance with Shariah principles. The Fund also invests up to 66% of its VOF in Shariah-compliant money market instruments and equivalent instruments and holds cash to meet its liquidity requirements.

All investments are subject to the Securities Commission Malaysia ("SC") Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds, SC requirements and the Deeds, except where exemptions or variations have been approved by the SC, internal policies and procedures and the Fund's objective.

The Sponsor of the Fund, Pelaburan Hartanah Berhad, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Yayasan Amanah Hartanah Bumiputera ("YAHB"), and was incorporated in Malaysia on 8 May 2006. The Sponsor, as an operating arm of YAHB, was established with the objective to increase Bumiputera ownership and participation in commercial real estate.

The Manager of the Fund is MAM, a company incorporated in Malaysia. It is a holder of the Capital Markets Services Licence ("CMSL") with fund management as its regulated activity under the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 ("CMSA"). The principal place of business of MAM is at Level 12, Tower C Dataran Maybank, No. 1 Jalan Maarof, 59000 Kuala Lumpur. MAM is a subsidiary of Maybank Asset Management Group Berhad ("MAMG") which in turn is a subsidiary of Malayan Banking Berhad ("MBB").

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

1. THE FUND, THE MANAGER AND THEIR PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES (CONT'D)

MAM has appointed Maybank Islamic Asset Management Sdn Bhd ("MIAM") as the External Investment Manager for the Fund. MIAM is a subsidiary of MAMG and is a holder of CMSL to carry out Islamic fund management business pursuant to Section 61 of the CMSA. The roles and responsibilities of MIAM include management of the investment portfolio in accordance with the investment objective, subject to the CMSA and the SC's Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds and any other relevant guidelines issued by the SC as well as the terms and conditions of the investment management agreement between MIAM and MAM.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Manager (the "Directors") in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 7 May 2021.

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 134: Interim Financial Reporting ("MFRS 134") as issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") and International Accounting Standards 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and applicable SC's Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds, modified by specific exemptions or variations which have been approved by the SC.

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards 134: Interim Financial Reporting ("MFRS 134") and International Accounting Standards 34: *Interim Financial Reporting*.

The interim financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Fund's annual financial statements as at 30 September 2020.

The Fund has adopted the MFRS, Amendments to Standards and Interpretation Committee ("IC") Interpretations which have become effective during the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021. The adoption of the new pronouncements did not result in any material impact to the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies in Note 2.3 to Note 2.17 to the financial statements.

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM").

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.2 Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective

The following are standards and amendments to standards issued by the MASB, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Fund's financial statements. The Fund intends to adopt the relevant standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Description	Effective for for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 9, MFRS 139, MFRS 7, MFRS 4 and MFRS 16: <i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2</i>	1 January 2021
Amendment to MFRS 16: <i>Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021</i>	1 April 2021
Amendments to MFRS 3: <i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework</i>	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 116: <i>Proceeds before Intended Use</i>	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 137: <i>Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i>	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle	1 January 2022
MFRS 17: <i>Insurance Contracts</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 101: <i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 108: <i>Definition of Accounting Estimates</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128: <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	Deferred

The Fund expects that the adoption of the above standards will not have any material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2.3 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.4 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the assets.

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.4 Financial assets (cont'd)

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost

Unless designated as at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") on initial recognition, debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss:

- the assets are held within a business model whose objectives is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that do not meet the criteria above are classified as either fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or FVTPL.

The Fund classifies lease assets, cash and cash equivalents, and profit income receivables as financial assets at amortised cost. These assets are subsequently measured using the effective profit rate ("EPR") method and are subject to impairment. The EPR is a method of calculating the amortised cost of the financial asset and of allocating and recognising the profit income in profit or loss over the relevant period.

(ii) Impairment

Credit losses are recognised based on the 'Expected Credit Loss' ("ECL") model. The Fund recognises loss allowances for ECL on financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL. The impairment model does not apply to equity investments.

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. It is measured as follows:

- Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date:
As the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Fund expects to receive);
- Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date:
As the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

At each reporting date, the Fund assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty;
- Significant downgrade in credit rating of the instrument by a rating agency;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past due event; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.4 Financial assets (cont'd)

(ii) Impairment (cont'd)

For balances with short-term nature, full impairment will be recognised on uncollected balances after the grace period.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- (1) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired; or
- (2) The Fund has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or have assumed contractual obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to one or more third parties under a "pass through" arrangement; and either:
 - the Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; or
 - the Fund has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards, but has transferred control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost, gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

2.5 Financial liabilities

(i) Classification

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability.

The Fund classifies amount due to Manager, distributions payable, and other payables and accruals as financial liabilities.

(ii) Recognition and measurement

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

The Fund's financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective profit rate method.

(iii) Derecognition

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

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

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:

- (i) In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- (ii) 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 by the Fund.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that the market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that the 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.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- (i) Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- (ii) Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- (iii) Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting date.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Fund has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2.7 Leasing

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset (or assets) and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset (or assets), even if that asset (or those assets) are not explicitly specified in the arrangement.

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.7 Leasing (cont'd)

The Fund has acquired beneficial ownership of lease assets through sale and leaseback arrangements with the Sponsor, in which the Fund is a lessor. The transfer of lease assets by the Sponsor to the Fund does not constitute a sale of these assets and hence, the Fund has recognised the lease assets as financial assets in accordance with MFRS 9. Details are as disclosed in Note 8.

Income from lease assets is recorded as earned based on the contractual terms of the lease.

2.8 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 RM, which is also the Fund's functional currency.

2.9 Unitholders' capital

The unitholders' contributions to the Fund meet the criteria to be classified as equity instruments under MFRS 132 "*Financial Instruments: Presentation*". Those criteria include:

- (i) the units entitle the holder to a proportionate share of the Fund's VOF;
- (ii) the units are the most subordinated class and the class's features are identical;
- (iii) there is no contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset other than the obligation on the Fund to repurchase; and
- (iv) the total expected cash flows from the units over its life are based substantially on the profit or loss of the Fund.

The outstanding units are carried at the redemption amount that is payable at each financial period if unitholder exercises the right to put the unit back to the Fund.

Units are created and cancelled at prices based on the Fund's VOF per unit at the time of creation or cancellation. The Fund's VOF per unit is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to unitholders with the total number of outstanding units.

2.10 Distribution

Any distribution to the Fund's unitholders is accounted for as a deduction from realised reserves. A proposed distribution is recognised as a liability in the period in which it is approved. Distribution is either reinvested or paid in cash to the unitholders on the income payment date. Reinvestment of units is based on the VOF per unit on the income payment date, which is also the time of creation.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and Shariah-compliant deposits with licensed Islamic financial institutions with original maturity of three months or less which have an insignificant risk of changes in value.

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.12 Revenue / Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Income from lease assets are recorded as earned based on the contractual terms of the leases.

Profit income from Shariah-compliant deposits with licensed financial institutions is recognised on an accrual basis based on the EPR method.

Hibah received from the Sponsor is recognised on a receipt basis.

Other revenue/income is generally recognised when the Fund satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service or an asset to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset.

2.13 Income tax

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

Current taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Current tax expense is determined according to Malaysian tax laws at the current tax rate based upon the taxable profit earned during the financial period.

No deferred tax is recognised as no temporary differences have been identified.

2.14 Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting used by the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, in consultation with the Sponsor, is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

2.15 Zakat

The Fund recognises its obligations towards the payment of zakat on business. Zakat for the current financial period is recognised when the Fund has a current zakat obligation as a result of a zakat assessment. Zakat provision is calculated based on "Adjusted Net Asset" method, at 2.50%.

2.16 Critical 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. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability in the future.

AMANAH HARTANAH BUMIPUTERA

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.16 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (cont'd)

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

2.17 Purification of income

(i) Shariah non-compliant investments

This refers to Shariah non-compliant investment made by the Manager. The said investment will be disposed of or withdrawn as soon as possible or within one month of knowing the status of the investment. If the investment resulted in gain (through capital gain and/or profit) received before or after the disposal of the investment, the gain is to be channelled to baitulmal or any other charitable bodies as advised by the panel of Shariah advisers. If the disposal of the investment resulted in losses to the Fund, the losses are to be borne by the Manager.

(ii) Reclassification of Shariah status of the Lease Asset

This refers to the Lease Asset which were earlier classified as Shariah compliant may subsequently be reclassified as Shariah non-compliant. This may occur in the event that the lease rental derived from the activities which are not in accordance with the Shariah principles. Any lease rental received from the Lease Asset after the reclassification of the Lease Asset will be channelled to any charitable bodies as advised by the panel of Shariah advisers.

3. SHARIAH INFORMATION OF THE FUND

The Panel of Shariah Advisers confirmed that the investment portfolio of the Fund during the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021 is Shariah-compliant.

4. MANAGER'S FEE

The Manager's fee was computed daily based on 0.50% per annum ("p.a.") for the first RM3.30 billion of the VOF of the Fund and 0.40% p.a. for the Fund's VOF above RM3.30 billion, before deducting the Manager's fees and Trustee's fees for that particular day. (01.10.2019 to 31.03.2020: 0.50% p.a. for first RM3.30 billion and 0.40% for above RM3.30 billion)

5. TRUSTEE'S FEE

The Trustee's fee is computed daily based on 0.05% p.a. (01.10.2019 to 31.03.2020: 0.05%) of the VOF of the Fund before deducting the Manager's fee and Trustee's fee for that particular day, subject to a maximum amount of RM500,000 p.a.

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6. TAXATION

	01.10.2020 to 31.03.2021 RM	01.10.2019 to 31.03.2020 RM
Tax expense for the financial period:		
Current income tax expense	-	-

Income tax is calculated at the Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% (01.10.2019 to 31.03.2020: 24%) of the estimated assessable income for the financial period.

The Fund has been granted an exemption from tax on all income earned up to year of assessment 2024, pursuant to an approval given by the Ministry of Finance under Section 127(3A) of the Income Tax Act, 1967.

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

	01.10.2020 to 31.03.2021 RM	01.10.2019 to 31.03.2020 RM
Net income before taxation	83,843,372	89,857,635
Tax at Malaysian statutory rate of 24% (01.10.2019 to 31.03.2020: 24%)	20,122,409	21,565,832
Income not subject to tax	(22,572,656)	(23,963,628)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2,450,247	2,397,796
Tax expense for the financial period	-	-

7. ZAKAT EXPENSE

	01.10.2020 to 31.03.2021 RM	01.10.2019 to 31.03.2020 RM
Zakat expense	2,911,304	2,698,596

The rate of zakat on business is 2.50% (01.10.2019 to 31.03.2020: 2.50%) of the zakat base. The zakat base of the Fund is determined based on the surplus of current assets over current liabilities and certain non-operating assets and liabilities. Zakat on business is calculated by multiplying the zakat rate with the zakat base. The amount of zakat assessed is recognised as an expense in the financial period in which it is incurred.

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8. LEASE ASSETS

The lease assets relate to the beneficial ownership of lease assets acquired by the Fund from the Sponsor through sale and leaseback arrangements. Pursuant to the Sale Undertaking and Purchase Undertaking entered into between the Sponsor and the Trustee (on behalf of the Fund), the Sponsor has the right to buy-back the beneficial ownership of the lease assets held by the Fund at the exercise price and the Trustee has the right to require the Sponsor to purchase the beneficial ownership of any or all of the Real Estate Assets from the Trustee (i.e. at the original acquisition price by the Fund) either on expiry of any of the lease agreements or upon termination of the Fund. Based on the substance of the arrangements, the lease assets are recognised as financial assets at amortised cost.

The lease assets held by the Fund as at the reporting date are as follows:

Description of lease assets	31.03.2021		30.09.2020	
	RM	Percentage of VOF %	RM	Percentage of VOF %
Menara Prisma	260,000,000	6.75	260,000,000	6.75
CP Tower	175,000,000	4.54	175,000,000	4.54
Logistic Warehouse	95,000,000	2.47	95,000,000	2.47
Tesco Setia Alam	95,000,000	2.47	95,000,000	2.47
Wisma Consplant	155,000,000	4.02	155,000,000	4.02
Dataran PHB	149,000,000	3.87	149,000,000	3.87
Blok C, Dataran PHB	20,000,000	0.52	20,000,000	0.52
AVISENA Specialist Hospital	87,000,000	2.26	87,000,000	2.26
PJ 33	200,000,000	5.19	200,000,000	5.19
Menara BT	165,000,000	4.28	165,000,000	4.28
Menara 1 Dutamas	250,000,000	6.49	250,000,000	6.49
One Precinct Pulau Pinang	120,000,000	3.12	120,000,000	3.12
The Shore	180,000,000	4.67	180,000,000	4.67
1 Sentrum	200,000,000	5.19	200,000,000	5.19
Nu Sentral	600,000,000	15.58	600,000,000	15.58
Block B, Gleneagles Hospital	120,000,000	3.12	120,000,000	3.12
Quill 18	400,000,000	10.39	400,000,000	10.39
Empire Shopping Gallery	420,000,000	10.91	420,000,000	10.91
Block H, Empire City	130,000,000	3.38	130,000,000	3.38
	3,821,000,000	99.22	3,821,000,000	99.22

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9. SHARIAH-COMPLIANT DEPOSITS WITH LICENSED ISLAMIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	31.03.2021 RM	30.09.2020 RM
Short-term Shariah-compliant deposits with licensed Islamic financial institutions with maturity of:		
- within 3 months	100,752,522	121,405,743
- more than 3 months	15,363,000	-
	<u>116,115,522</u>	<u>121,405,743</u>

The weighted average effective profit rate ("WAEPR") p.a. and average maturity of Shariah-compliant deposits with licensed Islamic financial institutions as at the statement of financial position date are as follows:

	31.03.2021		30.09.2020	
	WAEPR % p.a.	Average maturity days	WAEPR % p.a.	Average maturity days
Shariah-compliant deposits with licensed Islamic financial institutions with maturity of:				
- within 3 months	1.90	45	1.84	62
- more than 3 months	2.10	114	-	-

10. AMOUNT DUE TO MANAGER

This represents the amount payable to the Manager arising from the accruals for Manager's fee at the end of the financial period. The normal credit term for Manager's fee is 15 days (01.10.2019 to 31.03.2020: 15 days).

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11. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	31.03.2021 RM	30.09.2020 RM
Due to tax agent	6,722	7,484
Due to external auditor	6,781	8,109
Other payables	109,299	195,554
	<u>122,802</u>	<u>211,147</u>

12. TOTAL EQUITY

	Note	31.03.2021 RM	30.09.2020 RM
Unitholders' capital	(a)	3,850,000,000	3,850,000,000
Distributable retained earnings	(b)	1,383,915	1,886,758
		<u>3,851,383,915</u>	<u>3,851,886,758</u>

(a) Unitholders' capital

	31.03.2021		30.09.2020	
	No. of units	RM	No. of units	RM
At the beginning of the financial period/year	3,850,000,000	3,850,000,000	3,850,000,000	3,850,000,000
Creation of units	217,607,009	217,607,009	281,719,198	281,719,198
Cancellation of units	(217,607,009)	(217,607,009)	(281,719,198)	(281,719,198)
At the end of the financial period/year	<u>3,850,000,000</u>	<u>3,850,000,000</u>	<u>3,850,000,000</u>	<u>3,850,000,000</u>

As at the end of the financial period/year, the Manager does not hold any units in the Fund (30.09.2020: Nil). The total number and value of units held legally or beneficially by a related party as at the end of the financial period/year are as follows:

	31.03.2021		30.09.2020	
	No. of units	RM	No. of units	RM
Sponsor	<u>64,949,473</u>	<u>64,949,473</u>	<u>68,669,338</u>	<u>68,669,338</u>

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12. TOTAL EQUITY (CONT'D)

(b) Distributable retained earnings

	31.03.2021 RM	30.09.2020 RM
At the beginning of the financial period/year	1,886,758	2,229,535
Net realised income for the financial period/year	80,932,068	173,265,318
Distribution out of realised reserve (Note 13)	(81,434,911)	(173,608,095)
At the end of the financial period/year	1,383,915	1,886,758

13. DISTRIBUTIONS

Distributions to unitholders are declared from the following sources:

	01.10.2020 to 31.03.2021 RM	01.10.2019 to 31.03.2020 RM
Income from lease assets	91,630,309	93,285,113
Hibah received	-	3,131,213
Profit income	814,149	1,285,784
Previous period's net realised income *	1,886,758	2,229,535
Less: Expenses	(10,034,783)	(9,776,053)
Zakat expense	(2,861,522)	(2,640,587)
Distribution for the financial period (Note 12(b))	81,434,911	87,515,005

* Part of the distributions in the current financial period were made from previous period's net realised income.

The distributions declared are settled by cash.

The gross, net and bonus distributions declared in the current and previous financial years are as follows:

	Gross/net distribution per unit (sen)	Bonus distribution (Note) **
01.10.2020 to 31.03.2021		
31 March 2021	2.15	0.20
01.10.2019 to 31.03.2020		
31 March 2020	2.30	0.30

** The Sponsor announced a bonus distribution for the first 500,000 units held by each unitholder. As the payment of bonus will be made directly by the Sponsor to the unitholders, there is no financial impact to the Fund.

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14. TRANSACTIONS WITH LICENSED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Details of Shariah-compliant deposits placed with licensed financial institutions (including rollovers) during the current and previous financial period are as follows:

	01.10.2020 to 31.03.2021		01.10.2019 to 31.03.2020	
	Value of placements RM	Percentage of total placements %	Value of placements RM	Percentage of total placements %
AmBank Islamic Berhad	-	-	50,000,000	0.95
CIMB Islamic Bank Berhad	180,202,702	5.13	88,056,986	1.67
Hong Leong Islamic Bank Berhad	60,101,507	1.71	260,504,651	4.95
Maybank Islamic Berhad *	521,907,000	14.85	4,236,747,000	80.40
Public Islamic Bank Berhad	2,751,396,296	78.31	583,968,705	11.08
RHB Islamic Bank Berhad	-	-	50,000,000	0.95
	<u>3,513,607,505</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>5,269,277,342</u>	<u>100.00</u>

* Maybank Islamic Berhad is a subsidiary of Malayan Banking Berhad, the ultimate holding company of the Manager.

15. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

For the purpose of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Fund, the Manager or the Sponsor if the Fund, the Manager or the Sponsor has the ability directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decision, or vice versa, or where the Fund or the Manager and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following are the significant related party transactions and balances of the Fund:

(a) Significant related party transactions

	01.10.2020 to 31.03.2021 RM	01.10.2019 to 31.03.2020 RM
Maybank Islamic Berhad:		
Profit income	<u>33,048</u>	<u>461,395</u>
Pelaburan Hartanah Berhad:		
Income from lease assets	93,224,420	95,334,420
Hibah received	-	3,200,000
	<u>93,224,420</u>	<u>98,534,420</u>

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15. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (CONT'D)

(b) Significant related party balances

	31.03.2021 RM	30.09.2020 RM
Maybank Islamic Berhad:		
Cash at bank	7,966	1,243

The Manager is of the opinion that the transactions with the related parties have been entered into in the normal course of business and have been established on terms and conditions that are not materially different from that obtainable in transactions with unrelated parties.

16. 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 VOF of the Fund calculated on a daily basis. For the financial period from 1 October 2020 to 31 March 2021, the MER of the Fund stood at 0.26% (01.10.2019 to 31.03.2020 : 0.26%).

17. PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATIO ("PTR")

As the Fund invests in beneficial ownership of lease assets, the PTR is not applicable to the Fund.

18. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Portfolio Management Committee (the "PMC") of the Manager, being the chief operating decision maker, in consultation with the Sponsor, makes the strategic decisions on the resources allocation of the Fund. The decisions are based on an integrated investment strategy to ensure the Fund achieve its targeted return with an acceptable level of risk within the portfolio.

The PMC is responsible for the performance of the Fund by investing primarily in the beneficial ownership of real estates in Malaysia from the Sponsor in particular commercial properties including but not limited to office buildings, shopping complexes, commercial centres, logistics and industrial complexes. The Fund also invests in Shariah-compliant money market and equivalent instruments and holds cash to meet its liquidity requirements.

On this basis, the PMC considers the business of the Fund to have a single operating segment located in Malaysia. Asset allocation decisions are based on a single, integrated investment strategy and the Fund's performance is evaluated on an overall basis.

The internal reporting for the Fund's assets, liabilities and performance is prepared on a consistent basis with the measurement and recognition principles of MFRS and IFRS.

There were no changes in the reportable operating segments during the financial period.

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19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Classification of financial instruments

The Fund's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured on an ongoing basis at either fair value or at amortised cost based on their respective classifications. The significant accounting policies in Note 2.3 to Note 2.17 to the financial statements describe how the classes of financial instruments are measured, and how income and expenses are recognised.

The following table analyses the financial assets and liabilities (excluding tax-related matters) of the Fund in the statement of financial position as at the reporting date by the class of financial instrument to which they are assigned, and therefore by the measurement basis.

	Financial assets at amortised cost RM	Financial liabilities at amortised cost RM	Total RM
31.03.2021			
Assets			
Lease assets	3,821,000,000	-	3,821,000,000
Shariah-compliant deposits with licensed Islamic financial institutions	116,115,522	-	116,115,522
Profit income receivables	342,163	-	342,163
Cash at bank	7,966	-	7,966
Total financial assets	<u>3,937,465,651</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,937,465,651</u>
Liabilities			
Amount due to Manager	-	1,613,287	1,613,287
Distributions payable	-	81,434,911	81,434,911
Other payables and accruals	-	122,802	122,802
Total financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>83,171,000</u>	<u>83,171,000</u>
30.09.2020			
Assets			
Lease assets	3,821,000,000	-	3,821,000,000
Shariah-compliant deposits with licensed Islamic financial institutions	121,405,743	-	121,405,743
Profit income receivables	386,569	-	386,569
Cash at bank	1,243	-	1,243
Total financial assets	<u>3,942,793,555</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,942,793,555</u>
Liabilities			
Amount due to Manager	-	1,558,679	1,558,679
Distributions payable	-	86,093,090	86,093,090
Other payables and accruals	-	211,147	211,147
Total financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>87,862,916</u>	<u>87,862,916</u>

(b) Financial instruments that are carried at fair value

There are no financial assets of the Fund that are carried at fair value as at 31 March 2021 (30.09.2020: Nil).

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19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

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

The Fund's financial instruments, other than lease assets, are not carried at fair value but their carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of fair value due to their short-term maturity. Accordingly, there are no fair value hierarchy disclosures presented.

As for lease assets, the amount represented on the statement of financial position approximates fair value as it represents the amount which the Fund can recover from the Sponsor should the Sponsor reacquire the respective properties upon non-renewal of lease or termination of the Fund.

20. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Fund's objectives for managing capital are:

- (a) To invest in investments meeting the description, risk exposure and expected return indicated in its prospectus;
- (b) To achieve consistent returns while safeguarding capital by using various investment strategies;
- (c) To maintain sufficient liquidity to provide unitholders with regular and stable distributions and to meet the expenses of the Fund and other obligations as they arise; and
- (d) To maintain sufficient fund size to ensure that the operations of the Fund are cost-efficient.

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