

**Malaysian Life Reinsurance Group Berhad**

(Company No. 199701002371 (417867-K))

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)  
Report  
for the year  
ended 31 December 2025**

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## Introduction

This report outlines Malaysian Life Reinsurance Group Berhad’s (“the Company”) climate-related financial disclosures which prepared in accordance with the Financial Stability Board’s Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (“TCFD”) recommendations. It describes the Company’s material climate-related risks and opportunities and explains our approach across the four TCFD pillars which are Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics & Targets. This ensures stakeholders have clear and useful information to make their decisions.

In 2025, we are strengthening oversight, embedding climate considerations into our operation and enhancing metrics and targets to track our progress. We will manage our business sustainably and responsibly to deliver long-term value for stakeholders, while remaining on track to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030 through the ongoing refinement of our transition plan, interim milestones, and performance indicators.

## Basis of Preparation

This report covers the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, unless stated otherwise. Comparative information is presented for year ended 31 December 2024 where available and relevant.

## GHG Methodology & Scopes

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are prepared in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Scope 1 covers direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by the Company. Scope 2 covers indirect emissions from purchased electricity consumed by the Company. Scope 3 covers other indirect emissions that occur in the value chain. We will progressively enhance data coverage and methodology to assess additional material Scope 3 categories.

## Subsequent Events

The disclosures reflect information available as at the reporting date and up to the date of authorisation of this report. No significant sustainability related events occurred between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of this report on 18 March 2026.

The Company is progressively enhancing the completeness and robustness of its sustainability disclosures and will continue to strengthen alignment with applicable standards in future reporting periods.

## Overview

This report covers our climate-related financial disclosures, including:

**Governance:** Our Board of Directors' oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.

**Strategy:** The impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on our business, strategy and financial planning.

**Risk Management:** Our processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks.

**Metrics and Targets:** The metrics we use to assess climate-related risks and opportunities, and our performance against these targets.

## Governance

Strong governance is essential for advancing our efforts in fostering a low-carbon and climate-resilient global economy. We have established clear structures, processes, and responsibilities to ensure the continued relevance of our climate commitments. Our governance framework leverages cross-functional expertise and ensures strong oversight from Senior Management, the Risk Management Committee (RMC), and the Board of Directors (Board), guaranteeing clarity, transparency, and accountability in decision-making.

### Board of Directors

The Board is responsible for promoting the sustainable growth and financial soundness of the Company, ensuring fair dealing standards free from undue influence. It approves the risk appetite, business plans, sustainability policy, and other initiatives that could materially impact the Company's risk profile, financial soundness, reputation, or key operational controls.

The Board oversees the selection, performance, remuneration, and succession planning of the CEO, control function heads, and other senior management members, ensuring their collective competence. Additionally, the Board incorporates environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into the Company's business strategies and oversees the implementation of governance and internal control frameworks.

The Board also endorses the overall Sustainability Policy and strategy, evaluating climate-related risks and opportunities when assessing and approving MLRe's strategies and business plans. The Nomination & Remuneration Committee (NRC) evaluates new directors' ESG knowledge and competencies, ensuring they possess the necessary proficiency in ESG-related matters.

Board members are regularly exposed to sustainability topics through sector forums, risk governance activities, and oversight of insurers' climate-related reporting. The Board is kept informed of climate-related matters through periodic Board meetings with formal updates provided at least annually.

## Board Committees

The Risk Management Committee (RMC), a committee of the Board, oversees risk management and sustainability governance. It reviews and recommends strategies, policies, and risk tolerance levels for the Board's approval, ensuring the risk management framework effectively identifies, measures, monitors, and controls risks. The RMC ensures adequate infrastructure, resources, and systems for effective risk management and reviews quarterly reports on risk exposure and management activities.

In addition to risk management, the RMC oversees the sustainability governance structure, principles, priorities, and targets, managing climate-related risks and ensuring organizational resilience. The RMC communicates climate-related risk management responsibilities to Management, ensuring an integrated view of all risks.

The Audit Committee, supported by Internal Audit, provides an independent assessment of the adequacy and reliability of risk management processes, internal controls, and compliance with policies, laws, and regulations.

The Investment Committee formulates policies and strategies and reviews matters related to the Company's investment of surplus funds.

## Senior Management

Senior Management is dedicated to enhancing climate resilience and promoting a just transition for customers and business partners. They manage daily climate-related risks and opportunities while integrating sustainability initiatives into operations. They continuously review MLRe's organisational structure to ensure clear roles and responsibilities within key business and risk functions.

Regular updates on material climate-related risks and opportunities are provided to the Board, focusing on strengthening MLRe's ability to address climate-related challenges through capacity-building initiatives and tailored training programs.

To support these responsibilities, the Company nominates senior management representatives to attend external training programs related to ESG. The programme covers the four pillars of sustainability and climate reporting (governance, strategy, risk management and metrics & targets), regulatory developments, controls and assurance to support high-quality disclosures. Following the training, the in-charge consultant provides a gap analysis questionnaire for the Company to assess readiness for sustainability and climate related disclosures.

Throughout the year, nominated staff attend external courses and then share key takeaways internally through short briefings. The training sessions make use of case

studies and peer knowledge sharing relevant to Malaysian insurers and reinsurers to help participants apply the concepts in practice.

In year 2025, sustainability and climate-related outcomes are embedded in the key performance indicator (KPI) of Proactive Management of Risk Management & Governance. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Retakaful Officer are accountable for keeping mitigation actions on critical control gaps including sustainability and climate related risks on track and endure remediating significant breaches are within the agreed timelines.

The KPI and its underlying measures were recommended by the Remuneration Committee as part of the annual performance planning cycle and agreed by the Board. Management monitors progress against the metrics through routine business processes and risk-management reviews. Progress is reported to the Board annually when the climate-related report is tabled.

## Strategy

To address climate change, which poses significant risks to global economic growth and the Company's long-term financial stability, the Company developed its Sustainability Strategy in 2023. This strategy focuses on net zero, people and community, and sustainable operations, reflecting our commitment to sustainability. Supported by a robust climate-related risk management framework, fully integrated into the Company's overall Risk Management Framework, it underscores our dedication to achieving net-zero GHG emissions by 2030 and ensures effective management of climate-related risks.

A key component of this framework is the annual review, which guarantees the continued relevance and effectiveness of the strategy in addressing risks arising from market dynamics and regulatory changes.

Climate-related risks are classified into three main categories:

**Physical risk** - associated with economic costs and financial losses resulting from the increasing severity and frequency of climate change-related events. These are further break into acute physical risks and chronic physical risks.

**Transition risk** - associated with the process of adjustment made towards a low carbon economy.

**Liability risk** - associated with legal risks and claim damages and losses incurred arising from physical and transition risks, such as non-compliance to policies or regulations.

The table below provides an overview of the climate-related risks in the Company's risk taxonomy.

Climate-related risk	Examples	Area of Impact on the Company	Risk Management
<b>1. Physical risk</b>			
<b>(a) Acute risk</b>			
- <b>Loss or impaired lives</b>	Climate-related events or natural disasters such as hurricanes and floods leading to higher mortality and increased illnesses.	Higher life and medical claims, pandemic, catastrophic	Manage under: (i) Insurance/Takaful Risk - Reserving risk, Claims risk, Medical risk, Pricing risk
- <b>Disrupted trade or reduced productivity</b>	Climate-related events or natural disasters leading to operation disruption.	Business disruption, human capital shortage, illiquidity	Manage under: (i) Operational Risk- Business Disruption and System Failures risk, Human Capital risk, Liquidity risk

Climate-related risk	Examples	Area of Impact on the Company	Risk Management
- <b>Damaged assets</b>	Climate-related events or natural disasters leading to physical damage to the Company's assets or increased operating costs.	Operational losses	Manage under: (i) Operational Risk - Expense Operational Losses risk, Liquidity risk
<b>(b) Chronic risk</b>			
- <b>Change of mortality profiles and demographic trends</b>	Climate change could lead to change of mortality profiles and demographic trends in the long term, leading to changing of risk profiles in terms of pricing and underwriting.	Change of risk profiles in terms of pricing and underwriting	Manage under: (i) Insurance/Takaful Risk - Pricing risk, Underwriting risk
- <b>Investment</b>	Longer-term gradual shifts of the climate affect the profitability and cost of business, leading to impacts on financial assets.	Reduction in investment value	Manage under: (i) Market Risk - Interest Rate risk, CIS risk (ii) Credit Risk - Investment Default risk, Investment Concentration risk
- <b>Loss or lowered revenue</b>	Longer-term gradual shifts of the climate affect the economy and household income, leading to impacts on revenue.	Lapsation, unfavourable foreign exchange rate, insolvency counterparty	Manage under: (i) Insurance/Takaful Risk - Pricing risk, (ii) Market Risk - Foreign Exchange Rate risk (iii) Credit Risk - Insolvency of Cedant/Retrocessionaire risk
<b>2. Transition risk</b>			
<b>(a) Public policy and regulation</b>	New policies and regulations related to climate change could be expected from regulators.	Compliance issue	Manage under: (i) Operational Risk - Compliance risk
<b>(b) Strategic</b>	Changing in business trends, i.e., products and services demanded by customers.	Changes in business strategies	Manage under (i) Strategic Risk (ii) Insurance/Takaful Risk - Retention risk (iii) Operational Risk - Expenses Operational Losses risk
<b>(c) Investment</b>	Market, policy, technological, and social changes affect the profitability and cost of business for firms and sectors related to climate change, leading to impacts on investment strategy.	Changes in investment strategies	Manage under: (i) Market Risk - Interest Rate risk, CIS risk (ii) Credit Risk - Investment Default risk, Investment Concentration risk

Climate-related risk	Examples	Area of Impact on the Company	Risk Management
(d) Reputation	Social activism against the Company's inability to manage climate risk.	Reputation	Manage under: (i) Operational Risk- Compliance risk
3. <b>Liability risk</b>	Entails legal risks and claims on damages and losses incurred from the effects of physical and transition risks. Generally, liability risk is assessed as part of physical and transition risks.	Legal issue, compliance issue	Manage under: (i) Operational Risk - Compliance risk, Legal risk

In line with the Company's Sustainability Strategy, its climate-related strategy focuses on two main areas, i.e., Investment and Operations.

### ❖ Investment

Climate change is reshaping the investment landscape, presenting both risks and opportunities. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for making informed and sustainable investment decisions. The Company has integrated Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) factors into its investment processes, carefully considering ESG risks and impacts to strengthen sustainability commitments without compromising investment and financial objectives.

Additionally, the Company will continue engaging with external fund managers to gain better insights into climate risks and opportunities within its investment portfolio.

### ❖ Operations

To assess the impact of climate-related physical risks on business operations, the Company has integrated climate risk considerations into its business continuity management. The risk of adverse weather disasters (e.g., floods, heatwaves) is deemed manageable, with the office location not expected to face risk levels that undermine economic viability.

A robust, regularly tested business continuity plan is in place to mitigate climate-related risks. As the office is on a rental basis, the Company, to an extent, has the flexibility to adjust its office location if needed.

Climate change also presents opportunities to minimize environmental impact and support sustainable operations. The Company aims to neutralize emissions by adopting cleaner technologies, renewable energy sources, and energy-efficient practices. Effective waste management is emphasized through waste reduction strategies, recycling initiatives, and responsible disposal methods.

Additionally, the Company promotes sustainability awareness through programs like tree planting, blood donation drives, and recycling campaigns, encouraging employee participation at all levels. These initiatives underscore the Company's dedication to environmental stewardship and building a sustainable future.

## Climate Resilience and Scenario Analysis

Climate scenario analysis is important to assess potential business implications of climate-related risks and opportunities over time and under different conditions as well as related strategy to manage these.

Our scenario analysis examined the resilience of our investment, benefit payout and net liabilities against the scenarios to consider MLRe's resilience to withstand climate-related risks and impacts across various time periods. The stress testing was done as per the 2024 Climate Risk Stress Testing ("CRST") Methodology Paper issued by Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") on 29 February 2024 and was performed under the MFRS4 basis. The impact would differ across these scenarios.

The scenarios<sup>1</sup> used by our analysis is developed by Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) as the primary data source to capture the impact from different combinations of physical and transition risks:

a) Orderly: Net Zero 2050 ("NZ 2050"):

- This climate scenario rests on strong climate policies and significant green technology breakthroughs to rapidly reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, limiting global warming to 1.5 degree Celsius. It reflects key features of an early and orderly transition to a low carbon world.
- Stringent climate policies are applied immediately across all sectors of the economy, while significant innovation and technology breakthrough will have to take place. This will result in a higher transition risk, while the impact of physical risk will be limited.

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<sup>1</sup> Bank Negara Malaysia, *CRST Methodology Paper: Scenario specifications* (29 February 2024)

b) Disorderly: Divergent Net Zero 2050 (“DNZ 2050”):

- Global climate policies are more stringent in selected economic sectors, reflecting a quicker phase-out of fossil fuels and the impact thereof. The distributional impacts from climate policies are uneven, with some sectors being affected more relative to the rest. This could result from different imposition of differentiated carbon taxes or carbon prices across certain economic sectors.
- Technology advancements and renewable energy are lower relative to NZ 2050 reflecting inherent limitations of adequate financial funding and constraints within existing economic structure. This is expected to result in a medium to higher transition risk, while the impact on physical risk will be limited.

c) Hot House World: Nationally Determined Contributions (“NDCs”):

- This scenario assumes both implemented and pledged policy measures are fully implemented but remains inadequate to facilitate an orderly transition. While emissions decline, the limited policy actions taken are insufficient and will lead to an approximately 2.5-degree Celsius increase in temperatures, and a materialisation of moderate to severe physical risks. This expected to result in higher physical risk, while the impact on transition risk will be lower.

## Methodology and Assumption

This section summarizes the methodology and assumptions applied in performing the CRST. The key components of the methodology are outlined below:

- a. A projection period for long-term climate scenarios spans over a 27-year period from December 2023 (starting position) until 2050.
- b. Quantitative assessment covering all risk categories i.e., Credit Risk, Market Risk, Insurance Risk and Operational Risk for all three scenarios.
- c. The base projection includes all the treaties in-force as at financial year ended 2023.

## CRST Variables<sup>2</sup>

BNM Variables are referred to for the following risk categories for each of the scenario.

Risk Categories	Variables Provided by BNM <sup>3</sup>
Credit Risk - Bond and Fixed Income CIS Default	Probability of default shock derived based on BNM Variable Interest Rate Risk Impact, by Percentile and Ratings
Market Risk - CIS Credit Spread Risk	BNM Variable of Private Debt Security Yield vs. Government Yield
Market Risk - Investment Return	Base Investment Return + Change in Bond Value from Interest Rate Risk Impact
Market Risk - Interest Rate Risk	BNM Variable of Private Debt Security Yield (By Term and Rating) vs. Baseline
Insurance Risk - Lapse Rate	BNM Variable of Unemployment Rate
Insurance Risk - Business Growth	BNM Variable of Private Consumption
Operational Risk - Expense Overrun	BNM Variable of Headline Inflation

Scenarios	Mortality Risk <sup>4</sup>	Morbidity/Medical Risk
NZ2050	Increase by 0.3% in 2030 and by 0.4% in 2050	Same as base scenario.
DNZ2050	Increase by 0.3% in 2030 and by 0.4% in 2050	Same as base scenario.
NDCs	Increase by 0.6% in 2030 and by 2.2% in 2050	Gradually increase to 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile by year 2050.

<sup>2</sup> Bank Negara Malaysia, *CRST Methodology Paper: Scenario variables* (29 February 2024)

<sup>3</sup> Bank Negara Malaysia, *CRST Scenario & MEV Data* (Excel file) (29 February 2024)

<sup>4</sup> Actuarial Society of Malaysia, *Climate Change in Malaysia: The Impact of Rising Temperatures on Mortality* (September 2025)

## CRST Results

Impact Area	NZ2050 (Net Zero by 2050)	DNZ2050 (Divergent Net Zero by 2050)	NDCs (Current Policies/NDCs Only)
1) Claims payouts	Minimal impact on claims payouts.	Minimal impact on claims payouts.	Minimal impact on claims payouts.
2) Lapse & Business Growth	Strong growth from smooth transition and robust economy which leads to a higher insurance demand and lower lapse rates in later years.	Slower economic growth due to high transition costs and stringent policy enforcement. Some industries shrink, limiting affordability and reducing insurance demand.	High physical risk causes disruptions to economic activity and productivity losses which lead to higher lapse rates and lower business volumes.
3) Credit & Market Risk	Slight impact on investment returns from climate policies and changing investor preferences.	Moderate to severe impact from higher transition risks and costs especially in sectors with lower transition readiness where there will be increased in carbon-compliance penalties.	Moderate to severe impact from higher transition risks and costs especially in sectors with lower transition readiness where there will be increased in carbon-compliance penalties.
4) Expense Overrun	Higher management expenses in early years due to transition costs with gradual reduction once climate policy implementation stabilizes.	More adverse than NZ2050 with higher and more prolonged expense pressure given the challenges aligning jurisdictions/sectors on policy.	Expenses are still increasing but lower than NZ2050 and DNZ2050 due to less stringent policy enforcement.

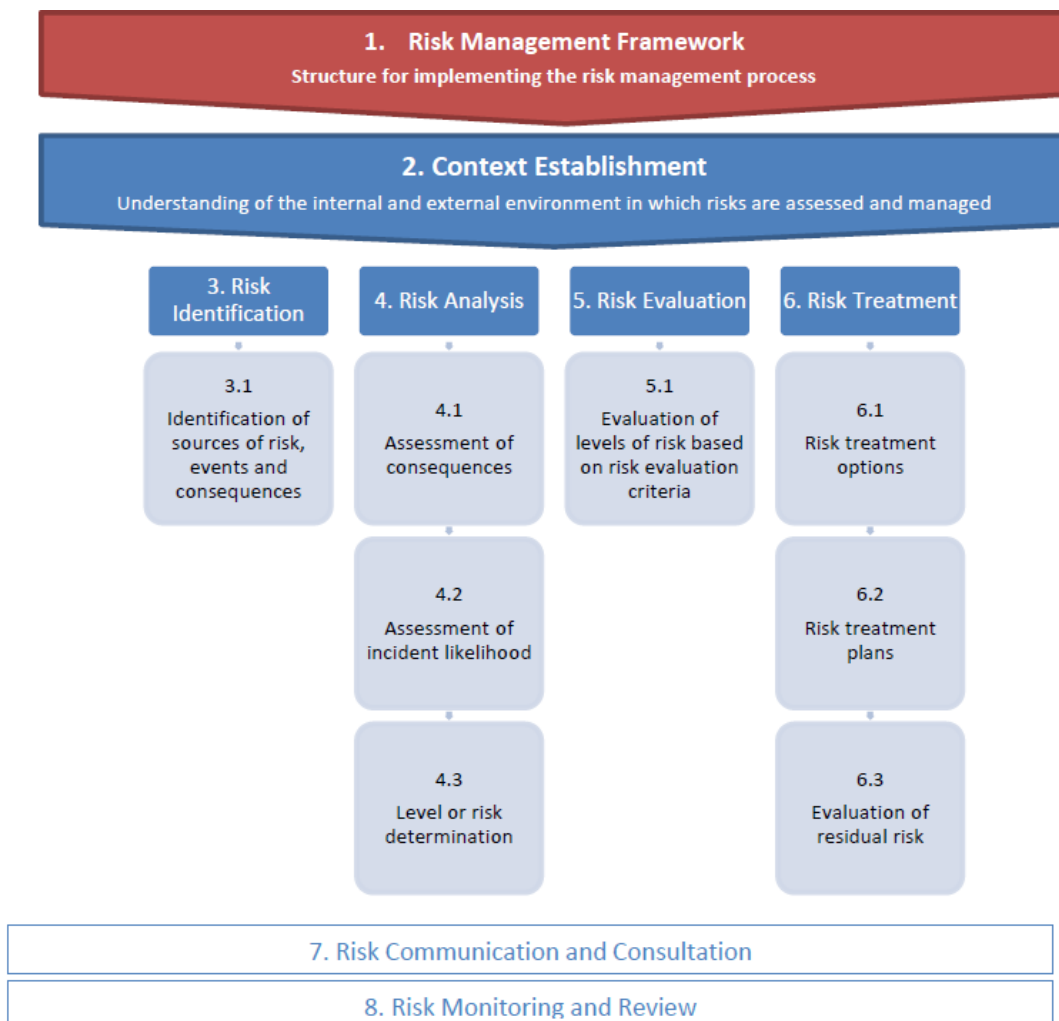
The identified scenarios enhance our understanding of climate related impacts on our business, strategy and financial performance across multiple conditions which enable targeted management of related risks and opportunities. Management will closely monitor the macroeconomic outlook to confirm that our current strategy remains resilient under prevailing growth conditions and adjust plans as needed. We will actively track and manage the loss ratio through pricing and reinsurance measures to safeguard performance and maintain sufficient resources to absorb potential shocks. Climate-related scenarios testing is performed annually under the Company's Financial Condition Report based on solvency requirements and will be updated to the Board and stakeholders annually.

## Risk Management

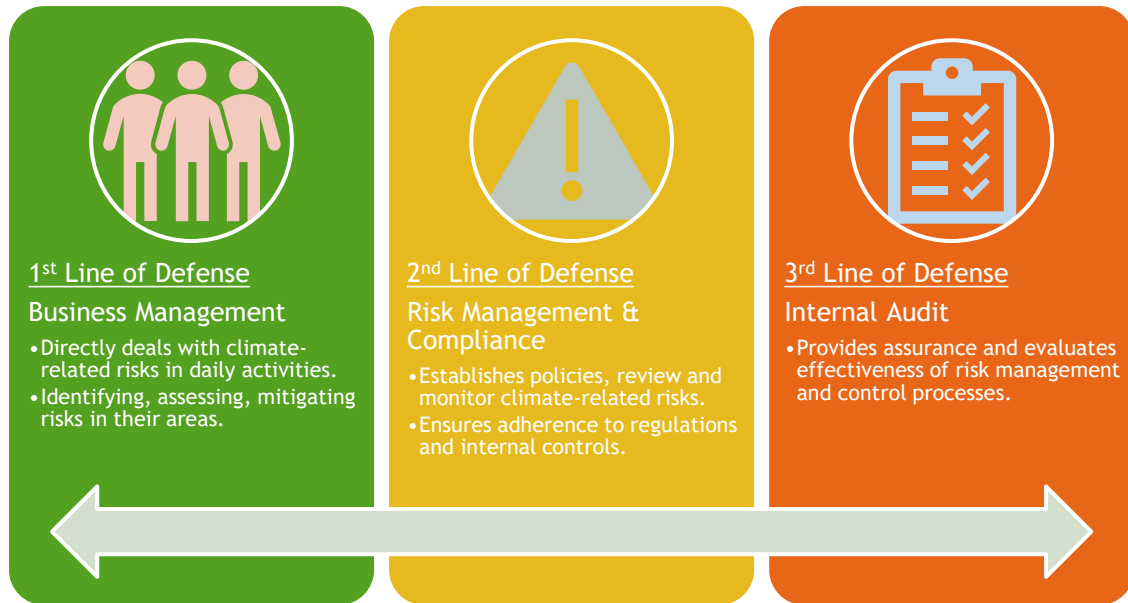
The identification, assessment, and management of climate-related risks are integrated into the Company’s overall Risk Management Framework (RMF), reflecting our commitment to sustainability. The RMF provides a standardized approach for comprehensively identifying and assessing climate-related risks using both qualitative and quantitative methods. These risks are evaluated based on likelihood and impact, both before and after mitigation measures that are in place. These risks are not standalone but are incorporated into the Company’s existing risk taxonomy (refer to the Strategy section of this Report).

The Company also monitors relevant regulatory climate risk management developments in the jurisdiction where it operates, such as Bank Negara Malaysia. Policies and procedures are reviewed annually to ensure they remain effective in managing risks arising from market and regulatory changes.

Below is an overview of the risk management process:



The “Three Lines of Defense” model is practiced by the Company for its overall risk management processes.



Heads of Departments are primarily accountable for managing risks within their respective business areas.

The Risk and Compliance (RC) Department oversees the Company’s Risk Management and Compliance functions, identifying and communicating key climate-related risks, exposures, and potential impacts to the Risk Management Committee (RMC), along with action plans to manage these risks. The RC Department actively identifies, assesses, and monitors risks, submitting quarterly risk management reports to the RMC and the Board, detailing the status of key risks and other relevant matters.

The Internal Audit (IA) reviews the Company’s compliance program and assesses the effectiveness of internal control systems. Findings from internal audits are presented at Audit Committee (AC) meetings for deliberation and review, with corrective measures communicated to the relevant Heads of Departments.

## Metrics and Targets

In 2025, we reaffirmed the net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030 and continued to focus on reducing the carbon footprint of our operations. A summary of the target and our progress is set out below.

Key Focuses	Metrics	Targets
Neutralize Emissions	GHG emissions - Scope 1 and 2	Net zero by 2030

Progress will be measured from FY2024 as the base year, in accordance with the GHG Protocol. We will report progress annually in our climate-related performance report. Alongside the absolute target, we will also disclose an intensity metric (tCO<sub>2</sub>e per full time equivalent (FTE) employee) to normalise for business growth and enable yearly comparability.

## Operations metrics

The Company is committed to managing its business sustainably and responsibly to achieve long-term growth and value for stakeholders. We strive to reduce operational GHG emissions to minimize the environmental impact of our business operations.

Metrics	Unit	2025	2024
Water consumption	m <sup>3</sup>	174	670
Energy consumption	kWh	61,487	244,975
GHG emissions (absolute)			
Scope 1: Direct	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	4.73	4.95
Scope 2: Electricity	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	34.25	133.88
Scope 3 <sup>5</sup> : Other indirect GHG emissions	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	159.78	136.53
<i>Category 6 - Business travelling</i>	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	2.27	5.08
<i>Category 7 - Employee commuting</i>	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	157.51	131.45
<b>Total GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 &amp; 3)</b>	<b>tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	<b>198.76</b>	<b>275.36</b>
Disposal of E-Waste <sup>6</sup>	unit	-	143.00

Operational emissions fell materially in 2025. Total absolute GHG emissions were 198.76 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>7</sup>, down by 76.59 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e (-28%) from 275.36 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2024.

<sup>5</sup> Includes category 6 - business travelling, and category 7 - employee commuting.

<sup>6</sup> In 2024, the Company engaged with a certified recycling partner to degauss and dispose of the used electronic equipment (e.g. laptop, monitor, hard disk, personal computers, etc.) in an environmental and responsible manner.

<sup>7</sup> Carbon Dioxide Equivalent

Total electricity consumption declined to 61,487 kWh (from 244,975 kWh in 2024). Electricity under Scope 2 drove the reduction, falling by 99.63 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e, which is more than the net decrease of 76.6 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Increases in other sources mainly from Scope 3 which is +23.25 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e offset part of the savings. Hence, electricity effectively accounts for about 130% of the net reduction.

This improvement was driven by our relocation to Menara Great Eastern 2, a 19-storey office tower designed to meet Green Building Index (GBI) Certified level criteria. In addition to the relocation, our office setup includes energy efficient LED lighting and optimised building controls, which reduce unnecessary electricity use

To maintain momentum, the Company continues to promote employee awareness and good housekeeping practices (e.g., switching off lights and equipment when not in use) to minimise energy waste and support ongoing emissions reduction.

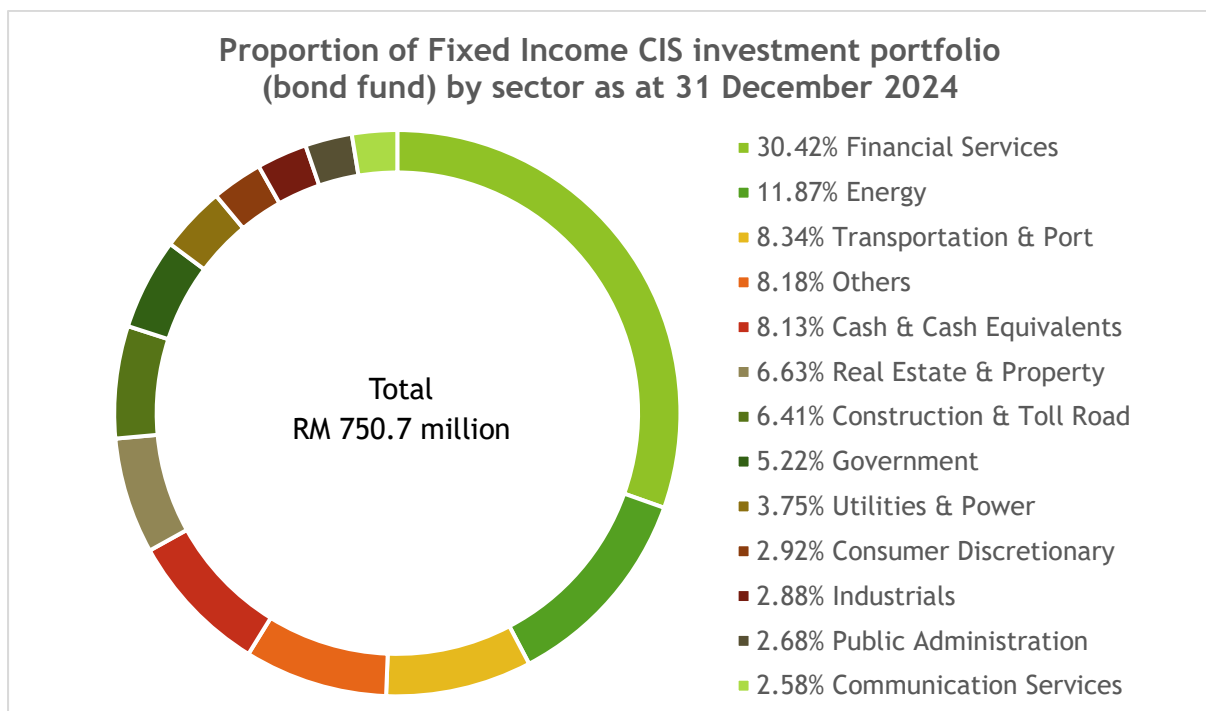
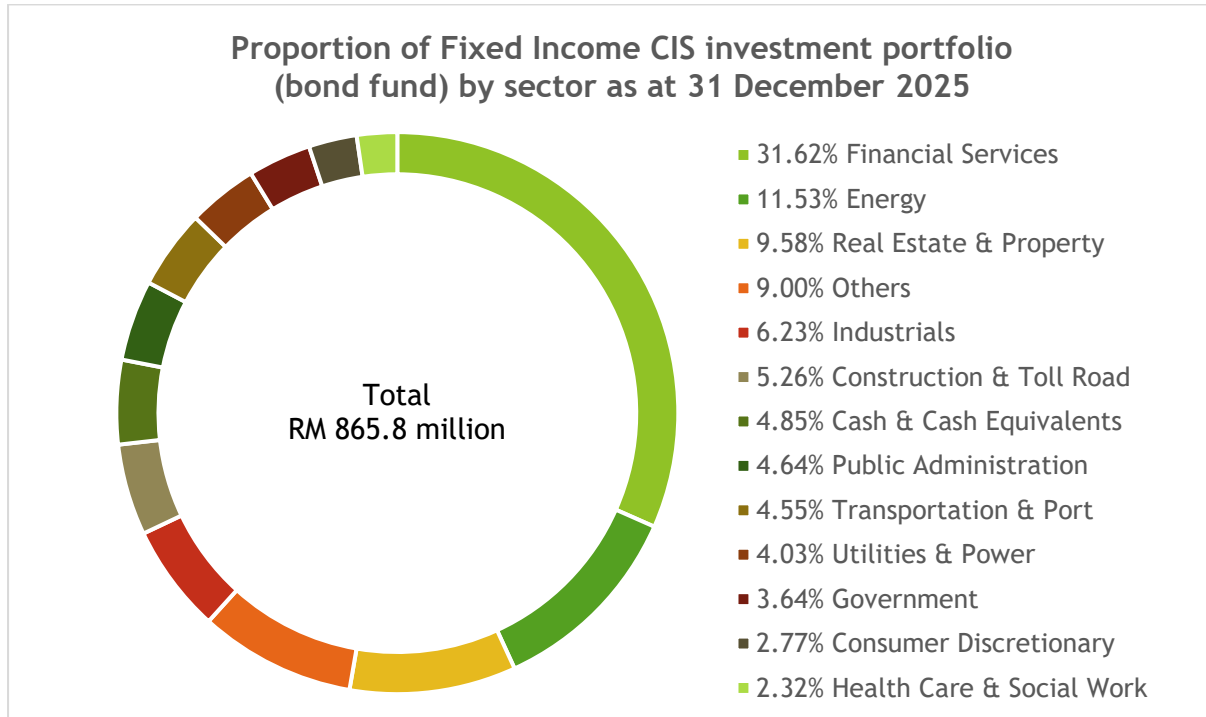
The Company has incorporated climate-related and broader sustainability considerations into its third-party risk assessment process to better identify and address sustainability risks and opportunities across the value chain. We will continue to engage stakeholders and enhance data quality to strengthen our overall approach to climate change.

The Company's Scope 1 emission accounts for direct GHG emissions that occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the company such as vehicles owned. Scope 2 emission accounts for GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by the Company. Scope 3 emissions are a consequence of the activities of the Company but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the Company. Emissions from Scope 3 currently cover categories 6 - business travelling, and category 7 - employee commuting. The Company strives to continuously improve its GHG emissions calculation methodology as the Company navigates measurement of upstream and downstream Scope 3 categories.

In 2025, the Company continues to calculate its GHG emissions according to the GHG Protocol guidelines. The emission factors on GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) are based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol database, sustainability report of utility company, and the List of Emission Factors published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Employee commuting figures are estimated based on the information collected through an annual employee commute survey, of which 100% of the Company employees participated.

## Investment metrics

The Company has integrated environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations into its investment processes. Our CIS investments are grouped into bond funds and short-term bond funds. The chart below shows the sectoral mix of our fixed-income CIS portfolio for the bond-fund category, together with a comparison to 2024:



Category	2025		2024	
	Holdings (RM m)	ESG Exposure (%)	Holdings (RM m)	ESG Exposure (%)
Bond Funds	865.75	49%	750.66	41%
Short term bond Funds	83.35	6%	115.43	9%
<b>Total (fixed income CIS)</b>	<b>949.10</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>866.09</b>	<b>50%</b>

Across all CIS investments, approximately 54% had the ESG exposure in 2025 (4% increase from 50% of ESG exposure in 2024) which indicate a greater orientation toward ESG aligned strategies while maintaining diversification and return objectives. The Company will continue to explore climate-related opportunities in its investment portfolio, such as low-carbon assets and investees that align with climate transition objectives.

## Conclusion

We continue to make significant strides in addressing climate-related risks and opportunities, embedding climate considerations across our operations. As we move forward, we will deepen our stakeholder engagement, strengthen sustainable day to day practices, enhance our methodologies and stay responsive to evolving regulatory expectations so we steadily improve and remain on track to deliver long-term, sustainable value for our stakeholders.