Cross Light Capital

Performa Core Growth and Income Fund

Quarterly Report
30 September 2026

Global Multi Asset | USD Lead Series | High Risk

Manager

Cross Light Capital Sdn Bhd
201901034174 (1343504-X)

Trustee

TMF Trustees Malaysia Bhd
200301008392 (610812-W)

Contents

Fund Information	3
Strategies Employed	3
Fund Performance Data	4
Movement of the Fund versus the Benchmark	4
Asset Allocation	4
Market Review	5
Investment Universe	7
Investment Outlook	8
Performance Attribution	10
Exposures	10
Statement of Financial Position	11
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	12
Statement of Changes in Net Asset Value	13
Manager's Statement	14

Fund Information

Fund Name	Performa Core Growth and Income Fund
Fund Type	Growth and Income
Fund Category	Hedge Fund (Mixed Assets)
Investment Objective	The Fund aims to achieve medium to long-term capital growth and distribution of income from absolute returns.
Benchmark	The total returns (the returns net of dividends distributed and fees where applicable) of an equally weighted portfolio of the iShares Core Growth Allocation ETF (AOR), Standard & Poor Depositary Receipts S&P 500 ETF (SPY) and IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Tracker ETF (QAI) rebalanced daily at zero trading cost: R_Benchmark = 1/2 of the following: 1/3 iShares Core Growth Allocation ETF (AOR) + 1/3 SPDR S&P 500 ETF Trust (SPY) + 1/3 IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Tracker ETF (QAI) where "R" denotes total returns and "x" denotes "multiplied" or "times". Investors should note that the Manager's investment objective is capital growth and distribution of income from absolute returns and is not managing the Fund with the objective of outperforming the reference benchmark or any benchmark. The Manager's investment philosophy is that the Fund is to be managed free from benchmarks from the perspective of the investment objective as the Manager is not seeking to outperform the referenced benchmark.
Distribution Policy	The Fund may make income distributions and income distributions may be accrued from prior income to be paid in a later period.

Strategies Employed

The Fund maintained its objective of providing its investors with medium to long term capital growth from absolute returns.

To meet the Fund's objective, the Manager maintained the strategies employed to invest in listed collective investment schemes (such as exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and exchange-traded notes ("ETNs") to gain a diversified exposure in multiple global asset classes and investment strategies, including but not limited to equities, fixed income, real estate and infrastructure assets, natural resources, carbon credits, precious metals, multiple asset class volatility, currencies, private equity replication strategies, absolute return or liquid alternative hedge fund strategies and digital assets.

The Fund maintained its investment strategy which involves employing a global multiple asset or cross-asset and strategic asset allocation framework, combined with tactical asset allocation overlays to enable a more active or dynamic asset allocation strategy, with the aim to generate: (1) higher risk adjusted returns, (2) lower correlation to equity markets and (3) greater diversification benefits than a passive asset allocation (and less active asset allocation) strategies and/or other funds with less or no exposures to global multiple assets and investment strategies.

The Manager maintained its investment strategy of implementing a multiple asset longshort approach with the potential use of leverage by investing in ETFs and ETNs to enable the Fund to gain exposure into multiple global asset classes and investment strategies, which may include but are not limited to:

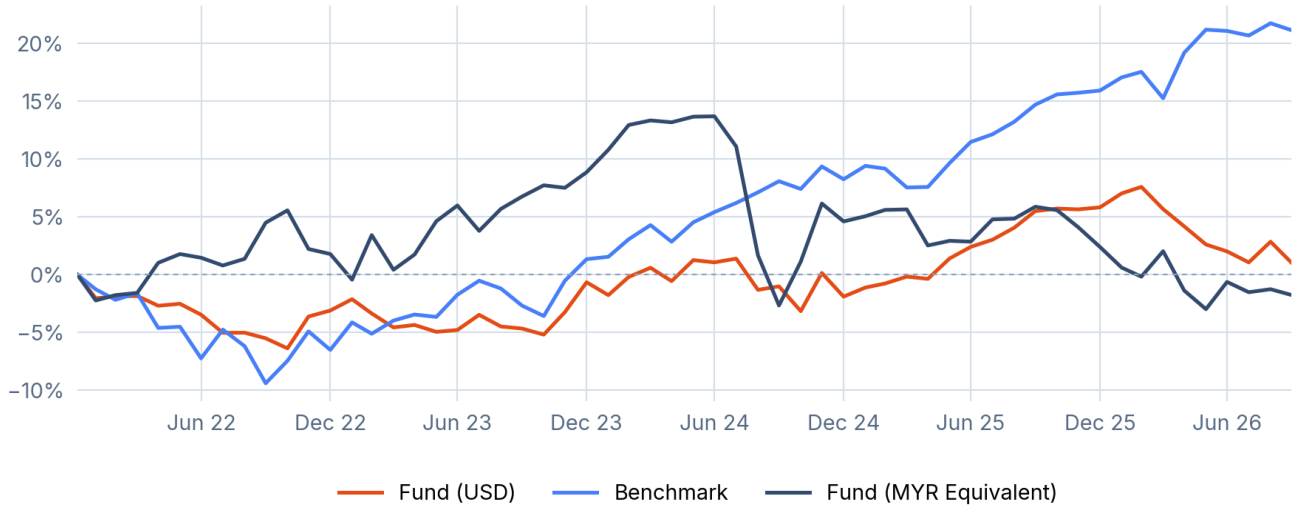
- Equities
- Fixed Income
- Real Estate and Infrastructure Assets
- Natural Resources and Carbon Credits
- Precious Metals
- Multiple Asset Class Volatility
- Currencies, cross currencies, foreign exchange related instruments and/or cash
- Private equity replication strategies
- Absolute return or liquid alternative hedge fund strategies
- Digital assets exposures, and their related instruments and derivatives

Fund Performance Data

Category	As At 30 September 2026	As At 30 June 2026
Total NAV (USD)	166,778	168,575
Average NAV per Unit	0.5051	0.5105
Units in Circulation	330,195	330,195

Average NAV per Unit is a weighted average across the Fund's series. Returns are for the lead series.

Movement of the Fund versus the Benchmark



Period	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	3 Years	Since Inception
Date	01/09/2026 - 30/09/2026	01/07/2026 - 30/09/2026	01/04/2026 - 30/09/2026	01/10/2025 - 30/09/2026	01/10/2023 - 30/09/2026	05/01/2022 - 30/09/2026
Fund	-1.78%	-0.97%	-4.40%	-4.24%	5.96%	1.03%
Benchmark	-0.50%	0.05%	5.10%	5.61%	24.46%	21.15%
Outperformance	-1.28%	-1.02%	-9.50%	-9.85%	-18.50%	-20.12%

This information, net of fees, is prepared by Cross Light Capital Sdn Bhd for informational purposes only. Past returns are not a guarantee or reflection of the fund's future returns. Investors are advised that unit prices, distributions payable and investment returns may go down as well as up.

Asset Allocation

Fund's asset mix during the period under review:

Category	% of NAV
Equities, ETFs, ETNs and/or Collective Investment Schemes	29.22%
Net Cash and/or Cash Equivalents	70.78%
Total	**100.00%**

Market Review

Global equities advanced during Q3, proving resilient despite escalating geopolitical tensions, higher energy prices and rising bond yields. US equities were a significant contributor, reflecting their substantial index weighting, while demand for companies exposed to artificial intelligence, digital infrastructure and productivity-enhancing technologies continued to support valuations. Corporate earnings also reassured, with many businesses maintaining profitability despite elevated financing costs. The divergence between asset classes was notable: equity investors remained confident in the economic outlook, whereas bond markets increasingly priced in persistent inflation, expanding fiscal deficits and rising government borrowing. Healthy labour markets and better-than-expected earnings eased recession fears, although higher energy costs and tighter monetary policy remained sources of uncertainty.

The S&P 500 gained 2.3% during the quarter, supported by resilient economic conditions and corporate earnings despite higher bond yields and renewed inflation concerns. Energy was the strongest-performing sector by a considerable margin, benefiting from rising oil prices, supply concerns and a favourable earnings outlook. Information technology also performed strongly as investors favoured businesses with exposure to long-term technology spending and artificial intelligence. Healthcare recorded significant gains after drug-pricing negotiations between major pharmaceutical companies and US government healthcare programmes concluded, providing greater clarity. Utilities was the weakest sector, as rising government bond yields reduced the relative attractiveness of dividend income and pressured valuations.

Eurozone equities declined slightly, with performance varying considerably across sectors. Energy benefited from higher oil prices amid renewed conflict in the Middle East, financials gained on strong second-quarter results from several banks, and materials advanced, whereas real estate and consumer discretionary were among the weakest sectors. The European Central Bank raised its deposit rate by 25 basis points to 2.5% in September as annual inflation reached 3.2% in August, up from 2.0% a year earlier, with warnings that the effects of higher energy prices could persist into 2027. Economic activity nevertheless remained robust: second-quarter GDP grew 0.6% quarter-on-quarter and the September composite purchasing managers' index rose to 53.1, its highest level in 41 months, although the prospect of further tightening remained a headwind for valuations.

The FTSE All-Share advanced during Q3, led by strong gains in energy, with telecommunications, technology and basic materials also contributing positively; healthcare was a notable underperformer. Rising energy prices kept inflation in focus, with UK consumer price inflation reaching 3.1% in August. The Bank of England held interest rates at 3.75% throughout the quarter, although Governor Andrew Bailey warned that rates might need to rise if inflation continued to accelerate. Political developments and the approaching 28 October Budget influenced sentiment towards the end of the period, despite a limited immediate market reaction to changes in political leadership. UK housebuilders gained in September following news of a scheme to support first-time buyers.

Japanese equities rose during the quarter, with the TOPIX Total Return Index gaining 3.8% in yen terms. Markets remained volatile amid changing expectations for US interest rates, renewed Middle East tensions and coordinated Japan–US currency intervention to support the yen. In July, market leadership shifted away from artificial intelligence and semiconductor-related stocks towards value and cyclical sectors, while in August many companies exceeded expectations for April to June earnings. Financials, particularly banks and insurers, performed strongly in September as domestic interest rates rose. AI-related shares remained relatively resilient despite concerns over elevated valuations, but the quarter saw broader participation beyond technology.

Emerging market equities recorded a marginal decline in US dollar terms, underperforming developed markets as the AI-driven rally that supported first-half returns lost momentum. Korea and Taiwan led the initial weakness in July before a partial recovery, while higher oil prices and renewed Middle East tensions added to inflation concerns. Korea was the weakest major market, as memory-chip stocks corrected amid concerns about US hyperscaler capital expenditure and intensifying competition from China. India also underperformed, pressured by elevated energy costs, expectations of higher interest rates and demanding valuations. In contrast, South Africa benefited from stronger precious and industrial metals prices and a downside inflation surprise, while Brazil outperformed on firmer commodity prices and easing inflation, recovering in September following a central-bank rate cut. China delivered a positive absolute return, helped initially by rotation away from Korea and Taiwan, although gains faded as economic activity remained weak. Greece, Colombia and Poland were among the strongest smaller markets, each delivering double-digit returns in US dollar terms.

The MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index declined slightly, as resilient economic conditions across much of the region were offset by higher global bond yields, rising energy prices and uncertainty over the growth outlook. South Korea experienced a significant downturn, with semiconductor, technology hardware and other export-oriented stocks weighing on performance, while India retreated as investors reassessed elevated valuations after an extended period of strong gains. In the Philippines, persistent inflation and interest-rate concerns weighed on domestic demand and economically sensitive sectors. Singapore was a notable exception, posting strongly positive returns supported by its financial sector, a resilient domestic backdrop and demand for income-generating assets, and China's equity market also advanced.

Global bond markets faced substantial pressure during Q3 as the US–Iran conflict disrupted energy supply and drove prices higher, reinforcing concerns that inflation could remain elevated. Hopes of diplomacy and improved supply routes periodically eased pressure, but resilient economic activity, with September purchasing managers' indices at multi-year highs in both the US and eurozone, gave central banks greater scope to maintain or tighten policy. The Federal Reserve raised its target range by 25 basis points to 3.75%–4.00% in September, its first increase since 2023, while signalling that further increases remained possible. The European Central Bank also raised rates by 25 basis points to 2.50% and the Bank of Japan lifted its policy rate to 1.25%, while the Bank of England held at 3.75%, although three members voted for an increase.

Government bond yields rose across major markets, reflecting persistent inflation concerns, higher energy costs and uncertainty over the extent of tightening required. The 10-year US Treasury yield recorded its highest close since 2007, UK and Japanese yields reached levels not seen for several years, the 10-year Bund yield climbed to its highest level since 2011, and France's spread over Germany widened to its largest since 2012. These movements reflected both expectations of tighter monetary policy and broader concerns about fiscal deficits and increased government borrowing. The quarter highlighted the vulnerability of sovereign bonds to a combination of inflationary supply shocks and resilient growth, creating a challenging environment for investors seeking capital preservation through traditional fixed-income allocations.

Corporate credit remained relatively resilient for much of the quarter, supported by solid fundamentals and attractive all-in yields, but the sharp rise in government bond yields ultimately pushed total returns into negative territory by quarter-end. Excess returns were also negative, with European investment-grade credit modestly underperforming the US on this measure. High-yield bonds performed better on a total-return basis, benefiting from higher income and lower sensitivity to government yields, although their excess returns were weaker. This divergence illustrates the importance of separating underlying interest-rate exposure from credit-spread performance.

The S&P GSCI recorded strong gains during Q3, led by energy as renewed conflict in the Middle East disrupted supply routes and heightened concerns over oil availability. Shipping through the Strait of Hormuz remained limited, and the conflict intensified damage to Saudi Arabia's East–West pipeline, an important alternative route that bypasses the Strait. Agricultural commodities advanced amid concerns about El Niño and attacks by Russia and Ukraine on each other's agricultural exports. Industrial metals also rose, while precious metals advanced more modestly; gold received mid-quarter support from its role as a store of wealth after the US Treasury announced increased purchases of long-dated debt, which pressured the US dollar.

Cryptocurrency markets staged a strong recovery in Q3, ending a three-quarter losing streak as total market capitalisation increased 39.6% to approximately US$3.0 trillion. The rally was concentrated in August, supported by renewed inflows into spot Bitcoin ETFs and the US Treasury announcement on increased purchases of longer-dated government bonds. Bitcoin rose approximately 43%, while Ethereum outperformed with a gain of 71% on recovering sentiment and renewed institutional demand. US spot Bitcoin ETFs recorded approximately US$6.4 billion in net inflows, reversing the outflow trend of the preceding three quarters. On-chain indicators also improved, with Bitcoin recovering above key technical and holder-cost levels while derivatives positioning remained moderate, and tokenised equities and decentralised perpetual futures continued to expand. However, the recovery was not fully confirmed by trading activity, with average daily spot volume declining quarter-on-quarter, while the failure of the CLARITY Act to advance in the US Senate highlighted ongoing regulatory uncertainty and substantial losses from crypto-related exploits kept security a material concern.

Investment Universe

Index	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	3 Years	Since Inception
Date	01/09/2026 - 30/09/2026	01/07/2026 - 30/09/2026	01/04/2026 - 30/09/2026	01/10/2025 - 30/09/2026	01/10/2023 - 30/09/2026	05/01/2022 - 30/09/2026
Balanced 60/40 S&P Target Risk Growth Index (AOR)	-1.75%	-0.66%	7.80%	9.32%	50.20%	34.04%
Global Equities MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI)	-1.19%	1.15%	15.49%	16.61%	80.61%	61.33%
US Equities S&P 500 Index (SPY)	-0.33%	2.38%	17.86%	15.71%	84.99%	70.15%
Malaysian Equities (USD Returns) MSCI Malaysia Index (EWM)	-3.56%	1.60%	-1.63%	9.54%	48.32%	29.25%
Developed Market Equities MSCI EAFE Index (EFA)	-3.31%	0.01%	8.65%	15.08%	65.62%	49.78%
Emerging Market Equities MSCI Emerging Markets Index (EEM)	-0.34%	-2.37%	18.22%	27.52%	89.02%	50.97%
Growth Factor S&P 500 Growth Index (IVW)	2.00%	3.54%	26.01%	18.29%	110.98%	75.81%
Value Factor S&P 500 Value Index (IVE)	-3.10%	0.94%	8.97%	12.35%	56.57%	56.90%
Size Factor Russell 2000 Index (IWM)	-5.21%	-7.27%	12.61%	16.02%	62.55%	31.00%
Momentum Factor MSCI USA Momentum SR Variant Index (MTUM)	5.87%	-7.25%	32.64%	24.58%	132.57%	84.56%
Global Real Estate Dow Jones Global Select Real Estate Securities Index (RWO)	-5.36%	-5.82%	3.21%	4.97%	35.32%	-2.86%
Global Infrastructure S&P Global Infrastructure Index (IGF)	-5.50%	-7.57%	-6.83%	3.80%	56.97%	47.70%
US Treasury Bonds IDC US Treasury 7-10 Year Index (IEF)	-3.35%	-4.58%	-4.51%	-3.75%	8.93%	-9.09%
US Investment Grade Credit Markit iBoxx USD Liquid Investment Grade Index (LQD)	-3.39%	-5.19%	-3.99%	-4.03%	14.59%	-5.61%
Commodities DBIQ Optimum Yield Diversified Commodity Index (DBC)	3.26%	21.23%	11.64%	48.28%	47.92%	75.95%
Gold (GLD)	-6.75%	3.38%	-11.49%	7.14%	122.13%	124.59%
Bitcoin (BTC/USD)	6.37%	42.68%	22.45%	-26.74%	209.83%	82.04%
CBOE Volatility Index (VIX)	9.52%	-0.67%	-35.29%	0.37%	-6.74%	-3.37%

Investment Outlook

The Framework: A Grand Convergence

Our investment outlook is shaped by a high-conviction view that we are living through a structural regime change of historic magnitude. Two forces are converging simultaneously: the climax of the Fourth Turning — a cyclical period of institutional upheaval occurring roughly every 80 years, now entering its final Crisis stage expected to resolve by approximately 2030 — and the dawn of Artificial General Intelligence, a structural break in the relationship between capital and labor unlike anything since the invention of electricity. The mechanism linking these forces is fiscal dominance. As Neil Howe observes, every prior Fourth Turning — the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, the Great Depression and World War II — ended with a financial reset funded by currency debasement. The US-China race for AGI supremacy guarantees sustained deficit spending and monetary subordination to national survival imperatives. The old financial order is being actively dismantled to fund the construction of a new one. This is not a tail risk — it is the base case.

The AGI Economy: Capital and Labour as Competitors

We define Artificial General Intelligence as autonomous systems capable of exceeding human performance across all economically valuable tasks. In an AGI world, capital and labor shift from partners to competitors:

Feature	Historical (Complements)	Future AGI World (Substitutes)
Relationship	Machines made humans more productive	AGI replaces human labour
Wages	Productivity gains raised human wages	Human market value faces structural deflation
Capital Share	60–80% of income flowed to workers	Income flows directly to owners of AGI assets
Inequality	High labour demand forced wealth sharing	Wealth compounds at the top without wage "leakage"

Goldman Sachs research (Briggs & Kodnani) suggests generative AI could raise annual US productivity by 1.5 percentage points, propelling potential US GDP toward 4% by 2030 — a major re-rating from the 2.1% baseline. But the path will be volatile, and the distribution of gains will be highly unequal. Unlike human capital, which scales linearly, AGI scales exponentially: a 1% model improvement is instantly deployed across millions of digital workers simultaneously at near-zero marginal cost.

The Disruption Threat to Traditional Indices

An October 2025 report from The Conference Board and the Harvard Law School Forum on Corporate Governance reveals that 72% of S&P 500 firms now flag AI as a material risk in their 10-K filings — up from just 12% in 2023. Columbia Business School's Rita Gunther McGrath argues that the age of sustainable competitive advantage has ended; AGI empowers new entrants to penetrate markets with equal or superior products at lower price points, while legacy competitive moats decay with unusual speed.

The valuation risk is acute. At their 1972 peak, the "Nifty Fifty" traded at an average P/E of 42x against a market P/E of 19x — a concentration that preceded a devastating bear market in which the S&P 500 lost approximately 60–65% of its real value between 1966 and 1982, despite apparent nominal stagnation. By early 2026, the Magnificent Seven have reached analogous levels, trading at a forward P/E of approximately 28.3x against an elevated S&P 500 P/E of 25x. Static buy-and-hold portfolios face a risk of real value erosion that nominal index performance will not reveal until it is too late.

This is precisely why we underweight expensive US growth equities and favor Value stocks with strong free cash flow and a genuine margin of safety.

Strategic Asset Allocation: Four Core Positions

Our approach involves building a diversified, endowment-style portfolio centered on four core positions driven by the framework above:

- Gold: The ultimate non-sovereign monetary hedge against fiscal dominance and the global race to secure non-dollar stores of value. As fiat debasement accelerates, gold is the clearest structural long. Gold remains a foundational long-term structural position within our risk-managed framework.

- Copper: The critical physical infrastructure of the AI economy. Massive expansion of data centres and electrical grids is creating structural demand that current global supply cannot meet. This is not a cyclical trade — it is a decade long structural deficit.
- Bitcoin: The potential native monetary layer of the AGI economy. As an open, programmatically scarce network, Bitcoin is uniquely positioned as a non-sovereign store of value and ultimate settlement layer for autonomous AI agents transacting at scale via Layer-2 protocols, and as a non-sovereign store of value in a world of accelerating monetary debasement.
- Equities & Value Positioning: We remain cautious on elevated growth equity valuations, maintaining dynamic tactical overlays to navigate volatile market cycles. We favor Value names offering robust free cash flow and a margin of safety, while selectively participating in quality AI infrastructure leaders.

Intellectual Flexibility & Disciplined Risk Management

In an environment of extreme uncertainty, intellectual flexibility is not a weakness — it is a core competency. We do not anchor to benchmarks. We anchor to price action, human judgement, and quantitative discipline. Strict adherence to price action and human-led risk management — supported by quantitative inputs and rigorous empirical testing — remains the defining discipline of our strategy. Investors are recommended to hold an investment in the Fund over a minimum period of 5 to 7 years. Shorter-term performance will remain uncertain. Key risks include non-trending or whipsaw markets and unforeseen events that may impact a multi-asset portfolio employing long-short strategies and leverage

Performance Attribution

For the Quarter Ended 30 September 2026

Asset Class	Quarterly Gross Estimated Attribution
U.S. Equity	0.59%
Global Equity	0.12%
Private Equity Replication	0.00%
Real Estate and Infrastructure	0.00%
Absolute Returns	-0.31%
Government Bonds	-0.50%
Corporate Bonds	-0.35%
Natural Resources	-0.32%
Precious Metals	0.06%
Digital Assets	0.76%
Total	**0.04%**

Asset-class contributions exclude broker income and fees, outside assets and fund costs. Use the attribution bridge to reconcile to the Fund's net return. Monthly class contributions are added arithmetically.

Exposures

For the Quarter Ended 30 September 2026

Asset Class	Gross Dollar Exposure	Net Dollar Exposure
U.S. Equity	17.26%	10.21%
Global Equity	10.22%	10.22%
Private Equity Replication	0.00%	0.00%
Real Estate and Infrastructure	0.00%	0.00%
Absolute Returns	2.63%	2.63%
Government Bonds	1.09%	1.09%
Corporate Bonds	2.21%	2.21%
Natural Resources	8.05%	0.84%
Precious Metals	1.60%	-1.60%
Digital Assets	3.62%	3.62%
Total	**46.68%**	**29.22%**

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Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 September 2026

	As At 30 September 2026 USD	As At 30 June 2026 USD
Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,719	9,317
Investments	63,297	85,249
Amount Due From Brokers	111,949	94,070
Interest Receivable	-	158
Total Assets	**182,965**	**188,794**
Liabilities		
Short Positions	14,559	19,033
Amount Due to Trustee	132	95
Auditor's Fee Payable	1,215	810
Fund Administration Fee Payable	265	266
Performance Fee Payable	-	-
Dividend Payable	4	15
Interest Payable	12	-
Total Liabilities	**16,187**	**20,219**
Net Asset Value of the Fund	**166,778**	**168,575**
Equity		
Unitholders' Capital	249,984	249,984
Distributions	(90,000)	(90,000)
Accumulated Gains / (Losses)	6,794	8,591
Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders	**166,778**	**168,575**
Number of Units in Circulation	330,195	330,195
Average Net Asset Value per Unit	0.5051	0.5105

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Financial Period Ended 30 September 2026

	Quarter 3 Jul 2026 - Sep 2026 USD	Quarter 2 Apr 2026 - Jun 2026 USD
Investment Income / (Loss)		
Dividend Income	365	477
Interest Income From Financial Assets at FVTPL	221	407
Interest Income From Bank	-	1
Net Realised and Unrealised Gain / (Loss) on Foreign Currency Exchange	(10)	6
Net Unrealised Gain / (Loss) on Financial Assets at FVTPL	1,631	(302)
Net Realised Gain / (Loss) on Financial Assets at FVTPL	(1,862)	(5,128)
Total Investment Income / (Loss)	**345**	**(4,539)**
Expenses		
Trustee's Fee	(67)	(96)
Auditor's Fee	(405)	(729)
Tax Agent's Fee	(928)	-
Performance Fee	-	(305)
Fund Administration Fee	(265)	(266)
Other Professional Fees	(336)	(248)
Bank Charges and Other Expenses	(27)	(164)
Total Expenses	**(2,028)**	**(1,808)**
Net Profit / (Loss) Before Taxation	**(1,683)**	**(6,347)**
Taxation	(114)	(148)
Net Profit / (Loss) After Taxation and Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss)	**(1,797)**	**(6,495)**

Statement of Changes in Net Asset Value

For the Financial Period Ended 30 September 2026

	Unitholders' Capital USD	Accumulated Gains / (Losses) USD	NAV Attributable to Unitholders USD
Balance As At 30 June 2026	**159,984**	**8,591**	**168,575**
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the Financial Period	-	(1,797)	(1,797)
Distributions	-	-	-
Balance As At 30 September 2026	**159,984**	**6,794**	**166,778**

Manager's Statement

To the Unit Holders of Performa Core Growth and Income Fund

I, Jason Yew Kit Lee, for and on behalf of the board of directors of the Manager, Cross Light Capital Sdn Bhd, state that in my opinion as the Manager, the financial statements hereby attached reflect a true and fair view of the Fund's financial position, and that the Fund has been operated and managed in accordance with the following:

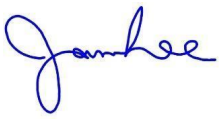
(a) limitations imposed on the investment powers of the Manager and the Trustee under the Deed, the Securities Commission's Guidelines on Unlisted Capital Market Products under the Lodge and Launch Framework, the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 and other applicable laws;

(b) valuation/pricing is carried out in accordance with the Deed and any regulatory requirements;

(c) creation and cancellation of units are carried out in accordance with the Deed and relevant regulatory requirements; and

(d) the distribution of income by the Fund is appropriate and reflects the investment objective of the Fund.

For and on behalf of Cross Light Capital Sdn Bhd [Company No: 201901034174 (1343504-X)]



Jason Yew Kit Lee
Director
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
11 November 2026