BOS WEALTH MANAGEMENT
A subsidiary of Bank of Singapore

Data Ended 31 December 2024

BOSWM Core Growth Fund Class MYR-Hedged BOS

Investment objective

The Fund aims to provide long-term capital growth and/or income return by investing into a collective investment scheme.

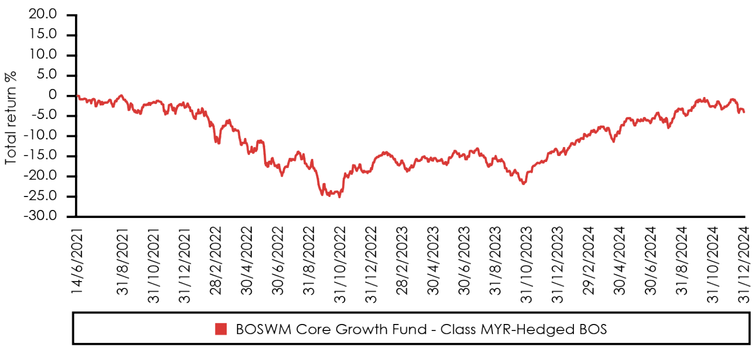
Notes:
- Income is in reference to the Fund's distribution, which could be in the form of cash or unit.
- Target Fund: BOS International Fund - Growth.

Performance – Class MYR-Hedged BOS

	1 Mth	6 Mths	1 Yr	3 Yrs	Since Launch▲
Fund*	-1.77%	2.28%	10.60%	-1.73%	-4.12%

* Source: Lipper for Investment Management, 31 December 2024. Fund sector: Mixed Asset USD Flex - Global.
▲ Since start investing date: 14 June 2021

Performance since inception – Class MYR-Hedged BOS



Asset allocation – Class MYR-Hedged BOS

CIS including hedging gain/loss	100.65%	**Cash**	-0.65%*

Income distribution – Class MYR-Hedged BOS

Nil

Fund details – Class MYR-Hedged BOS

Fund category/type	Feeder fund (wholesale) / Growth and income
Launch date	30 April 2020
Financial year end	31 December
Fund size	RM5.20 million
NAV per unit	RM0.9588 (as at 31 December 2024)
Highest/Lowest NAV per unit (12-month rolling back)	Highest 15 Oct 2024 RM0.9938 Lowest 5 Jan 2024 RM0.8516
Income distribution	Incidental, subject to the Manager's discretion.
Risk associated with the Fund	Target fund risk, currency risk, country risk and liquidity risk
Sales charge	Up to 2.00% of the Fund's NAV per unit
Annual management fee	Up to 1.40% p.a. of the NAV of the Class of Unit
Fund manager of Target Fund	Bank of Singapore
Sales office	BOS Wealth Management Malaysia Berhad 199501006861 (336059-U) ContactUs@boswm.com

* Negative allocation was due to unrealised loss on derivatives as at 31 December 2024.

Please refer to the following pages for more information of the Target Fund – BOS International Fund - Growth. Information of the Target Fund is published here to assist readers to achieve a better understanding of the Feeder Fund's underlying investments.

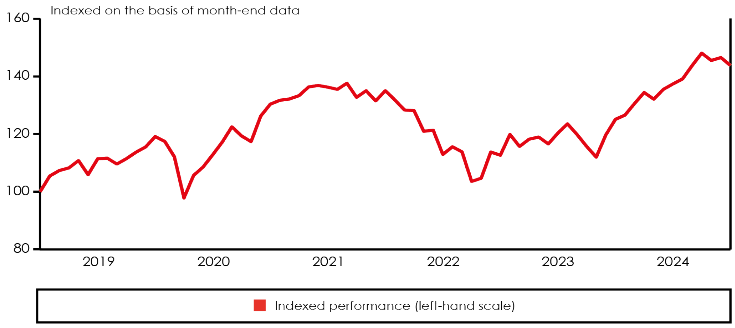
IMPORTANT NOTE: Information of the Target Fund – BOS International Fund - Growth – is published here to assist readers to achieve a better understanding of the Feeder Fund's underlying investments. Source of information of the Target Fund: Bank of Singapore.

Performance – Target Fund

	1 Mth	3 Mths	1 Yr	Since Launch
Fund*	-1.9%	-2.9%	14.9%	33.2%

* Source: Bank of Singapore; UBS Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A.

Performance since inception (NAV rebased to 100) – Target Fund



Source: Bank of Singapore; UBS Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A.

Details – Target Fund

Investment Fund Manager	Bank of Singapore
Fund Manager	UBS Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A.
Launch date	31 August 2018
Fund size	USD16.75 million
Domicile	Singapore

Asset allocation – Target Fund

Equities	70.5%
High Yield Bonds	14.8%
Investment Grade Bonds	13.1%
Others	1.6%

Country allocation – Target Fund

United States	52.9%	**Mexico**	4.1%
Others	13.3%	**China**	3.1%
India	5.9%	**Taiwan**	2.9%
Brazil	5.0%	**Hong Kong**	2.5%
Australia	4.5%	**Colombia**	1.6%
United Kingdom	4.2%		

IMPORTANT NOTE: Information of the Target Fund – BOS International Fund - Growth – is published here to assist readers to achieve a better understanding of the Feeder Fund's underlying investments. Source of information of the Target Fund: Bank of Singapore.

Equities – Sector exposure and Top 10 holdings – Target Fund

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	31.9%
INDUSTRIALS	16.6%
HEALTH CARE	14.8%
COMMUNICATION SERVICES	9.4%
CONSUMER STAPLES	8.3%
FINANCIALS	8.0%
MATERIALS	5.0%
CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY	4.1%
UTILITIES	1.9%

NVIDIA	4.41%
SERVICENOW	3.42%
ALPHABET-A	3.39%
BRAMBLES	2.84%
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING	2.77%
BOOKING	2.67%
KELLANOVA RG	2.62%
MICROSOFT	2.52%
SALESFORCE	2.35%
TERADYNE	2.24%

Target Fund commentary

The BOS International Fund – Growth returned 1.73% in December.

The equity rally stalled in December with concerns including the inflation outlook; the US Federal Reserve's likely response (fewer interest rate cuts) and concerns about how President-elect Trump's pro-growth policies will impact federal finances. Asia equities delivered positive returns. The hawkish tilted message from the Fed and sharp increase in US Treasury (UST) yields adversely impacted the returns in the bond market.

Market commentary

Equities

Equity markets were generally weaker in December, as the year-to-date rally stalled into year-end. The US (-2.54%), Europe (-2.53%) and Japan (-0.85%) all fell for the month. Asia (Far East ex-Japan) defied the broader trend, rising 1.04%. (Source: Bloomberg; in USD terms).

US Federal Reserve Chair Powell signaled potentially fewer interest rate cuts going forward in response to the inflation outlook. This, along with concerns over the financing of President-elect Trump's election promises weighed on markets.

The US market trades on forward price-to-earnings ratio of 21.9x. Japan trades at 15.6x, while Europe and Asia (Far-East ex-Japan) trade at 13.5x and 11.3x respectively.

In the US, Growth significantly outperformed Value in December with the MSCI US Growth Index (+1.65%) leading the MSCI US Value Index (-7.01%) for the month. The Dow Jones Industrial Average Index (-5.13%) underperformed the S&P 500 Index (-2.39%) for December, while the tech heavy NASDAQ Composite Index (+0.56%) also outperformed for the month (Source: Bloomberg; in USD terms). The best performing sectors for December were Communication Services, Consumer Discretionary and Information Technology, while Real Estate, Energy and Materials were the laggards. The annual inflation rate in the US rose for a 2nd consecutive month to 2.7% in November 2024 from 2.6% in October, in line with expectations. The rise is partly influenced by low base effects from last year. Energy costs declined less (-3.2% vs -4.9% in October), mainly due to gasoline (-8.1% vs -12.2%) and fuel oil (-19.5% vs -20.8%) while natural gas prices rose 1.8%, compared to 2%.

In Europe, the Hamburg Commercial Bank (HCOB) Eurozone Manufacturing Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI) was at 45.2 in December of 2024, remaining unchanged from the prior month and firmly below market expectations of 45.3 to extend the ongoing two-year streak of monthly contractions in the currency bloc's manufacturing activity. New orders continued to decline at a sustained pace, driving factories to drop output the most since the corresponding period of the previous year. The decline in output took place despite a fresh decrease in work backlogs. The annual inflation rate in the Eurozone increased to 2.2% in November 2024 from 2% in October, but below 2.3% in the preliminary estimate. This year-end increase was largely expected due to base effects, as last year's sharp declines in energy prices are no longer factored into annual rates. The best performing sectors were Information Technology, Consumer Discretionary, and Financials, while Communication Services, Health Care, and Real Estate were the laggards.

Asian equities rose 1% in the month, significantly outperforming global equities, which was weighed down by declines in US and European equities. Considering the strengthening of the US dollar over the period – as potential trade tariffs looms under a Trump administration, this was a strong outcome. Chinese equities led the Asian region in the month, due to expectations that more encouraging economic guidance will emerge from the annual Central Economic Work Conference that took place over 11-12 December. Though this did not happen, the Conference outcome nevertheless confirmed the central government's economic policy shift in its approach to China's entrenched economic challenges. With possible trade tensions just round the corner, this is a significant turning point. Hong Kong and Taiwan are two other markets with strong returns. Hong Kong benefited from the outperformance of the regional financial sector as US long yields surged in December, while Taiwan coasted on the back of the technology sector's outperformance globally.

Teradyne Inc was a new purchase in December, while we sold China Resources Land Ltd. Key contributors for December included TSMC, Alphabet Inc, Teradyne Inc, Tencent and ASML Holding NV, while detractors included, Veralto Corp, Amcor plc, ServiceNow Inc, Illumina Inc and Adobe Inc.

Fixed income

The US Treasury (UST) curve bear steepened in December as the long-end underperformed. 10y yields moved up by 40bps to 4.56% while 2y/10y spreads rallied to 32bps, a level not seen since the curve inverted in 2022. The Fed cut rates by 25bps but Powell's conference leaned hawkish with projections of just two quarter point cuts in 2025. US CPI and Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) data came in largely in line with estimates as core PCE remained sticky at 2.8% yoy while short-term inflation expectations ticked up in both UMich and NY Fed surveys. The US government narrowly averted shutdown ahead of the holiday season as congress passed the third version of the spending bill. Elsewhere, the SNB and BOC delivered outsized 50bps cuts while the ECB cut rates by 25bps and left the door open to further cuts. In EM, BSP delivered its third cut in the row while the BCB hiked its Selic rate by a greater-than-expected 100bps after President Lula's spending cuts underwhelmed investors.

Spreads widened and with the sharp move in rates, major bond indices were down for the month with Emerging Market High Yield (EMHY) -0.35%, JACI -0.80%, Emerging Market Investment Grade (EMIG) -0.90%, Developed Market Investment Grade (DMIG) - 1.61%.

DMIG bonds were down 1.6% in December as the sharp steepening move in rates led to longer exposures underperforming. The hawkish tilt in the Fed's December meeting despite delivering a 25bps cut exacerbated the steepening move seen earlier in the month. Spreads widened slightly across all sectors as risk assets sold off post FOMC. Supply was understandably front-loaded for the month headlined by insurance broker Arthur J Gallagher's $5bn 5-part offering issued for its all-cash acquisition of broker AssuredPartners. Looking ahead, we remain tactically underweight DMIG bonds due to valuations and relative value elsewhere in fixed income but remain constructive on credit fundamentals within the space.

EMIG bond returns were negative in December at -0.90%. Credit spreads fell by 9bps while US 10Y yield rose by 40bps. Most countries delivered negative returns, with outperformers being Jordan and Hungary while Czech Republic, Thailand and Kazakhstan underperformed. Hikma Pharmaceuticals (Jordan) was cleared to launch generic form of Novo Nordisk's diabetes injection by US FDA. OTP Bank (Hungary) said that the National Bank of Hungary set additional capital requirements after a group-wide Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process. Thai Oil (Thailand)'s BBB credit quality could come under pressure as a delay in the Clean Fuel Project puts a hold on an anticipated debt reduction. An estimated $1.8 billion increase in project costs is expected to keep leverage in the mid to high single-digits. We are neutral in EMIG as risk-rewards appear more balanced with tighter spreads but higher overall yields.

EMHY lost 0.35% as 5bps of spread tightening was insufficient to offset the move in UST yields. However, EMHY outperformed both EMIG (-0.9%) and US High Yield (USHY) (-0.41%). Higher beta segments continued their robust performance in December; CCC and Single B segments were up 0.7% and 0.2% respectively, while BB segment lost 0.4%. For 2024, EMHY returned 11.9% ahead of both EMIG (5.4%) and USHY (8.7%). Region wise, Asia and Latin America underperformed in December, while Emerging Europe and Middle East generated positive returns. Hong Kong dropped 4.1% due to weakness in the Real Estate industry. Brazil lost 1.6% owing to the volatility in the currency and broader macro-economic environment. India on the other hand outperformed with +1.1%. We are Neutral on EMHY on account of valuation levels. Within EMHY, we are Neutral across all three regions (Asia, Latin America and CEEMEA).

Fund specific disclaimers

Investors are advised that the funds offered are solely on the basis of the information contained in the prospectuses, information memorandums and product highlight sheet (‘PHS”) and no other information outside the prospectuses, information memorandums and PHS. Investments in the funds are subject to investment risks and the description of those risks is published in the funds’ prospectuses, information memorandums and PHS.

The funds and the funds’ prospectuses, information memorandums and PHS have been approve, authorized, registered, lodged or submitted with the Securities Commission Malaysia (as the case may be), who takes no responsibility for their contents. The approval, authorisation, registration, lodgement or submission do not amount to nor indicate that the Securities Commission Malaysia has recommended or endorsed the funds. Investors have the right to request for a copy of the Replacement Master Information Memorandum dated 26 December 2023, Product Highlights Sheets (“PHS”) and the application forms, which are available at our website and office.

Investors should read and understand the prospectuses, supplementary prospectuses, information memorandums, supplementary information memorandums PHS and application forms, as well as consider the fees and charges involved before investing. Investors should also note that distributions and net asset value per unit do go up and down and past performance is not indicative of future performance. Investors are advised to make own risk assessment. If in doubt, please consult a professional advisor.

Where a distribution is declared, you are advised that following the distribution, the NAV per unit will be reduced from cum-distribution NAV to ex-distribution NAV.