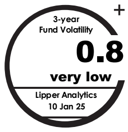
BOSWM Cash Fund

Investment objective

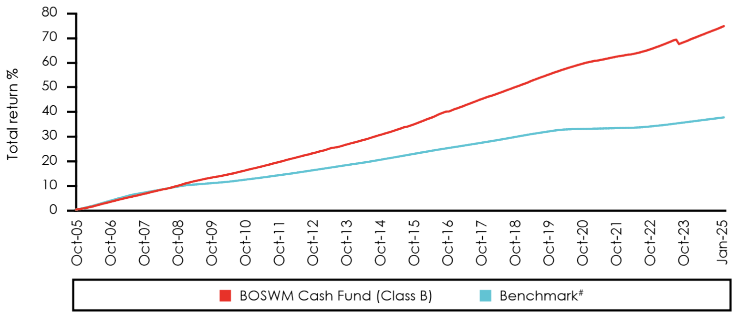


The Fund aims to achieve regular income▫ potentially higher than prevailing money market and savings rates, stability of capital and a high level of liquidity.

Performance

	1 Mth	6 Mths	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	Since Launch▲
Class B*	0.29%	1.60%	3.25%	7.44%	12.06%	75.54%
Benchmark#	0.11%	0.65%	1.30%	3.25%	4.04%	38.09%

* Source: Lipper for Investment Management, 31 January 2025. Fund sector: Money Market MYR
# Benchmark: Maybank Overnight Repo Rate, source: Maybank, 31 January 2025
▲ Since start investing date: 10 October 2005



Asset allocation

Cash	100.00%

Country allocation

Malaysia	100.00%

Fund details

Fund category/type	Money market / Income
Fund launch date	7 October 2005
Financial year end	30 September
Fund size (fund level)	RM24.90 million
NAV per unit – Class B	RM0.5184 (as at 31 January 2025)
Highest/Lowest NAV per unit (12-month rolling back) – Class B	Highest 31 Jan 2025 RM0.5184 Lowest 2 Feb 2024 RM0.5057
Income distribution	Once a month, if any.
Specific risks	Early termination of cash deposits risk, interest rate risk and reinvestment risk
Sales charge	Nil
Annual management fee	Up to 0.30% p.a. of the NAV of the Class(es) of the Fund
Fund manager	Oh Jo Ann
Sales office	BOS Wealth Management Malaysia Berhad 199501006861 (336059-U) ContactUs@boswm.com

▫ Income is in reference to the Fund's distribution, which could be in the form of cash or units.

+ Class B - Volatility Factor (VF) as at 31 Dec 2024: 0.8. Volatility Class (VC) as at 31 Dec 2024: Very Low (below/same 5.06). VF means there is a possibility for the Fund in generating an upside return or downside return around this VF. VC is assigned by Lipper based on quintile ranks of VF for qualified funds. VF is subject to monthly revision and VC is revised every six months. The Fund's portfolio may have changed since this date and there is no guarantee that the Fund will continue to have the same VF or VC in the future. Presently, only funds launched in the market for at least 36 months will display the VF and its VC. Source: Lipper.

Note: With effect from 15 December 2021, the BOSWM Cash Fund is segregated into Class A and Class B where individual unitholders are designated to Class A and non-individual unitholders are designated to Class B.

Income distribution° (past 10 years) (based on financial year end)

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025^
Gross distribution (sen) – Class B	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.76	1.66	1.03	2.57	0.885	0.715	0.017
Distribution yield (%) – Class B	3.07	3.05	3.04	3.32	3.19	1.95	5.12	1.77	1.43	0.03
Gross distribution (sen) – Class A	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.76	1.66	1.03	2.34	-	-	-
Distribution yield (%) – Class A	3.07	3.05	3.04	3.32	3.19	1.95	4.66	-	-	-

^

Month	Oct 2024	Nov 2024	Dec 2024	Jan 2025
Gross distribution (sen) – Class B	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.002
Distribution yield (%) – Class B	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Gross distribution (sen) – Class A	-	-	-	-
Distribution yield (%) – Class A	-	-	-	-

° Distribution yield is calculated based on the most recent income distribution and divided by NAV per unit on the distribution date. Inclusive of distribution to unitholders at fund level prior to 15 December 2021.

Fund Commentary

- 100% in cash deposits.
- Portfolio decisions were primarily centered on liquidity management in response to fund redemptions. However, the overall portfolio yield remained stable, as there was no yield dilution resulting from the net fund outflows during the month. Looking ahead, the Fund plans to proactively reallocate its short-term maturities into longer-term investments to secure attractive yields, especially since the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) is anticipated to remain steady. This strategic shift aims to enhance yield stability and optimize returns in the current market environment.
- The Fund will gradually lengthen placement maturities to lock in rates and maximize its yield potential following expectations of steady OPR throughout 2025.

Equity

Global markets witnessed heightened volatility despite registering a positive close for the first month of 2025. Continued strength in the global economy is starting to see some challenges in the form of the return of President Trump to the White House, along with his 'America First' policy agenda. Furthermore, the emergence of Chinese artificial intelligence (AI) company DeepSeek has brought into question the US' leadership on that front. Market movements in January (in local currency terms): US (+2.7%), Eurozone (+6.3%), Hong Kong (+0.8%), Shanghai (-3.0%), Japan (-0.8%), Taiwan (+2.1%), Singapore (+1.8%), Thailand (-6.1%), and Malaysia (-5.2%).

It was a steady start to 2025 for US equities supported by the blowout December jobs report coupled with the release of December's Consumer Price Index (CPI) report, which provided some reprieve as core inflation slowed to 0.2% month-on-month (MoM) from 0.3% in the previous four months. However, the subsequent dial-back of Federal Reserve rate cut expectations, had also weighed on markets with the 10-Year US Treasury (UST) yields marching to 4.81%, the highest since June 2023. All in all, despite a volatile month, markets are relieved thus far by the mostly market-friendly announcements from President Trump, although that could quickly change given his penchant for unpredictability.

European equities were the best performer in January, with gains supported by the financials and consumer discretionary sectors owing to the solid global economic environment and tentative signs of improvement in eurozone Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI). In addition, The European Central Bank (ECB) lowered its interest rates as expected by a quarter of a percentage point, to the benefit of European risk assets. That said, ECB president Christine Lagarde warned that economic risks are tilted to the downside looking ahead, given rising trade frictions and weak consumer confidence.

China's 4Q24 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) beat expectations and picked up to 5.4% year-on-year (YoY) (consensus: 5.0%) in response to supportive policies, bringing the full year GDP to 5.0% in line with the government's target. Notably, December's exports grew 10.7% YoY with broad-based strength, suggesting global goods demand and seasonal shipments ahead of the Lunar New Year holiday could be at play in addition to pre-tariff front-loading. That said, some drags remained in the economy. The property market remained in the doldrums in December, although losses narrowed. Bank loan growth also faltered despite the acceleration in Total Social Financing flow, which was mainly lifted by strong government bond issuance.

Japanese equity market showed weakness at the start of the month, but losses were mostly recovered in the second half. The Nikkei 225 experienced higher volatility due to sharp movements in large technology stocks and weak performance in major exporters. That said, as Japanese companies began releasing their December quarter earnings, initial results suggested slightly better outcomes compared to previous quarters. Additionally, Japanese shares were also supported by ongoing improvements in corporate governance, such as share buybacks and dividend hikes.

Malaysian market struggled in January with stocks tied to the data center theme faced selling pressures due to tighter US chip export restrictions. Notably, construction and property stocks bore the brunt of the downturn. Furthermore, Malaysian equities saw persistent net selling by foreign investors, who offloaded RM3.1 billion worth of equities in January, marking the highest monthly net sell by foreign investors since 2020.

We believe the year ahead will be further characterised by volatility that is heightened by geopolitical uncertainties. The US-China tit-for-tat tech war escalated during Biden's final moments in office, and that will only continue for the remainder of the year. Nonetheless, we continue to maintain a broadly risk-on stance given resilient growth fundamentals and tailwinds from structural themes.

Fixed Income

Bond markets commenced 2025 with a heightened emphasis on rising term premia, reflecting investors' increasing demand for compensation associated with the risks of holding longer-dated bonds. Market participants were particularly attentive to developments surrounding tariffs and US monetary policy. Although the incoming Trump administration refrained from immediately announcing new tariffs and even downplayed the likelihood of potentially disruptive proposals—such as high tariffs on imports from China and a blanket 10% tariff—the uncertainty surrounding trade policy contributed to a weakening of the dollar. During the first Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting of the year, the Federal Reserve opted to maintain the Fed Funds Rate at the 4.25%-4.50% range, a decision that aligned with market expectations. The Fed signalled that future policy adjustments would be contingent on the implications of the Trump administration's policies. Fed Chair Jerome Powell's assertion that "we do not need to be in a hurry to adjust our policy stance" did not provoke a significant rise in bond yields; instead, the yield on the U.S. 10-year government bond remained stable around 4.5%. Notably, this yield has retreated from a 14-month peak of 4.8% observed in early January, indicating a cautious market sentiment amid evolving economic conditions.

Local government bonds saw mixed trading, moving in a narrow range between 1 and 4 basis points (bps). Onshore government bonds were affected by weak global market sentiment when the 10-year U.S. Treasury Yield (UST) briefly touched 4.80% but was otherwise supported by start-of-year demand taking cue from the strong bidding interest in reopening the new 7Y Malaysian Government Securities (MGS), where the final bid-to-cover (BTC) ended at 2.808x. During the inaugural Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting of the year, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) opted to maintain the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) at 3.00%, a decision that was anticipated. This move underscores a neutral monetary policy stance, as the current rate is deemed conducive to fostering economic stability while aligning with domestic inflation trends and growth forecasts. The yield curve declined by 2-7bps across the curve with the 3-year declining by 7bps to 3.45% while the 10-year declined 2bps to 3.80%.

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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 Prospectus dated 16 December 2022, First Supplementary Prospectus dated 17 April 2023, 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.