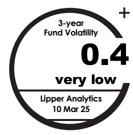
BOS WEALTH MANAGEMENT
A subsidiary of Bank of Singapore

Data Ended 31 March 2025

BOSWM Dynamic Income Fund Class BOS MYR

Investment objective

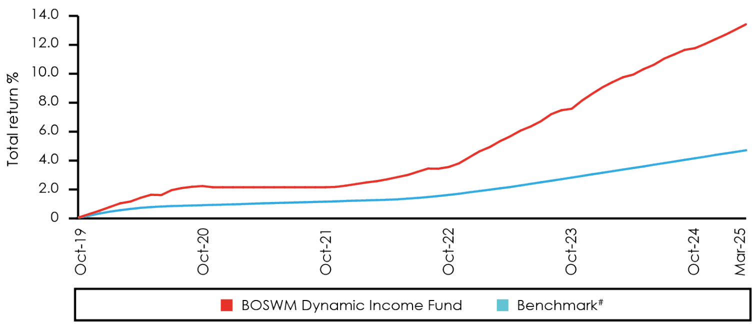


The Fund aims to deliver total return for its Unit Holder(s).
Note: 'total return' refers to income (in the form of income distribution) and potential capital growth.

Performance

	1 Mth	6 Mths	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	Since Launch▲
Fund*	0.32%	1.61%	3.38%	10.70%	12.25%	13.51%
Benchmark#	0.11%	0.65%	1.31%	3.44%	4.08%	4.82%

* Source: Lipper for Investment Management, 31 March 2025. Fund sector: Bond MYR
\# Benchmark: Maybank Overnight Deposit Rate, source: Bloomberg, 31 March 2025
▲ Since start investing date: 23 October 2019



Note: There are no units in circulation and investment activities from November 2020 to November 2021.

Asset allocation

Cash	58.35%	**Fixed income**	41.65%

Country allocation

Malaysia	100.00%

Fund details

Fund category/type	Fixed income / Growth & Income
Launch date	2 October 2019
Financial year end	30 June
Fund size	RM146.55 million
NAV per unit	RM1.0595 (as at 28 March 2025)
Highest/Lowest NAV per unit (12-month rolling back)	Highest 27 Jun 2024 RM1.0649 Lowest 28 Jun 2024 RM1.0330
Income distribution	Once a year, if any.
Specific risks	Interest rate risk, credit & default risk, country risk, currency risk (currency risk at the Fund's portfolio level and currency risk at the class level) and liquidity risk
Sales charge	Up to 2.00% of the Fund's NAV per unit
Annual management fee	Up to 0.50% p.a. of the NAV of the Fund
Fund manager	Oh Jo Ann
Sales office	BOS Wealth Management Malaysia Berhad 199501006861 (336059-U) ContactUs@boswm.com

+ Volatility Factor (VF) as at 28 Feb 2025: 0.4. Volatility Class (VC) as at 28 Feb 2025: Very Low (below/same 4.915). 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.

Fixed income - Top 10 bond holdings

YTL POWER IMTN 4.880% 22/03/2030	3.57%
EWCB IMTN01 5.69% 29/10/2027	3.56%
DIGI TELECOMMUNICATIONS 4.99% 02/12/2027	3.52%
OSK RATED IMTN 4.490% 13.09.2030 (SERIES 004)	3.51%
GAMUDA IMTN 4.310% 20/06/2030	3.48%
POINT ZONE 4.50% 13/03/2028	3.47%
AFFINBANK SUBORDINATED MTN 3653D 5.00% 26/07/2027	3.47%
DIGI IMTN 3.930% 27/06/2031	3.44%
SHT IMTN 4.000% 27/04/2029	3.43%
ALLIANCEI IMTN 3.930% 10/08/2029	3.41%

Income distribution°

Year	2023	2024^
Gross distribution (sen)	1.80	3.20
Distribution yield (%)	1.73	3.00

^

Month	Jun 2024
Gross distribution (sen)	3.20
Distribution yield (%)	3.00

° Distribution yield is calculated based on the most recent income distribution and divided by NAV per unit on the distribution date.

Fund Commentary

- The portfolio's bond allocation increased to 41.65%, up from 38.18%, primarily as a result of net fund outflows. Despite the volatility in US Treasury (UST) yields, the bond portfolio has seen steady incremental improvements in mark-to-market (MTM) valuations. Looking ahead, the Fund intends to leverage this positive momentum by sustaining its current allocation strategy to enhance yield further.
- The Fund will look for switching opportunities for its bond exposures without taking on undue interest rate or credit risk. Current growth and inflation backdrop remains conducive for corporate credits and the Fund will look for opportunities to increase exposures within the AA rated segment for yield enhancements.

Equity

Global equities ended first quarter on a low note as prospects of escalating trade tensions took center stage. Elevated uncertainty stemming from the volatile nature of US trade policy has started to dampen growth expectations with regards to global trade, while in Europe, the fiscal response has been much more forceful than many were expecting. Market movements in March (in local currency terms): US (-5.8%), Eurozone (-4.2%), Hong Kong (+0.8%), Shanghai (-0.1%), Japan (-4.1%), Taiwan (-6.3%), Singapore (+2.0%), Thailand (-3.8%), and Malaysia (-3.9%).

US equity markets were flooded with tariff-related headlines throughout the first quarter and during the month of March. Sentiment swings gathered pace as shifting expectations around the severity of pending tariff announcements due on 2 April were in driver's seat. Given elevated uncertainty, The Federal Reserve decided to take no action on interest rates over the quarter, but had left the door open to potential cuts despite stating "no hurry", signalling that the Federal Reserve was more concerned about downside risks to growth vis-à-vis upside risks to inflation.

European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen announced her proposal for close to EUR800bn of spending to boost the bloc's defense capabilities, which comprises both EUR150bn of new European borrowing, as well as EUR650bn of additional fiscal space for countries to ramp up defense spending without breaching the EU's fiscal rules. In addition, Germany's likely incoming chancellor Friedrich Merz is also proposing for an easing of the debt brake in order to give way for defence spending coupled with EUR500bn infrastructure spending plan, which were welcomed by investors. That said, optimisms surrounding enlarged fiscal spending were largely perturbed by tariffs-related headlines going into quarter end of the year.

Hong Kong and offshore Chinese equities by and large have outperformed, thanks to a combination of US tariffs so far proving less punitive than feared coupled with improving sentiment towards Chinese technology companies following DeepSeek's AI breakthrough. Furthermore, hints of firmer support measures from Beijing were more than welcomed by investors. That said, the situation remains highly uncertain and dependent on further actions by Chinese policymakers while US-China geopolitical tensions are set to on the rise.

The Bank of Japan (BoJ) held its policy rate at 0.5% as it waits to see if the spring wage negotiation round will result in salary rises firm enough to let inflation settle at its 2% target. Amid trade uncertainties, the BoJ is expected to slowly lift interest rates with its next hikes likely in July and December, ending the year at 1.0%, gradually supporting the JPY without derailing its equities market. However, a large number of Japanese companies export to the US, and they are seemingly more at risk of a universal US tariffs relative to other regions.

The onslaught of foreign outflows on Malaysian market continued during the month, bringing foreign holdings to a record low. Triggered by external woes stemming from Trump's tariff plans and the AI Diffusion ruling, Malaysian equities were off to a rocky start in 2025, ending the quarter with most of the gains seen in 2024 erased. Despite off to bad quarter, a potential turning point for foreign inflows into Malaysia could emerge if reform momentum continues, corporate earnings hold up, and macroeconomic clarity particularly on US trade policy improves.

We continue to maintain an overall risk-on stance in our approach, on the back of relatively resilient global growth and earnings outlook. We see a period of near-term consolidation in equities given increasing uncertainties relating to inflation, tariffs and interest rates, although the long-term uptrend remains intact.

Fixed Income

In March, financial markets grappled with persistent policy and tariff uncertainties, resulting in increased volatility, a decline in consumer sentiment, and projections of a slowdown in US economic growth. During its March meeting, the Federal Reserve opted to maintain interest rates, with Chairman Powell emphasizing the Fed's commitment to being data-driven and indicating that there is "no hurry" to adjust monetary policy. Consumer confidence took a notable hit, falling to 92.9—the lowest level since early 2021—driven by concerns over rising prices and a bleak economic outlook exacerbated by escalating tariffs. US Treasury (UST) yields exhibited significant volatility, with spreads generally widening across the board. The tariff-induced combination of weaker sentiment, slower activity and higher prices combined for an ambiguous effect on long-end yields, but front-end yields responded by pricing in more aggressive U.S. Federal Reserve rate cuts. The Treasury curve steepened during the month as the 2-year yield decreased 10bps while the 10-year rate remained relatively unchanged at 4.20%.

Malaysian Government Securities (MGS) yields experienced a modest decline of 1-2 basis points across the curve, despite a significant selloff in German bunds and a somewhat cautious sentiment prevailing in the UST market. The recent Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting of Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) yielded no surprises; the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) was held steady at 3.00%, with the monetary policy stance remaining neutral. The MPC noted that the current OPR level is "supportive of the economy" and aligns with their assessment of inflation and growth prospects. The MPC's outlook on domestic growth remains optimistic, projecting sustained economic activity through 2025. They anticipate that exports will continue to benefit from the global technology upcycle, despite facing external uncertainties related to tariffs and geopolitical tensions. Regarding inflation, the MPC's assessment remains neutral, with expectations that inflation will be manageable in the near term. We maintain our view that BNM will keep the OPR unchanged at 3.00% throughout 2025. During the month, auction results demonstrated strong demand, with a bid-to-cover (BTC) ratio exceeding 3x for both the 15-year and 30-year re-opening auctions. However, demand for the 10-year bonds dipped to a BTC ratio of 1.67x, influenced by a larger issuance of RM5 billion and prevailing weaker market sentiment. Over the month, the 3-year MGS yield declined by 2 basis points to 3.40%, while the 10-year yield remained relatively stable at 3.78%.

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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 Prospectus dated 25 November 2024, 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.