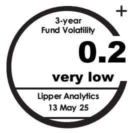
BOS WEALTH MANAGEMENT
A subsidiary of Bank of Singapore

Data Ended 31 May 2025

BOSWM Islamic Deposit Fund

Investment objective

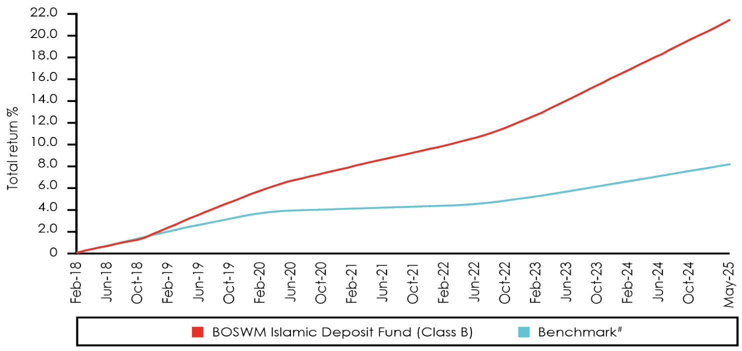


The Fund aims to provide stability of capital, regular income▫ and liquidity by investing in Islamic cash deposits and/or Islamic money market instruments.

Performance

	1 Mth	6 Mths	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	Since Launch▲
Class B*	0.30%	1.74%	3.50%	10.19%	14.25%	21.46%
Benchmark#	0.11%	0.65%	1.31%	3.61%	4.17%	8.14%
Class A*	0.31%	1.75%	3.49%	6.57%	9.61%	16.53%

* Source: Lipper for Investment Management, 31 May 2025. Fund sector: Money Market MYR
\# Benchmark: Maybank Islamic Overnight Deposit Rate, source: Maybank www.maybank2u.com.my, 31 May 2025
▲ Since start investing date: 28 February 2018



Asset allocation

Cash	100.00%

Country allocation

Malaysia	100.00%

Fund details

Fund category/type	Money market (Islamic) / Income
Fund launch date	28 February 2018
Financial year end	31 December
Fund size (fund level)	RM1.30 billion
NAV per unit – Class B	RM1.0769 (as at 30 May 2025)
Highest/Lowest NAV per unit (12-month rolling back) – Class B	Highest 30 May 2025 RM1.0769 Lowest 4 Jun 2024 RM1.0417
Income distribution	Once a month, if any.
Specific risks	Early termination of Islamic cash deposits risk and profit rate risk
Sales charge	Nil
Annual management fee	Up to 0.25% 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 30 Apr 2025: 0.2. Volatility Class (VC) as at 30 Apr 2025: Very Low (below/same as 4.73). 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 Islamic Deposit 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°

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025^
Gross distribution (sen) – Class B	2.29	1.69	-	2.535	0.64	0.025
Distribution yield (%) – Class B	2.29	1.69	-	2.46	0.58	0.00
Gross distribution (sen) – Class A	2.29	1.61	-	-	-	-
Distribution yield (%) – Class A	2.29	1.61	-	-	-	-

^

Month	Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Mar 2025	Apr 2025	May 2025
Gross distribution (sen) – Class B	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Distribution yield (%) – Class B	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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.

Commentary
- 100% invested in commodity murabahah deposits.
- Portfolio decisions have primarily focused on yield enhancement as the Fund proactively reinvested its short-term maturities into longer-term investments to capitalize on yield opportunities. This strategic shift is designed to bolster yield stability and optimize returns in the current market landscape.
- The Fund will gradually lengthen placement maturities to lock in rates and maximize its yield potential following expectations of an Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) cut in 2H2025.

Equity
Risk sentiments received a further boost in May when the US and China reached a temporary trade truce and lowered effective tariffs on exports to the US in the interim. Investors are optimistics that more deals would be struck with other trading partners, and this has helped global equity markets to continue making gains. Market movements in May (in local currency terms): US (+6.2%), Eurozone (+4.0%), Hong Kong (+5.3%), Shanghai (+1.8%), Japan (+5.3%), Taiwan (+0.0%), Singapore (+1.6%), Thailand (-4.0%), and Malaysia (-2.1%).

Market attention on the US shifted from tariffs to its fiscal position as the Trump administration put forth its first budget bill of the term. The "One Big Beautiful Bill Act" is likely to undergo further changes in coming weeks, but the fiscal stance, i.e. deficits, is expected to be maintained or slightly expansionary. Sentiment indicators in the US have also tracked back higher after weakening in April. This presents a dilemma for US risk assets as investors weigh up the implications of a moderate fiscal boost, the resilient US labour market, and elevated long-dated bond yields.

Barring a significant escalation in trade tariffs and a slowdown in global growth, Europe's growth is poised to see some traction from 2026, driven by (i) stronger fiscal and defence spending and (ii) a potential end to the Russia-Ukraine war that results in lower energy prices and higher confidence. Coupled with rate cuts by the European Central Bank (ECB), Europe has both a more supportive fiscal and monetary backdrop compared to other regions such as the US. In addition, valuations of European equities remain undemanding.

Japanese equities registered a rebound in both JPY and USD terms. Risk-reward profile of Japanese stocks appears to be balanced. On one hand, guidance by Japanese companies with their fiscal year ending 31 March 2025 came in relatively soft versus historical trends, while consensus earnings revision breadth remains negative. On the bright side, Japanese companies announced share buybacks in 2Q25, implying year-on-year growth and driving higher payout ratios. Furthermore, foreign flows remained supportive with as net buying of cash equities continued for seven consecutive weeks.

US-China geopolitical tensions have de-escalated after both countries agreed to roll back tariffs on each other's goods for a 90-day period, which will be positive for market sentiment in the near term. That said, it could also lower the urgency for China policymakers to rollout additional stimulus. 1Q25 results have seen some sequential improvement as earnings beat and miss ratio improved for both MSCI China Index. Valuations are undemanding with MSCI China Index trading at 10.3x forward P/E; which is at a 10% discount to the MSCI Emerging Market Index.

Despite falling 2.1% during the month, foreign investors turned net buyers of Malaysian equities, a reversal of previous seven consecutive months of net selling. That said, net buy flows for month of May was marginally positive as the final positive two weeks of May saw net sell flows by foreign investors of RM392m and RM1.0b respectively, which may be a function of reaction to the first quarter results. As a result, early gains, driven by a US-China tariff truce, faded on uninspiring 1Q earnings.

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 May, US Treasuries (UST) yields rose across the curve as investors were jolted over the passing of the One Big Beautiful Act by the House of Representative, which is projected to worsen the US federal deficit due to tax cuts and increased spending. In addition, Moody's stripped the US of its AAA rating, citing the sustained weakening of its fiscal metrics. The 2- and 10-year UST yields jumped by 30bps and 24bps respectively. However, markets found relief in the middle of the month as the Trump administration announced a 90 day pause on the US reciprocal tariffs, effectively lowering most of the import tariffs to 10% while lowering China's tariffs to 30% from 145%.

In Malaysia, government bond yields fell to a 3-year low as the market liquidity were boosted together with the increased expectation of interest rate cuts thanks to the ongoing trade tension. Foreign investors snapped up Malaysian bonds in April with a net purchase RM10.2 billion. During the month, the Malaysian Ringgit continued to rally, strengthening against the US dollar by 1.4%. The 3-year Malaysian Government Securities (MGS) yields fell by 10bps while the 10-year benchmark fell by 13bps. Similarly, corporate bond yields compressed with both the 10-year AAA and AA rated benchmarks falling by 6bps during the month. On 8 May, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) lowered the banking system's Statutory Reserve Ratio from 2% to 1%, releasing approximately RM19 billion of funds into the financial system to ensure sufficient liquidity for financial activities. As a result, the 3-month Kuala Lumpur Inter Bank Borrowing Rate, eased to 50bps above the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) compared to 65bps in April. Malaysia reported first quarter year-on-year Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 4.4%, driven by sustained household spending growth and steady investment.

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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 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.