

KENANGA ONEPRS MODERATE FUND

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

For the Financial Period from 1 August 2025 to 31 January 2026

kenanga

Kenanga Investors Berhad
Company No. 199501024358 (353563-P)

KENANGA ONEPRS MODERATE FUND

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CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Private Retirement Scheme (PRS) Provider: Kenanga Investors Berhad
Company No. 199501024358 (353563-P)

Registered Office

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Tel: 03-2172 2888
Fax: 03-2172 2999

Business Office

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50400 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Tel: 03-2172 3000
Fax: 03-2172 3080
Email: investorservices@kenanga.com.my
Website: www.kenangainvestors.com.my

Board of Directors

Steven Choy Khai Choon (**Chairman, Non-Independent Non-Executive Director**)
Norazian Binti Ahmad Tajuddin (**Independent Non-Executive Director**)
Norazilla Binti Md Tahir (**Independent Non-Executive Director**)
Irene Cheng May May (**Independent Non-Executive Director**)
Datuk Wira Ismitz Matthew De Alwis (**Chief Executive Officer, Executive Director**)

Investment Committee

Luk Wai Hong, William (**Chairman**)
Norazian Binti Ahmad Tajuddin (**Independent Member**)
Norazilla Binti Md Tahir (**Independent Member**)
Irene Cheng May May (**Independent Member**)
Datuk Wira Ismitz Matthew De Alwis (**Chief Executive Officer, Executive Director**)

Company Secretary: Norliza Abd Samad (MAICSA 7011089)

Level 17, Kenanga Tower, 237, Jalan Tun Razak, 50400 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Scheme Trustee ("Trustee"): Maybank Trustees Berhad
Company No. 196301000109 (5004-P)

Registered Office

14th Floor, Menara Maybank
100, Jalan Tun Perak
50050 Kuala Lumpur.

Business Office

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Tel: 03-2177 5999
Email: mtb.ut@maybank.com

Auditor: Ernst & Young PLT Company No. 202006000003 (LLP0022760-LCA) & AF 0039

Level 23A, Menara Milenium, Jalan Damanlela, Pusat Bandar Damansara, 50490 Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 03-7495 8000 Fax: 03-2095 5332

Tax Adviser: Ernst & Young Tax Consultants Sdn Bhd
Company No. 198901002487 (179793-K)

Level 23A, Menara Milenium, Jalan Damanlela, Pusat Bandar Damansara, 50490 Kuala Lumpur.
Tel: 03-7495 8000 Fax: 03-2095 5332

Administrator: Private Pension Administrator Malaysia (PPA)

Level 13A, Bangunan Tierra Crest, No. 3A, Jalan SS 6/3, Kelana Jaya, 47301 Petaling Jaya, Selangor.

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Membership: Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia (FIMM)

19-06-1, 6th Floor, Wisma Capital A, 19 Lorong Dungun, Damansara Heights, 50490 Kuala Lumpur.

Tel: 03-7890 4242 Website: www.fimm.com.my

DIRECTORY OF PRS PROVIDER'S OFFICES

Regional Branch Offices:

Kuala Lumpur

Ground Floor, Kenanga Tower
237, Jalan Tun Razak
50400 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-2172 3123
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Melaka

No. 43, Jalan KSB 11
Taman Kota Syahbandar
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Tel: 06-240 2310
Fax: 06-240 2287

Klang

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Taman Intan
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Tel: 03-3341 8818 / 03-3348 7889
Fax: 03-3341 8816

Penang

5.04, 5th Floor
Menara Boustead Penang
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Miri

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Jalan Permaisuri
98000 Miri, Sarawak
Tel: 085-416 866
Fax: 085-322 340

Seremban

2nd Floor, No. 1D-2
Jalan Tuanku Munawir
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Tel: 06-761 5678
Fax: 06-761 2242

Johor Bahru

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Fax: 07-288 1693

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Suite 9 & 10, 3rd Floor, Yung Kong Abell
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Fax: 082-572 229

Kuantan

Ground Floor Shop
No. B8, Jalan Tun Ismail 1
25000 Kuantan, Pahang
Tel: 09-514 3688
Fax: 09-514 3838

Ipoh

No. 1, Jalan Leong Sin Nam
30300 Ipoh, Perak
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Kota Kinabalu

Level 8, Wisma Great Eastern
No. 68, Jalan Gaya
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Tel: 088-203 063
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Damansara Uptown

44B, Jalan SS21/35
Damansara Utama
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Tel: 03-7710 8828
Fax: 03-7710 8830

Kota Damansara

C26-1, Dataran Sunway
Jalan PJU 5/17, Kota Damansara
47810 Petaling Jaya, Selangor
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Kluang

No. 1, Aras 1, Jalan Haji Manan
Pusat Perniagaan Komersial Haji Manan
86000 Kluang, Johor
Tel: 07-710 2700
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1. FUND INFORMATION

1.1 Fund Name

Kenanga OnePRS Moderate Fund (**PKOMF** or **the Fund**)

1.2 Fund Category

Core (Moderate)

1.3 Investment Objective

The Fund aims to achieve returns over the long-term through investments in equities and/or bonds.

1.4 Investment Strategy

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing in local and/or foreign diversified portfolio of equities, fixed income instrument and money market instruments.

A maximum of 60% of the Fund's Net Asset Value (NAV) will be invested in equities, of which up to 10% of the Fund's NAV in leverage and inverse exchange-traded funds. The Fund will also invest at least 40% of the Fund's NAV in fixed income instruments and/or money market instruments.

The Fund may also invest in collective investment schemes as permitted under the Deed and Guidelines.

1.5 Performance Benchmark

A composite of All MGS Index (40%) and FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 Index (FBM100) (60%)

1.6 Distribution Policy

Distribution (if any) will be declared annually and reinvested into the Fund.

Members who have reached their retirement age can opt to have the distribution paid to them by cheque or to their bank account.

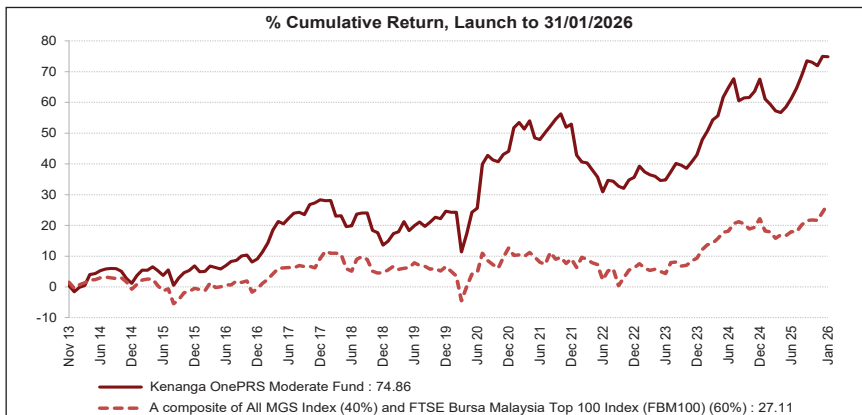
2. PRS PROVIDER'S REPORT

2.1 Explanation on whether the Fund has achieved its investment objective

During the financial period under review, the Fund fulfilled its investment policy, having invested in a balanced fund which has investments in equities and bonds. The investment in any one of the collective investment schemes (CIS) is 94% of the Fund's NAV.

2.2 Comparison between the Fund's performance and performance of the benchmark

Performance Chart Since Launch (20/11/2013 - 31/01/2026)
Kenanga OnePRS Moderate Fund vs Benchmark*



Source: Novagni Analytics and Advisory

*Benchmark: A composite of All MGS Index (40%) and FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 Index (FBM100) (60%)

2.3 Investment strategies and policies employed during the financial period under review

Since the size of the Fund is below RM200 million, it is currently invested in a collective investment scheme managed by the PRS Provider which is in line with the Fund's asset allocation.

As at 31 January 2026, the Fund had invested 94.0% of its NAV in Kenanga Balanced Fund (KBF) and remained 6.0% in cash. KBF is a portfolio of investments, which gives lower risk and lower volatility for investors as compared to a pure equity fund. This enables investors to withstand extended periods of market highs and lows in the pursuit of capital growth as well as distribution of income with KBF.

2.4 The Fund's asset allocation as at 31 January 2026 and comparison with the previous financial period

Asset	31 Jan 2026	31 Jan 2025
Unlisted collective investment schemes	94.0%	94.1%
Short term deposits and cash equivalents	6.0%	5.9%

Note: The above mentioned percentages are based on total net asset value (NAV)

2.4 The Fund's asset allocation as at 31 January 2026 and comparison with the previous financial period (contd.)

Reason for the differences in asset allocation

The Fund's investment in unlisted collective investment schemes remained largely similar as compared to the previous financial period.

2.5 Fund performance analysis based on NAV per unit (adjusted for income distribution; if any) since last review period

	Period under review 1 Aug 2025 – 31 Jan 2026
PKOMF	6.25%
A composite of All MGS Index (40%) and FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 Index (FBM100) (60%)	7.80%

Sources: Lipper; Novagni Analytics and Advisory

For the financial period under review, the Fund underperformed its benchmark attributed to stock selection and asset allocation within the CIS funds, amid the market volatility.

2.6 Review of the market

Equity market review

Global equities generally continued to march higher in August 2025, led by the US as the Dow Jones, S&P 500 and Nasdaq indices rose 3.2%, 1.9% and 1.6% month-on-month (MoM) respectively, with all three notching record high closing days within the month. A key tailwind for stocks came from the US Federal Reserve (Fed)'s annual Jackson Hole symposium held in late August, where Fed Chair Jerome Powell's speech alluding to a "shifting balance of risks" — indicated that rate cuts are indeed forthcoming from impending policy meetings. While most of Asia cheered on dovish Fed signalling, China markets were additionally lifted by constructive trade talks with the US, including a 90-day extension of tariff truce, as well as domestic drivers such as the government's 'anti-involution' campaign aimed at halting destructive price competition, and bumper liquidity injections by the People's Bank of China (PBOC). In Malaysia, equities tracked global peers higher with a bias towards larger caps, with the FBM KLCI, FBM 100, FBM Shariah and FBM Small Cap rising 4.1%, 2.9%, 1.6%, and 0.1% MoM respectively. By sectors, leaders were construction, technology and financials, while notable laggards were healthcare and REITs. Economic data provided some positivity, with the final read of 2Q2025 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth at 4.4% being reasonably robust, while July's export growth of 6.8% year-on-year (YoY) beat expectations of a mild decline. While investors were chiefly preoccupied with the 2Q2025 reporting season, sentiment was uplifted by a slew of sizeable job wins (including for data centres) by large contractors like Gamuda and IJM, while laggard-chasing behaviour drove buying into sectors like banks, which still show a negative year-to-date (YTD) price performance.

Global equities extended their rally in September 2025, driven by strength in US markets as the S&P 500 (+3.5% MoM) and Nasdaq (+5.6% MoM) posted their best September performance in over fifteen years, while the Dow Jones added 1.9% MoM. Sentiment was buoyed by the Fed's decision to deliver its first 25 basis points (bps) rate cut of the year, following months of dovish signalling. Asian markets were mixed but broadly positive. The biggest gainers was Korea (+7.5% MoM), which rebounded strongly on renewed appetite for semiconductor and export cyclicals after prior softness. In Malaysia, equities tracked global peers higher with broad-based strength across benchmarks. The FBM KLCI,

2.6 Review of the market (contd.)

Equity market review (contd.)

FBM 100, FBM Shariah, and FBM Small Cap rose 2.3%, 2.2%, 3.2%, and 5.8% MoM respectively. All sectors posted gains in September, with leaders being utilities, industrials, and consumer. Policy developments included the government's decision to cut RON95 fuel prices to RM1.99 per litre under subsidy rationalisation, while Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) kept the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) at 2.75%, citing balanced risks to growth and inflation. Corporate headlines were dominated by Sunway Group's RM2.4 billion acquisition of MCL Land Singapore, and Gamuda Berhad's RM3.3 billion land purchase in Chencharu Close, Singapore—both strengthening their international presence amid robust Singapore property market fundamentals.

Global equities continued to advance in October 2025, led by the US as the Dow Jones, S&P 500 and Nasdaq indices rose 2.5%, 2.3%, and 4.7% MoM, respectively. This growth was driven by strong earnings from AI mega-cap companies. The Fed implemented a 25bps rate cut, lowering the Fed Funds Rate (FFR) to 3.75%–4.00%. This marked the second cut of the year, prompted by a softer inflation print and a cautious economic outlook. In Asia, MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index increased by 4.5%, fuelled by AI enthusiasm. Weakness in China, reflected by a 3.5% decline in the Hang Seng Index (HSI) due to profit-taking, was offset by strength in Korea (KOSPI: +19.9%), Taiwan (+9.3%), and parts of ASEAN (MSCI ASEAN: +1.1%). During the Fourth Plenum held from 20–23 October, China laid the groundwork for its 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030), emphasising “self-reliance” in science and technology, domestic demand, service consumption, and social safety net reforms for pensioners and youth unemployment. At the 47th ASEAN Summit, Timor-Leste was admitted as the 11th ASEAN member state and a joint statement was signed with the US to enhance ASEAN economic cooperation in trade, investment, and supply chain resilience. In Malaysia, the FBM KLCI, FBM 100, FBM Shariah and FBM Small Cap were at -0.2%, 0.3%, 0.7%, and 0.1% MoM respectively. Sector leaders included technology, consumer, healthcare, and plantation, while property and construction lagged. The tabling of Budget 2026 on 10 October highlighted the government's ongoing fiscal reform efforts and subsidy retargeting, aiming to achieve 4.0%–4.5% GDP growth in 2026 and to narrow the fiscal deficit. Overall, the outlook remains positive for the consumer, construction, property, utility, and renewable energy sectors.

Global equities were muted in November 2025 as the Dow Jones and the S&P 500 indices rose 0.32% and 0.13% respectively, but the Nasdaq declined 1.51% in the US. The decline in the Nasdaq was driven by concerns about the sustainability of AI spending and high valuations. However, fundamental momentum remains strong as high hyperscale capex and Nvidia's revenue reacceleration, given strong bookings, will support earnings for AI tech hardware into 2026. Private sector US employers unexpectedly cut payrolls, down by 32,000 against the expected 40,000 jobs in November amid a government shutdown, raising the probability of a third Fed rate cut for the year in December. In Asia, MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index declined by 2.9%, given similar concerns over AI spending and valuations. Weakness in Korea (-4.4%) and Japan (-2.9%) was offset by strength in parts of ASEAN (Indonesia: +4.2%; Singapore: +2.2%) and India (+2.1%). Sentiment towards AI names shifted positively after rate cut probabilities for December turned upwards, driving a late-month recovery in the Nasdaq and supported valuations for tech-related names in the Asia supply chain. In ASEAN, Indonesia and Singapore outperformed, driven by defensive positioning in banks with strong economic fundamentals and capital recycling initiatives boosting shareholders' returns respectively. In Malaysia, the FBM KLCI, FBM 100, FBM Shariah and FBM Small Cap fell -0.3%, -0.5%, -2.0%, and -5.7% MoM respectively. Sector laggards include technology, healthcare, and telecommunication, while banks, plantations, and building materials saw selected gains. Overall, the outlook remains positive for the consumer, construction, property, utility, and renewable energy sectors.

2.6 Review of the market (contd.)

Equity market review (contd.)

US equities were mixed in December 2025 despite a rally lifting the markets into record highs in the final trading days. The Dow Jones managed a modest 0.7% MoM gain, while the Nasdaq slipped 0.5% MoM, and the S&P 500 ended the month virtually flat. Earlier weakness and profit taking throughout the month offset the year-end boost. November headline inflation and core inflation were cooler than anticipated, at 2.7% YoY and 2.6% YoY, respectively. The Fed cut rates by 25bps to 3.50%–3.75%, marking its third consecutive reduction, as expected. The Fed also announced it will resume buying Treasury securities via the reserve management program and signalled a single 25bps rate cut in 2026. Domestically, Malaysian equities posted broad gains in December, with the FBM KLCI rising 4.7% MoM, FBM 100 up 3.5% MoM, FBM Shariah gaining 2.1% MoM, and FBM Small Cap edging 0.4% MoM higher. This was driven by a rally in financials and the Fed's rate cut. Financial services (+6.1% MoM), industrial (+5.8% MoM), and plantation (+3.1% MoM) sectors led the advance, meanwhile the underperformers were construction (-4.8% MoM), technology (-3.5% MoM) and utilities (-0.9% MoM). The Ringgit continued to rally to its strongest level in over a year against the greenback.

US equities started 2026 on a mixed to positive note, as the Dow Jones gained 1.7% MoM, the S&P 500 rising 1.4% MoM and the Nasdaq up 0.9% MoM, buoyed by robust AI demand and solid tech earnings. While the Fed maintained interest rates at 3.50%–3.75% amidst a steady labor market, the US Dollar Index (DXY) weakened to 97.0 as the 10-year Treasury yield rose to 4.24%. This global sentiment, coupled with a surging MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index (+8.2% MoM), provided a supportive backdrop for Malaysian equities, which posted broad gains as the FBM KLCI climbed 3.6% MoM to close at 1,740 points. Domestically, Malaysia's performance was driven by policy optimism following Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim's New Year address, a better-than-expected 4Q2025 advance GDP growth of 5.7%, and BNM keeping the OPR unchanged at 2.75%. The local market saw significant foreign inflows of RM1.05 billion and the Ringgit strengthening to a seven-year high of RM3.9237/US\$1, with the property and finance sectors leading gains even as commodities like Brent Crude surged 16.2% to nearly USD 71 per barrel and gold hit record highs above USD 5,500/oz.

Fixed income market review

UST Treasuries (UST) posted gains in August 2025 as a weak jobs report reinforced expectations for Fed rate cuts. Nonfarm payrolls added 73,000 jobs in July, far below consensus, while June's figure was revised sharply lower to merely 14,000. Jobs growth has averaged just 35,000 in the past three months, the weakest since the pandemic. During the Fed's annual Jackson Hole symposium, Fed Chair Jerome Powell signalled a potential rate cut at the next Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting in September in view of easing inflation and growing risks to the US labour market. Overall, UST rallied across the board in August, led by the 2Y UST which closed 34bps lower MoM at 3.62% while the 10Y UST yield fell 14bps to 4.23%. In Malaysia, the Malaysian Government Securities (MGS) market was broadly stable, with the 3Y yield easing 7bps lower to 2.99% while the 10Y MGS closed slightly higher at 3.39%. Total trade volume for government bonds remained solid above the YTD monthly average, while primary issuances recorded healthy demand, with oversubscription rates of between 1.8–2.8 times.

In September 2025, UST traded in a volatile range, initially rallying on weak labour data and a Fed rate cut of 25bps to 4.00%–4.25% on 17 September, before stronger economic releases, elevated UST issuance, and hawkish Fed signals tempered easing expectations. Nevertheless, the yield curve closed firmer with the 2Y UST yield easing 1bp MoM to 3.61%, and the 10Y UST yield declining 8bps MoM to 4.15%. In contrast, MGS weakened on profit-taking and heavy corporate bond supply amid global bond market volatility.

2.6 Review of the market (contd.)

Fixed income market review (contd.)

On 4 September, BNM maintained the OPR at 2.75% while S&P Global Ratings reaffirmed Malaysia's sovereign rating at A- with a stable outlook on 19 September. Overall, the yield curve bear-flattened, with the 3Y rising 12bps MoM to 3.11% and the 10Y up 6bps MoM to 3.45%.

UST continued to fluctuate in October 2025 amid the US federal government shutdown which curtailed key economic data releases. Renewed US-China trade tensions and a widely anticipated 25bps rate cut from the Fed on 29 October drove the 10Y UST yield below 4.00%. However, UST yields subsequently rebounded after Fed Chair Jerome Powell pushed back against expectations for further easing. Overall, UST ended the month firmer as the 10Y yield shed 7bps MoM to 4.08%, while the 2Y yield declined 4bps to 3.57%. Locally, the MGS market was relatively stable, due to lack of catalysts from the Budget 2026 announcement as fiscal targets and growth assumptions were largely within expectations. Overall, MGS yields edged slightly higher by 2bps–5bps MoM, with the 3Y yield closing at 3.13% and the 10Y yield at 3.50%.

UST extended gains in November 2025 as expectations for a potential December rate cut strengthened, driven by signs of a cooling labour market and intermittent safe-haven demand amid equity volatility. The resolution of the 43-day US government shutdown enabled the release of delayed September payrolls, which surprised the market with stronger job gains but a higher unemployment rate, reinforcing bets on a near-term easing despite mixed signals from Fed officials. Against this backdrop, UST yields ended firmer, with the 2Y and 10Y down 8bps and 7bps MoM to 3.49% and 4.01%, respectively. MGS also strengthened as renewed foreign inflows and a firmer ringgit supported the market, with the 3Y and 10Y yields falling 9bps and 3bps to 3.04% and 3.47%, respectively. BNM maintained the OPR at 2.75%, citing solid 3Q2025 GDP growth and subdued inflation, while strong domestic liquidity and firm corporate credit demand kept the local bond market resilient despite global uncertainties.

The UST market ended December 2025 on a softer note despite the Fed's third consecutive rate cut on 10 December. As widely anticipated, the Fed lowered interest rates by 25bps to 3.50%–3.75%. However, policymakers remain divided over the timing and magnitude of future rate cuts, amid heightened uncertainties surrounding the US economic outlook. Against this backdrop, the UST yield curve steepened, with the 2Y–10Y spread widening to 70bps by end-December. MoM, the 2Y UST yield edged 2bps lower to 3.47%, while the 10Y yield gained 16bps to 4.17%. Locally, the MGS market remained largely range-bound amid thinner year-end liquidity and a steady domestic policy backdrop. MGS yields ended the month mixed, with the 3Y yield easing 3bps MoM to 3.01%, while the 10Y yield edged 3bps higher to 3.50%. Notably, Malaysia's sovereign rating was reaffirmed at BBB+ with a stable outlook by Fitch Ratings, providing further support to domestic market sentiment.

UST began 2026 on a cautious note as resilient economic activity and persistent inflation led investors to reassess expectations for near-term Fed easing, despite mixed labour market signals. With December's inflation elevated at 2.7% YoY and 3Q2025 GDP growth surprised on the upside at 4.4% quarter-on-quarter (QoQ) annualised, the Fed held the policy rate unchanged at 3.50%–3.75% at its January meeting. This reinforces a data-dependent and gradual easing outlook, which drove a bear-steepening of the yield curve, with the 2Y yield rising 5bps to 3.52% and the 10Y yield up 7bps to 4.24%. In contrast, MGS traded marginally firmer, supported by BNM's decision to keep the OPR unchanged at 2.75%, a stronger MYR, and an upside surprise in the advance estimate of 4Q2025 GDP growth alongside well-contained inflation. As a result, the 3Y and 10Y MGS yields closed 1bp lower MoM to 3.00% and 3.49%, respectively.

2.6 Review of the market (contd.)

Equity market outlook

Global growth expectations have been revised upward for 2026, with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) upgrading its outlook to 3.3% and the World Bank to 2.6%, citing resilience despite escalating trade tensions. While the Fed has moved to a more cautious “no rush” stance after keeping interest rates steady at 3.50%–3.75% in January, liquidity remains supported by easing inflation and sustained momentum from the AI investment cycle which continues to support global equity markets.

Malaysia’s growth prospects have improved following a better-than-expected 4Q2025 GDP growth of 6.3%, which brought full-year 2025 growth to 5.2%. An investment upcycle, particularly in data centers and projects under the 13th Malaysia Plan alongside resilient domestic consumption continues to underpin improving prospects for the year.

Fixed income market outlook

Recent US economic data continued to point to resilient growth and a stabilising labour market, while inflation remains elevated but on a gradual moderating trend, a view echoed by the FOMC. While acknowledging signs of labour market cooling, Fed Chair Jerome Powell reiterated that conditions have broadly stabilised and noted that monetary policy rates are likely near the upper end of the neutral range. Against this backdrop, the Fed left the door open to further rate cuts but emphasised that any easing would be gradual and firmly data dependent rather than imminent. As such, UST markets are expected to remain volatile in the near term, with yield movements driven by evolving policy expectations, fiscal and supply dynamics, and heightened geopolitical uncertainties.

Locally, Malaysia’s favourable macroeconomic fundamentals and a stable domestic policy environment continue to underpin bond market resilience, while the MYR’s sustained strength has further reinforced foreign investor confidence. Economic growth is expected to remain healthy at 4.0%–4.5% in 2026, supported by resilient domestic demand, steady investment activity and firmer tourist arrivals. Inflation is projected to stay well contained within the 1.3%–2.0% range, amid easing global cost pressures and anchored domestic price dynamics. Within this stable macro backdrop, BNM is widely expected to keep the OPR unchanged at 2.75% for 2026. Looking ahead, the local bond market is expected to remain well supported by steady reinvestment demand and ample domestic liquidity, although global monetary developments and external market conditions may continue to drive short-term volatility.

Strategy

Key investment themes include hyperscaler driven infrastructure spending, multi-year capex in utilities and renewable energy, and major infrastructure projects spanning rail, water, airports, ports, and highways. Consumer spending is expected to stay resilient, aided by government handouts, Visit Malaysia Year 2026, and medical tourism. Corporate exercises such as IPOs, M&As, and REIT value unlocking add further catalysts. Against this backdrop, a bottom-up stock-picking approach remains critical to capture opportunities in sectors poised for growth.

For fixed income, we continue our investment strategy of investing in liquid, highly sought-after bonds, to enable swift reaction to changes in market sentiment or outlook. Our focus will continue to be on healthy credits, stable long-term cashflows, solid financial metrics and good corporate governance. Given the macroeconomic uncertainties, we focus on sectors that are resilient to economic cycles, and are overweight on corporate bonds for their enhanced yield relative to lower-yielding MGS.

2.7 Distributions

The Fund did not declare any income distributions during the financial period under review.

2.8 Details of any unit split exercise

The Fund did not carry out any unit split exercise during the financial period under review.

2.9 Significant changes in the state of affairs of the Fund during the financial period

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Fund during the financial period under review and up until the date of the PRS Provider's report, not otherwise disclosed in the financial statements.

2.10 Circumstances that materially affect any interests of the members

There were no circumstances that materially affected any interests of the members during the financial period under review.

2.11 Rebates and soft commissions

It is the policy of the PRS Provider to credit any rebates received into the account of the Fund. Any soft commissions received by the PRS Provider on behalf of the Fund are in the form of research and advisory services that assist in the decision making process relating to the investment of the Fund which are of demonstrable benefit to the members of the Fund. Any dealing with the broker or dealer is executed on terms which are the most favourable for the Fund. As the Fund solely invested in unlisted collective investment scheme, the PRS Provider did not receive any rebates or soft commissions from its stockbrokers during the financial period under review.

2.12 Cross-trade

During the financial period under review, no cross-trade transactions were undertaken by the PRS Provider for the Fund.

2.13 Securities financing transactions

Securities financing transactions are transactions consisting of securities lending or repurchase. During the financial period under review, the Fund had not undertaken any securities financing transactions.

3. FUND PERFORMANCE

3.1 Details of portfolio composition of the Fund as at 31 January 2026 against the last three financial years as at 31 July are as follows:

a. Distribution among industry sectors and category of investments:

	As at 31.1.2026	FY 2025	FY 2024	FY 2023
	%	%	%	%
Unlisted collective investment schemes	94.0	94.0	93.5	94.0
Short term deposits and cash equivalents	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.0
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Note: The above mentioned percentages are based on total net asset value (NAV)

b. Distribution among markets

The Fund invests in local unlisted collective investment schemes, with the remainder placed in short term deposits and cash equivalents.

3.2 Performance details of the Fund for the financial period ended 31 January 2026 against the last three financial years ended 31 July are as follows:

	Period from 1.8.2025 to 31.1.2026	FY 2025	FY 2024	FY 2023
Net asset value ("NAV") (RM Million)	17.26	14.40	12.84	9.42
Units in circulation (Million)	19.75	17.50	15.32	13.71
NAV per unit (RM)	0.8743	0.8229	0.8385	0.6872
Highest NAV per unit (RM)	0.8867	0.8445	0.8509	0.7008
Lowest NAV per unit (RM)	0.8273	0.7424	0.6852	0.6480
Total return (%)	6.25	-1.86	22.02	2.06
- Capital growth (%)	6.25	-1.86	22.02	2.06
- Income growth (%)	-	-	-	-
Gross distribution per unit (sen)	-	-	-	-
Net distribution per unit (sen)	-	-	-	-
Total expense ratio ("TER") (%) ¹	0.39	0.40	0.21	0.20
Portfolio turnover ratio ("PTR") (times) ²	0.11	0.14	0.09	0.09

Note: Total return is the actual return of the Fund for the respective financial period/ years, computed based on NAV per unit and net of all fees.

TER is computed based on the total fees and recovered expenses incurred by the Fund divided by the average fund size calculated on a daily basis. PTR is computed based on the average of the total acquisitions and total disposals of investment securities of the Fund divided by the average fund size calculated on a daily basis.

Above NAV and NAV per unit are not shown as ex-distribution as there were no distributions declared by the Fund during the financial period under review.

¹ *TER is slightly lower against the previous financial year mainly due to lower expenses incurred during the financial period under review.*

² *PTR is lower due to shorter financial period under review.*

3.3 Average total return of the Fund

	1 Year 31 Jan 25 - 31 Jan 26	3 Years 31 Jan 23 - 31 Jan 26	5 Years 31 Jan 21 - 31 Jan 26
PKOMF	8.54%	7.88 %	2.88%
A composite of All MGS Index (40%) and FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 Index (FBM100) (60%)	7.54%	6.06%	3.06%

Sources: Lipper; Novagni Analytics and Advisory

3.4 Annual total return of the Fund

	Period under review 31 Jul 25 - 31 Jan 26	1 Year				
		31 Jul 24 - 31 Jul 25	31 Jul 23 - 31 Jul 24	31 Jul 22 - 31 Jul 23	31 Jul 21 - 31 Jul 22	31 Jul 20 - 31 Jul 21
PKOMF	6.25%	-1.86%	22.02%	2.06%	-10.33%	7.32%
A composite of All MGS Index (40%) and FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 Index (FBM100) (60%)	7.80%	-2.23%	11.74%	2.58%	-1.95%	-3.30%

Sources: Lipper; Novagni Analytics and Advisory

Investors are reminded that past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Unit prices and investment returns may fluctuate.

KENANGA ONEPRS MODERATE FUND

**Unaudited Semi-Annual Financial Statements Together with
Trustee's Report and Statement by the PRS Provider**

31 January 2026

KENANGA ONEPRS MODERATE FUND

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**SCHEME TRUSTEE'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF KENANGA ONEPRS MODERATE FUND ("Fund")**

We have acted as the Scheme Trustee of the Fund for the financial period ended 31 January 2026 and we hereby confirm to the best of our knowledge, after having made all reasonable enquiries, **Kenanga Investors Berhad** (the "PRS Provider") has operated and managed the Fund during the period covered by these financial statements in accordance with the following:

1. Limitations imposed on the investment powers of the PRS Provider under the deed, securities laws and the Guidelines on Private Retirement Schemes;
2. Valuation and pricing is carried out in accordance with the deed; and
3. Any creation and cancellation of units are carried out in accordance with the deed and any regulatory requirement.

For **Maybank Trustees Berhad**
[Registration No.: 196301000109 (5004-P)]

NORHAZLIANA BINTI MOHAMMED HASHIM
Head, Unit Trust & Corporate Operations

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

26 March 2026

STATEMENT BY THE PRS PROVIDER

I, **Datuk Wira Ismitz Matthew De Alwis**, being a director of **Kenanga Investors Berhad**, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the PRS Provider, the accompanying statement of financial position as at 31 January 2026 and the related statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net asset value and statement of cash flows for the financial period from 1 August 2025 to 31 January 2026 together with notes thereto, are drawn up in accordance with MFRS Accounting Standards and IFRS Accounting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of **Kenanga OnePRS Moderate Fund** as at 31 January 2026 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the financial period from 1 August 2025 to 31 January 2026 and comply with the requirements of the Deed.

For and on behalf of the PRS Provider
KENANGA INVESTORS BERHAD

DATUK WIRA ISMITZ MATTHEW DE ALWIS
Executive Director/Chief Executive Officer

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

26 March 2026

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 AUGUST 2025 TO 31 JANUARY 2026
(unaudited)

	Note	1.8.2025 to 31.1.2026 RM	1.8.2024 to 31.1.2025 RM
INVESTMENT INCOME			
Interest income		13,163	11,324
Net gain/(loss) from investment:			
- Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")	4	<u>939,816</u>	<u>(535,309)</u>
		<u>952,979</u>	<u>(523,985)</u>
EXPENSES			
PRS Provider's remuneration	5	11,314	9,063
Trustee's fee	6	3,025	3,025
Private Pension Administrator ("PPA") administration fee	7	3,217	2,596
Auditors' remuneration		2,269	6,769
Tax agent's fee		1,965	1,764
Administration expenses		<u>9,259</u>	<u>6,599</u>
		<u>31,049</u>	<u>29,816</u>
NET INCOME/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX		921,930	(553,801)
Income tax	8	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
NET INCOME/(LOSS) AFTER TAX, REPRESENTING TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD		<u>921,930</u>	<u>(553,801)</u>
Net income/(loss) after tax is made up as follows:			
Realised gain		129,505	60,033
Unrealised gain/(loss)	4	<u>792,425</u>	<u>(613,834)</u>
		<u>921,930</u>	<u>(553,801)</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2026 *(unaudited)*

	Note	31.1.2026 RM	31.1.2025 RM
ASSETS			
INVESTMENTS			
Financial asset at FVTPL	4	16,227,234	13,125,822
Short term deposit	9	1,043,000	845,000
		<u>17,270,234</u>	<u>13,970,822</u>
OTHER ASSETS			
Other receivable	10	231	278
Cash at bank		18,487	18,835
		<u>18,718</u>	<u>19,113</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>17,288,952</u>	<u>13,989,935</u>
LIABILITIES			
Amount due to PRS Provider		3,884	26,526
Amount due to Trustee		510	510
Amount due to PPA		594	482
Other payables	11	20,709	7,827
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>25,697</u>	<u>35,345</u>
EQUITY			
Members' contribution		13,724,170	11,644,741
Retained earnings		3,539,085	2,309,849
NET ASSET VALUE ("NAV") ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS	12	<u>17,263,255</u>	<u>13,954,590</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		<u>17,288,952</u>	<u>13,989,935</u>
NUMBER OF UNITS IN CIRCULATION	12(a)	<u>19,745,164</u>	<u>17,324,040</u>
NAV PER UNIT (RM)		<u>0.8743</u>	<u>0.8055</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSET VALUE
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 AUGUST 2025 TO 31 JANUARY 2026**
(unaudited)

	Note	Members' contribution RM	Retained earnings RM	Total NAV RM
1.8.2025 to 31.1.2026				
At beginning of the financial period		11,781,729	2,617,155	14,398,884
Total comprehensive income		-	921,930	921,930
Creation of units	12(a)	2,795,743	-	2,795,743
Cancellation of units	12(a)	(853,302)	-	(853,302)
At end of the financial period		<u>13,724,170</u>	<u>3,539,085</u>	<u>17,263,255</u>
1.8.2024 to 31.1.2025				
At beginning of the financial period		9,979,700	2,863,650	12,843,350
Total comprehensive loss		-	(553,801)	(553,801)
Creation of units	12(a)	2,163,611	-	2,163,611
Cancellation of units	12(a)	(498,570)	-	(498,570)
At end of the financial period		<u>11,644,741</u>	<u>2,309,849</u>	<u>13,954,590</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 AUGUST 2025 TO 31 JANUARY 2026 *(unaudited)*

	1.8.2025 to 31.1.2026 RM	1.8.2024 to 31.1.2025 RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at FVTPL	893,142	553,815
Interest from deposits received	13,059	11,160
Reimbursement received from PRS Provider	12,776	47,087
Trustee's fee paid	(3,024)	(3,411)
PPA administration fees paid	(3,108)	(2,547)
Payment for other fees and expenses	(3,573)	(2,806)
Auditor's remuneration paid	(4,500)	(4,500)
PRS Provider's remuneration paid	(10,927)	(8,883)
Purchase of financial assets at FVTPL	<u>(2,648,595)</u>	<u>(2,176,909)</u>
Net cash used in operating and investing activities	<u>(1,754,750)</u>	<u>(1,586,994)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from units created	2,815,772	2,224,236
Cash paid on units cancelled	<u>(880,446)</u>	<u>(491,802)</u>
Net cash generated from financing activities	<u>1,935,326</u>	<u>1,732,434</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	180,576	145,440
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL PERIOD	<u>880,911</u>	<u>718,395</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE FINANCIAL PERIOD	<u>1,061,487</u>	<u>863,835</u>
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash at bank	18,487	18,835
Short term deposit	<u>1,043,000</u>	<u>845,000</u>
	<u>1,061,487</u>	<u>863,835</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 AUGUST 2025 TO 31 JANUARY 2026 *(unaudited)*

1. THE FUND, THE PRS PROVIDER AND THEIR PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Kenanga OnePRS Moderate Fund (the "Fund") was constituted pursuant to the executed Deed dated 29 August 2013 (collectively, together with the deeds supplemental thereto, referred to as the "Deed") between the Private Retirement Scheme Provider ("PRS Provider"), Kenanga Investors Berhad and Maybank Trustees Berhad (the "Trustee"). The Fund commenced operations on 20 November 2013 and will continue to be in operation until terminated as provided under Part 16 of the Deed.

Kenanga Investors Berhad is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kenanga Investment Bank Berhad that is listed on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. All of these companies are incorporated in Malaysia

The principal place of business of the PRS Provider is Level 14, Kenanga Tower, 237, Jalan Tun Razak, 50400 Kuala Lumpur.

The Fund seeks to provide members returns over the long-term through investments in equities and/or bonds. The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing a maximum of 60% of the Fund's NAV in equities and at least 40% of the Fund's NAV in fixed income instruments and/or money market instruments. However, the Fund aims to meet its objective and asset allocation by investing up to 95% of the Fund's NAV in any one of the collective investment scheme managed by the PRS Provider that is in line with the Fund's asset allocation. Such investment shall be from the launch of the Fund until the Fund reaching RM200 million NAV.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Fund is exposed to a variety of risks including market risk (which includes interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Whilst these are the most important types of financial risks inherent in each type of financial instruments, the PRS Provider would like to highlight that this list does not purport to constitute an exhaustive list of all the risks inherent in an investment in the Fund.

The Fund has an approved set of investment guidelines and policies as well as internal controls which sets out its overall business strategies to manage these risks to optimise returns and preserve capital for the members, consistent with the long term objectives of the Fund.

a. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk includes interest rate risk and price risk.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTD.)

a. Market risk (contd.)

Market risk arises when the value of the investment fluctuates in response to the activities of individual companies, general market or economic conditions. It stems from the fact that there are economy-wide perils, which threaten all businesses. Hence, investors are exposed to market uncertainties. Fluctuation in the investment's price caused by uncertainties in the economic, political and social environment will affect the NAV of the Fund.

The PRS Provider manages the risk of unfavourable changes in prices by cautious review of the investment and continuous monitoring of its performance and risk profiles.

i. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to how the changes in the interest rate environment would affect the performance of the Fund's investments. Rates offered by the financial institutions will fluctuate according to the Overnight Policy Rate determined by Bank Negara Malaysia and this has direct correlation with the Fund's investments in deposits.

The Fund has minimal exposure to interest rate risk as its deposits with licensed financial institutions are short term in nature and have fixed interest rates. However, the Fund has indirect exposure to interest rate risk through its investments in the unlisted collective investment scheme.

Interest rate risk exposure

The following table analyses the Fund's interest rate risk exposure. The Fund's financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed at fair value and categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTD.)

a. Market risk (contd.)

i. Interest rate risk (contd.)

Interest rate risk exposure (contd.)

	Up to 1 year RM	Non- exposure to interest rate movement RM	Total RM	Weighted average effective interest rate* %
31.1.2026				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	16,227,234	16,227,234	
Short term deposit	1,043,000	-	1,043,000	2.7
Other financial assets	-	18,718	18,718	
	<u>1,043,000</u>	<u>16,245,952</u>	<u>17,288,952</u>	
Liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	-	4,988	4,988	
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	<u>1,043,000</u>	<u>16,240,964</u>	<u>17,283,964</u>	
31.1.2025				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	13,125,822	13,125,822	
Short term deposit	845,000	-	845,000	3.0
Other financial assets	-	19,113	19,113	
	<u>845,000</u>	<u>13,144,935</u>	<u>13,989,935</u>	
Liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	-	27,518	27,518	
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	<u>845,000</u>	<u>13,117,417</u>	<u>13,962,417</u>	

* Calculated based on assets with exposure to interest rate movement only.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTD.)

a. Market risk (contd.)

ii. Price risk

Price risk is the risk of unfavorable changes in the NAV of unlisted collective investment scheme. The Fund invests in unlisted collective investment scheme which are exposed to price fluctuations. This may then affect the NAV per unit of the Fund.

Price risk sensitivity

The PRS Provider's best estimate of the effect on the income/(loss) for the financial period due to a reasonably possible change in investments in unlisted collective investment scheme with all other variables held constant is indicated in the table below:

	Changes in price Increase/(Decrease) Basis points	Effects on income/(loss) for the financial period Gain/(Loss) RM
31.1.2026		
Financial asset at FVTPL	<u>5/(5)</u>	<u>8,114/(8,114)</u>
31.1.2025		
Financial asset at FVTPL	<u>5/(5)</u>	<u>6,563/(6,563)</u>

In practice, the actual trading results may differ from the sensitivity analysis above and the difference could be material.

Price risk concentration

The following table sets out the Fund's exposure and concentration to price risk based on its portfolio of financial instrument as at the reporting date.

	Fair value		Percentage of NAV	
	31.1.2026 RM	31.1.2025 RM	31.1.2026 %	31.1.2025 %
Financial asset at FVTPL	<u>16,227,234</u>	<u>13,125,822</u>	<u>94.0</u>	<u>94.1</u>

b. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the Fund by failing to discharge an obligation. The PRS Provider manages the credit risk by undertaking credit evaluation to minimise such risk.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTD.)

b. Credit risk (contd.)

i. Credit risk exposure

As at the reporting date, the Fund's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial asset recognised in the statement of financial position.

ii. Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

As at the reporting date, there are no financial assets that are either past due or impaired.

iii. Credit quality of financial assets

The Fund invests in deposit with financial institution licensed under the Financial Services Act 2013 and Islamic Financial Services Act 2013. The following table analyses the licensed financial institution by rating category:

Short term deposit

Rating	Percentage of total short term deposit		Percentage of NAV	
	31.1.2026 %	31.1.2025 %	31.1.2026 %	31.1.2025 %
P1/MARC-1	100.0	100.0	6.0	6.1

c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are to be settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Exposure to liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Fund could be required to pay its liabilities or cancel its units earlier than expected. The Fund is exposed to cancellation of its units on a regular basis. Units sold to members by the PRS Provider are cancellable at the members' option based on the Fund's NAV per unit at the time of cancellation calculated in accordance with the Deed.

The liquid assets comprise cash at bank, deposits with licensed financial institutions and other instruments, which are capable of being converted into cash within 7 days.

The following table analyses the maturity profile of the Fund's financial assets and financial liabilities in order to provide a complete view of the Fund's contractual commitments and liquidity.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTD.)

c. Liquidity risk (contd.)

	Note	No maturity RM	Up to 1 year RM	Total RM
31.1.2026				
Assets				
Financial asset at FVTPL		-	16,227,234	16,227,234
Short term deposit		-	1,043,000	1,043,000
Other financial assets		-	231	231
Cash at bank		18,487	-	18,487
	i.	<u>18,487</u>	<u>17,270,465</u>	<u>17,288,952</u>
Liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	ii.	<u>-</u>	<u>4,988</u>	<u>4,988</u>
Equity	iii.	<u>-</u>	<u>17,263,255</u>	<u>17,263,255</u>
Liquidity gap		<u>18,487</u>	<u>2,222</u>	<u>20,709</u>
31.1.2025				
Assets				
Financial asset at FVTPL		-	13,125,822	13,125,822
Short term deposit		-	845,000	845,000
Other financial assets		-	278	278
Cash at bank		18,835	-	18,835
	i.	<u>18,835</u>	<u>13,971,100</u>	<u>13,989,935</u>
Liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	ii.	<u>-</u>	<u>27,518</u>	<u>27,518</u>
Equity	iii.	<u>-</u>	<u>13,954,590</u>	<u>13,954,590</u>
Liquidity gap		<u>18,835</u>	<u>(11,008)</u>	<u>7,827</u>

i. Financial assets

Analysis of financial asset at FVTPL into maturity groupings is based on the expected date on which this asset will be realised. The Fund's investment in unlisted collective investment scheme has been included in the "up to 1 year" category on the assumption that this is highly liquid investment which can be realised should all of the Fund's members' equity be required to be redeemed. For other financial assets, the analysis into maturity groupings is based on the remaining period from the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date or if earlier, the expected date on which the assets will be realised.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTD.)

c. Liquidity risk (contd.)

ii. Financial liabilities

The maturity grouping is based on the remaining period from the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date or if earlier, the date on which liabilities will be settled. When the counterparty has a choice of when the amount is paid, the liability is allocated to the earliest period in which the Fund can be required to pay.

iii. Equity

As the members can request for redemption of their units, they have been categorised as having a maturity of “up to 1 year”.

d. Regulatory reportings

It is the PRS Provider’s responsibility to ensure full compliance of all requirements under the Guidelines on Private Retirement Schemes issued by Securities Commission Malaysia. Any breach of any such requirement has been reported in the mandatory reporting to Securities Commission Malaysia on a monthly basis.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

a. Basis of accounting

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with MFRS Accounting Standards (“MFRS”) as issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (“MASB”) and IFRS Accounting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the adoption of the amended MFRS, which became effective for the Fund on 1 August 2025.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTD.)

a. Basis of accounting (contd.)

Description	Effective for financial periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 121: <i>Lack of Exchangeability</i>	1 January 2025

The adoption of the amended MFRS did not have any material impact on the financial position or performance of the Fund.

b. Standards and amendments to standards issued but not yet effective

As at the reporting date, the following standards and amendments to standards that have been issued by MASB will be effective for the Fund in future financial periods. The Fund intends to adopt the relevant standards and amendments to standards when they become effective.

Description	Effective for financial periods beginning on or after
Amendments that are part of Annual Improvements— Volume 11: <i>Amendments to MFRS 1, 7, 9, 10 and 107</i>	1 January 2026
Amendments to MFRS 9 and MFRS 7: <i>Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments</i>	1 January 2026
Amendments to MFRS 9 and MFRS 7: <i>Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity</i>	1 January 2026
MFRS 18: <i>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements</i>	1 January 2027
MFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: <i>Disclosures</i>	1 January 2027
Withdrawal of MFRS 101: <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i>	1 January 2027
Amendments to MFRS 121: <i>Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency</i>	1 January 2027
Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128: <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	To be announced by MASB

These pronouncements are not expected to have any material impact to the financial statements of the Fund upon their initial application, except for MFRS 18. The Fund is still assessing the impact of the adoption of the standard.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTD.)

c. Financial instruments

Financial assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments.

i. Initial recognition

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as described in Notes 3(c)(ii) and (iii).

ii. Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

The Fund classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- Fair value through profit or loss.

The Fund may designate financial instruments at FVTPL, if so doing eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies.

Financial assets are initially measured at their fair values plus, except in the case of financial assets recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs.

The Fund's other financial assets include cash at banks, short term deposits, trade receivables and other receivables.

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or other financial liabilities.

The Fund's other financial liabilities include trade payables and other payables.

Other financial liabilities are recognised and initially measured at fair values, net of directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR"). Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

iii. Due from banks, short term deposits, trade receivables and other receivables at amortised cost

The Fund only measures the cash at banks, short term deposits, trade receivables and other receivables at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTD.)

c. Financial instruments (contd.)

iii. Due from banks, short term deposits, trade receivables and other receivables at amortised cost (contd.)

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding.

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

Business model assessment

The Fund determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Fund's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed;
- How the PRS Provider of the business is compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected); and
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Fund's assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking "worst case" or "stress case" scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Fund's original expectations, the Fund does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward, unless it has been determined that there has been a change in the original business model.

The SPPI test

As a second step of its classification process, the Fund assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTD.)

c. Financial instruments (contd.)

iii. Due from banks, short term deposits, trade receivables and other receivables at amortised cost (contd.)

The SPPI test (contd.)

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation/accretion of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Fund applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

iv. Financial investments

Financial assets in this category are those that are managed in a fair value business model, or that have been designated by management upon initial recognition, or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under MFRS 9. This category includes debt instruments whose cash flow characteristics fail the SPPI criterion or are not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell.

d. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Fund also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

The Fund has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:

- The Fund has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset; or
- It retains the rights to the cash flows but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTD.)

d. Derecognition of financial assets (contd.)

Pass-through arrangements are transactions whereby the Fund retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the 'original asset'), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the 'eventual recipients'), when all of the following three conditions are met:

- The Fund has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances with the right to full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates;
- The Fund cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients; and
- The Fund has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay. In addition, the Fund is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents including interest earned, during the period between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

- The Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- The Fund has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

The Fund considers control to be transferred if, and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

When the Fund has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognised only to the extent of the Fund's continuing involvement, in which case, the Fund also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Fund has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration the Fund could be required to pay.

If continuing involvement takes the form of a written or purchased option (or both) on the transferred asset, the continuing involvement is measured at the value the Fund would be required to pay upon repurchase. In the case of a written put option on an asset that is measured at fair value, the extent of the entity's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTD.)

e. Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis and to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

f. Impairment of financial assets

i. Overview of the expected credit loss ("ECL") principles

The Fund measures its receivables impairment using the forward-looking ECL approach in accordance with the requirements of MFRS 9.

ii. Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Fund has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense.

g. Income

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Fund and the income can be reliably measured. Income is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

The realised gain or loss on sale of investments is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investments.

h. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and short term deposits with licensed financial institutions with maturities of three months or less, which have an insignificant risk of changes in value.

i. Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the financial period comprises current tax. Current tax is the expected amount of income taxes payable in respect of the taxable profit for the financial period.

As no temporary differences have been identified, no deferred tax has been recognised.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTD.)

j. Unrealised reserves

Unrealised reserves represent the net gain or loss arising from carrying investments at their fair values at reporting date. This reserve is not distributable.

k. Members' contribution – NAV attributable to members

The members' contribution to the Fund is classified as equity instruments.

l. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of the Fund are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Fund operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), which is also the Fund's functional currency.

m. Distributions

Distributions are at the discretion of the PRS Provider. A distribution to the Fund's members is accounted for as a deduction from retained earnings.

n. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain accounting estimates and exercise of judgement. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on past experience, reasonable expectations of future events and other factors.

i. Critical judgements made in applying accounting policies

There are no major judgements made by the PRS Provider in applying the Fund's accounting policies.

ii. Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period.

4. FINANCIAL ASSET AT FVTPL

	31.1.2026 RM	31.1.2025 RM
Financial asset held for trading, at FVTPL:		
Unlisted collective investment scheme	<u>16,227,234</u>	<u>13,125,822</u>
	1.8.2025 to 31.1.2026 RM	1.8.2024 to 31.1.2025 RM
Net gain/(loss) on financial asset at FVTPL comprised:		
Realised gain on disposals	147,391	78,525
Unrealised changes in fair values	<u>792,425</u>	<u>(613,834)</u>
	<u>939,816</u>	<u>(535,309)</u>

Details of financial asset at FVTPL as at 31 January 2026:

	Quantity	Aggregate cost RM	Fair value RM	Percentage of NAV %
Unlisted collective investment scheme				
Kenanga Balanced Fund	28,103,972	<u>13,620,434</u>	<u>16,227,234</u>	<u>94.0</u>
Total unlisted collective investment scheme, representing total financial asset at FVTPL		<u>13,620,434</u>	<u>16,227,234</u>	<u>94.0</u>
Unrealised gain on financial asset at FVTPL			<u>2,606,800</u>	

5. PRS PROVIDER'S REMUNERATION

PRS Provider's remuneration is calculated on a daily basis at a rate up to 5.00% per annum of the NAV of the Fund as provided under Division 17.1 of the Deed.

The PRS Provider charges the PRS Provider's remuneration of 1.55% per annum of the NAV of the Fund (financial period from 1 August 2024 to 31 January 2025: 1.55% per annum).

As the Fund invested in units of Kenanga Balanced Fund managed by the PRS Provider, any management fee charged to the unlisted collective investment scheme is fully refunded to the Fund. Accordingly, there is no double charging of management fee during the current and previous financial periods.

6. TRUSTEE'S FEE

Pursuant to the supplemental deed dated 2 October 2014, the Trustee's fee is calculated on a daily basis at a rate not exceeding 0.015% per annum of the NAV of the Fund and subject to a minimum fee of RM6,000 per annum as provided under Division 17.2 of the Deed.

The Trustee's fee is charged based on a minimum fee of RM6,000 per annum in the current and previous financial periods.

7. PRIVATE PENSION ADMINISTRATOR ("PPA") ADMINISTRATION FEE

PPA administration fee is calculated on a daily basis at a rate of 0.04% per annum of the NAV of the Fund (financial period from 1 August 2024 to 31 January 2025: 0.04% per annum).

8. INCOME TAX

Income tax is calculated at the Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% of the estimated assessable income for the current and previous financial periods.

8. INCOME TAX (CONTD.)

Income tax is calculated on investment income less partial deduction for permitted expenses as provided for under Section 63B of the Income Tax Act, 1967.

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to net income/(loss) before tax at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the effective income tax rate of the Fund is as follows:

	1.8.2025 to 31.1.2026 RM	1.8.2024 to 31.1.2025 RM
Net income/(loss) before tax	<u>921,930</u>	<u>(538,801)</u>
Tax at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% (financial period from 1 August 2024 to 31 January 2025: 24%)	221,263	(132,912)
Tax effect of:		
Income not subject to tax	(228,715)	(21,564)
Losses not deductible for tax purposes	-	147,320
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2,619	1,783
Restriction on tax deductible expenses for unit trust fund	<u>4,833</u>	<u>5,373</u>
Income tax for the financial period	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

9. SHORT TERM DEPOSIT

Short term deposit is held with licensed financial institution in Malaysia at the prevailing interest rate.

10. OTHER RECEIVABLE

	31.1.2026 RM	31.1.2025 RM
Interest receivable from short term deposit	<u>231</u>	<u>278</u>

11. OTHER PAYABLES

	31.1.2026 RM	31.1.2025 RM
Accrual for auditors' remuneration	2,269	2,269
Accrual for tax agent's fees	5,865	1,765
Provision for printing and other expenses	<u>12,575</u>	<u>3,793</u>
	<u>20,709</u>	<u>7,827</u>

12. NET ASSET VALUE ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS

NAV attributable to members is represented by:

	Note	31.1.2026 RM	31.1.2025 RM
Members' contribution	(a)	<u>13,724,170</u>	<u>11,644,741</u>
<u>Retained earnings:</u>			
Realised reserves		932,285	771,240
Unrealised reserves		<u>2,606,800</u>	<u>1,538,609</u>
		<u>3,539,085</u>	<u>2,309,849</u>
		<u>17,263,255</u>	<u>13,954,590</u>

(a) Members' contribution

	1.8.2025 to 31.1.2026		1.8.2024 to 31.1.2025	
	No. of units	RM	No. of units	RM
At beginning of the financial period	17,497,610	11,781,729	15,316,511	9,979,700
Add: Creation of units	3,225,075	2,795,743	2,626,831	2,163,611
Less: Cancellation of units	<u>(977,521)</u>	<u>(853,302)</u>	<u>(619,302)</u>	<u>(498,570)</u>
At end of the financial period	<u>19,745,164</u>	<u>13,724,170</u>	<u>17,324,040</u>	<u>11,644,741</u>

The PRS Provider, Kenanga Investors Berhad, and other parties related to the PRS Provider did not hold any units in the Fund, either legally or beneficially, as at 31 January 2026 (31 January 2025: nil).

13. PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATIO ("PTR")

PTR for the financial period from 1 August 2025 to 31 January 2026 is 0.11 times (financial period from 1 August 2024 to 31 January 2025: 0.11 times).

PTR is the ratio of average sum of acquisitions and disposals of investments of the Fund for the financial period to the average NAV of the Fund, calculated on a daily basis.

14. TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO ("TER")

TER for the financial period from 1 August 2025 to 31 January 2026 is 0.39% per annum (financial period from 1 August 2024 to 31 January 2025: 0.46% per annum).

TER is the ratio of total fees and recovered expenses of the Fund expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average NAV, calculated on a daily basis.

15. TRANSACTIONS WITH UNIT TRUST FUND MANAGER

	Transaction value RM	Percentage of total %
Kenanga Investors Berhad*	<u>3,502,630</u>	<u>100.0</u>

* Kenanga Investors Berhad is the Manager of the unlisted collective investment scheme that the Fund invested in during the financial year.

The above transaction values were in respect of unlisted collective investment scheme and such transactions do not involve any commission or brokerage fees.

The directors of the PRS Provider are of the opinion that the transactions with Kenanga Investors Berhad have been entered into in the normal course of business and have been established on terms and conditions that are not materially different from the obtainable in transactions with unrelated parties. The PRS Provider is of the opinion that the above dealings have been transacted on an arm's length basis.

16. SEGMENTAL REPORTING

a. Business segments

In accordance with the objective of the Fund, the Fund can invest a maximum of 60% of its NAV in equities and a minimum of 40% of its NAV in fixed income instruments and/or money market instruments. As disclosed in Note 1, the Fund aims to meet its objective and asset allocation by investing up to 95% of the Fund's NAV in any one of the collective investment scheme managed by the PRS Provider that is in line with the Fund's asset allocation. The following table provides an analysis of the Fund's revenue, results, assets and liabilities by business segments:

	Unlisted investment securities RM	Other investments RM	Total RM
1.8.2025 to 31.1.2026			
Revenue			
Segment income	<u>939,816</u>	<u>13,163</u>	952,979
Unallocated expenditure			<u>(31,049)</u>
Income before tax			921,930
Income tax			-
Net income after tax			<u>921,930</u>

16. SEGMENTAL REPORTING (CONTD.)

a. Business segments (contd.)

	Unlisted investment securities RM	Other investments RM	Total RM
31.1.2026			
Assets			
Financial asset at FVTPL	16,227,234	-	
Short term deposit	-	1,043,000	
Other segment assets	-	231	
Total segment assets	<u>16,227,234</u>	<u>1,043,231</u>	17,270,465
Unallocated assets			<u>18,487</u>
			<u>17,288,952</u>
Liabilities			
Unallocated liabilities			<u>25,697</u>
1.8.2024 to 31.1.2025			
Revenue			
Segment (loss)/income	<u>(535,309)</u>	<u>11,324</u>	(523,985)
Unallocated expenditure			<u>(29,816)</u>
Loss before tax			(553,801)
Income tax			-
Net loss after tax			<u>(553,801)</u>
31.1.2025			
Assets			
Financial asset at FVTPL	13,125,822	-	
Short term deposit	-	845,000	
Other segment assets	-	278	
Total segment assets	<u>13,125,822</u>	<u>845,278</u>	13,971,100
Unallocated assets			<u>18,835</u>
			<u>13,989,935</u>
Liabilities			
Unallocated liabilities			<u>35,345</u>

b. Geographical segments

As all of the Fund's investments are located in Malaysia, disclosure by geographical segments is not relevant.

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Classification of financial instruments

The Fund's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured on an ongoing basis at either fair value or at amortised cost based on their respective classification. The material accounting policy information in Note 3 describe how the classes of financial instruments are measured, and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognised.

The following table analyses the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Fund in the statement of financial position by the class of financial instruments to which they are assigned and therefore by the measurement basis.

	Financial assets at FVTPL RM	Financial assets at amortised cost RM	Other financial liabilities RM	Total RM
31.1.2026				
Assets				
Unlisted collective investment scheme	16,227,234	-	-	16,227,234
Short term deposit	-	1,043,000	-	1,043,000
Other receivable	-	231	-	231
Cash at bank	-	18,487	-	18,487
	<u>16,227,234</u>	<u>1,061,718</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,288,952</u>
Liabilities				
Amount due to PRS Provider	-	-	3,884	3,884
Amount due to Trustee	-	-	510	510
Amount due to PPA	-	-	594	594
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,988</u>	<u>4,988</u>

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTD.)

a. Classification of financial instruments (contd.)

	Financial assets at FVTPL RM	Financial assets at amortised cost RM	Other financial liabilities RM	Total RM
31.1.2025				
Assets				
Unlisted collective investment scheme	13,125,822	-	-	13,125,822
Short term deposit	-	845,000	-	845,000
Other receivable	-	278	-	278
Cash at bank	-	18,835	-	18,835
	<u>13,125,822</u>	<u>864,113</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,989,935</u>
Liabilities				
Amount due to PRS Provider	-	-	26,526	26,526
Amount due to Trustee	-	-	510	510
Amount due to PPA	-	-	482	482
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,518</u>	<u>27,518</u>

b. Financial instrument that is carried at fair value

The Fund's financial asset at FVTPL is carried at fair value.

The following table shows the fair value measurements by level of the fair value measurement hierarchy:

	Level 1 RM	Level 2 RM	Level 3 RM	Total RM
Investments:				
31.1.2026				
Unlisted collective investment scheme	-	16,227,234	-	16,227,234
31.1.2025				
Unlisted collective investment scheme	-	13,125,822	-	13,125,822

Level 1: Listed prices in active market

Level 2: Model with all significant inputs which are observable market data

Level 3: Model with inputs not based on observable market data

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTD.)

b. Financial instrument that is carried at fair value (contd.)

The fair value of unlisted collective investment scheme is stated based on the NAV per unit of the unlisted collective investment scheme as at reporting date.

c. Financial instruments not carried at fair value and for which their carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of fair value

The carrying amounts of the Fund's other financial assets and financial liabilities are not carried at fair value but approximate fair values due to the relatively short term maturity of these financial instruments.

18. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital of the Fund can vary depending on the demand for creation and cancellation of units to the Fund.

The Fund's objectives for managing capital are:

- a. To invest in investments meeting the description, risk exposure and expected return indicated in its disclosure documents;
- b. To maintain sufficient liquidity to meet the expenses of the Fund, and to meet cancellation requests as they arise; and
- c. To maintain sufficient fund size to make the operations of the Fund cost-efficient.

No changes were made to the capital management objectives, policies or processes during the current and previous financial periods.

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