

KENANGA ONEPRS MODERATE FUND

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Financial Year Ended 31 July 2023

kenanga

Kenanga Investors Berhad
Company No. 199501024358

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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Business Office

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Fax: 03-2172 3080
E-mail: InvestorServices@kenanga.com.my
Website: www.KenangaInvestors.com.my

Board of Directors

Choy Khai Choon (**Chairman, Non-Independent Non-Executive Director**)
Imran Devindran Abdullah (**Independent Non-Executive Director**)
Norazian Ahmad Tajuddin (**Independent Non-Executive Director**)
Luk Wai Hong, William (**Non-Independent Non-Executive Director**)
Datuk Wira Ismitz Matthew De Alwis (**Chief Executive Officer, Executive Director**)

Investment Committee

Imran Devindran Abdullah (**Independent Member**)
Norazian Ahmad Tajuddin (**Independent Member**)
Luk Wai Hong, William (**Non-Independent Member**)
Datuk Wira Ismitz Matthew De Alwis (**Non-Independent Member**)

Company Secretary: Norliza Abd Samad (MAICSA 7011089)

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

Scheme Trustee (“Trustee”): Maybank Trustee Berhad Company No. 196301000109 (5004-P)

Registered and Business Address

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Tel: 03-2070 8833 Email: mtb.ut@maybank.com

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

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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, Jalan SS 6/3, 47301 Petaling Jaya, Selangor.
Tel: 1300 131 772 Website: www.ppa.my Email: askppa@ppa.my

Membership: Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia (FIMM)

19-06-1, 6th Floor, Wisma Tune, 19, Lorong Dungun, Damansara Heights, 50490 Kuala Lumpur.
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DIRECTORY OF PRS PROVIDER'S OFFICES

Regional Branch Offices:

Kuala Lumpur

Level 13, Kenanga Tower
237, Jalan Tun Razak
50400 Kuala Lumpur
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Melaka

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Taman Kota Syahbandar
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Klang

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Penang

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93350 Kuching, Sarawak
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Fax: 082-572 229

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

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30300 Ipoh, Perak
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Fax: 05-254 7606

Kota Kinabalu

Level 8, Wisma Great Eastern
No. 68, Jalan Gaya
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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
47510 Petaling Jaya, Selangor
Tel: 03-6150 3612
Fax: 03-6150 3906

Kluang

No. 1, Aras 1, Jalan Haji Manan
Pusat Perniagaan Komersial Haji Manan
86000 Kluang, Johor
Tel: 07-710 2700
Fax: 07-710 2150

1. FUND INFORMATION

1.1 Fund Name

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

1.2 Fund Category / Type

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 NAV will be invested in equities, of which up to 10% of the Fund's NAV in leverage and inverse 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 FBM 100 (60%).

The risk profile of the Fund is not the same as the risk profile of the performance benchmark.

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.

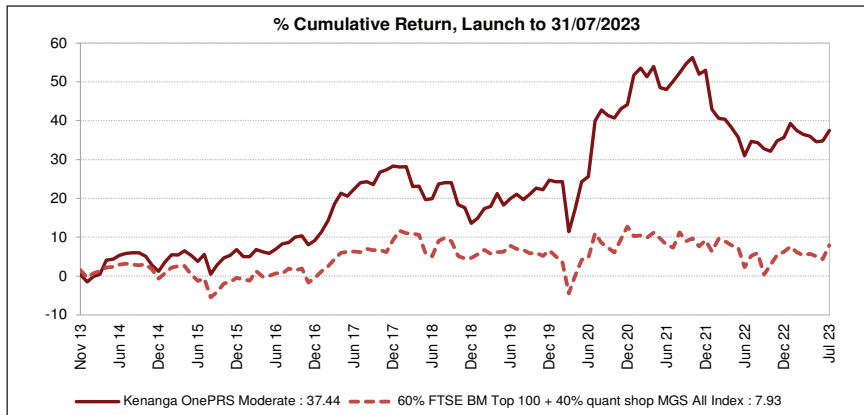
2. PRS PROVIDER'S REPORT

2.1 Explanation on whether the Fund has achieved its investment objective

During the financial year 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 up to 95% of the Fund's Net Asset Value (NAV).

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

**Performance Chart Since Launch (20/11/2013 - 31/7/2023)
Kenanga OnePRS Moderate Fund vs Benchmark***



* A composite of All MGS Index (40%) and FBM 100 (60%)
Source: Novagni Analytics & Advisory

2.3 Investment strategies and policies employed during the financial year 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 July 2023, the Fund had invested 94.3% of its NAV in Kenanga Balanced Fund (KBF) and remained 5.7% 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 July 2023 and comparison with the previous financial year

Asset	31 Jul 2023	31 Jul 2022
Unlisted collective investment schemes	94.3%	94.2%
Short term deposits and cash	5.7%	5.8%

2.4 The Fund's asset allocation as at 31 July 2023 and comparison with the previous financial year (contd.)

Reason for the differences in asset allocation

The Fund's asset allocation increased marginally compared to the previous financial year.

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

	Year under review
PKOMF	2.06%
A composite of All MGS Index (40%) and FBM 100 (60%)	2.58%

Source: Lipper & Novagmi Analytics & Advisory

For the financial year under review, the Fund underperformed the composite benchmark. The underperformance was in part due to asset allocation and security selection strategy.

2.6 Review of the market

Equity market review

Global equities were mixed in August 2022, with most markets sliding towards the end of the month in reaction to more hawkish than expected signalling from the US Federal Reserve (Fed) at its Jackson Hole conference. US equities in particular were among the hardest hit, with the S&P 500 ending 4.1% lower for the month. The still strong US jobs market is a factor often attributed to the Fed's drive to tighten its monetary policy. Over in Europe, the Eurozone inflation pushed new record highs at 9.1% in August from 8.9% in July, with high levels expected to persist given the burgeoning energy crisis in the region. The market is expecting another 50-75 basis points (bps) hike of the benchmark deposit rate from the European Central Bank's September meeting, following its 50bps hike in July. Locally, the FBM KLCI rose 1.3% in August to 1,512 points. Sentiment was supported by relatively strong economic data over the month, chiefly 2Q2022 Growth Domestic Product (GDP) growth which came in at a bumper 8.9%, exceeding street expectations of 7% and accelerating from 5% in 1Q2022. The 2Q2022 corporate reporting season was relatively in line with some earnings beat in large caps particularly in the financials and telecommunication industries. Notably, state-owned Petronas also announced strong 2Q2022 results and declared a RM50 billion dividend to the Government.

Global equities fell in September 2022, as investor sentiment was impacted by the Fed's prolonged hawkish stance. As expected, the Fed raised interest rates by 75bps to between 3.00%-3.25% in September's Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting. The Fed signalled its intention to continue raising rates to reach a terminal rate of 4.60% in 2023. Meanwhile, US Consumer Price Index (CPI) eased to 8.3% year-on-year (YoY) in August, from 8.5% YoY in July but above consensus estimate of 8.1% YoY. The Dow Jones Index, S&P 500 and Nasdaq fell 8.8%, 9.3% and 10.5% respectively in the month of September. As of end September, Wall Street had suffered three straight quarterly declines, the longest losing streak for the S&P 500 and the Nasdaq since the Great Recession and Dow Jones' longest in 7 years. Locally, the KLCI Index dipped below the 1,400 level for the lowest close in more than two years, dragged down by the turmoil in global markets and foreign selling. As expected, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) raised the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) by 25bps to 2.50% at September Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting. BNM said the process of unwinding its monetary policy stimulus will be measured and gradual.

2.6 Review of the market (contd.)

Equity market review (contd.)

US equities rebounded strongly in October 2022, with the Dow Jones Index, S&P 500 and Nasdaq increasing by 14.0%, 8.0% and 3.9% respectively. October gains have come despite mixed third-quarter earnings season, which has shown slowing growth and major disappointments from large tech companies. Meanwhile, US CPI inflation eased to 8.2% YoY in September, from 8.3% YoY in August but above consensus estimate of 8.1% YoY. Additionally, core CPI inflation (excluding food and energy) increased at the fastest pace since March 2022, up 6.6% YoY, from 6.3% YoY in August. In China, President Xi Jinping was re-elected as General Secretary of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of Central Military Commission. Locally, Budget 2023 was presented in Parliament. 2023 GDP is projected at 4.0%-5.0% while 2022 GDP forecast is revised up to 6.5%-7.0% (from 5.3%-6.3%). The Government forecasts 2023 fiscal deficit at 5.5% and expects 2023 inflation at 2.8%-3.3%. The Prime Minister Ismail Sabri later announced dissolution of Parliament to make way for the 15th General Election (GE15).

US equities continued rebounding in November 2022 mainly driven by the CPI data release on 10 November and the speech on 30 November by Fed Chairman Jerome Powell. US CPI inflation eased further to 7.7% YoY in October from 8.2% YoY in September, better than expectation of 8.0% YoY. Core CPI (excluding food and energy) in October also came in lower at 6.3% YoY from 6.6% YoY in September, better than expectations of 6.5% YoY. With regards to monetary policy, although the Fed raised interest rates by 75bps to between 3.75%-4.00% in the November FOMC meeting, Powell signalled expectations for a downshift to a 50bps hike for the next FOMC meeting on the 13-14 December. In China, the Government issued sweeping directives to rescue the property sector. Later there also were reports of protests across the country calling for end to Covid lockdown measures. Malaysia held its GE15 on 19 November and faced a hung parliament scenario with no coalition winning majority votes. The political uncertainty was later resolved with the appointment of Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim as the 10th Prime Minister to form a unity Government. On monetary policy front, BNM raised the OPR by 25bps to 2.75% at November MPC meeting as expected. The KLCI Index increased 1.9% in November to 1,488 points.

US equities fell in December 2022 on fears of looming recession and Fed may hold on to higher interest rate for longer period. As expected, the Fed hiked rate by 50bps in December FOMC meeting. The latest Fed dot plot projected average policy rate to rise to an average of 5.1% by end 2023. While November CPI slid to 7.7% YoY from October's 7.7% YoY, Powell said it will take substantially more evidence to give confidence that inflation is on sustained downward path, underscoring Fed's intention to hold on to higher rate for longer period. Meanwhile, China started to relax Covid restrictions. It downgraded Covid management from top level to second highest and unexpectedly announced plan to end quarantine requirement for inbound travellers effective 8 January 2023. Locally, Prime Minister Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim announced new cabinet list, with Zahid Hamidi and Fadillah Yusof appointed as deputy Prime Ministers. The coalition leaders from PH, BN, GPS, GRS and Parti Warisan signed a Memorandum of Understanding to back Anwar's unity Government, assuring political stability for the country. The KLCI Index rose 0.4% to close the year at 1,495 points on window dressing activities.

2.6 Review of the market (contd.)

Equity market review (contd.)

In January 2023, Nasdaq surged 10.7%, followed by S&P 500 and Dow Jones Index at 6.2% and 2.8% respectively. The gains were mainly driven by stronger than expected economic data, and 4Q2022 earnings results that were not as bad as feared with price reactions mostly positive. The US reported 4Q2022 GDP growth of 2.9% quarter-on-quarter (QoQ) or 1% YoY, which was stronger than expected. In China, reopening of borders from the 8 January and substantial easing of COVID restrictions propelled stocks higher. Locally, the FBM KLCI decreased by 0.7% in January to 1,485 points, after closing 2022 at 1,495 points. The FBM100, FBM Small Cap and FBM Shariah index increased by 0.6%, 8.3% and 1.3% respectively on improved global sentiment and lower political uncertainty domestically. On the monetary policy front, BNM unexpectedly maintained OPR at 2.75% during the January 2023 MPC meeting.

In February 2023, the US markets experienced a significant decline, S&P500 by -2.6%, Nasdaq by -1.1% and Dow Jones Index by -4.2%. The sell-off was sparked by concerns over rising inflation fuelling expectations that the Fed will keep interest rates higher for longer. Stronger than expected economic data from nonfarm payrolls which added 517,000 jobs and unemployment rate registering 3.4% led to concerns over rising inflation. The inflation rate in the US increased to 6.4% YoY in January 2023. Although below 6.5% in December 2022, it was higher than market expectations. The Fed is widely expected to raise interest rates at its next meeting in March 2023, with consensus expecting rates to peak at 5.25-5.5% by mid-2023 and expectations for rate cuts have been pushed out to early 2024 from late 2023. Domestically, the market was neutral to negative post-Budget 2023 with the biggest surprise being further taxes on high-income earners and high taxes on luxury goods along with discussions of a capital gains tax on the disposal of non-listed shares.

In March 2023, the US markets surged, with the Nasdaq increasing by 6.7%, the S&P 500 by 3.5%, and the Dow Jones Index by 1.9%. The market rebounded strongly in March despite going through the banking crisis. The Fed announced its 9th straight interest rate hike of 25bps on 23 March 2023 to discourage inflation. There was speculation that the Fed might pause rate hikes in response to the recent banking crisis, but Powell has repeatedly said that price stability is the central bank's "overarching focus." The inflation rate slowed to 6% in February 2023, but it's still above the Fed's preferred rate of 2%. On 9 March 2023, BNM held its OPR at 2.75% and said that it would assess the impact of the 100bps interest rate hike last year and continue to calibrate monetary policy to balance inflation risks and growth. Economists are now expecting a 25bps hike in May 2023 to 3%.

Global equities were mixed in April 2023, headlined by rising US indices with the Dow Jones Industrial 2.5%, S&P 500 1.5%, and the Nasdaq 0.04%. US market sentiment was soft for most of the month as several economic data points indicated less impetus for the Fed to pause its rate increases. However, stocks were lifted by a strong Q1 2023 results season, with 81% of S&P 500 companies beating expectations at end-April plus notably strong reports from several large-cap technology names like Meta. The street now fully expects the Fed to hike another 25bps in its May or June meetings (from only 50-60% consensus at end-March) but maintains expectations of a U-turn into 2-3 rate cuts before year-end. Domestic macroeconomic data was also less than favourable as March exports recorded their first YoY decline since late 2020 at -1.4%, albeit coming ahead of street expectations of -1.9%.

2.6 Review of the market (contd.)

Equity market review (contd.)

In May 2023, US equities were mixed. Dow Jones fell 3.5%, while the S&P 500 slightly increased by 0.25%. Nasdaq outperformed with a 5.8% gain, driven by tech companies and optimism in Artificial Intelligence's (AI) potential. The debt ceiling impasse between Republicans and Democrats was resolved with both the White House and Congress reaching an agreement to raise the federal debt limit and stave off a default on governmental obligations. Equities however were not particularly impacted by this as sentiment was focused on mixed economic data announced over the month. Fed announced its 10th straight rate hike of 25bps bringing rates to a target range of 5%-5.25%. The Fed has signalled for a potential "pause and assess" in their upcoming meeting in June 2023 with Powell commenting on "facing uncertainty about the lagged effects of tightening and the extent of credit tightening from recent banking stresses". Inflation in April remained at similar levels in March with both headline and core CPI coming in at 4.9% and 5.5%. Locally, Malaysia saw negative market sentiment due to global growth concerns, foreign selling, and weak 1Q2023 earnings. On economic data, 1Q2023 GDP grew 5.6% YoY, beating expectations, and BNM raised the OPR by 25bps to 3%.

US equities surged in June 2023, with the S&P 500 gaining 6.5%, its best month since October while the Nasdaq advanced 6.6%. Both indexes notched a fourth consecutive positive month. The Dow Jones climbed 4.6%, its best month since November. This advance came amid moderating inflation and signs that the US economy remains resilient despite higher interest rates. May's inflation dropped to 4.05%, a two-year low. Core inflation dipped slightly, while CPI saw a marginal month-on-month (MoM) increase. The Fed kept rates unchanged at 5.25% in its June 14th meeting, the first meeting without a rate hike in 11 meetings. Locally, Malaysian equities struggled, with the FBM KLCI, FBM 100, and FBM Shariah posting MoM declines of 0.8%, 1.1%, and 1.8% respectively, except for FBM Small Cap, which rose by 0.1% MoM. YTD, the FBM KLCI dropped by 7.9% due to foreign selling, driven by concerns over the global economy's slowdown, political uncertainties surrounding the six-state elections, and Ringgit weakness. In June, the government made an announcement to cut the stamp duty rate from 0.15% to 0.10% to enhance competitiveness in the Malaysian stock market.

In July 2023, global equity markets rose due to positive signs of slowing inflation in several economies, the expectation that policy rates were near their peak, optimism for a soft landing in the US, and continued interest in AI. Contrary to previous months, emerging markets outperformed developed markets. US Dow Jones, S&P 500, and Nasdaq gained 3.4%, 3.1%, and 4.1% MoM, respectively. US CPI moderated to 3% YoY in June. Core CPI (excluding food and energy) posted at 4.8%, its lowest since October 2021. As expected, the US Fed raised interest rates by 25bps at the July FOMC meeting to 5.25-5.50%, the highest level in 22 years, resuming its tightening campaign after a pause in June. The Fed emphasized data dependence for its September decision. Meanwhile, US GDP grew faster than expected by an annualised +2.4% QoQ (1Q2023: +2% QoQ), underpinned mainly by the sustained rise in private consumption and improved investment activities.

2.6 Review of the market (contd.)

Fixed income market review

US Treasuries (UST) weakened in August 2022 as US Federal Reserve (Fed) officials maintained that interest rates would need to rise further and remain high for a prolonged period of time, until inflation is under control. UST extended weakness in September as yields surged significantly, fuelled by an upside surprise in inflation numbers as well as better than expected economic data. On 21 September, the Fed raised its policy rate by 75bps to 3.00%-3.25% while its revised interest rate projections indicated an even faster pace of monetary policy tightening to 4.4% by end-2022 and 4.6% by end-2023. Consequently, the UST yield curve bear flattened as the 2Y UST yield surged by 140bps to 4.28% (end-July: 2.88%) while the 10Y UST yield rose 118bps to 3.83% at end-September (end-July: 2.65%).

Locally, Malaysian Government Securities (MGS) was mixed in August, as it loosely tracked the movements in UST. In September, MGS traded weaker, weighed by the sharp bear flattening in UST. Meanwhile, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) raised the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) by another 25bps on 8 September to 2.50%, led by positive economic growth outlook. Unlike UST, the MGS yield curve steepened as the 3Y MGS closed 27bps higher at 3.76% (end-July: 3.49%), while the 10Y MGS yield rose 54bps to 4.43% at end-September (end-July: 3.89%).

The weaker sentiment in UST persisted in October, as robust economic data and elevated inflation dampened hopes that the Fed could pivot away from its aggressive tightening stance. Consequently, the 10Y UST yield surged to the highest level in 14 years at 4.24% on 24 October, before easing to 4.05% month-end. On 2 November, the Fed raised interest rates by 75bps to 3.75%-4.00%. Nonetheless, UST rallied in November as inflation continued to ease from the high of 9.1% YoY in June to 7.7% in October, supporting expectations of smaller interest rate hikes going forward. However, UST yields trended higher in December following the selloff in Eurozone and UK Government bonds, as well as Bank of Japan's surprising move to tweak its yield curve controls. As largely expected, the Fed raised interest rates by 50bps (2022: 425bps) to 4.25%-4.50% on 15 December. Overall, the 2Y UST yield closed year-end at 4.43% (+15bps in 4Q2022; +370bps in 2022) and the 10Y UST yield at 3.87% (+5bps in 4Q2022; +236bps in 2022) with the yield curve inverted since mid-year.

Meanwhile, the MGS market was relatively stable as market participants digested the Budget 2023 announcement on 7 October but turned subdued after Parliament was dissolved on 10 October. BNM raised the OPR by another 25bps to 2.75% at its final monetary policy meeting for the year on 3 November. Ahead of the 15th General Elections (GE15) on 19 November, the 10Y MGS yield rose to a high of 4.51% due to political uncertainty. Nonetheless post-GE15, MGS rallied in tandem with UST, alongside positive sentiment following the appointment of Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim as Prime Minister. MGS continued to rally in December as a result of Fed-BNM monetary policy divergence. The MGS curve bull-steepened in December, with the 3Y and 10Y yield closing 14bps lower at 3.66% and 7bps lower at 4.05% respectively (November: 3.80% and 4.12%). On a YoY basis, MGS outperformed UST as yields trended higher at a smaller quantum of 48-83 bps.

2.6 Review of the market (contd.)

Fixed income market review (contd.)

UST kicked off 2023 on a positive note, rallying strongly in January on heightened recession risks amid cooling inflation, spurring expectations of a further downshift in the pace of rate hikes. The UST yield curve shifted lower in January, led by the 10Y UST yield which tumbled by 36bps to 3.51% while the 2Y UST yield closed 23bps lower at 4.20%. However, sentiment soured in February following upside surprises in economic data. Both headline and core US inflation remained elevated at 6.4% and 5.6% YoY respectively, adding pressure for the US Fed to further tighten monetary policy. In February, UST erased earlier gains, as yields shot above the levels seen at the start of the year. In early March, the 2Y UST yield spiked above 5% due to stronger economic data and hawkish testimony by Fed Chairman Jerome Powell, before plunging by more than 20bps the next day following headlines on the collapse of a few US regional banks. On the monetary policy front, the Fed raised interest rates by a total of 50bps in 1Q2023 (25bps each on 1 February and 22 March), and reiterated its commitment to bring inflation down towards its 2% target. Despite the higher interest rates, UST rallied strongly in March on the back of heightened risk aversion and flight to safe haven assets. On a QoQ basis, UST yields tumbled across the board as the 2Y and 10Y UST yield fell by 40bps each to 4.03% and 3.47% respectively.

Similarly, the MGS market rallied strongly after BNM surprised the market by maintaining the OPR at 2.75% on 19 January, citing the need to assess the impact of past OPR adjustments totalling 100bps in 2022. The central bank highlighted that domestic growth for 2022 is expected to exceed the earlier projections of 6.5%-7.0%, but to moderate in 2023 amid a slower global economy and high base effects. In February, buying interest in MGS was dampened as the local market loosely tracked UST movements. Sentiment was also subdued ahead of the re-tabling of Budget 2023 on 24 February. MGS continued to track UST movements in March, although buying interest in short to medium tenured MGS was supported by BNM's decision to keep the OPR unchanged on 9 March. Overall, the MGS yield curve steepened in 1Q2023, led by the 3Y MGS which shed 30bps to close at 3.36%, while the 10Y MGS yield declined 16bps to 3.89% at end-March.

Moving into April, UST yields trended lower on hopes that the US Fed could soon pause its policy tightening, coupled with safe haven demand amid renewed concerns over the US banking sector and US debt ceiling. 2Y UST ended the month 2bps lower at 4.01% while the 10Y UST shed 5bps to 3.42%. As widely expected, the Fed raised interest rates by 25bps to 5.00%-5.25% on 3 May, its 10th consecutive rate hike, while suggesting a pause at its next policy meeting in June. In May, UST reversed the earlier rally following stronger than expected employment data and concerns over a potential sovereign ratings downgrade that drove 10Y UST to 3.82%, before easing slightly on the back of positive developments to suspend the US debt ceiling. In June, UST yields remained elevated given stronger economic data, coupled with unexpected policy rate hikes by the Bank of Canada and the Bank of England. The Fed's economic projections were upgraded, with growth for 2023 revised higher from 0.4% to 1.0%, and the dot-plot signalling 2 more rate hikes in 2H2023. Overall, UST yields inched higher in 2Q2023, with the 2Y yield surging 87bps QoQ to 4.90% while the 10Y rose 37bps to 3.84%, deepening the yield curve inversion to -106bps (end-Mar: -56bps).

The local bond market posted a relatively better performance in April as MGS yields tumbled by 5-18bps MoM on sustained buying interest. Sentiment was also supported after Moody's Investors Service affirmed Malaysia's sovereign credit rating at A3/stable on 13 April. On 3 May, BNM surprised the market with a 25bps hike on 3 May, after pausing in 1Q23, bringing the OPR back to the pre-crisis level of 3.00%. Subsequently, MGS yields inched higher in May and June, in line with upward trend in UST yields. The MGS yield curve flattened during 2Q23 as the 3Y MGS yields rose to 3.49% at end-June (+13bps QoQ) while 10Y MGS closed at 3.86% (-3bps).

2.6 Review of the market (contd.)

Fixed income market review (contd.)

In July, UST fluctuated amid mixed sentiment among market participants. The US labour market remained robust while US 2Q2023 GDP growth accelerated to 2.4% QoQ, beating estimates of 1.8% (1Q23: 2.0%). The US Fed delivered its 11th rate hike, raising interest rates by 25bps to 5.25%-5.50% on 27 July (highest level since January 2001). MoM, the UST yield curve inversion shrank from 106bps to 92bps as the 10Y UST yield rose 12bps to 3.96%, while the 2Y UST closed 2bps lower at 4.88%. Locally, the MGS market was relatively stable in July, with the 3Y MGS unchanged at 3.49% while the 10Y MGS ended the month 3bps lower at 3.83%. Market sentiment was supported by the strengthening of the Malaysian Ringgit (MYR) as well as BNM's decision to maintain the OPR at 3.00% with indication of no further rate hikes for the rest of the year.

Equity market outlook

Malaysia continues to benefit from robust domestic economic activity (+4-5% GDP growth forecasted for 2023), driven by stronger job market, rising wages and controlled inflation via subsidies. After the six state elections in Kelantan, Terengganu, Kedah, Negeri Sembilan, Penang and Selangor, investors will focus on policy implementation and rollout of infrastructure projects. The return of foreign interest to Malaysia is a positive to the local equity market.

Fixed income market outlook

The stronger than expected US 2Q2023 GDP growth supports the Fed's revision of GDP growth forecast to 1.0% in 2023 and 1.1% in 2024. However, despite easing headline inflation, US core inflation remains elevated and far from the Fed's 2% target. The Fed acknowledged that monetary policy is now restrictive, but is keeping its options open while signalling that future interest rate actions will be data-dependent. As a result, fluctuations in UST yields are likely to persist as investors assess incoming economic data closely to determine the Fed's next policy action.

Locally, headline inflation is expected to average between 2.8%-3.8% in 2023, compared to 3.3% in 2022. Meanwhile, the domestic economy is projected to grow between 4.0%-5.0% in 2023 (2022: 8.7%), driven by robust domestic demand.

On local monetary policy, BNM has likely reached the tail-end of its rate hike cycle as inflation continues to ease, amid downside risks to the growth outlook. The central bank is expected to continue monitoring upside inflation risks and incoming data, and its policy stance will focus on sustainable domestic growth amid price stability. Looking ahead, the local bond market remains supported given ample market liquidity, although subject to fluctuations from global bond market movements.

Fund strategy

On equity front, we adopt a balanced strategy, with a focus on selecting companies with strong fundamentals and cash flow generation abilities. We turned more positive on local equity market post state elections held in August 2023, as the unity government retained control of Penang, Selangor and Negeri Sembilan. Sector-wise, we prefer beneficiaries of government stimulus policies such as renewable energy, utilities, construction, property and manufacturing. We look to accumulate stocks in technology/electronics manufacturing sector on weakness as the key beneficiary of long-term growth trends such as AI, Electric Vehicles and supply chain relocation.

2.6 Review of the market (contd.)

Fund strategy (contd.)

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 lingering macroeconomic uncertainties, we overweight on sectors that are resilient to economic cycles. Furthermore, we overweight on corporate bonds for their enhanced yield relative to lower-yielding MGS.

2.7 Distributions

For the financial year under review, the Fund did not declare any income distribution.

2.8 Details of any unit split exercise

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

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

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Fund during the financial year 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 year 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 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 year under review.

2.12 Cross-trade

During the financial year 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 year under review, the Fund had not undertaken any securities financing transactions.

3. FUND PERFORMANCE

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

a. Distribution among industry sectors and category of investments:

	As at 2023 %	FY 2022 %	FY 2021 %
Unlisted collective investment scheme	94.3	94.2	94.0
Short term deposits and cash	5.7	5.8	6.0
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Note: The above mentioned percentages are based on total investment market value plus cash.

b. Distribution among markets

The Fund invested in local unlisted collective investment scheme and short term deposits only.

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

	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2021
Net asset value ("NAV") (RM Million)	9.42	8.07	7.25
Units in circulation (Million)	13.71	11.98	9.65
NAV per unit (RM)	0.6872	0.6733	0.7509
Highest NAV per unit (RM)	0.7008	0.7829	0.7875
Lowest NAV per unit (RM)	0.6480	0.6402	0.6798
Total return (%)	2.06	-10.33	7.32
- Capital growth (%)	2.06	-10.33	7.32
- Income growth (%)	-	-	-
Gross distribution per unit (sen)	-	-	-
Net distribution per unit (sen)	-	-	-
Total expense ratio ("TER") (%) ¹	0.20	0.24	0.20
Portfolio turnover ratio ("PTR") (times) ²	0.09	0.13	0.19

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

TER is computed based on the total fees and 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 distribution declared by the Fund in the financial year under review.

- 1. TER for the financial year under review is of insignificant change as compared against the previous financial year.*
- 2. PTR is lower as compared to previous financial year due to less rebalancing activities.*

3.3 Average total return of the Fund

	1 Year 31 Jul 22 - 31 Jul 23	3 Years 31 Jul 20 - 31 Jul 23	5 Years 31 Jul 18 - 31 Jul 23
PKOMF	2.06%	-0.32%	2.64%
A composite of All MGS Index (40%) and FBM 100 (60%)	2.58%	-0.92%	-0.20%

Source: Lipper; Novagni Analytics & Advisory

3.4 Annual total return of the Fund

	Year under review 31 Jul 22 - 31 Jul 23	1 Year				
		31 Jul 21 - 31 Jul 22	31 Jul 20 - 31 Jul 21	31 Jul 19 - 31 Jul 20	31 Jul 18 - 31 Jul 19	31 Jul 17 - 31 Jul 18
PKOMF	2.06%	-10.33%	7.32%	15.56%	-2.10%	-0.24%
A composite of All MGS Index (40%) and FBM 100 (60%)	2.58%	-1.95%	-3.30%	3.75%	-1.87%	2.66%

Source: Lipper; Novagni Analytics & 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

**Audited Financial Statements Together with
Trustee's Report, Independent Auditors' Report and
Statement by the PRS Provider
31 July 2023**

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 Trustee of the Fund for the financial year ended 31 July 2023 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 in the financial year 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**
[Company No. 196301000109 (5004-P)]

NORHAZLIANA BINTI MOHAMMED HASHIM
Head, Unit Trust & Corporate Operations

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

29 September 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF KENANGA ONEPRS MODERATE FUND

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kenanga OnePRS Moderate Fund (“the Fund”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 July 2023, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net asset value and statement of cash flows of the Fund for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 7 to 31.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 July 2023 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Independence and other ethical responsibilities

We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice) of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (“By-Laws”) and the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (“IESBA Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the By-Laws and the IESBA Code.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The PRS Provider of the Fund (“the PRS Provider”) is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report of the Fund, but does not include the financial statements of the Fund and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements of the Fund does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF KENANGA ONEPRS MODERATE FUND (CONTD.)

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon (contd.)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements of the Fund, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements of the Fund or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the PRS Provider and the Trustee for the financial statements

The PRS Provider is responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Fund that give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards. The PRS Provider is also responsible for such internal control as the PRS Provider determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Fund that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the Fund, the PRS Provider is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the PRS Provider either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Trustee is responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process. The Trustee is also responsible for ensuring that the PRS Provider maintains proper accounting and other records as are necessary to enable true and fair presentation of these financial statements.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements of the Fund as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF KENANGA ONEPRS MODERATE FUND (CONTD.)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (contd.)

As part of an audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the Fund, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the PRS Provider.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the PRS Provider's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the Fund or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Fund, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements of the Fund represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the PRS Provider regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
KENANGA ONEPRS MODERATE FUND (CONTD.)**

Other matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Fund, as a body, in accordance with the Guidelines on Private Retirement Schemes issued by the Securities Commission Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

Ernst & Young PLT
202006000003 (LLP0022760-LCA) & AF 0039
Chartered Accountants

Ng Sue Ean
No. 03276/07/2024 J
Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

29 September 2023

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 July 2023 and the related statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net asset value and statement of cash flows for the financial year ended 31 July 2023 together with notes thereto, are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of Kenanga OnePRS Moderate Fund as at 31 July 2023 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended 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

29 September 2023

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023**

	Note	2023 RM	2022 RM
INVESTMENT INCOME			
Interest income		13,301	4,171
Net gain/(loss) from investments:			
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")	4	190,671	(903,932)
		<u>203,972</u>	<u>(899,761)</u>
EXPENSES			
PRS Provider's remuneration	5	12,487	11,179
Trustee's fee	6	1,381	4,460
Private Pension Administrator ("PPA") administration fee	7	3,547	3,162
		<u>17,415</u>	<u>18,801</u>
NET INCOME/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX		186,557	(918,562)
Income tax	9	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
NET INCOME/(LOSS) AFTER TAX, REPRESENTING TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u>186,557</u>	<u>(918,562)</u>
Net income/(loss) after tax is made up as follows:			
Realised loss		(10,217)	(9,729)
Unrealised gain/(loss)	4	196,774	(908,833)
		<u>186,557</u>	<u>(918,562)</u>

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

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 JULY 2023**

	Note	2023 RM	2022 RM
ASSETS			
INVESTMENTS			
Financial assets at FVTPL	4	8,856,873	7,585,834
Short term deposits	10	520,000	449,000
		<u>9,376,873</u>	<u>8,034,834</u>
OTHER ASSETS			
Amount due from PRS Provider		25,729	15,041
Other receivable	11	162	52
Cash at bank		19,849	18,187
		<u>45,740</u>	<u>33,280</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>9,422,613</u>	<u>8,068,114</u>
LIABILITIES			
Amount due to Trustee		119	426
Amount due to PPA		318	247
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>437</u>	<u>673</u>
EQUITY			
Members' contribution		8,807,415	7,639,237
Retained earnings		614,761	428,204
NET ASSET VALUE ("NAV") ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS	12	<u>9,422,176</u>	<u>8,067,441</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		<u>9,422,613</u>	<u>8,068,114</u>
NUMBER OF UNITS IN CIRCULATION	12(a)	<u>13,711,282</u>	<u>11,981,112</u>
NAV PER UNIT (RM)		<u>0.6872</u>	<u>0.6733</u>

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

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSET VALUE
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023**

	Note	Members' contribution RM	Retained earnings RM	Total NAV RM
2023				
At beginning of the financial year		7,639,237	428,204	8,067,441
Total comprehensive income		-	186,557	186,557
Creation of units	12(a)	1,371,126	-	1,371,126
Cancellation of units	12(a)	(202,948)	-	(202,948)
At end of the financial year		<u>8,807,415</u>	<u>614,761</u>	<u>9,422,176</u>
2022				
At beginning of the financial year		5,899,232	1,346,766	7,245,998
Total comprehensive loss		-	(918,562)	(918,562)
Creation of units	12(a)	1,893,997	-	1,893,997
Cancellation of units	12(a)	(155,744)	-	(155,744)
Distribution equalisation	12(a)	1,752	-	1,752
At end of the financial year		<u>7,639,237</u>	<u>428,204</u>	<u>8,067,441</u>

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

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023**

	2023	2022
	RM	RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at FVTPL	245,689	203,752
Interest from deposits received	13,191	4,119
PPA administration fee paid	(3,476)	(3,150)
Trustee's fee paid	(1,688)	(4,300)
Reimbursable expenses from PRS Provider	(19,676)	(5,034)
PRS Provider's remuneration paid	(12,238)	(11,141)
Purchase of financial assets at FVTPL	(1,327,693)	(1,884,697)
Net cash used in operating and investing activities	<u>(1,105,891)</u>	<u>(1,700,451)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from units created	1,381,501	1,887,147
Cash paid on units cancelled	<u>(202,948)</u>	<u>(155,840)</u>
Net cash generated from financing activities	<u>1,178,553</u>	<u>1,731,307</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	72,662	30,586
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	467,187	436,331
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	<u>539,849</u>	<u>467,187</u>
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash at bank	19,849	18,187
Short term deposits	<u>520,000</u>	<u>449,000</u>
	<u>539,849</u>	<u>467,187</u>

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

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 reaches RM200 million NAV.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Chief Executive Officer of the PRS Provider on 29 September 2023.

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.

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

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.

Market risk arises when the value of the investments 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 investments and continuous monitoring of their 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.

	Up to 1 year RM	Non- exposure to interest rate movement RM	Total RM	Weighted average effective interest rate* %
2023				
Assets				
Financial assets at				
FVTPL	-	8,856,873	8,856,873	
Short term deposits	520,000	-	520,000	2.1
Other financial assets	-	45,740	45,740	
	<u>520,000</u>	<u>8,902,613</u>	<u>9,422,613</u>	

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

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* %
2023 (contd.)				
Liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	-	437	437	
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	<u>520,000</u>	<u>8,902,176</u>	<u>9,422,176</u>	
2022				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	7,585,834	7,585,834	
Short term deposits	449,000	-	449,000	2.1
Other financial assets	-	33,280	33,280	
	<u>449,000</u>	<u>7,619,114</u>	<u>8,068,114</u>	
Liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	-	673	673	
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	<u>449,000</u>	<u>7,618,441</u>	<u>8,067,441</u>	

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

ii. Price risk

Price risk is the risk of unfavourable 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.

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

a. Market risk (contd.)

ii. Price risk (contd.)

Price risk sensitivity

The PRS Provider's best estimate of the effect on the income/(loss) for the financial year 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 year Gain/(Loss) RM
2023		
Financial assets at FVTPL	5/(5)	4,428/(4,428)
2022		
Financial assets at FVTPL	5/(5)	3,793/(3,793)

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 instruments as at the reporting date.

	Fair value		Percentage of NAV	
	2023 RM	2022 RM	2023 %	2022 %
Financial assets at FVTPL	8,856,873	7,585,834	94.0	94.0

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.

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.

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

b. Credit risk (contd.)

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 deposits with financial institutions licensed under the Financial Services Act 2013 and Islamic Financial Services Act 2013. The following table analyses the licensed financial institutions by rating category:

Short term deposits

Rating	Percentage of total short term deposits		Percentage of NAV	
	2023 %	2022 %	2023 %	2022 %
P1/MARC-1	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>5.6</u>

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 banks, short term deposits with licensed financial institutions and other instruments, which are capable of being converted into cash within 7 days.

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

c. Liquidity risk (contd.)

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.

	Note	Up to 1 year 2023 RM	2022 RM
Assets			
Financial assets at FVTPL		8,856,873	7,585,834
Short term deposits		520,000	449,000
Other financial assets		45,740	33,280
	i.	<u>9,422,613</u>	<u>8,068,114</u>
Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	ii.	<u>437</u>	<u>673</u>
Equity	iii.	<u>9,422,176</u>	<u>8,067,441</u>
Liquidity gap		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

i. Financial assets

Analysis of financial assets at FVTPL into maturity groupings is based on the expected date on which these assets will be realised. The Fund's investments in the unlisted collective investment scheme have been included in the "up to 1 year" category on the assumption that these are highly liquid investments 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.

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".

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

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 the Securities Commission Malaysia. Any breach of any such requirement has been reported in the mandatory reporting to the Securities Commission Malaysia on a monthly basis.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of accounting

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRS") as issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") and International Financial Reporting 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 new and amended MFRS, which became effective for the Fund on 1 August 2022.

Description	Effective for financial periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS contained in the document entitled "Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018 - 2020"	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 1: <i>Subsidiary as a First-time Adopter</i> contained in the document entitled "Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018 - 2020"	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 9: <i>Fees in the '10 per cent' Test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities</i> contained in the document entitled "Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018 - 2020"	1 January 2022
Amendments to Illustrative Examples accompanying MFRS 16: <i>Lease Incentives</i> contained in the document entitled "Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018 - 2020"	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 141: <i>Taxation in Fair Value</i> Measurements contained in the document entitled "Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018 - 2020"	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 3: <i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework</i>	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 116: <i>Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use</i>	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 137: <i>Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i>	1 January 2022

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTD.)

a. Basis of accounting (contd.)

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

b. Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective

As at the reporting date, the following new standard 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 standard and amendments to standards when they become effective.

Description	Effective for financial periods beginning on or after
MFRS 17: <i>Insurance Contracts</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 17: <i>Insurance Contracts</i>	1 January 2023
Amendment to MFRS 17: <i>Initial Application of MFRS 17 and MFRS 9 — Comparative Information</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 101: <i>Disclosure of Accounting Policies</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 108: <i>Definition of Accounting Estimates</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 112: <i>Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 112: <i>International Tax Reform — Pillar Two Model Rules</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 16: <i>Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback</i>	1 January 2024
Amendments to MFRS 101: <i>Non-current Liabilities with Covenants</i>	1 January 2024
Amendments to MFRS 107 and MFRS 7: <i>Supplier Finance Arrangements</i>	1 January 2024
Amendments to MFRS 101: <i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>	1 January 2024
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 significant impact to the financial statements of the Fund upon their initial application.

c. Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities 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)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTD.)

c. Financial instruments (contd.)

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:

- 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.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTD.)

c. Financial instruments (contd.)

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

Business model assessment (contd.)

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 PRS Provider of the business are 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.

'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).

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (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.)

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 judgment 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 financing arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit 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. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (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 financed plus accrued profit 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. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (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.

Distribution income is recognised on declared basis, when the right to receive the distribution is established.

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 banks 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 year comprises current tax. Current tax is the expected amount of income taxes payable in respect of the taxable profit for the financial year.

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

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (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.

Distribution equalisation represents the average amount of undistributed net income included in the creation or cancellation price of units. This amount is either refunded to members by way of distribution and/or adjusted accordingly when units are released back to the Trustee.

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 judgement and estimates

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

i. Critical judgments made in applying accounting policies

There are no major judgments 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 year.

4. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTPL

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Financial assets held for trading, at FVTPL:		
Unlisted collective investment scheme	<u>8,856,873</u>	<u>7,585,834</u>
Net gain/(loss) on financial assets at FVTPL comprised:		
Realised (loss)/gain on disposals	(6,103)	4,901
Unrealised changes in fair values	<u>196,774</u>	<u>(908,833)</u>
	<u>190,671</u>	<u>(903,932)</u>

Details of financial assets at FVTPL as at 31 July 2023:

	Quantity	Aggregate cost RM	Fair value RM	Percentage of NAV %
Unlisted collective investment scheme				
Kenanga Balanced Fund	19,885,211	<u>8,926,126</u>	<u>8,856,873</u>	<u>94.0</u>
Total unlisted collective investment scheme, representing total financial assets at FVTPL		<u>8,926,126</u>	<u>8,856,873</u>	<u>94.0</u>
Unrealised loss on financial assets at FVTPL			<u>(69,253)</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 (2022: 1.55% per annum).

As the Fund invests 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 years.

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 calculated at 0.015% per annum of the NAV of the Fund (2022: 0.015% per annum). The remaining balance of the minimum fee is being borne by the PRS Provider for the current and previous financial years.

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 (2022: 0.04% per annum).

8. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION, TAX AGENT'S FEE AND OTHER ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

The auditors' remuneration, tax agent's fee and certain other administration expenses for the current and previous financial years were borne by the PRS Provider.

9. 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 years.

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:

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Net income/(loss) before tax	186,557	(918,562)
Tax at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% (2022: 24%)	44,774	(220,455)
Tax effect of:		
Income not subject to tax	(50,418)	(2,177)
Losses not deductible for tax purposes	1,465	218,120
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(28,807)	1,829
Restriction on tax deductible expenses for unit trust fund	32,986	2,683
Income tax for the financial year	-	-

10. SHORT TERM DEPOSITS

Short term deposits are held with licensed financial institutions in Malaysia at the prevailing interest rates.

11. OTHER RECEIVABLE

	2023 RM	2022 RM
Interest receivable from short term deposits	162	52

12. NET ASSET VALUE ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS

NAV attributable to members is represented by:

	Note	2023 RM	2022 RM
Members' contribution	(a)	8,807,415	7,639,237
<u>Retained earnings:</u>			
Realised reserves		684,014	694,231
Unrealised deficits		(69,253)	(266,027)
		614,761	428,204
		9,422,176	8,067,441

(a) Members' contribution

	2023		2022	
	No. of units	RM	No. of units	RM
At beginning of the financial year	11,981,112	7,639,237	9,649,268	5,899,232
Add: Creation of units	2,029,423	1,371,126	2,550,731	1,893,997
Less: Cancellation of units	(299,253)	(202,948)	(218,887)	(155,744)
Distribution equalisation	-	-	-	1,752
At end of the financial year	13,711,282	8,807,415	11,981,112	7,639,237

The PRS Provider, Kenanga Investors Berhad, and other parties relates to the PRS Provider did not hold any units in the Fund, either legally or beneficially, as at 31 July 2023 (2022: nil).

13. PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATIO (“PTR”)

PTR for the financial year is 0.09 times (2022: 0.13 times).

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

14. TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO (“TER”)

TER for the financial year is 0.20% per annum (2022: 0.24% 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 FUNDS’ MANAGER

	Transaction value RM	Percentage of total %
Kenanga Investors Berhad*	1,571,746	100.0

* 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 the 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 that 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:

16. SEGMENTAL REPORTING (CONTD.)

a. Business segments (contd.)

	Unlisted investment securities RM	Other investments RM	Total RM
2023			
Revenue			
Segment income	190,671	13,301	203,972
Unallocated expenditure			(17,415)
Income before tax			186,557
Income tax			-
Net income after tax			<u>186,557</u>
Assets			
Financial assets at FVTPL	8,856,873	-	
Short term deposits	-	520,000	
Other segment assets	-	162	
Total segment assets	<u>8,856,873</u>	<u>520,162</u>	9,377,035
Unallocated assets			45,578
			<u>9,422,613</u>
Liabilities			
Unallocated liabilities			<u>437</u>
2022			
Revenue			
Segment (loss)/income	(903,932)	4,171	(899,761)
Unallocated expenditure			(18,801)
Loss before tax			(918,562)
Income tax			-
Net loss after tax			<u>(918,562)</u>
Assets			
Financial assets at FVTPL	7,585,834	-	
Short term deposits	-	449,000	
Other segment assets	-	52	
Total segment assets	<u>7,585,834</u>	<u>449,052</u>	8,034,886
Unallocated assets			33,228
			<u>8,068,114</u>
Liabilities			
Unallocated liabilities			<u>673</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 significant accounting policies 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
2023				
Assets				
Unlisted collective investment scheme	8,856,873	-	-	8,856,873
Short term deposits	-	520,000	-	520,000
Amount due from PRS Provider	-	25,729	-	25,729
Other receivable	-	162	-	162
Cash at bank	-	19,849	-	19,849
	<u>8,856,873</u>	<u>565,740</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,422,613</u>
Liabilities				
Amount due to Trustee	-	-	119	119
Amount due to PPA	-	-	318	318
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>437</u>	<u>437</u>
2022				
Assets				
Unlisted collective investment scheme	7,585,834	-	-	7,585,834
Short term deposits	-	449,000	-	449,000
Amount due from PRS Provider	-	15,041	-	15,041
Other receivable	-	52	-	52
Cash at bank	-	18,187	-	18,187
	<u>7,585,834</u>	<u>482,280</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,068,114</u>
Liabilities				
Amount due to Trustee	-	-	426	426
Amount due to PPA	-	-	247	247
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>673</u>	<u>673</u>

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTD.)

b. Financial instruments that are carried at fair value

The Fund's financial assets at FVTPL are 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:				
2023				
Unlisted collective investment scheme	-	8,856,873	-	8,856,873
2022				
Unlisted collective investment scheme	-	7,585,834	-	7,585,834

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

The fair value of the unlisted collective investment scheme is stated based on the NAV per unit of the unlisted collective investment scheme 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:

- To invest in investments meeting the description, risk exposure and expected return indicated in its disclosure document;
- To maintain sufficient liquidity to meet the expenses of the Fund, and to meet cancellation requests as they arise; and
- 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 years.

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