# **KENANGA BOND FUND**

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

For the Financial Year Ended 31 January 2025



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

# **KENANGA BOND FUND**

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### CORPORATE DIRECTORY

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

### **Registered Office**

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

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

### **Board of Directors**

Choy Khai Choon, Steven (Chairman, Non-Independent Non-Executive Director)
Norazian Ahmad Tajuddin (Independent Non-Executive Director)

Luk Wai Hong, William (Non-Independent Non-Executive Director)

Norazilla Binti Md Tahir (Independent Non-Executive Director)

Datuk Wira Ismitz Matthew De Alwis
(Chief Executive Officer, Executive
Director)

### **Business Office**

Level 14, Kenanga Tower 237, Jalan Tun Razak 50400 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Tel: 03-2172 3000 Fax: 03-2172 3080

E-mail: investorservices@kenanga.com.my Website: www.kenangainvestors.com.my

### **Investment Committee**

Norazian Ahmad Tajuddin (Independent Member)

Norazilla Binti Md Tahir (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.

### Trustee: Universal Trustee (Malaysia) Berhad (Company No. 17540-D)

3rd Floor, No. 1, Jalan Ampang, 50450 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Tel: 03-2070 8050 Fax: 03-2031 8715

### 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

# Membership: Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia (FIMM)

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

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

### **DIRECTORY OF MANAGER'S OFFICES**

### **Regional Branch Offices:**

### **Kuala Lumpur**

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

Fax: 03-2172 3133

### Melaka

No. 43, Jalan KSB 11 Taman Kota Syahbandar 75200 Melaka

Tel: 06-240 2310 Fax: 06-240 2287

### **Klang**

No. 12, Jalan Batai Laut 3 Taman Intan 41300 Klang, Selangor

Tel: 03-3341 8818 / 03-3348 7889

Fax: 03-3341 8816

### Penang

5.04, 5th Floor Menara Boustead Penang No. 39, Jalan Sultan Ahmad Shah 10050 Penang

Tel: 04-210 6628 Fax: 04-210 6644

### Miri

Lot 507 & Lot 508, Ground Floor Jalan Permaisuri 98000 Miri, Sarawak Tel: 085-416 866

Fax: 085-322 340

### Seremban

2nd Floor, No. 1D-2 Jalan Tuanku Munawir 70000 Seremban Negeri Sembilan Tel: 06-761 5678

### Johor Bahru

Fax: 06-761 2242

No. 63 Jalan Molek 3/1, Taman Molek 81100 Johor Bahru, Johor

Tel: 07-288 1683 Fax: 07-288 1693

### Kuching

Suite 9 & 10, 3rd Floor, Yung Kong Abell Lot 365 Abell Road 93100 Kuching, Sarawak Tel: 082-572 228

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

### hoal

No. 1, Jalan Leong Sin Nam 30300 Ipoh, Perak Tel: 05-254 7573 / 05-254 7570

Fax: 05-254 7606

### Kota Kinabalu

Level 8, Wisma Great Eastern No. 68, Jalan Gaya 88000 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah Tel: 088-203 063

Fax: 088-203 062

### **Damansara Uptown**

44B, Jalan SS21/35 Damansara Utama 47400 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Tel: 03-7710 8828

Fax: 03-7710 8830

### Kota Damansara

C26-1, Dataran Sunway Jalan PJU 5/17 Kota Damansara 47810 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Tel: 03-6150 3612

Fax: 03-6150 3906

### Kluana

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 Bond Fund (KBNF or the Fund)

# 1.2 Fund Category / Type

Fixed Income / Income

### 1.3 Investment Objective

The Fund aims to provide investors with a steady income stream over the medium to long-term period through investments primarily in fixed income instruments.

### 1.4 Investment Strategy

The Fund will invest in a diversified portfolio consisting principally of fixed income securities and other permissible investments.

### 1.5 Duration

The Fund was launched on 15 August 2002 and it shall exist as long as it appears to the Manager and the Trustee that it is in the interests of the unit holders for it to continue.

### 1.6 Performance Benchmark

Maybank 12-month Fixed Deposit Rate.

### 1.7 Distribution Policy

Subject to availability of income, the Fund will distribute income annually.

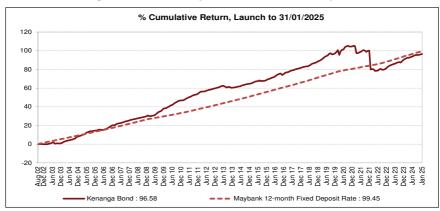
### 2 MANAGER'S REPORT

### 2.1 Explanation on whether the Fund has achieved its investment objective

For the financial year under review, the Fund has achieved its objective of providing investors with a steady income stream over the medium to long-term period through investments primarily in fixed income instruments.

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

### Performance Chart Since Launch (15/08/2002 - 31/01/2025) Kenanga Bond Fund vs Maybank 12-month Fixed Deposit Rate



Source: Novagni Analytics and Advisory

### 2.3 Investment strategies and policies employed during the financial year under review

During the financial year under review, the Fund invested in a diversified portfolio consisting principally of fixed income securities and short-term deposits.

### 2.4 The Fund's asset allocation as at 31 January 2025 and comparison with the previous financial year

Asset	31 Jan 2025	31 Jan 2024
Unlisted corporate bonds	84.8%	85.6%
Unlisted government bond	6.1%	2.6%
Short term deposits and cash equivalents	9.1%	11.8%

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

### Reason for the differences in asset allocation

As at 31 January 2025, the Fund maintained its overweight exposure in corporate bonds, while increasing its allocation in government bonds to 6.1% to capitalize on the sustained market demand for government bonds. Concurrently, the Fund's short term deposits and cash declined to 9.1%.

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

	Year under review
KBNF	2.80%
Maybank 12-month Fixed Deposit Rate	2.63%

Source: Lipper

The Fund outperformed its benchmark during the financial year under review, mainly attributable to stable coupon income and mild price gains on its bond holdings.

### 2.6 Review of the market

### Market review

US Treasuries (UST) closed weaker in February 2024 as yields surged 34-41 basis points (bps) following strong economic data releases, coupled with further pushback on the timing of interest rate cuts by US Federal Reserve (Fed) speakers. Meanwhile in March, the 2Y UST yield remained steady at 4.62% as mixed economic data and elevated inflation clouded the outlook for near-term interest rate cuts. On the monetary policy front, the Fed kept interest rates unchanged at 5.25% to 5.50% on 20 March, as widely expected. The committee reaffirmed its projections for 75bps of rate cuts in 2024, but reiterated its patient approach to lowering interest rates.

In February, Malaysian Government Securities (MGS) yields similarly trended higher following the bearish sentiment in UST, albeit at a smaller quantum. Sentiment was also dampened by the slower 4Q2023 Malaysian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 3.0% year-on-year (YoY) and weakening ringgit. The MGS yield curve flattened slightly with the 3Y yield climbing 11bps to 3.50% while the 10Y edged 7bps higher to 3.86% at end-February. Despite the slightly higher domestic inflation, the MGS market remained stable in March with 3Y and 10Y MGS closing at 3.50% and 3.86% respectively.

In April, UST weakened significantly after Fed officials indicated that it would take longer than previously anticipated for rate cuts to begin given the resilient US economy and slow inflation progress. The 2Y UST yield surged by 42bps to 5.04% while the 10Y UST yield rose 48bps to close at 4.68%. Subsequently in May, UST recovered as softer economic data and signs of weakness in the US labour market reignited expectations for the Fed to cut interest rates. UST continued to rally in June as further easing of US inflation bolstered rate cut expectations, despite a strong rebound in the US job market and hawkish signals from the Fed. On 13 June, the Fed kept the interest rates unchanged at 5.25% to 5.50% as widely expected, but surprisingly revised its projections to signal only 25bps of rate cuts in 2024 (previous forecast: 75bps) and 100bps cut in 2025 (previous forecast: 75bps). UST pared gains towards end-June as market participants mulled the potential fiscal and inflationary implications from US Presidential election. UST yields ended 2Q2024 slightly higher with the 2Y UST yield adding 13bps to 4.75%, while the 10Y UST yield rose 20bps to 4.40%.

### 2.6 Review of the market (contd.)

### Market review (contd.)

On the local front, MGS yields inched higher in April amidst the bearish sentiment in global bond markets and the weakening Ringgit, 3Y and 10Y MGS yields edged 11bps higher to 3.61% and 3.97% respectively at end-April, Nonetheless in May, the MGS market saw renewed buying interest alongside the rally in UST, driving the 3Y MGS vield 3bps lower to 3.58%, while the 10Y MGS vield closed 8bps lower at 3.89%, MGS yields continued to edge lower in June, loosely tracking UST movements. On 27 June, both S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings affirmed Malaysia's sovereign credit rating at A- and BBB+ respectively, with a stable outlook. Overall for 2Q2024, MGS yields were largely steady, as the 3Y MGS yield ended the quarter at 3.52% while the 10Y MGS yield was unchanged at 3.86%.

The UST market enjoyed a strong rally in July, as softer labour market data reignited recession concerns for the US economy while US inflation posted its first decline since the pandemic in June, fanning expectations for imminent rate cuts. Although the Fed kept interest rates unchanged on 31 July, Fed Chair Jerome Powell hinted that the committee is moving closer to cutting interest rates as inflation continues to ease towards the Fed's 2.0% target. In August, UST extended its strong rally following the release of soft labour data and dovish July Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting minutes. as comments from the Fed Chair, who further endorsed an imminent start to interest rate cuts. The strong rally in UST continued in September amid the Fed's move to kickstart its monetary policy easing cycle. As largely anticipated, the Fed slashed interest rates by 50bps, lowering its policy rate from 5.25% to 5.50% to 4.75% to 5.00% during the FOMC meeting on 17-18 September. Fed Chair Jerome Powell signalled that it is now appropriate for the Fed to recalibrate its policy stance, underlining the committee's concerns over a softer labour market. The UST yield curve bull steepened in 3Q2024, with the 2Y vield tumbling by 111bps guarter-on-guarter (QoQ) to 3.64% while the 10Y yield plunged by 62bps QoQ to 3.78%.

Similarly, MGS yields tumbled in July as trade volume surged on strong buying interest from both local and foreign investors. In tandem, the ringgit rose against the US dollar to its strongest level since August 2023 as foreign investors increased exposure to Malaysian government bonds to a record high in July. On monetary policy. Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) kept the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) unchanged at 3.00% on 11 July given the upbeat outlook for domestic growth. MGS ended mixed in August, with shorter tenures registering some gains while the longer ends were softer amidst the stronger-than-expected GDP growth of 5.9% YoY in 2Q2024 (1Q2024: 4.2% YoY). In September, the MGS market was largely rangebound as investors await the Budget 2025 announcement in mid-October. BNM kept the OPR unchanged at 3.00% for the eighth consecutive meeting on 5 September, amid the stable domestic growth and inflation outlook. MGS yields ended 3Q2024 generally lower, with the 3Y MGS yield falling by 19bps QoQ to 3.33% while the 10Y MGS yield shed 15bps QoQ to 3.71%.

### 2.6 Review of the market (contd.)

### Market review (contd.)

UST reversed gains in October with both 2Y and 10Y UST yields surging above 4.0% as markets dialed back expected rate cuts due to hotter-than-expected inflation. The UST sell-off intensified amidst the uncertainty surrounding the US presidential election and fiscal deficit concerns. As widely expected on 7 November, the Fed lowered interest rates by 25bps to 4.50% to 4.75%. Meanwhile, US headline inflation rose to 2.6% YoY in October (September: 2.4%), driving the 10Y UST yield 17bps higher to 4.45%, before easing back to 4.17% at end-November. UST remained weak in December as the Fed's third consecutive rate cut, lowering interest rates by 25bps to 4.25% to 4.50%. Concurrently, the Fed signalled fewer rate cuts for 2025 i.e. 50bps instead of the 100bps projected earlier, citing caution over the inflation outlook. In response, UST yields rose as investors recalibrated their expectations for the year ahead. On a QoQ basis, the UST yield curve steepened as the 2Y UST yield added 60bps to 4.24%, while the 10Y UST yield climbed 79bps higher to end the year at 4.57%.

Locally, MGS yields trended higher in October as the bearish sentiment in UST spilled over into the local bond market. The MGS market was mildly softer in early November, in line with UST movements, before the higher yields attracted steady buying interest. BNM also announced the cancellation of the 3Y government bond auction scheduled for December, implying a much lower net supply of government bonds for the year, thus further supporting prices. In December, the MGS market was relatively subdued, as trade volume moderated towards year-end. Overall, the 3Y and 10Y MGS yields climbed 15bps and 11bps QoQ in 4Q24 to 3.48% and 3.82% respectively.

UST started the new year on a positive note, amid mixed US economic data as well as looming uncertainties over the US growth and inflation outlook following the inauguration of President Donald Trump on 20 January 2025. The Fed kept interest rates unchanged at 4.25% to 4.50% on 30 January as widely expected, turning slightly hawkish amid uncertainties stemming from elevated inflation and new US economic policies. Consequently, the 2Y and 10Y UST yields fell by 4bps and 3bps to 4.20% and 4.54% respectively in January 2025. On the local front, the MGS traded in a tight range during the month. BNM maintained the OPR at 3.00% for the tenth consecutive meeting on 22 January, in line with market expectations. Headline inflation edged down to 1.7% YoY in December (November: 1.8%), bringing the full-year 2024 average to 1.8% (2023: 2.5%). On 24 January, Moody's Ratings affirmed Malaysia's sovereign credit rating at A3 with a Stable outlook. Overall, the 3Y and 10Y MGS yields ended the month 2bps lower at 3.46% and 3.80% respectively.

### Market outlook

On 17 January 2025, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) upgraded its global economic growth forecast for 2025 from 3.2% (projected in October 2024) to 3.3%, supported by robust US demand and slowing inflation worldwide but cautious on uncertainties stemming from geopolitical conflicts and trade tensions. In the US, the Fed now projects just 50bps of reductions by end of 2025, down from their September estimate of 100bps of rate cuts. Fed Chair Jerome Powell indicated that there is no urgency for the Fed to further cut interest rates given the solid US labour condition and still somewhat elevated inflation. The central bank is also taking a wait-and-see approach on the potential impact on the overall US economy arising from the new economic policies that will be rolled out by the new US government. Over the near term, UST yield movements could remain volatile pending further clarity on the US growth and inflation trajectory.

### 2.6 Review of the market (contd.)

### Market outlook (contd.)

Locally, the Malaysian economy is projected to expand by 4.5% to 5.5% in 2025, anchored by resilient domestic spending and robust expansion in investment activities. Inflation is expected to tick higher in 2025 but remain manageable between 2.0% to 3.5%, subject to spillover effects of domestic policy measures as well as global commodity prices and financial market developments. BNM is expected to keep the OPR unchanged at 3.00% in the near term to support the economy amid external headwinds to growth. Prospects for the local bond market remain favourable given the stable interest rate outlook, ample market liquidity and sustained demand from long-term fixed income investors.

### 2.7 Distributions

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

### 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 affair of the Fund during the financial year

There were no significant changes in the state of affair of the Fund during the financial year and up until the date of the Manager's report, not otherwise disclosed in the financial statements.

### 2.10 Circumstances that materially affect any interests of the unit holders

During the financial year under review, there were no circumstances that materially affected any interests of the unit holders.

### 2.11 Rebates and soft commissions

It is the policy of the Manager to credit any rebates received into the account of the Fund. Any soft commissions received by investment manager 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 unit holders 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 is solely invested in fixed income securities and money market instruments, the Manager 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 Manager 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/period as at 31 January/31 December are as follows:
  - a. Distribution among industry sectors and category of investments:

	FY 2025 %	FP 31.1.2024 %	FY 2022 %
Unlisted corporate bonds	84.8	85.6	90.7
Unlisted government bond	6.1	2.6	-
Short term deposits and cash equivalents	9.1	11.8	9.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

# b. Distribution among markets

The Fund invests in local unlisted fixed income securities and short term deposits and cash equivalents only.

### 3.2 Performance details of the Fund for the last three financial years/period ended 31 January/31 December are as follows:

	FY 2025	Period from 1.1.2023 to 31.1.2024	FY 2022
Net asset value ("NAV") (RM Million)	5.64	5.61	6.46
Units in circulation (Million)	8.23	8.41	10.20
NAV per unit (RM)	0.6860	0.6673	0.6328
Highest NAV per unit (RM)	0.6860	0.6635	0.7471
Lowest NAV per unit (RM)	0.6673	0.6328	0.6197
Total return (%)	2.80	5.45	-9.44
- Capital growth (%)	2.80	5.45	-15.19
- Income growth (%)	-	-	5.75
Gross distribution per unit (sen)	-	-	4.25
Net distribution per unit (sen)	-	-	4.25
Total expense ratio ("TER") (%) <sup>1</sup>	1.55	1.52	1.40
Portfolio turnover ratio ("PTR") (times) <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.19	0.21

Note: Total return is the actual return of the Fund for the respective financial years/ period, 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.

<sup>1.</sup> TER is higher against the previous financial period mainly due to decrease in average fund size during the financial year under review.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> PTR is lower against the previous financial year due to decreased trading activities during the financial year under review.

### Average total return of the Fund 3.3

	1 Year 31 Jan 24 - 31 Jan 25	3 Years 31 Jan 22 - 31 Jan 25	5 Years 31 Jan 20 - 31 Jan 25
KBNF	2.80%	2.93%	-0.07%
Maybank 12-month Fixed Deposit Rate	2.63%	2.63%	2.36%

Source: Lipper

### 3.4 Annual total return of the Fund

	Year under		Financial P	eriod/Years	
	review 31 Jan 24 - 31 Jan 25	31 Dec 22 - 31 Jan 24	31 Dec 21 - 31 Dec 22		31 Dec 19 - 31 Dec 20
KBNF	2.80%	5.45%	-9.44%	-2.15%	3.81%
Maybank 12-month Fixed Deposit Rate	2.63%	3.28%	2.24%	1.85%	2.21%

Source: Lipper

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

# KENANGA BOND FUND

Audited Financial Statements Together with Trustee's Report, Independent Auditors' Report and Statement by the Manager

31 January 2025

### **KENANGA BOND FUND**

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# TRUSTEE'S REPORT TO THE UNIT HOLDERS OF KENANGA BOND FUND

We have acted as Trustee of the Fund for the financial year ended 31 January 2025 and we hereby confirm to the best of our knowledge, after having made all reasonable enquiries, Kenanga Investors Berhad has operated and managed the Fund during the period covered by these financial statements in accordance with the following:

- Limitations imposed on the investment powers of the management company under the deed, securities laws and the Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds;
- 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 and on behalf of UNIVERSAL TRUSTEE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD

BERNICE K M LAU Acting Chief Executive Officer

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

26 March 2025

### Independent auditors' report to the unit holders of Kenanga Bond Fund

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kenanga Bond Fund (the "Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 January 2025, 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 material accounting policy information, as set out on pages 7 to 36.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 January 2025, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the financial year ended in accordance with MFRS Accounting Standards and IFRS Accounting 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 Manager of the Fund (the "Manager") 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 unit holders of Kenanga Bond 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 Manager and the Trustee for the financial statements

The Manager is responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Fund that give a true and fair view in accordance with MFRS Accounting Standards and IFRS Accounting Standards. The Manager is also responsible for such internal control as the Manager 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 Manager 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 Manager 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 Manager 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 unit holders of Kenanga Bond 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 Manager.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Manager'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 Manager 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 unit holders of Kenanga Bond Fund (contd.)

### Other matters

This report is made solely to the unit holders of the Fund, as a body, in accordance with the Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds 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

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia 26 March 2025

Ahmad Siddig Bin Ahmad Hasbullah No. 03675/07/2026 J Chartered Accountant

### STATEMENT BY THE MANAGER

I, Datuk Wira Ismitz Matthew De Alwis, being a director of Kenanga Investors Berhad, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the Manager, the accompanying statement of financial position as at 31 January 2025 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 January 2025 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 Bond Fund as at 31 January 2025 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 Manager **KENANGA INVESTORS BERHAD** 

### DATUK WIRA ISMITZ MATTHEW DE ALWIS

Executive Director/Chief Executive Officer

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

26 March 2025

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2025

	Note	1.2.2024 to 31.1.2025 RM	1.1.2023 to 31.1.2024 RM
INVESTMENT INCOME			
Interest income Net (loss)/gain from investments: - Financial assets at fair value through profit or		247,643	277,891
loss ("FVTPL")	4	(12,751)	108,984
	_	234,892	386,875
EXPENSES			
Manager's fee	5	54,529	60,440
Trustee's fee	6	18,000	19,576
Auditors' remuneration		7,500	7,500
Tax agent's fee Administration expenses		3,500 802	- 3,654
Administration expenses	-	84,331	91,170
	_	01,001	01,170
NET INCOME BEFORE TAX		150,561	295,705
Income tax	7 _	<u> </u>	
NET INCOME AFTER TAX, REPRESENTING TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE			
FINANCIAL YEAR/PERIOD	_	150,561	295,705
Net gain after tax is made up as follows:			
Realised gain		142,229	137,507
Unrealised gain	4 _	8,332	158,198
	-	150,561	295,705

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 JANUARY 2025

	Note	31.1.2025 RM	31.1.2024 RM
ASSETS			
INVESTMENTS			
Financial assets at FVTPL Short term deposit	4 8	5,127,039 544,000 5,671,039	4,950,106 669,000 5,619,106
OTHER ASSETS			
Other receivables Cash at bank	9	6,041 16,392 22,433	55 21,196 21,251
TOTAL ASSETS		5,693,472	5,640,357
LIABILITIES			
Amount due to Manager Amount due to Trustee Other payables TOTAL LIABILITIES	10	32,966 1,495 15,428 49,889	10,341 1,525 16,089 27,955
EQUITY			
Unit holders' contribution Retained earnings NET ASSET VALUE ("NAV") ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNIT HOLDERS	11	1,570,256 4,073,327 5,643,583	1,689,636 3,922,766 5,612,402
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		5,693,472	5,640,357
NUMBER OF UNITS IN CIRCULATION	11(a)	8,226,970	8,409,990
NAV PER UNIT (RM)		0.6860	0.6673

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSET VALUE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2025

	Note	Unit holders' contribution RM	Retained earnings RM	Total NAV RM
1.2.2024 to 31.1.2025 At beginning of the financial year Total comprehensive income Creation of units Cancellation of units At end of the financial year	11(a) 11(a)	1,689,636 - 2,402,593 (2,521,973) 1,570,256	3,922,766 150,561 - - 4,073,327	5,612,402 150,561 2,402,593 (2,521,973) 5,643,583
1.1.2023 to 31.1.2024 At beginning of the financial period Total comprehensive income Creation of units Cancellation of units At end of the financial period	11(a) 11(a)	2,829,815 - 1,286,336 (2,426,515) 1,689,636	3,627,061 295,705 - - - 3,922,766	6,456,876 295,705 1,286,336 (2,426,515) 5,612,402

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2025

	1.2.2024 to 31.1.2025 RM	1.1.2023 to 31.1.2024 RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at FVTPL Interest received Tax agent's fee paid Payment for other fees and expenses Auditors' remuneration paid Trustee's fee paid Manager's fee paid Purchase of financial assets at FVTPL Net cash (used in)/generated from operating and investing activities	307,950 242,060 - (4,963) (7,500) (18,030) (54,529) (498,036) (33,048)	1,543,470 293,167 (7,000) (5,880) (7,500) (19,578) (60,967) (543,340)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(33,046)	1,192,372
Cash received from units created Cash paid on units cancelled Net cash used in financing activities	2,406,496 (2,503,252) (96,756)	1,286,385 (2,438,822) (1,152,437)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR/ PERIOD	(129,804) 690,196	39,935 650,261
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR/ PERIOD	560,392	690,196
Cash and cash equivalents comprise: Cash at bank Short term deposit	16,392 544,000 560,392	21,196 669,000 690,196

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2025

### 1. THE FUND, THE MANAGER AND THEIR PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Kenanga Bond Fund (the "Fund") was constituted pursuant to the executed Deed dated 29 July 2002 (collectively, together with deeds supplemental thereto, referred to as the "Deed") between the Manager, Kenanga Investors Berhad, and Universal Trustee (Malaysia) Berhad (the "Trustee"). The Fund commenced operations on 15 August 2002 and will continue to be in operation until terminated as provided under Part 12 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 Manager is Level 14, Kenanga Tower, 237, Jalan Tun Razak, 50400 Kuala Lumpur.

The Fund seeks to provide investors with a steady income stream over the medium to long term period through investments primarily in fixed income instruments. The principal activity of the Fund is to invest in "Authorised Investments" as defined under Part 7 of the Deed, which include primary fixed income securities and short term investments .

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Chief Executive Officer of the Manager on 26 March 2025.

### 2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Fund is exposed to a variety of risks including market risk (which includes interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Whilst these are the most important types of financial risks inherent in each type of financial instruments, the Manager and the Trustee 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 unit holder, 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.

### a. Market risk (contd.)

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 investments' prices caused by uncertainties in the economic, political and social environment will affect the NAV of the Fund.

The Manager manages the risk of unfavourable changes in prices by cautious review of the investments and continuous monitoring of their performance and risk profiles.

### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to how the changes in the interest rate environment would affect the performance of Fund's investments. Rate 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 unlisted corporate bonds, unlisted government bonds and short term deposit.

The Fund's exposure to the interest rate risk is mainly confined to unlisted corporate bonds and unlisted government bonds.

### Interest rate risk sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Fund's income for the financial year/period to a reasonably possible change in interest rate, with all other variables held constant.

	Changes in rate Increase/(Decrease) Basis points	Effects on income for the financial year/period (Loss)/Gain RM
<b>31.1.2025</b> Financial assets at FVTPL	5/(5)	(10,417)/7,428
<b>31.1.2024</b> Financial assets at FVTPL	5/(5)	(9,347)/9,356

# a. Market risk (contd.)

# i. Interest rate risk (contd.)

# 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	Above 1 year - 5 years RM	Above 5 years - 15 years RM	Non- exposure to interest rate movement RM	Total RM	Weighted average effective interest rate*
31.1.2025						
Financial assets at FVTPL	800,000	3,196,627	1,070,310	60,102	5,127,039	93.88
Short term deposit	544,000	•	1	1	544,000	3.1
Other financial assets	1	1	1	22,433	22,433	
	1,344,000	3,196,627	1,070,310	82,535	5,693,472	
<b>Liabilities</b> Other financial liabilities	1	1	1	34,461	34,461	
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	1,344,000	3,196,627	1,070,310	48,074	5,659,011	

<sup>\*</sup> Calculated based on assets with exposure to interest rate movement only.

- a. Market risk (contd.)
- i. Interest rate risk (contd.)

Interest rate risk exposure (contd.)

	Up to 1 year RM	Above 1 year - 5 years RM	Above 5 years - 15 years RM	Non- exposure to interest rate movement RM	Total RM	Weighted average effective interest rate*
31.1.202 <i>4</i> Assets						
Financial assets at FVTPL	1	3,802,337	1,087,264	60,505	4,950,106	4.1
Short term deposit	000'699	•	1	•	000'699	3.0
Other financial assets		1	1	21,251	21,251	
	000'699	3,802,337	1,087,264	81,756	5,640,357	
<b>Liabilities</b> Other financial liabilities	ı	1	1	11,866	11,866	
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	000'699	3,802,337	1,087,264	068'69	5,628,491	

<sup>\*</sup> Calculated based on assets with exposure to interest rate movement only.

### 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 Manager 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.

### 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 only in unlisted corporate bonds and unlisted government bonds with at least investment grade credit rating by a credit rating agency. The following table analyses the Fund's portfolio of unlisted corporate bonds and unlisted government bonds by rating category:

	Percentage unlisted		Percentage of NAV	
	31.1.2025	31.1.2024	31.1.2025	31.1.2024
	%	%	%	%
Rating				
AA3/AA-	43.3	61.5	39.3	54.3
AA2/AA	24.0	27.1	21.8	23.8
AA1/AA+	15.9	-	14.4	-
AAA	10.2	8.5	9.3	7.5
Not Rated	6.6	2.9	6.0	2.6
	100.0	100.0	90.8	88.2

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 deposit

	Percentage of term de		Percentag	e of NAV
	31.1.2025	31.1.2024	31.1.2025	31.1.2024
	%	%	%	%
Rating				
P1/MARC-1	100.0	100.0	9.6	11.9

### b. Credit risk (contd.)

### iv. Credit risk concentration

Concentration risk is monitored and managed based on sectoral distribution. The table below analyses the Fund's portfolio of unlisted corporate bonds and unlisted government bonds by sectoral distribution:

	Percentage			
	unlisted	bonds	Percentag	e of NAV
	31.1.2025	31.1.2024	31.1.2025	31.1.2024
	%	%	%	%
Energy and				
Utilities	34.8	40.4	31.7	35.6
Transportation				
and Storage	20.7	17.4	18.7	15.4
Real Estate	20.0	20.8	18.2	18.3
Financial	15.9	16.4	14.4	14.5
Communications				
Services	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.8
Government	6.6	2.9	6.0	2.6
	100.0	100.0	90.8	88.2

### 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 unit holders by the Manager are cancellable at the unit holders' 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, short term 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.

# c. Liquidity risk (contd.)

	Note	No maturity RM	Up to 1 year RM	Above 1 year - 5 years RM	Above 5 years - 15 years RM	Total RM
31.1.2025 Assets						
Financial assets at FVTPL		1	860,102	3,196,627	1,070,310	5,127,039
Short term deposit		1	544,000	•	•	544,000
Cash at bank		16,392	•	•	•	16,392
Other financial assets		1	6,041	•	•	6,041
	·	16,392	1,410,143	3,196,627	1,070,310	5,693,472
<b>Liabilities</b> Other financial liabilities	≔	1	34,461	1	1	34,461
Equity	≡	1	5,643,583	1	1	5,643,583
Liquidity gap	ı	16,392	(4,267,901)	3,196,627	1,070,310	15,428

# d. Liquidity risk (contd.)

	Note	No maturity RM	Up to 1 year RM	Above 1 year - 5 years RM	Above 5 years - 15 years RM	Total RM
31.1.2024 Assets						
Financial assets at FVTPL		1	60,505	3,802,337	1,087,264	4,950,106
Short term deposit		1	000,699	1		000'699
Cash at bank		21,196		1	•	21,196
Other financial assets			55	1	1	. 55
	:	21,196	729,560	3,802,337	1,087,264	5,640,357
<b>Liabilities</b> Other financial liabilities	≔	1	11,866	1	1	11,866
Equity	∷≣	1	5,612,402	1	1	5,612,402
Liquidity gap	Į.	21,196	(4,894,708)	3,802,337	1,087,264	16,089

### c. Liquidity risk (contd.)

### Financial assets

Analysis of financial assets at FVTPL into maturity groupings is based on the expected date on which these assets will be realised. 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.

### ii. Equity

As the unit holders can request for redemption of their units, they have been categorised as having a maturity of "up to 1 year". As a result, it appears that the Fund has a liquidity gap within "up to 1 year". However, the Fund believes that it would be able to liquidate its investments should the need arises to satisfy all the redemption requirements.

### d. Regulatory reportings

It is the Manager's responsibility to ensure full compliance of all requirements under the Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds 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. 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.

### 3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTD.)

### a. Basis of accounting (contd.)

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 February 2024.

Description	Effective for financial periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to MFRS 101: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current Amendments to MFRS 101: Non-current Liabilities with	1 January 2024
Covenants Amendments to MFRS 101: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants Amendments to MFRS 107 and MFRS 7: Supplier Finance	1 January 2024
Arrangements	1 January 2024

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 to MFRS 121: Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025
Amendments that are part of Annual Improvements—Volume 11: Amendments to MFRS 1, 7, 9, 10 and 107	1 January 2026
Amendments to MFRS 9 and MFRS 7: Amendments to the	
Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
MFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
MFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: <i>Disclosures</i>	1 January 2027
Withdrawal of MFRS 101: Presentation of Financial Statements	1 January 2027
Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128: Sale or Contribution	
of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint	To be announced
Venture	by MASB

### b. Standards and amendments to standards issued but not yet effective (contd.)

These pronouncements are not expected to have any material 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).

### 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 fair value through profit or loss ("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.

# c. Financial instruments (contd.)

# 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.

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 managers 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.

### c. Financial instruments (contd.)

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

### 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).

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 'passthrough' arrangement.

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.

# d. Derecognition of financial assets (contd.)

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.

# 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

# 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.

# q. 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, which includes the accretion of discount and amortisation of premium on fixed income securities, 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 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.

### Income tax

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

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

# 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. Unit holders' contribution - NAV attributable to unit holders

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

# 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 Manager. A distribution to the Fund's unit holders 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 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 Manager 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

	31.1.2025 RM	31.1.2024 RM
Financial assets held for trading, at FVTPL:		
Unlisted corporate bonds	4,785,315	4,806,840
Unlisted government bonds	341,724	143,266
	5,127,039	4,950,106
	1.2.2024 to 31.1.2025 RM	1.1.2023 to 31.1.2024 RM
Net (loss)/gain on financial assets at FVTPL comprised:		
Realised loss on disposals	(21,083)	(49,214)
Unrealised changes in fair values	8,332	158,198
	(12,751)	108,984

# 4. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTPL (CONTD.)

# Details of financial assets at FVTPL as at 31 January 2025:

	Quantity	Amortised cost RM	Fair value RM	Percentage of NAV %
Unlisted corporate bonds				
Berapit Mobility Sdn Bhd maturing on 12/11/2036 Berapit Mobility Sdn Bhd maturing on 12/11/2041 Hong Leong Assurance Berhad maturing on	100,000	101,513 101,524	101,855 102,010	1.8 1.8
03/02/2025	800,000	815,189	815,189	14.4
Jimah East Power Sdn Bhd maturing on 04/06/2027	800,000	841,718	834,509	14.8
MMC Corporation Berhad maturing on 24/03/2028 OCK Group Berhad	800,000	858,938	855,351	15.1
maturing on 24/11/2028	100,000	101,305	102,652	1.8
OSK Rated Bond Sdn Bhd maturing on 28/04/2028 Pengurusan Air Selangor	1,000,000	1,012,246	1,024,876	18.2
Sdn Bhd maturing on 19/08/2039 Quantum Solar Park	100,000	101,828	101,087	1.8
(Semenanjung) Sdn Bhd maturing on 04/04/2031 Sarawak Petchem Sdn Bhd	200,000	218,833	220,178	3.9
maturing on 27/07/2028	200,000	202,700	207,607	3.7
Sinar Kamiri Sdn Bhd maturing on 30/01/2030 Tenaga Nasional Berhad maturing on 30/06/2032	200,000	197,572	207,298	3.7
	200,000	203,102	212,703	3.8
Total unlisted corporate bonds		4,756,468	4,785,315	84.8

### 4. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTPL (CONTD.)

	Quantity	Amortised cost RM	Fair value RM	Percentage of NAV %
Unlisted government bonds				
Government of Malaysia maturing on 15/07/2032 Government of Malaysia	200,000	197,551	197,837	3.5
maturing on 15/07/2036	150,000	143,457	143,887	2.5
Total unlisted government bonds		341,008	341,724	6.0
Total financial assets at FVTPL		5,097,476	5,127,039	90.8
Unrealised gain on financial assets at FVTPL			29,563	

### 5. MANAGER'S FEE

The Manager's fee is calculated on a daily basis at a rate not exceeding 2.5% per annum of the NAV of the Fund as provided under Division 13.1 of the Deed.

The Manager is currently charging Manager's fee of 1.00% per annum of the NAV of the Fund (financial period from 1 January 2023 to 31 January 2024: 1.00% per annum).

### 6. TRUSTEE'S FEE

The Trustee's fee is calculated on a daily basis at a rate not exceeding 0.10% per annum of the NAV of the Fund and subject to a minimum fee of RM18.000 per annum as provided under Division 13.2 of the Deed.

The Trustee's fee is calculated based on the minimum fee of RM18,000 per annum of the NAV of the Fund (financial period from 1 January 2023 to 31 January 2024: RM18,000 per annum).

### 7. INCOME TAX

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

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.

# 7. INCOME TAX (CONTD.)

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

	1.2.2024 to 31.1.2025 RM	1.1.2023 to 31.1.2024 RM
Net income before tax	150,561	295,705
Tax at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% (financial period from 1 January 2023 to 31 January 2024: 24%) Tax effect of:	36,135	70,969
Income not subject to tax	(61,434)	(104,661)
Loss not deductible for tax purposes	5,060	11,811
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	5,352	4,899
Restriction on tax deductible expenses for unit trust		
fund	14,887	16,982
Income tax for the financial year/period	_	

# 8. SHORT TERM DEPOSIT

Short term deposit is held with licensed financial institutions in Malaysia at the prevailing interest rates.

### 9. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	31.1.2025 RM	31.1.2024 RM
Interest receivable from short term deposit	182	55
Interest receivable from corporate bond	5,859	-
	6,041	55

# 10. OTHER PAYABLES

	31.1.2025 RM	31.1.2024 RM
Accrual for auditors' remuneration Accrual for tax agent's fees	7,500 7,000	7,500 3,500
Provision for printing and other expenses	928	5,089
	15,428	16,089

### 11. NET ASSET VALUE ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNIT HOLDERS

NAV attributable to unit holders is represented by:

	Note	31.1.2025 RM	31.1.2024 RM
Unit holders' contribution	(a) _	1,570,256	1,689,636
Retained earnings: Realised reserves Unrealised reserves	- -	4,043,764 29,563 4,073,327 5,643,583	3,901,535 21,231 3,922,766 5,612,402

# (a) Unit holders' contribution

	1.2.2024 to 31.1.2025 No. of units RM		1.1.2023 to 31.1.2024 No. of units	
At beginning of the financial				
year/period	8,409,990	1,689,636	10,203,031	2,829,815
Add: Creation of units	3,541,552	2,402,593	1,973,488	1,286,336
Less: Cancellation of units	(3,724,572)	(2,521,973)	(3,766,529)	(2,426,515)
At end of the financial				
year/period	8,226,970	1,570,256	8,409,990	1,689,636

The Manager, Kenanga Investors Berhad, and other parties related to the Manager did not hold any units in the Fund, either legally or beneficially, as at 31 January 2025 (31 January 2024: nil).

# 12. PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATIO ("PTR")

PTR for the financial year is 0.07 times (financial period from 1 January 2023 to 31 January 2024: 0.19 times).

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

### 13. TOTAL EXPENSE RATIO ("TER")

TER for the financial year is 1.55% per annum (financial period from 1 January 2023 to 31 January 2024: 1.52% 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.

### 14. TRANSACTIONS WITH LICENSED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	Transaction value RM	Percentage of total %
Hong Leong Investment Bank Berhad AmBank (M) Berhad	314,570 200,840	38.5 24.6
CIMB Bank Berhad	200,642	24.6
Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad	100,000	12.3
	816,052	100.0

The above transaction values were in respect of unlisted corporate bonds and unlisted government bonds and such transactions do not involve any commission or brokerage fees.

### 15. SEGMENTAL REPORTING

### a. Business segments

In accordance with the objective of the Fund, the Fund can invest between 70% to 98% of its NAV in fixed income instruments and a minimum of 2% of its NAV in liquid assets. The following table provides an analysis of the Fund's revenue, results, assets and liabilities by business segments:

	Unlisted fixed income instruments RM	Other investments RM	Total RM
31.1.2025 Revenue			
	210 402	1F 400	224 202
Segment income	219,402	15,490	234,892
Unallocated expenditure			(84,331)
Income before tax			150,561
Income tax			-
Net income after tax			150,561

# 15. SEGMENTAL REPORTING (CONTD.)

# a. Business segments (contd.)

	Unlisted fixed income instruments RM	Other investments RM	Total RM
31.1.2025 (contd.) Assets Financial assets at FVTPL Short term deposit Other segment assets Total segment assets Unallocated assets	5,127,039 - 5,859 5,132,898	544,000 182 544,182	5,677,080 16,392 5,693,472
<b>Liabilities</b> Unallocated liabilities			49,889
31.1.2024 Revenue Segment income Unallocated expenditure Income before tax Income tax Net income after tax	366,357	20,518	386,875 (91,170) 295,705 - 295,705
Assets Financial assets at FVTPL Short term deposit Other segment assets Total segment assets Unallocated assets	4,950,106 - - - 4,950,106	669,000 55 669,055	5,619,161 21,196 5,640,357
<b>Liabilities</b> Unallocated liabilities			27,955

# b. Geographical segments

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

### 16. 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
31.1.2025				
Assets Unlisted corporate				
bonds	4,785,315	_	_	4,785,315
Unlisted government	1, 25,212			1, 25,212
bonds	341,724	-	-	341,724
Short term deposit	-	544,000	-	544,000
Other receivables	-	6,041	-	6,041
Cash at bank		16,392		16,392
	5,127,039	566,433		5,693,472
Liabilities				
Amount due to Manager	-	-	32,966	32,966
Amount due to			4.405	4.405
Trustee			1,495	1,495
			34,461	34,461

# 16. 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
31.1.2024				
Assets				
Unlisted corporate bonds Unlisted	4,806,840	-	-	4,806,840
government bond	143,266		-	143,266
Short term deposit	-	669,000	-	669,000
Other receivable	-	55	-	55
Cash at bank	4,950,106	21,196 690,251		21,196 5,640,357
Liabilities				
Amount due to Manager Amount due to	-	-	10,341	10,341
Trustee	-	_	1,525	1,525
	_		11,866	11,866

# 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: 31.1.2025 Unlisted corporate				
bonds	-	4,785,315	-	4,785,315
Unlisted government				
bonds	-	341,724	-	341,724
	_	5,127,039	-	5,127,039
31.1.2024 Unlisted corporate				
bonds Unlisted government	-	4,806,840	-	4,806,840
bond	_	143,266	-	143,266
		4,950,106	-	4,950,106

### 16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTD.)

# b. Financial instruments that are carried at fair value (contd.)

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 values of unlisted corporate bonds and unlisted government bonds are based on evaluated mid prices provided by bond pricing agency accredited by the Securities Commission of Malaysia 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.

### 17. 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 prospectus;
- 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 financial year and previous financial period from 1 January 2023 to 31 January 2024.

# 18. COMPARATIVES

Pursuant to the executed Fifth Supplemental Master Prospectus dated 2 October 2023, the Manager had changed the Fund's financial year end from 31 December to 31 January.

The comparative for the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net asset value and statement of cash flows as well as the comparatives in notes to the financial statements are presented for the financial year ended 31 January 2025 and hence, are not comparative to that of the previous financial period from 1 January 2023 to 31 January 2024.





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