

Monthly Fund Fact Sheet — January 2020



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HLA Venture Growth Fund (HLAVGF)

Jan 2020

Fund Features

1. Investment Objective

The objective of the fund is to achieve higher returns than the general stock market by investing into growth stocks which potentially generate more superior returns.

2. Investment Strategy & Approach

This fund focuses on growth stocks listed in Bursa Malaysia and/or in any foreign stock exchanges that provide potentially higher capital gains.

3. Asset Allocation

The fund may invest up to 95% of its NAV in equities.

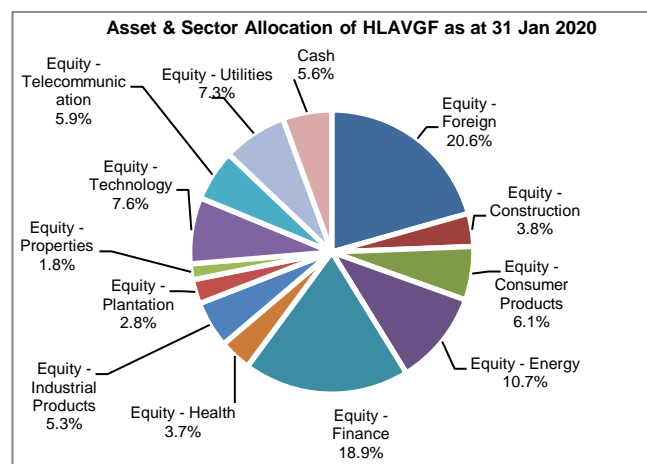
4. Target Market

This fund is suitable for investors with moderate to high-risk appetite with a medium to long-term investment horizon.

Fund Details

Unit Price (31/1/2020)	:RM2.1510
Fund Size (31/1/2020)	:RM373.8mil
Fund Management Fee (effective as at 01/08/2018)	: 1.39% p.a. (capped at 1.50%)
Fund Manager	:Hong Leong Assurance Berhad
Fund Category	:Equity
Fund Inception	:19 Jan 2000
Benchmark	:FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI Index (FBM KLCI)
Frequency of Unit Valuation	:Daily

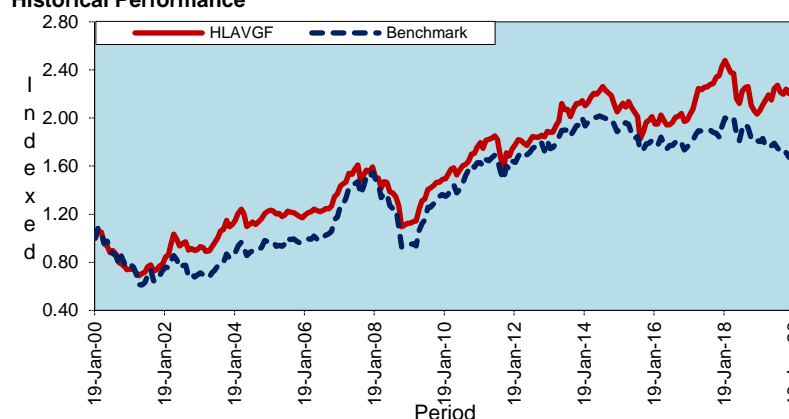
The Company reserves the right to change the cap of Fund Management Fee (% p.a.) by giving the Policy Owner ninety (90) days prior written notice. The Fund Management Fee will be reviewed monthly and will be revised if the previous month end actual asset allocation deviates by more than ten percent (10%) of the initial asset allocation.



Top 5 Holdings for HLAVGF as at 31 Jan 2020

	%
1. CIMB	7.9
2. MAYBANK	7.5
3. TENAGA	7.3
4. YINSON	6.2
5. TENCENT	5.2
Total Top 5	34.1

Historical Performance



	YTD	1 month	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years	Since Inception
HLAVGF	-4.05%	-4.05%	4.31%	5.85%	3.05%	43.84%	115.10%
Benchmark*	-3.63%	-3.63%	-9.06%	-8.40%	-14.05%	21.59%	64.03%
Relative	-0.42%	-0.42%	13.36%	14.26%	17.09%	22.25%	51.07%

*Source: Bloomberg

Market Review, Outlook & Strategy

Regional markets tumbled in the first trading month of the year 2020. Investors initially had to deal with geopolitical uncertainties following the Iran retaliation airstrikes and sentiment deteriorated further over mounting concerns of the economic and human impact of the coronavirus outbreak in China. The outbreak comes at a critical time for Asian economies and China in particular as they emerge from a manufacturing slump due to the prolonged trade war. The US and European markets, however, continued to be resilient as earnings results continue to offer encouragement. The UK has formally left the EU on 31 Jan 2020 after the EU parliament approved UK's exit terms. The US President's impeachment hearing continues to linger and the US Fed remains neutral with growth outlook largely unchanged from December's meeting.

The local bourse started the year on a stronger footing underpinned by optimism over the economic growth in the new year. This optimism did not last long, unfortunately. FBM KLCI retreated when news emerged that the US launched an airstrike in Baghdad, killing a top Iranian general and an Iraqi militant leader. This was further exacerbated by fears over the spread of the novel coronavirus from Wuhan, China. In a surprise move, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) cut the overnight policy rate (OPR) by 25 bps to 2.75% as a preemptive move to insulate the growth trajectory and price stability. The timing of the cut was earlier than expected, sparking concerns that there could potentially be another rate cut in 2020. Other major news include the cabinet's decision to not sell PLUS but the highway concession agreement with PLUS will be restructured to facilitate the implementation of an 18% reduction in toll rates.

For the month, the FBM KLCI (-3.6% mom) outperformed the FBM Emas (-3.8% mom) and the FBM Small Cap Index (-6.3% mom) to close at 1,531.06 points. However, the KLCI underperformed the FBM Shariah Index which registered a 3% mom decline. In January, foreign investors bought RM8.1b of equities and sold the same value, which neutralised their fund flows in Malaysian equities.

Investors will continue to track closely the developments of the novel coronavirus outbreak. A prolonged outbreak will further affect the nascent recovery of trade activities. Based on the outbreak trajectory during SARS in 2003, the disease could peak sometime in March/ April and to be fully contained by June. As for Malaysia, the virus contagion fear will likely mar the Visit Malaysia Year 2020 campaign which was initially expected to be a growth catalyst. February will also be the 4Q19 earnings season, which is likely to be uninspiring. We may see some form of stimulus being introduced to address the potentially weaker economic growth. We continue to advocate our defensive strategy - favouring dividend yielding names with resilient earnings base.

HLA Venture Growth Fund (HLAVGF)

Actual Annual Investment Returns for the Past Ten (10) Calendar Years

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Benchmark	19.3%	0.8%	10.3%	10.5%	-5.7%	-3.9%	-3.0%	9.5%	-5.9%	-6.0%
HLAVGF- Gross	21.1%	0.5%	10.7%	16.3%	-3.2%	-0.6%	-0.1%	26.0%	-16.1%	12.8%
HLAVGF - Net	18.0%	-0.9%	8.5%	13.6%	-4.4%	-1.9%	-1.5%	22.5%	-16.2%	10.3%

Net returns are adjusted for tax and fund management fees.

Those are the actual returns in the past ten (10) years, or since inception if shorter, and are strictly the performance of the investment-linked fund. Thus, the returns are not earned on the actual premium paid of the investment-linked product.

Investment Risks

All investments carry risks. Policy Owners must be prepared to accept certain degree of risk associated with this Investment. The following are the non-exhaustive list of risks associated to this fund.

- 1. Market Risk**
Market risk stems from the fact that there are other economy-wide perils, which threaten all businesses. It is mainly caused by uncertainties in the economy, political and social environment.
- 2. Liquidity Risk**
Liquidity risk is the risk that the fund invested cannot be readily sold and converted into cash. This may arise when the trading volume is low and/or where there is a lack of demand for the security.
- 3. Credit Risk**
This refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make timely payments of interest or principal repayment on the maturity date. The default may lead to a fall in the value of the funds.
- 4. Interest Rate Risk**
The level of interest rates has an impact on the value of investments. Any increase in rates will lead to a fall in the value of securities, thus affecting the value of the funds.
- 5. Country Risk**
The foreign investment of a fund may be affected by the political & economic conditions of the country which the investments are made.
- 6. Currency Risk**
This risk is associated with investments that are denominated in foreign currencies. Fluctuation in foreign exchange rates will have an impact on the value of the funds.

Risk Management

The Company has in place its Authorized Investment Framework which forms part of the Risk Management process. The authority framework will cover the nature and scope of the investment authority that is exercisable by various parties in managing the Company's investments. Besides this, sensitivity and stress testing is conducted to inform the Company's management the profit & loss profiles of their investments under different pre-defined risk scenarios and the necessary action to be taken if the potential losses exceed the Company's risk tolerance level.

Basis of Unit Valuation

- The assets of every fund are to be valued to determine the value at which units of a particular fund can be liquidated or purchased for investment purposes.
- The unit price of a unit of a fund shall be determined by the Company but in any event shall not be less than the value of fund of the relevant fund (as defined below), divided by the number of units of the given fund in issue on the business day before the valuation date, and the result adjusted to the nearest one hundredth of a cent.
- The maximum value of any asset of any fund shall not exceed the following price:
 - The last transacted market price at which those assets could be purchased or sold on the business day before the valuation date; or
 - In the case of securities for which market values are not readily available, the price at which, in our Investment Manager's opinion, the asset may have been purchased on the business day before the valuation date; plus any expenses which would have been incurred in its acquisition.
- To ensure fair treatment to all unit holders, the cost of acquiring and disposing of assets is recouped by making a transaction cost adjustment to the net asset value per unit.

Exceptional Circumstances

The Company reserves the right to defer the payment of benefits (other than death benefit) under this Policy for a period not exceeding six (6) months from the date the payment would have been normally effected if not for intervening events such as temporary closure of any Stock Exchange in which the fund is invested which the Company, in its discretion, may consider exceptional.

Basis of Calculation of Past Performance

The historical performance of the fund is calculated based on the price difference over the period in consideration compared to the older price of the period in consideration.

$$\frac{\text{Unit Price}_t - \text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}{\text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}$$

Others

HLA Venture Growth Fund is managed by Hong Leong Assurance Berhad (HLA). Any amount invested in this fund is invested by HLA on behalf of Policy Owner in equity, fixed income, collective investment scheme, foreign asset, derivatives and money market instrument/s. If the financial institutions and/or corporations issuing the equity, fixed income, collective investment scheme, foreign asset, derivatives and money market instruments defaults or insolvent, the Policy Owner risks losing part or all of his/her amount that were invested into the instruments on his/her behalf by HLA.

THIS IS AN INSURANCE PRODUCT THAT IS TIED TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THE UNDERLYING ASSETS, AND IS NOT A PURE INVESTMENT PRODUCT SUCH AS UNIT TRUSTS.

Disclaimer:

Policy Owner must evaluate your options carefully and satisfy yourself that the investment-linked fund chosen meets your risk appetite. Past performance of the fund is not an indication of its future performance. The intention of this document is to enable Policy Owner to better understand the fund features and details in order to assist Policy Owner to making an informed decision. This document shall not be construed as professional advice on investment choices.

HLA Venture Blue Chip Fund (HLAVBCF)

Jan 2020

Fund Features

1. Investment Objective

The objective of the fund is to achieve returns comparable to the general stock market by taking average risks, with focus on well-capitalised and financially sound "blue chip" stocks to achieve a balance of capital gains and dividend income.

2. Investment Strategy & Approach

This fund provides participation in the stock market without taking excessive risk by focusing on fundamentally strong "blue chip" stocks listed in Bursa Malaysia and/or in any foreign stock exchanges. This fund is suitable for investors with moderate risk tolerance and expects returns that are comparable to the market as represented by the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index (FBM KLCI).

3. Asset Allocation

The fund may invest up to 95% of its NAV in equities.

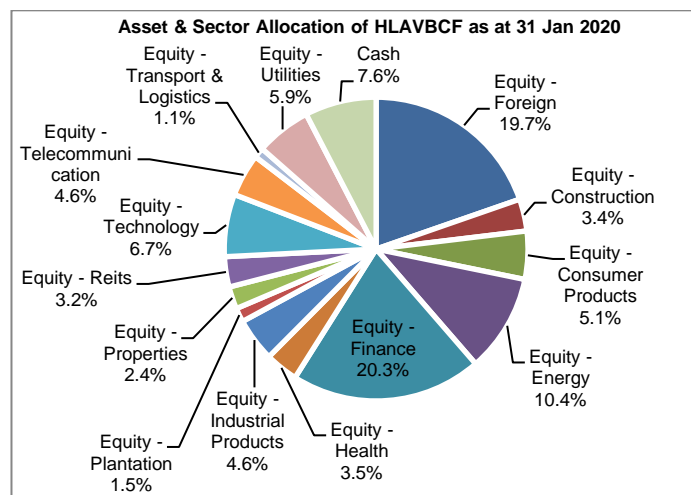
4. Target Market

This fund is suitable for investors with moderate risk tolerance and expects returns that are comparable to the market as represented by the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index (FBM KLCI).

Fund Details

Unit Price (31/1/2020)	: RM2.4305
Fund Size (31/1/2020)	: RM274.5mil
Fund Management Fee (effective as at 01/05/2018)	: 1.43% p.a. (capped at 1.50%)
Fund Manager	: Hong Leong Assurance Berhad
Fund Category	: Equity
Fund Inception	: 19 Jan 2000
Benchmark	: FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI Index (FBM KLCI)
Frequency of Unit Valuation	: Daily

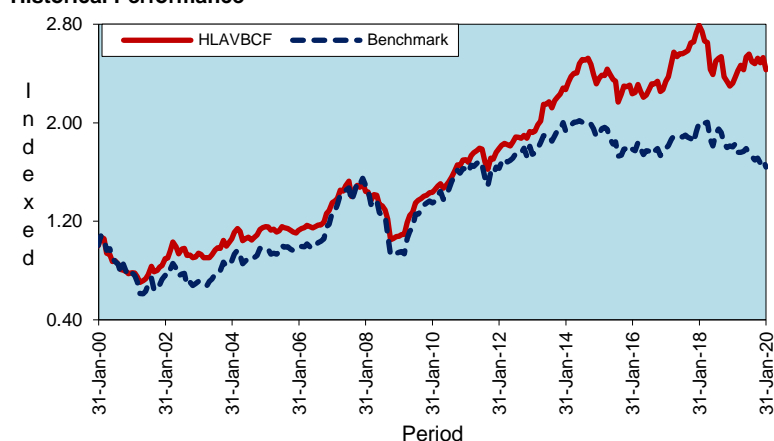
The Company reserves the right to change the cap of Fund Management Fee (% p.a.) by giving the Policy Owner ninety (90) days prior written notice. The Fund Management Fee will be reviewed monthly and will be revised if the previous month end actual asset allocation deviates by more than ten percent (10%) of the initial asset allocation.



Top 5 Holdings for HLAVBCF as at 31 Jan 2020

	%
1. MAYBANK	7.3
2. YINSON	6.7
3. TENAGA	5.9
4. CIMB	5.9
5. TENCENT	4.3
Total Top 5	30.1

Historical Performance



	YTD	1 month	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years	Since Inception
HLAVBCF	-3.88%	-3.88%	4.69%	4.01%	2.82%	69.41%	143.05%
Benchmark*	-3.63%	-3.63%	-9.06%	-8.40%	-14.05%	21.59%	64.03%
Relative	-0.25%	-0.25%	13.75%	12.42%	16.87%	47.82%	79.02%

*Source: Bloomberg

Market Review, Outlook & Strategy

Regional markets tumbled in the first trading month of the year 2020. Investors initially had to deal with geopolitical uncertainties following the Iran retaliation airstrikes and sentiment deteriorated further over mounting concerns of the economic and human impact of the coronavirus outbreak in China. The outbreak comes at a critical time for Asian economies and China in particular as they emerge from a manufacturing slump due to the prolonged trade war. The US and European markets, however, continued to be resilient as earnings results continue to offer encouragement. The UK has formally left the EU on 31 Jan 2020 after the EU parliament approved UK's exit terms. The US President's impeachment hearing continues to linger and the US Fed remains neutral with growth outlook largely unchanged from December's meeting.

The local bourse started the year on a stronger footing underpinned by optimism over the economic growth in the new year. This optimism did not last long, unfortunately. FBM KLCI retreated when news emerged that the US launched an airstrike in Baghdad, killing a top Iranian general and an Iraqi militant leader. This was further exacerbated by fears over the spread of the novel coronavirus from Wuhan, China. In a surprise move, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) cut the overnight policy rate (OPR) by 25 bps to 2.75% as a preemptive move to insulate the growth trajectory and price stability. The timing of the cut was earlier than expected, sparking concerns that there could potentially be another rate cut in 2020. Other major news include the cabinet's decision to not sell PLUS but the highway concession agreement with PLUS will be restructured to facilitate the implementation of an 18% reduction in toll rates.

For the month, the FBM KLCI (-3.6% mom) outperformed the FBM Emas (-3.8% mom) and the FBM Small Cap Index (-6.3% mom) to close at 1,531.06 points. However, the KLCI underperformed the FBM Shariah Index which registered a 3% mom decline. In January, foreign investors bought RM8.1b of equities and sold the same value, which neutralised their fund flows in Malaysian equities.

Investors will continue to track closely the developments of the novel coronavirus outbreak. A prolonged outbreak will further affect the nascent recovery of trade activities. Based on the outbreak trajectory during SARS in 2003, the disease could peak sometime in March/ April and to be fully contained by June. As for Malaysia, the virus contagion fear will likely mar the Visit Malaysia Year 2020 campaign which was initially expected to be a growth catalyst. February will also be the 4Q19 earnings season, which is likely to be uninspiring. We may see some form of stimulus being introduced to address the potentially weaker economic growth. We continue to advocate our defensive strategy - favouring dividend yielding names with resilient earnings base.

HLA Venture Blue Chip Fund (HLAVBCF)

Actual Annual Investment Returns for the Past Ten (10) Calendar Years

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Benchmark	19.3%	0.8%	10.3%	10.5%	-5.7%	-3.9%	-3.0%	9.5%	-5.9%	-6.0%
HLAVBF- Gross	21.6%	5.4%	11.9%	21.4%	3.2%	1.1%	-0.1%	23.6%	-15.7%	12.5%
HLAVBF - Net	18.5%	3.6%	9.6%	18.3%	1.5%	-0.4%	-1.6%	20.3%	-15.9%	10.1%

Net returns are adjusted for tax and fund management fees.

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Investment Risks

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2. Liquidity Risk

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3. Credit Risk

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Exceptional Circumstances

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Basis of Calculation of Past Performance

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Others

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HLA Venture Dana Putra (HLAVDP)

Jan 2020

Fund Features

1. Investment Objective

The objective of the fund is to achieve capital growth over the medium to long term.

2. Investment Strategy & Approach

This fund invests in Syariah-approved securities and money market instruments.

3. Asset Allocation

The fund will invest up to 90% but not less than 40% of its NAV in equities.

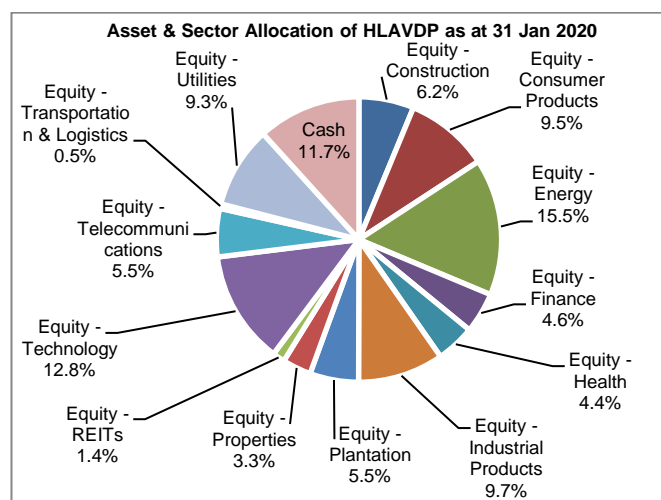
4. Target Market

This fund is suitable for investors who are willing to take moderate risk.

Fund Details

Unit Price (31/1/2020)	: RM2.3909
Fund Size (31/1/2020)	: RM83.3mil
Fund Management Fee (effective as at 01/01/2019)	: 1.34% p.a. (capped at 1.40%)
Fund Manager	: Hong Leong Assurance Berhad
Fund Category	: Equity
Fund Inception	: 19 Jul 2000
Benchmark	: FBM EmasShariah Index (KL Shariah Index)
Frequency of Unit Valuation	: Daily

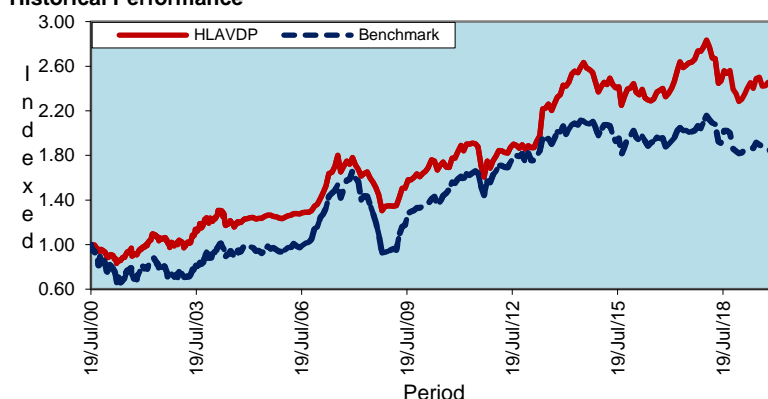
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Top 5 Holdings for HLAVDP as at 31 Jan 2020

	%
1. TENAGA	7.0
2. YINSON	6.3
3. QL	5.2
4. MYEG	4.2
5. BMB	4.0
Total Top 5	26.7

Historical Performance



	YTD	1 month	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years	Since Inception
HLAVDP	-3.23%	-3.23%	3.84%	-0.49%	-1.09%	44.33%	139.09%
Benchmark*	-3.31%	-3.31%	0.00%	-5.52%	-10.11%	36.30%	82.43%
Relative	0.08%	0.08%	3.84%	5.03%	9.02%	8.04%	56.66%

Source: Bloomberg

Market Review, Outlook & Strategy

Regional markets tumbled in the first trading month of the year 2020. Investors initially had to deal with geopolitical uncertainties following the Iran retaliation airstrikes and sentiment deteriorated further over mounting concerns of the economic and human impact of the coronavirus outbreak in China. The outbreak comes at a critical time for Asian economies and China in particular as they emerge from a manufacturing slump due to the prolonged trade war. The US and European markets, however, continued to be resilient as earnings results continue to offer encouragement. The UK has formally left the EU on 31 Jan 2020 after the EU parliament approved UK's exit terms. The US President's impeachment hearing continues to linger and the US Fed remains neutral with growth outlook largely unchanged from December's meeting.

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Investors will continue to track closely the developments of the novel coronavirus outbreak. A prolonged outbreak will further affect the nascent recovery of trade activities. Based on the outbreak trajectory during SARS in 2003, the disease could peak sometime in March/ April and to be fully contained by June. As for Malaysia, the virus contagion fear will likely mar the Visit Malaysia Year 2020 campaign which was initially expected to be a growth catalyst. February will also be the 4Q19 earnings season, which is likely to be uninspiring. We may see some form of stimulus being introduced to address the potentially weaker economic growth. We continue to advocate our defensive strategy - favouring dividend yielding names with resilient earnings base.

HLA Venture Dana Putra (HLAVDP)

Actual Annual Investment Returns for the Past Ten (10) Calendar Years

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Benchmark	18.2%	2.4%	11.9%	13.3%	-4.2%	2.4%	-6.1%	10.7%	-13.5%	3.9%
HLAVDP- Gross	14.4%	-3.1%	10.0%	32.6%	-1.1%	4.9%	-2.4%	20.8%	-17.8%	10.5%
HLAVDP - Net	11.9%	-4.5%	7.8%	28.6%	-2.4%	3.1%	-3.6%	17.7%	-17.7%	8.3%

Net returns are adjusted for tax and fund management fees.

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Investment Risks

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1. Market Risk

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- The maximum value of any asset of any fund shall not exceed the following price:
 - The last transacted market price at which those assets could be purchased or sold on the business day before the valuation date; or
 - In the case of securities for which market values are not readily available, the price at which, in our Investment Manager's opinion, the asset may have been purchased on the business day before the valuation date; plus any expenses which would have been incurred in its acquisition.
- To ensure fair treatment to all unit holders, the cost of acquiring and disposing of assets is recouped by making a transaction cost adjustment to the net asset value per unit.

Exceptional Circumstances

The Company reserves the right to defer the payment of benefits (other than death benefit) under this Policy for a period not exceeding six (6) months from the date the payment would have been normally effected if not for intervening events such as temporary closure of any Stock Exchange in which the fund is invested which the Company, in its discretion, may consider exceptional.

Basis of Calculation of Past Performance

The historical performance of the fund is calculated based on the price difference over the period in consideration compared to the older price of the period in consideration.

$$\frac{\text{Unit Price}_t - \text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}{\text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}$$

Others

HLA Venture Dana Putra is managed by Hong Leong Assurance Berhad (HLA). Any amount invested in this fund is invested by HLA on behalf of Policy Owner in equity, fixed income, collective investment scheme, foreign asset, derivatives and money market instrument/s. If the financial institutions and/or corporations issuing the equity, fixed income, collective investment scheme, foreign asset, derivatives and money market instruments defaults or insolvent, the Policy Owner risks losing part or all of his/her amount that were invested into the instruments on his/her behalf by HLA.

THIS IS AN INSURANCE PRODUCT THAT IS TIED TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THE UNDERLYING ASSETS, AND IS NOT A PURE INVESTMENT PRODUCT SUCH AS UNIT TRUSTS.

Disclaimer:

Policy Owner must evaluate your options carefully and satisfy yourself that the investment-linked fund chosen meets your risk appetite. Past performance of the fund is not an indication of its future performance. The intention of this document is to enable Policy Owner to better understand the fund features and details in order to assist Policy Owner to making an informed decision. This document shall not be construed as professional advice on investment choices.

HLA Venture Flexi Fund (HLAVFF)

Jan 2020

Fund Features

1. Investment Objective

The objective of the fund is to provide investors the opportunity to enjoy medium to long-term capital appreciation from the prevailing sectorial and investment themes in Malaysian equities market.

2. Investment Strategy & Approach

The fund would be actively managed, rotating between sectors deemed to benefit the most at any given point in time, and would comprise several Core Sectors and Trading / Rotational Sectors which would vary depending on prevailing market conditions. The strategy will be to identify the themes in its early phase to capitalize on its growth. This fund is suitable for aggressive investors who are willing to take higher risk and wish to seek higher returns from a diversified portfolio with thematic investment opportunities.

3. Asset Allocation

The fund will invest a minimum of 30% and up to 95% of its NAV in equities.

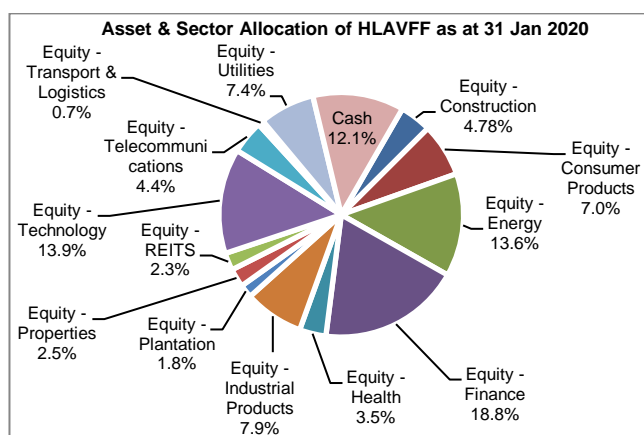
4. Target Market

This fund is suitable for aggressive investors who are willing to take higher risk and wish to seek higher returns from a diversified portfolio with thematic investment opportunities.

Fund Details

Unit Price (31/1/2020)	: RM0.8903
Fund Size (31/1/2020)	: RM82.3mil
Fund Management Fee (effective as at 01/01/2019)	: 1.31% p.a. (capped at 1.48%)
Fund Manager	: Hong Leong Assurance Berhad
Fund Category	: Equity
Fund Inception	: 06 April 2009
Benchmark	: FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI Index (FBM KLCI)
Frequency of Unit Valuation	: Daily

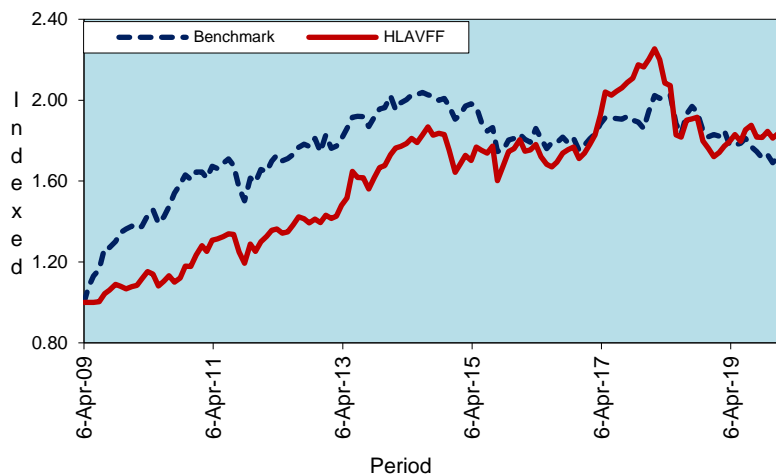
The Company reserves the right to change the cap of Fund Management Fee (% p.a.) by giving the Policy Owner ninety (90) days prior written notice. The Fund Management Fee will be reviewed monthly and will be revised if the previous month end actual asset allocation deviates by more than ten percent (10%) of the initial asset allocation.



Top 5 Holdings for HLAVFF as at 31 Jan 2020

	%
1. MAYBANK	8.1
2. CIMB	5.8
3. YINSON	5.5
4. TENAGA	5.2
5. RHBBANK	3.5
Total Top 5	28.0

Historical Performance



	YTD	1 month	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years	Since Inception
HLAVFF	-3.06%	-3.06%	2.26%	-0.07%	5.72%	64.29%	78.06%
Benchmark*	-3.63%	-3.63%	-9.06%	-8.40%	-14.05%	21.59%	65.74%
Relative	0.57%	0.57%	11.32%	8.34%	19.77%	42.70%	12.32%

*Source: Bloomberg

Market Review, Outlook & Strategy

Regional markets tumbled in the first trading month of the year 2020. Investors initially had to deal with geopolitical uncertainties following the Iran retaliation airstrikes and sentiment deteriorated further over mounting concerns of the economic and human impact of the coronavirus outbreak in China. The outbreak comes at a critical time for Asian economies and China in particular as they emerge from a manufacturing slump due to the prolonged trade war. The US and European markets, however, continued to be resilient as earnings results continue to offer encouragement. The UK has formally left the EU on 31 Jan 2020 after the EU parliament approved UK's exit terms. The US President's impeachment hearing continues to linger and the US Fed remains neutral with growth outlook largely unchanged from December's meeting.

The local bourse started the year on a stronger footing underpinned by optimism over the economic growth in the new year. This optimism did not last long, unfortunately. FBM KLCI retreated when news emerged that the US launched an airstrike in Baghdad, killing a top Iranian general and an Iraqi militant leader. This was further exacerbated by fears over the spread of the novel coronavirus from Wuhan, China. In a surprise move, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) cut the overnight policy rate (OPR) by 25 bps to 2.75% as a preemptive move to insulate the growth trajectory and price stability. The timing of the cut was earlier than expected, sparking concerns that there could potentially be another rate cut in 2020. Other major news include the cabinet's decision to not sell PLUS but the highway concession agreement with PLUS will be restructured to facilitate the implementation of an 18% reduction in toll rates.

For the month, the FBM KLCI (-3.6% mom) outperformed the FBM Emas (-3.8% mom) and the FBM Small Cap Index (-6.3% mom) to close at 1,531.06 points. However, the KLCI underperformed the FBM Shariah Index which registered a 3% mom decline. In January, foreign investors bought RM8.1b of equities and sold the same value, which neutralised their fund flows in Malaysian equities.

Investors will continue to track closely the developments of the novel coronavirus outbreak. A prolonged outbreak will further affect the nascent recovery of trade activities. Based on the outbreak trajectory during SARS in 2003, the disease could peak sometime in March/ April and to be fully contained by June. As for Malaysia, the virus contagion fear will likely mar the Visit Malaysia Year 2020 campaign which was initially expected to be a growth catalyst. February will also be the 4Q19 earnings season, which is likely to be uninspiring. We may see some form of stimulus being introduced to address the potentially weaker economic growth. We continue to advocate our defensive strategy - favouring dividend yielding names with resilient earnings base.

HLA Venture Flexi Fund (HLAVFF)

Actual Annual Investment Returns for the Past Ten (10) Calendar Years

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Benchmark	19.3%	0.8%	10.3%	10.5%	-5.7%	-3.9%	-3.0%	9.5%	-5.9%	-6.0%
HLAVFF- Gross	17.4%	7.0%	12.7%	24.1%	-3.9%	12.2%	-2.4%	30.6%	-22.2%	8.8%
HLAVFF - Net	14.6%	5.1%	10.2%	20.8%	-5.0%	9.8%	-3.7%	26.7%	-21.9%	6.7%

Net returns are adjusted for tax and fund management fees.

Those are the actual returns in the past ten (10) years, or since inception if shorter, and are strictly the performance of the investment-linked fund. Thus, the returns are not earned on the actual premium paid of the investment-linked product.

The fund was only launched on 6 April 2009. The actual investment returns are calculated based on unit price from 6 April 2009 to 31 December 2009.

Investment Risks

All investments carry risks. Policy Owners must be prepared to accept certain degree of risk associated with this Investment. The following are the non-exhaustive list of risks associated to this fund.

- Market Risk**
Market risk stems from the fact that there are other economy-wide perils, which threaten all businesses. It is mainly caused by uncertainties in the economy, political and social environment.
- Liquidity Risk**
Liquidity risk is the risk that the fund invested cannot be readily sold and converted into cash. This may arise when the trading volume is low and/or where there is a lack of demand for the security.
- Credit Risk**
This refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make timely payments of interest or principal repayment on the maturity date. The default may lead to a fall in the value of the funds.
- Interest Rate Risk**
The level of interest rates has an impact on the value of investments. Any increase in rates will lead to a fall in the value of securities, thus affecting the value of the funds.
- Country Risk**
The foreign investment of a fund may be affected by the political & economic conditions of the country which the investments are made.
- Currency Risk**
This risk is associated with investments that are denominated in foreign currencies. Fluctuation in foreign exchange rates will have an impact on the value of the funds.

Risk Management

The Company has in place its Authorized Investment Framework which forms part of the Risk Management process. The authority framework will cover the nature and scope of the investment authority that is exercisable by various parties in managing the Company's investments. Besides this, sensitivity and stress testing is conducted to inform the Company's management the profit & loss profiles of their investments under different pre-defined risk scenarios and the necessary action to be taken if the potential losses exceed the Company's risk tolerance level.

Basis of Unit Valuation

- The assets of every fund are to be valued to determine the value at which units of a particular fund can be liquidated or purchased for investment purposes.
- The unit price of a unit of a fund shall be determined by the Company but in any event shall not be less than the value of fund of the relevant fund (as defined below), divided by the number of units of the given fund in issue on the business day before the valuation date, and the result adjusted to the nearest one hundredth of a cent.
- The maximum value of any asset of any fund shall not exceed the following price:
 - The last transacted market price at which those assets could be purchased or sold on the business day before the valuation date; or
 - In the case of securities for which market values are not readily available, the price at which, in our Investment Manager's opinion, the asset may have been purchased on the business day before the valuation date; plus any expenses which would have been incurred in its acquisition.
- To ensure fair treatment to all unit holders, the cost of acquiring and disposing of assets is recouped by making a transaction cost adjustment to the net asset value per unit.

Exceptional Circumstances

The Company reserves the right to defer the payment of benefits (other than death benefit) under this Policy for a period not exceeding six (6) months from the date the payment would have been normally effected if not for intervening events such as temporary closure of any Stock Exchange in which the fund is invested which the Company, in its discretion, may consider exceptional.

Basis of Calculation of Past Performance

The historical performance of the fund is calculated based on the price difference over the period in consideration compared to the older price of the period in consideration.

$$\frac{\text{Unit Price}_t - \text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}{\text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}$$

Others

HLA Venture Flexi Fund is managed by Hong Leong Assurance Berhad (HLA). Any amount invested in this fund is invested by HLA on behalf of Policy Owner in equity, fixed income, collective investment scheme, foreign asset, derivatives and money market instrument/s. If the financial institutions and/or corporations issuing the equity, fixed income, collective investment scheme, foreign asset, derivatives and money market instruments defaults or insolvent, the Policy Owner risks losing part or all of his/her amount that were invested into the instruments on his/her behalf by HLA.

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HLA Value Fund (HLVF)

Jan 2020

Fund Features

1. Investment Objective

The objective of the fund is to achieve large capital gains by investing in companies that are well-managed and financially stable which are undervalued or at deep discount to their net tangible asset values.

2. Investment Strategy & Approach

The strategy is to provide investors an access into a diversified portfolio of value stocks listed on Bursa Malaysia and/or in any foreign stock exchanges that offer potential capital appreciation. The fund may feed into collective investment schemes that meet the fund's objective. At inception, the fund will invest by feeding into Hong Leong Penny Stock Fund ('Target Fund') with the option to increase the number of funds or replace the Target Fund in future. The Target Fund will invest with a value investment strategy across equity securities of all market capitalization level of companies operating in Malaysia. Generally, companies that have valuations at a discount to the market and/or its sector peers are selected. Additionally, the Target Fund may also invest in stocks with market capitalization of up to RM1 billion that are not well covered by equity research houses and stockbrokers.

3. Plough Back Mechanism

In the event that the net fund performance is below 5% per annum based on the performance assessment on the last business day of September of each year, an amount equivalent to 0.5% per annum of the fund's Net Asset Value (NAV) will be ploughed back to the fund in four equal weekly payments. The first payment will be due on the first business day of October of each year.

4. Asset Allocation

The indicative asset allocation for Hong Leong Penny Stock Fund ('Target Fund') is to invest a minimum of 70% of its NAV in equities and maximum 30% of its NAV in fixed income securities. Generally, HLA Value Fund may invest up to 95% of its NAV in equities.

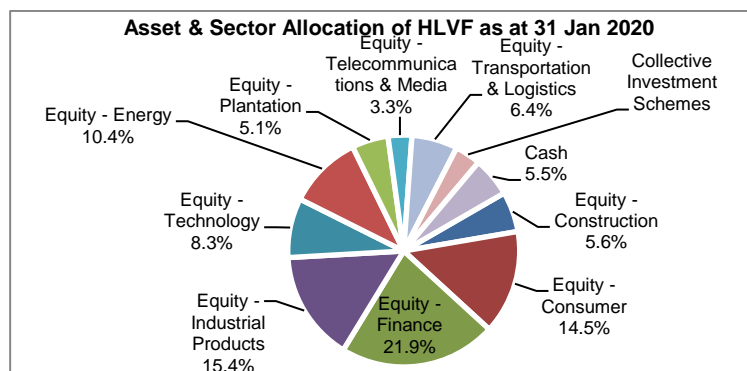
5. Target Market

This fund is suitable for investors who have a higher than average risk tolerance level, medium-term investment horizon, and are able to accept the anticipated higher volatility of the fund.

Fund Details

Unit Price (31/1/2020)	: RM 1.1821
Fund Size (31/1/2020)	: RM 88.3mil
Fund Management Fee (effective as at 01/10/2015)	: 1.45% p.a.
Fund Manager	: Hong Leong Assurance Berhad
Fund Category	: Equity
Fund Inception	: 01 October 2015
Benchmark	: FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS
Frequency of Unit Valuation	: Daily

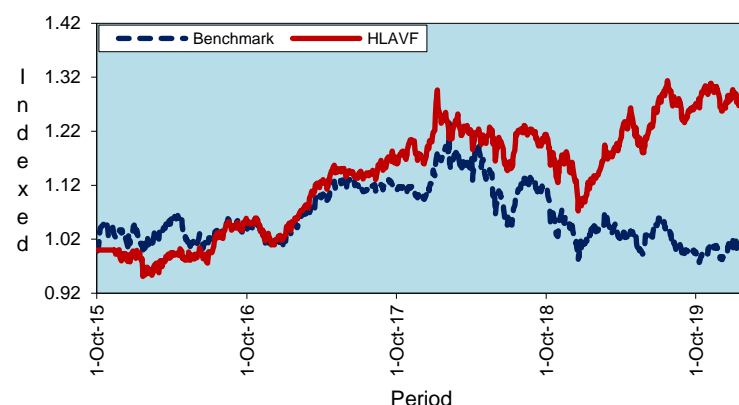
Fund management charge of underlying Collective Investment Scheme(s) is part of Fund Management Fee as stated in table above. There are no additional charges being charged to the Policy Owner. The Company reserves the right to change the Fund Management Fee (% p.a.) by giving the Policy Owner ninety (90) days prior written notice.



Top 5 Holdings for HLVF as at 31 Jan 2020

	%
1. PUBLIC BANK BERHAD	7.6
2. PETRONAS CHEMICALS GROUP BERHAD	7.1
3. PRESS METAL ALUMINIUM HOLDINGS BERHAD	6.7
4. CIMB GROUP HOLDINGS BERHAD	6.5
5. WESTPORTS HOLDINGS BERHAD	6.4
Total Top 5	34.3

Historical Performance



	YTD	1 month	1 year	2 years	3 years	Since Inception
HLVF	-7.81%	-7.81%	3.98%	-4.63%	11.79%	18.21%
Benchmark*	-3.83%	-3.83%	-6.61%	-18.56%	-7.25%	-3.40%
Relative	-3.99%	-3.99%	10.59%	13.93%	19.04%	21.61%

*Source: Bloomberg

Market Review, Outlook & Strategy

During the month, the FTSE BM KLCI declined 3.6% to close at 1,531 points. The FTSE BM EMAS Index declined 3.8% to close at 10,890 points. Small caps underperformed as the FTSE BM Small Cap Index declined 6.3% to close at 13,274 points.

The local market suffered losses due to fears about the possible economic ramifications from the Coronavirus outbreak.

On the corporate front, RHB Bank Berhad announced that RHB Islamic Bank Berhad decided to discontinue the Bancatakalul Service Agreement with Syarikat Takaful Malaysia Keluarga upon the expiry of the contract. Bermaz Auto Berhad launched the new Mazda CX-30, a new compact crossover SUV. FGV Holdings Berhad terminated its memorandum of understanding with Samyang Foods Co Ltd.

The Fund will continue to identify companies that are potential winners in growing industries helmed by capable management.

HLA Value Fund (HLVF)

Actual Annual Investment Returns for the Past Five (5) Calendar Years

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Benchmark	4.6%	-2.8%	12.9%	-11.1%	-1.6%
HLVF- Gross	-0.1%	4.7%	22.2%	-9.3%	20.0%
HLVF - Net	-0.4%	2.8%	19.0%	-10.0%	17.0%

Net returns are adjusted for tax and fund management fees.

Those are the actual returns in the past five (5) years, or since inception if shorter, and are strictly the performance of the investment-linked fund. Thus, the returns are not earned on the actual premium paid of the investment-linked product.

The fund was only launched on 1 October 2015. The actual investment returns are calculated based on unit price from 1 October 2015 to 31 December 2015.

Investment Risks

All investments carry risks. Policy Owners must be prepared to accept certain degree of risk associated with this Investment. The following are the non-exhaustive list of risks associated to this fund.

1. Market Risk

Market risk stems from the fact that there are other economy-wide perils, which threaten all businesses. It is mainly caused by uncertainties in the economy, political and social environment.

2. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the fund invested cannot be readily sold and converted into cash. This may arise when the trading volume is low and/or where there is a lack of demand for the security.

3. Credit Risk

This refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make timely payments of interest or principal repayment on the maturity date. The default may lead to a fall in the value of the funds.

4. Interest Rate Risk

The level of interest rates has an impact on the value of investments. Any increase in rates will lead to a fall in the value of securities, thus affecting the value of the funds.

5. Concentration Risk

This risk is associated with a feeder fund whereby the investments of such fund are not diversified. A feeder fund invests mainly into another collective investment scheme.

If the fund invests in Foreign Asset, the fund will be exposed to the following risks:

6. Country Risk

The foreign investment of a fund may be affected by the political & economic conditions of the country which the investments are made.

7. Currency Risk

This risk is associated with investments that are denominated in foreign currencies. Fluctuation in foreign exchange rates will have an impact on the value of the funds.

Risk Management

The Company has in place its Authorized Investment Framework which forms part of the Risk Management process. The authority framework will cover the nature and scope of the investment authority that is exercisable by various parties in managing the Company's investments. Besides this, sensitivity and stress testing is conducted to inform the Company's management the profit & loss profiles of their investments under different pre-defined risk scenarios and the necessary action to be taken if the potential losses exceed the Company's risk tolerance level.

Basis of Unit Valuation

- The assets of every fund are to be valued to determine the value at which units of a particular fund can be liquidated or purchased for investment purposes.
- The unit price of a unit of a fund shall be determined by the Company but in any event shall not be less than the value of fund of the relevant fund (as defined below), divided by the number of units of the given fund in issue on the business day before the valuation date, and the result adjusted to the nearest one hundredth of a cent.
- The maximum value of any asset of any fund shall not exceed the following price:
 - The last transacted market price at which those assets could be purchased or sold on the business day before the valuation date; or
 - In the case of securities for which market values are not readily available, the price at which, in our Investment Manager's opinion, the asset may have been purchased on the business day before the valuation date; plus any expenses which would have been incurred in its acquisition.
- To ensure fair treatment to all unit holders, the cost of acquiring and disposing of assets is recouped by making a transaction cost adjustment to the net asset value per unit.

Exceptional Circumstances

The Company reserves the right to defer the payment of benefits (other than death benefit) under this Policy for a period not exceeding six (6) months from the date the payment would have been normally effected if not for intervening events such as temporary closure of any Stock Exchange in which the fund is invested which the Company, in its discretion, may consider exceptional.

Target Fund Details

Hong Leong Penny Stock Fund is an Equity fund managed by Hong Leong Asset Management. The past performance of this fund is as follows:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Performance	20.9%	1.7%	8.1%	19.6%	1.1%	18.8%	3.1%	21.7%	-12.2%	16.6%

Source: Hong Leong Asset Management

HLA Value Fund (HLVF)

Basis of Calculation of Past Performance

The historical performance of the fund is calculated based on the price difference over the period in consideration compared to the older price of the period in consideration.

$$\frac{\text{Unit Price}_t - \text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}{\text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}$$

For the underlying Target Fund, past performance is calculated after adjusting for distribution and/or additional units, if any.

Others

HLA Value Fund is managed by HLA. Any amount invested in this fund is invested by HLA on behalf of Policy Owner in equity, fixed income, collective investment scheme, foreign asset, derivatives and money market instrument/s. If the financial institutions and/or corporations issuing the equity, fixed income, collective investment scheme, foreign asset, derivatives and money market instruments defaults or insolvent, the Policy Owner risks losing part or all of his/her amount that were invested into the instruments on his/her behalf by HLA.

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Disclaimer:

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Hong Leong SMART Invest Fund (HLSIF)

Jan 2020

Fund Features

1. Investment Objective

The primary objective of the fund is to achieve large capital gains by investing in companies that are well-managed and financially stable which are undervalued or at deep discount to their net tangible asset values.

2. Investment Strategy & Approach

The strategy is to provide investors an access into a diversified portfolio of value stocks listed on Bursa Malaysia and/or in any foreign stock exchanges that offer potential capital appreciation. The fund will principally feed into collective investment schemes that meet the fund's objective. At inception, the fund will invest by feeding into Hong Leong Penny Stock Fund ('Target Fund') with the option to increase the number of funds or replace the Target Fund in future. The Target Fund will invest with a value investment strategy across equity securities of all market capitalization level of companies operating in Malaysia. Generally, companies that have valuations at a discount to the market and/or its sector peers are selected. Additionally, the Target Fund may also invest in stocks with market capitalization of up to RM1 billion that are not well covered by equity research houses and stockbrokers.

3. Asset Allocation

The indicative asset allocation for Hong Leong Penny Stock Fund ('Target Fund') is to invest a minimum of 70% of its NAV in equities and maximum 30% of its NAV in fixed income securities. Generally, Hong Leong SMART Invest Fund may invest up to 95% of its NAV in equities.

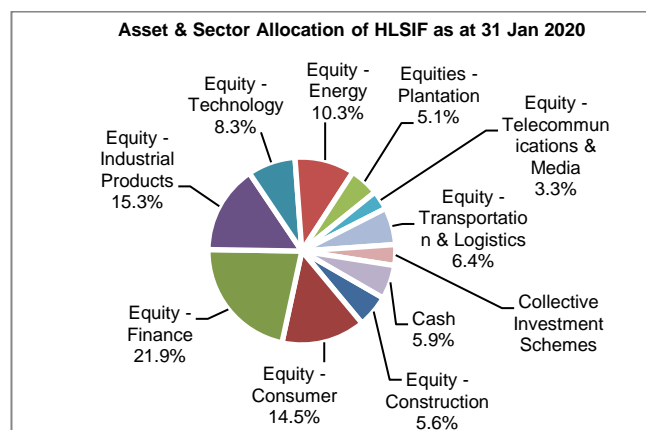
4. Target Market

This fund is suitable for investors who have a higher than average risk tolerance level, medium-term investment horizon, and are able to accept the anticipated higher volatility of the fund.

Fund Details

Unit Price (31/1/2020)	: RM0.9844
Fund Size (31/1/2020)	: RM205.7mil
Fund Management Fee (effective as at 23/11/2017)	: 1.50% p.a.
Fund Manager	: Hong Leong Assurance Berhad
Fund Category	: Equity
Fund Inception	: 23 November 2017
Benchmark	: FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS
Frequency of Unit Valuation	: Daily

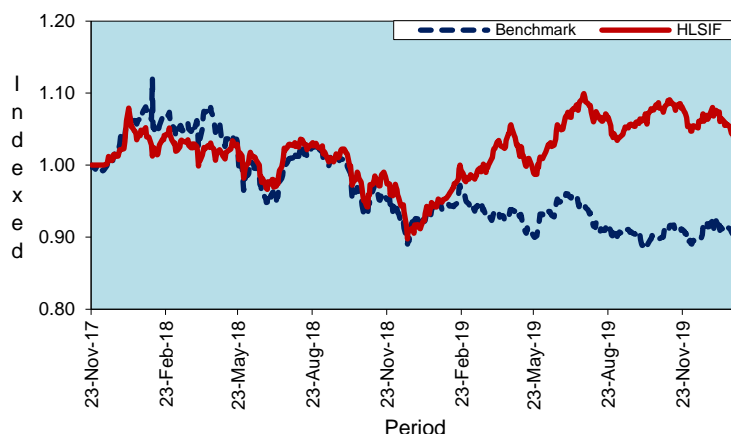
Fund management charge of underlying Collective Investment Scheme(s) is part of Fund Management Fee as stated in table above. There are no additional charges being charged to the Policy Owner. The Company reserves the right to change the Fund Management Fee (% p.a.) by giving the Policy Owner ninety (90) days prior written notice.



Top 5 Holdings for HLSIF as at 31 Jan 2020

	%
1. PUBLIC BANK BERHAD	7.6
2. PETRONAS CHEMICALS GROUP BERHAD	7.0
3. PRESS METAL ALUMINIUM HOLDINGS BERHAD	6.7
4. CIMB GROUP HOLDINGS BERHAD	6.5
5. WESTPORTS HOLDINGS BERHAD	6.4
Total Top 5	34.2

Historical Performance



	YTD	1 month	3 months	1 year	2 years	Since Inception
HLSIF	-7.83%	-7.83%	-8.73%	3.39%	-5.29%	-1.56%
Benchmark*	-3.83%	-3.83%	-3.68%	-6.61%	-18.56%	-12.41%
Relative	-4.00%	-4.00%	-5.05%	10.00%	13.27%	10.85%

*Source: Bloomberg

Market Review, Outlook & Strategy

During the month, the FTSE BM KLCI declined 3.6% to close at 1,531 points. The FTSE BM EMAS Index declined 3.8% to close at 10,890 points. Small caps underperformed as the FTSE BM Small Cap Index declined 6.3% to close at 13,274 points.

The local market suffered losses due to fears about the possible economic ramifications from the Coronavirus outbreak.

On the corporate front, RHB Bank Berhad announced that RHB Islamic Bank Berhad decided to discontinue the Bancatakaful Service Agreement with Syarikat Takaful Malaysia Keluarga upon the expiry of the contract. Bermaz Auto Berhad launched the new Mazda CX-30, a new compact crossover SUV. FGV Holdings Berhad terminated its memorandum of understanding with Samyang Foods Co Ltd.

The Fund will continue to identify companies that are potential winners in growing industries helmed by capable management.

Hong Leong SMART Invest Fund (HLSIF)

Actual Annual Investment Returns for the Past Three (3) Calendar Years

Year	2017	2018	2019
Benchmark	12.9%	-11.1%	-1.57%
HLSIF- Gross	2.5%	-9.4%	19.4%
HLSIF - Net	2.2%	-10.2%	16.4%

Net returns are adjusted for tax and fund management fees.

Those are the actual returns in the past three (3) years, or since inception if shorter, and are strictly the performance of the investment-linked fund. Thus, the returns are not earned on the actual premium paid of the investment-linked product.

The fund was only launched on 23 November 2017. The actual investment returns are calculated based on unit price from 23 November 2017 to 31 December 2017.

Investment Risks

All investments carry risks. Policy Owners must be prepared to accept certain degree of risk associated with this Investment. The following are the non-exhaustive list of risks associated to this fund.

1. Market Risk

Market risk stems from the fact that there are other economy-wide perils, which threaten all businesses. It is mainly caused by uncertainties in the economy, political and social environment.

2. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the fund invested cannot be readily sold and converted into cash. This may arise when the trading volume is low and/or where there is a lack of demand for the security.

3. Credit Risk

This refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make timely payments of interest or principal repayment on the maturity date. The default may lead to a fall in the value of the funds.

4. Interest Rate Risk

The level of interest rates has an impact on the value of investments. Any increase in rates will lead to a fall in the value of securities, thus affecting the value of the funds.

5. Concentration Risk

This risk is associated with a feeder fund whereby the investments of such fund are not diversified. A feeder fund invests mainly into another collective investment scheme.

If the fund invests in Foreign Asset, the fund will be exposed to the following risks:

6. Country Risk

The foreign investment of a fund may be affected by the political & economic conditions of the country which the investments are made.

7. Currency Risk

This risk is associated with investments that are denominated in foreign currencies. Fluctuation in foreign exchange rates will have an impact on the value of the funds.

Risk Management

The Company has in place its Authorized Investment Framework which forms part of the Risk Management process. The authority framework will cover the nature and scope of the investment authority that is exercisable by various parties in managing the Company's investments. Besides this, sensitivity and stress testing is conducted to inform the Company's management the profit & loss profiles of their investments under different pre-defined risk scenarios and the necessary action to be taken if the potential losses exceed the Company's risk tolerance level.

Basis of Unit Valuation

- The assets of every fund are to be valued to determine the value at which units of a particular fund can be liquidated or purchased for investment purposes.
- The unit price of a unit of a fund shall be determined by the Company but in any event shall not be less than the value of fund of the relevant fund (as defined below), divided by the number of units of the given fund in issue on the business day before the valuation date, and the result adjusted to the nearest one hundredth of a cent.
- The maximum value of any asset of any fund shall not exceed the following price:
 - The last transacted market price at which those assets could be purchased or sold on the business day before the valuation date; or
 - In the case of securities for which market values are not readily available, the price at which, in our Investment Manager's opinion, the asset may have been purchased on the business day before the valuation date; plus any expenses which would have been incurred in its acquisition.
- To ensure fair treatment to all unit holders, the cost of acquiring and disposing of assets is recouped by making a transaction cost adjustment to the net asset value per unit.

Exceptional Circumstances

The Company reserves the right to defer the payment of benefits (other than death benefit) under this Policy for a period not exceeding six (6) months from the date the payment would have been normally effected if not for intervening events such as temporary closure of any Stock Exchange in which the fund is invested which the Company, in its discretion, may consider exceptional.

Target Fund Details

Hong Leong Penny Stock Fund is an Equity fund managed by Hong Leong Asset Management. The past performance of this fund is as follows:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Performance	20.9%	1.7%	8.1%	19.6%	1.1%	18.8%	3.1%	21.7%	-12.2%	16.6%

Source: Hong Leong Asset Management

Hong Leong SMART Invest Fund (HLSIF)

Basis of Calculation of Past Performance

The historical performance of the fund is calculated based on the price difference over the period in consideration compared to the older price of the period in consideration.

$$\frac{\text{Unit Price}_t - \text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}{\text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}$$

For the underlying Target Fund, past performance is calculated after adjusting for distribution and/or additional units, if any.

Others

Hong Leong SMART Invest Fund is managed by HLA. Any amount invested in this fund is invested by HLA on behalf of Policy Owner in equity, fixed income, collective investment scheme, foreign asset, derivatives and money market instrument/s. If the financial institutions and/or corporations issuing the equity, fixed income, collective investment scheme, foreign asset, derivatives and money market instruments defaults or insolvent, the Policy Owner risks losing part or all of his/her amount that were invested into the instruments on his/her behalf by HLA.

THIS IS AN INSURANCE PRODUCT THAT IS TIED TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THE UNDERLYING ASSETS, AND IS NOT A PURE INVESTMENT PRODUCT SUCH AS UNIT TRUSTS.

Disclaimer:

Policy Owner must evaluate your options carefully and satisfy yourself that the investment-linked fund chosen meets your risk appetite. Past performance of the fund is not an indication of its future performance. The intention of this document is to enable Policy Owner to better understand the fund features and details in order to assist Policy Owner to making an informed decision. This document shall not be construed as professional advice on investment choices.

Hong Leong SMART Growth Fund (HLSGF)

Jan 2020

Fund Features

1. Investment Objective

The primary objective of the fund is to provide investors with steady long-term capital growth at moderate risk.

2. Investment Strategy & Approach

The strategy is to provide investors an access into a diversified portfolio of growth stocks listed on Bursa Malaysia and/or in any foreign stock exchanges that offer potential capital appreciation at moderate risk. The fund may feed into collective investment schemes that meet the fund's objective. At inception, HLSGF will invest by feeding into Kenanga Growth Fund ("Target Fund") with the option to increase the number of funds or replace the Target Fund in future. The Target Fund's assets are actively invested in a diversified portfolio of Malaysian equity and equity-related securities of companies with sustainable business model that is trading at a discount to its intrinsic value.

3. Asset Allocation

Under normal market conditions, the Target Fund's equity exposure is expected to range from 75% to 95% of the Target Fund's NAV with the balance in money market instruments, fixed deposits and/or cash.

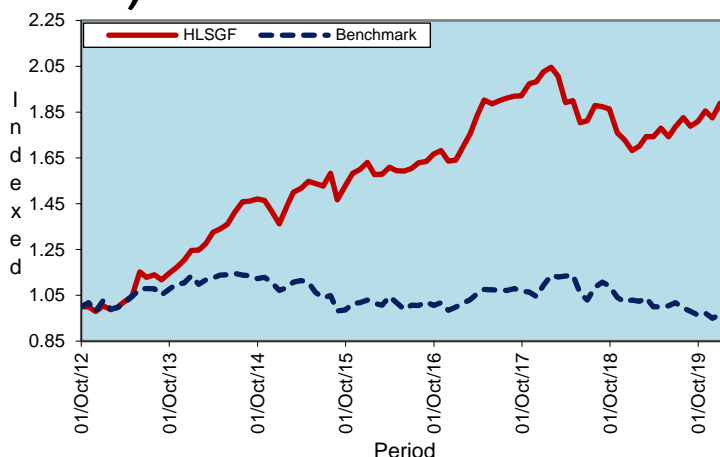
4. Target Market

This fund is suitable for investors who have long term investment time horizon and have a moderate risk profile with tolerance for short-term periods of volatility.

Fund Details

Unit Price (31/1/2020)	: RM1.8529
Fund Size (31/1/2020)	: RM213.6mil
Fund Management Fee	: 1.50% p.a.
Fund Manager	: Hong Leong Assurance Berhad
Fund Category	: Equity
Fund Inception	: 01 Oct 2012
Benchmark	: FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI Index (FBM KLCI)
Frequency of Unit Valuation	: Daily

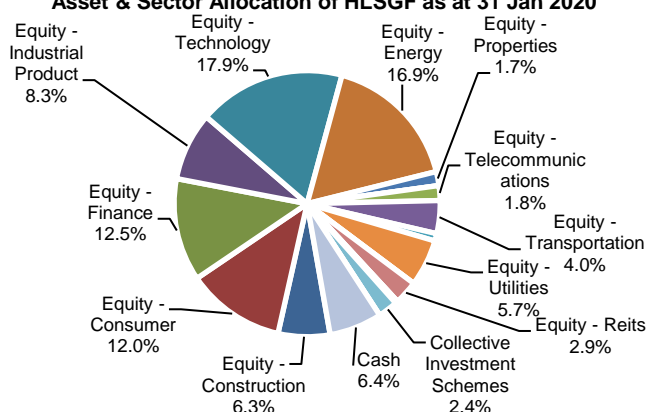
Fund management charge of underlying Collective Investment Scheme(s) is part of Fund Management Fee as stated in table above. There are no additional charges being charged to the Policy Owner. The Company reserves the right to change the Fund Management Fee (% p.a.) by giving the Policy Owner ninety (90) days prior written notice.



	YTD	1 month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
HLSGF	-1.91%	-1.91%	8.90%	8.86%	28.93%	85.29%
Benchmark*	-3.63%	-3.63%	-9.06%	-8.40%	-14.05%	-6.83%
Relative	1.72%	1.72%	17.95%	17.26%	42.98%	92.12%

Source: Bloomberg

Asset & Sector Allocation of HLSGF as at 31 Jan 2020



Top 5 Holdings for HLSGF as at 31 Jan 2020

	%
1. TENAGA NASIONAL BHD	5.8
2. PENTAMASTER CORP BHD	4.9
3. YINSON HOLDINGS BHD	4.4
4. FRONTKEN CORP BHD	4.2
5. DIALOG GROUP BHD	1.1
Total Top 5	20.3

Historical Performance

Hong Leong Assurance Berhad 198201014849 (94613-X)

Level 3, Tower B, PJ City Development, No. 15A, Jalan 219, Seksyen 51A, 46100 Petaling Jaya, Selangor.

Telephone 03-7650 1818 Facsimile 03-7650 1991

Customer Service Hotline 03-7650 1288 Customer Service Hotfax 03-7650 1299

Hong Leong SMART Growth Fund (HLSGF)

Market Review, Outlook & Strategy relevant to Target Fund

The strong rally in 2019 continued into January 2020, on the back of news that China was removed from a list of currency manipulating countries, and was further supported by strong global economic data and a solid start to the earnings season. Markets took a breather when the U.S. confirmed that an airstrike killed Iran's top military commander, sending oil prices surging and escalating geopolitical concerns. Enthusiasm was capped towards the latter part of the month due to the 2019-nCoV viral outbreak in China. The coronavirus outbreak continued to dominate headlines, accelerating worries over its impact on the world economy resulting in the World Health Organization(WHO) declaring the outbreak a global health emergency. Coupled with swelling U.S. crude inventories, the outbreak concerns piled on the pressure for oil prices. Brent fell by 14.7% for the month to USD58bbl. The International Monetary Fund also lowered its global economic forecast.

In light of the potential pandemic, markets experienced intense profit taking resulting in MSCI AC World posting losses (-1.2%) but outperforming both MSCI Asia ex-Japan (-4.5%) and MSCI ASEAN (-5.2%). The only exception for the month was Australia(+4.98%). Malaysia fared slightly better (-3.6%) with the exception of Malaysia's FBM Small Cap, which lost 6.3% in Jan 2020. The worst underperformers are Indonesia(-5.7%), Hong Kong(-6.7%) and Philippines (-7.9%).

On the domestic front, BNM's Monetary Policy Committee unexpectedly decided to cut the Overnight Policy Rate by 25bps to 2.75%, bringing it to the lowest level since 2011. Malaysia's CPI increased 1% yoy in Dec 2019 on costlier items including food and non-alcoholic drinks besides water, electricity and fuel. The Cabinet decided for PLUS to remain in the ownership of Khazanah Nasional and the Employees Provident Fund (EPF), with the condition that toll rates would be cut by 18%. In Jan, foreign fund flows into Malaysian equities was net neutral. Ringgit depreciated marginally against USD and the RMB. For the 1st month of 2020, investors sought shelter from the novel coronavirus event, hence the best performing sectors were healthcare, technology and REIT. Worst performing sectors were property, plantation and energy, as investors locked in profits from recent gains.

Worsening outbreak could dent near-term sentiments on concerns over rising earnings risk for corporates and global economy. Investors will be tracking news flow on the novel coronavirus, especially on the responses by governments around the world in containing the virus from spreading. Key events to watch out for are the potential economic stimulus measures to address the potential impact of the novel coronavirus, Malaysia's 4Q19 GDP announcement on 12 Feb 2020. Nonetheless, we remain positively biased in the medium term as growth stabilizes and major central banks remain supportive in easing monetary policy.

As markets are reeling from the impact of the novel coronavirus, we begin to see pockets of opportunity emerging in selected sectors. We adopt a barbell strategy by overweighting on sectors with growth upside such as Technology, commodities and construction while also favoring high dividend yielding stocks to position defensively.

Actual Annual Investment Returns for the Past Eight (8) Calendar Years

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Benchmark	2.8%	10.5%	-5.7%	-3.9%	-3.0%	9.5%	-5.9%	-6.0%
HLSGF- Gross	3.3%	27.8%	11.8%	23.1%	2.3%	27.1%	-16.8%	15.0%
HLSGF - Net	1.6%	24.1%	9.3%	19.8%	0.6%	23.5%	-17.0%	12.3%

Net returns are adjusted for tax and fund management fees.

Those are the actual returns in the past eight (8) years, or since inception if shorter, and are strictly the performance of the investment-linked fund. Thus, the returns are not earned on the actual premium paid of the investment-linked product.

The fund was only launched on 1 October 2012. The actual investment returns are calculated based on unit price from 1 October 2012 to 31 December 2012.

Investment Risks

All investments carry risks. Policy Owners must be prepared to accept certain degree of risk associated with this investment. The following are the non-exhaustive list of risks associated to this fund.

1. Market Risk

Market risk stems from the fact that there are other economy-wide perils, which threaten all businesses. It is mainly caused by uncertainties in the economy, political and social environment.

2. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the fund invested cannot be readily sold and converted into cash. This may arise when the trading volume is low and/or where there is a lack of demand for the security.

3. Credit Risk

This refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make timely payments of interest or principal repayment on the maturity date. The default may lead to a fall in the value of the funds.

4. Interest Rate Risk

The level of interest rates has an impact on the value of investments. Any increase in rates will lead to a fall in the value of securities, thus affecting the value of the funds.

5. Country Risk

The foreign investment of a fund may be affected by the political & economic conditions of the country which the investments are made.

6. Currency Risk

This risk is associated with investments that are denominated in foreign currencies. Fluctuation in foreign exchange rates will have an impact on the value of the funds.

Hong Leong SMART Growth Fund (HLSGF)

7. Concentration Risk

This risk is associated with a feeder fund whereby the investments of such fund are not diversified. A feeder fund invests mainly into another collective investment scheme.

Risk Management

The Company has in place its Authorized Investment Framework which forms part of the Risk Management process. The authority framework will cover the nature and scope of the investment authority that is exercisable by various parties in managing the Company's investments. Besides this, sensitivity and stress testing is conducted to inform the Company's management the profit & loss profiles of their investments under different pre-defined risk scenarios and the necessary action to be taken if the potential losses exceed the Company's risk tolerance level.

Basis of Unit Valuation

- The assets of every fund are to be valued to determine the value at which units of a particular fund can be liquidated or purchased for investment purposes.
- The unit price of a unit of a fund shall be determined by the Company but in any event shall not be less than the value of fund of the relevant fund (as defined below), divided by the number of units of the given fund in issue on the business day before the valuation date, and the result adjusted to the nearest one hundredth of a cent.
- The maximum value of any asset of any fund shall not exceed the following price:
 - The last transacted market price at which those assets could be purchased or sold on the business day before the valuation date; or
 - In the case of securities for which market values are not readily available, the price at which, in our Investment Manager's opinion, the asset may have been purchased on the business day before the valuation date; plus any expenses which would have been incurred in its acquisition.
- To ensure fair treatment to all unit holders, the cost of acquiring and disposing of assets is recouped by making a transaction cost adjustment to the net asset value per unit.

Exceptional Circumstances

The Company reserves the right to defer the payment of benefits (other than death benefit) under this Policy for a period not exceeding six (6) months from the date the payment would have been normally effected if not for intervening events such as temporary closure of any Stock Exchange in which the fund is invested which the Company, in its discretion, may consider exceptional.

Target Fund Details

Kenanga Growth Fund is an Equity fund managed by Kenanga Investors Berhad. The past performance of this fund is as follows:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Performance	32.7%	19.1%	14.1%	26.4%	9.3%	20.9%	-0.1%	25.8%	-18.1%	13.5%

Basis of Calculation of Past Performance

The historical performance of the fund is calculated based on the price difference over the period in consideration compared to the older price of the period in consideration.

$$\frac{\text{Unit Price}_t - \text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}{\text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}$$

For the underlying Target Fund, past performance is calculated after adjusting for distribution and/or additional units, if any.

Others

Hong Leong Smart Growth Fund is managed by Hong Leong Assurance Berhad (HLA). Any amount invested in this fund is invested by HLA on behalf of Policy Owner in equity, fixed income, collective investment scheme, foreign asset, derivatives and money market instrument/s. If the financial institutions and/or corporations issuing the equity, fixed income, collective investment scheme, foreign asset, derivatives and money market instruments defaults or insolvent, the Policy Owner risks losing part or all of his/her amount that were invested into the instruments on his/her behalf by HLA.

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Disclaimer:

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HLA Venture Global Fund (HLAVGLF)

Jan 2020

Fund Features

1. Investment Objective

The objective of the fund is provide investors with steady growth and consistency in income return over a medium to long term investment horizons by investing into global equities.

2. Investment Strategy & Approach

This fund will initially invest in, but not limited to Hong Leong Asia-Pacific Dividend Fund and Hong Leong Strategic Fund that uses equity, fixed income and money market instruments as their underlying assets. This fund will seek to diversify its investment geographically and by asset classes i.e. global equity of companies involved in the extraction, processing, transportation and distribution of natural resources, high dividend yield equities in Asia Pacific region (excluding Japan), global equities and/or local equities.

3. Asset Allocation

The fund will invest up to 95% of its NAV into selected unit trust funds.

4. Target Market

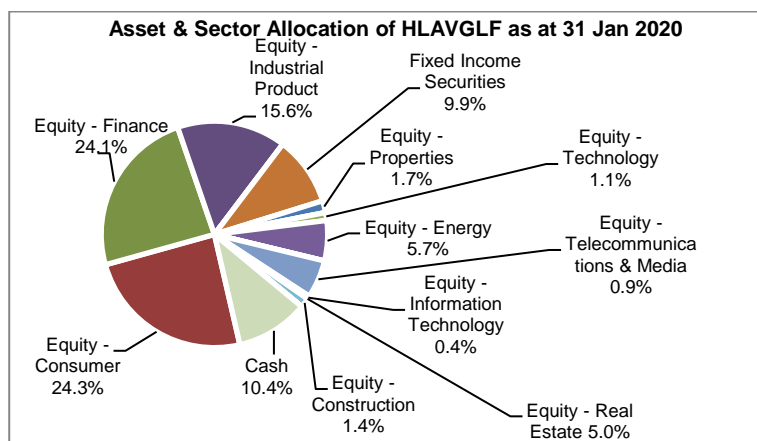
This fund is suitable for investors with moderate to high-risk appetite with a medium to long-term investment horizon.

Fund Details

Unit Price (31/1/2020)	:RM1.3257
Fund Size (31/1/2020)	:RM29.67mil
Fund Management Fee	:1.29% p.a.
Fund Manager	:Hong Leong Assurance Berhad
Fund Category	:Equity
Fund Inception	: 02 April 2007
Benchmark	:MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan + MSCI ACWI Index + RAM Quantshop MGS ALL
Frequency of Unit Valuation	:Daily

Fund management charge of underlying Collective Investment Scheme(s) is part of Fund Management Fee as stated in table above. There are no additional charges being charged to the Policy Owner. The Company reserves the right to change the Fund Management Fee (% p.a.) by giving the Policy Owner ninety (90) days prior written notice.

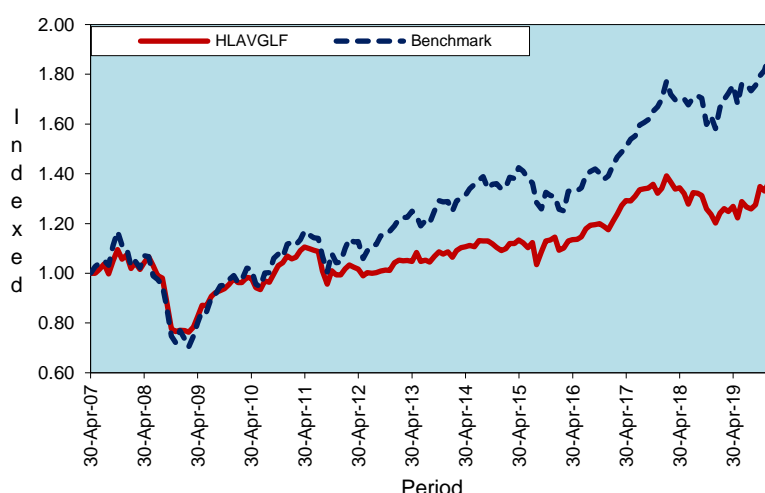
Asset Allocation for HLAVGLF as at 31 Jan 2020	%
Hong Leong Asia-Pacific Dividend Fund	60.8
Hong Leong Strategic Fund	38.5
Cash	0.7
Total	100.0



Top 5 Holdings for HLAVGLF as at 31 Jan 2020

	%
1. Malaysian Government Securities	9.9
2. China Conch Venture Holdings	6.2
3. Dufu Technology Corp Berhad	6.1
4. Country Garden Services Holdings Co Ltd	5.6
5. Meituan Dianping	5.4
Total Top 5	33.2

Historical Performance



	YTD	1 month	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years	Since Inception
HLAVGLF	-2.99%	-2.99%	6.73%	9.58%	20.58%	37.74%	32.57%
Benchmark*	-1.00%	-1.00%	11.55%	29.57%	38.11%	93.20%	85.87%
Relative	-1.98%	-1.98%	-4.81%	-19.99%	-17.53%	-55.47%	-53.30%

Source: Bloomberg, RAM Quantshop

HLA Venture Global Fund (HLAVGLF)

Market Review, Outlook & Strategy relevant to Target Fund

Equity Review

Global – Global equity markets started brightly in 2020 but ended the month in the red as investors' optimism waned towards the second half of January due to heightened fears about the economic impact from the coronavirus in China. The Dow Jones Industrial Average Index declined 1.0% and the broader S&P 500 Index declined 0.2%. The Euro Stoxx Index declined 2.8% and the FTSE 100 Index declined 3.4%.

Asia Pacific – Regional markets slumped due to rising fears that the coronavirus will have substantial negative impact on global growth. Due to the many unknowns about the virus, including the severity and duration of the outbreak, investors flocked to defensive asset classes and scaled down on riskier assets such as emerging market equities. In the region, Australia and India markets outperformed while Philippines and Hong Kong markets were the laggards.

Malaysia – The FTSE BM KLCI fell along with regional markets as investor sentiment towards emerging market equities turned sour. The FTSE BM KLCI declined 3.6% to close at 1,531 points while the FTSE BM EMAS Index declined 3.8% to close at 10,890 points. Small caps underperformed as the FTSE BM Small Cap Index declined 6.3% to close at 13,274 points.

Outlook & Strategy

Global - In the US, manufacturing outlook appears soft. However, the services sector remains resilient as the consumer sector of the US economy appears solid and consumer confidence remains high. Due to the strong labour market, the Federal Reserve's decision to keep interest rate unchanged was expected. In Europe, the manufacturing sector appears to show some recovery after a prolonged period of slump.

Asia Pacific - The coronavirus outbreak in China dominated the headlines for much of the month. Historically in the past disease outbreaks, economic growth tends to experience a short and sharp decline but recover quickly due to pent-up demand. It is likely that the near-term drag on the economy will be significant as people stay at home and factories remain shut. China makes up a big part of the global economy and spillover effects of this economic downturn to other regions is inevitable.

Malaysia – Despite the FTSE BM KLCI being one of the worst performing indices in 2019, foreign investors turned net seller during the month as part of the 'risk-off' response to the coronavirus outbreak. We prefer to be invested in high-yield stocks, selected consumer and export stocks and selected financial stocks.

Fixed Income Review and Outlook

During the month, US Treasuries (UST) rallied on safe-haven trades arising from fear of the coronavirus outbreak. The 10-year UST yields fell 23 basis points (bps) since January as global sovereign bonds yields plunged. Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) surprised investors by slashing its policy rate by 25bps to 2.75% during January's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting. Policymakers explained the cut as a 'pre-emptive' measure 'to secure the improving growth trajectory amid price stability'. Local sovereign bonds rallied following the announcement. The re-opening of 7-year Malaysian Government Securities (MGS), first auction of the year month saw a strong bid-to-cover ratio of 2.5 times whilst the 15-year Government Investment Issue (GII) printed a bid-to-cover ratio of 3.4 times. Similarly, the 3-year MGS printed a respectable bid-to-cover ratio of 2.2 times. AEON Credit Service (M) Berhad tapped a RM500 million whilst Hong Leong Assurance Berhad issued RM300 million conventional bonds.

The Federal Reserve (Fed) held rates as widely expected as it expects the economy to remain steady. Policymakers continue to hint that there will be a pause in rates after three cuts last year. Malaysia's fourth-quarter 2019 gross domestic product (GDP) growth is scheduled for release on 12 February and we think the growth will remain flat. We think that global investors' risk off sentiment will continue to be driven by dovish central banks and concerns over slower global growth from the coronavirus outbreak. Local inflation moderated to 0.2% in December, mainly due to increase in transportation costs. On portfolio positioning, we look to increase portfolio duration due to global growth concerns in the near term. The Funds will maintain a higher corporate bond holding for higher carry yield and to minimise mark-to-market volatility.

Actual Annual Investment Returns for the Past Ten (10) Calendar Years

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Benchmark	12.7%	-6.5%	14.0%	8.3%	3.9%	-2.2%	6.2%	22.3%	-7.0%	18.7%
HLAVGLF - Gross	11.4%	-5.8%	6.8%	6.0%	1.9%	6.7%	4.2%	16.7%	-9.8%	16.2%
HLAVGLF - Net	9.2%	-7.1%	5.0%	4.2%	0.5%	4.9%	2.6%	14.1%	-10.3%	13.7%

Net returns are adjusted for tax and fund management fees.

Those are the actual returns in the past ten (10) years, or since inception if shorter, and are strictly the performance of the investment-linked fund. Thus, the returns are not earned on the actual premium paid of the investment-linked product.

Investment Risks

All investments carry risks. Policy Owners must be prepared to accept certain degree of risk associated with this Investment. The following are the non-exhaustive list of risks associated to this fund.

1. Market Risk

Market risk stems from the fact that there are other economy-wide perils, which threaten all businesses. It is mainly caused by uncertainties in the economy, political and social environment.

2. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the fund invested cannot be readily sold and converted into cash. This may arise when the trading volume is low and/or where there is a lack of demand for the security.

3. Credit Risk

This refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make timely payments of interest or principal repayment on the maturity date. The default may lead to a fall in the value of the funds.

4. Interest Rate Risk

The level of interest rates has an impact on the value of investments. Any increase in rates will lead to a fall in the value of securities, thus affecting the value of the funds.

5. Country Risk

The foreign investment of a fund may be affected by the political & economic conditions of the country which the investments are made.

6. Currency Risk

This risk is associated with investments that are denominated in foreign currencies. Fluctuation in foreign exchange rates will have an impact on the value of the funds.

HLA Venture Global Fund (HLAVGLF)

7. Concentration Risk

This risk is associated with a feeder fund whereby the investments of such fund are not diversified. A feeder fund invests mainly into another collective investment scheme.

Risk Management

The Company has in place its Authorized Investment Framework which forms part of the Risk Management process. The authority framework will cover the nature and scope of the investment authority that is exercisable by various parties in managing the Company's investments. Besides this, sensitivity and stress testing is conducted to inform the Company's management the profit & loss profiles of their investments under different pre-defined risk scenarios and the necessary action to be taken if the potential losses exceed the Company's risk tolerance level.

Basis of Unit Valuation

- The assets of every fund are to be valued to determine the value at which units of a particular fund can be liquidated or purchased for investment purposes.
- The unit price of a unit of a fund shall be determined by us but in any event shall not be less than the value of fund of the relevant fund (as defined below), divided by the number of units of the given fund in issue on the business day before the valuation date, and the result adjusted to the nearest one hundredth of a cent.
- The maximum value of any asset of any fund shall not exceed the following price:
 - The last transacted market price at which those assets could be purchased or sold on the business day before the valuation date; or
 - In the case of securities for which market values are not readily available, the price at which, in our Investment Manager's opinion, the asset may have been purchased on the business day before the valuation date; plus any expenses which would have been incurred in its acquisition.
- To ensure fair treatment to all unit holders, the cost of acquiring and disposing of assets is recouped by making a transaction cost adjustment to the net asset value per unit.

Exceptional Circumstances

The Company reserves the right to defer the payment of benefits (other than death benefit) under this Policy for a period not exceeding six (6) months from the date the payment would have been normally effected if not for intervening events such as temporary closure of any Stock Exchange in which the fund is invested which the Company, in its discretion, may consider exceptional.

Target Fund Details

- Hong Leong Asia-Pacific Dividend Fund is an Equity fund managed by HLAM. The past performance of this fund is as follows:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Performance	6.4%	-15.0%	15.2%	-4.8%	-1.0%	6.5%	1.8%	19.2%	-13.3%	24.9%

- Hong Leong Strategic Fund is a Mixed Assets fund managed by HLAM. The past performance of this fund is as follows:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Performance	18.5%	-0.7%	4.9%	14.5%	-0.7%	4.3%	4.8%	10.9%	-10.3%	2.2%

Source: Hong Leong Asset Management Berhad (HLAM)

Note: Hong Leong Global Resources Income Fund has been liquidated on 17 April 2014.

Basis of Calculation of Past Performance

The historical performance of the fund is calculated based on the price difference over the period in consideration compared to the older price of the period in consideration.

$$\frac{\text{Unit Price}_t - \text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}{\text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}$$

For the underlying target funds, past performance is calculated after adjusting for distribution and/or additional units, if any.

Others

HLA Venture Global Fund is managed by Hong Leong Assurance Berhad (HLA). Any amount invested in this fund is invested by HLA on behalf of Policy Owner in equity, fixed income, collective investment scheme, foreign asset, derivatives and money market instrument/s. If the financial institutions and/or corporations issuing the equity, fixed income, collective investment scheme, foreign asset, derivatives and money market instruments defaults or insolvent, the Policy Owner risks losing part or all of his/her amount that were invested into the instruments on his/her behalf by HLA.

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Disclaimer:

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HLA Venture Managed Fund (HLAVMF)

Jan 2020

Fund Features

1. Investment Objective

The objective of the fund is aim to provide investors with prospects for long-term capital appreciation through diversification in various capital instruments including equity, government securities, private debt securities, money market instruments and foreign assets as well as derivatives. This fund aims to outperform the benchmark comprising of FTSE Bursa Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index (FBM KLCI) and Maybank 12-month fixed deposit rate in a ratio of 50:50.

2. Investment Strategy & Approach

This fund will participate in both fixed income and equity markets as well as benchmarked against the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Composite Index (FBM KLCI) and Maybank 12-month fixed deposit rate in equal proportion. This fund is suitable for investors who are willing to take moderate risk.

3. Asset Allocation

The fund will invest up to a maximum 50% of its NAV in equities.

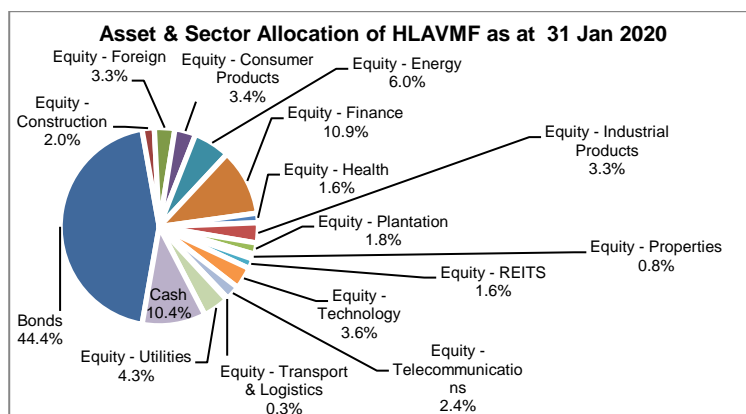
4. Target Market

This fund is suitable for investors who are willing to take moderate risk.

Fund Details

Unit Price (31/1/2020)	:RM2.1528
Fund Size (31/1/2020)	:RM262.7mil
Fund Management Fee (effective as at 01/03/2017)	: 1.23% p.a. (capped at 1.25%)
Fund Manager	:Hong Leong Assurance Berhad
Fund Category	:Managed
Fund Inception	:07 April 2004
Benchmark	:50% FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI Index (FBM KLCI)&50% 12-month Fixed Deposit Interest Rates
Frequency of Unit Valuation	:Daily

The Company reserves the right to change the cap of Fund Management Fee (% p.a.) by giving the Policy Owner ninety (90) days prior written notice. The Fund Management Fee will be reviewed monthly and will be revised if the previous month end actual asset allocation deviates by more than ten percent (10%) of the initial asset allocation.

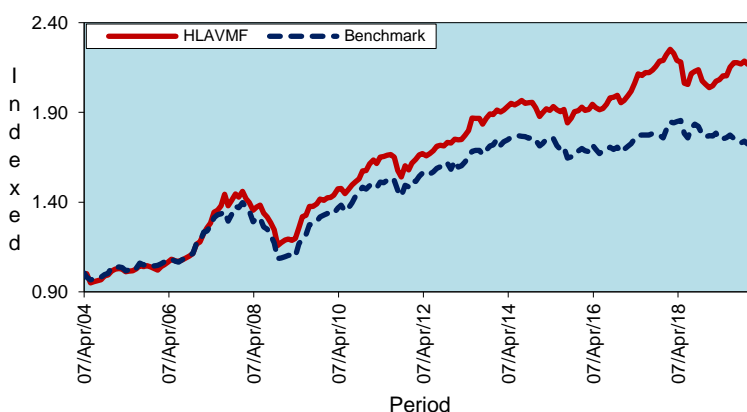


FI : Fixed Income
EQ : Equities

Top 5 Holdings for HLAVMF as at 31 Jan 2020

		%
1. TENAGA	EQ	4.3
2. MAYBANK	EQ	4.1
3. CIMB	EQ	3.8
4. MALAYSIA AIRPORTS HOLDINGS 1	FI	3.8
5. M'SIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES 0	FI	3.5
Total Top 5		19.5

Historical Performance



	YTD	1 month	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years	Since Inception
HLAVMF	-1.32%	-1.32%	5.05%	8.04%	13.35%	50.89%	115.28%
Benchmark*	-1.77%	-1.77%	-3.44%	-0.22%	-1.08%	28.44%	69.98%
Relative	0.45%	0.45%	8.49%	8.26%	14.43%	22.45%	45.30%

*Source: Bloomberg, Maybank

HLA Venture Managed Fund (HLAVMF)

Market Review, Outlook & Strategy - Equities Market

Regional markets tumbled in the first trading month of the year 2020. Investors initially had to deal with geopolitical uncertainties following the Iran retaliation airstrikes and sentiment deteriorated further over mounting concerns of the economic and human impact of the coronavirus outbreak in China. The outbreak comes at a critical time for Asian economies and China in particular as they emerge from a manufacturing slump due to the prolonged trade war. The US and European markets, however, continued to be resilient as earnings results continue to offer encouragement. The UK has formally left the EU on 31 Jan 2020 after the EU parliament approved UK's exit terms. The US President's impeachment hearing continues to linger and the US Fed remains neutral with growth outlook largely unchanged from December's meeting.

The local bourse started the year on a stronger footing underpinned by optimism over the economic growth in the new year. This optimism did not last long, unfortunately. FBM KLCI retreated when news emerged that the US launched an airstrike in Baghdad, killing a top Iranian general and an Iraqi militant leader. This was further exacerbated by fears over the spread of the novel coronavirus from Wuhan, China. In a surprise move, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) cut the overnight policy rate (OPR) by 25 bps to 2.75% as a preemptive move to insulate the growth trajectory and price stability. The timing of the cut was earlier than expected, sparking concerns that there could potentially be another rate cut in 2020. Other major news include the cabinet's decision to not sell PLUS but the highway concession agreement with PLUS will be restructured to facilitate the implementation of an 18% reduction in toll rates. For the month, the FBM KLCI (-3.6% mom) outperformed the FBM Emas (-3.8% mom) and the FBM Small Cap Index (-6.3% mom) to close at 1,531.06 points. However, the KLCI underperformed the FBM Shariah Index which registered a 3% mom decline. In January, foreign investors bought RM8.1b of equities and sold the same value, which neutralised their fund flows in Malaysian equities.

Market Review, Outlook & Strategy - Fixed Income Market

The year-end sell-off in global bond markets has helped shrink the pile of negative-yielding debt by USD6 trillion since its peak, in a sign that recession fears. Global bond markets had a synchronized rally, spurred by a broad risk-off sentiment as investors grew increasingly worried about the potential economic fallout from the coronavirus epidemic that began in China. The virus has fast spread to at least 18 other countries and has dampened sentiment over global economic growth. At the 30th Jan FOMC meeting, the Federal Reserve left the fed funds rate target range unchanged at 1.5-1.75% as widely expected and cited that it would continue expanding its balance sheet in order to ensure ample reserves are in the financial system. This was followed by the BOE's announcement to keep its bank rate steady at 0.75%, ahead of the 31 Jan Brexit date. Taking cue from the global risk-off sentiment, the benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury ("UST") yield fell below 2% for the first time since Oct 2019 whilst 10-year UST yields fell as low as 1.51%. The yield curve saw both the 3-month vs 10-year and 2-year vs 5-year UST inverted, signaling an increase in downside risks to growth and potential recession.

On a similar trend, Malaysian Government Securities ("MGS") yield curve flattened on better buying at the ultra-long end. Trading was active on the back of real money demand especially post Monetary Policy Meeting ("MPC") meeting on 22 Jan. Market was caught off guard on Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") decision to cut Overnight Policy Rate ("OPR") by 25bps to 2.75%. While the central bank expects domestic growth to improve in 2020, it still sees downside risks externally and domestically, including from trade policies, geopolitical risks, weakness in commodity related sectors and domestic project implementation. In reaction to the OPR cut, MGS yields shifted 8-16bps lower on the announcement day led by front-end bonds. On a MoM basis, the MGS curve bull-flattened with yields collapsing 36-38bps along the 15- to 30-years. At close, the benchmark MGS 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20 and 30-year yields were 2.85% (-14bps MoM), 2.96% (-23bps MoM), 3.06% (-25bps MoM), 3.13% (-18bps MoM), 3.26% (-35bps MoM), 3.42% (-35bps MoM) and 3.77% (-35bps MoM), respectively.

Corporate bond yields dropped 13-37bps in January, catching up with the slide in government bond yields. Trading volumes in the secondary market picked up to RM8.25 billion (Dec 2019: RM6.48 billion) as investors started to rebuild positions for the year. The Focus remained on the Government Guaranteed ("GG"), high-grade quasi and AAA sectors. Primary supply on corporate bonds remains tight, with only a few small issuances seen in January and mostly centered along 3 to 5 years tenure to maturity. Some of the prominent ones include Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor ("PKNS") AA3-rated 3-year bond with 3.765% coupon totalling RM100 million, Kedah Cement Sdn Bhd (fka Lafarge Cement Sdn Bhd) A1-rated 3-year bonds with 4.60% coupon totalling RM180 million and Toyota Capital Malaysia Sdn Bhd AAA-rated 3- and 5-year bonds amounting to RM100 million each at a coupon of 3.70% and 3.80% respectively.

On the back of uncertainties caused by the coronavirus outbreak which remains unabated at the time of writing, global expectations have been recalibrated in recent days to take into account the potential downward pressure on growth globally. There are already estimates that growth in China will cripple to 2% in 2020 as a result of the related disruptions. The outbreak would definitely have a knock-on effect on both the global and local economy should it drag on longer. This could trigger a need for stronger fiscal stimulus and monetary support through further rate cuts.

We view that at the current levels, local bond yields are at new norms in terms of valuation. Further decline in yields could be a result of short-term momentum driven rally while investors are still gauging the potential effects of the current pandemic in relation to previous outbreaks such as SARS, H1N1 (swine flu) and Ebola. Given the already rich valuations, bond yields could sharply reverse should the fear of the global pandemic subside. Thus, we remain cautious on aggressively building any new investment for the portfolio on a favourable risk-reward basis. We are also of the view that this event could provide at best some trading opportunities.

HLA Venture Managed Fund (HLAVMF)

Actual Annual Investment Returns for the Past Ten (10) Calendar Years

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Benchmark	11.6%	2.9%	7.0%	7.3%	-2.6%	-1.3%	-0.8%	6.6%	-1.9%	-1.8%
HLAVMF - Gross	15.7%	1.6%	10.3%	11.4%	-0.7%	4.3%	3.4%	15.4%	-7.6%	9.0%
HLAVMF - Net	13.2%	0.3%	8.3%	9.3%	-1.9%	2.7%	2.0%	12.9%	-8.3%	7.0%

Net returns are adjusted for tax and fund management fees.

Those are the actual returns in the past ten (10) years, or since inception if shorter, and are strictly the performance of the investment-linked fund. Thus, the returns are not earned on the actual premium paid of the investment-linked product.

Investment Risks

All investments carry risks. Policy Owners must be prepared to accept certain degree of risk associated with this Investment. The following are the non-exhaustive list of risks associated to this fund.

1. Market Risk

Market risk stems from the fact that there are other economy-wide perils, which threaten all businesses. It is mainly caused by uncertainties in the economy, political and social environment.

2. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the fund invested cannot be readily sold and converted into cash. This may arise when the trading volume is low and/or where there is a lack of demand for the security.

3. Credit Risk

This refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make timely payments of interest or principal repayment on the maturity date. The default may lead to a fall in the value of the funds.

4. Interest Rate Risk

The level of interest rates has an impact on the value of investments. Any increase in rates will lead to a fall in the value of securities, thus affecting the value of the funds.

5. Country Risk

The foreign investment of a fund may be affected by the political & economic conditions of the country which the investments are made.

6. Currency Risk

This risk is associated with investments that are denominated in foreign currencies. Fluctuation in foreign exchange rates will have an impact on the value of the funds.

Risk Management

The Company has in place its Authorized Investment Framework which forms part of the Risk Management process. The authority framework will cover the nature and scope of the investment authority that is exercisable by various parties in managing the Company's investments. Besides this, sensitivity and stress testing is conducted to inform the Company's management the profit & loss profiles of their investments under different pre-defined risk scenarios and the necessary action to be taken if the potential losses exceed the Company's risk tolerance level.

Basis of Unit Valuation

- The assets of every fund are to be valued to determine the value at which units of a particular fund can be liquidated or purchased for investment purposes.
- The unit price of a unit of a fund shall be determined by the Company but in any event shall not be less than the value of fund of the relevant fund (as defined below), divided by the number of units of the given fund in issue on the business day before the valuation date, and the result adjusted to the nearest one hundredth of a cent.
- The maximum value of any asset of any fund shall not exceed the following price:
 - The last transacted market price at which those assets could be purchased or sold on the business day before the valuation date; or
 - In the case of securities for which market values are not readily available, the price at which, in our Investment Manager's opinion, the asset may have been purchased on the business day before the valuation date; plus any expenses which would have been incurred in its acquisition.
- To ensure fair treatment to all unit holders, the cost of acquiring and disposing of assets is recouped by making a transaction cost adjustment to the net asset value per unit.

Exceptional Circumstances

The Company reserves the right to defer the payment of benefits (other than death benefit) under this Policy for a period not exceeding six (6) months from the date the payment would have been normally effected if not for intervening events such as temporary closure of any Stock Exchange in which the fund is invested which the Company, in its discretion, may consider exceptional.

Basis of Calculation of Past Performance

The historical performance of the fund is calculated based on the price difference over the period in consideration compared to the older price of the period in consideration.

$$\frac{\text{Unit Price}_t - \text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}{\text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}$$

Others

HLA Venture Managed Fund is managed by Hong Leong Assurance Berhad (HLA). Any amount invested in this fund is invested by HLA on behalf of Policy Owner in equity, fixed income, collective investment scheme, foreign asset, derivatives and money market instrument/s. If the financial institutions and/or corporations issuing the equity, fixed income, collective investment scheme, foreign asset, derivatives and money market instruments defaults or insolvent, the Policy Owner risks losing part or all of his/her amount that were invested into the instruments on his/her behalf by HLA.

THIS IS AN INSURANCE PRODUCT THAT IS TIED TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THE UNDERLYING ASSETS, AND IS NOT A PURE INVESTMENT PRODUCT SUCH AS UNIT TRUSTS.

Disclaimer:

Policy Owner must evaluate your options carefully and satisfy yourself that the investment-linked fund chosen meets your risk appetite. Past performance of the fund is not an indication of its future performance. The intention of this document is to enable Policy Owner to better understand the fund features and details in order to assist Policy Owner to making an informed decision. This document shall not be construed as professional advice on investment choices.

HLA Venture Income Fund (HLAVIF)

Jan 2020

Fund Features

1. Investment Objective

The objective of the fund is to achieve high principal security and steady income by investing in fixed-income instruments. Returns will be comparable to prevailing interest rates but correspondingly, the risks will be significantly lower than that for equities investment.

2. Investment Strategy & Approach

This fund focuses on fixed income securities and money market instruments as well as benchmarked against Maybank's 3 months fixed deposit rate. This fund is suitable for investors who have low to moderate risk profile.

3. Asset Allocation

The fund will invest up to 100% of its NAV in fixed income instruments.

4. Target Market

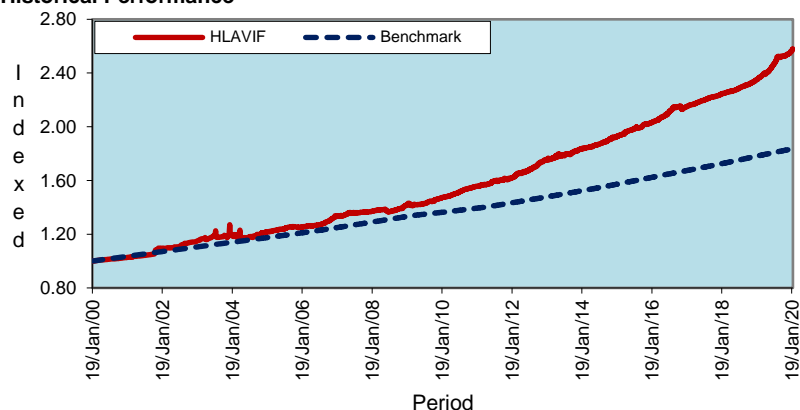
This fund is suitable for investors who have low to moderate risk profile

Fund Details

Unit Price (31/1/2020)	:RM2.5801
Fund Size (31/1/2020)	:RM242.8mil
Fund Management Fee	: 0.50% p.a.
Fund Manager	:Hong Leong Assurance Berhad
Fund Category	:Bond
Fund Inception	:19 Jan 2000
Benchmark	:3-month Fixed Deposit Interest Rates
Frequency of Unit Valuation	:Daily

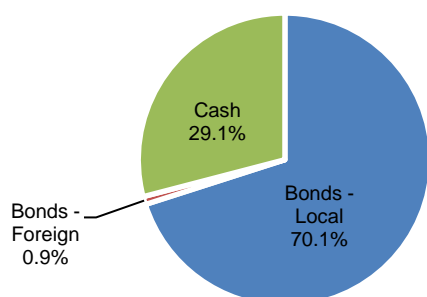
The Company reserves the right to change the Fund Management Fee (% p.a.) by giving the Policy Owner ninety (90) days prior written notice.

Historical Performance



	YTD	1 month	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years	Since Inception
HLA VIF	1.18%	1.18%	9.46%	19.72%	33.58%	74.97%	158.01%
Benchmark*	0.23%	0.23%	3.00%	9.58%	16.68%	34.64%	83.62%
Relative	0.96%	0.96%	6.46%	10.14%	16.90%	40.33%	74.39%

Asset Allocation of HLA VIF as at 31 Jan 2020



Top 5 Holdings for HLA VIF as at 31 Jan 2020

	%
1. M'SIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES 3	12.7
2. MALAYAN BANKING BERHAD 3	7.9
3. MALAYSIA INVESTMENT ISSUE 1	4.7
4. MALAYSIA INVESTMENT ISSUE 3	4.5
5. MBSB BANK 2	4.2
Total Top 5	33.9

HLA Venture Income Fund (HLAVIF)

Market Review

Global bond markets had a synchronized rally, spurred by a broad risk-off sentiment as investors grew increasingly worried about the potential economic fallout from the coronavirus epidemic that began in China. The virus has fast spread to at least 18 other countries and has dampened sentiment over global economic growth. At the 30th Jan FOMC meeting, the Federal Reserve left the fed funds rate target range unchanged at 1.5-1.75% as widely expected and cited that it would continue expanding its balance sheet in order to ensure ample reserves are in the financial system. This was followed by the BOE's announcement to keep its bank rate steady at 0.75%, ahead of the 31 Jan Brexit date. Taking cue from the global risk-off sentiment, the benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury ("UST") yield fell below 2% for the first time since Oct 2019 whilst 10-year UST yields fell as low as 1.51%. The yield curve saw both the 3-month vs 10-year and 2-year vs 5-year UST inverted, signaling an increase in downside risks to growth and potential recession.

On a similar trend, Malaysian Government Securities ("MGS") yield curve flattened on better buying at the ultra-long end. Trading was active on the back of real money demand especially post Monetary Policy Meeting ("MPC") meeting on 22 Jan. Market was caught off guard on Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") decision to cut Overnight Policy Rate ("OPR") by 25bps to 2.75%. While the central bank expects domestic growth to improve in 2020, it still sees downside risks externally and domestically, including from trade policies, geopolitical risks, weakness in commodity related sectors and domestic project implementation. In reaction to the OPR cut, MGS yields shifted 8-16bps lower on the announcement day led by front-end bonds. On a MoM basis, the MGS curve bull-flattened with yields collapsing 36-38bps along the 15- to 30-years. At close, the benchmark MGS 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20 and 30-year yields were 2.85% (-14bps MoM), 2.96% (-23bps MoM), 3.06% (-25bps MoM), 3.13% (-18bps MoM), 3.26% (-35bps MoM), 3.42% (-35bps MoM) and 3.77% (-35bps MoM), respectively.

Corporate bond yields dropped 13-37bps in January, catching up with the slide in government bond yields. Trading volumes in the secondary market picked up to RM8.25 billion (Dec 2019: RM6.48 billion) as investors started to rebuild positions for the year. The Focus remained on the Government Guaranteed ("GG"), high-grade quasi and AAA sectors. Primary supply on corporate bonds remains tight, with only a few small issuances seen in January and mostly centered along 3 to 5 years tenure to maturity. Some of the prominent ones include Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor ("PKNS") AA3-rated 3-year bond with 3.765% coupon totalling RM100 million, Kedah Cement Sdn Bhd (fka Lafarge Cement Sdn Bhd) A1-rated 3-year bonds with 4.60% coupon totalling RM180 million and Toyota Capital Malaysia Sdn Bhd AAA-rated 3- and 5-year bonds amounting to RM100 million each at a coupon of 3.70% and 3.80% respectively.

Market Outlook & Strategy

On the back of uncertainties caused by the coronavirus outbreak which remains unabated at the time of writing, global expectations have been recalibrated in recent days to take into account the potential downward pressure on growth globally. There are already estimates that growth in China will cripple to 2% in 2020 as a result of the related disruptions. The outbreak would definitely have a knock-on effect on both the global and local economy should it drag on longer. This could trigger a need for stronger fiscal stimulus and monetary support through further rate cuts.

We view that at the current levels, local bond yields are at new norms in terms of valuation. Further decline in yields could be a result of short-term momentum driven rally while investors are still gauging the potential effects of the current pandemic in relation to previous outbreaks such as SARS, H1N1 (swine flu) and Ebola. Given the already rich valuations, bond yields could sharply reverse should the fear of the global pandemic subside. Thus, we remain cautious on aggressively building any new investment for the portfolio on a favourable risk-reward basis. We are also of the view that this event could provide at best some trading opportunities.

HLA Venture Income Fund (HLAVIF)

Actual Annual Investment Returns for the Past Ten (10) Calendar Years

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Benchmark	2.3%	2.8%	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	3.3%	3.0%
HLAVIF- Gross	7.0%	4.8%	10.0%	5.4%	5.8%	6.5%	6.9%	5.3%	5.6%	10.2%
HLAVIF - Net	5.9%	3.9%	8.7%	4.5%	4.8%	5.5%	5.8%	4.4%	4.6%	8.9%

Net returns are adjusted for tax and fund management fees.

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- The maximum value of any asset of any fund shall not exceed the following price:
 - The last transacted market price at which those assets could be purchased or sold on the business day before the valuation date; or
 - In the case of securities for which market values are not readily available, the price at which, in our Investment Manager's opinion, the asset may have been purchased on the business day before the valuation date; plus any expenses which would have been incurred in its acquisition.
- To ensure fair treatment to all unit holders, the cost of acquiring and disposing of assets is recouped by making a transaction cost adjustment to the net asset value per unit.

Exceptional Circumstances

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Basis of Calculation of Past Performance

The historical performance of the fund is calculated based on the price difference over the period in consideration compared to the older price of the period in consideration.

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Others

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HLA Horizon Funds

Jan 2020

Fund Features

1. Investment Objective

The fund is designed to offer customers a Minimum Guaranteed Unit Price upon fund maturity and yet offer the opportunity to enhance returns via a leveraged exposure. The fund will periodically lock in part of the gains (10 years after launch of the fund) and thereby increasing the customers' Minimum Guaranteed Unit Price at fund maturity.

The fund is open ended with three maturity dates to match customer financial planning needs: Horizon28 to be matured in Year 2028, Horizon38 in Year 2038 and Horizon48 in Year 2048.

2. Investment Strategy & Approach

The fund will invest into Floating Rate Negotiable Instrument of Deposit (FRNID). FRNID allocate into two major components: Mean Variance Optimization (MVO) Strategy and Zero-coupon Negotiable Instrument of Deposit (ZNID).

To enhance investment return, MVO Strategy will be leveraged by 3 times. This MVO Strategy uses the Efficient Frontier to find the optimal portfolio returns for a defined risk, limiting to basket volatility to around 8%. The portfolio consists of 4 asset classes:

- (i) 4 equities indices (S&P500, Euro Stoxx 50, Hang Seng China Enterprises, MSCI Emerging Market),
- (ii) 2 bond indices (Franklin Templeton & PIMCO),
- (iii) Spot Gold index
- (iv) Cash index

These indices are published at Bloomberg to provide transparency to customer.

The ZNID provides the Minimum Guaranteed Unit Price upon each fund's maturity. The initial Minimum Guaranteed Unit Price as follow:

Fund	Initial Minimum Guaranteed Unit Price at fund maturity
HLA Horizon28	RM 1.00
HLA Horizon38	RM 1.50
HLA Horizon48	RM 2.00

Over time, Minimum Guaranteed Unit Price may go up via a profit taking mechanism. This mechanism will lock the gains provided the condition stated below is met, by transferring portion of gains from the MVO Strategy to the ZNID on a yearly basis as follow:

Fund Year	% of the MVO Strategy Gains
1 to 10	0%
11 to 20	50%
21 to 30	100%

The condition for profit taking:

$$\left(\frac{MVO_t}{MVO_{prevPT}} - 1 \right) > 0$$

Where,

MVO_t is the mark-to-market value of MVO per unit

MVO_{prevPT} is the mark-to-market value of MVO at the time of previous actual executed profit taking per unit

3. Target Market

The fund is suitable for investors who wish to engage in mid-term and long-term wealth-planning. The feature of this Minimum Guaranteed Unit Price upon fund maturity will help to safeguard the savings goal for their children's education, retirement planning or wealth-building for future generations.

Fund Details

Fund Management Fee	: 1.30% p.a.
Fund Manager	: Hong Leong Assurance Berhad
Fund Inception	: 9 Oct 2018
Benchmark	: 3-month Klibor * + 2.65%
Frequency of Unit Valuation	: Weekly

The Company reserves the right to change the Fund Management Fee (% p.a.) by giving the Policy Owner ninety (90) days prior written notice.

*Source: Bloomberg

Other Details

Fund Name	Fund Maturity Date	Unit Price @ 29/1/2020	Fund Size 29/1/2020	Guaranteed Unit Price upon Fund Maturity (updated @ 29/1/2020)
HLA Horizon28 Fund	:08/10/2028	RM1.0924	RM3,100,655.58	RM1.00
HLA Horizon38 Fund	:08/10/2038	RM1.1921	RM81,493,839.94	RM1.50
HLA Horizon48 Fund	:08/10/2048	RM1.2701	RM41,767,640.64	RM2.00

The Guaranteed Unit Price upon Fund Maturity stated above may be revised upwards from time to time via profit taking.

HLA Horizon Funds

Performance Snapshot

Fund	1 Month	1 Year
HLA Horizon28	-0.04%	6.31%
HLA Horizon38	0.50%	15.07%
HLA Horizon48	1.10%	21.80%

Exposure to MVO Strategy

Fund	Exposure as at 29/1/2020
HLA Horizon28	111.87%
HLA Horizon38	128.79%
HLA Horizon48	172.43%

Market Review (by Hong Leong Bank Berhad)

The US and China signed their 'Phase One' trade agreement on 15 January, but trade war uncertainty continues to hang over the US economy. Important trade negotiations will continue to take centre-stage in 2020, with the US-China trade talks moving on to their second phase.

BNM cut its Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) by 25bp to 2.75% on 22 January 2020, in line with our expectations. We expect at least one more 25bp cut, likely in Q2, despite the central bank describing its move today as being "pre-emptive". Our rationale for easing has been based on the emerging growth-inflation mix, the direction of which will not change substantially with a single 25bp reduction.

A decisive Conservative majority at the general election on the 12th December ensured that the Brexit deal agreed by Prime Minister Johnson in October with the EU27 was ratified by the UK Parliament last week. As a consequence, the UK will cease to be an EU member state on 31st January. Brexit talks are only moving onto the next phase, however: the UK and EU must agree the terms of a future economic relationship by the end of the status quo transition period on December 31st 2020.

New cases of coronavirus infections continue to increase. The virus outbreak is still likely going to cause a large shock to the economy. The overall economic impact of the virus outbreak remains very uncertain and difficult to gauge. It will depend on, among others, how the outbreak itself as well as the measures put in place to contain it will evolve; and statistics on the ground showing the width and depth of the impact..

Gains of MVO Strategy (per unit)	HLA Horizon28	HLA Horizon38	HLA Horizon48
Previous actual executed profit taking at -	N/A	N/A	N/A
As at 29 Jan 2020	1.84%	1.80%	2.41%
As at 30 Dec 2019	3.13%	3.29%	4.41%

The next observation date for profit taking is 8 Oct 2029. If this date is not a Business Day, then shall be the Business Day immediately following the date stated.

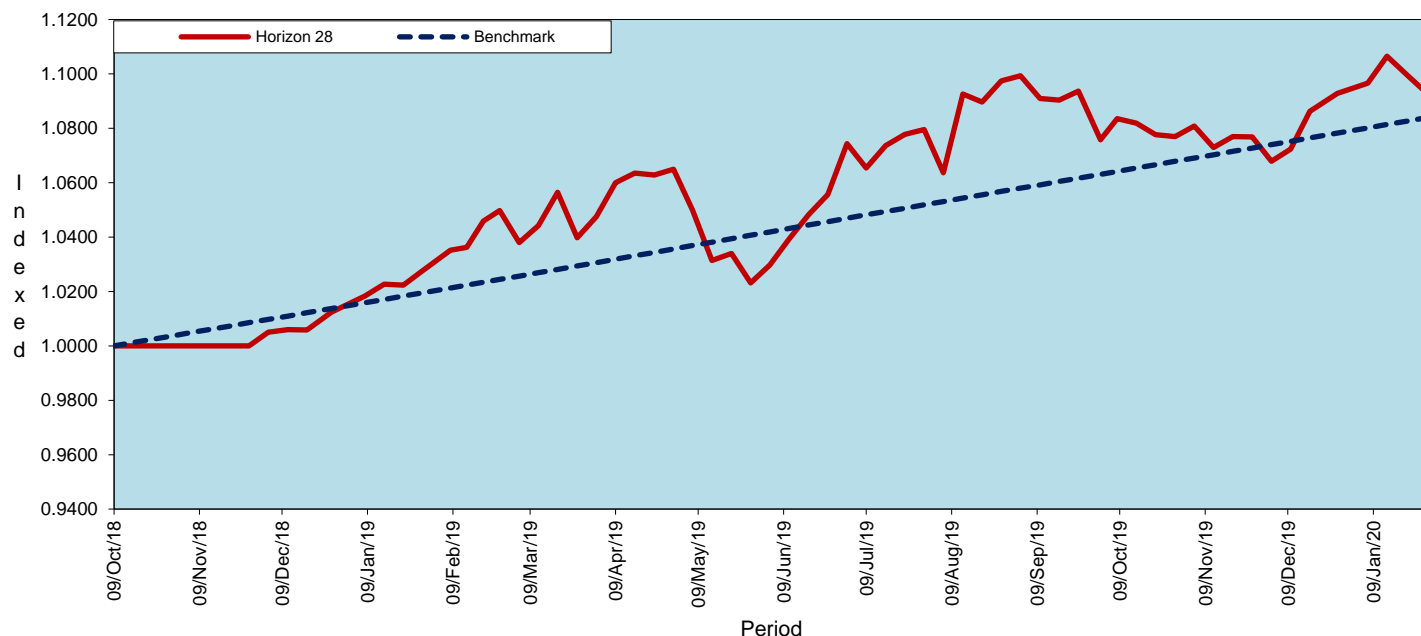
Underlying Asset in the MVO Strategy as at 29 Jan 2020

Indices	Bloomberg Ticker	Weightage (%)	Monthly Performance
iShares MSCI EM Index Fund	EEM US Equity	3.53%	-2.55%
S&P 500 Index	SPX Index	35.00%	1.62%
Euro Stoxx 50 Index	SX5E Index	8.88%	-2.22%
Hang Seng China Enterprises Index	HSCEI Index	30.08%	-5.24%
Gold	GOLDLNAM Index	12.35%	3.95%
Templeton Global Bond Fund	FTGBFAC LX Equity	0.00%	0.00%
PIMCO Funds – Total Return Bond Fund	PTRBDFE ID Equity	10.16%	1.72%
DB Fed Funds Effective Rate TR Index	DBMMFED1 Index	0.00%	0.13%
Total		100.00%	

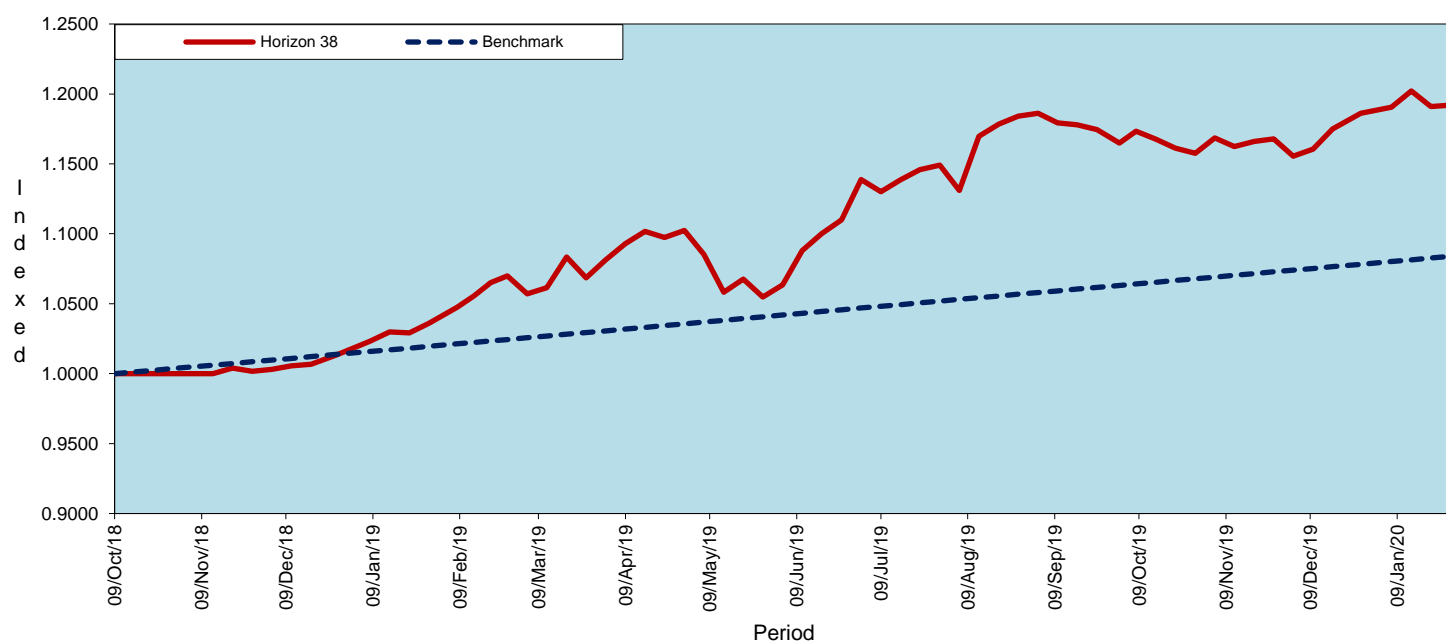
HLA Horizon Funds

Historical Performance

HLA Horizon28 Fund						
As of 29/1/20	Year to-date	1 month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
HLA Horizon28	-0.04%	-0.04%	6.31%	-	-	9.24%
KLIBOR+2.65% p.a.*	0.54%	0.54%	6.33%	-	-	8.40%
Performance vs Benchmark	-0.58%	-0.58%	-0.02%	-	-	0.84%

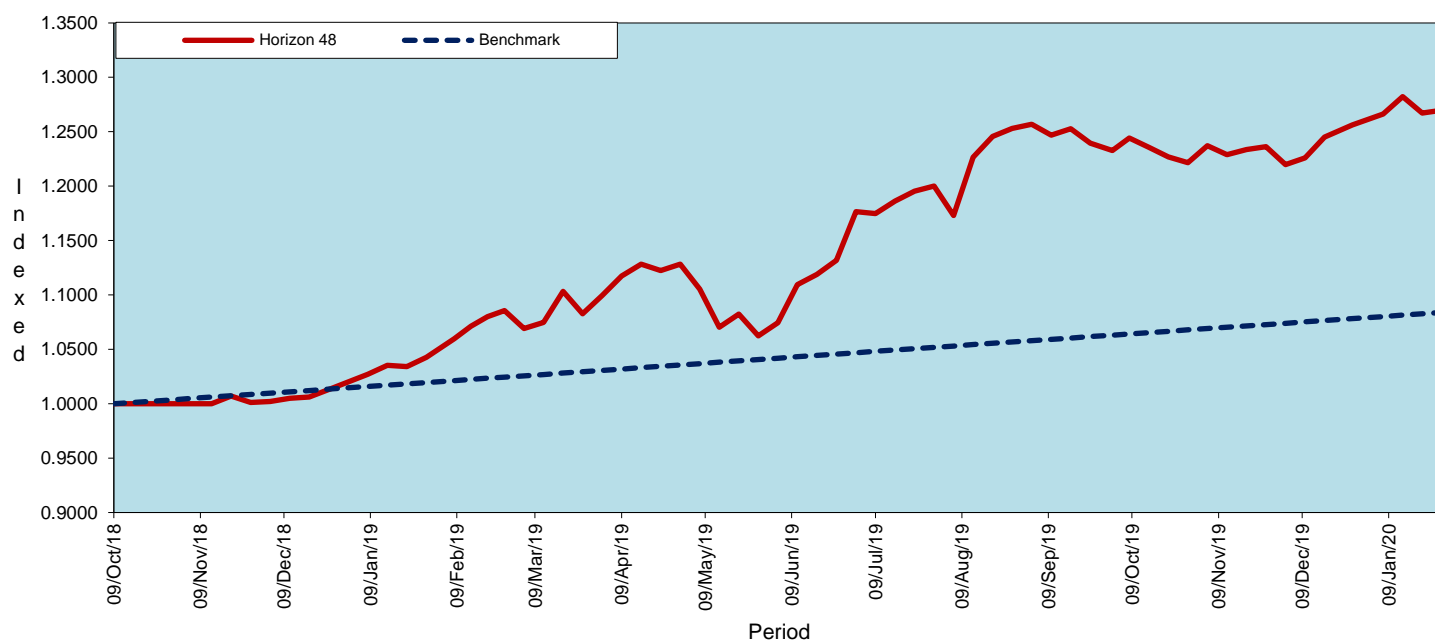


HLA Horizon38 Fund						
As of 29/1/20	Year to-date	1 month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
HLA Horizon38	0.50%	0.50%	15.07%	-	-	19.21%
KLIBOR+2.65% p.a.*	0.54%	0.54%	6.33%	-	-	8.40%
Performance vs Benchmark	-0.04%	-0.04%	8.74%	-	-	10.81%



HLA Horizon Funds

HLA Horizon48 Fund						
As of 29/1/20	Year to-date	1 month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
HLA Horizon48	1.10%	1.10%	21.80%	-	-	27.01%
KLIBOR+2.65% p.a.*	0.54%	0.54%	6.33%	-	-	8.40%
Performance vs Benchmark	0.56%	0.56%	15.47%	-	-	18.61%



*Source: Bloomberg

Actual Annual Investment Returns for the Past Two (2) Calendar Years

Year	2018	2019
Benchmark	6.4%	6.4%
HLA HORIZON28 – Gross	1.7%	10.0%
HLA HORIZON28 – Net	1.3%	7.9%
HLA HORIZON38 – Gross	1.8%	19.9%
HLA HORIZON38 – Net	1.3%	17.1%
HLA HORIZON48 – Gross	1.9%	27.3%
HLA HORIZON48 – Net	1.5%	23.8%

Net returns are adjusted for tax and fund management fees.

Those are the actual returns in the past two (2) years, or since inception if shorter, and are strictly the performance of the investment-linked fund. Thus, the returns are not earned on the actual premium paid of the investment-linked product.

The fund was only launched on 9 October 2018. The actual investment returns are calculated based on unit price from 9 October 2018 to 31 December 2018.

Investment Risks

All investments carry risks. Policy Owners must be prepared to accept certain degree of risk associated with this Investment. The following are the detailed explanation of the risk associated to this fund.

- Market Risk**
 Market risk stems from the fact that there are other economy-wide perils, which threaten all businesses. It is mainly caused by uncertainties in the economy, political and social environment.
- Liquidity Risk**
 Liquidity risk is the risk that the fund invested cannot be readily sold and converted into cash. This may arise when the trading volume is low and/or where there is a lack of demand for the security.
- Credit Risk**
 This refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make timely payments of interest or principal repayment on the maturity date. The default may lead to a fall in the value of the funds.
- Interest Rate Risk**
 The level of interest rates has an impact on the value of investments. Any increase in rates will lead to a fall in the value of securities, thus affecting the value of the funds.
- Deleveraging Risk**
 Deleveraging may occur if the bond floor rises due to falling interest rates or due to nearing maturity, or due to sustained underperformance of the underlying asset. When this occurs, the Funds will unwind all allocation to the underlying asset and will effectively become a zero-coupon bond fund.

HLA Horizon Funds

6. Currency Risk

This risk is associated with investments that are denominated in foreign currencies. Fluctuation in foreign exchange rates will have an impact on the value of the funds.

7. Country Risk

The foreign investment of a fund may be affected by the political & economic conditions of the country which the investments are made.

Risk Management

The Company has in place its Authorized Investment Framework which forms part of the Risk Management process. The authority framework will cover the nature and scope of the investment authority that is exercisable by various parties in managing the Company's investments. Besides this, sensitivity and stress testing is conducted to inform the Company's management the profit & loss profiles of their investments under different pre-defined risk scenarios and the necessary action to be taken if the potential losses exceed the Company's risk tolerance level.

Basis of Unit Valuation

1. The assets of every fund are to be valued to determine the value at which units of a particular fund can be liquidated or purchased for investment purposes.
2. The unit price of a unit of a fund shall be determined by the Company but in any event shall not be less than the value of fund of the relevant fund (as defined below), divided by the number of units of the given fund in issue on the business day before the valuation date, and the result adjusted to the nearest one hundredth of a cent.
3. The maximum value of any asset of any fund shall not exceed the following price:
 - a) The last transacted market price at which those assets could be purchased or sold on the business day before the valuation date; or
 - b) In the case of securities for which market values are not readily available, the price at which, in our Investment Manager's opinion, the asset may have been purchased on the business day before the valuation date; plus any expenses which would have been incurred in its acquisition.
4. To ensure fair treatment to all unit holders, the cost of acquiring and disposing of assets is recouped by making a transaction cost adjustment to the net asset value per unit.

Exceptional Circumstances

The Company reserves the right to defer the payment of benefits (other than death benefit) under this Policy for a period not exceeding six (6) months from the date the payment would have been normally effected if not for intervening events such as temporary closure of any Stock Exchange in which the fund is invested which the Company, in its discretion, may consider exceptional.

Basis of Calculation of Past Performance

The historical performance of the fund is calculated based on the price difference over the period in consideration compared to the older price of the period in consideration.

$$\frac{\text{Unit Price}_t - \text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}{\text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}$$

Others

HLA Horizon Funds are managed by Hong Leong Assurance Berhad (HLA). Allocated premiums of the policy invested in the fund are invested by HLA on behalf of the Policy Owner in a FRNID issued by Hong Leong Bank Berhad. If the issuer of the FRNID defaults or becomes insolvent, the Policy Owner risks losing part or all of his/her allocated premium amounts that were invested into the FRNID on his/her behalf by HLA. Should the issuer/financial institutions default the above investment instrument, the Minimum Guaranteed Unit Price at Fund Maturity will not be applicable.

THIS IS AN INSURANCE PRODUCT THAT IS TIED TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THE UNDERLYING ASSETS, AND IS NOT A PURE INVESTMENT PRODUCT SUCH AS UNIT TRUSTS.

Disclaimer:

Policy Owner must evaluate your options carefully and satisfy yourself that the investment-linked fund chosen meets your risk appetite. Past performance of the fund is not an indication of its future performance. The intention of this document is to enable Policy Owner to better understand the fund features and details in order to assist Policy Owner to making an informed decision. This document shall not be construed as professional advice on investment choices.

HLA EverGreen Funds

Jan 2020

Fund Features

4. Investment Objective

The fund is designed to provide investors with principal and enhanced profit protection via a systematic investment in a globally diversified multi asset (equities, currency, rates, commodities, property, hedge fund strategies) long short strategy.

5. Investment Strategy & Approach

The main investment strategy is executed via portfolio optimization methodology. The fund is open ended with defined maturity date. The investment execution is accomplished via a Floating Rate Negotiable Instrument of Deposits ("FRNID") issued by CIMB Bank Berhad.

The FRNID is principal protected at maturity by CIMB Bank. The FRNID dynamically adjusts its exposure to the strategy, such as to reduce exposure when the strategy has negative performance and increase exposure when it has positive performance.

6. Asset Allocation

The fund will invest in a FRNID.

7. Target Market

The fund is suitable for investors who wish to engage in long-term wealth-planning, such as for children's education, retirement planning or wealth-building for future generations, whereby the investor's return on their lifetime of investments will be safely locked at fund maturity.

Fund Details

Fund Management Fee	:	HLA EverGreen 2023 Fund HLA EverGreen 2025 Fund HLA EverGreen 2028 Fund HLA EverGreen 2030 Fund HLA EverGreen 2035 Fund	:	0%*p.a.
Fund Manager	:	Hong Leong Assurance Berhad		
Fund Inception	:	28 Dec 2010		
Benchmark	:	3-month Klibor + 2.65%		
Frequency of Unit Valuation	:	Weekly		

The Company reserves the right to change the Fund Management Fee (% p.a.) by giving the Policy Owner ninety (90) days prior written notice.

*The Company ceased to charge the Fund Management Fee for HLA EverGreen 2023, HLA EverGreen 2025, HLA EverGreen 2028, HLA EverGreen 2030 and HLA EverGreen 2035 with effect from 22 Jan 2016, 5 Jul 2016, 16 Jan 2019, 7 May 2019 and 14 Aug 2019 respectively.

Other Details

Fund Name	Unit Price (29/1/2020)	Fund Size (29/1/2020)	Fund Maturity Date	Minimum Guaranteed Unit Price at Fund Maturity (before tax)
HLA EverGreen 2023 Fund	: RM1.0902	RM25.28 mil	26 Dec 2023	1.2358
HLA EverGreen 2025 Fund	: RM1.0545	RM10.16 mil	26 Dec 2025	1.2670
HLA EverGreen 2028 Fund	: RM0.9838	RM14.15 mil	26 Dec 2028	1.3136
HLA EverGreen 2030 Fund	: RM0.9416	RM45.34 mil	26 Dec 2030	1.3446
HLA EverGreen 2035 Fund	: RM0.8567	RM726.23 mil	26 Dec 2035	1.4221

The Minimum Guaranteed Unit Price at Fund Maturity before tax will attract a portion of tax which has yet to be provided for. The further tax adjustment is the difference of tax payable on the capital gains of the funds determined at funds maturity and tax which has been provided for the funds through weekly unit pricing. The unit prices published weekly are on after tax basis.

Market Review (by CIMB Bank Berhad)

Malaysia's trade balance slid to a fifteen month low as exports and imports in November 2019 dropped by 5.5% and 3.6% year on year respectively. Oil and gas exports, in particular, were significantly affected as they dropped by 25.8% year on year. Non-Industrial Production, on the other hand, rose by 2.0%, which was better than expected. The emergence of the Novel Coronavirus from China and its subsequent spread to various parts of the world has raised concerns about its economic impact to the global economy. Its development has affected the international financial markets, with both equities and bond yields under pressure. Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) decided to cut the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) during their January 2020 meeting to the surprise of most market observers. The reduction in the benchmark interest rate is seen as a preemptive move by the central bank to chart a course for more neutral monetary policy moving forward. This could be the bottom for interest rates as there are no foreseeable interest rate cuts in the near future. Over the course of the month, short term and long term interest rates declined due in large part to the reduction in the OPR.(Source: CIMB Research)

Note: With effect from 14 August 2019, the fund no longer has any exposure to the CIMB EverGreen Index. Moving forward, the unit price of the fund is expected to behave like a synthetic zero coupon bond portfolio. As such, the performance of fund is no longer dependent on the index but instead on the movement of MYR interest rates.

Net Exposure of HLA EverGreen Funds to CIMB EverGreen Index

Fund	HLA EverGreen 2023	HLA EverGreen 2025	HLA EverGreen 2028	HLA EverGreen 2030	HLA EverGreen 2035
Avg Exposure of Maximum Assurance FRNID to Max InvestSave PSSIA-i 30Y	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Exposure of MaxInvestSave PSSIA-i 30Y to CIMB EverGreen Index	Not Applicable				
Net Exposure of HLA EverGreen Funds to CIMB EverGreen Index in Jan 2020	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

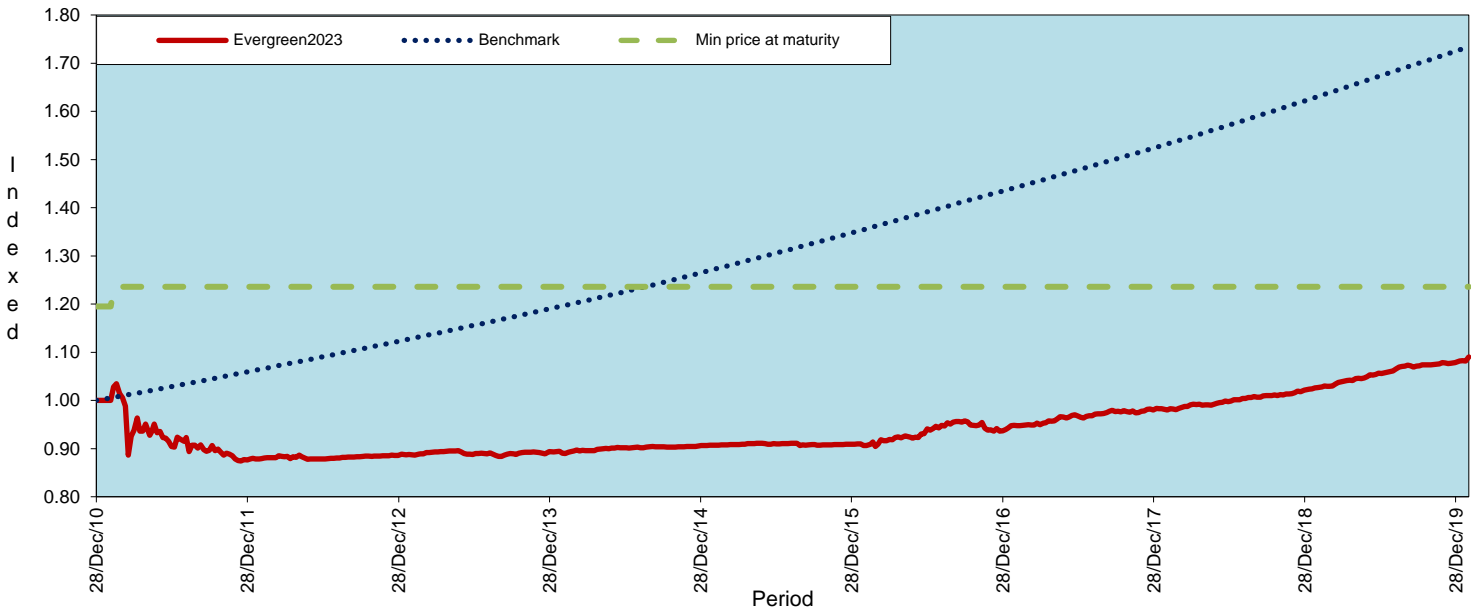
With effect from 14 August 2019, the fund no longer has any exposure to the CIMB EverGreen Index. Moving forward, the unit price of the fund is expected to behave like a synthetic zero coupon bond portfolio. As such, the performance of fund is no longer dependent on the index but instead on the movement of MYR interest rates.

HLA EverGreen Funds

Historical Performance

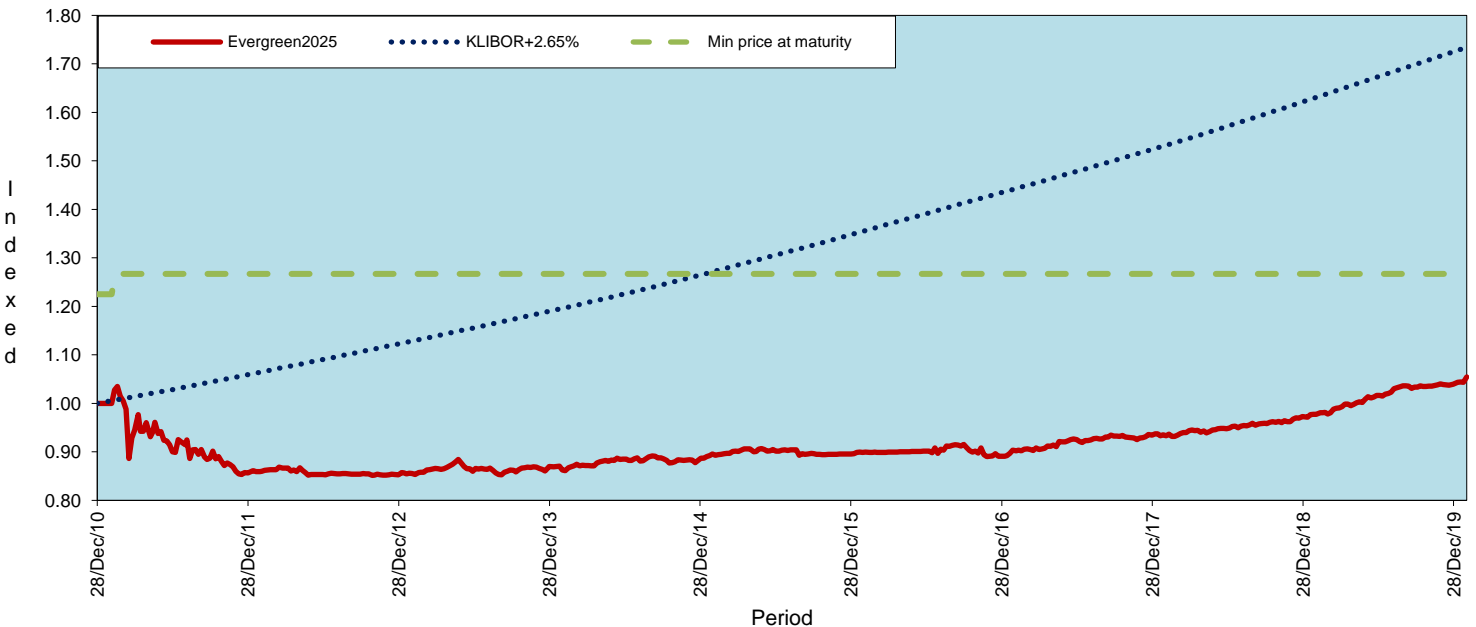
HLA EverGreen 2023 Fund

As of 29/1/20	Year to-date	1 month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
HLA EverGreen 2023	1.09%	1.09%	6.17%	14.98%	20.21%	9.02%
KLIBOR+2.65% p.a.*	0.54%	0.54%	6.32%	20.31%	36.38%	73.39%
Performance vs Benchmark	0.55%	0.55%	-0.14%	-5.34%	-16.17%	-64.37%



HLA EverGreen 2025 Fund

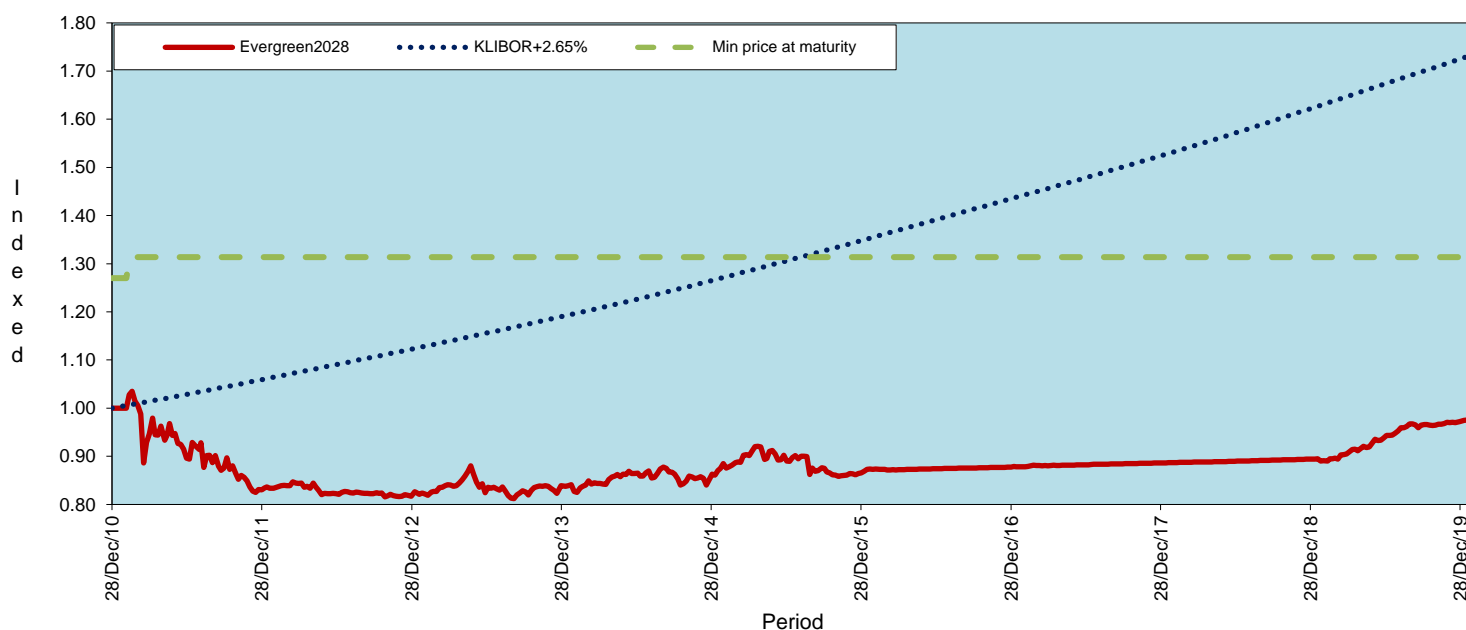
As of 29/1/20	Year to-date	1 month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
HLA EverGreen 2025	1.45%	1.45%	7.90%	16.74%	17.73%	5.45%
KLIBOR+2.65% p.a.*	0.54%	0.54%	6.32%	20.31%	36.38%	73.39%
Performance vs Benchmark	0.91%	0.91%	1.58%	-3.58%	-18.65%	-67.94%



HLA EverGreen Funds

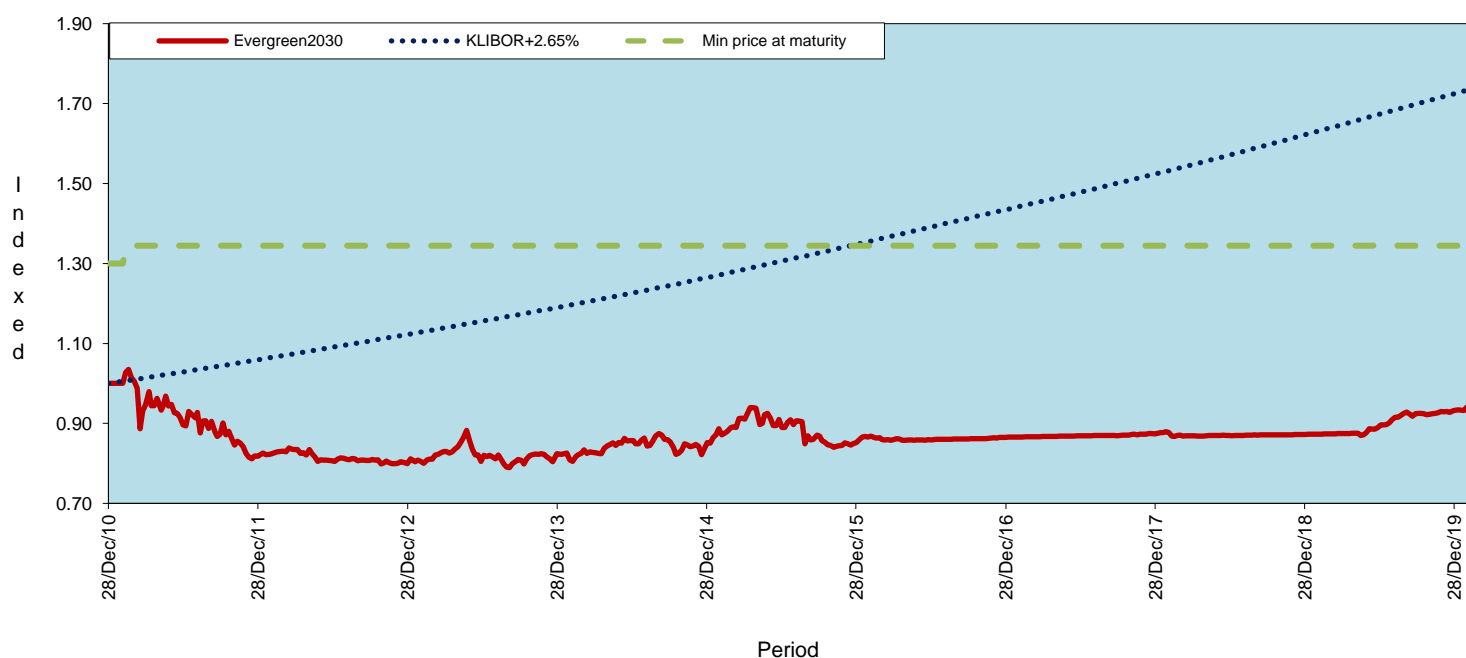
HLA EverGreen 2028 Fund

As of 29/1/20	Year to-date	1 month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
HLA EverGreen 2028	1.18%	1.18%	10.46%	12.02%	11.15%	-1.62%
KLIBOR+2.65% p.a.*	0.54%	0.54%	6.32%	20.31%	36.38%	73.39%
Performance vs Benchmark	0.64%	0.64%	4.15%	-8.29%	-25.23%	-75.01%



HLA EverGreen 2030 Fund

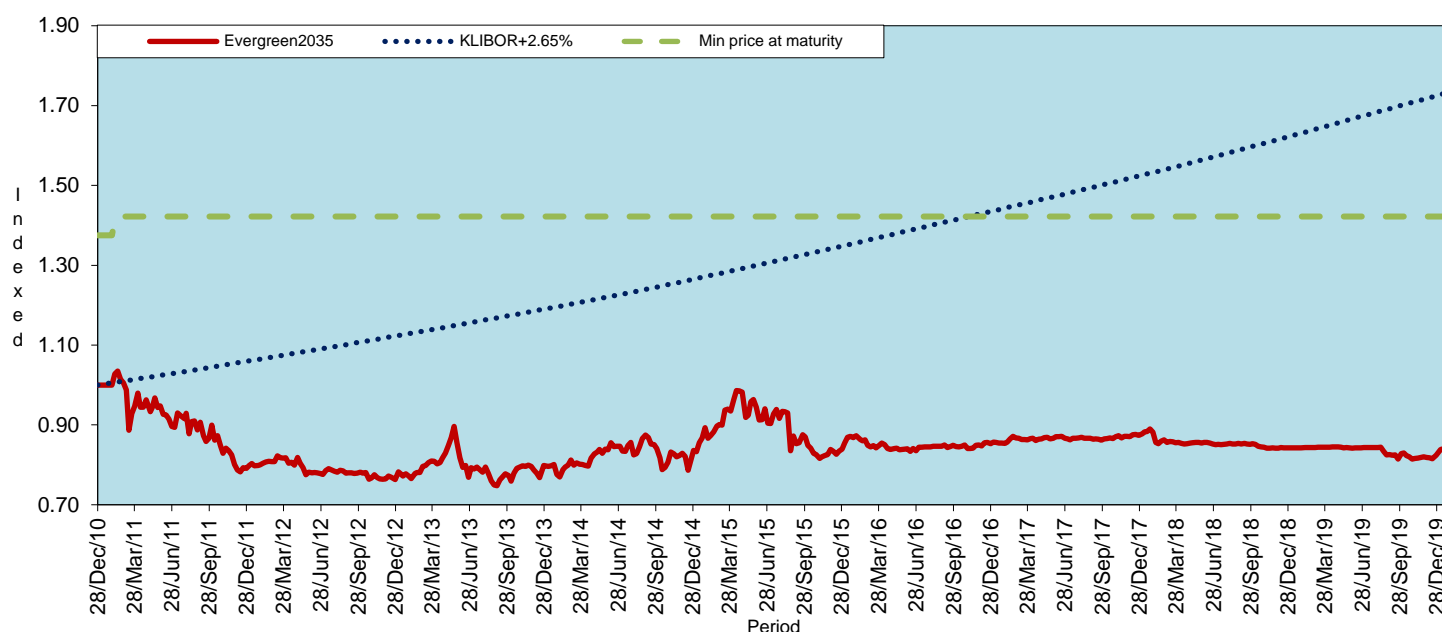
As of 29/1/20	Year to-date	1 month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
HLA EverGreen 2030	1.04%	1.04%	7.83%	8.78%	6.24%	-5.84%
KLIBOR+2.65% p.a.*	0.54%	0.54%	6.32%	20.31%	36.38%	73.39%
Performance vs Benchmark	0.50%	0.50%	1.51%	-11.53%	-30.14%	-79.23%



HLA EverGreen Funds

HLA EverGreen 2035 Fund

As of 29/1/20	Year to-date	1 month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
HLA EverGreen 2035	3.97%	3.97%	1.65%	0.27%	-4.03%	-14.33%
KLIBOR+2.65% p.a.*	0.54%	0.54%	6.32%	20.31%	36.38%	73.39%
Performance vs Benchmark	3.43%	3.43%	-4.67%	-20.05%	-40.42%	-87.72%



*Source: Bloomberg

Actual Annual Investment Returns for the Past Nine (9) Calendar Years

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Benchmark	5.9%	6.1%	6.0%	6.3%	6.5%	6.5%	6.2%	6.4%	6.4%
HLA EVERGREEN 2023 – Gross	-11.0%	2.5%	2.4%	3.0%	1.7%	4.7%	6.5%	6.0%	6.1%
HLA EVERGREEN 2023 – Net	-12.3%	1.0%	0.9%	1.4%	0.3%	3.0%	4.7%	4.2%	5.6%
HLA EVERGREEN 2025 – Gross	-13.0%	0.9%	3.6%	3.6%	2.5%	0.8%	6.7%	5.9%	7.4%
HLA EVERGREEN 2025 – Net	-14.3%	-0.5%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	-0.6%	4.9%	4.1%	6.8%
HLA EVERGREEN 2028 – Gross	-15.7%	-0.3%	4.5%	4.5%	1.7%	2.9%	2.5%	2.4%	9.6%
HLA EVERGREEN 2028 – Net	-17.0%	-1.6%	2.8%	2.8%	0.3%	1.4%	1.0%	0.9%	8.7%
HLA EVERGREEN 2030 – Gross	-16.9%	-1.0%	4.8%	5.1%	1.4%	3.0%	2.6%	1.2%	7.9%
HLA EVERGREEN 2030 – Net	-18.2%	-2.3%	3.1%	3.4%	0.0%	1.5%	1.1%	-0.2%	6.8%
HLA EVERGREEN 2035 – Gross	-19.5%	-2.2%	6.4%	6.5%	1.9%	3.2%	4.1%	-2.5%	-1.6%
HLA EVERGREEN 2035 – Net	-20.8%	-3.5%	4.6%	4.7%	0.4%	1.6%	2.4%	-3.6%	-2.2%

Net returns are adjusted for tax and fund management fees.

Those are the actual returns in the past nine (9) years, or since inception if shorter, and are strictly the performance of the investment-linked fund. Thus, the returns are not earned on the actual premium paid of the investment-linked product.

Investment Risks

All investments carry risks. Policy Owners must be prepared to accept certain degree of risk associated with this Investment. The following are the non-exhaustive list of risks associated to this fund.

1. Market Risk

Market risk stems from the fact that there are other economy-wide perils, which threaten all businesses. It is mainly caused by uncertainties in the economy, political and social environment.

2. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the fund invested cannot be readily sold and converted into cash. This may arise when the trading volume is low and/or where there is a lack of demand for the security.

3. Credit Risk

This refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make timely payments of interest or principal repayment on the maturity date. The default may lead to a fall in the value of the funds.

4. Interest Rate Risk

The level of interest rates has an impact on the value of investments. Any increase in rates will lead to a fall in the value of securities, thus affecting the value of the funds.

5. Country Risk

The foreign investment of a fund may be affected by the political & economic conditions of the country which the investments are made.

6. Deleverage Risk

Deleveraging may occur if the bond floor rises due to falling interest rates or due to nearing maturity, or due to sustained underperformance of the underlying asset. When this occurs, the Funds will unwind all allocation to the underlying asset and will effectively become a zero-coupon bond fund.

HLA EverGreen Funds

7. Currency Risk

This risk is associated with investments that are denominated in foreign currencies. Fluctuation in foreign exchange rates will have an impact on the value of the funds.

8. Performance Risk

This risk is associated with a feeder fund whereby the investments of such fund are not diversified. A feeder fund invests mainly into another collective investment scheme.

Risk Management

The Company has in place its Authorized Investment Framework which forms part of the Risk Management process. The authority framework will cover the nature and scope of the investment authority that is exercisable by various parties in managing the Company's investments. Besides this, sensitivity and stress testing is conducted to inform the Company's management the profit & loss profiles of their investments under different pre-defined risk scenarios and the necessary action to be taken if the potential losses exceed the Company's risk tolerance level.

Basis of Unit Valuation

1. The assets of every fund are to be valued to determine the value at which units of a particular fund can be liquidated or purchased for investment purposes.
2. The unit price of a unit of a fund shall be determined by the Company but in any event shall not be less than the value of fund of the relevant fund (as defined below), divided by the number of units of the given fund in issue on the business day before the valuation date, and the result adjusted to the nearest one hundredth of a cent.
3. The maximum value of any asset of any fund shall not exceed the following price:
 - a) The last transacted market price at which those assets could be purchased or sold on the business day before the valuation date; or
 - b) In the case of securities for which market values are not readily available, the price at which, in our Investment Manager's opinion, the asset may have been purchased on the business day before the valuation date;plus any expenses which would have been incurred in its acquisition.
4. To ensure fair treatment to all unit holders, the cost of acquiring and disposing of assets is recouped by making a transaction cost adjustment to the net asset value per unit.

Exceptional Circumstances

The Company reserves the right to defer the payment of benefits (other than death benefit) under this Policy for a period not exceeding six (6) months from the date the payment would have been normally effected if not for intervening events such as temporary closure of any Stock Exchange in which the fund is invested which the Company, in its discretion, may consider exceptional.

Performance of Max InvestSave PSSIA-I 30Y

Not applicable

Note: With effect from 14 August 2019, the fund no longer have any exposure to the CIMB EverGreen Index. Moving forward, the unit price of the fund is expected to behave like a synthetic zero coupon bond portfolio. As such, the performance of fund is no longer dependent on the index but instead on the movement of MYR interest rates.

Performance of CIMB EverGreen Index Against Other Indices

Not applicable

Note: With effect from 14 August 2019, the fund no longer have any exposure to the CIMB EverGreen Index. Moving forward, the unit price of the fund is expected to behave like a synthetic zero coupon bond portfolio. As such, the performance of fund is no longer dependent on the index but instead on the movement of MYR interest rates.

Basis of Calculation of Past Performance

The historical performance of the fund is calculated based on the price difference over the period in consideration compared to the older price of the period in consideration.

$$\frac{\text{Unit Price}_t - \text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}{\text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}$$

Others

HLA EverGreen Funds are managed by Hong Leong Assurance Berhad (HLA). Allocated premiums of the policy invested in the fund are invested by HLA on behalf of the Policy Owner in a FRNID issued by CIMB Bank Berhad. The amount invested in the FRNID is guaranteed by the issuer if held to maturity. If the issuer of the FRNID defaults or becomes insolvent, the Policy Owner risks losing part or all of his/her allocated premium amounts that were invested into the FRNID on his/her behalf by HLA. Should the issuer/financial institutions default the above investment instrument, the Minimum Guaranteed Unit Price at Fund Maturity will not be applicable.

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Policy Owner must evaluate your options carefully and satisfy yourself that the investment-linked fund chosen meets your risk appetite. Past performance of the fund is not an indication of its future performance. The intention of this document is to enable Policy Owner to better understand the fund features and details in order to assist Policy Owner to making an informed decision. This document shall not be construed as professional advice on investment choices.

CIMB Evergreen Index Disclaimer:

The index sponsor or the calculation agent of the CIMB Evergreen Index (the "Index") does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the composition, calculation, publication and adjustment of the Index, any data included therein, or any data from which it is based, and the calculation agent and the index sponsor of the Index shall have no liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions therein. The calculation agent and the index sponsor of the Index make no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained from the use of the Index. The calculation agent and the index sponsor of the Index make no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaim all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the Index or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the calculation agent or the index sponsor of the Index have any liability for any special, punitive, indirect, or consequential damages (including loss of profits), even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

HLA Dana Suria (HLADS)

Jan 2020

Fund Features

1. Investment Objective

This fund provides investors an affordable access into a diversified investment portfolio which offers steady and consistent return over a long-term investment horizon by investing into local and global equities and fixed income securities that comply with Shariah requirements.

2. Investment Strategy & Approach

At inception, this fund will invest by feeding into Hong Leong Dana Maa'rof and HLA Venture Dana Putra ("Target Funds") with the option to increase the number of funds or replace the Target Funds in future.

Generally, the Target Funds select undervalued companies that have the potential to offer good Medium-To-Long Term capital growth. In terms of fixed income instruments, selection depends largely on credit quality to assure relative certainty in profit income, principal payment, and overall total return stability.

3. Asset Allocation

Hong Leong Dana Maa'rof (HLDM) will invest a minimum 40% and maximum 60% of its NAV into Shariah-compliant equities while HLA Venture Dana Putra (HLAVDP) will invest up to maximum 90%, but not less than 40% of fund's NAV into Shariah approved equities. Generally, HLA Dana Suria may invest up to a maximum of 95% of its NAV into Shariah-compliant equities or a maximum of 100% of its NAV into Shariah-based deposits or Islamic money market instruments.

4. Target Market

This fund is suitable for investors who have moderate risk-reward temperament and are looking for returns from Shariah-compliant investments in a medium-to-long term investment horizon.

Fund Details

Unit Price (29/1/2020)	:RM1.167
Fund Size (29/1/2020)	:RM7.0mil
Fund Management Fee	:1.30% p.a.
Fund Manager	:Hong Leong Assurance Berhad
Fund Category	:Managed
Fund Inception	:24 Sept 2013
Benchmark	:(70% x FTSE Bursa Malaysia EmasShariah Index) + (30% x 3-month Klibor)
Frequency of Unit Valuation	:Weekly

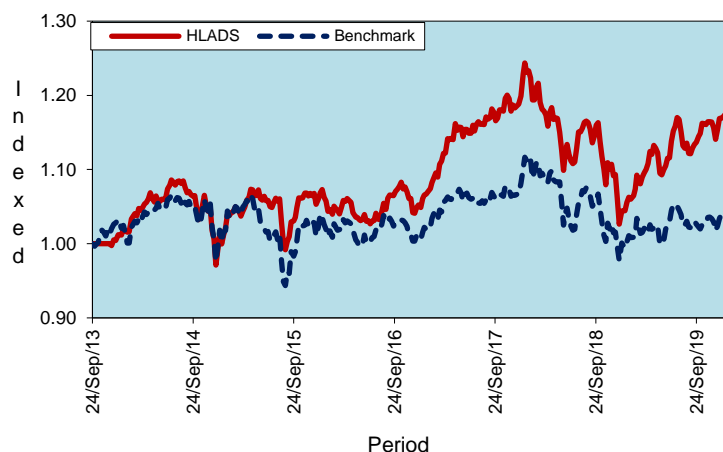
Fund management charge of underlying Collective Investment Scheme(s) is part of Fund Management Fee as stated in table above. There are no additional charges being charged to the Policy Owner. The Company reserves the right to change the Fund Management Fee (% p.a.) by giving the Policy Owner ninety (90) days prior written notice.

With effect 27 April 2020, the frequency of unit valuation will be changed from weekly to daily.

Top 5 Holdings for HLADS as at 29 Jan 2020

		%
1.	Lembaga Pembiayaan Perumahan Sektor Awam (LPPSA)	Sukuk 6.2
2.	TNB Western Energy Berhad	Sukuk 5.7
3.	TENAGA	Equity 3.5
4.	Grand Sepadu (NK) Sendirian Berhad	Sukuk 3.1
5.	Sepangar Bay Power Corporation Sendirian Berhad	Sukuk 3.1
Total Top 5		21.6

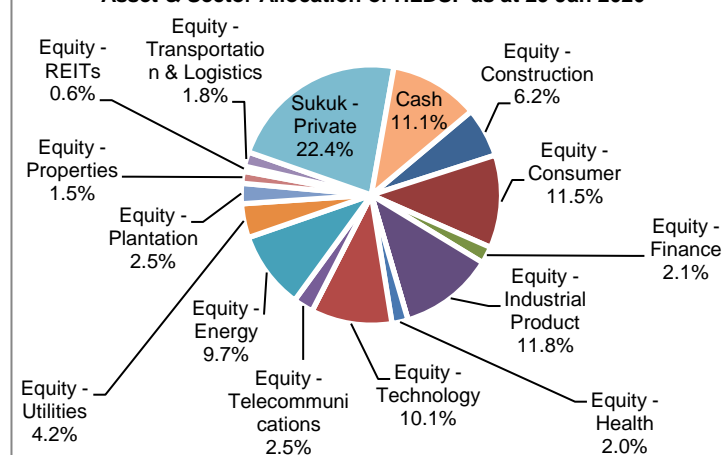
Historical Performance



	YTD	1 month	1 year	3 years	5 years	Since Inception
HLADS	-0.21%	-0.21%	10.07%	9.05%	12.29%	16.70%
Benchmark*	-1.37%	-1.37%	2.11%	0.53%	-1.42%	2.93%
Relative	1.16%	1.16%	7.96%	8.51%	13.71%	13.77%

*Source: Bloomberg

Asset & Sector Allocation of HLDSF as at 29 Jan 2020



Hong Leong Assurance Berhad 198201014849 (94613-X)

Level 3, Tower B, PJ City Development, No. 15A, Jalan 219, Seksyen 51A, 46100 Petaling Jaya, Selangor.

Telephone 03-7650 1818 Facsimile 03-7650 1991

Customer Service Hotline 03-7650 1288 Customer Service Hotfax 03-7650 1299

HLA Dana Suria (HLADS)

Market Review, Outlook & Strategy

Regional markets tumbled in the first trading month of the year 2020. Investors initially had to deal with geopolitical uncertainties following the Iran retaliation airstrikes and sentiment deteriorated further over mounting concerns of the economic and human impact of the coronavirus outbreak in China. The outbreak comes at a critical time for Asian economies and China in particular as they emerge from a manufacturing slump due to the prolonged trade war. The US and European markets, however, continued to be resilient as earnings results continue to offer encouragement. The UK has formally left the EU on 31 Jan 2020 after the EU parliament approved UK's exit terms. The US President's impeachment hearing continues to linger and the US Fed remains neutral with growth outlook largely unchanged from December's meeting.

The local bourse started the year on a stronger footing underpinned by optimism over the economic growth in the new year. This optimism did not last long, unfortunately. FBM KLCI retreated when news emerged that the US launched an airstrike in Baghdad, killing a top Iranian general and an Iraqi militant leader. This was further exacerbated by fears over the spread of the novel coronavirus from Wuhan, China. In a surprise move, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) cut the overnight policy rate (OPR) by 25 bps to 2.75% as a preemptive move to insulate the growth trajectory and price stability. The timing of the cut was earlier than expected, sparking concerns that there could potentially be another rate cut in 2020. Other major news include the cabinet's decision to not sell PLUS but the highway concession agreement with PLUS will be restructured to facilitate the implementation of an 18% reduction in toll rates.

For the month, the FBM KLCI (-3.6% mom) outperformed the FBM Emas (-3.8% mom) and the FBM Small Cap Index (-6.3% mom) to close at 1,531.06 points. However, the KLCI underperformed the FBM Shariah Index which registered a 3% mom decline. In January, foreign investors bought RM8.1b of equities and sold the same value, which neutralised their fund flows in Malaysian equities.

Investors will continue to track closely the developments of the novel coronavirus outbreak. A prolonged outbreak will further affect the nascent recovery of trade activities. Based on the outbreak trajectory during SARS in 2003, the disease could peak sometime in March/ April and to be fully contained by June. As for Malaysia, the virus contagion fear will likely mar the Visit Malaysia Year 2020 campaign which was initially expected to be a growth catalyst. February will also be the 4Q19 earnings season, which is likely to be uninspiring. We may see some form of stimulus being introduced to address the potentially weaker economic growth. We continue to advocate our defensive strategy - favouring dividend yielding names with resilient earnings base.

Market Review, Outlook & Strategy - Fixed Income Market

Global bond markets had a synchronized rally, spurred by a broad risk-off sentiment as investors grew increasingly worried about the potential economic fallout from the coronavirus epidemic that began in China. The virus has fast spread to at least 18 other countries and has dampened sentiment over global economic growth. At the 30th Jan FOMC meeting, the Federal Reserve left the fed funds rate target range unchanged at 1.5-1.75% as widely expected and cited that it would continue expanding its balance sheet in order to ensure ample reserves are in the financial system. This was followed by the BOE's announcement to keep its bank rate steady at 0.75%, ahead of the 31 Jan Brexit date. Taking cue from the global risk-off sentiment, the benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury ("UST") yield fell below 2% for the first time since Oct 2019 whilst 10-year UST yields fell as low as 1.51%. The yield curve saw both the 3-month vs 10-year and 2-year vs 5-year UST inverted, signaling an increase in downside risks to growth and potential recession.

On a similar trend, Malaysian Government Securities ("MGS") yield curve flattened on better buying at the ultra-long end. Trading was active on the back of real money demand especially post Monetary Policy Meeting ("MPC") meeting on 22 Jan. Market was caught off guard on Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") decision to cut Overnight Policy Rate ("OPR") by 25bps to 2.75%. While the central bank expects domestic growth to improve in 2020, it still sees downside risks externally and domestically, including from trade policies, geopolitical risks, weakness in commodity related sectors and domestic project implementation. In reaction to the OPR cut, MGS yields shifted 8-16bps lower on the announcement day led by front-end bonds. On a MoM basis, the MGS curve bull-flattened with yields collapsing 36-38bps along the 15- to 30-years. At close, the benchmark MGS 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20 and 30-year yields were 2.85% (-14bps MoM), 2.96% (-23bps MoM), 3.06% (-25bps MoM), 3.13% (-18bps MoM), 3.26% (-35bps MoM), 3.42% (-35bps MoM) and 3.77% (-35bps MoM), respectively.

Corporate bond yields dropped 13-37bps in January, catching up with the slide in government bond yields. Trading volumes in the secondary market picked up to RM8.25 billion (Dec 2019: RM6.48 billion) as investors started to rebuild positions for the year. The Focus remained on the Government Guaranteed ("GG"), high-grade quasi and AAA sectors. Primary supply on corporate bonds remains tight, with only a few small issuances seen in January and mostly centered along 3 to 5 years tenure to maturity. Some of the prominent ones include Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor ("PKNS") AA3-rated 3-year bond with 3.765% coupon totalling RM100 million, Kedah Cement Sdn Bhd (fka Lafarge Cement Sdn Bhd) A1-rated 3-year bonds with 4.60% coupon totalling RM180 million and Toyota Capital Malaysia Sdn Bhd AAA-rated 3- and 5-year bonds amounting to RM100 million each at a coupon of 3.70% and 3.80% respectively.

On the back of uncertainties caused by the coronavirus outbreak which remains unabated at the time of writing, global expectations have been recalibrated in recent days to take into account the potential downward pressure on growth globally. There are already estimates that growth in China will cripple to 2% in 2020 as a result of the related disruptions. The outbreak would definitely have a knock-on effect on both the global and local economy should it drag on longer. This could trigger a need for stronger fiscal stimulus and monetary support through further rate cuts.

We view that at the current levels, local bond yields are at new norms in terms of valuation. Further decline in yields could be a result of short-term momentum driven rally while investors are still gauging the potential effects of the current pandemic in relation to previous outbreaks such as SARS, H1N1 (swine flu) and Ebola. Given the already rich valuations, bond yields could sharply reverse should the fear of the global pandemic subside. Thus, we remain cautious on aggressively building any new investment for the portfolio on a favourable risk-reward basis. We are also of the view that this event could provide at best some trading opportunities.

Actual Annual Investment Returns for the Past Seven (7) Calendar Years

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Benchmark	3.3%	-1.4%	2.2%	0.4%	7.5%	-7.5%	4.3%
HLADS - Gross	2.7%	1.5%	7.4%	-0.6%	17.0%	-12.6%	14.5%
HLADS - Net	1.2%	0.1%	5.5%	-1.9%	14.3%	-12.9%	12.0%

Net returns are adjusted for tax and fund management fees.

Those are the actual returns in the past seven (7) years, or since inception if shorter, and are strictly the performance of the investment-linked fund. Thus, the returns are not earned on the actual premium paid of the investment-linked product.

The fund was only launched on 24 September 2013. The actual investment returns are calculated based on unit price from 24 September to 31 December 2013.

Investment Risks

All investments carry risks. Policy Owners must be prepared to accept certain degree of risk associated with this Investment. The following are the non-exhaustive list of risks associated to this fund.

1. Market Risk

HLA Dana Suria (HLADS)

Market risk stems from the fact that there are other economy-wide perils, which threaten all businesses. It is mainly caused by uncertainties in the economy, political and social environment.

2. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the fund invested cannot be readily sold and converted into cash. This may arise when the trading volume is low and/or where there is a lack of demand for the security.

3. Country Risk

The foreign investment of a fund may be affected by the political & economic conditions of the country which the investments are made.

4. Currency Risk

This risk is associated with investments that are denominated in foreign currencies. Fluctuation in foreign exchange rates will have an impact on the value of the funds.

5. Concentration Risk

This risk is associated with a feeder fund whereby the investments of such fund are not diversified. A feeder fund invests mainly into another collective investment scheme.

Risk Management

The Company has in place its Authorized Investment Framework which forms part of the Risk Management process. The authority framework will cover the nature and scope of the investment authority that is exercisable by various parties in managing the Company's investments. Besides this, sensitivity and stress testing is conducted to inform the Company's management the profit & loss profiles of their investments under different pre-defined risk scenarios and the necessary action to be taken if the potential losses exceed the Company's risk tolerance level.

Basis of Unit Valuation

- The assets of every fund are to be valued to determine the value at which units of a particular fund can be liquidated or purchased for investment purposes.
- The unit price of a unit of a fund shall be determined by the Company but in any event shall not be less than the value of fund of the relevant fund (as defined below), divided by the number of units of the given fund in issue on the business day before the valuation date, and the result adjusted to the nearest one hundredth of a cent.
- The maximum value of any asset of any fund shall not exceed the following price:
 - The last transacted market price at which those assets could be purchased or sold on the business day before the valuation date; or
 - In the case of securities for which market values are not readily available, the price at which, in our Investment Manager's opinion, the asset may have been purchased on the business day before the valuation date; plus any expenses which would have been incurred in its acquisition.
- To ensure fair treatment to all unit holders, the cost of acquiring and disposing of assets is recouped by making a transaction cost adjustment to the net asset value per unit.

Exceptional Circumstances

The Company reserves the right to defer the payment of benefits (other than death benefit) under this Policy for a period not exceeding six (6) months from the date the payment would have been normally effected if not for intervening events such as temporary closure of any Stock Exchange in which the fund is invested which the Company, in its discretion, may consider exceptional.

Target Fund Details

- Hong Leong Dana Maa'rof is a Balanced fund managed by Hong Leong Asset Management Berhad. The past performance of this fund is as follows:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Performance	14.4%	2.8%	6.4%	7.0%	0.1%	9.1%	-1.2%	13.1%	-11.1%	17.8%

Source: Hong Leong Asset Management Berhad

- HLA Venture Dana Putra is an Equity fund managed by Hong Leong Assurance Berhad. The past performance of this fund is as follows:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Performance	11.9%	-4.5%	7.8%	28.6%	-2.4%	3.1%	-3.6%	17.7%	-17.7%	8.3%

Source: Hong Leong Assurance Berhad

Basis of Calculation of Past Performance

The historical performance of the fund is calculated based on the price difference over the period in consideration compared to the older price of the period in consideration.

$$\frac{\text{Unit Price}_t - \text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}{\text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}$$

For the underlying Target Fund, past performance is calculated after adjusting for distribution and/or additional units, if any.

Others

HLA Dana Suria is managed by Hong Leong Assurance Berhad (HLA). Any amount invested in this fund is invested by HLA on behalf of Policy Owner into Islamic unit trust/investment-linked funds which will invest in Shariah-compliant fixed income securities, equities, collective investment scheme, foreign asset, derivatives and money market instrument/s. If the financial institutions and/or corporations issuing the funds default or become insolvent, the Policy Owner risks losing part or all of his/her amount that were invested into the fund on his/her behalf by HLA.

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Disclaimer:

Policy Owner must evaluate your options carefully and satisfy yourself that the investment-linked fund chosen meets your risk appetite. Past performance of the fund is not an indication of its future performance. The intention of this document is to enable Policy Owner to better understand the fund features and details in order to assist Policy Owner to making an informed decision. This document shall not be construed as professional advice on investment choices.

HLA Secure Fund (HLASF)

Jan 2020

Fund Features

1. Investment Objective

To provide investors with steady and consistent return over a long-term investment horizon by investing into local and global fixed income securities and equities.

2. Investment Strategy & Approach

The strategy is to provide investors an affordable access into a diversified investment portfolio with a mixture of equities and fixed income instrument. The fund will invest primarily in fixed income instruments such as bonds, money market instruments, repo and deposits with financial institutions that provide regular income as well as in high dividend yield stocks to enhance the fund's returns. The asset allocation decision between fixed income instruments and equity is decided after considering the fixed income and equity market outlook over the medium to long-term horizon. Initially the fund will invest by feeding into Affin Hwang Select Income Fund ("Target Fund"), with the option to increase the number of funds or replace Affin Hwang Select Income Fund with other fund(s) in future.

3. Asset Allocation

The fund shall invest a minimum 70% of the NAV in Fixed Income Instruments and maximum 30% of NAV in equities.

4. Target Market

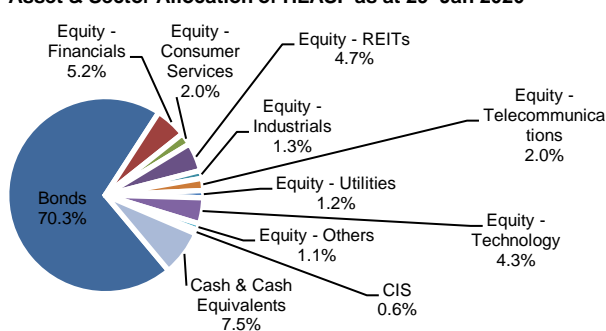
The fund is suitable for investors who are relatively conservative and wish to have a steady and stable return that meets their retirement needs.

Fund Details

Unit Price (29/1/2020)	:RM1.4437
Fund Size (29/1/2020)	:RM21.0mil
Fund Management Fee	:1.00% p.a.
Fund Manager	:Hong Leong Assurance Berhad
Fund Category	:Managed
Fund Inception	:05 Feb 2013
Benchmark	: (70% x Maybank 12 Months Fixed Deposit Rate) + (30% x Dow Jones Asia Pacific Select Dividend 30 Index)
Frequency of Unit Valuation	:Weekly

Fund management charge of underlying Collective Investment Scheme(s) is part of Fund Management Fee as stated in table above. There are no additional charges being charged to the Policy Owner. The Company reserves the right to change the Fund Management Fee (% p.a.) by giving the Policy Owner ninety (90) days prior written notice. With effect 27 April 2020, the frequency of unit valuation will be changed from weekly to daily.

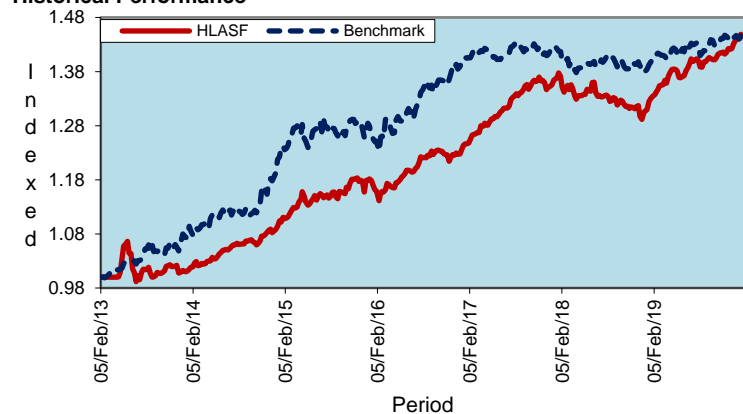
Asset & Sector Allocation of HLASF as at 29 Jan 2020



Top 5 Holdings for HLASF as at 29 Jan 2020

		%
1.	United States Treasury	FI 2.1
2.	AIA Group Ltd	Equity 1.7
3.	China Life Insurance Co Ltd	FI 1.6
4.	Samsung Electronics Co Ltd - Pref Shares	Equity 1.5
5.	Singapore Telecom Ltd	Equity 1.5
Total Top 5		8.4

Historical Performance



	YTD	1 month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
HLASF	0.25%	0.25%	8.27%	15.79%	29.97%	44.37%
Benchmark*	-0.79%	-0.79%	2.30%	2.18%	15.50%	43.54%
Relative	1.04%	1.04%	5.97%	13.62%	14.47%	0.83%

*Source: AffinHwang

Market Review, Outlook & Strategy relevant to Target Fund

Global markets got off to a rocky start in 2020 as benchmark gauges reeled from contagion fears as a result of the coronavirus outbreak. The Hong Kong Hang Seng index tumbled 6.7% in January, whilst the broader MSCI Asia ex-Japan index fell 4.5%. Investors have been closely tracking the coronavirus outbreak to assess its potential impact to the economy as a result of wide scale city and factory shutdowns in China, as well as travel restriction bans. Global supply chains could see disruption due to stalled manufacturing activity; impacting markets like Taiwan and Korea which are heavily interlinked. Meanwhile, the US-China trade war made some positive headway with the two countries signing a phase-one trade deal. US President Donald Trump and Chinese Vice Premier Liu He signed the pact that will roll back some tariffs as well as see Beijing boost purchases of US goods and services by US\$200 billion over the next two years by China. The US will cut by half the tariff rate it imposed Chinese goods to 7.5%. Tariffs that were scheduled to go into effect on December 15 were suspended indefinitely. China's retaliatory December 15 tariffs were also suspended. However, US tariffs of 25.0% on US\$250 billion worth of Chinese goods put in place earlier remains. Negotiations for the second phase of the trade deal is expected to commence before the presidential election in November. On monetary policy, the US Federal Reserve ("Fed") kept its benchmark rates unchanged in its policy meeting, but extended its repo injection programme by two more months to June 2020. This has resulted in a surge in the Fed's balance sheet to above the US\$4 trillion mark. With US inflation currently hovering 0.7% below the Fed's target of 2.0%, consensus now expects the central bank to deliver two rate cuts in 2H'2020.

Markets are drawing comparisons of the coronavirus outbreak to that of SARS in 2003, when the economy also came to a standstill at the height of the disease. However, the long-term impact of epidemics to significantly derail economic growth is transient and stock markets staged a quick recovery soon thereafter once the outbreak is contained. The quick and measured response from Chinese authorities in containing the outbreak has also soothed fears. Whilst we could see impact to China's 1Q'2020 GDP, additional fiscal and monetary support may cushion downside to its economy albeit with a lag effect. There are expectations that China would launch further stimulus measures to stabilise growth and keep the economy humming. The People's Bank of China had also recently announced that it will inject 1.2 trillion yuan (approx. US\$173 billion) worth of liquidity into the market via open market reverse repo operations to shore up growth. While we intend to tread ahead with caution, the indiscriminate sell-down may present an opportunity to scoop up bargains in the market, particularly stocks that exhibit long-term secular growth which we believe will stay resilient.

Hong Leong Assurance Berhad 198201014849 (94613-X)

Level 3, Tower B, PJ City Development, No. 15A, Jalan 219, Seksyen 51A, 46100 Petaling Jaya, Selangor.

Telephone 03-7650 1818 Facsimile 03-7650 1991

Customer Service Hotline 03-7650 1288 Customer Service Hotfax 03-7650 1299

HLA Secure Fund (HLASF)

Actual Annual Investment Returns for the Past Seven (7) Calendar Years

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Benchmark	7.2%	10.4%	7.7%	8.2%	2.6%	-2.2%	-0.2%
HLASF - Gross	2.5%	9.2%	10.2%	5.6%	12.4%	-3.0%	12.3%
HLASF - Net	1.3%	7.5%	8.4%	4.1%	10.4%	-3.7%	10.4%

Net returns are adjusted for tax and fund management fees.

Those are the actual returns in the past seven (7) years, or since inception if shorter, and are strictly the performance of the investment-linked fund. Thus, the returns are not earned on the actual premium paid of the investment-linked product.

The fund was only launched on 14 February 2013. The actual investment returns are calculated based on unit price from 14 February 2013 to 31 December 2013.

Investment Risks

All investments carry risks. Policy Owners must be prepared to accept certain degree of risk associated with this Investment. The following are the non-exhaustive list of risks associated to this fund.

1. Market Risk

Market risk stems from the fact that there are other economy-wide perils, which threaten all businesses. It is mainly caused by uncertainties in the economy, political and social environment.

2. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the fund invested cannot be readily sold and converted into cash. This may arise when the trading volume is low and/or where there is a lack of demand for the security.

3. Country Risk

The foreign investment of a fund may be affected by the political & economic conditions of the country which the investments are made.

4. Currency Risk

This risk is associated with investments that are denominated in foreign currencies. Fluctuation in foreign exchange rates will have an impact on the value of the funds.

5. Concentration Risk

This risk is associated with a feeder fund whereby the investments of such fund are not diversified. A feeder fund invests mainly into another collective investment scheme.

Risk Management

The Company has in place its Authorized Investment Framework which forms part of the Risk Management process. The authority framework will cover the nature and scope of the investment authority that is exercisable by various parties in managing the Company's investments. Besides this, sensitivity and stress testing is conducted to inform the Company's management the profit & loss profiles of their investments under different pre-defined risk scenarios and the necessary action to be taken if the potential losses exceed the Company's risk tolerance level.

Basis of Unit Valuation

- The assets of every fund are to be valued to determine the value at which units of a particular fund can be liquidated or purchased for investment purposes.
- The unit price of a unit of a fund shall be determined by the Company but in any event shall not be less than the value of fund of the relevant fund (as defined below), divided by the number of units of the given fund in issue on the business day before the valuation date, and the result adjusted to the nearest one hundredth of a cent.
- The maximum value of any asset of any fund shall not exceed the following price:
 - The last transacted market price at which those assets could be purchased or sold on the business day before the valuation date; or
 - In the case of securities for which market values are not readily available, the price at which, in our Investment Manager's opinion, the asset may have been purchased on the business day before the valuation date; plus any expenses which would have been incurred in its acquisition.
- To ensure fair treatment to all unit holders, the cost of acquiring and disposing of assets is recouped by making a transaction cost adjustment to the net asset value per unit.

Exceptional Circumstances

The Company reserves the right to defer the payment of benefits (other than death benefit) under this Policy for a period not exceeding six (6) months from the date the payment would have been normally effected if not for intervening events such as temporary closure of any Stock Exchange in which the fund is invested which the Company, in its discretion, may consider exceptional.

Target Fund Details

Affin Hwang Select Income Fund is a Bond fund managed by Affin Hwang Investment Management. The past performance of this fund is as follows:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Performance	9.3%	5.6%	15.1%	2.9%	6.9%	8.6%	4.1%	10.5%	-4.2%	10.0%

Source: Affin Hwang Investment Management

Basis of Calculation of Past Performance

The historical performance of the fund is calculated based on the price difference over the period in consideration compared to the older price of the period in consideration.

$$\frac{\text{Unit Price}_t - \text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}{\text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}$$

For the underlying Target Fund, past performance is calculated after adjusting for distribution and/or additional units, if any.

HLA Secure Fund (HLASF)

Others

HLA Secure Fund is managed by Hong Leong Assurance Berhad (HLA). Any amount invested in this fund is invested by HLA on behalf of Policy Owner in equity, fixed income, collective investment scheme, foreign asset, derivatives and money market instrument/s. If the financial institutions and/or corporations issuing the equity, fixed income, collective investment scheme, foreign asset, derivatives and money market instruments defaults or insolvent, the Policy Owner risks losing part or all of his/her amount that were invested into the instruments on his/her behalf by HLA.

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Disclaimer:

Policy Owner must evaluate your options carefully and satisfy yourself that the investment-linked fund chosen meets your risk appetite. Past performance of the fund is not an indication of its future performance. The intention of this document is to enable Policy Owner to better understand the fund features and details in order to assist Policy Owner to making an informed decision. This document shall not be construed as professional advice on investment choices.

HLA Cash Fund (HLACF)

Jan 2020

Fund Features

1. Investment Objective

This fund aims to provide high principal security and consistent return to the investors by investing in money market instrument. Returns will be comparable to prevailing overnight policy rates but correspondingly, the risks will be significantly lower than that for equities investment.

2. Investment Strategy & Approach

This fund may be placed with any licensed financial institution under the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013, determined by the fund manager.

3. Asset Allocation

This fund may be placed with any licensed financial institution under the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013, determined by the fund manager.

4. Target Market

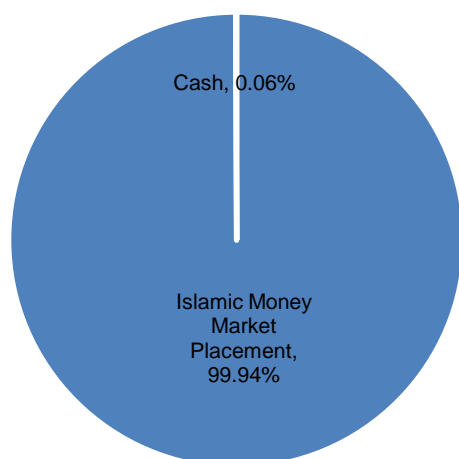
This fund is suitable for investors who are low risk profile.

Fund Details

Unit Price (29/1/2020)	: RM1.2493
Fund Size (29/1/2020)	: RM34.2mil
Fund Management Fee	: 0.25% p.a.
Fund Manager	: Hong Leong Assurance Berhad
Fund Category	: Money Market Fund
Fund Inception	: 28 Dec 2010
Benchmark	: Overnight Policy Rate
Frequency of Unit Valuation	: Weekly

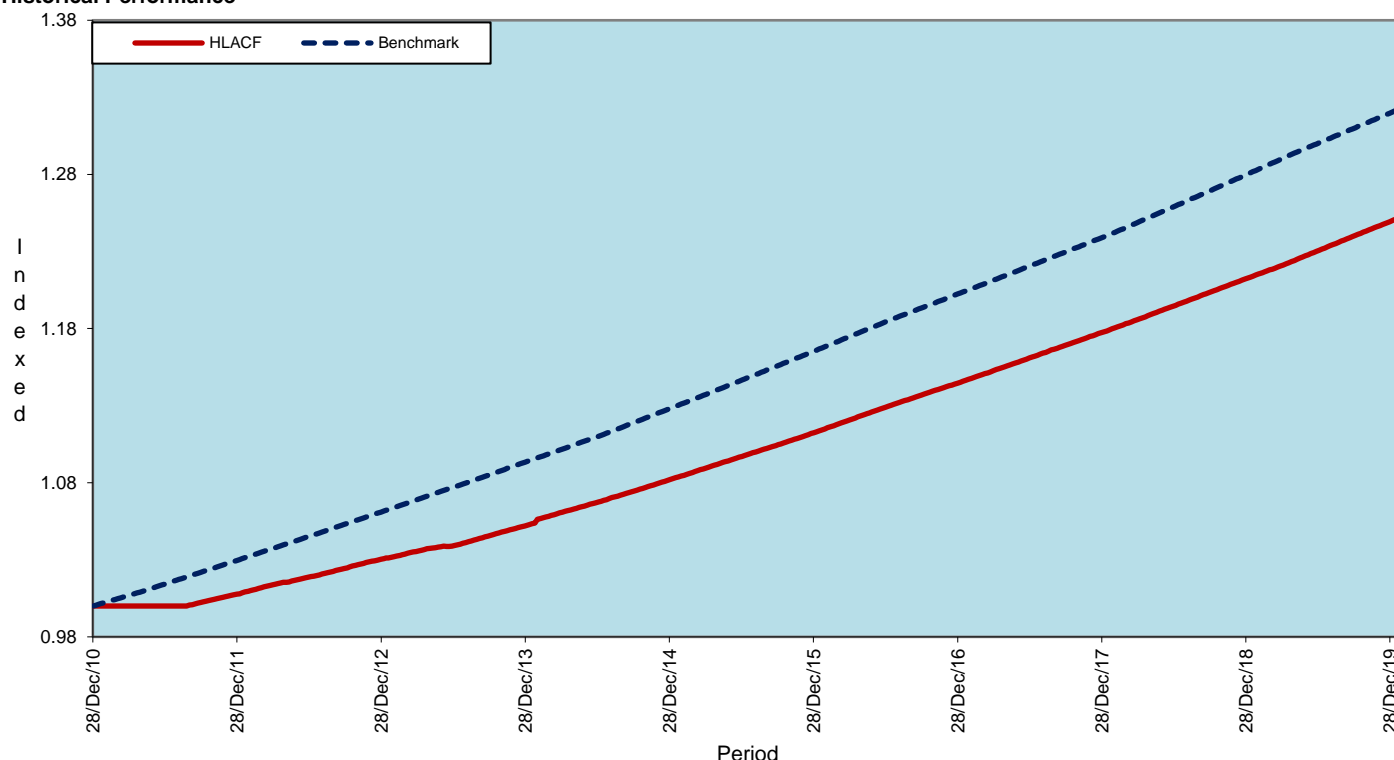
The Company reserves the right to change the Fund Management Fee (% p.a.) by giving the Policy Owner ninety (90) days prior written notice. With effect 27 April 2020, the frequency of unit valuation will be changed from weekly to daily.

Asset & Sector Allocation of HLACF as at 29 Jan 2020



HLA Cash Fund (HLACF)

Historical Performance



As of 29/1/20	YTD	1 month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
HLACF	0.27%	0.27%	3.07%	9.22%	15.53%	25.27%
Benchmark*	0.27%	0.27%	3.10%	9.80%	16.99%	32.32%
Relative	0.01%	0.01%	-0.03%	-0.58%	-1.46%	-7.05%

*Source: Bloomberg

Actual Annual Investment Returns for the Past Nine (9) Calendar Years

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Benchmark	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	3.3%	3.1%
HLACF - Gross	1.1%	2.8%	2.6%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%
HLACF - Net	0.8%	2.3%	2.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%

Net returns are adjusted for tax and fund management fees.

Those are the actual returns in the past nine (9) years, or since inception if shorter, and are strictly the performance of the investment-linked fund. Thus, the returns are not earned on the actual premium paid of the investment-linked product.

Investment Risks

All investments carry risks. Policy Owners must be prepared to accept certain degree of risk associated with this Investment. The following are the non-exhaustive list of risks associated to this fund.

1. Counterparty risk

This refers to the possibility that the institution that the fund invested in may not be able to make the required interest payment and repayment of principal.

Risk Management

The Company has in place its Authorized Investment Framework which forms part of the Risk Management process. The authority framework will cover the nature and scope of the investment authority that is exercisable by various parties in managing the Company's investments. Besides this, sensitivity and stress testing is conducted to inform the Company's management the profit & loss profiles of their investments under different pre-defined risk scenarios and the necessary action to be taken if the potential losses exceed the Company's risk tolerance level.

Basis of Unit Valuation

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- The unit price of a unit of a fund shall be determined by the Company but in any event shall not be less than the value of fund of the relevant fund (as defined below), divided by the number of units of the given fund in issue on the business day before the valuation date, and the result adjusted to the nearest one hundredth of a cent.
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 - In the case of securities for which market values are not readily available, the price at which, in our Investment Manager's opinion, the asset may have been purchased on the business day before the valuation date; plus any expenses which would have been incurred in its acquisition.
- To ensure fair treatment to all unit holders, the cost of acquiring and disposing of assets is recouped by making a transaction cost adjustment to the net asset value per unit.

HLA Cash Fund (HLACF)

Exceptional Circumstances

The Company reserves the right to defer the payment of benefits (other than death benefit) under this Policy for a period not exceeding six (6) months from the date the payment would have been normally effected if not for intervening events such as temporary closure of any Stock Exchange in which the fund is invested which the Company, in its discretion, may consider exceptional.

Basis of Calculation of Past Performance

The historical performance of the fund is calculated based on the price difference over the period in consideration compared to the older price of the period in consideration.

$$\frac{\text{Unit Price}_t - \text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}{\text{Unit Price}_{t-1}}$$

Others

HLA Cash Fund is managed by HLA. Any amount invested in this fund is invested by HLA on behalf of Policy Owner in money market instrument/s issued by licensed financial institution/s under the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013. The amount invested in this money market instrument/s is guaranteed by these financial institutions, before deducting any charge or tax. If the financial institutions issuing the money market instruments defaults or insolvent, the Policy Owner risks losing part or all of his/her amount that were invested into the instruments on their behalf by HLA.

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Fund Risk Type & Customer Risk Appetite

