

Hong Leong SMART Growth Fund (HLSGF)

October 2021

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, such as warrants and convertible loan stocks which are capable of being converted into new shares. The Target Fund may invest up to 25% of the Fund's NAV in foreign markets, which may include but not limited to Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam, India, Hong Kong, China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Australia, United States of America and any other Eligible Markets where the regulatory authority is an ordinary or associate member of the International Organization of Securities Commissions. The Target Fund does not have an active asset allocation strategy but seeks to manage portfolios by investing in companies that satisfy the criteria of having a sustainable and credible business model, and are also trading at a discount to their intrinsic value. However, under conditions of extreme market volatility and/or when the market is trading at valuations deemed unsustainable, the Fund will seek to judiciously scale back its equity exposure.

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.

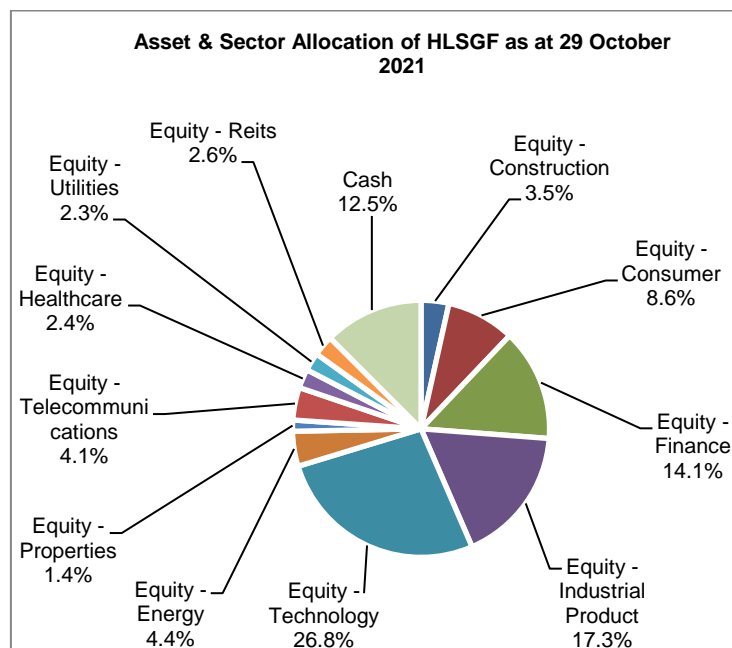
4. Target Market

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 (29/10/2021)	: RM2.3684
Fund Size (29/10/2021)	: RM235.6 mil
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

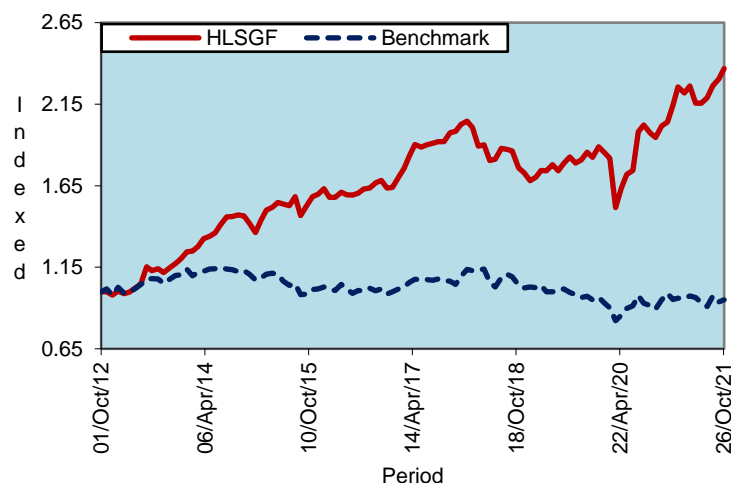
Fund management charge of underlying Collective Investment Scheme(s) is part of Fund Management Fee as stated in table above. There are no additional charges being charged to the Policy Owner. The Company reserves the right to change the Fund Management Fee (% p.a.) by giving the Policy Owner ninety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



Top 5 Holdings for HLSGF as at 29 October 2021

	%
1. GREATECH TECHNOLOGY BHD	8.7
2. FRONTKEN CORPORATION BERHAD	8.1
3. REVENUE GROUP BHD	3.3
4. HONG LEONG FINANCIAL GROUP BHD	3.2
5. SUNWAY BERHAD	3.1
Total Top 5	26.4

Historical Performance



	YTD	1 month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
HLSGF	16.12%	2.81%	21.70%	34.70%	40.83%	136.84%
Benchmark*	-3.99%	1.59%	6.51%	-8.60%	-6.59%	-4.93%
Relative	20.10%	1.22%	15.19%	43.30%	47.41%	141.77%

Source: Bloomberg

Notice: Past performance of the fund is not an indication of its future performance

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Market Review, Outlook & Strategy relevant to Target Fund

US markets recouped its losses from September and surged to an all-time high in October, with Wall Street indices extending their gains on the back of strong corporate earnings and optimism on global economic recovery. The S&P 500 reached a new all-time peak of 4,605.38 points during the month and rose 6.9% in October to bring its 2021 YTD gain to 22.6% while the Nasdaq closed 7.3% higher in October, climbing to its all-time high at 20.3% YTD. With just over 55% of S&P 500 companies reported third-quarter results in October, 82% saw positive earnings surprises, with an average beat of ~9.7%. These figures top the five-year average of 76% and 8.4% respectively. The US GDP grew at a 2% annualized rate in 3Q21, below 2.8% estimates, the slowest increase since end of 2020 recession according to preliminary federal estimates. The Producer Price Index rose less quickly than expected in September and the FED's preferred Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index also signaled that prices were increasing less quickly on a MoM basis than they did over the summer. It was also a bullish start to the fourth quarter for the European markets. The EuroStoxx600 rallied by 4.6% as economic data and monetary policy sentiment continued to deliver support in spite of a further pickup in inflationary pressure. The European Central Bank (ECB) reaffirmed its views on inflation being transitory, delivering the strong support towards the end of the month. The eurozone's economic rebound gathered pace with growth of 2.2% in 3Q21, closing the gap with the US and China recoveries and is on track to regain its pre-pandemic level of output later this year according to a preliminary flash estimate published by Eurostat.

MSCI Asia ex Japan started the month with a fairly strong rally driven by positive earnings reporting and guidance by the companies. Global Covid-19 cases continue to decline and mobility restrictions continue to be eased – with Singapore announcing new travel easing, and Australia and Thailand allowing international travel. China's GDP expanded 4.9% in 3Q21, below 5% estimates, slowing from previous quarters amid rising economic challenges including a power crunch and the global supply chain bottleneck. Later in the month, re-escalation in US-China geopolitical risk impacted market returns, as the two economies clashed over issues ranging from Covid-19, cyber security to computer chips. Asia Pacific central banks have been relatively cautious in joining other EM regions' central banks for policy normalization given the relatively stable inflation pressures so far, the nuances in policy stance are inching further toward a hawkish turn. The start of monetary policy normalization in the region has already begun in Korea in August and Singapore in October.

Malaysia continued to outperform Asia and EMs in October ahead of the National Budget 2022. KLCI rose 24.5 points or 1.6% MoM in October to close at 1,562 points. The gain was driven by net buying by foreign investors on optimism that the Malaysian economy will rebound from Covid-19 impact, following the reopening of its economy. Malaysia lifted its interstate and overseas travel ban which was in place since 13 January for fully vaccinated Malaysians effective 11 October. This comes after 90% of Malaysia's adult population had been fully vaccinated. The negative surprise came from Budget 2022 which introduced a higher tax rate of 33% for company profits that exceed RM100 million, alongside a higher stamp duty rate on trades for the Malaysia's market. Foreign investors net bought RM1.6 billion worth of Malaysian equities in October, their third consecutive month of net buying and highest monthly net buy since January 2018. Net selling among local institutional investors remained high at RM1,897 million and retailers' net buying declined 65% MoM in October to RM333 million. Average daily trading volumes fell 6% MoM to 4.5 billion units while average daily trading value declined 7% MoM to RM3.05 billion in October.

Both oil of the crude and vegetable varieties hit highs in October. Brent crude rose to an all-time high in 7 years of approximately USD86.4 on 26 October 2021 as consumption outpaced supply, draining stockpiles but tapered off towards the end of the month in anticipation of the OPEC+ meeting to close at USD84.4 per barrel, 7.5% higher from September. Meanwhile CPO prices increased by 9.4% to RM5,026/ton anchored by tight supply and sustained consumption.

Global equities are expected to be volatile in the near term on concerns of rising inflation, start of FED balance sheet tapering in the US and supply chain disruptions. However low interest rates and solid corporate earnings would still provide support for equities.

Domestically, investors will be focusing on the 3Q21 results season in November and particular on how the various new taxes (including the Prosperity tax) will impact their earnings prospects in 2022. Plans to reopen the Malaysian borders to international travellers will also be in focus.

We maintain a barbell investment strategy, focusing on recovery/re-opening and structural growth themes. For recovery themes, we focus on cyclical sectors such as consumer discretionary (retail and leisure), industrials, materials and commodities. For structural growth themes, we prefer sectors such as technology, electronics manufacturing services (EMS) and renewable energy.

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

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Benchmark	2.8%	10.5%	-5.7%	-3.9%	-3.0%	9.5%	-5.9%	-6.0%	2.4%
HLSGF- Gross	3.3%	27.8%	11.8%	23.1%	2.3%	27.1%	-16.8%	15.0%	10.3%
HLSGF - Net	1.6%	24.1%	9.3%	19.8%	0.6%	23.5%	-17.0%	12.3%	8.0%

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.

Notice: Past performance of the fund is not an indication of its future performance.

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.

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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.

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.

8. Warrant and Convertible Loan Stock Risk

The price of the warrant and convertible loan stock are typically linked to the underlying stock. However, it generally fluctuates more than the underlying stocks due to the greater volatility of the warrants market. The fluctuation may have a great impact on the value of the funds. Generally, as the warrants have a limited life, they will depreciate in value as they approach their maturity date, assuming that all other factors remain unchanged. Warrants that are not exercised at maturity become worthless and negatively affect the NAV of the Fund. Convertible loan stocks must be converted to the underlying stock at a predetermined conversion ratio and conversion rate, and in the event the total costs of converting into underlying stock is higher than the market price of that the underlying stock, it will negatively affect the NAV of the Fund.

Risk Management

The company has in place its Authorized Investment Framework which forms part of the Risk Management process. The authority framework covers the nature and scope of the investment authority that is exercisable by various parties in managing the Company's investments. The potential investment risks that are taken into consideration in managing the fund include economic conditions, liquidity, qualitative and quantitative aspects of the securities. The investment manager(s) have put in place the following controls to reduce the risks through:

- having a flexible tactical asset allocation
- investing in a wide range of companies across different sectors
- setting prudent investment limits on various exposures
- taking into account the liquidity factor in selecting securities
- engaging in the hedging of foreign currency exposure where appropriate

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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Performance	19.1%	14.1%	26.4%	9.3%	20.9%	-0.1%	25.8%	-18.1%	13.5%	8.9%

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.

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.