Hong Leong SMART Growth Fund (HLSGF)

May 2024

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.

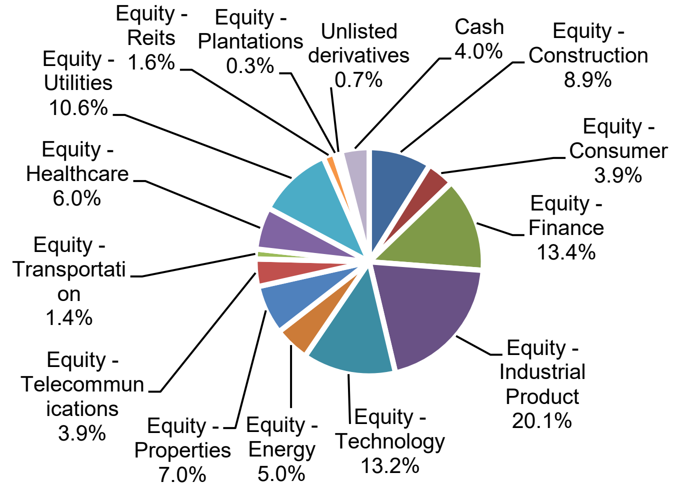
Fund Details

Unit Price (31/5/2024)	: RM2.6475
Fund Size (31/5/2024)	: RM209.2 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 three (3) months prior written notice.

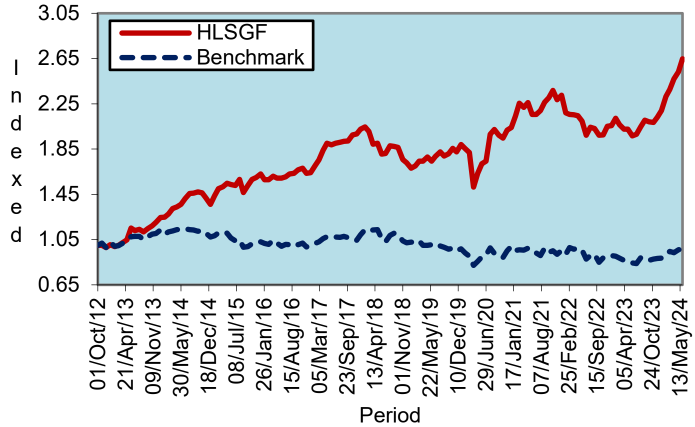
Asset Allocation for HLSGF as at 31 May 2024	%
Kenanga Growth Fund	99.95
Cash	0.05
Total	**100.0**

Asset & Sector Allocation of HLSGF as at 31 May 2024



Top 5 Holdings for HLSGF as at 31 May 2024		%
1.	Frontken Corporated Berhad	6.0
2.	Sunway Berhad	5.7
3.	Kellington Group Berhad	4.6
4.	YTL Power International Berhad	4.4
5.	CIMB Group Holdings Berhad	3.5
	Total Top 5	**24.2**

Historical Performance



	YTD	1 month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception
HLSGF	20.87%	4.58%	34.72%	22.76%	51.98%	164.75%
Benchmark*	9.76%	1.31%	15.11%	0.83%	-3.28%	-2.84%
Relative	11.11%	3.26%	19.61%	21.93%	55.26%	167.59%

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 equities rose in the month of May driven by better-than-expected corporate earnings, investors' optimism on the economic outlook and expectation of interest rate cut later this year. US consumer prices increased less than expected in April, suggesting that inflation resumed its downward trend hence boosted financial market expectations for a September interest rate cut. Hopes of the Federal Reserve (Fed) starting its easing cycle this year were further bolstered by data on retail sales that were unexpectedly flat in April suggested that domestic demand was cooling. US Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.3% in April after advancing 0.4% in March and February. On an annual basis, both headline and core CPI rose to 3.4% and 3.6% respectively. The core 12-month inflation reading was the lowest since April 2021 while the monthly increase of 0.3% was the smallest since December. US Dow Jones, S&P 500 and Nasdaq rose 2.3%, 4.8% and 6.9% month-on-month (MoM) respectively. US announced new tariffs on USD18 billion of goods from China, including quadruple tariffs on Chinese electric vehicles (to 100% from the current 25%) to protect US manufacturers. The increase is seen as having little impact as few electric vehicles are imported into the US from China. Tariffs were also increased on medical supplies and solar supplies, as Biden administration extended the Section 301 Tariffs on Imports from China, which started in 2018 and covers USD300 billion of Chinese products.

Asian equity markets were mixed in May. Taiwan was the best performing market with 3.8% return in May as the ongoing global artificial intelligence (AI) optimism helped drive further upside in the IT sector. Japan's Nikkei 225 index ended the month almost flat as the Japanese economy showed some signs of slowing and the Yen remained under downward pressure. China's Shanghai index fell 0.6%, after posted strong gains in previous months as government's stimulus policies seem to have created limited attraction. The MSCI Asia ex-Japan gained 1.3% MoM, outperforming the MSCI ASEAN which declined 0.8% in May. In local currencies, Singapore and Malaysia were the best performing markets, which grew by 0.83% and 1.3% MoM respectively. Philippines was the worst performing, declining by 4.0% MoM while Indonesia was the second worst performer, falling by 3.6% MoM. Locally, the FBMKLCI was up 1.3% in May driven by the return of foreign investors and strong 1Q earnings results. The broader market rallied, with the FBM100, the FBM Shariah and the FBM Small Cap rising 2.3%, 2.5% and 4.1% respectively. Foreign investors turned net buyers of RM1.5 billion of equities in May, after being a net-sellers in the previous two months. This brings down year-to-date (YTD) foreign net sell to RM0.7 billion. Sector-wise, technology was the best performer in May, followed by Construction and Property. The technology sector was up 11.5% in May on expectation of better earnings prospects, net purchase from foreign investors responding positively to the launch of Malaysia's National Semiconductor Strategy and US decision to impose higher tariffs rate on Chinese semiconductors from 25% to 50% in 2025.

The Malaysian economy grew at a higher rate of 4.2% in the 1Q2024 (4Q 2023: 2.9%), driven by stronger private expenditure and positive turnaround in exports. Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim announced the largest-ever increase in civil servants' remuneration, exceeding 13%, to take effect from 1 December 2024. Meanwhile, EPF approved more than RM5.5 billion in new Account 3 withdrawals, which could support consumer spending. Google plans to invest USD2.0 billion in Malaysia, developing its first data center and a Google Cloud hub. The news follows Microsoft's recent announcement that it would spend USD2.2 billion over the next four years into building Malaysia's new cloud and artificial intelligence infrastructure. On energy sector, Malaysia launched the commercial trading of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) through the Malaysian Green Attribute Trading System (mGATS), which will be operated by Tenaga Nasional. Meanwhile, the government is expected to begin implementing Third Party Access in the national electricity supply industry from September this year, therefore allowing independent power producers (IPP) to sell electricity directly to consumers. On subsidy rationalisation move, PM Anwar said Malaysia will start cutting its fuel subsidies starting with diesel, a move that could save around RM4 billion annually. Putrajaya later unveiled that its targeted diesel subsidies will provide eligible individuals, and agriculture and commodity smallholders with RM200/month. The government allocated at least RM25 billion to support the newly launched National Semiconductor Strategy (NSS). On monetary policy, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) kept the overnight policy rate (OPR) at 3% at May Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting. Meanwhile, on corporate developments, May saw deals announced for Malaysia Airports and YTL-Ranhill, while ANZ finally exited from AMMB.

In commodities, Brent crude oil prices fell 7.1% MoM to USD81.6 per barrel amid supply concern and hopes for easing tensions in Middle East after few occurrences of clashes between Iran and Israel. Meanwhile, crude palm oil (CPO) rose 6.8% to RM4,076 per ton on the back of stronger soybean prices and expectation of stronger demand. Investors' near term focus will be on economic data in the US and also Fed's guidance for an indication of the timing of rate cuts. The Fed could start cutting rates in the 2H of 2024, while Eurozone might start to reduce interest rates earlier. Easier monetary conditions globally could support growth and liquidity, thus improving the outlook for equities. China's additional fiscal stimulus has been supportive but further measures are necessary to revive the property market and restore market confidence. We are positive on the Malaysian equity market this year as we expect resilient Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 4%-5%, improving momentum of policy execution on construction and infrastructure projects, rising foreign direct investment (FDI), while valuation and foreign shareholding remains low. Key events to watch include details of the diesel rationalization program expected in June, 2nd Malaysia Parliament Sitting from 24 June to 18 July 2024 and execution of planned infrastructure projects. Given the positive outlook, we are positive on sectors such as financials, construction, property, new energy and utilities. Additionally, we continue to like the technology sector as the key beneficiary of long-term growth trends such as AI, electric vehicles (EVs) and supply chain relocation.

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

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.

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Benchmark	10.5%	-5.7%	-3.9%	-3.0%	9.5%	-5.9%	-6.0%	2.4%	-3.7%	-4.6%	-2.7%
HLSGF- Gross	27.8%	11.8%	23.1%	2.3%	27.1%	-16.8%	15.0%	10.3%	17.1%	-11.1%	8.9%
HLSGF - Net	24.1%	9.3%	19.8%	0.6%	23.5%	-17.0%	12.3%	8.0%	14.0%	-11.6%	6.5%

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.

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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.

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 that 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:

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

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.

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Performance	26.4%	9.3%	20.9%	-0.1%	25.8%	-18.1%	13.5%	8.9%	14.4%	-12.7%

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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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.