

HLMT i-EQUITY FUND

July 2019

Fund Features

1. Investment Objective

The objective of HLMT i-EQUITY FUND ("The Fund") is to achieve long-term capital growth through investment in Shariah-compliant securities of listed companies.

2. Investment Strategy & Approach

Investments are on Shariah-Compliant securities that offer good medium-term earnings growth. The Fund may invest up to 95% of its assets in such companies.

3. Asset Allocation

The Fund may invest up to 95% of its assets in Shariah-Compliant Equities and maximum 50% of its assets in Islamic Fixed income securities or cash.

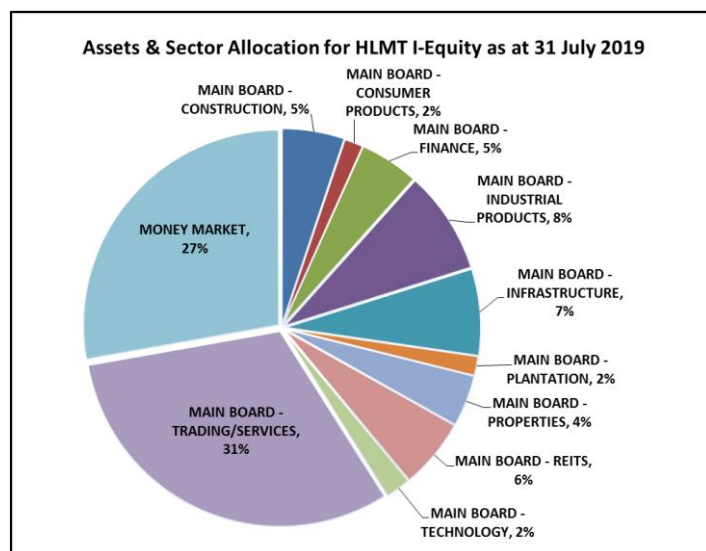
Asset	Ranges
Shariah-Compliant Equities	50%-95%
Islamic Fixed income securities/cash	5%-50%

4. Target Market

This fund is suitable for those who have a high-risk appetite with long-term investment goals.

Fund Details

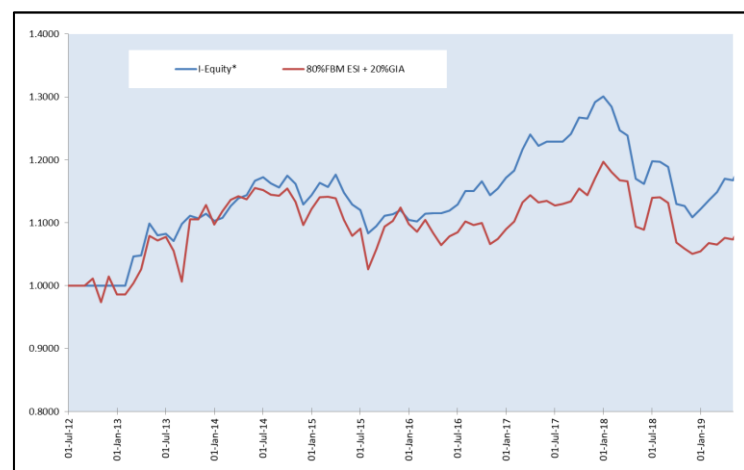
Unit Price (31/7/2019)	RM 1.1953
Fund Size (31/7/2019)	RM 26.9mil
Fund Management Fee	1.50% p.a
Fund Manager	Hong Leong Assurance Berhad
Fund Category	Equity
Fund Inception	July 2012
Benchmark	80% FBM Emas Shariah Index + 20% GIA
Frequency of Unit Valuation	Daily



Top 5 Holdings as at 31 July 2019

1	PUBLIC ISLAMIC BANK BHD	27%
2	TENAGA NASIONAL BHD	8%
3	AXIATA GROUP BERHAD	4%
4	IHH HEALTHCARE BHD	4%
5	YINSON HOLDINGS BHD	3%

Historical Performance



	1 month	YTD	1 year	3 years	5 years	since inception
i-Equity	-0.11%	7.80%	-14.17%	-0.33%	-0.10%	19.66%
Benchmark	-0.79%	3.69%	-10.30%	-2.22%	-1.42%	9.80%
Relative	0.68%	4.11%	-3.87%	1.89%	1.32%	9.86%

Market Review, Outlook & Strategy

Equities Market

Regionally, markets ended the month relatively muted following the Fed's signal to markets that the 25bps cut in its July meet was just an insurance cut and not a prelude to a long series of rate cuts. The dour mood was further exacerbated when US trade talks with China ended earlier than expected and Trump looked to potentially impose 10% tariffs on the remaining USD300 billion worth of Chinese imports which includes consumer goods such as toys and textiles for the first time starting 1 September 2019.

Malaysia was not spared from the bearish undertone ending the month worse off than its peers. This could be primarily due to local investors trimming positions ahead of the potentially weak results in August 2019 with no foreign flow support. BNM's stance on standing pat on its 3% OPR rate also did not do much for the market. The decline in the benchmark was primarily driven by banks, plantations and Petronas-related stocks. On the flipside, we saw selective positive news coming out from Genting Malaysia, Dialog and Press Metal. But these news were not able to lift markets as they were very stock-specific.

The FBM Shariah outperformed the FBM KLCI in July. FBM Shariah was down by 1.1% to 12,002.94 pts while the FBM KLCI was down by 2.2% mom to close at 1,634.87 pts. FBM Emas was down by 1.6% mom to 11,589.67 pts and FBM Small Cap was the best performing index recording an increase of 4.2% mom to close at 13,536.68 pts in July.

Going forward, the market will continue to be volatile, predominately driven by news-flow from the US-China trade war. The outlook for the local bourse is also uninspiring due to external uncertainties and the subdued domestic environment as well as prolonged weakness in commodity prices. We will continue to stick to quality names with resilient earnings and dividend yield. Among the other themes that we like are beneficiaries of government pump-priming.

Fixed Income Market

In the month of July, Fitch Ratings reaffirmed Malaysia's sovereign rating at A- with a stable outlook, premised on higher than peer-median growth rates, a net external creditor position which is well supported by the country's steady current account surpluses and large external assets. Though wider fiscal deficit and debt levels are negative for the credit profile, this is somewhat offset by steps announced in the national budget to improve fiscal transparency and public debt management. For the month of July, the Malaysian government investment issue ("GII") curve bull flattened with yields lower by 2-12bps across the curve. The longer end of the curve exhibited steeper declines in yield with the 15-year GII closing 12bps lower at 3.941% while the 30 year GII closed 6bps lower at 4.003%, outperforming the rest. Market players were positioning themselves for a more accommodative monetary policy guidance at the end of the month by the Fed following a dovish shift initiated by the European Central Bank.

Corporate bond curves continued to inch lower on the back of resilient investor demand and higher-yielding quality issuers in the corporate bond space. Prominent issuances include Prasarana's RM850 million government-guaranteed Sukuk of 15 and 20 year papers at 3.92% and 4.09% respectively, close to the secondary levels. Interestingly, the final pricing came in at the low end of the indicative pricing range despite historical tight spreads as the issuance was not as large as the usual size for government guaranteed papers and favourable supply technicals in the local bond market. The sale of Bumitama Agri Ltd's two-tranche deal garnered strong interest which saw the

5 and 7 year papers priced at 4.10% and 4.20%, respectively. Additionally, the said issuer decided to exercise the upside option raising a total of RM700 million from a planned issuance size of RM500 million given favourable market demand.

Outlook & Strategy

On the global front, it is worth noting that about one-third of the global government bond market and one quarter of global aggregate bond markets have negative yields. As such, we expect investors to continue to flood the US bond market as it remains one of the few safe haven that is providing positive returns. The recent Fed appearance had also dampened hopes for a more accommodative stance for the rest of the year which also in part adds to the appeal for the US bond market. As the trade negotiations between the two economic powerhouses again showed some sign of stress, we continue to opine that markets will maintain their overweight stance on fixed income until further clarity is obtained from the ongoing trade negotiations and the eventual outcome of Brexit discussions.

On the local front, while domestic liquidity remains supportive, we continue to think that the risk-reward for govies is currently less appealing. Key event to watch for the month is the potential statement by FTSE Russell on whether the MGS would remain a constituent of its flagship World Government Bond Index. In the event that MGS gets excluded from the index, we estimate an additional RM33 billion of foreign outflows from MGS, largely due to selling by passive funds. While the potential selloff in the event of exclusion will inevitably send some knee-jerk reaction, it is unlikely to threaten domestic macro-stability as domestic liquidity remains ample. On the contrary, we are of the view that the anticipated selloff in govies would potentially be a favourable window for investment and trading opportunities.

Actual Annual Investment Returns based on published price for the Past Five (5) Calendar Years

Year	Net Annual Returns
2014	1.34%
2015	-0.83%
2016	3.06%
2017	11.92%
2018	-14.17%

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

- Actual returns in the past five years on a net basis (net of tax and charges), or since inception if shorter (warning statement: this is strictly the performance of the investment fund, and not the returns earned on the actual contributions paid of the Investment-Linked product).
- The investment returns shall be calculated based on the unit price of the Investment-Linked fund and the formula shall be consistent with that of the benchmark indices.
- Any performance comparison of an Investment-Linked fund must be with that of a similar fund, in terms of investment objectives & focus and based on similar time frame of at least 12 months. For funds which have existed less than 12 months, the takaful operator shall not use the annualised monthly performance figures for such purposes.

Investment Risks

All investments carry risks. Investors must be prepared to accept a certain degree of risk when investing in this Fund. The following are some but not an exhaustive list of all the potential risks associated with this Investment.

1. Market Risk

Due to price fluctuations of securities invested in by the funds, the value of the investment may go up as well as down. The movement in securities prices is influenced by a number of factors, which include changes in economic, political and social environment.

2. Credit Risk

Applies to debt-type investments such as bonds, debentures and fixed income instruments. The institution invested in may not be able to make the required interest payments or repayment of principal.

3. Country Risk

The foreign investments made by the Fund is subjected to risks specific to the country in which it invests. Such risks include changes in a country's economic fundamentals, social and political stability, currency movements, foreign investment policies and etc. The risk may be mitigated by closely monitoring the developments in the countries in order to identify any changes that potentially occur immediately.

4. Currency Risk

Applies to foreign investment and the investment may rise or fall due to fluctuations in the foreign currencies. Adverse movements in currencies exchange rates can result in a loss to the investment. To mitigate the risk, the Fund should limit its investments in the number of countries so that specific country risk is minimized or undertake hedging activities.

5. Interest Rate Risk

Applied to fixed income securities, prices move in the opposite direction of interest rates. If interest rates rise and the security prices fall, this will lower the value of your investment and vice versa.

6. Liquidity Risk

Defined as the ease with which a security can be sold at or near its fair value. This risk occurs in thinly traded or illiquid securities. Should the Fund need to sell a relatively large amount of such securities, such action itself may significantly depress the selling price.

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 Takaful Operator reserves the right to defer the payment of benefits (other than death benefit) under this Certificate 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 Takaful Operator, 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.

$$Investment\ Return = \left\{ \left[\frac{NAV\ 30th\ June\ Year\ X}{NAV\ 30th\ June\ Year\ (X-1)} \right] - 1 \right\} \times 100$$

Others

HLTMT i-Equity Fund is managed by Hong Leong MSIG Takaful Berhad . Any amount invested in this fund is invested by HLM Takaful on behalf of Participant 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 Participant risks losing part or all of his/her amount that were invested into the instruments on his/her behalf by HLM Takaful.

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

Disclaimer:

You 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 Participant to better understand the fund features.

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.