AIA PAM – Growth Fund

Investment Objective
The Fund seeks to provide returns through capital growth.

Investment Strategy
The Fund will invest in local and foreign equities with a bias towards equities with potential for growth. The Fund will also invest at least 30% of its NAV in local fixed income instruments with a minimum credit rating of "BBB3" or "P2" by RAM or equivalent rating by MARC.

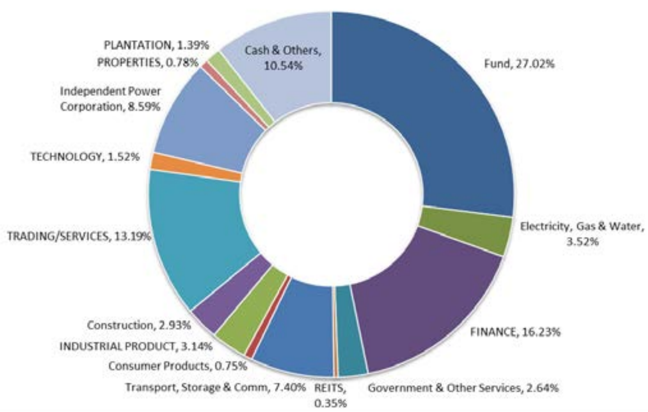
Fund Details

Unit NAV (30 June 2018)	: RM 1.1749
Fund Size (30 June 2018)	: RM 150.59 million
Fund Currency	: Ringgit Malaysia
Fund Launch	: May 16, 2013
Fund Inception	: Jun 05, 2013
Fund Management Charge	: up to 1.50% p.a
Investment Manager	: AIA Pension and Asset Management Sdn. Bhd.
Basis of Unit Valuation	: Net Asset Value (NAV)
Frequency of Unit Valuation	: Daily
Benchmark	: 30% FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 Index + 30% MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index + 40% Quant Shop MGS All Bond Index

Top Five Holding

1.	Investec Global Strategy Asian Equity	16.88%
2.	iShares MSCI Asia ex-Japan ETF	10.14%
3.	Public Islamic Bank Bhd 03/08/22	6.71%
4.	YTL Power International Bhd 24/03/23	4.61%
5.	Genting Capital Bhd 08/06/22	4.06%

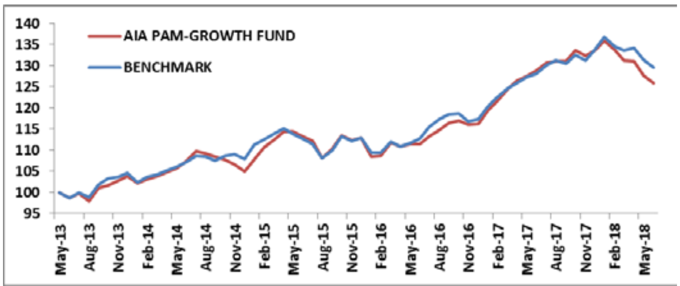
Sector Allocation



Risk
Investment risk involves the uncertainties relating to the country's economic situation, political condition and also price volatility of stocks held as a result of company specific risk.

Risk Management
The Investment Manager employs structured investment process to minimize market risk. Investment guidelines also prescribe limits in terms of single user limit and strict and frequent stock evaluation to minimize company specific risk.

Historical Performance



%	1 Mth	6 Mths	1-Year	^3-Year	^5-Year
Fund	-1.45%	-5.79%	-2.25%	3.61%	5.03%
Index	-1.34%	-3.20%	1.14%	4.78%	5.60%
Excess	-0.12%	-2.59%	-3.39%	-1.17%	-0.58%

Source: AIA Pension and Asset Management Sdn. Bhd., Bloomberg as at 30 June 2018. ^ Annualised return

Market Review

Malaysian Government Securities ("MGS") closed mixed in June 2018 with ultra-short and long-end benchmark outperforming the belly of the benchmark curve. Market traded in thin liquidity during the month as investors came in sporadically at dips on selective tenure. Overall sentiment was slightly bearish in the absence of clarity in policy from the domestic government, coupled with the expectation of tightening financial condition in the US and Eurozone. On a side note, USDMYR weakened by 1.5% against the greenback to close the month at MYR4.0385.

Meanwhile, the Malaysia equity market fell in June, with the FBM100 Index contracting 1.6% MoM on concerns over the escalating trade tension and sell-off in emerging market equities given the USD strength. Key laggards were the Finance and Plantation Index, which fell 3.9% and 3.1%, respectively. Telecom stocks such as Telekom Malaysia (-15.3%) and Axiata (-12.8%) took a beating due to the announcement by the Communications and Multimedia Minister on a 25% reduction in broadband prices by end-2018. After being the worst performing sector in May, the Construction Index rebounded 2.6% in June possibly on newsflow that the Government may go ahead with infrastructure projects like the East Coast Rail Link, albeit at a lower cost. Foreigners net sold MYR4.9 billion, bringing YTD net outflow to MYR6.8 billion. On the corporate front, key news included the resignation of BNM Governor Tan Sri Muhammad Ibrahim and Telekom Malaysia's Managing Director and Group CEO Datuk Seri Mohammed Shazalli Ramly, and the Election Commission's approval for Tenaga to continue the implementation of the Imbalance Cost Pass-Through for 2H18

Market Outlook

In the near term, uncertainties remain, surrounding issues like formation of new Malaysian government and its policies going forward, trade disputes between major economies and the pace of Fed fund rate hike. That being said, the smooth transition of power and the new ruling coalition's promise of better governance and accountability would bode well for the domestic business environment over the long term.

On the foreign front, the increasing threats of trade protectionism have renewed volatility in the global equity markets. Coupled with higher oil prices, rising bond yields and a stronger dollar, investors will remain cautious especially in the emerging markets ("EM") equities. These risks have the potential to end the period of easy monetary policy in the emerging countries. However, healthy EPS growth and the recent sell-off left EM equities' valuation relatively attractive compared to the developed markets.