SmartWealth Rupiah Equity IndoAsia Fund September 2015

BLOOMBERG: AZRPIAS:IJ



INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The objective of this fund is to provide maximum long term investment yield

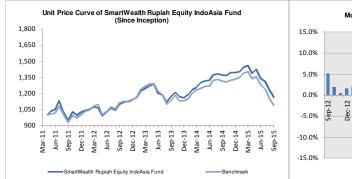
INVESTMENT STRATEGY

To achieve the investment objective, this fund shall be invested 80 - 100% in equity instruments (directly through stocks and / or through equity mutual funds) and 0 - 20% in short-term instruments (such as deposits). Furthermore, the fund shall be invested in equity instruments in the Asia Pacific region, excluding Japan, not exceeding 20% of the fund.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR							
Best Month 8	5.22% 8.45% Oct-11 9.47% Aug-11	Portfolio Breakdo Equity Cash/Deposit	86.91%	Tod Five Stocks Holding 6 TELEKOMUNIKASI 6 BANK CENTRAL ASIA UNILEVER INDONESIA BANK RAKYAT INDONESIA ASTRA INTERNATIONAL	7.03% 6.76% 6.06% 4.17% 4.13%	Country Breakdown Indonesia Philippines Hongkong South Korea Malaysia Singapore Taiwan Thailand	(Stock) 68.96% 0.00% 8.89% 3.55% 1.09% 1.07% 3.35% 0.00%
	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	3 Years	YTD	Since Inception
SmartWealth Rupiah Equity IndoAsia Fund	-5.67%	-13.01%	-20.35%	-15.22%	5.83%	-16.65%	16.25%

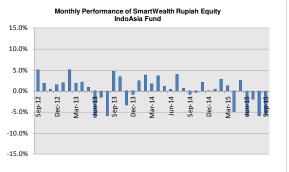
site Index (JCI) and 20% MSCI AC Far East Ex-Japan Index (MXFEJ

(Newbenchmark assessment as of May 2012; previously: Jakarta Composite Index (JCI)



-5.51%

-14.91%



KEY FUND FACTS

Benchmark*

Fund Size (in bn IDR) : IDR 434.51 Risk Profile : Aggresive Investor Launch Date : 05 May 2011 : Indonesian IDR **Fund Currency**

: PT. Asuransi Allianz Life Indonesia Managed by

Pricing Frequency : Daily

Price per Unit Offer · IDR 1 104 35 (As of Sep 30, 2015) IDR 1 162 47

: 5.00% Bid-Offer Spread Management Fee : 2.00% p.a.

September saw another weak month in the region with focus centred around the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting on the 17 September 2015 and concerns regarding China growth, RMB devaluation and Brazil reserves. Many investors stayed on the sidelines or reduced risk exposure ahead of the FOMC announcement. The US Federal Reserve's (Fed) eventual decision to hold rates was not a surprise, however its dovish tone and emphasis on global financial market development was. Investors' perception of the probability of two bad tail risks has increased. The first is debt and deflation in developed economies. The other outcome that a tight labour market and a fading benefit of lower commodity prices increase the risk that the Fed is behind the curve and thus forced into an uncomfortably fast rate cycle. Chinese economic recovery continued to be a concern rippling into the rest of the region, with the lowest China Caixin Flash Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) print in 6 years and the government announced an increase in the marging requirements on stock-index futures contracts. The Chinese government released its long awaited SOE reform plan, but the slow implementation time (goal is 2020) had little effect on the markets. Meanwhile, A-share volumes hit a 7-month low mid-month led to volatile price action. In ASEAN, a lot of focus was on stimulus measures and political events this month. Indonesia announced the first of the three stimulus packages which disappointed the market due to the lack of detail. In Singapore, the People's Action Party (PAP) scored a resounding victory in the 2015 General Election held on the 11 September 2015. The Thai constitution draft was rejected by Junta's reform council which suggested a delay in election but investors shifted focus to the short term stimulus package worth THB 136billion (USD 3.8billion) aiming to boost domestic demand and purchasing power. Moody's lowered the Philippines GDP forecast. MSCI global equity index was down 3.9%, underperforming MSCI Asia Ex-Japan index by respectively. Malaysia KLCI after several months of heavy selling also saw some stabilization with 0.5% return.

Central Bureau Statistics of Indonesia (BPS) announced September's deflation at -0.05% mom (vs consensus 0.11%, inflation 0.39% in Aug 2015) mostly were caused by lower food ingredients and transportation cost. On yearly basis, inflation printed at 6.83% YoY (vs consensus 7%, 7.18% in Aug 2015). Core inflation printed at 5.07% YoY, higher compared to previous month (vs consensus 4.94%, 4.92% in Aug 2015) on the back of exchange rate depreciation. In the Board of Governors' Meeting on Sept 17th, 2015, Bank Indonesia maintained its reference rate at 7.50%, Lending Facility at 8.0%, and also facility rate (FASBI) to 5.50%. Rupind depreciated against USD by -4.49% to 14,657 at end of September compared to previous month 14,027. Trade balance was surplus +0.43bn USD (non-oil and gas surplus 1.01bn, oil and gas deficit 0.58bn USD) in Aug 2015. Export decreased by -12.28% 'OY mostly driven from export in tins, while imports decreased by -17.06% YoY. FX Reserves decreased -3.63bn USD from 105.35bn USD in Aug 2015 to 101.72bn USD in Sept 2015 to stabilize the IDR exchange rate

The JCI (Jakarta Index) ended lower in September, falling -6.34% MoM to close at 4.223.91 for the month. Laggards were BBRI, ASII, BMRI, TLKM, and BBCA which fell -18.59%, -11.81%, -12.91%, -7.84%, and -4.84% MoM respectively. Meanwhile the movers were INCO, MLBI, KREN, MIKA, and PSAB which posted +41.42%, +32.20%, +104.88%, +9.54%, and +68.75% MoM gains respectively. Emerging market remained under pressure as global and regional factors brought down investors' confidence in the domestic economy. Foreign outflows was US\$498.4mm and the IDR declined to 17-year low at IDR 14.7K/USD, falling -17% YTD. External factors continue to play a roll in influencing Indonesia's monetary initiatives where the central bank has to navigate through inflation and IDR movements. On domestic front however, there were signs of economy stabilization in August where household consumption has shown signs of improvement. Motorcycle sales managed to grow +2% YoV. Investment is also exceled to increase as more toll roads and power plants began construction. Furthermore, higher cement sales, imports of capital goods and stronger credit growth are all indicative of increasing investment activity. In addition, the government released several economic policies and initiatives aimed to all investments and purchasing power. The economy is expected to and 40/2/2015. Sector wise, the Financial Sector was the worst performing sector this month, declining by -10.04% MoM. BBRI (Bank Rakyat Indonesia) and BDMN (Bank Danamon) were the laggards; falling by -18.59% and -18.10% MoM respectively. This was followed by the Miscellaneous Industry Sector that posted -8.06% MoM losses, driven by ASII (Astra International) and MASA (Multistrada) which fell -11.81% and -5.76% MoM respectively. and +5.79% MoM respectively.

Discussive:
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