LIFELINK
INVESTMENTS

Annual
Fund Report

Report and statement of the managers for the period **1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016**

PRUDENTIAL

Always Listening. Always Understanding.

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FUND MANAGER'S REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2016

Performance of LifeLink Asia Fund ("the Fund")

The Fund invests into United Asia Fund ("the Underlying Fund")

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the net asset value of the Fund rose 3.68% compared with a gain of 5.44% in the benchmark MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan index in Singapore dollar terms.

The Underlying Fund's underperformance was largely due to its underweight position in Taiwan which was one of the best performing markets. Stock selection in Thailand, Taiwan and India also detracted from performance. This was partially offsetted by the underweight position in Malaysia which lagged regional markets. Stock selection in Singapore and Malaysia also contributed positively.

In terms of sector performance, there was positive stock selection in Information Technology, Utilities and Healthcare. This was offsetted by negative stock selection in Consumer, Industrials, Materials and Financials.

Key contributors to performance included *Samsung Electronics* (Korea/Technology), *Largan Precision* (Taiwan/Technology), *Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing* (Taiwan/Technology), *Tencent Holdings* (China/Technology) and *Hermes Microvision* (Taiwan/Technology).

Key detractors included China Life Insurance (China/Financials), China South Locomotive (China/Industrials), Zhen Ding Technology Holding (Taiwan/Technology), LG Household & Healthcare (Korea/Consumer) and Tung Thih Electronic (Taiwan/Consumer).

During the period under review, the Underlying Fund reduced exposure in China, Hong Kong and India while increasing exposure in Taiwan and Singapore. In terms of sector exposure, the Underlying Fund raised exposure in Information Technology due to positive earnings momentum. The Underlying Fund reduced positions in Industrials and Real Estate on the back of macro headwinds.

As at end December 2016, the Underlying Fund had the following sector allocation: Information Technology (28.37%), Financials (26.54%), Consumer Discretionary (12.41%), Telecommunication Services (4.10%), Consumer Staples (2.18%), Industrials (6.26%) and others (18.61%), with the remainder in cash/net liquidity (1.53%).

The Underlying Fund had the following country exposures: China (30.18%), Hong Kong (7.77%), South Korea (22.35%), Taiwan (12.76%), India (7.31%), Singapore (7.99%), others (10.11%) and the remainder (1.53%) in cash/net liquidity.

Economic and Market Review

Equity markets in Asia ended 2016 with slight gains in a volatile year driven by global macro events. Asia ex-Japan underperformed global markets even as emerging markets as a whole outperformed developed markets.

Asia markets declined in the first half of the year, caught in the cross-currents of global events with the United Kingdom's vote in June to leave the European Union (Brexit) raising global risk aversion and market volatility. Markets rose in the second half on improving economic data and consumer confidence. Some of these gains reversed in the fourth quarter 2016 (4Q16) when Donald Trump won the US Presidential election in a surprise victory that jolted financial markets. The US dollar (USD) strengthened against Asian currencies and US bond yields spiked on expectations of global reflation. As anticipated, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) resumed rate hikes in December, raising interest rates by 25 basis points to 0.75% as economic conditions in the US further improved.

Economic indicators generally picked up globally with Asia following in tandem. The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) for China crossed above 50-level in the second half of the year after a contractionary period in the first half, and the private sector Caixin manufacturing index ended at 51.9, the highest reading since January 2013. In India, second half activity slowed as the PMI ended at 49.6 for December. After hovering around the 50-level in the first half, the PMI in South Korea contracted to a low in September while Taiwan picked up momentum from the trough in May and remained above the 50-level in the second half. Other activity indicators such as industrial production and exports largely showed a pick-up across the major Asian economies while inflation remained subdued and declined.

Performance across the various markets in Asia was mixed with most markets gaining in Singapore dollar (SGD) terms. Thailand, Taiwan, Indonesia and Korea were the best performing markets while Malaysia and Philippines were the worst performers posted losses. India, Singapore, China and Hong Kong were underperformed.

In ASEAN, as a region outperformed Asia, however, erasing some of the gains towards the end of the year as emerging markets witnessed a capital shift out to developed markets in the aftermath of the US Presidential election. Thailand was the best-performing market, as sentiment and corporate earnings were lifted on the back of a rebound in oil prices. Even as the country mourned the passing of its longest reigning monarch, confidence returned following a smooth royal succession. In Indonesia, the successful implementation of Tax Amnesty bill sustained market optimism. Repatriation of funds also kept the currency relatively stable amid volatility in emerging market currencies.

In Singapore, markets were rattled by distress in the oil and gas sector while policy makers adjusted annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth numbers downward amid a gloomy economic outlook. Malaysia's continuing saga of its state-linked investment vehicle continued to weigh on investor sentiment. The country's deteriorating current account position also made Malaysia currency most vulnerable in the face of rising US interest rates. The Philippine market swung into losses as foreign investors turned cautious in an expensive market, as uncertainty surrounded President Rodrigo Duterte's economic and foreign policies.

In China, markets were underperformed for the year after a shaky start with the newly-introduced circuit breaker mechanism at the beginning of the year contributing to confusion. The weakening Renminbi (RMB) against the US dollar drove capital outflows even as the country's foreign exchange reserves at the People's Bank of China (PBOC) fell. Property market curbs and liquidity tightening also weighed on sentiment, even as economic activity showed recovery and private sector Caixin PMI ended the year on a high. The Hong Kong market opened an exchange trading link with Shanghai, and witnessed inflows as its currency attracted investors looking for havens unaffected by the political uncertainty in Europe. In Taiwan, geo-political concerns arose on relations with China after a diplomatic break in protocol over a direct phone conversation between Taiwan President Tsai and US President Trump. Technology companies also saw a pickup in activity benefitting higher export numbers.

In South Korea, a political scandal which resulted in the impeachment of President Park dragged down consumer sentiment. The India market underperformed, as economic activity was hurt by a bold 'demonetisation' policy which involved banning over 80% of currency notes to crack down on the shadow economy. The government also passed the much awaited Goods & Sales Tax bill.

Across sectors, energy was the best-performing sector while materials and IT sector were outperformed. Healthcare and industrials were the worst-performing sectors.

Underlying Fund Strategy and Outlook

Against expectations for global reflation and strength in US dollar, inflation in Asia is also expected to rise. Economic growth forecasts have been trimmed to more sustainable levels with stronger growth in Indonesia and Thailand. Most Asian economies have reached the tail end of the monetary easing cycle.

Current expectations of the impact of US President Trump's trade policies on Asian exports appear to be overly negative. US growth recovery is usually positive for global cyclicals, US dollar earners, selected banks and financials in Asia. However, uncertainty is likely to cap short term market performance.

The Asian markets and currencies have pulled back since Trump was elected US President. Valuations are attractive below the mean level on a price-to-book basis. Asian economies are also on better footing today compared to 'taper tantrum' in year 2013. Current account positions have improved, except in China, Malaysia and Philippines.

In China, the focus on reform and economic restructuring has led to a manageable slowdown in GDP growth. The Underlying Fund is neutral on China and favours technology and telecoms sectors which are witnessing stronger growth.

The Underlying Fund Manager turns cautious on Hong Kong due to its negative outlook for the property sector, as well as Taiwan due to seasonally weak period for earnings in the technology sector. Korea is trimmed to a neutral position due to political uncertainty. India is also trimmed to underweight as the cash liquidity crunch from demonetisation will have negative impact on GDP in-coming quarters.

In ASEAN, the Underlying Fund Manager turned positive on Singapore. Valuations are attractive and corporate earnings should post mild recovery in 2017. The government support for offshore and marine sector and small-medium enterprises could limit downside risks to the economy. The Underlying Fund Manager remains optimistic on Indonesia and Thailand as lower interest rates and improvement in confidence should flow through to spending and investment. The key risks are a disorderly capital outflow, currency volatility and worse-than-expected slowdown in China.

The above information on the LifeLink Asia Fund and Underlying Fund is provided by UOB Asset Management Ltd.

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Performance of LifeLink Growth Fund (“the Fund”)

The Fund invests into United Singapore Growth Fund ("the Underlying Fund")

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the net asset value of the Fund rose 3.34% compared with a 3.28% increase in the benchmark MSCI Singapore Index.

The Underlying Fund's outperformance for the period under review was largely attributed to positive stock and sector selection. The Underlying Fund's overweight positions in the Industrials, Consumer Staples and Financials sectors contributed positively.

On a stock selection basis, the Underlying Fund's investments in *SATS Ltd* and *DBS Group* added positively to performance. The Underlying Fund's off benchmark investments such as *Thai Beverage Public Company limited (ThaiBev)* also performed well. The outperformance was partially offsetted by a weaker than expected showing from the Underlying Fund's holdings in *ComfortDelgro Corp* and *UOL Group Limited (UOL)*.

As at end December 2016, the Underlying Fund was 99.2% invested. In terms of sectors, the Underlying Fund's allocation stood at Financials (42.42%), Real Estate (19.59%), Industrials (16.76%), Telecommunication Services (13.08%), Consumer Staples (4.31%), Consumer Discretionary (2.36%), and Healthcare (2.05%) with the remainder in cash/net liquidity.

Economic and Market Review

The Singapore market started the period under review on a muted note. External growth concerns surrounding exports, negative impact of lower oil prices on the offshore & marine sector weighed on investor sentiment. The ongoing slowdown in China's economic growth further dampened confidence. Hence, despite the Singapore market trading at attractive valuations, the lack of catalysts led to a lacklustre performance.

However in March, the Singapore market staged a rally led by the banking and offshore & marine sectors, prompted by the recovery in the oil price. In April, the market shrugged off the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS)'s move to set the rate of appreciation of the Singapore dollar at zero percent, removing the modest and gradual appreciation path that was in place previously.

The United Kingdom's vote in June to leave the European Union (Brexit) also raised global risk aversion and contributed to volatility in the Singapore market.

In the third quarter, the Singapore economy posted weak Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 0.6% year-on-year. In addition, the third quarter corporate results were lacklustre and expectations were raised that corporates would continue to suffer more earnings downgrades.

However, in the fourth quarter, the Singapore market began to stage a recovery. Singapore equities outperformed its ASEAN peers after the US Presidential Elections. The banks outperformed on expectations of better net interest margins as global interest rates were expected to rise. The announcement by the government to provide loan assistance to the offshore and marine sector also led to hopes of a lower risk of further asset quality deterioration.

On a regional basis, performance across the various markets in ASEAN was mixed with markets in Thailand, Indonesia and Singapore gaining in Singapore dollar (SGD) terms. Markets in Philippines and Malaysia underperformed and posted losses.

Equity markets in ASEAN ended 2016 with gains in a volatile year driven by global macro events. ASEAN as a region outperformed Asia but gave up some gains towards the end of the year as emerging markets witnessed a capital shift out to developed markets in the aftermath of the US Presidential Election.

ASEAN markets performed strongly in the first half of the year led by a recovery in global energy prices which lifted the economic outlook for the region. ASEAN markets were caught in the cross-currents of global events with the United Kingdom's vote in June to leave the European Union (Brexit) raising global risk aversion and market volatility. ASEAN markets lost ground in the fourth quarter 2016 (4Q16) when Donald Trump won the US Presidential election in a surprise victory that jolted financial markets. The US dollar (USD) strengthened against Asian currencies and US bond yields spiked on expectations of global reflation. As anticipated, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) resumed rate hikes in December, raising interest rates by 25 basis points (bps) to 0.75% as economic conditions in the US further improved.

Underlying Fund Strategy and Outlook

Against expectations for global reflation and strength in US dollar, inflation in ASEAN is also expected to rise. Most ASEAN economies are expected to see modest improvement in growth for 2017, while central banks have reached the tail end of the monetary easing cycle. Macro events are likely to dominate ASEAN market performance in 2017, as US Dollar strength is usually a headwind for emerging markets.

On a positive note, the ASEAN region has been a recipient of rising foreign direct investment from Japan and China. Current expectations of the impact of US President Trump's trade policies on ASEAN also appear to be overly negative. Valuations have pulled back to close to its low on a price to book basis.

The Singapore market is expected to see a recovery in Gross Domestic Products (GDP) growth and corporate earnings in 2017. The challenging conditions in the oil and gas sector seem to have stabilised and this should improve the outlook for the financial sector.

The Underlying Fund Manager believes that the long-term structural growth potential in Singapore, driven by its well-established trade links and strategic geographical location, makes the market an attractive investment destination. The Underlying Fund Manager's strategy is to take advantage of these structural opportunities by investing in companies that have sound business models, are positioned in segments offering attractive growth and that have demonstrated operational and financial discipline in the way these companies manage their businesses.

The above information on the LifeLink Growth Fund and Underlying Fund is provided by UOB Asset Management Ltd.

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Performance of LifeLink Global Fund ("the Fund")

The Fund invests into United International Growth Fund ("the Underlying Fund").

For the full year ended 31 December 2016, the net asset value of the Fund rose 7.44%, compared with a 9.85% gain in the benchmark MSCI AC World Free index in Singapore dollar terms.

The Underlying Fund lagged the benchmark mainly due to its sector allocation although this was partially offsetted by stock selection and currency gains. On a stock selection basis, energy, healthcare and utilities sectors contributed to the Underlying Fund's performance while financials, staples and materials sectors detracted from performance. The Underlying Fund benefitted from underweight positions in real estate but detracted from underweight positions in materials and utilities.

The Underlying Fund was fully invested during the period under review, and ended the year with cash levels of 3.5%.

Notable contributors to performance included: *Unitedhealth* (US), *Vermillion Energy* (CN), *Apple* (US), *Microsemi* (US), *Royal Dutch Shell* (UK), *Microsoft* (US), *PNC Financials* (US), *US Bancorp* (US), *Fidelity National Information* (US) and *Honeywell* (US).

Detractors from the Underlying Fund's performance included: *UBS Group* (SW), *Alliance Data Systems* (US), *Bank of Ireland* (IR), *Gilead Science* (US), *Platinum Asset Management* (AU), *Pax Global* (HK), *Roche* (SW), *Fuji Heavy* (JP), *Kerry Group* (UK) and *Nippon Telegraph & Telephone* (JP).

As at 31 December 2016, the Underlying Fund was positioned as follows:

By Country

United States (55.01%), Europe (16.01%), Asia ex-Japan (11.24%), Latin America (2.04%), Canada (2.81%), Australia (5.86%) and EMEA (2.22%) with the remainder in cash/net liquidity (4.81%).

By Sector

Consumer Discretionary (6.80%), Consumer Staples (5.38%), Energy (8.63%), Financials (22.24%), Healthcare (15.17%), Industrials (9.05%), Information Technology (22.68%), Materials (5.24%), with the remainder in cash/net liquidity (4.81%).

Economic and Market Review

Macroeconomic data in developed markets continued to be broadly positive across most major indices. Leading economic indicators for most major regions moved higher while results were mixed for emerging markets. Purchasing managers' indices (PMIs) in most developed regions remained in expansionary mode and ended the review period strongly. Deflationary risks which were a concern earlier in the year proved to be largely transitory as most indicators turned higher in the latter half of the year. Central bank monetary policies remain dovish globally.

Global equities ended the year higher, with Latin America (LATAM), Emerging Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) and US markets outperforming the broader index while Europe and Japan lagged.

In terms of sector performance, the energy, material, financial and technology sectors outperformed, while healthcare and staples underperformed. The energy sector rallied against a backdrop of demand and supply rebalancing with demand remaining robust juxtaposed against a declining supply. Announced by the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and non-OPEC cuts in late 2016 also helped to improve sentiments in the sector. Likewise, the materials sector benefitted from rising commodities prices while the financial sector rallied on the back of a yield curve steepening amidst an improving macro outlook. The technology sector continued to benefit from rising corporate expenditure and an IT upgrade cycle which had been previously suppressed due to uncertainties. Meanwhile, the healthcare sector detracted from performance as concerns over drug pricing cuts continued while staples were sold down along with other rate sensitive sectors such as utilities and telecommunications on the back of a rising rate environment.

US equities outperformed the broader index in the period under review. Economic data were mixed with the industrial production being soft against market expectations. The Underlying Fund Manager attributes the weaker industrial production numbers to the collapse in oil drilling activities as a result of the lower oil prices. On the other hand, retail sales were resilient reflecting the increase in disposable income as a result of lower gasoline prices. Small business confidence and consumer confidence also ticked up especially after the Trump victory in the US Presidential election. Labour conditions remain favourable with higher employment and improving wage growth. Meanwhile, the US housing market continues on its upward trend which should be positive for the economy.

Japan Index underperformed the broader markets in the year despite a strong rally in the latter half of the year as Yen weakened against a strengthening dollar. During the early part of the review period, the Japanese market detracted as a result of the Yen strengthening but this has largely reversed in the last quarter as the dollar strengthened. The Underlying Fund Manager should see relatively favourable earnings revisions again as corporate managers focus on improving profitability with a weaker Yen. Economic data remains soft with both retail sales and industrial production below expectations. Inflation data came in at 0.5% which remains below the target set by the Bank of Japan. Progress on the implementation of structural reforms remains slow amidst headwinds such as an ageing population and declining labour force but incremental improvements are now being seen in corporate governance.

European equities underperformed in the period under review despite improving economic data. The weakening Euro as a result of the announced Quantitative Easing (QE) programme by the European Central Bank (ECB) has improved the overall competitiveness of the region. Meanwhile, loan growth remains positive for the both corporate and consumers in the quarter which bodes well for the region. The Eurozone composite PMI reading reached its highest print at 54.9 in December during the review period despite Brexit. Meanwhile, France returned to expansion after being in contractionary territories for the last few quarters. The German IFO business confidence index also moved higher to 111.0 in December. Meanwhile, deflationary pressures in the currency bloc eased further with the Cost Price Index (CPI) coming in at 0.6% and core CPI remains at a healthy 0.9% rate.

The emerging market performance was strong in the review period with LATAM and Emerging EMEA leading the advance within the region while Asia ex-Japan lagged. Economic conditions in the emerging markets continue to be soft despite the uptick in global economic outlook. The markets in Brazil rallied with the impeachment of the President by Congress, brushing off recessionary woes as real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contracted. Within Asia ex-Japan, performance across the region was mixed with Taiwan being the top performer on the back of global technology sector. The Philippines underperformed as investors pulled capital from the country on the back of controversial comments from President Rodrigo Duterte on foreign relations and concerns of declining remittances from overseas foreign workers.

Underlying Fund Strategy and Outlook

The Underlying Fund Manager remains positive on the outlook for equities as global economic growth continues to recover. Risk assets should outperform as the economic outlook improves, while inflation across the developed markets remains benign and fiscal and monetary policies remain accommodative.

In terms of equity asset allocation, the Underlying Fund Manager has moved to overweight developed markets. The Underlying Fund Manager maintained our overweight position in the US while retaining an underweight position in Europe. The Underlying Fund Manager has moved to an overweight on Japan as a result of the dollar strengthening which implies a weaker Yen that should be positive for corporate earnings. The Underlying Fund Manager remains positive on US equities over the longer term and while valuations look fair on the broader index, the Underlying Fund Manager still finds investment opportunities. A stronger dollar should be a headwind to corporate profits however so long as the path is gradual it should be manageable. The positive market outlook in the longer term continues to be underpinned by better labour market trends and resilient corporate earnings. Europe as a region had benefitted from a weak currency and steady improvement in domestic economic conditions. European corporate earnings have remained resilient and economic momentum has picked up over recent months. However, the Underlying Fund Manager is mindful of geopolitical risks associated with Brexit and the upcoming elections across the region. Hence the Underlying Fund Manager retained an underweight position.

Within the emerging world, the Underlying Fund has moved to a neutral position in Asia ex-Japan due to attractive valuations. However, the Underlying Fund remains underweight on EMEA and LATAM. A strong US dollar tends to be negative for emerging markets. Asia ex-Japan equities continue to offer a good long term investment opportunity driven by strong growth and the rise of the regions' consumer class. The Underlying Fund Manager is mindful that the aggregate market performance may continue to be challenging due to tighter liquidity conditions and potential headwinds if corporate margins and earnings are revised lower. Growth prospects across the globe remain uneven and fundamental sector/country and stock selection will remain crucial.

The continuation of the rate hike cycle by the US Federal Reserve in coming quarters may trigger fiscal and monetary adjustments elsewhere. This could adversely impact corporate earnings, capital flows and emerging market growth in the near term. Stock selection will be paramount to drive investment performance during this period of adjustment. Macroeconomic and microeconomic trends should reinforce the need for an active approach to portfolio management. The Underlying Fund Manager continues to allocate capital to high-quality and sustainable growth companies that are reasonably priced. The Underlying Fund Manager continues to focus on companies with strong competitive advantages, healthy cash flow and proven track records.

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TABLE OF FUND PERFORMANCE

As at 31 December 2016

The performance of the Funds based on the net asset value basis are as follows:

	3 month	6 month	1 year	3 year^	5 year^	10 year^	Since Inception^
LifeLink Asia Fund	(1.16)	10.59	3.68	1.67	4.73	0.23	6.54
MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan Index+	(6.31)	3.19	5.44	0.13	4.82	3.91	6.10

	3 month	6 month	1 year	3 year^	5 year^	10 year^	Since Inception^
LifeLink Growth Fund	0.92	3.37	3.34	(2.99)	3.37	0.84	5.66
MSCI Singapore Index@	2.10	3.28	3.28	(0.54)	4.99	2.63	4.38

	3 month	6 month	1 year	3 year^	5 year^	10 year^	Since Inception^
LifeLink Global Fund	8.18	13.57	7.44	5.29	9.11	0.67	4.46
MSCI AC World Free Index#	7.22	14.38	9.85	7.87	11.74	2.94	3.51

Returns are calculated on a bid-to-bid basis with dividends reinvested at the bid price.

^ Annualised

+ The benchmark is the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) All Countries Asia ex-Japan Index. Prior to 1 January 2012, the benchmark was the MSCI AC Far East Free ex-Japan Index.

@ The benchmark is the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) Singapore Index. Prior to 1 January 2013, the benchmark was the Straits Times Index (STI).

The benchmark is the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) AC World Free Index. Prior to 1 January 1998, the benchmark was the MSCI AC Far East Index.

Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future or likely performance of the LifeLink Funds.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

As at 31 December 2016

Investments Classified by Asset Class and Country

	LifeLink Asia Fund		LifeLink Growth Fund		LifeLink Global Fund	
	Market Value (S$)	% of NAV	Market Value (S$)	% of NAV	Market Value (S$)	% of NAV
Investments in funds in Singapore	838,281	98.84	350,548	99.98	1,041,217	99.99
Other net assets	9,857	1.16	86	0.02	115	0.01
Total	**848,138**	**100.00**	**350,634**	**100.00**	**1,041,332**	**100.00**

Investments in Collective Investment Schemes

LifeLink Asia Fund	
Market Value (S$)	% of NAV
United Asia Fund	
838,281	98.84

LifeLink Growth Fund	
Market Value (S$)	% of NAV
United Singapore Growth Fund	
350,548	99.98

LifeLink Global Fund	
Market Value (S$)	% of NAV
United International Growth Fund	
1,041,217	99.99

Top Ten Holdings

At 31 December 2016	United Asia Fund Market Value (S$)	United Asia Fund % of NAV
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS	4,289,340	7.56
TENCENT HOLDINGS LIMITED	2,651,112	4.67
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MFG CO LTD	1,871,265	3.30
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD	1,839,457	3.24
CNOOC LTD	1,445,976	2.55
UNITED OVERSEAS BANK LTD	1,376,164	2.43
ANHUI CONCH CEMENT CO LTD	1,376,100	2.43
TAIWAN MOBILE CO LTD	1,165,478	2.06
SUN HUNG KAI PROPERTIES LTD	1,132,185	2.00
SHINHAN FINANCIAL GROUP	1,082,508	1.91

At 31 December 2015	Market Value (S$)	% of NAV
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS	3,681,557	6.03
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MFG CO LTD	2,593,969	4.25
TENCENT HOLDINGS LIMITED	2,093,612	3.43
LG HOUSEHOLD & HEALTH CARE LTD	2,032,606	3.33
CRRC CORP LTD - H	1,753,600	2.87
AIA GROUP LTD	1,740,128	2.85
CHINA OVERSEAS LAND & INVESTMENT LTD	1,583,293	2.59
CHINA LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD-H	1,513,167	2.48
TECH MAHINDRA LTD	1,454,209	2.38
HONG KONG EXCHANGES & CLEARING	1,397,373	2.29

Top Ten Holdings

	United Singapore Growth Fund	
At 31 December 2016	**Market Value (S$)**	**% of NAV**
DBS GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED	9,103,500	14.96
SINGAPORE TELECOMMUNICATIONS LTD	7,957,000	13.08
OVERSEA-CHINESE BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED	7,938,800	13.05
UNITED OVERSEAS BANK LTD	7,549,530	12.41
GLOBAL LOGISTIC PROPERTIES LTD	2,376,000	3.90
KEPPEL CORPORATION LIMITED	2,316,000	3.81
CAPITALAND LTD	2,129,100	3.50
UOL GROUP LIMITED	1,916,800	3.15
SATS LTD	1,843,000	3.03
WILMAR INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	1,687,300	2.77
At 31 December 2015		
DBS GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED	9,179,500	13.94
SINGAPORE TELECOMMUNICATIONS LTD	8,198,780	12.45
UNITED OVERSEAS BANK LTD	7,510,630	11.4
OVERSEA-CHINESE BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED	5,632,000	8.55
CAPITALAND LTD	3,149,000	4.78
KEPPEL CORPORATION LIMITED	2,473,800	3.76
UOL GROUP LIMITED	1,996,800	3.03
GLOBAL LOGISTIC PROPERTIES LTD	1,827,500	2.77
COMFORTDELGRO CORP LTD	1,677,500	2.55
WILMAR INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	1,675,800	2.54

Top Ten Holdings

	United International Growth Fund	
At 31 December 2016	**Market Value (S$)**	**% of NAV**
MICROSOFT	8,851,683	4.77
ALPHABET INC-CL A	6,869,115	3.70
MERCK	5,953,464	3.21
CELGENE CORPORATION	5,618,727	3.03
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS	5,388,618	2.90
DOLLAR GENERAL CORPORATION	5,243,438	2.82
WELLS FARGO & COMPANY	5,095,515	2.74
NXP SEMICONDUCTORS NV	4,998,305	2.69
PNC FINANCIAL SERVICES GROUP INC	4,984,677	2.68
US BANCORP	4,920,404	2.65

At 31 December 2015		
ALPHABET INC-CL A	5,430,322	3.06
APPLE INC	4,181,159	2.35
PNC FINANCIAL SERVICES GROUP INC	4,123,952	2.32
DOLLAR GENERAL CORPORATION	4,068,139	2.29
HONEYWELL INTL INC	4,055,256	2.28
WELLS FARGO & COMPANY	3,909,873	2.20
ROYAL DUTCH SHELL PLC - A SHARE	3,832,135	2.16
US BANCORP	3,632,028	2.04
MASTERCARD INC - A	3,522,054	1.98
VISA INC - CLASS A SHARES	3,520,522	1.98

Expense Ratios

LifeLink Asia Fund		LifeLink Growth Fund		LifeLink Global Fund	
2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
1.50%	1.37%	1.36%	1.24%	1.32%	1.26%

Note: *The expense ratio does not include (where applicable) charges for insurance coverage, brokerage and other transaction costs, performance fee, foreign exchange gains or losses, front or back end loads arising from the purchase or sale of collective investment schemes and tax deducted at source or arising out of income received.*

United Asia Fund		United Singapore Growth Fund		United International Growth Fund	
2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
1.71%	1.59%	1.24%	1.15%	1.28%	1.22%

Note: *The expense ratio does not include (where applicable) brokerage and other transaction costs, performance fee, foreign exchange gains or losses, front or back end loads arising from the purchase or sale of other schemes and tax deducted at source or arising out of income received.*

Turnover ratios

LifeLink Asia Fund		LifeLink Growth Fund		LifeLink Global Fund	
2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
–	–	–	–	–	–

United Asia Fund		United Singapore Growth Fund		United International Growth Fund	
2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
140.50%	109.04%	21.98%	39.47%	137.99%	99.25%

Note: *The turnover ratio is calculated in accordance with the formula stated in the "Code on Collective Investment Schemes".*

Amount of redemptions and subscriptions

	LifeLink Asia Fund		LifeLink Growth Fund		LifeLink Global Fund	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Total amount of redemptions	15,189	101,144	28,126	50,150	91,545	65,681
Total amount of subscriptions	–	–	–	–	–	–

Soft Dollar Comissions/Arrangements

The fund manager, UOB Asset Management, has entered into soft dollars arrangements with selected brokers from whom products and services are received from third parties. The product and services relate essentially to computer hardware and software to the extent that they are used to support the investment decision making process, research and advisory services, economic and political analyses, portfolio analyses including performance measurements, market analyses, data and quotation services, all of which are believed to be helpful in the overall discharge of UOB Asset Management's duties to clients. As such services generally benefit all of UOB Asset Management's clients in terms of input into the investment decision making process, the soft credits utilised are not allocated on a specific client basis. The fund manager confirm that trades were executed on the best execution basis and there was no churning of trades. The said brokers have also executed trades for other schemes managed by the Investment Manager.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
As at 31 December 2016

	LifeLink Asia Fund		LifeLink Growth Fund		LifeLink Global Fund	
	S$	%	S$	%	S$	%
Investments in Funds	838,281	98.84	350,548	99.98	1,041,217	99.99
Value of Investments	838,281	98.84	350,548	99.98	1,041,217	99.99
OTHER ASSETS						
Interest bearing deposits and bank balances	7,868	0.93	86	0.02	115	0.01
Accrued and outstanding interest and dividends	–	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00
Other assets	1,989	0.23	–	0.00	80,473	7.73
Total Assets	848,138	100.00	350,634	100.00	1,121,805	107.73
LIABILITIES						
Other liabilities	–	0.00	–	0.00	(80,473)	-7.73
Value of Fund as at 31 December 2016	**848,138**	**100.00**	**350,634**	**100.00**	**1,041,332**	**100.00**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CAPITAL AND INCOME ACCOUNT

From 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016

	LifeLink Asia Fund	LifeLink Growth Fund	LifeLink Global Fund
	S$	S$	S$
Value of Fund as at 1 January 2016	834,494	368,315	1,055,614
Amounts received by the Fund for creation of units	–	–	–
Amounts paid by the Fund for liquidation of units	(15,189)	(28,126)	(91,545)
Net cash into/ (out of) the Fund	(15,189)	(28,126)	(91,545)
Investment income			
– Dividend Income	–	4,542	–
– Interest Income	–	–	–
– Other Income	–	–	–
	–	4,542	–
Fund expenses			
– Management fees	(3,915)	(2,810)	(7,456)
– Other expenses	–	–	–
	(3,915)	(2,810)	(7,456)
Net gains/ (losses) on investments			
Exchange gain/ (loss)	–	–	–
Net realised gain/ (loss) on sale of investments	4,527	(777)	38,460
Unrealised appreciation/ (depreciation) in value of investments	28,221	9,490	46,259
	32,748	8,713	84,719
Increase/ (decrease) in net asset value	13,644	(17,681)	(14,282)
Value of Fund as at 31 December 2016	**848,138**	**350,634**	**1,041,332**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. General

The LifeLink Funds (the Funds) comprise the following:

(i) LifeLink Asia Fund;

(ii) LifeLink Growth Fund; and

(iii) LifeLink Global Fund.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements, expressed in Singapore dollars (S$), are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, modified by the valuation of investments at fair value.

(b) Investments

All purchases of investments, which include investments in funds, quoted equities and bonds are recognised on their trade dates, i.e. the date the commitment exists to purchase the investments. The investments are initially recorded at cost, being fair value of the consideration given. The attributable transaction costs are recognised in the Capital and Income Account when incurred. After initial recognition, the investments are subsequently re-measured at fair value and the unrealised gains or losses on re-measurement to fair value are taken to the Capital and Income Account. The fair value is determined by using open market valuation at the year-end date. All investments of the Funds are valued at the last known transacted prices on 31 December 2016. Unquoted debt securities are valued at the prevailing prices quoted by banks or brokers.

(c) Amounts paid by the Funds for liquidation of units

The amounts paid by the Funds for liquidation of units comprise the sale of units in the Funds for the payment of death claims or surrenders and for switches by the policyholders to the other Funds.

(d) Gains/losses from sale of investments

All sales of investments are recognised on their trade date, the date the Fund commits to sell the investments. The cost of disposal of investments is determined on the weighted-average cost basis. Realised gains/losses from the sale of investments are taken to the Capital and Income Account.

(e) Income and expense recognition

Income and expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis. Dividend income is recognised in the Capital and Income Account when the right to receive payment is established. Interest income from investments is recognised on an accrual basis, using the effective interest method.

3. Taxation

The Funds are not subject to Singapore income tax.

Taxation, if any, is in respect of unrecoverable tax deducted at source from foreign-sourced dividends.

	LifeLink Asia Fund	LifeLink Growth Fund	LifeLink Global Fund
4. Net assets attributable to unitholders as at 31 December 2016			
The number of units in issue	262,042	127,153	471,362
Net asset attributable to unitholders per unit	S$3.236	S$2.757	S$2.209

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY SINGAPORE (PTE) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the LifeLink Funds (the Funds) of Prudential Assurance Company Singapore (Pte) Limited (the Company) which comprise the Statements of Assets and Liabilities as at 31 December 2016, the Capital and Income Account for the year then ended 31 December 2016, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information as set out on pages 19 to 20. The financial statements have been prepared by management based on the accounting policies set out in the financial statements (the stated accounting policies).

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Funds for the year ended 31 December 2016 are prepared, in all material aspects, in accordance with the stated accounting policies as set out in Note 2 in the financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *"Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements of the Funds"* section of our report. We are independent of the Company and the Funds in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Fund Report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which describe the basis of accounting. Our report is provided in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work was undertaken so that we might report to you on the financial statements which are prepared to assist the Company to comply with paragraph 15(a) of the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) Notice 307 Investment-Linked Policies and for no other purpose. As required by paragraph 36 of the MAS Notice 307, this report shall be sent by the Company to its policyholders for their information. We do not assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company for our work, for our report, or for the conclusions we have reached in our report. This report relates solely to the financial statements of the Funds of the Company and does not extend to the financial statements of the Company taken as a whole.

Responsibilities of the Management and Directors for the Financial Statements of the Funds

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements of the funds in accordance with the stated accounting policies. This includes determining that the stated accounting policies are an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements of the Funds in the circumstances, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Funds that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the Funds, management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Funds or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements of the Funds

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of these financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, if any, and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Funds' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

KPMG LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
15 March 2017

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PRUDENTIAL

Always Listening. Always Understanding.