Semi-annual Fund Report

for the half year as of 30 June 2015

ntuc income
made different

Contents

MESSAGE

1 September 2015

Dear Policyholder

We are pleased to bring you our Semi-annual Fund Report.

Global growth projection for 2015 has been revised downward slightly to 3.3% from 3.5% by the International Monetary Fund. This is mainly due to weaker 1st quarter US growth and slower growth in the emerging markets caused by lower commodity prices and tighter external financing conditions. Economic conditions remain mixed in both developed and emerging markets, but the outlook for the global economy is still positive albeit with some uncertainties.

I am glad to report that our funds continue to perform well. Our Investment-Linked Policies were represented among the Lipper Leader categories, with the Global Managed Fund (Balanced), Global Managed Fund (Conservative), Takaful Fund and AIM 2025 obtaining “Lipper Leader” status in the respective, “Consistent Return”, “Total Return” and “Preservation” metrics in the 1st quarter of 2015. Our Global Managed Fund (Growth), AIM 2035 and AIM 2045 were “Lipper Leader” in two categories, “Consistent Return” and “Total Return” in the same review.

The latest Semi-annual Fund Report for the financial period ended June 2015 can be downloaded at **www.income.com.sg/fund/coopprices.asp**. You may also access your Investment-Linked Policy statement from me@income, our online customer portal at www.income.com.sg.

To request for a copy of the Fund Report, please call our Customer Service Hotline at 63INCOME/67881777 or email us at **csquery@income.com.sg**.

Ken Ng
Chief Executive

SUMMARY OF FUND PERFORMANCE AS OF 30 JUNE 2015

Fund	Launch Date	Fund Size (S$ million)	Performance (1 year)	Performance (2 years - Cumulative)
Core Funds				
Global Bond Fund	Jan-03	128	0.74%	4.74%
Global Equity Fund	Apr-98	250	9.44%	28.95%
Singapore Bond Fund	Mar-00	270	1.16%	5.01%
Singapore Equity Fund	Jan-03	155	4.58%	10.50%
Mixed Assets and Global Managed Funds				
Aim Now	Sep-09	126	2.41%	6.75%
Aim 2015	Sep-09	2	2.54%	7.23%
Aim 2025	Sep-09	13	5.38%	14.32%
Aim 2035	Sep-09	17	6.80%	17.74%
Aim 2045	Sep-09	17	7.39%	19.05%
Asia Managed Fund	Sep-95	99	5.63%	18.19%
Global Managed Fund (Balanced)	Jan-03	177	4.70%	15.03%
Global Managed Fund (Conservative)	Jan-03	12	3.11%	10.70%
Global Managed Fund (Growth)	Jan-03	247	6.13%	18.80%
Prime Fund	Aug-73	223	10.95%	17.14%
Singapore Managed Fund	May-94	86	3.34%	8.45%
Takaful Fund	Sep-95	20	14.76%	42.08%
Specialised Funds				
Asian Income Fund	May-14	197	6.07%	N.A.
Global Income Fund	Mar-15	56	N.A.	N.A.
Global Technology Fund	Aug-00	71	23.81%	46.25%
Money Market Fund	May-06	19	0.44%	0.98%
Average Return			**6.28%**	**16.22%**

Notes:

1. The Global Managed Funds are invested in our Core Funds in the following ratios:
   Balanced : Singapore Equity (10%), Global Equity (40%), Singapore Bond (15%) and Global Bond (35%).
   Conservative : Singapore Equity (5%), Global Equity (25%), Singapore Bond (20%) and Global Bond (50%).
   Growth : Singapore Equity (15%), Global Equity (55%), Singapore Bond (10%) and Global Bond (20%).

2. The returns are calculated on a bid-to-bid basis, in Singapore dollar terms. All dividends are re-invested. Fees and charges payable through premium deduction or units cancellation are excluded from the calculation.

3. Past performance of the funds is not indicative of future performance. Actual returns are also not guaranteed. The bid prices and returns can fluctuate, just like the overall fluctuations of stock and bond markets. Our funds are subjected to market risks, which we have diversified across many quality investments.

GLOBAL BOND FUND

Investment objective
To provide a medium- to long-term rate of return by investing mainly in global bonds.

Investment scope
The fund will invest mainly in global government and corporate bonds, mortgage backed securities and asset backed securities. The portfolio will have an average "A" rating by Standard and Poor's. The fund is denominated in Singapore Dollars.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	2 January 2003
Fund Size	S$127.76 million
Initial Sales Charge	3.5% (an extra 0.5% bonus unit will be given for all single premium and top-ups)
Annual Management Charge	0.85% p.a.
Inclusion in CPFIS	Yes (CPF OA and CPF SA)
CPFIS Risk Classification	Low to Medium Risk, Broadly Diversified
Benchmark	Barclays Global Aggregate hedged to Singapore Dollars
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value	June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Spanish Govt Bond 2.75% 311024	6.2	4.8	Japan Govt 10-yr 0.6% 200324	9.5	7.3
Japan Govt 10-yr 0.6% 200324	5.2	4.0	US Treasury Note 2.5% 150524	8.6	6.6
BTPS 4.75% 150916	5.1	4.0	US Treasury Note 2.125% 310121	5.8	4.4
US Treasury Note 2% 150225	3.4	2.7	Spanish Govt Bond 3.75% 311018	5.4	4.1
US Treasury Infl. Index Bond 2.5% 150129	3.4	2.7	US Treasury Note 2.75% 150224	4.6	3.5
Canada Housing Trust 3.15% 150923	3.3	2.6	Treasury UKT 1.75% 070922	4.0	3.1
Deutschland Rep 3.25% 040120	3.0	2.3	Treasury UKT 4% 070322	3.6	2.7
Deutschland Rep 2.5% 040744	2.6	2.0	US Treasury Note 2.75% 151123	3.5	2.6
Treasury UKT 4.25% 070336	2.4	1.9	US Treasury Infl. Index Bond 2.5% 150129	3.2	2.5
BTPS 5% 010325	2.4	1.9	Australian Govt 5.25% 150319	3.0	2.3

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Fund manager
NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited is the Investment Manager of the fund. Pacific Investment Management Company LLC is the Sub-Investment Manager of the fund.

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited
NTUC Income was established in 1970 to provide affordable insurance for workers in Singapore. Today, over two million people in Singapore look to NTUC Income for trusted advice and solutions when making their most important financial decisions. Our wide network of advisers and partners provide life, health and general insurance to serve the protection, savings and investments needs of customers across all segments of society.

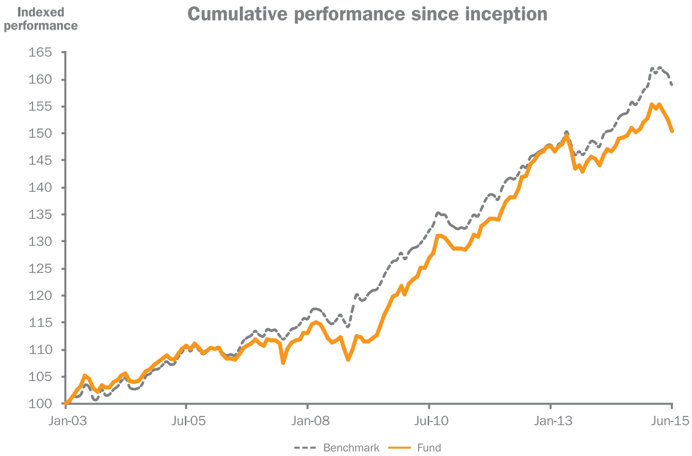
As a social enterprise, NTUC Income is committed to making insurance accessible, affordable and sustainable for all.

As of 30 June 2015, NTUC Income had S$30.99 billion in assets under management. Our financial strength and diversified investment portfolio is reflected by our strong credit ratings and predicated on our core investment philosophy of value, prudence and discipline.

Pacific Investment Management Company LLC (PIMCO LLC)
Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO") was founded in Newport Beach, California in 1971. PIMCO is a global investment solutions provider with more than 2,400 dedicated professionals in 12 countries focused on a single mission: to manage risks and deliver returns for clients. Today, PIMCO has offices in Newport Beach, New York, Amsterdam, Singapore, Tokyo, London, Sydney, Munich, Zurich, Toronto, Hong Kong, Milan and Rio de Janeiro. PIMCO's global investment process includes both top-down and bottom-up decision-making, holding a long-term view to guard against periodic bouts of euphoria and depression that often characterise financial markets. As of 30 June 2015, PIMCO managed US$1.52 trillion in assets, including US$1.15 trillion in third-party client assets.

Fund performance vs benchmark

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
Global Bond Fund	-1.4%	-3.2%	-1.5%	0.7%	1.9%	3.5%	3.1%	3.3%
Benchmark	-1.2%	-2.0%	0.1%	3.5%	3.4%	3.8%	3.7%	3.8%



The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

Market review

2015 began with a host of global central banks re-embracing monetary easing, in addition to the European Central Bank's (ECB) highly anticipated foray into Quantitative Easing (QE). Some cut rates, while others deployed different tools. The US Federal Reserve (Fed) remained an outlier in the sea of central bank easing as officials reiterated their desire to hike rates sometime this year. Moving into the 2nd quarter, global deflation fears gradually receded as oil prices firmed and the outlook for growth brightened, particularly for developed economies. Markets were captivated by events in Greece, where the debt crisis worsened sharply, and China, where equity markets had a tumultuous quarter and policymakers expanded their easing efforts. Global interest rates rose and yield curves steepened, while risk assets such as equities, high yield and Emerging Markets (EM) remained choppy in the 1st half of the year.

US

In the US, the economy continued to show signs of strength. 1st quarter gross domestic product (GDP) was revised up to show a more modest -0.2% decline, while recent data also suggested the economy is improving after a brief winter downturn. Nearly every labour market indicator pointed to sustainable growth, including a healthy pace of payroll gains, a rising backlog of job vacancies and a multi-decade low for unemployment claims. While earnings growth remained tepid, the employment cost index suggested wage pressures may be slowly building. The healthier labour market, improving outlook for spending, and modest rebound in oil prices led to a sell-off in the back-end of Treasuries as the 10-year yield rose 18 basis points (bps) and that on the 30-year jumped nearly 37bps. That said, short-dated Treasuries were well anchored as the market continued to debate when the Fed would begin raising interest rates. Lingering uncertainty about the start and pace of rate hikes also led to softness in the US dollar over the 2nd quarter after months of virtually abated appreciation.

Eurozone

The ECB's determination to prevent deflation took centre stage when it launched a larger-than-expected QE programme on January 22. With the avalanche of ECB buying expected to exceed net bond supply, the euro plunged, bond yields fell and equity markets soared. In addition, a number of economic indicators came in stronger than anticipated, further lifting sentiment in the region. Despite gradual improvement in the underlying economy, volatility in eurozone markets grabbed headlines in the 2nd quarter. After falling to an all-time low of just 0.07% on April 17, the 10-year German bund yield backed up nearly 100bps before settling at 0.76%. While fundamental factors played a role, technical factors exacerbated the size and speed of the move. Unfolding events in Greece also contributed to the bouts of volatility. While most assumed that negotiations between Greece and its creditors would go down to the wire, no one expected Greek PM Tsipras to call a national referendum on the bailout proposal – default on the country's June payment to the International Monetary Fund, impose capital controls or close banks nation-wide. With the vote scheduled for July 5 and polls leaving little guidance on the outcome, risk assets came under pressure. That said, the moves in risk assets – and the modest flight-to-quality across core bonds – suggested events in Greece were more noise than news for global financial markets.

Asia
Economic conditions and policy choices led to equity volatility in Asia. Weak industrial production and falling inflation prompted the People's Bank of China (PBOC) to cut interest rates multiple times, while ongoing challenges in the banking sector and property market led the government to recapitalise local government financing entities. Chinese equities had one of their most volatile periods on record, as thousands of newly opened stock trading accounts first sent the Shanghai Composite soaring to a year-to-date gain of 60.0% on June 12, before the index corrected 20.0% by month end. Stock market gyrations reflected the difficult tightrope Chinese policymakers have to walk as they transition toward a more liberalised financial system while also trying to avoid new credit bubbles. Conversely, Japan's Nikkei proved a more one-way bet, rising by 16.0% in the 1st half of the year, as optimism for corporate governance reform grew and 1st quarter GDP was revised up to 3.9% quarter-on-quarter.

Market Outlook
Global growth is expected to accelerate modestly to 2.5%-3.0% over the next 12-months. The cumulative benefits of global monetary policy accommodation and a near cessation of fiscal austerity will allow the step-wise healing of global economic growth to continue. While economic slack will gradually be reduced, inflationary pressures are expected to remain contained. The roughly 40.0% oil price cut will further buoy these trends – by transferring wealth from producers to consumers and keeping headline inflation subdued.

US growth is expected to reach 2.5%-3.0% with inflation gradually approaching the Fed's 2.0% target. A robust outlook for personal consumption growth forms the foundation of our outlook. Consumer spending will be supported by a healthy pace of job gains, low energy prices and gradual improvement in wages and salaries. Housing and business investment will be buoyed by still low interest rates and pent-up demand. Home prices are expected to rise gradually and sales trends to continue, but housing will remain a small portion of economic growth. Business investment should continue to expand as demand improves and capacity utilisation rates rise, though capital expenditure plans in the energy sector are likely to be scaled back. Importantly, our expectations for moderate growth, low energy prices and a still strong US dollar suggest inflationary pressures will build only gradually, allowing the Fed to begin reducing its policy accommodation at a very measured pace.

While headline risks are likely to persist, eurozone is likely to grow between 1.25%-1.75%, with little inflationary pressure. Low oil prices, a weaker euro, and the financial backing of the ECB's QE programme support the outlook for European growth. The benefit of a weaker euro is already evident in trade accounts with imports weaker and exports stronger, while the terms of trade for energy is also showing marked improvement. Going forward, the ECB's QE programme will be a substantial source of liquidity and will also serve to anchor expectations. Yet despite these supports, growth will remain modest and headline risks are substantial. While the actual contagion risks from a default in Greece have diminished over time, there could be substantial implications if confidence is undermined. Given this backdrop, we expect the ECB to continue its asset purchase programme in the year ahead.

Japan will continue to recover from last year's technical recession, but the pace of growth in China will slow even further. The decisions late last year to delay the next value-added tax hike and increase the size of the Bank of Japan's easing programme helped boost 1st quarter GDP to 3.9%. Going forward, Japan will continue to benefit from low oil prices and past depreciation of the yen, but growth will likely remain modest (1.25%-1.75%). In China, growth is expected to be in the region of 5.75%-6.75% range which is below consensus forecast. Recent equity market volatility along with further slowing in the property sector will likely require ongoing support from the PBOC – including additional rate cuts and reduced reserve requirements.

Dispersion across EM will continue, especially given the recent downturn in commodity markets. Differences across EM countries – in initial conditions, commodity reliance and sensitivity to Fed and US dollar moves – suggest that there will be further divergence in economic outcomes over the next few quarters. The forecast of 1.5%-2.5% for the BRIM economies reflects improving growth prospects in Mexico and India offset by expected recessions in both Russia and Brazil.

Risks
As the fund has investments concentrating in fixed income securities, it is subjected to debt risk which includes interest rate sensitivity, credit risk, changes in debt rating and credit rating, currency risk and sovereign risk. This is not an exhaustive list of risks.

The Managers intend to hedge its foreign currency exposure. Financial derivatives in the Investment-Linked Policy (ILP) fund are used for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. The global exposure of the ILP fund to financial derivatives or embedded financial derivatives is calculated using the commitment approach described in and in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Collective Investment Schemes.

You should be aware that past performance is not indicative of future performance. The value of the units may rise or fall as the performance of the fund changes.

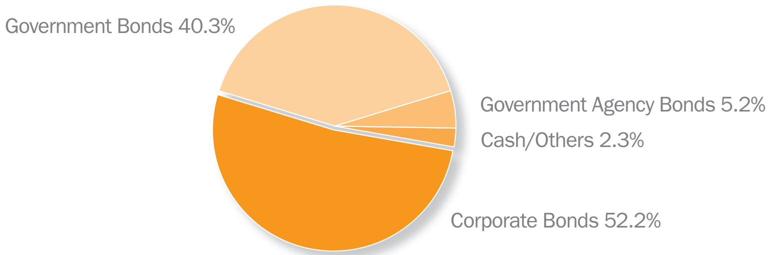
NTUC Income's ILP funds are intended for long-term investment. It is not suited for any short-term speculation. You should not expect to obtain any short-term gains from investing in NTUC Income's ILP funds. It is important that your investment suits your risk appetite. You may wish to consult your financial adviser before investing in any ILP fund.

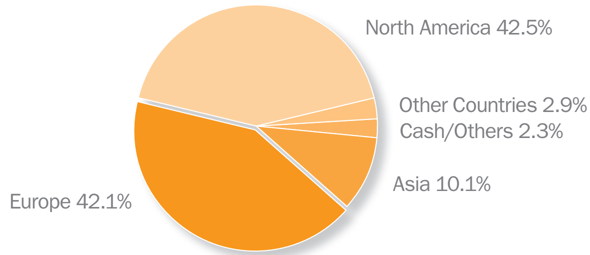
Expense and turnover ratio

	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	0.93%	247.74%
As of 30 June 2014	0.93%	338.11%

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.

Asset and country allocation as of 30 June 2015

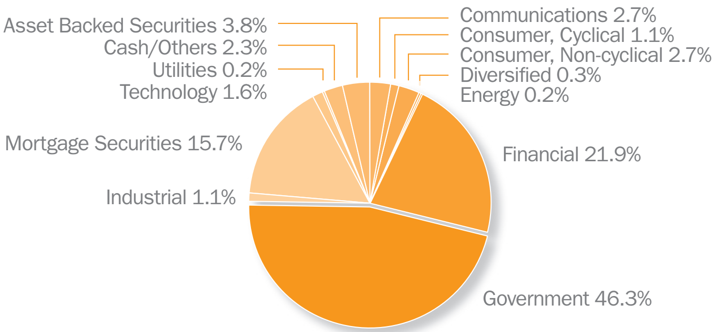




	S$ (mil)
Corporate Bonds	66.7
Government Bonds	51.5
Government Agency Bonds	6.7
Cash/Others	2.9
Total	127.8

	S$ (mil)
Asia	13.0
Europe	53.8
North America	54.3
Other Countries	3.8
Cash/Others	2.9
Total	127.8

Sector allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Asset Backed Securities	4.9
Communications	3.4
Consumer, Cyclical	1.3
Consumer, Non-cyclical	3.5
Diversified	0.3
Energy	0.3
Financial	28.0
Government	59.2
Industrial	1.4
Mortgage Securities	20.1
Technology	2.1
Utilities	0.2
Cash/Others	2.9
Total	127.8

Credit rating of debt securities

S&P's rating or its equivalent	S$ (mil)	% of NAV
AAA	30.0	23.5
AA+	10.3	8.1
AA	6.6	5.1
AA-	3.6	2.8
A+	8.6	6.7
A	19.9	15.6
A-	4.7	3.7
BBB+	8.7	6.8
BBB	17.5	13.7
BBB-	5.4	4.2
Not rated	9.7	7.6
Total	124.8	97.7

'Not rated' refers to debt securities which are not rated by S&P or other equivalent rating agencies, including but not limited to treasury bills, bonds issued by government, government agency, statutory board or corporate.

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

GLOBAL BOND FUND

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	128,845,409
Purchase of new units	5,753,576
Redemption of units	(4,891,028)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	(1,407,718)
Management fee and other charges	(542,469)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	127,757,770

Units in issue	84,924,152
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	1.527
- as of 30 June 2015	1.504

Exposure to derivatives

	Market Value S$	% of Net Asset Value	Realised Gains/ (Losses) S$	Unrealised Gains/ (Losses) S$
Forwards	(1,925,270)	1.51	638,764	384,608
Swaps	(210,082)	0.16	1,628,248	(1,741,735)

Investment in collective investment schemes
Nil.

Borrowings
Nil.

Related party disclosures
NTUC Income is the Investment Manager of the fund. During the financial period ended 30 June 2015, management fee paid or payable by the fund to the Investment Manager is S$542,469.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement
The Managers did not retain, for its own account, cash or commission rebates arising out of transactions executed in or outside Singapore. The Managers also did not receive soft dollars for the fund.

Conflict of interests
The Managers did not encounter any conflict of interests in the management of the fund.

Other parties
The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP. Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material information
There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports
The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

GLOBAL EQUITY FUND

Investment objective
To achieve long-term capital appreciation and diversification by investing in stocks traded on the global equity markets.

Investment scope
The fund is fully invested in global equities. The fund is denominated in Singapore Dollars.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	1 April 1998
Fund Size	S$250.42 million
Initial Sales Charge	3.5% (an extra 0.5% bonus unit will be given for all single premium and top-ups)
Annual Management Charge	1.25% p.a.
Inclusion in CPFIS	Yes (CPF OA)
CPFIS Risk Classification	Higher Risk, Broadly Diversified
Benchmark	MSCI World Index in Singapore Dollars
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Schroder ISF Global Equity Alpha	62.1	24.8
Nestle SA	7.3	2.9
Reckitt Benckiser Group	6.6	2.6
Time Warner Inc	6.0	2.4
The Walt Disney Co	6.0	2.4
Accenture Plc	5.5	2.2
Visa Inc	4.8	1.9
Diageo Plc	4.6	1.8
Honeywell International Inc	3.8	1.5
Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc	3.7	1.5

June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Schroder ISF Global Equity Alpha	67.7	26.9
Nestle SA	8.1	3.2
Reckitt Benckiser Group	7.1	2.8
Diageo Plc	5.5	2.2
Accenture Plc	5.0	2.0
Time Warner Inc	4.8	1.9
British American Tobacco PLC	4.5	1.8
The Walt Disney Co	4.3	1.7
Visa Inc	4.2	1.7
3M Co	4.2	1.7

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Fund manager
NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited is the Investment Manager of the fund. Morgan Stanley Investment Management Company, and MFS International Singapore Pte Ltd are the Sub-Investment Managers of the fund.

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited
NTUC Income was established in 1970 to provide affordable insurance for workers in Singapore. Today, over two million people in Singapore look to NTUC Income for trusted advice and solutions when making their most important financial decisions. Our wide network of advisers and partners provide life, health and general insurance to serve the protection, savings and investments needs of customers across all segments of society.

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Morgan Stanley Investment Management Company (MSIM)
Morgan Stanley Investment Management, together with its investment advisory affiliates, has more than 585 investment professionals around the world and US$406 billion in assets under management or supervision as of 30 June 2015. It is a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley.

MFS International Singapore Pte Ltd
MFS Investment Management (parent company of MFS International Singapore Pte Ltd) was founded in 1924. Assets under management totalled US$440 billion (as of 30 June 2015). MFS believes in active bottom-up research aimed at consistently identifying high-quality investments by focusing on companies that have potential to generate above-average and sustainable earnings. MFS has a global network of research analysts and portfolio managers based in Boston, Toronto, Mexico City, London, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Singapore and Sydney.

GLOBAL EQUITY FUND

Schroder Investment Management Limited
Schroder Investment Management Limited is the Investment Manager of the Schroder ISF- Global Equity Alpha.

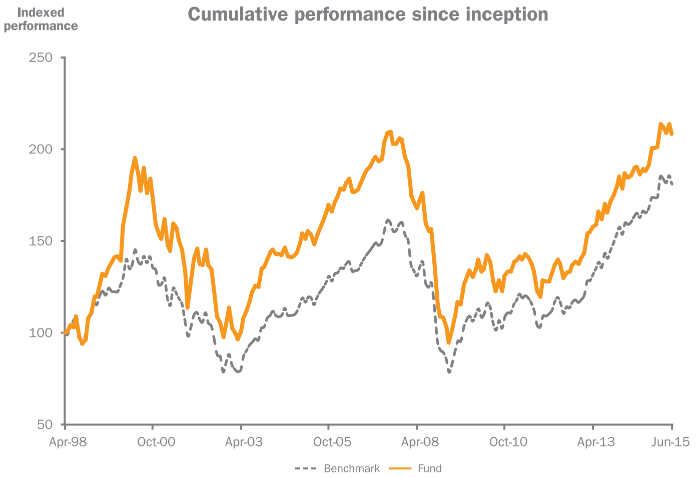
Schroder Investment Management Limited is domiciled in the United Kingdom and has been managing collective investment schemes and discretionary funds since 1985.

Schroder is a leading global asset management company, whose history dates back over 200 years. The group's holding company, Schroders Plc is and has been listed on the London Stock Exchange since 1959. Assets under management totalled US$487.4 billion (as of 30 June 2015).

Schroders' aim is to apply their specialist asset management skills in serving the needs of their clients worldwide. With one of the largest networks of offices of any dedicated asset management company, and over 430 investment professionals covering the world's investment markets, they offer their clients a comprehensive range of products and services.

Fund performance vs benchmark

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
Global Equity Fund	-2.4%	-1.8%	4.1%	9.4%	16.2%	11.2%	2.9%	4.4%
Benchmark	-2.5%	-1.5%	4.3%	9.6%	16.6%	12.3%	4.0%	3.5%



The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

Market review

Global equities as measured by the MSCI World Index advanced 4.29% in Singapore dollar terms in the 1st half of 2015. While growth has improved in Europe and Japan, monetary policy is likely to stay easy. The theme of disappointing productivity together with weak growth is likely to continue.

The US S&P 500 Index returned 2.87% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Now six years old, the US business cycle has shown no signs of flagging or falling into recession. The US consumer leads the economy, driven by increasing employment opportunities and longer hours worked – now as high as in the previous cycle – along with better wages and a stronger sense of job security. All these factors appear to be falling into place, pushing the economy forward. Inflation has remained lower than expectations, helping the US Federal Reserve (Fed) to delay the beginning of the rate-tightening cycle.

European stocks as measured by the Dow Jones STOXX 50 Index returned 4.57% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Earnings growth may be picking up at last, though market impacts can differ from local economic conditions, as businesses earn more than half their revenues outside Europe. Valuations remain below those in the US and Japan. Economic growth in Europe should see the benefits of Quantitative Easing (QE), the weaker Euro (although not in the UK and Switzerland) and oil & gas price cuts (with the exception of exporters such as Norway & Russia). Long-term prospects remain subdued though, due to demographic headwinds and continued austerity designed to combat high debt levels.

In Japan, the Nikkei Composite Index gained 15.45% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Even though the economy has shown signs of stronger growth with robust earnings, however structural reforms emphasising corporate governance and return on equity are still rather limited.

Finally, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index returned 4.78% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Cyclical tailwinds have become headwinds, but structural improvements have remained intact. The dramatic reversal in Chinese equity markets has shown that this year's run-up was unsustainable as it was fuelled by active trading in retail margin accounts, without underlying fundamentals to support it.

Market outlook

The 2nd half of 2015 is likely to be a continuation of certain themes from last year, some improvements and a fair amount of uncertainty. Interest rates around the world remain at historical lows. Monetary policy looks to remain easy among global central banks, except for the US, where a Fed rate hike is possible later this year or perhaps delayed further given some uncertainty around the strength of the US recovery.

Increased volatility and risk-off trades in the financial markets may persist as long as the Greek debt stalemate continues, though actions by the European Central Bank (ECB) and other leaders aimed at solving the problem may help to cap the downside in 2015. While the dramatic reversal in Chinese equity markets may have done more damage to Chinese retail investor confidence than to diversified global equity portfolios, it focuses attention on the continued weakness seen in the Chinese economy.

Finally, the recent updraft in the price of crude oil is likely to be related to the selloff in global bonds which may not be sustainable. If higher oil prices persist, there could be a change in inflation metrics at the headline level.

United States: The biggest risk to the market is a scenario where productivity recovers more slowly than the Fed expects (while unit labour costs rise more quickly), leading to faster rate hikes and sooner-than-expected cyclical margin deterioration and bond market dislocation. However, there are other tailwinds that should help the market overcome these concerns.

Europe: While valuations are rising, it remains to be seen whether they are supported by improving fundamentals. Despite the ECB's stimulus, long-term prospects remain subdued on demographic headwinds and fiscal austerity to combat high debt levels. Authorities have taken steps to limit the contagion risk from a possible Grexit. But political uncertainty in the periphery may rise ahead of potentially contentious elections in Portugal and Spain later this year. And, a UK referendum on EU membership is in the works for May 2016.

In Greece, tensions remain high, despite the fact that in recent days, Prime Minister Alex Tsipras has negotiated a deal with international creditors. Given the uncertainty in Greece, increased market volatility and risk-off moves in the financial markets are likely for the foreseeable future. However, the ECB's actions and the European leaders' efforts to contain and solve the problem are likely to cap the downside. European authorities have taken steps over the past few years to limit contagion risk. The existing ECB's QE programme should provide a solid back stop, and the ECB can certainly increase the size and scope of this programme. The market reaction to each incremental development seems relatively sanguine. If the risk of a Grexit increases, the path to exit could be long and drawn out. Markets might be pricing in a quick (negotiated) fix, but the risks on a long drawn out exit are not being reflected.

Japan: Since the initiation of some market friendly reforms, including the creation of a JPX-400 index that incentivises return-on-equity (ROE) improvement and the introduction of a stewardship code to get companies thinking more about minority shareholder interests, the currency has devalued by 50.0% and the markets have been on a stellar run. The weakening yen has been a major stimulatory factor, but based on recent statements by the central bank it is unlikely to weaken further. Thus the market performance is more likely to be driven by earnings growth (which looks reasonable), and limited multiple expansion, unless ROEs improve significantly.

Emerging Markets: Our managers have been closely watching Chinese equity valuations over the past year. Before the selloffs, Chinese equities had posted exceptionally strong gains in 2015, with the Shenzhen Composite gaining over 122.0% since the beginning of the year. The dramatic reversal in Chinese equity markets suggests that this may have been a liquidity-driven bubble fuelled by active trading in retail margin accounts, without underlying economic fundamentals to support it. Our managers have seen continued weakness in the Chinese economy, including gross domestic product downgrades, declining Purchasing Managers Index trends and disinflationary pressures – a cocktail that does not augur well for corporate earnings growth.

With China's financial reforms and credibility on the line, government policymakers have implemented a series of escalating interventions aimed at arresting the stock market declines – including interest rate cuts, stock purchases, new restrictions on initial public offerings and more lenient rules on margin financing. In an effort to limit losses, more than 1,400 Shanghai- and Shenzhen-listed companies suspended trading in their stocks – although over the past few days, some of these companies re-entered the markets. While markets have stabilised in recent days, it is likely to expect to see more volatility in the future.

Risks

As the fund has investments concentrating in equities, it is subject to equity risk which includes market risk, company risk, selection risk, currency risk and counterparty risk. This is not an exhaustive list of risks.

The Managers intend to hedge its foreign currency exposure. Financial derivatives in the Investment-Linked Policy (ILP) fund are used for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. The global exposure of the ILP fund to financial derivatives or embedded financial derivatives is calculated using the commitment approach described in and in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Collective Investment Schemes.

You should be aware that past performance is not indicative of future performance. The value of the units may rise or fall as the performance of the fund changes.

NTUC Income's ILP funds are intended for long-term investment. It is not suited for any short-term speculation. You should not expect to obtain any short-term gains from investing in NTUC Income's ILP funds. It is important that your investment suit your risk appetite. You may wish to consult your financial adviser before investing in any ILP fund.

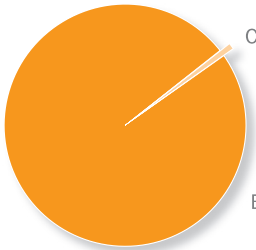
Expense and turnover ratio

	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	1.46%	7.94%
As of 30 June 2014	1.52%	12.84%

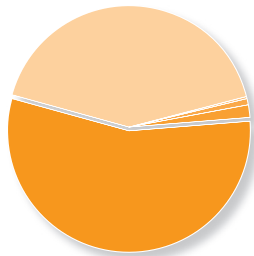
Expense ratio does not include (where applicable) charges for insurance coverage, brokerage and other transaction costs, performance fee, foreign exchange gains or losses, front or back end loads arising from the purchase or sale of collective investment schemes and tax deducted at source or arising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

GLOBAL EQUITY FUND

Asset and country allocation as of 30 June 2015

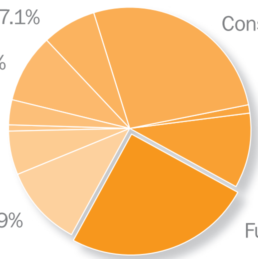


	S$ (mil)
Equities	249.0
Cash/Others	1.4
Total	250.4



	S$ (mil)
Asia	4.5
Europe	139.3
North America	104.4
Other Countries	0.8
Cash/Others	1.4
Total	250.4

Sector allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Basic Materials	8.7
Communications	23.0
Consumer, Cyclical	17.8
Consumer, Non-cyclical	66.7
Energy	3.0
Financial	25.4
Funds	62.1
Industrial	27.3
Technology	15.1
Cash/Others	1.4
Total	250.4

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Credit rating of debt securities

There are no debt securities under Global Equity Fund.

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	255,561,161
Purchase of new units	2,440,015
Redemption of units	(18,301,262)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	12,123,492
Management fee and other charges	(1,400,268)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	250,423,138

Units in issue	93,537,370
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	2.572
- as of 30 June 2015	2.677

Exposure to derivatives

	Market Value S$	% of Net Asset Value	Realised Gains/ (Losses) S$	Unrealised Gains/ (Losses) S$
Forwards	(159)	-	(16,723)	1,173

Investment in collective investment schemes

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Schroder ISF Global Equity Alpha	62.1	24.8

Borrowings
Nil.

Related party disclosure
NTUC Income is the Investment Manager of the fund. During the financial period ended 30 June 2015, management fee paid or payable by the fund to the Investment Manager is S$1,400,268.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement
The Managers did not retain for its own account cash or commission rebates arising out of transactions executed in or outside Singapore. Soft dollar commission/arrangement had been received/entered into by the Sub-Investment Managers in respect of the ILP. The soft dollar commission/arrangement relates essentially to research services, economic and political analyses, portfolio analyses, market analyses, data and quotation services, computer hardware and software used for and in support of the investment process. The Sub-Investment Managers did not accept or enter into soft dollar commission/arrangement unless such commission/arrangement would, in the opinion of the Sub-Investment Managers, assist the Sub-Investment Managers in the management of the ILP. The Sub-Investment Managers confirmed that trades were made on best execution basis, that is, the Sub-Investment Managers took all reasonable steps to obtain the best possible result for the ILP, taking into account the following execution factors: price, costs, speed, likelihood of execution and settlement, size, nature or any other consideration relevant to the execution of a trade or transaction, and there was no churning of trades.

Conflict of interests
MFS has in place policies and procedures to monitor conflict of interests which may arise in the management of clients' accounts. MFS believed that these policies and procedures are reasonably designed to ensure that portfolio management decisions are made in the best interests of clients, regardless of the existence of any conflict.

MSIM did not encounter any conflict of interests in the management of the fund.

Other parties
The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP. Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material information
There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports
The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

SINGAPORE BOND FUND

Investment objective
The objective of this fund is to provide a medium- to long-term rate of fixed return through investing mainly in bank deposits, corporate bonds rated at least “A” by Standard and Poor’s or secured on collaterals such as properties and receivables. The expected average duration for the fund is at least 4 years.

Investment scope
This fund invests mainly in bank deposits, corporate bonds rated at least “A” by Standard and Poor’s or secured collaterals such as properties and receivables. This fund may invest up to 30% high quality unsecured or unrated bonds. The fund is denominated in Singapore Dollars.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	1 March 2000
Fund Size	S$269.97 million
Initial Sales Charge	3.5%(an extra 0.5% bonus unit will be given for all single premium and top-ups)
Annual Management Charge	0.5% p.a.
Inclusion in CPFIS	Yes (CPF OA and CPF SA)
CPFIS Risk Classification	Low to Medium Risk, Narrowly Focused – Country – Singapore
Benchmark	UOB Long Bond Index
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Singapore Government Bonds 2.875% 010930	35.3	13.1
Singapore Government Bonds 2.75% 010442	20.5	7.6
Singapore Government Bonds 3% 010924	18.7	6.9
Singapore Government Bonds 3.5% 010327	13.4	4.9
Singapore Government Bonds 2.75% 010723	8.7	3.2
Singapore Government Bonds 2.875% 010729	7.1	2.6
Singapore Government Bonds 3.25% 010920	6.4	2.4
Singapore Government Bonds 2.25% 010621	6.0	2.2
Malayan Banking 3.8% 280421	5.3	2.0
Temasek FINL I 4% 071229	5.3	1.9

June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Singapore Government Bonds 3.25% 010920	19.3	7.3
Singapore Government Bonds 3% 010924	17.9	6.8
Singapore Government Bonds 2.75% 010442	16.5	6.2
Singapore Government Bonds 3.5% 010327	13.4	5.0
Singapore Government Bonds 2.875% 010930	11.5	4.3
Singapore Government Bonds 2.5% 010619	10.6	4.0
Singapore Government Bonds 2.25% 010621	8.2	3.1
Singapore Government Bonds 3.125% 010922	6.5	2.4
Temasek FINL I 4% 071229	5.3	2.0
DBS Cap Funding 5.75% 290549	5.1	1.9

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Fund manager

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited
NTUC Income was established in 1970 to provide affordable insurance for workers in Singapore. Today, over two million people in Singapore look to NTUC Income for trusted advice and solutions when making their most important financial decisions. Our wide network of advisers and partners provide life, health and general insurance to serve the protection, savings and investments needs of customers across all segments of society.

As a social enterprise, NTUC Income is committed to making insurance accessible, affordable and sustainable for all.

As of 30 June 2015, NTUC Income had S$30.99 billion in assets under management. Our financial strength and diversified investment portfolio is reflected by our strong credit ratings and predicated on our core investment philosophy of value, prudence and discipline.

Fund performance vs benchmark

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
Singapore Bond Fund	-1.1%	-1.1%	-0.6%	1.2%	1.3%	2.6%	3.1%	3.3%
Benchmark	-1.4%	-1.2%	-1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	2.3%	3.3%	4.1%

The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

Market review

The negative reading of CPI All Items since November 2014 indicates Singapore is currently in a mild deflationary environment, contributed by weaker private transportation, housing and utility costs. The cost pressures stemming from a tight labour market, where unemployment rate is just 1.8%, are expected to be offset by a weaker growth environment. Currently at the lower end of the projected -0.5% to +0.5% range, the Monetary Authority of Singapore expects inflation would re-emerge by end 2015 and into 2016.

Meanwhile, the advance estimates from the Ministry of Trade and Industry show the gross domestic product (GDP) of Singapore declined 4.6% on an annualised basis in the 2nd quarter of 2015, more than offsetting the 4.2% growth in 1st quarter. The decline is the worst since the 3rd quarter of 2012 and contraction was seen in both manufacturing and construction in the goods producing industries, as well as services producing industries as a whole. As of now, the projected GDP growth of between 2.0% and 4.0% for 2015 remains unchanged.

Despite a deflationary environment in Singapore and weaker economic fundamentals globally, the benchmark UOB Singapore Government Bond Long Index posted a loss of 1.01% in the six months to end June 2015. While short end rates remain low, yield of the longer dated Singapore Government Bonds was dragged higher by the re-pricing of longer dated US Treasuries.

The market is expecting the US Federal Reserve Open Market Committee (FOMC) to begin its interest rate hiking cycle later this year. Historically, rate hikes occur when an economy is recovering and inflation expectation is elevating. However, we are already witnessing moderated economic growth, even in the US, and global inflation pressure remains benign. In this respect, the rate hikes are expected to be modest and gradual.

The effect of FOMC rate hikes is tighter liquidity and monetary conditions globally due to the size of the US economy. For this reason, the lower quality credits are likely to experience some credit spread volatility going forward.

Given the overall backdrop and acting as a cushion against a potentially higher risk environment, a sizeable portion of Singapore Bond Fund's assets remains invested in longer dated Singapore Government Securities (SGS) and Statutory Boards' bonds. The rest of the Fund will be in short- and medium-term high quality corporate bonds for yield pick-up over SGS. Moderate growth and accommodative policy stance of other central banks should continue to underpin investors' search for yield.

Risks

As the fund has investments concentrating in Singapore fixed income securities, it is subject to debt risk which includes interest rate sensitivity, credit risk, changes in debt rating and credit rating, currency risk and sovereign risk. This is not an exhaustive list of risks.

The Manager intends to hedge its foreign currency exposure. Financial derivatives in the Investment-Linked Policy (ILP) fund are used for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. The global exposure of the ILP fund to financial derivatives or embedded financial derivatives is calculated using the commitment approach described in and in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Collective Investment Schemes.

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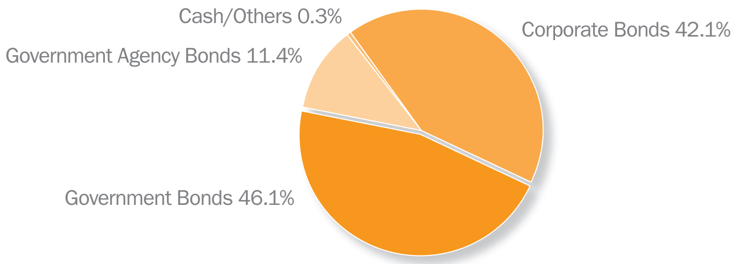
Expense and turnover ratio

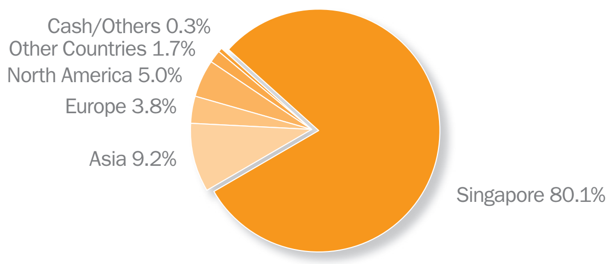
	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	0.55%	22.61%
As of 30 June 2014	0.56%	10.97%

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.

SINGAPORE BOND FUND

Asset and country allocation as of 30 June 2015

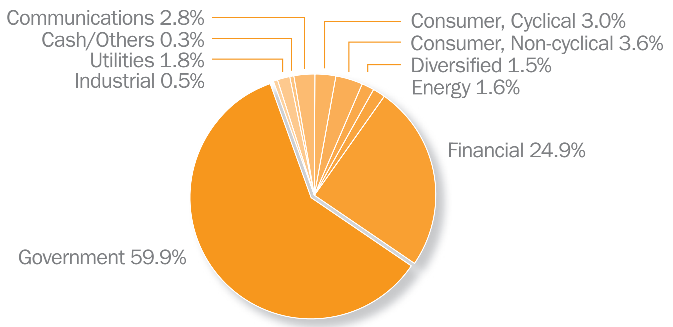




	S$ (mil)
Corporate Bonds	113.7
Government Bonds	124.4
Government Agency Bonds	30.9
Cash/Others	0.9
Total	270.0

	S$ (mil)
Singapore	216.2
Asia	24.7
Europe	10.2
North America	13.4
Other Countries	4.6
Cash/Others	0.9
Total	270.0

Sector allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Communications	7.5
Consumer, Cyclical	8.1
Consumer, Non-cyclical	9.8
Diversified	4.1
Energy	4.4
Financial	67.3
Government	161.8
Industrial	1.3
Utilities	4.8
Cash/Others	0.9
Total	270.0

Credit rating of debt securities

S&P's rating or its equivalent	S$ (mil)	% of NAV
AAA	138.9	51.5
AA	6.8	2.5
AA-	6.1	2.3
A+	24.7	9.1
A	8.9	3.3
A-	2.3	0.9
BBB+	11.6	4.3
BBB	7.2	2.7
BBB-	7.1	2.6
BB+	2.4	0.9
Not rated	53.0	19.6
Total	269.1	99.7

'Not rated' refers to debt securities which are not rated by S&P or other equivalent rating agencies, including but not limited to treasury bills, bonds issued by government, government agency, statutory board or corporate.

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	265,985,711
Purchase of new units	14,389,347
Redemption of units	(8,809,692)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	(930,346)
Management fee and other charges	(668,271)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	269,966,749

Units in issue	162,996,312
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	1.666
- as of 30 June 2015	1.656

Exposure to derivatives

	Market Value S$	% of Net Asset Value	Realised Gains/ (Losses) S$	Unrealised Gains/ (Losses) S$
Forwards	8,250	-	4,224	8,250
Swaps	(23,436)	0.01	-	(23,436)

Investment in collective investment schemes
Nil.

Borrowings
Nil.

Related party disclosure
NTUC Income is the Investment Manager of the fund. During the financial period ended 30 June 2015, management fee paid or payable by the fund to the Investment Manager is S$668,271.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement
The Manager did not retain for its own account cash or commission rebates arising out of transactions executed in or outside Singapore. The Manager also did not receive soft dollars for the fund.

Conflict of interests
NTUC Income has advised that certain inherent conflict of interests may arise from time to time. However, actions are taken to resolve such conflict of interests.

Other parties
The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP. Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material information
There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports
The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

SINGAPORE EQUITY FUND

Investment objective

The objective of this fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation by investing in stocks traded on the Singapore Exchange.

Investment scope

This fund is fully invested in Singapore Equities. The fund is denominated in Singapore Dollars.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	2 January 2003
Fund Size	S$155.33 million
Initial Sales Charge	3.5% (an extra 0.5% bonus unit will be given for all single premium and top-ups)
Annual Management Charge	0.65% p.a.
Inclusion in CPFIS	Yes (CPF OA)
CPFIS Risk Classification	Higher Risk, Narrowly Focused – Country – Singapore
Benchmark	FTSE Straits Times Index (FTSE STI)
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
DBS Group Holdings Ltd	20.8	13.4
Singapore Telecommunications Ltd	17.6	11.3
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp	17.4	11.2
United Overseas Bank Ltd	15.0	9.6
Jardine Matheson Holdings	9.8	6.3
Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd	7.1	4.6
CapitaLand Ltd	6.1	3.9
Keppel Corp Ltd	5.9	3.8
Global Logistic Properties Ltd	4.9	3.1
Thai Beverage PCL	4.7	3.0

June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
DBS Group Holdings Ltd	19.3	11.3
Singapore Telecommunications Ltd	16.5	9.7
United Overseas Bank Ltd	16.1	9.4
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp	15.7	9.2
Jardine Matheson Holdings	10.9	6.4
Keppel Corp Ltd	9.5	5.6
Jardine Strategic Holdings Ltd	6.1	3.6
Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd	6.1	3.6
CapitaLand Ltd	6.1	3.6
Global Logistic Properties Ltd	5.6	3.3

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Fund manager

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited is the Investment Manager of the fund. State Street Global Advisors Singapore Limited is the Sub-Investment Manager of the fund.

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited

NTUC Income was established in 1970 to provide affordable insurance for workers in Singapore. Today, over two million people in Singapore look to NTUC Income for trusted advice and solutions when making their most important financial decisions. Our wide network of advisers and partners provide life, health and general insurance to serve the protection, savings and investments needs of customers across all segments of society.

As a social enterprise, NTUC Income is committed to making insurance accessible, affordable and sustainable for all.

As of 30 June 2015, NTUC Income had S$30.99 billion in assets under management. Our financial strength and diversified investment portfolio is reflected by our strong credit ratings and predicated on our core investment philosophy of value, prudence and discipline.

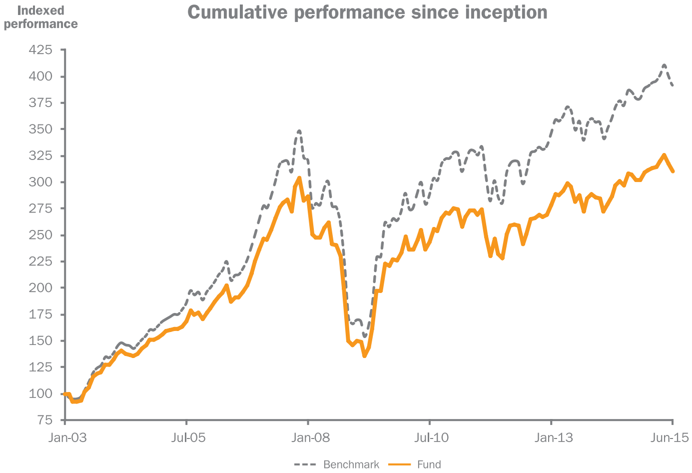
State Street Global Advisors Singapore Limited (SSGA Singapore)

State Street Global Advisors (SSGA) is a global leader in asset management, entrusted with US$2.37 trillion in assets as of 30 June 2015, from corporations, endowments and foundations, third party asset gatherers, pension funds and sovereign wealth funds. These sophisticated institutions rely on SSGA's disciplined, precise investment process, combined with a powerful global investment platform, to give them access to every major asset class, capitalisation range and style. As the asset management business of State Street Corporation, one of the world's leading providers of financial services to institutional investors, SSGA's global reach extends to 9 global investment centers and offices in 27 cities worldwide.SSGA combines a depth of expertise with advanced research capabilities to manage client-focused solutions, including broad based to highly specialised passive and active strategies.

SINGAPORE EQUITY FUND

Fund performance vs benchmark

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
Singapore Equity Fund	-2.2%	-2.6%	-0.1%	4.6%	7.5%	5.0%	6.3%	9.5%
Benchmark	-2.2%	-2.5%	0.2%	5.2%	8.1%	6.4%	7.8%	11.5%



The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

Market review

At the beginning of 2015, most investors had a bullish view on US equities after their strong outperformance in recent years. However, taking stock at the midpoint of the year, we have seen that many other regional markets outperformed the US. This, in part, could be due to a stronger dollar contributing to stronger demand in the other parts of the world. Interestingly, notwithstanding the recent volatility, China is still one of the best performing markets in the world. The host of policy interventions in the Chinese equity market could be seen as 'one step forward two steps back' in their experiment in using market forces to allocate capital more efficiently. However, we would not be too quick to judge that the direction to move away from Chinese banks (which is highly-linked to the political economy) to better allocate capital is a failure. We would argue that structural reforms in China are still in its nascent stage and we should not expect any smooth transition.

FSSTI dropped by 2.2% in June. Telecom sector was the top performing sector for the month. The key outperformers were Ascendas REIT and ComfortDelgro (up by 2.5% and 2.3% respectively). The key underperformers were Jardine Cycle and Carriage and Jardine Strategic (down by 13.6% and 8.9% respectively). On the economic indicators that we monitor, Non-Oil Domestic Exports fell for the third consecutive month. Industrial production expanded slightly by 2.3% in May; driven largely by the volatile pharmaceutical sector. While retail sales volume was up by 0.9% month-on-month in April, sales excluding auto and tech have remained weak. Headline inflation also remained negative compared to a year ago. With these weak macro-data, there is a growing skepticism of the positive outlook given by Monetary Authority of Singapore during the semi-annual meeting.

Going forward, we continue to believe in a recovery in the economies of the US and China. The monetary policy tightening in US will be a slow process thus interest rates will remain low. We have been focusing on companies that will benefit from a global economic recovery with a preference for quality blue chips and sustainable yields. Our emphasis has always been to find companies with strong earnings growth, solid balance sheet and quality management and invest with a long-term horizon.

SINGAPORE EQUITY FUND

Risks

As the fund has investments concentrating in the Singapore Equity sector, it is subject to equity risk which includes market risk, company risk, selection risk, currency risk and counterparty risk. This is not an exhaustive list of risks.

The Managers intend to hedge its foreign currency exposure. Financial derivatives in the Investment-Linked Policy (ILP) fund are used for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. The global exposure of the ILP fund to financial derivatives or embedded financial derivatives is calculated using the commitment approach described in and in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Collective Investment Schemes.

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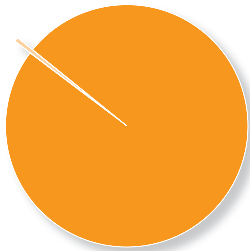
Expense and turnover ratio

	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	0.73%	3.73%
As of 30 June 2014	0.73%	7.67%

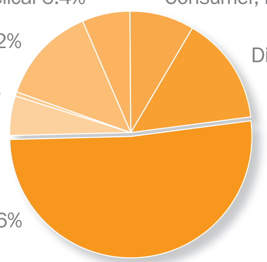
Expense ratio does not include (where applicable) charges for insurance coverage, brokerage and other transaction costs, performance fee, foreign exchange gains or losses, front or back end loads arising from the purchase or sale of collective investment schemes and tax deducted at source or arising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

Asset allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Equities	154.5
Cash/Others	0.8
Total	155.3

Sector allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Communications	20.6
Consumer, Cyclical	9.9
Consumer, Non-cyclical	13.2
Diversified	22.5
Financial	80.1
Industrial	8.2
Cash/Others	0.8
Total	155.3

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Credit rating of debt securities

There are no debt securities under Singapore Equity Fund.

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	169,294,395
Purchase of new units	6,955,451
Redemption of units	(21,151,879)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	773,032
Management fee and other charges	(540,244)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	155,330,755

Units in issue	50,022,488
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	3.107
- as of 30 June 2015	3.105

Exposure to derivatives

	Market Value S$	% of Net Asset Value	Realised Gains/ (Losses) S$	Unrealised Gains/ (Losses) S$
Forwards	-	-	192	-
Futures	(1,618)	-	(31,882)	(10,178)

Investment in collective investment schemes

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
CapitaLand Mall Trust (REIT)	2.8	1.8
Hutchison Port Holdings Trust	2.4	1.5
Ascendas REIT	1.7	1.1
CapitaLand Retail China Trust (REIT)	0.7	0.4
Keppel REIT	0.3	0.2

Borrowings
Nil.

Related party disclosure
NTUC Income is the Investment Manager of the fund. During the financial period ended 30 June 2015, management fee paid or payable by the fund to the Investment Manager is S$540,244.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement
The Managers did not retain for its own account cash or commission rebates arising out of transactions executed in or outside Singapore. Soft dollar commission/arrangement had been received/entered into by the Manager and Sub-Investment Manager in respect of the ILP. The soft dollar commission/arrangement relates essentially to research services, economic and political analyses, portfolio analyses, market analyses, data and quotation services, computer hardware and software used for and in support of the investment process. The Manager and Sub-Investment Manager did not accept or enter into soft dollar commission/ arrangement unless such commission/arrangement would, in the opinion of Manager and Sub-Investment Manager, assist the Manager and Sub-Investment Manager in the management of the ILP. The Manager and Sub-Investment Manager confirmed that trades were made on best execution basis, that is, the managers took all reasonable steps to obtain the best possible result for the ILP, taking into account the following execution factors: price, costs, speed, likelihood of execution and settlement, size, nature or any other consideration relevant to the execution of a trade or transaction, and there was no churning of trades. The said brokers had also executed trades for other ILPs managed by the Manager.

Conflict of interests
NTUC Income has advised that certain inherent conflict of interests may arise from time to time. However, actions are taken to resolve such conflict of interests. SSGA did not encounter any conflict of interests in the management of the fund.

Other parties
The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP. Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material information
There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports
The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

AIM NOW

Investment objective

To provide investors with a regular and steady income whilst maintaining a stable capital value.

The sub-fund offers a semi-annual payout feature, with a distribution of up to 2% of the net asset value on 31 May and 30 November every year, or a total potential distribution of 4% per annum.

Investment scope

The sub-fund intends to achieve this objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of asset classes including fixed income, equities and alternatives. As the portfolio is designed for investors who require a supplemental source of income, it will have a low risk profile and volatility target and as such, will allocate more to defensive assets such as fixed income.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	25 September 2009
Fund Size	S$125.82 million
Initial Sales Charge	3.5% (an extra 0.5% bonus unit will be given for all single premium and top-ups)
Annual Management Charge	0.85% p.a.
Inclusion in CPFIS	Yes (CPF OA and CPF SA)
CPFIS Risk Classification	Low to Medium Risk, Broadly Diversified
Benchmark	Barclays Global Aggregate hedged to Singapore Dollars UOB Singapore Government Bond Index (All) MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan Index in Singapore Dollars MSCI AC World Index in Singapore Dollars FTSE Straits Times Index (FTSE STI) Gold Spot hedged to Singapore Dollars
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Singapore Bond Fund^	39.24	31.2
Schroder Asian Investment Grade Credit	20.66	16.4
Schroder ISF Global Corporate Bond	10.31	8.2
Schroder ISF Global Bond	9.36	7.4
Schroder ISF Asian Opportunities	8.47	6.7
Schroder ISF Global Inflation Linked Bond	6.87	5.5
Schroder ISF Global Equity	6.20	4.9
Schroder ISF Asian Bond Absolute Return	4.91	3.9
Monetary Authority of Singapore Bills 310715	3.95	3.1
Singapore Equity Fund	2.52	2.0

June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Singapore Bond Fund	42.93	25.4
Schroder Asian Investment Grade Credit	27.44	16.2
Schroder ISF Global Corporate Bond	18.35	10.9
Schroder ISF Global Bond	16.19	9.6
Schroder ISF Asian Opportunities	9.07	5.4
Schroder ISF Global Equity	8.97	5.3
Schroder ISF Asian Bond Absolute Return	8.46	5.0
Schroder ISF Global Inflation Linked Bond	5.22	3.1
Singapore Equity Fund	5.11	3.0
SPDR Gold Trust	1.37	0.8

^ Please refer to the Fund Report of Singapore Bond Fund for the top 10 holdings.
Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Fund manager

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited is the Investment Manager of the fund. Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Limited is the Sub-Investment Manager of the fund.

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited

NTUC Income was established in 1970 to provide affordable insurance for workers in Singapore. Today, over two million people in Singapore look to NTUC Income for trusted advice and solutions when making their most important financial decisions. Our wide network of advisers and partners provide life, health and general insurance to serve the protection, savings and investments needs of customers across all segments of society.

As a social enterprise, NTUC Income is committed to making insurance accessible, affordable and sustainable for all.

As of 30 June 2015, NTUC Income had S$30.99 billion in assets under management. Our financial strength and diversified investment portfolio is reflected by our strong credit ratings and predicated on our core investment philosophy of value, prudence and discipline.

Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Limited
Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Ltd was incorporated in Singapore and has been managing collective investment schemes and discretionary funds since 1992.

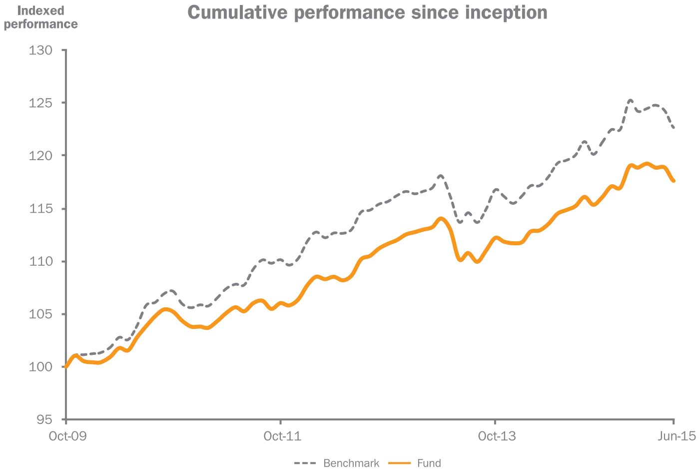
Schroder is a leading global asset management company, whose history dates back over 200 years. The group's holding company, Schroders Plc is and has been listed on the London Stock Exchange since 1959. Assets under management totalled US$487.4 billion (as of 30 June 2015).

Schroders' aim is to apply their specialist asset management skills in serving the needs of their clients worldwide. With one of the largest networks of offices of any dedicated asset management company, and over 430 investment professionals covering the world's investment markets, they offer their clients a comprehensive range of products and services.

Fund performance vs benchmark

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
AIM Now	-1.1%	-1.4%	0.5%	2.4%	2.7%	2.7%	N.A.	2.9%
Benchmark	-1.3%	-1.4%	0.1%	2.6%	2.8%	2.5%	N.A.	3.7%

Changes to benchmarks during the life of the fund: Since 1 Mar 2010 to 31 May 2011 - MSCI AC World, MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan, FTSE STI, Barclays Global Agg (SGD Hedged), UOB All Bond Index, DJ UBS Commodity Index; Since inception to Feb 2010 - MSCI AC World, MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan, FTSE STI, Barclays Global Agg (SGD Hedged), UOB All Bond Index



The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

Market review

Global equities rose over the 1st half of 2015 despite increasing volatility. US equities made gains although the optimistic mood at the start of the period gave way to greater uncertainty, as economic indicators weakened and the stronger dollar weighed on exporters. In the Eurozone, returns were stronger, supported by the European Central Bank's announcement of Quantitative Easing along with the weaker euro and signs of the economy picking up. Japanese equities experienced strong gains in local currency terms but the yen's weakness meant these gains were more muted for overseas investors. Asian equities led the gains in Emerging Markets (EMs) with Chinese and Hong Kong equities registering strong returns, albeit with profit-taking setting in towards the end of the period. Overall, the MSCI AC World index returned 4.7% in Singapore dollar terms over the six months.

Fixed Income markets largely underperformed equities over the period. 1st quarter 2015 was broadly speaking, another period of yield compression in global bond markets. However, there was a reversal in the 2nd half of the period, with bond yields climbing sharply across most major bond markets. Overall, the 10-year US Treasury and German Bund yields rose 18 basis points (bps) and 22bps respectively, while the UK Gilt spiked 41bps. Performance of riskier bonds was mixed. High yield and Asian bonds were up and outperformed investment grade bonds which returned negatively as the latter struggled through the second part of the period given softer returns in sovereign bonds and a continued high level of supply coming from the US.

In currency markets, volatility was high but the US dollar was the main winner. All major currencies depreciated against the US dollar except the Swiss Franc and Sterling pound with the former gaining 6.0% as a result of the sudden abandoning of its peg to the Euro. Japanese Yen weakened 2.0% on the back of continuous easing. Performance of other Asian currencies was mixed, with all but the Taiwanese dollar depreciating against the US dollar.

AIM NOW

Market Outlook

For equities, our manager remains positive on Europe. Despite the situation that happened in Greece, the tailwinds including extraordinarily loose monetary policy, a weaker Euro and the cyclical recovery that drove the outperformance are still in place. On the other hand, our manager remains neutral on the US market, as earnings growth remains necessary to justify its rich valuation. Any pressure on profit margins from higher wages would jeopardise corporate profits and weigh on the market. Within EMs, our manager continues to favour Asian Equities with the boost from lower oil prices expected to show through more definitively in the 2nd half of the year. Central banks on an easing bias should also lend some support to the equity market.

For fixed income, our manager continues to prefer credit over sovereigns and within credit they prefer Asia which offers attractive carry than their global counterparts. They remain underweight in sovereign debt as they expect government bond yields to rise in the coming months despite falling inflation expectation and a less positive outlook on global growth. The improving US labour market is likely to create upward pressure on treasury yields ahead of an interest rate hike.

Our manager maintains an underweight position in gold and commodities on the view that over the long-term it should remain on a down trend given rising real bond yields, the poor supply/demand dynamics and the strengthening US dollar.

Risks

The risk in the fund is diversified by investing directly (or indirectly through other collective investment schemes) in a mixture of local and global bonds and equities as well as alternatives. As the fund has direct/indirect investments in equities and bonds, it is subject to (1) equity risk which includes market risk, company risk, selection risk, currency risk and counterparty risk; and (2) debt risk which includes interest rate sensitivity, credit risk, changes in debt rating and credit rating, currency risk and sovereign risk. The fund is also subject to financial and/or commodity derivatives risk including but not limited to commodity, agricultural commodity or gold and metal related futures and options contracts and other commodity-related derivative instruments such as commodity-linked swaps. This is not an exhaustive list of risks.

The Managers intend to hedge its foreign currency exposure. Financial derivatives in the Investment-Linked Policy (ILP) fund are used for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. The global exposure of the ILP fund to financial derivatives or embedded financial derivatives is calculated using the commitment approach described in and in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Collective Investment Schemes.

You should be aware that past performance is not indicative of future performance. The value of the units may rise or fall as the performance of the fund changes.

NTUC Income's ILP funds are intended for long-term investment. It is not suited for any short-term speculation. You should not expect to obtain any short-term gains from investing in NTUC Income's ILP funds. It is important that your investment suits your risk appetite. You may wish to consult your financial adviser before investing in any ILP fund.

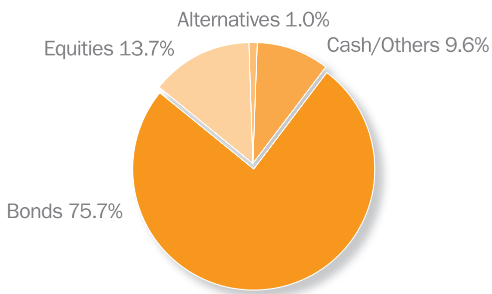
Expense and turnover ratio

	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	0.99%	13.51%
As of 30 June 2014	1.02%	32.54%

Please refer to the Fund Report of Singapore Bond Fund for details on the turnover and expense ratios.

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.

Asset allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Bonds	95.3
Equities	17.2
Alternatives	1.3
Cash/Others	12.0
Total	125.8

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	148,142,058
Purchase of new units	7,438,491
Redemption of units	(28,700,362)
Dividend distribution	(2,001,885)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	1,412,334
Management fee and other charges	(465,983)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	125,824,653

Units in issue	136,937,319
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	0.928
- as of 30 June 2015	0.919

Exposure to derivatives

	Market Value S$	% of Net Asset Value	Realised Gains/ (Losses) S$	Unrealised Gains/ (Losses) S$
Forwards	(215,911)	0.17	(41,343)	252,278

Investment in collective investment schemes

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Singapore Bond Fund	39.24	31.2
Schroder Asian Investment Grade Credit	20.66	16.4
Schroder ISF Global Corporate Bond	10.31	8.2
Schroder ISF Global Bond	9.36	7.4
Schroder ISF Asian Opportunities	8.47	6.7
Schroder ISF Global Inflation Linked Bond	6.87	5.5
Schroder ISF Global Equity	6.20	4.9
Schroder ISF Asian Bond Absolute Return	4.91	3.9
Singapore Equity Fund	2.52	2.0
SPDR Gold Trust	1.28	1.0

Borrowings
Nil.

Related party disclosure
NTUC Income is the Investment Manager of the fund. During the financial period ended 30 June 2015, management fee paid or payable by the fund to the Investment Manager is S$465,983.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement
The Managers did not retain, for their own account, cash or commission rebates arising out of transactions executed in or outside Singapore. The Managers also did not receive soft dollars for the fund.

Conflict of interests
Schroders has in place policies and procedures to mitigate conflicts of interests which may arise in the management of clients' accounts. Schroders believed that these policies and procedures are reasonably designed to ensure that clients are treated fairly and material conflicts of interest are either avoided or are managed to avoid damage to a client's interests.

Other parties
The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP. Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material information
There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports
The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

AIM 2015

Investment objective
To generate capital growth at a sensible risk level for investors who intend to accumulate assets for retirement or other purposes until the year 2015.

Investment scope
The sub-fund intends to achieve this objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of asset classes including fixed income, equities and alternatives. The allocation between the asset classes will become more conservative as the portfolio approaches its maturity date, reflecting the need for reduced investment risks and volatility as retirement approaches. It is intended for the assets to be switched into the AIM Now portfolio once the portfolio reaches its maturity date for investors to enjoy a steady income and stable capital value after retirement.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	25 September 2009
Fund Size	S$2.21 million
Initial Sales Charge	3.5% (an extra 0.5% bonus unit will be given for all single premium and top-ups)
Annual Management Charge	0.90% p.a.
Inclusion in CPFIS	Yes (CPF OA and CPF SA)
CPFIS Risk Classification	Medium to High Risk, Broadly Diversified
Benchmark	Barclays Global Aggregate hedged to Singapore Dollars
	UOB Singapore Government Bond Index (All)
	MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan Index in Singapore Dollars
	MSCI AC World Index in Singapore Dollars
	FTSE Straits Times Index (FTSE STI)
	FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate Index in Singapore Dollars
	DJ UBS Commodity hedged to Singapore Dollars
	Gold Spot hedged to Singapore Dollars
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value	June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Singapore Bond Fund^	0.69	31.1	Singapore Bond Fund	0.67	25.0
Schroder Asian Investment Grade Credit	0.36	16.3	Schroder Asian Investment Grade Credit	0.45	16.8
Schroder ISF Global Bond	0.22	9.8	Schroder ISF Global Bond	0.36	13.3
Schroder ISF Asian Opportunities	0.15	6.8	Schroder ISF Asian Bond Absolute Return	0.19	7.0
Schroder ISF Global Equity	0.11	5.1	Schroder ISF Asian Opportunities	0.17	6.2
Schroder ISF Global Corporate Bond	0.11	4.9	Schroder ISF Global Corporate Bond	0.15	5.5
Schroder ISF Global Inflation Linked Bond	0.11	4.8	Singapore Equity Fund	0.13	4.8
Monetary Authority of Singapore Bills 310715	0.10	4.5	Schroder ISF Global Equity	0.10	3.9
Schroder ISF Asian Bond Absolute Return	0.07	3.1	Schroder ISF Global Inflation Linked Bond	0.09	3.5
Singapore Equity Fund	0.04	1.7	Schroder ISF Asia Pacific Property Securities	0.06	2.1

^ Please refer to the Fund Report of Singapore Bond Fund for the top 10 holdings.
Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Fund manager
NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited is the Investment Manager of the fund. Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Limited is the Sub-Investment Manager of the fund.

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited
NTUC Income was established in 1970 to provide affordable insurance for workers in Singapore. Today, over two million people in Singapore look to NTUC Income for trusted advice and solutions when making their most important financial decisions. Our wide network of advisers and partners provide life, health and general insurance to serve the protection, savings and investments needs of customers across all segments of society.

As a social enterprise, NTUC Income is committed to making insurance accessible, affordable and sustainable for all.

As of 30 June 2015, NTUC Income had S$30.99 billion in assets under management. Our financial strength and diversified investment portfolio is reflected by our strong credit ratings and predicated on our core investment philosophy of value, prudence and discipline.

Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Limited
Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Ltd was incorporated in Singapore and has been managing collective investment schemes and discretionary funds since 1992.

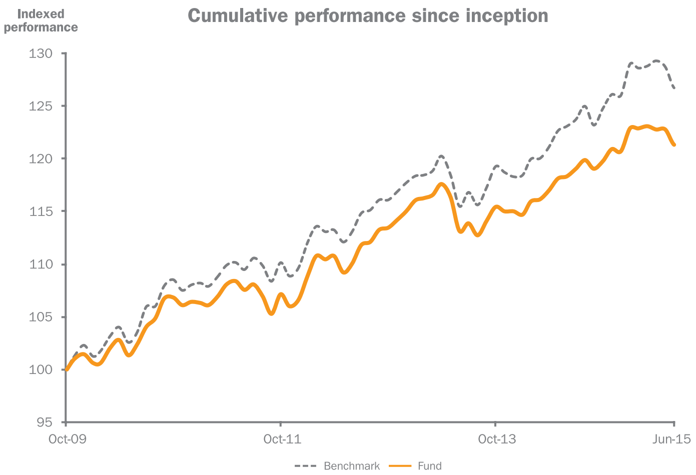
Schroder is a leading global asset management company, whose history dates back over 200 years. The group's holding company, Schroders Plc is and has been listed on the London Stock Exchange since 1959. Assets under management totalled US$487.4 billion (as of 30 June 2015).

Schroders' aim is to apply their specialist asset management skills in serving the needs of their clients worldwide. With one of the largest networks of offices of any dedicated asset management company, and over 430 investment professionals covering the world's investment markets, they offer their clients a comprehensive range of products and services.

Fund performance vs benchmark

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
AIM 2015	-1.2%	-1.4%	0.5%	2.5%	3.3%	3.5%	N.A.	3.5%
Benchmark	-1.5%	-1.6%	0.6%	3.0%	3.9%	4.1%	N.A.	4.3%

Changes to benchmarks during the life of the fund: Since inception to 31 May 2011 - MSCI AC World, MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan, FTSE STI, Barclays Global Agg (SGD Hedged), UOB All Bond Index, FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate, DJ UBS Commodity



The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

Market review

Global equities rose over the 1st half of 2015 despite increasing volatility. US equities made gains although the optimistic mood at the start of the period gave way to greater uncertainty, as economic indicators weakened and the stronger dollar weighed on exporters. In the Eurozone, returns were stronger, supported by the European Central Bank's announcement of Quantitative Easing along with the weaker euro and signs of the economy picking up. Japanese equities experienced strong gains in local currency terms but the yen's weakness meant these gains were more muted for overseas investors. Asian equities led the gains in Emerging Markets (EMs) with Chinese and Hong Kong equities registering strong returns, albeit with profit-taking setting in towards the end of the period. Overall, the MSCI AC World index returned 4.7% in Singapore dollar terms over the six months.

Fixed Income markets largely underperformed equities over the period. 1st quarter 2015 was broadly speaking, another period of yield compression in global bond markets. However, there was a reversal in the 2nd half of the period, with bond yields climbing sharply across most major bond markets. Overall, the 10-year US Treasury and German Bund yields rose 18 basis points (bps) and 22bps respectively, while the UK Gilt spiked 41bps. Performance of riskier bonds was mixed. High yield and Asian bonds were up and outperformed investment grade bonds which returned negatively as the latter struggled through the second part of the period given softer returns in sovereign bonds and a continued high level of supply coming from the US.

In currency markets, volatility was high but the US dollar was the main winner. All major currencies depreciated against the US dollar except the Swiss Franc and Sterling pound with the former gaining 6.0% as a result of the sudden abandoning of its peg to the Euro. Japanese Yen weakened 2.0% on the back of continuous easing. Performance of other Asian currencies was mixed, with all but the Taiwanese dollar depreciating against the US dollar.

AIM 2015

Market Outlook

For equities, our manager remains positive on Europe. Despite the situation that happened in Greece, the tailwinds including extraordinarily loose monetary policy, a weaker Euro and the cyclical recovery that drove the outperformance are still in place. On the other hand, our manager remains neutral on the US market, as earnings growth remains necessary to justify its rich valuation. Any pressure on profit margins from higher wages would jeopardise corporate profits and weigh on the market. Within EMs, our manager continues to favour Asian Equities with the boost from lower oil prices expected to show through more definitively in the 2nd half of the year. Central banks on an easing bias should also lend some support to the equity market.

For fixed income, our manager continues to prefer credit over sovereigns and within credit they prefer Asia which offers attractive carry than their global counterparts. They remain underweight in sovereign debt as they expect government bond yields to rise in the coming months despite falling inflation expectation and a less positive outlook on global growth. The improving US labour market is likely to create upward pressure on treasury yields ahead of an interest rate hike.

Our manager maintains an underweight position in gold and commodities on the view that over the long-term it should remain on a down trend given rising real bond yields, the poor supply/demand dynamics and the strengthening US dollar.

Risks

The risk in the fund is diversified by investing directly (or indirectly through other collective investment schemes) in a mixture of local and global bonds and equities as well as alternatives. As the fund has direct/indirect investments in equities and bonds, it is subject to (1) equity risk which includes market risk, company risk, selection risk, currency risk and counterparty risk; and (2) debt risk which includes interest rate sensitivity, credit risk, changes in debt rating and credit rating, currency risk and sovereign risk. The fund is also subject to financial and/or commodity derivatives risk including but not limited to commodity, agricultural commodity or gold and metal related futures and options contracts and other commodity-related derivative instruments such as commodity-linked swaps. This is not an exhaustive list of risks.

The Managers intend to hedge its foreign currency exposure. Financial derivatives in the Investment-Linked Policy (ILP) fund are used for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. The global exposure of the ILP fund to financial derivatives or embedded financial derivatives is calculated using the commitment approach described in and in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Collective Investment Schemes.

You should be aware that past performance is not indicative of future performance. The value of the units may rise or fall as the performance of the fund changes.

NTUC Income's ILP funds are intended for long-term investment. It is not suited for any short-term speculation. You should not expect to obtain any short-term gains from investing in NTUC Income's ILP funds. It is important that your investment suits your risk appetite. You may wish to consult your financial adviser before investing in any ILP fund.

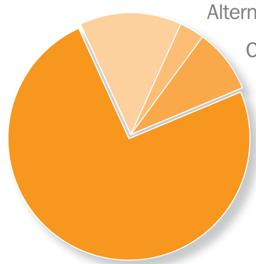
Expense and turnover ratio

	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	1.07%	22.69%
As of 30 June 2014	1.09%	61.47%

Please refer to the Fund Report of Singapore Bond Fund for details on the turnover and expense ratios.

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.

Asset allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Bonds	1.6
Equities	0.3
Alternatives	0.1
Cash/Others	0.2
Total	2.2

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	2,458,382
Purchase of new units	96,525
Redemption of units	(358,643)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	25,712
Management fee and other charges	(8,810)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	2,213,166

Units in issue	1,888,219
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	1.166
- as of 30 June 2015	1.172

Exposure to derivatives

	Market Value S$	% of Net Asset Value	Realised Gains/ (Losses) S$	Unrealised Gains/ (Losses) S$
Forwards	(2,815)	0.13	2,509	2,476

Investment in collective investment schemes

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Singapore Bond Fund	0.69	31.1
Schroder Asian Investment Grade Credit	0.36	16.3
Schroder ISF Global Bond	0.22	9.8
Schroder ISF Asian Opportunities	0.15	6.8
Schroder ISF Global Equity	0.11	5.1
Schroder ISF Global Corporate Bond	0.11	4.9
Schroder ISF Global Inflation Linked Bond	0.11	4.8
Schroder ISF Asian Bond Absolute Return	0.07	3.1
Singapore Equity Fund	0.04	1.7
Schroder ISF Asia Pacific Property Securities	0.04	1.7
SPDR Gold Trust	0.03	1.2
Schroder Alt Solutions Commodity	0.01	0.5

Borrowings
Nil.

Related party disclosure
NTUC Income is the Investment Manager of the fund. During the financial period ended 30 June 2015, management fee paid or payable by the fund to the Investment Manager is S$8,810.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement
The Managers did not retain, for their own account, cash or commission rebates arising out of transactions executed in or outside Singapore. The Managers also did not receive soft dollars for the fund.

Conflict of interests
Schroders has in place policies and procedures to mitigate conflicts of interests which may arise in the management of clients' accounts. Schroders believed that these policies and procedures are reasonably designed to ensure that clients are treated fairly and material conflicts of interest are either avoided or are managed to avoid damage to a client's interests.

Other parties
The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP.

Material information
There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports
The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

AIM 2025

Investment objective

To generate capital growth at a sensible risk level for investors who intend to accumulate assets for retirement or other purposes until the year 2025.

Investment scope

The sub-fund intends to achieve this objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of asset classes including fixed income, equities and alternatives. The allocation between the asset classes will become more conservative as the portfolio approaches its maturity date, reflecting the need for reduced investment risks and volatility as retirement approaches. It is intended for the assets to be switched into the AIM Now portfolio once the portfolio reaches its maturity date for investors to enjoy a steady income and stable capital value after retirement.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	25 September 2009
Fund Size	S$12.65 million
Initial Sales Charge	3.5% (an extra 0.5% bonus unit will be given for all single premium and top-ups)
Annual Management Charge	1.00% p.a.
Inclusion in CPFIS	Yes (CPF OA and CPF SA)
CPFIS Risk Classification	Medium to High Risk, Broadly Diversified
Benchmark	Barclays Global Aggregate hedged to Singapore Dollars
	UOB Singapore Government Bond Index (All)
	MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan Index in Singapore Dollars
	MSCI AC World Index in Singapore Dollars
	FTSE Straits Times Index (FTSE STI)
	FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate Index in Singapore Dollars
	DJ UBS Commodity hedged to Singapore Dollars
	Gold Spot hedged to Singapore Dollars
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Schroder ISF Asian Opportunities	2.51	19.8
Schroder ISF Global Equity	2.31	18.2
Schroder Asian Investment Grade Credit	1.15	9.1
Singapore Bond Fund	1.12	8.9
Schroder ISF Global Bond	1.04	8.2
Schroder ISF Global Corporate Bond	0.91	7.2
Singapore Equity Fund	0.58	4.6
Schroder ISF Global Smaller Companies	0.53	4.2
Schroder ISF Asia Pacific Property Securities	0.51	4.0
Schroder ISF Global Inflation Linked Bond	0.45	3.6

June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Schroder ISF Asian Opportunities	1.64	16.1
Schroder ISF Global Equity	1.25	12.3
Schroder Asian Investment Grade Credit	1.00	9.8
Schroder ISF Global Bond	0.92	9.0
Singapore Bond Fund	0.90	8.8
Schroder ISF Global Corporate Bond	0.90	8.8
Schroder ISF Emerging Markets	0.75	7.3
Schroder ISF Asia Pacific Property Securities	0.74	7.3
Singapore Equity Fund	0.73	7.1
Schroder ISF Asian Bond Absolute Return	0.47	4.6

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Fund manager

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited is the Investment Manager of the fund. Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Limited is the Sub-Investment Manager of the fund.

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited

NTUC Income was established in 1970 to provide affordable insurance for workers in Singapore. Today, over two million people in Singapore look to NTUC Income for trusted advice and solutions when making their most important financial decisions. Our wide network of advisers and partners provide life, health and general insurance to serve the protection, savings and investments needs of customers across all segments of society.

As a social enterprise, NTUC Income is committed to making insurance accessible, affordable and sustainable for all.

As of 30 June 2015, NTUC Income had S$30.99 billion in assets under management. Our financial strength and diversified investment portfolio is reflected by our strong credit ratings and predicated on our core investment philosophy of value, prudence and discipline.

Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Limited

Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Ltd was incorporated in Singapore and has been managing collective investment schemes and discretionary funds since 1992.

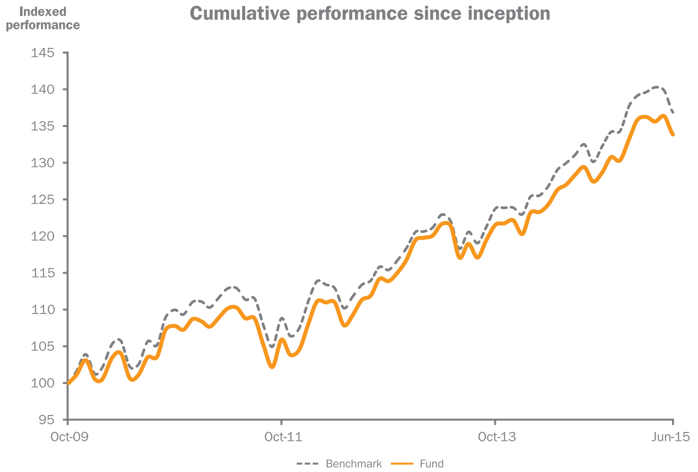
Schroder is a leading global asset management company, whose history dates back over 200 years. The group's holding company, Schroders Plc is and has been listed on the London Stock Exchange since 1959. Assets under management totalled US$487.4 billion (as of 30 June 2015).

Schroders' aim is to apply their specialist asset management skills in serving the needs of their clients worldwide. With one of the largest networks of offices of any dedicated asset management company, and over 430 investment professionals covering the world's investment markets, they offer their clients a comprehensive range of products and services.

Fund performance vs benchmark

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
AIM 2025	-1.8%	-1.7%	2.7%	5.4%	7.0%	5.8%	N.A.	5.3%
Benchmark	-2.1%	-2.0%	1.9%	5.3%	7.0%	5.9%	N.A.	5.7%

Changes to benchmarks during the life of the fund: Since inception to 31 May 2011 - MSCI AC World, MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan, FTSE STI, Barclays Global Agg (SGD Hedged), UOB All Bond Index, FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate, DJ UBS Commodity



The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

Market review

Global equities rose over the 1st half of 2015 despite increasing volatility. US equities made gains although the optimistic mood at the start of the period gave way to greater uncertainty, as economic indicators weakened and the stronger dollar weighed on exporters. In the Eurozone, returns were stronger, supported by the European Central Bank's announcement of Quantitative Easing along with the weaker euro and signs of the economy picking up. Japanese equities experienced strong gains in local currency terms but the yen's weakness meant these gains were more muted for overseas investors. Asian equities led the gains in Emerging Markets (EMs) with Chinese and Hong Kong equities registering strong returns, albeit with profit-taking setting in towards the end of the period. Overall, the MSCI AC World index returned 4.7% in Singapore dollar terms over the six months.

Fixed Income markets largely underperformed equities over the period. 1st quarter 2015 was broadly speaking, another period of yield compression in global bond markets. However, there was a reversal in the 2nd half of the period, with bond yields climbing sharply across most major bond markets. Overall, the 10-year US Treasury and German Bund yields rose 18 basis points (bps) and 22bps respectively, while the UK Gilt spiked 41bps. Performance of riskier bonds was mixed. High yield and Asian bonds were up and outperformed investment grade bonds which returned negatively as the latter struggled through the second part of the period given softer returns in sovereign bonds and a continued high level of supply coming from the US.

In currency markets, volatility was high but the US dollar was the main winner. All major currencies depreciated against the US dollar except the Swiss Franc and Sterling pound with the former gaining 6.0% as a result of the sudden abandoning of its peg to the Euro. Japanese Yen weakened 2.0% on the back of continuous easing. Performance of other Asian currencies was mixed, with all but the Taiwanese dollar depreciating against the US dollar.

AIM 2025

Market Outlook

For equities, our manager remains positive on Europe. Despite the situation that happened in Greece, the tailwinds including extraordinarily loose monetary policy, a weaker Euro and the cyclical recovery that drove the outperformance are still in place. On the other hand, our manager remains neutral on the US market, as earnings growth remains necessary to justify its rich valuation. Any pressure on profit margins from higher wages would jeopardise corporate profits and weigh on the market. Within EMs, our manager continues to favour Asian Equities with the boost from lower oil prices expected to show through more definitively in the 2nd half of the year. Central banks on an easing bias should also lend some support to the equity market.

For fixed income, our manager continues to prefer credit over sovereigns and within credit they prefer Asia which offers attractive carry than their global counterparts. They remain underweight in sovereign debt as they expect government bond yields to rise in the coming months despite falling inflation expectation and a less positive outlook on global growth. The improving US labour market is likely to create upward pressure on treasury yields ahead of an interest rate hike.

Our manager maintains an underweight position in gold and commodities on the view that over the long-term it should remain on a down trend given rising real bond yields, the poor supply/demand dynamics and the strengthening US dollar.

Risks

The risk in the fund is diversified by investing directly (or indirectly through other collective investment schemes) in a mixture of local and global bonds and equities as well as alternatives. As the fund has direct/indirect investments in equities and bonds, it is subject to (1) equity risk which includes market risk, company risk, selection risk, currency risk and counterparty risk; and (2) debt risk which includes interest rate sensitivity, credit risk, changes in debt rating and credit rating, currency risk and sovereign risk. The fund is also subject to financial and/or commodity derivatives risk including but not limited to commodity, agricultural commodity or gold and metal related futures and options contracts and other commodity-related derivative instruments such as commodity-linked swaps. This is not an exhaustive list of risks.

The Managers intend to hedge its foreign currency exposure. Financial derivatives in the Investment-Linked Policy (ILP) fund are used for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. The global exposure of the ILP fund to financial derivatives or embedded financial derivatives is calculated using the commitment approach described in and in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Collective Investment Schemes.

You should be aware that past performance is not indicative of future performance. The value of the units may rise or fall as the performance of the fund changes.

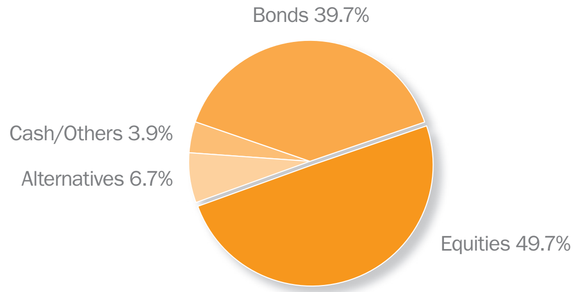
NTUC Income's ILP funds are intended for long-term investment. It is not suited for any short-term speculation. You should not expect to obtain any short-term gains from investing in NTUC Income's ILP funds. It is important that your investment suits your risk appetite. You may wish to consult your financial adviser before investing in any ILP fund.

Expense and turnover ratio

	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	1.15%	18.42%
As of 30 June 2014	1.19%	31.78%

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.

Asset allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Bonds	5.0
Equities	6.3
Alternatives	0.8
Cash/Others	0.5
Total	12.6

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	11,680,232
Purchase of new units	1,314,495
Redemption of units	(665,074)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	373,451
Management fee and other charges	(56,808)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	12,646,296

Units in issue	9,781,002
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	1.259
- as of 30 June 2015	1.293

Exposure to derivatives

	Market Value S$	% of Net Asset Value	Realised Gains/ (Losses) S$	Unrealised Gains/ (Losses) S$
Forwards	(29,223)	0.23	28,943	5,539

Investment in collective investment schemes

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Schroder ISF Asian Opportunities	2.51	19.8
Schroder ISF Global Equity	2.31	18.2
Schroder Asian Investment Grade Credit	1.15	9.1
Singapore Bond Fund	1.12	8.9
Schroder ISF Global Bond	1.04	8.2
Schroder ISF Global Corporate Bond	0.91	7.2
Singapore Equity Fund	0.58	4.6
Schroder ISF Global Smaller Companies	0.53	4.2
Schroder ISF Asia Pacific Property Securities	0.51	4.0
Schroder ISF Global Inflation Linked Bond	0.45	3.6
Schroder ISF Emerging Markets	0.37	2.9
Schroder ISF Asian Bond Absolute Return	0.34	2.7
Schroder Alt Solutions Commodity	0.21	1.7
SPDR Gold Trust	0.13	1.0

Borrowings
Nil.

Related party disclosure
NTUC Income is the Investment Manager of the fund. During the financial period ended 30 June 2015, management fee paid or payable by the fund to the Investment Manager is S$56,808.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement
The Managers did not retain, for their own account, cash or commission rebates arising out of transactions executed in or outside Singapore. The Managers also did not receive soft dollars for the fund.

Conflict of interests
Schroders has in place policies and procedures to mitigate conflicts of interests which may arise in the management of clients' accounts. Schroders believed that these policies and procedures are reasonably designed to ensure that clients are treated fairly and material conflicts of interest are either avoided or are managed to avoid damage to a client's interests.

Other parties
The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP. Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material information
There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports
The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

AIM 2035

Investment objective

To generate capital growth at a sensible risk level for investors who intend to accumulate assets for retirement or other purposes until the year 2035.

Investment scope

The sub-fund intends to achieve this objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of asset classes including fixed income, equities and alternatives. The allocation between the asset classes will become more conservative as the portfolio approaches its maturity date, reflecting the need for reduced investment risks and volatility as retirement approaches. It is intended for the assets to be switched into the AIM Now portfolio once the portfolio reaches its maturity date for investors to enjoy a steady income and stable capital value after retirement.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	25 September 2009
Fund Size	S$16.93 million
Initial Sales Charge	3.5% (an extra 0.5% bonus unit will be given for all single premium and top-ups)
Annual Management Charge	1.00% p.a.
Inclusion in CPFIS	Yes (CPF OA)
CPFIS Risk Classification	Higher Risk, Broadly Diversified
Benchmark	Barclays Global Aggregate hedged to Singapore Dollars MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan Index in Singapore Dollars MSCI AC World Index in Singapore Dollars FTSE Straits Times Index (FTSE STI) FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate Index in Singapore Dollars DJ UBS Commodity hedged to Singapore Dollars Gold Spot hedged to Singapore Dollars
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value	June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Schroder ISF Global Equity	4.30	25.4	Schroder ISF Asian Opportunities	2.57	19.1
Schroder ISF Asian Opportunities	3.75	22.1	Schroder ISF Global Equity	2.45	18.2
Schroder ISF Global Bond	1.51	8.9	Schroder ISF Global Bond	1.24	9.2
Singapore Equity Fund	1.10	6.5	Schroder ISF Emerging Markets	1.23	9.1
Schroder Asian Investment Grade Credit	1.05	6.2	Singapore Equity Fund	1.22	9.1
Schroder ISF Global Smaller Companies	1.02	6.0	Schroder ISF Asia Pacific Property Securities	1.10	8.2
Schroder ISF Global Corporate Bond	0.87	5.1	Schroder ISF Global Corporate Bond	0.82	6.1
Schroder ISF Emerging Markets	0.82	4.9	Schroder Asian Investment Grade Credit	0.81	6.0
Schroder ISF Asia Pacific Property Securities	0.80	4.7	Schroder ISF Asian Bond Absolute Return	0.66	4.9
Schroder ISF Asian Bond Absolute Return	0.36	2.1	Schroder ISF Global Smaller Companies	0.66	4.9

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Fund manager

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited is the Investment Manager of the fund. Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Limited is the Sub-Investment Manager of the fund.

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited

NTUC Income was established in 1970 to provide affordable insurance for workers in Singapore. Today, over two million people in Singapore look to NTUC Income for trusted advice and solutions when making their most important financial decisions. Our wide network of advisers and partners provide life, health and general insurance to serve the protection, savings and investments needs of customers across all segments of society.

As a social enterprise, NTUC Income is committed to making insurance accessible, affordable and sustainable for all.

As of 30 June 2015, NTUC Income had S$30.99 billion in assets under management. Our financial strength and diversified investment portfolio is reflected by our strong credit ratings and predicated on our core investment philosophy of value, prudence and discipline.

Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Limited
Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Ltd was incorporated in Singapore and has been managing collective investment schemes and discretionary funds since 1992.

Schroder is a leading global asset management company, whose history dates back over 200 years. The group's holding company, Schroders Plc is and has been listed on the London Stock Exchange since 1959. Assets under management totalled US$487.4 billion (as of 30 June 2015).

Schroders' aim is to apply their specialist asset management skills in serving the needs of their clients worldwide. With one of the largest networks of offices of any dedicated asset management company, and over 430 investment professionals covering the world's investment markets, they offer their clients a comprehensive range of products and services.

Fund performance vs benchmark

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
AIM 2035	-2.0%	-1.8%	3.7%	6.8%	9.0%	6.9%	N.A.	6.3%
Benchmark	-2.4%	-2.1%	2.7%	6.5%	8.8%	6.9%	N.A.	6.5%

Changes to benchmarks during the life of the fund: Since inception to 31 May 2011 - MSCI AC World, MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan, FTSE STI, Barclays Global Agg (SGD Hedged), FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate, DJ UBS Commodity

The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

Market review

Global equities rose over the 1st half of 2015 despite increasing volatility. US equities made gains although the optimistic mood at the start of the period gave way to greater uncertainty, as economic indicators weakened and the stronger dollar weighed on exporters. In the Eurozone, returns were stronger, supported by the European Central Bank's announcement of Quantitative Easing along with the weaker euro and signs of the economy picking up. Japanese equities experienced strong gains in local currency terms but the yen's weakness meant these gains were more muted for overseas investors. Asian equities led the gains in Emerging Markets (EMs) with Chinese and Hong Kong equities registering strong returns, albeit with profit-taking setting in towards the end of the period. Overall, the MSCI AC World index returned 4.7% in Singapore dollar terms over the six months.

Fixed Income markets largely underperformed equities over the period. 1st quarter 2015 was broadly speaking, another period of yield compression in global bond markets. However, there was a reversal in the 2nd half of the period, with bond yields climbing sharply across most major bond markets. Overall, the 10-year US Treasury and German Bund yields rose 18 basis points (bps) and 22bps respectively, while the UK Gilt spiked 41bps. Performance of riskier bonds was mixed. High yield and Asian bonds were up and outperformed investment grade bonds which returned negatively as the latter struggled through the second part of the period given softer returns in sovereign bonds and a continued high level of supply coming from the US.

In currency markets, volatility was high but the US dollar was the main winner. All major currencies depreciated against the US dollar except the Swiss Franc and Sterling pound with the former gaining 6.0% as a result of the sudden abandoning of its peg to the Euro. Japanese Yen weakened 2.0% on the back of continuous easing. Performance of other Asian currencies was mixed, with all but the Taiwanese dollar depreciating against the US dollar.

AIM 2035

Market Outlook

For equities, our manager remains positive on Europe. Despite the situation that happened in Greece, the tailwinds including extraordinarily loose monetary policy, a weaker Euro and the cyclical recovery that drove the outperformance are still in place. On the other hand, our manager remains neutral on the US market, as earnings growth remains necessary to justify its rich valuation. Any pressure on profit margins from higher wages would jeopardise corporate profits and weigh on the market. Within EMs, our manager continues to favour Asian Equities with the boost from lower oil prices expected to show through more definitively in the 2nd half of the year. Central banks on an easing bias should also lend some support to the equity market.

For fixed income, our manager continues to prefer credit over sovereigns and within credit they prefer Asia which offers attractive carry than their global counterparts. They remain underweight in sovereign debt as they expect government bond yields to rise in the coming months despite falling inflation expectation and a less positive outlook on global growth. The improving US labour market is likely to create upward pressure on treasury yields ahead of an interest rate hike.

Our manager maintains an underweight position in gold and commodities on the view that over the long-term it should remain on a down trend given rising real bond yields, the poor supply/demand dynamics and the strengthening US dollar.

Risks

The risk in the fund is diversified by investing directly (or indirectly through other collective investment schemes) in a mixture of local and global bonds and equities as well as alternatives. As the fund has direct/indirect investments in equities and bonds, it is subject to (1) equity risk which includes market risk, company risk, selection risk, currency risk and counterparty risk; and (2) debt risk which includes interest rate sensitivity, credit risk, changes in debt rating and credit rating, currency risk and sovereign risk. The fund is also subject to financial and/or commodity derivatives risk including but not limited to commodity, agricultural commodity or gold and metal related futures and options contracts and other commodity-related derivative instruments such as commodity-linked swaps. This is not an exhaustive list of risks.

The Managers intend to hedge its foreign currency exposure. Financial derivatives in the Investment-Linked Policy (ILP) fund are used for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. The global exposure of the ILP fund to financial derivatives or embedded financial derivatives is calculated using the commitment approach described in and in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Collective Investment Schemes.

You should be aware that past performance is not indicative of future performance. The value of the units may rise or fall as the performance of the fund changes.

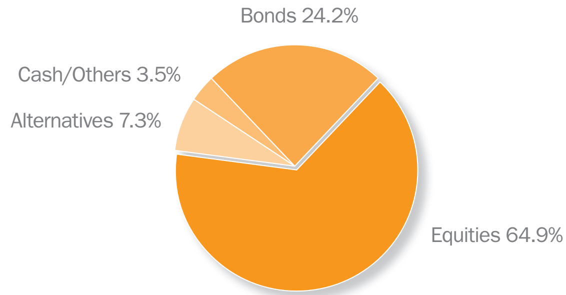
NTUC Income's ILP funds are intended for long-term investment. It is not suited for any short-term speculation. You should not expect to obtain any short-term gains from investing in NTUC Income's ILP funds. It is important that your investment suits your risk appetite. You may wish to consult your financial adviser before investing in any ILP fund.

Expense and turnover ratio

	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	1.14%	20.62%
As of 30 June 2014	1.20%	25.92%

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.

Asset allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Bonds	4.1
Equities	11.0
Alternatives	1.2
Cash/Others	0.6
Total	16.9

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	15,639,013
Purchase of new units	1,621,863
Redemption of units	(910,624)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	661,889
Management fee and other charges	(78,629)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	16,933,512

Units in issue	12,385,075
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	1.318
- as of 30 June 2015	1.367

Exposure to derivatives

	Market Value S$	% of Net Asset Value	Realised Gains/ (Losses) S$	Unrealised Gains/ (Losses) S$
Forwards	(32,381)	0.19	33,824	5,919

Investment in collective investment schemes

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Schroder ISF Global Equity	4.30	25.4
Schroder ISF Asian Opportunities	3.75	22.1
Schroder ISF Global Bond	1.51	8.9
Singapore Equity Fund	1.10	6.5
Schroder Asian Investment Grade Credit	1.05	6.2
Schroder ISF Global Smaller Companies	1.02	6.0
Schroder ISF Global Corporate Bond	0.87	5.1
Schroder ISF Emerging Markets	0.82	4.9
Schroder ISF Asia Pacific Property Securities	0.80	4.7
Schroder ISF Asian Bond Absolute Return	0.36	2.1
Schroder ISF Global Inflation Linked Bond	0.32	1.9
Schroder Alt Solutions Commodity	0.27	1.6
SPDR Gold Trust	0.17	1.0

Borrowings
Nil.

Related party disclosure
NTUC Income is the Investment Manager of the fund. During the financial period ended 30 June 2015, management fee paid or payable by the fund to the Investment Manager is S$78,629.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement
The Managers did not retain, for their own account, cash or commission rebates arising out of transactions executed in or outside Singapore. The Managers also did not receive soft dollars for the fund.

Conflict of interests
Schroders has in place policies and procedures to mitigate conflicts of interests which may arise in the management of clients' accounts. Schroders believed that these policies and procedures are reasonably designed to ensure that clients are treated fairly and material conflicts of interest are either avoided or are managed to avoid damage to a client's interests.

Other parties
The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP. Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material information
There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports
The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

AIM 2045

Investment objective
To generate capital growth at a sensible risk level for investors who intend to accumulate assets for retirement or other purposes until the year 2045.

Investment scope
The sub-fund intends to achieve this objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of asset classes including fixed income, equities and alternatives. The allocation between the asset classes will become more conservative as the portfolio approaches its maturity date, reflecting the need for reduced investment risks and volatility as retirement approaches. It is intended for the assets to be switched into the AIM Now portfolio once the portfolio reaches its maturity date for investors to enjoy a steady income and stable capital value after retirement.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	25 September 2009
Fund Size	S$16.82 million
Initial Sales Charge	3.5% (an extra 0.5% bonus unit will be given for all single premium and top-ups)
Annual Management Charge	1.00% p.a.
Inclusion in CPFIS	Yes (CPF OA)
CPFIS Risk Classification	Higher Risk, Broadly Diversified
Benchmark	Barclays Global Aggregate hedged to Singapore Dollars MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan Index in Singapore Dollars MSCI AC World Index in Singapore Dollars FTSE Straits Times Index (FTSE STI) FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate Index in Singapore Dollars DJ UBS Commodity hedged to Singapore Dollars Gold Spot hedged to Singapore Dollars
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Schroder ISF Global Equity	4.28	25.5
Schroder ISF Asian Opportunities	4.08	24.2
Schroder ISF Global Smaller Companies	1.38	8.2
Singapore Equity Fund	1.32	7.9
Schroder ISF Emerging Markets	1.17	7.0
Schroder ISF Asia Pacific Property Securities	1.02	6.1
Schroder Asian Investment Grade Credit	0.98	5.8
Schroder ISF Global Corporate Bond	0.78	4.6
Schroder ISF Global Bond	0.64	3.8
Schroder ISF Asian Bond Absolute Return	0.31	1.9

June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Schroder ISF Asian Opportunities	2.99	21.4
Schroder ISF Global Equity	2.53	18.0
Schroder ISF Emerging Markets	1.51	10.8
Singapore Equity Fund	1.37	9.8
Schroder ISF Asia Pacific Property Securities	1.23	8.8
Schroder ISF Global Smaller Companies	0.98	7.0
Schroder Asian Investment Grade Credit	0.80	5.7
Schroder ISF Global Bond	0.78	5.6
Schroder ISF Global Corporate Bond	0.73	5.2
Schroder ISF Asian Bond Absolute Return	0.59	4.2

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Fund manager
NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited is the Investment Manager of the fund. Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Limited is the Sub-Investment Manager of the fund.

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited
NTUC Income was established in 1970 to provide affordable insurance for workers in Singapore. Today, over two million people in Singapore look to NTUC Income for trusted advice and solutions when making their most important financial decisions. Our wide network of advisers and partners provide life, health and general insurance to serve the protection, savings and investments needs of customers across all segments of society.

As a social enterprise, NTUC Income is committed to making insurance accessible, affordable and sustainable for all.

As of 30 June 2015, NTUC Income had S$30.99 billion in assets under management. Our financial strength and diversified investment portfolio is reflected by our strong credit ratings and predicated on our core investment philosophy of value, prudence and discipline.

Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Limited
Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Ltd was incorporated in Singapore and has been managing collective investment schemes and discretionary funds since 1992.

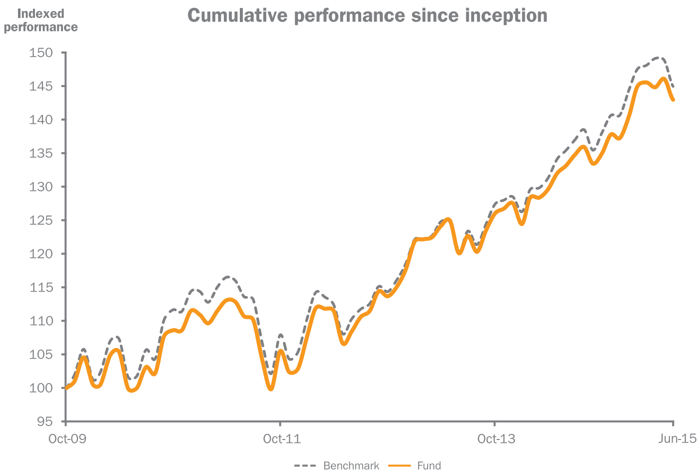
Schroder is a leading global asset management company, whose history dates back over 200 years. The group's holding company, Schroders Plc is and has been listed on the London Stock Exchange since 1959. Assets under management totalled US$487.4 billion (as of 30 June 2015).

Schroders' aim is to apply their specialist asset management skills in serving the needs of their clients worldwide. With one of the largest networks of offices of any dedicated asset management company, and over 430 investment professionals covering the world's investment markets, they offer their clients a comprehensive range of products and services.

Fund performance vs benchmark

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
AIM 2045	-2.1%	-1.8%	4.1%	7.4%	9.7%	7.4%	N.A.	6.5%
Benchmark	-2.6%	-2.1%	3.0%	7.1%	9.6%	7.3%	N.A.	6.8%

Changes to benchmarks during the life of the fund: Since inception to 31 May 2011 - MSCI AC World, MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan, FTSE STI, Barclays Global Agg (SGD Hedged), FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate, DJ UBS Commodity



The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

Market review

Global equities rose over the 1st half of 2015 despite increasing volatility. US equities made gains although the optimistic mood at the start of the period gave way to greater uncertainty, as economic indicators weakened and the stronger dollar weighed on exporters. In the Eurozone, returns were stronger, supported by the European Central Bank's announcement of Quantitative Easing along with the weaker euro and signs of the economy picking up. Japanese equities experienced strong gains in local currency terms but the yen's weakness meant these gains were more muted for overseas investors. Asian equities led the gains in Emerging Markets (EMs) with Chinese and Hong Kong equities registering strong returns, albeit with profit-taking setting in towards the end of the period. Overall, the MSCI AC World index returned 4.7% in Singapore dollar terms over the six months.

Fixed Income markets largely underperformed equities over the period. 1st quarter 2015 was broadly speaking, another period of yield compression in global bond markets. However, there was a reversal in the 2nd half of the period, with bond yields climbing sharply across most major bond markets. Overall, the 10-year US Treasury and German Bund yields rose 18 basis points (bps) and 22bps respectively, while the UK Gilt spiked 41bps. Performance of riskier bonds was mixed. High yield and Asian bonds were up and outperformed investment grade bonds which returned negatively as the latter struggled through the second part of the period given softer returns in sovereign bonds and a continued high level of supply coming from the US.

In currency markets, volatility was high but the US dollar was the main winner. All major currencies depreciated against the US dollar except the Swiss Franc and Sterling pound with the former gaining 6.0% as a result of the sudden abandoning of its peg to the Euro. Japanese Yen weakened 2.0% on the back of continuous easing. Performance of other Asian currencies was mixed, with all but the Taiwanese dollar depreciating against the US dollar.

AIM 2045

Market Outlook

For equities, our manager remains positive on Europe. Despite the situation that happened in Greece, the tailwinds including extraordinarily loose monetary policy, a weaker Euro and the cyclical recovery that drove the outperformance are still in place. On the other hand, our manager remains neutral on the US market, as earnings growth remains necessary to justify its rich valuation. Any pressure on profit margins from higher wages would jeopardise corporate profits and weigh on the market. Within EMs, our manager continues to favour Asian Equities with the boost from lower oil prices expected to show through more definitively in the 2nd half of the year. Central banks on an easing bias should also lend some support to the equity market.

For fixed income, our manager continues to prefer credit over sovereigns and within credit they prefer Asia which offers attractive carry than their global counterparts. They remain underweight in sovereign debt as they expect government bond yields to rise in the coming months despite falling inflation expectation and a less positive outlook on global growth. The improving US labour market is likely to create upward pressure on treasury yields ahead of an interest rate hike.

Our manager maintains an underweight position in gold and commodities on the view that over the long-term it should remain on a down trend given rising real bond yields, the poor supply/demand dynamics and the strengthening US dollar.

Risks

The risk in the fund is diversified by investing directly (or indirectly through other collective investment schemes) in a mixture of local and global bonds and equities as well as alternatives. As the fund has direct/indirect investments in equities and bonds, it is subject to (1) equity risk which includes market risk, company risk, selection risk, currency risk and counterparty risk; and (2) debt risk which includes interest rate sensitivity, credit risk, changes in debt rating and credit rating, currency risk and sovereign risk. The fund is also subject to financial and/or commodity derivatives risk including but not limited to commodity, agricultural commodity or gold and metal related futures and options contracts and other commodity-related derivative instruments such as commodity-linked swaps. This is not an exhaustive list of risks.

The Managers intend to hedge its foreign currency exposure. Financial derivatives in the Investment-Linked Policy (ILP) fund are used for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. The global exposure of the ILP fund to financial derivatives or embedded financial derivatives is calculated using the commitment approach described in and in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Collective Investment Schemes.

You should be aware that past performance is not indicative of future performance. The value of the units may rise or fall as the performance of the fund changes.

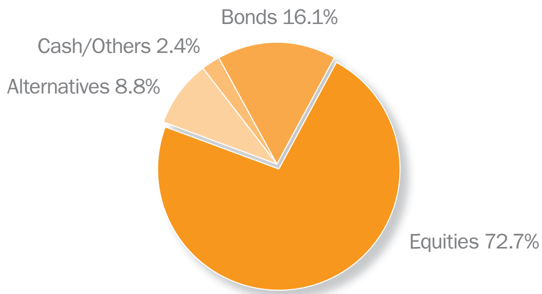
NTUC Income's ILP funds are intended for long-term investment. It is not suited for any short-term speculation. You should not expect to obtain any short-term gains from investing in NTUC Income's ILP funds. It is important that your investment suits your risk appetite. You may wish to consult your financial adviser before investing in any ILP fund.

Expense and turnover ratio

	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	1.15%	25.28%
As of 30 June 2014	1.20%	17.33%

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.

Asset allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Bonds	2.7
Equities	12.2
Alternatives	1.5
Cash/Others	0.4
Total	16.8

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	16,672,463
Purchase of new units	1,456,708
Redemption of units	(2,018,190)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	794,544
Management fee and other charges	(80,770)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	16,824,755

Units in issue	12,183,256
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	1.326
- as of 30 June 2015	1.381

Exposure to derivatives

	Market Value S$	% of Net Asset Value	Realised Gains/ (Losses) S$	Unrealised Gains/ (Losses) S$
Forwards	(24,735)	0.15	12,478	5,684

Investment in collective investment schemes

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Schroder ISF Global Equity	4.28	25.5
Schroder ISF Asian Opportunities	4.08	24.2
Schroder ISF Global Smaller Companies	1.38	8.2
Singapore Equity Fund	1.32	7.9
Schroder ISF Emerging Markets	1.17	7.0
Schroder ISF Asia Pacific Property Securities	1.02	6.1
Schroder Asian Investment Grade Credit	0.98	5.8
Schroder ISF Global Corporate Bond	0.78	4.6
Schroder ISF Global Bond	0.64	3.8
Schroder ISF Asian Bond Absolute Return	0.31	1.9
Schroder Alt Solutions Commodity	0.30	1.8
SPDR Gold Trust	0.16	0.9

Borrowings
Nil.

Related party disclosure
NTUC Income is the Investment Manager of the fund. During the financial period ended 30 June 2015, management fee paid or payable by the fund to the Investment Manager is S$80,770.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement
The Managers did not retain, for their own account, cash or commission rebates arising out of transactions executed in or outside Singapore. The Managers also did not receive soft dollars for the fund.

Conflict of interests
Schroders has in place policies and procedures to mitigate conflicts of interests which may arise in the management of clients' accounts. Schroders believed that these policies and procedures are reasonably designed to ensure that clients are treated fairly and material conflicts of interest are either avoided or are managed to avoid damage to a client's interests.

Other parties
The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP. Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material information
There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports
The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

ASIA MANAGED FUND

Investment objective

To achieve long-term capital appreciation by investing in stocks and fixed income securities in the region, including North Asian and South-East Asian countries. The strategy is to be value oriented.

Investment scope

The Fund will invest all or substantially all of its assets in the Singapore-domiciled Schroder Asian Growth Fund (managed by Schroder Investment Management) in relation to the equity portion (70%) and Singapore bonds (managed by NTUC Income) in relation to the fixed income portion (30%). Prior to 22 October 2010, the investment scope was Singapore (39%), Hong Kong (18%) and Thailand (13%) stocks and Singapore Bonds (30%). The Fund is denominated in Singapore dollars.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	1 September 1995
Fund Size	S$98.79 million
Initial Sales Charge	3.5% (an extra 0.5% bonus unit will be given for all single premium and top-ups)
Annual Management Charge	1.0% p.a.
Inclusion in CPFIS	Yes (CPF OA and CPF SA)
CPFIS Risk Classification	Medium to High Risk, Narrowly Focused – Regional – Asia
Benchmark	70% MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan Index in Singapore Dollars 30% UOB Long Bond Index
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the Fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

Asia Managed Fund

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Schroder Asian Growth Fund	69.7	70.6
Singapore Bond Fund	27.8	28.1
Schroder ISF Indian Equity	1.4	1.4
Oversea Chinese 4.2% 140149	0.1	0.1

June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Schroder Asian Growth Fund	69.6	71.3
Singapore Bond Fund	26.5	27.1
Schroder ISF Indian Equity	1.3	1.4
Oversea Chinese 4.2% 140149	0.1	0.1

Schroder Asian Growth Fund^

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co Ltd	33.6	6.4
AIA Group Ltd	28.2	5.4
Tencent Holdings Ltd	22.4	4.3
China Mobile Ltd	16.0	3.0
Samsung Electronics Co Ltd	14.1	2.7
Techtronic Ind Co Ltd	13.4	2.6
China Pacific Insurance (Group) Co Ltd H Shares	13.4	2.6
Baidu Inc ADR	12.2	2.3
Swire Properties Ltd	12.1	2.3
China Lodging Group Ltd ADS	11.9	2.3

June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Hyundai Motor Co	21.99	6.0
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co Ltd	20.66	5.6
Samsung Electronics Co Ltd	16.86	4.6
Jardine Strategic Hldg Ltd	14.97	4.1
AIA Group Ltd	12.50	3.4
Techtronic Ind Co Ltd	9.81	2.7
China Lodging Group Ltd ADS	8.97	2.4
Hollysys Automation Technologies Ltd	8.59	2.3
Tencent Holdings Ltd	8.57	2.3
Baidu Inc ADR	7.43	2.0

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.
^ Information extracted from the underlying Schroder Asian Growth Fund. Source: Schroder Investment Manager (Singapore) Ltd.

Fund manager

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited

NTUC Income was established in 1970 to provide affordable insurance for workers in Singapore. Today, over two million people in Singapore look to NTUC Income for trusted advice and solutions when making their most important financial decisions. Our wide network of advisers and partners provide life, health and general insurance to serve the protection, savings and investments needs of customers across all segments of society.

As a social enterprise, NTUC Income is committed to making insurance accessible, affordable and sustainable for all.

As of 30 June 2015, NTUC Income had S$30.99 billion in assets under management. Our financial strength and diversified investment portfolio is reflected by our strong credit ratings and predicated on our core investment philosophy of value, prudence and discipline.

Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Limited
Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Ltd is the Investment Manager of Schroder Asian Growth Fund. Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Ltd was incorporated in Singapore and has been managing collective investment schemes and discretionary funds since 1992.

Schroder is a leading global asset management company, whose history dates back over 200 years. The group's holding company, Schroders Plc is and has been listed on the London Stock Exchange since 1959. Assets under management totalled US$487.4 billion (as of 30 June 2015).

Schroders' aim is to apply their specialist asset management skills in serving the needs of their clients worldwide. With one of the largest networks of offices of any dedicated asset management company, and over 430 investment professionals covering the world's investment markets, they offer their clients a comprehensive range of products and services.

Fund performance vs benchmark

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
Asia Managed Fund	-2.8%	-1.3%	2.6%	5.6%	8.7%	7.4%	7.7%	5.5%
Benchmark	-3.1%	-1.3%	4.7%	8.7%	8.3%	5.9%	7.1%	5.6%

Changes to benchmarks during the life of the fund: Since 1 Apr 2000 to 21 Oct 2010 - 39% FTSE STI, 18% HSI, 13% SET, 30% UOB Long Bond Index; Since Apr 99 to Mar 2000 - 45% FTSE STI, 20% HSI, 15% SET, 20% UOB Long Bond Index; Since Mar 97 to Mar 99 - 25% DBS 50, 25% KLCI, 10% SET, 40% Singapore 3-Month Deposit rate; Since inception to Feb 97 - 33.33% DBS 50, 33.33% KLCI, 33.33% Singapore 3-Month Deposit rate

The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

Market review

Asian equities saw skewed returns for the 1st half of 2015 as the China market rallied strongly against broader falls across the region. Extending its positive momentum from the 2nd half of 2014, the Chinese market was boosted by expectations of further stimulus measures by the government to support the slowing economy, as a series of interest rate cuts and hopes of state owned enterprise (SOE) reforms helped the market reach multi-year highs.

In contrast to the optimism in China, market returns across the rest of the region were more muted as sentiment remained weak on the back of concerns over the impending US rate hike and disappointing corporate earnings. The Indonesian market was the biggest laggard as sluggish economic data and increased scepticism over the government's ability to push through reforms led to increased foreign outflows over the period.

Market outlook
Our manager remains cautious about the outlook for the Chinese economy, sceptical of the recent optimism around SOE reform and the "one belt one road" regional infrastructure investment. After the recent correction, almost all of the earlier hype has come out of the valuations for H-Shares, and they are looking to add selectively to preferred China names that are currently oversold.

In the rest of the region, our manager remains comfortable with significant exposures to Hong Kong (HK) names. Although the domestic HK economy is soft on the back of falling high-end Chinese tourist spending, the local property market remains fairly buoyant with an active primary residential market achieving healthy volumes and prices and also increasing evidence of a renewed

ASIA MANAGED FUND

up cycle in the office market. Against a tough macro backdrop for most regional economies and sectors, many of the HK names offer conservative balance sheets, above average levels of corporate governance, and the regional/global exposure offers options for growth.

In India, excessive post-election hype in 2014 swung to excessive pessimism about Modi's reform prospects in April and May this year, while the reality, inevitably, is somewhere in between. Meanwhile the economy remains in a cyclical slump as corporate spending is depressed and interest rates have been slow to adjust to the falling inflationary outlook. Our manager remains optimistic about the longer-term prospects and will continue to look for opportunities to increase exposure to the market when value presents itself.

Risks

The risk in the Asia Managed Fund is diversified by investing in a mixture of Asian equities & bonds. As the Fund has investments in equities and bonds, it is subject to (1) equity risk which includes market risk, company risk, selection risk, currency risk and counter party risk; and (2) debt risk which includes interest rate sensitivity, credit risk, changes in debt rating and credit rating, currency risk and sovereign risk. This is not an exhaustive list of risks.

The Managers intend to hedge its foreign currency exposure. Financial derivatives in the Investment-Linked Policy (ILP) fund are used for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. The global exposure of the ILP fund to financial derivatives or embedded financial derivatives is calculated using the commitment approach described in and in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Collective Investment Schemes.

You should be aware that past performance is not indicative of future performance. The value of the units may rise or fall as the performance of the Fund changes.

NTUC Income's ILP funds are intended for long-term investment. It is not suited for any short-term speculation. You should not expect to obtain any short-term gains from investing in NTUC Income's ILP funds. It is important that your investment suit your risk appetite. You may wish to consult your financial adviser before investing in any ILP fund.

Expense and turnover ratio

Asia Managed Fund

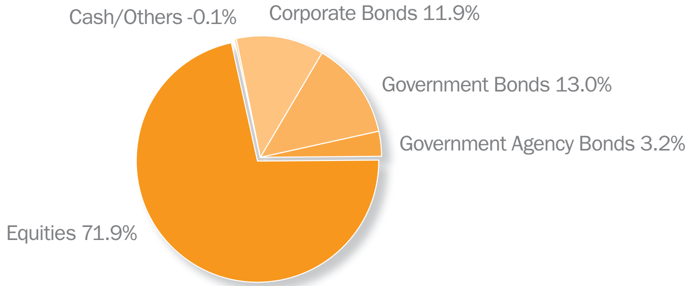
	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	1.43%	6.14%
As of 30 June 2014	1.40%	4.03%

Schroder Asian Growth Fund

	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	1.38%	30.51%
As of 30 June 2014	1.39%	23.88%

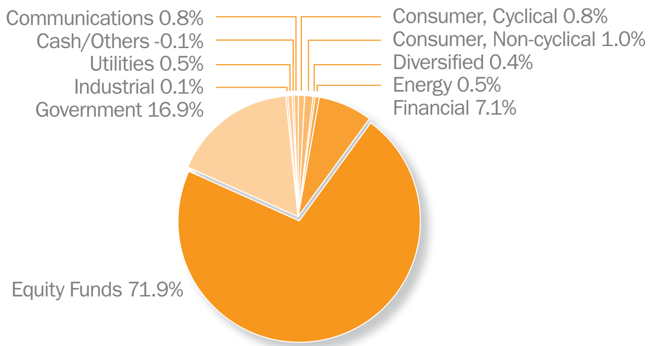
Expense ratio does not include (where applicable) charges for insurance coverage, brokerage and other transaction costs, performance fee, foreign exchange gains or losses, front or back end loads arising from the purchase or sale of collective investment schemes and tax deducted at source or arising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

Asset allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Corporate Bonds	11.8
Government Bonds	12.8
Government Agency Bonds	3.2
Equities	71.1
Cash/Others	-0.1
Total	98.8

Sector allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Communications	0.8
Consumer, Cyclical	0.8
Consumer, Non-cyclical	1.0
Diversified	0.4
Energy	0.5
Financial	7.0
Equity Funds	71.1
Government	16.7
Industrial	0.1
Utilities	0.5
Cash/Others	-0.1
Total	98.8

Credit rating of debt securities

S&P's rating or its equivalent

	S$ (mil)	% of NAV
AAA	14.3	14.5
AA	0.7	0.7
AA-	0.6	0.6
A+	2.5	2.6
A	0.9	0.9
A-	0.2	0.2
BBB+	1.2	1.2
BBB	0.8	0.8
BBB-	0.7	0.7
BB+	0.3	0.3
Not rated	5.5	5.5
Total	27.8	28.1

'Not rated' refers to debt securities which are not rated by S&P or other equivalent rating agencies, including but not limited to treasury bills, bonds issued by government, government agency, statutory board or corporate.

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	99,390,942
Purchase of new units	3,396,283
Redemption of units	(6,611,887)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	2,711,592
Management fee and other charges	(101,387)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	98,785,543

Units in issue	41,763,679
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	2.306
- as of 30 June 2015	2.365

Exposure to derivatives
Nil.

Investment in collective investment schemes

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Schroder Asian Growth Fund	69.7	70.6
Singapore Bond Fund	27.8	28.1
Schroder ISF Indian Equity	1.4	1.4

Borrowings
Nil.

Related party disclosure
NTUC Income is the Investment Manager of the fund. During the financial period ended 30 June 2015, management fee paid or payable by the fund to the Investment Manager is S$101,387.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement
The Manager did not retain for its own account cash or commission rebates arising out of transactions executed in or outside Singapore. The Manager also did not receive soft dollars for the fund.

Conflict of interests
NTUC Income has advised that certain conflict of interests may arise from time to time. However, actions are taken to resolve such conflict of interests.

Other parties
The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP. Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material information
There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports
The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

GLOBAL MANAGED FUND (BALANCED)

Investment objective

The objective of this fund is to provide medium- to long-term capital appreciation by investing in the core funds, Global Equity, Global Bond, Singapore Equity and Singapore Bond.

Investment scope

The Balanced Fund is invested in NTUC Income's core funds in the following proportions: Singapore Equity (10%), Global Equity (40%), Singapore Bond (15%), and Global Bond (35%). The fund is denominated in Singapore Dollars.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	2 January 2003
Fund Size	S$176.87 million
Initial Sales Charge	3.5% (an extra 0.5% bonus unit will be given for all single premium and top-ups)
Annual Management Charge	Charges at core funds levels as follow: Singapore Equity: 0.65% p.a. Singapore Bond: 0.5% p.a. Global Equity: 1.25% p.a. Global Bond: 0.85% p.a. Based on the above management fees charged to the respective core funds, the computed effective management fee applicable is 0.9375% p.a.
Inclusion in CPFIS	Yes (CPF OA and CPF SA)
CPFIS Risk Classification	Medium to High Risk, Broadly Diversified
Benchmark	10% FTSE Straits Times Index (FTSE STI) 40% MSCI World Index in Singapore Dollars 15% UOB Long Bond Index 35% Barclays Global Aggregate in Singapore Dollars
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Global Equity Fund^	71.7	40.6
Global Bond Fund^	64.9	36.7
Singapore Bond Fund	23.3	13.2
Singapore Equity Fund	17.0	9.6

June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Global Equity Fund^	73.0	40.0
Global Bond Fund^	67.2	36.8
Singapore Bond Fund	24.2	13.3
Singapore Equity Fund	17.9	9.8

^ Please refer to the respective Fund Reports for the top 10 holdings.
Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Fund manager

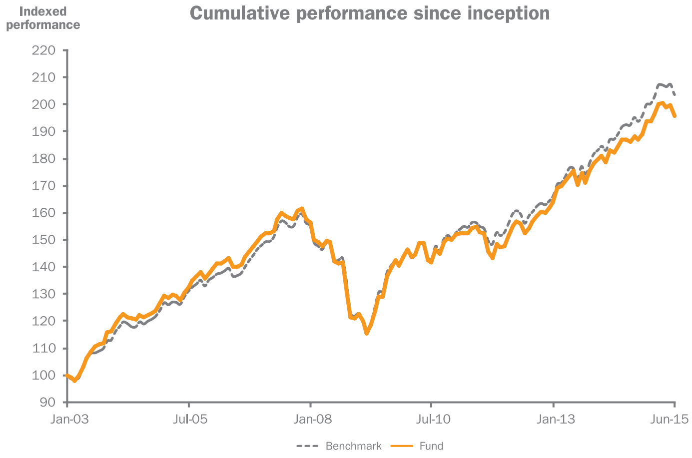
NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited is the Investment Manager of the fund.

More information can be found in the respective Fund Reports of Singapore Equity Fund, Singapore Bond Fund, Global Equity Fund and Global Bond Fund.

Fund performance vs benchmark

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
Global Managed Fund (Balanced)	-1.9%	-2.2%	1.1%	4.7%	8.3%	6.7%	4.0%	5.5%
Benchmark	-1.8%	-1.7%	1.7%	5.8%	8.6%	7.3%	4.5%	5.9%

GLOBAL MANAGED FUND (BALANCED)



The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

Market review

Global Bond

Market Review

2015 began with a host of global central banks re-embracing monetary easing, in addition to the European Central Bank's (ECB) highly anticipated foray into Quantitative Easing (QE). Some cut rates, while others deployed different tools. The US Federal Reserve (Fed) remained an outlier in the sea of central bank easing as officials reiterated their desire to hike rates sometime this year. Moving into the 2nd quarter, global deflation fears gradually receded as oil prices firmed and the outlook for growth brightened, particularly for developed economies. Markets were captivated by events in Greece, where the debt crisis worsened sharply, and China, where equity markets had a tumultuous quarter and policymakers expanded their easing efforts. Global interest rates rose and yield curves steepened, while risk assets such as equities, high yield and Emerging Markets (EM) remained choppy in the 1st half of the year.

US

In the US, the economy continued to show signs of strength. 1st quarter gross domestic product (GDP) was revised up to show a more modest -0.2% decline, while recent data also suggested the economy is improving after a brief winter downturn. Nearly every labour market indicator pointed to sustainable growth, including a healthy pace of payroll gains, a rising backlog of job vacancies and a multi-decade low for unemployment claims. While earnings growth remained tepid, the employment cost index suggested wage pressures may be slowly building. The healthier labour market, improving outlook for spending, and modest rebound in oil prices led to a sell-off in the back-end of Treasuries as the 10-year yield rose 18 basis points (bps) and that on the 30-year jumped nearly 37bps. That said, short-dated Treasuries were well anchored as the market continued to debate when the Fed would begin raising interest rates. Lingering uncertainty about the start and pace of rate hikes also led to softness in the US dollar over the 2nd quarter after months of virtually abated appreciation.

Eurozone

The ECB's determination to prevent deflation took centre stage when it launched a larger-than-expected QE programme on January 22. With the avalanche of ECB buying expected to exceed net bond supply, the euro plunged, bond yields fell and equity markets soared. In addition, a number of economic indicators came in stronger than anticipated, further lifting sentiment in the region. Despite gradual improvement in the underlying economy, volatility in eurozone markets grabbed headlines in the 2nd quarter. After falling to an all-time low of just 0.07% on April 17, the 10-year German bund yield backed up nearly 100bps before settling at 0.76%. While fundamental factors played a role, technical factors exacerbated the size and speed of the move. Unfolding events in Greece also contributed to the bouts of volatility. While most assumed that negotiations between Greece and its creditors would go down to the wire, no one expected Greek PM Tsipras to call a national referendum on the bailout proposal – default on the country's June payment to the International Monetary Fund, impose capital controls or close banks nation-wide. With the vote scheduled for July 5 and polls leaving little guidance on the outcome, risk assets came under pressure. That said, the moves in risk assets – and the modest flight-to-quality across core bonds – suggested events in Greece were more noise than news for global financial markets.

Asia

Economic conditions and policy choices led to equity volatility in Asia. Weak industrial production and falling inflation prompted the People's Bank of China (PBOC) to cut interest rates multiple times, while ongoing challenges in the banking sector and property market led the government to recapitalise local government financing entities. Chinese equities had one of their most volatile periods on record, as thousands of newly opened stock trading accounts first sent the Shanghai Composite soaring to a year-to-date gain of 60.0% on June 12, before the index corrected 20.0% by month end. Stock market gyrations reflected the difficult tightrope Chinese policymakers have to walk as they transition toward a more liberalised financial system while also trying to avoid new credit bubbles. Conversely, Japan's Nikkei proved a more one-way bet, rising by 16.0% in the 1st half of the year, as optimism for corporate governance reform grew and 1st quarter GDP was revised up to 3.9% quarter-on-quarter.

Market Outlook

Global growth is expected to accelerate modestly to 2.5%-3.0% over the next 12-months. The cumulative benefits of global monetary policy accommodation and a near cessation of fiscal austerity will allow the step-wise healing of global economic growth to continue. While economic slack will gradually be reduced, inflationary pressures are expected to remain contained. The roughly 40.0% oil price cut will further buoy these trends – by transferring wealth from producers to consumers and keeping headline inflation subdued.

US growth is expected to reach 2.5%-3.0% with inflation gradually approaching the Fed's 2.0% target. A robust outlook for personal consumption growth forms the foundation of our outlook. Consumer spending will be supported by a healthy pace of job gains, low energy prices and gradual improvement in wages and salaries. Housing and business investment will be buoyed by still low interest rates and pent-up demand. Home prices are expected to rise gradually and sales trends to continue, but housing will remain a small portion of economic growth. Business investment should continue to expand as demand improves and capacity utilisation rates rise, though capital expenditure plans in the energy sector are likely to be scaled back. Importantly, our expectations for moderate growth, low energy prices and a still strong US dollar suggest inflationary pressures will build only gradually, allowing the Fed to begin reducing its policy accommodation at a very measured pace.

While headline risks are likely to persist, eurozone is likely to grow between 1.25%-1.75%, with little inflationary pressure. Low oil prices, a weaker euro, and the financial backing of the ECB's QE programme support the outlook for European growth. The

benefit of a weaker euro is already evident in trade accounts with imports weaker and exports stronger, while the terms of trade for energy is also showing marked improvement. Going forward, the ECB's QE programme will be a substantial source of liquidity and will also serve to anchor expectations. Yet despite these supports, growth will remain modest and headline risks are substantial. While the actual contagion risks from a default in Greece have diminished over time, there could be substantial implications if confidence is undermined. Given this backdrop, we expect the ECB to continue its asset purchase programme in the year ahead.

Japan will continue to recover from last year's technical recession, but the pace of growth in China will slow even further. The decisions late last year to delay the next value-added tax hike and increase the size of the Bank of Japan's easing programme helped boost 1st quarter GDP to 3.9%. Going forward, Japan will continue to benefit from low oil prices and past depreciation of the yen, but growth will likely remain modest (1.25%-1.75%). In China, growth is expected to be in the region of 5.75%-6.75% range which is below consensus forecast. Recent equity market volatility along with further slowing in the property sector will likely require ongoing support from the PBOC – including additional rate cuts and reduced reserve requirements.

Dispersion across EM will continue, especially given the recent downturn in commodity markets. Differences across EM countries – in initial conditions, commodity reliance and sensitivity to Fed and US dollar moves – suggest that there will be further divergence in economic outcomes over the next few quarters. The forecast of 1.5%-2.5% for the BRIM economies reflects improving growth prospects in Mexico and India offset by expected recessions in both Russia and Brazil.

Singapore Bond

The negative reading of CPI All Items since November 2014 indicates Singapore is currently in a mild deflationary environment, contributed by weaker private transportation, housing and utility costs. The cost pressures stemming from a tight labour market, where unemployment rate is just 1.8%, are expected to be offset by a weaker growth environment. Currently at the lower end of the projected -0.5% to +0.5% range, the Monetary Authority of Singapore expects inflation would re-emerge by end 2015 and into 2016.

Meanwhile, the advance estimates from the Ministry of Trade and Industry show the gross domestic product (GDP) of Singapore declined 4.6% on an annualised basis in the 2nd quarter of 2015, more than offsetting the 4.2% growth in 1st quarter. The decline is the worst since the 3rd quarter of 2012 and contraction was seen in both manufacturing and construction in the goods producing industries, as well as services producing industries as a whole. As of now, the projected GDP growth of between 2.0% and 4.0% for 2015 remains unchanged.

Despite a deflationary environment in Singapore and weaker economic fundamentals globally, the benchmark UOB Singapore Government Bond Long Index posted a loss of 1.01% in the six months to end June 2015. While short end rates remain low, yield of the longer dated Singapore Government Bonds was dragged higher by the re-pricing of longer dated US Treasuries.

The market is expecting the US Federal Reserve Open Market Committee (FOMC) to begin its interest rate hiking cycle later this year. Historically, rate hikes occur when an economy is recovering and inflation expectation is elevating. However, we are already witnessing moderated economic growth, even in the US, and global inflation pressure remains benign. In this respect, the rate hikes are expected to be modest and gradual.

The effect of FOMC rate hikes is tighter liquidity and monetary conditions globally due to the size of the US economy. For this reason, the lower quality credits are likely to experience some credit spread volatility going forward.

Given the overall backdrop and acting as a cushion against a potentially higher risk environment, a sizeable portion of Singapore Bond Fund's assets remains invested in longer dated Singapore Government Securities (SGS) and Statutory Boards' bonds. The rest of the Fund will be in short- and medium-term high quality corporate bonds for yield pick-up over SGS. Moderate growth and accommodative policy stance of other central banks should continue to underpin investors' search for yield.

Global Equity

Market Review

Global equities as measured by the MSCI World Index advanced 4.29% in Singapore dollar terms in the 1st half of 2015. While growth has improved in Europe and Japan, monetary policy is likely to stay easy. The theme of disappointing productivity together with weak growth is likely to continue.

The US S&P 500 Index returned 2.87% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Now six years old, the US business cycle has shown no signs of flagging or falling into recession. The US consumer leads the economy, driven by increasing employment opportunities and longer hours worked – now as high as in the previous cycle – along with better wages and a stronger sense of job security. All these factors appear to be falling into place, pushing the economy forward. Inflation has remained lower than expectations, helping the US Federal Reserve (Fed) to delay the beginning of the rate-tightening cycle.

European stocks as measured by the Dow Jones STOXX 50 Index returned 4.57% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Earnings growth may be picking up at last, though market impacts can differ from local economic conditions, as businesses earn more than half their revenues outside Europe. Valuations remain below those in the US and Japan. Economic growth in Europe should see the benefits of Quantitative Easing (QE), the weaker Euro (although not in the UK and Switzerland) and oil & gas price cuts (with the exception of exporters such as Norway & Russia). Long-term prospects remain subdued though, due to demographic headwinds and continued austerity designed to combat high debt levels.

In Japan, the Nikkei Composite Index gained 15.45% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Even though the economy has shown signs of stronger growth with robust earnings, however structural reforms emphasising corporate governance and return on equity are still rather limited.

Finally, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index returned 4.78% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Cyclical tailwinds have become headwinds, but structural improvements have remained intact. The dramatic reversal in Chinese equity markets has shown that this year's run-up was unsustainable as it was fuelled by active trading in retail margin accounts, without underlying fundamentals to support it.

Market Outlook

The 2nd half of 2015 is likely to be a continuation of certain themes from last year, some improvements and a fair amount of uncertainty. Interest rates around the world remain at historical lows. Monetary policy looks to remain easy among global central banks, except for the US, where a Fed rate hike is possible later this year or perhaps delayed further given some uncertainty around the strength of the US recovery.

Increased volatility and risk-off trades in the financial markets may persist as long as the Greek debt stalemate continues, though actions by the European Central Bank (ECB) and other leaders aimed at solving the problem may help to cap the downside in 2015. While the dramatic reversal in Chinese equity markets may have done more damage to Chinese retail investor confidence than to diversified global equity portfolios, it focuses attention on the continued weakness seen in the Chinese economy.

Finally, the recent updraft in the price of crude oil is likely to be related to the selloff in global bonds which may not be sustainable. If higher oil prices persist, there could be a change in inflation metrics at the headline level.

United States: The biggest risk to the market is a scenario where productivity recovers more slowly than the Fed expects (while unit labour costs rise more quickly), leading to faster rate hikes and sooner-than-expected cyclical margin deterioration and bond market dislocation. However, there are other tailwinds that should help the market overcome these concerns.

Europe: While valuations are rising, it remains to be seen whether they are supported by improving fundamentals. Despite the ECB's stimulus, long-term prospects remain subdued on demographic headwinds and fiscal austerity to combat high debt levels. Authorities have taken steps to limit the contagion risk from a possible Grexit. But political uncertainty in the periphery may rise ahead of potentially contentious elections in Portugal and Spain later this year. And, a UK referendum on EU membership is in the works for May 2016.

In Greece, tensions remain high, despite the fact that in recent days, Prime Minister Alex Tsipras has negotiated a deal with international creditors. Given the uncertainty in Greece, increased market volatility and risk-off moves in the financial markets are likely for the foreseeable future. However, the ECB's actions and the European leaders' efforts to contain and solve the problem are likely to cap the downside. European authorities have taken steps over the past few years to limit contagion risk. The existing ECB's QE programme should provide a solid back stop, and the ECB can certainly increase the size and scope of this programme. The market reaction to each incremental development seems relatively sanguine. If the risk of a Grexit increases, the path to exit could be long and drawn out. Markets might be pricing in a quick (negotiated) fix, but the risks on a long drawn out exit are not being reflected.

Japan: Since the initiation of some market friendly reforms, including the creation of a JPX-400 index that incentivises return-on-equity (ROE) improvement and the introduction of a stewardship code to get companies thinking more about minority shareholder interests, the currency has devalued by 50.0% and the markets have been on a stellar run. The weakening yen has been a major stimulatory factor, but based on recent statements by the central bank it is unlikely to weaken further. Thus the market performance is more likely to be driven by earnings growth (which looks reasonable), and limited multiple expansion, unless ROEs improve significantly.

Emerging Markets: Our managers have been closely watching Chinese equity valuations over the past year. Before the selloffs, Chinese equities had posted exceptionally strong gains in 2015, with the Shenzhen Composite gaining over 122.0% since the beginning of the year. The dramatic reversal in Chinese equity markets suggests that this may have been a liquidity-driven bubble fuelled by active trading in retail margin accounts, without underlying economic fundamentals to support it. Our managers have seen continued weakness in the Chinese economy, including gross domestic product downgrades, declining Purchasing Managers Index trends and disinflationary pressures – a cocktail that does not augur well for corporate earnings growth.

With China's financial reforms and credibility on the line, government policymakers have implemented a series of escalating interventions aimed at arresting the stock market declines – including interest rate cuts, stock purchases, new restrictions on initial public offerings and more lenient rules on margin financing. In an effort to limit losses, more than 1,400 Shanghai- and Shenzhen-listed companies suspended trading in their stocks – although over the past few days, some of these companies re-entered the markets. While markets have stabilised in recent days, it is likely to expect to see more volatility in the future.

Singapore Equity

At the beginning of 2015, most investors had a bullish view on US equities after their strong outperformance in recent years. However, taking stock at the midpoint of the year, we have seen that many other regional markets outperformed the US. This, in part, could be due to a stronger dollar contributing to stronger demand in the other parts of the world. Interestingly, notwithstanding the recent volatility, China is still one of the best performing markets in the world. The host of policy interventions in the Chinese equity market could be seen as 'one step forward two steps back' in their experiment in using market forces to allocate capital more efficiently. However, we would not be too quick to judge that the direction to move away from Chinese banks (which is highly-linked to the political economy) to better allocate capital is a failure. We would argue that structural reforms in China are still in its nascent stage and we should not expect any smooth transition.

FSSTI dropped by 2.2% in June. Telecom sector was the top performing sector for the month. The key outperformers were Ascendas REIT and ComfortDelgro (up by 2.5% and 2.3% respectively). The key underperformers were Jardine Cycle and Carriage and Jardine Strategic (down by 13.6% and 8.9% respectively). On the economic indicators that we monitor, Non-Oil Domestic Exports fell for the third consecutive month. Industrial production expanded slightly by 2.3% in May; driven largely by the volatile pharmaceutical sector. While retail sales volume was up by 0.9% month-on-month in April, sales excluding auto and tech have remained weak. Headline inflation also remained negative compared to a year ago. With these weak macro-data, there is a growing skepticism of the positive outlook given by Monetary Authority of Singapore during the semi-annual meeting.

Going forward, we continue to believe in a recovery in the economies of the US and China. The monetary policy tightening in US will be a slow process thus interest rates will remain low. We have been focusing on companies that will benefit from a global economic recovery with a preference for quality blue chips and sustainable yields. Our emphasis has always been to find companies with strong earnings growth, solid balance sheet and quality management and invest with a long-term horizon.

Risks

The risk in the Balanced Fund is diversified by investing in a mixture of local and global bonds and equities. As the fund has investments in equities and bonds, it is subject to (1) equity risk which includes market risk, company risk, selection risk, currency risk and counterparty risk; and (2) debt risk which includes interest rate sensitivity, credit risk, changes in debt rating and credit rating, currency risk and sovereign risk. This is not an exhaustive list of risks.

The Manager intends to hedge its foreign currency exposure. Financial derivatives in the Investment-Linked Policy (ILP) fund are used for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. The global exposure of the ILP fund to financial

GLOBAL MANAGED FUND (BALANCED)

derivatives or embedded financial derivatives is calculated using the commitment approach described in and in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Collective Investment Schemes.

You should be aware that past performance is not indicative of future performance. The value of the units may rise or fall as the performance of the fund changes.

NTUC Income's ILP funds are intended for long-term investment. It is not suited for any short-term speculation. You should not expect to obtain any short-term gains from investing in NTUC Income's ILP funds. It is important that your investment suits your risk appetite. You may wish to consult your financial adviser before investing in any ILP fund.

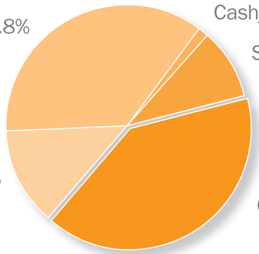
Expense and turnover ratio

	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	1.14%	1.75%
As of 30 June 2014	1.15%	8.95%

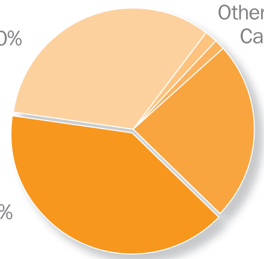
Please refer to the Fund Reports of Global Equity Fund and Global Bond Fund for details on the turnover and expense ratios.

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.

Asset and country allocation as of 30 June 2015

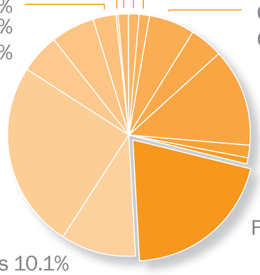


	S$ (mil)
Singapore Equity	16.9
Global Equity	71.3
Singapore Bond	23.2
Global Bond	63.4
Cash/Others	2.1
Total	176.9



	S$ (mil)
Asia	42.4
Europe	70.9
North America	58.4
Other Countries	3.0
Cash/Others	2.1
Total	176.9

Sector allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Asset Backed Securities	2.5
Basic Materials	2.5
Communications	11.2
Consumer, Cyclical	7.6
Consumer, Non-cyclical	23.2
Diversified	3.0
Energy	1.4
Financial	36.1
Funds	17.8
Government	44.0
Industrial	9.5
Mortgage Securities	10.2
Technology	5.4
Utilities	0.5
Cash/Others	2.1
Total	176.9

Credit rating of debt securities

S&P's rating or its equivalent	S$ (mil)	% of NAV
AAA	27.2	15.4
AA+	5.2	3.0
AA	3.9	2.2
AA-	2.3	1.3
A+	6.5	3.7
A	10.9	6.1
A-	2.6	1.5
BBB+	5.4	3.1
BBB	9.5	5.4
BBB-	3.3	1.9
BB+	0.2	0.1
Not rated	9.5	5.4
Total	86.6	48.9

'Not rated' refers to debt securities which are not rated by S&P or other equivalent rating agencies, including but not limited to treasury bills, bonds issued by government, government agency, statutory board or corporate.

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

GLOBAL MANAGED FUND (BALANCED)

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	181,706,716
Purchase of new units	3,082,576
Redemption of units	(9,958,033)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	2,036,980
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	176,868,239

Units in issue	90,296,414
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	1.938
- as of 30 June 2015	1.959

Exposure to derivatives
More information can be found in the respective Fund Reports of Singapore Equity Fund, Singapore Bond Fund, Global Equity Fund and Global Bond Fund.

Investment in collective investment schemes

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Global Equity Fund	71.7	40.6
Global Bond Fund	64.9	36.7
Singapore Bond Fund	23.3	13.2
Singapore Equity Fund	17.0	9.6

Borrowings
Nil.

Related party disclosure
More information can be found in the respective Fund Reports of Singapore Equity Fund, Singapore Bond Fund, Global Equity Fund and Global Bond Fund.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement
More Information can be found in the respective Fund Reports of Singapore Equity Fund, Singapore Bond Fund, Global Equity Fund and Global Bond Fund.

Conflict of interests
More Information can be found in the respective Fund Reports of Singapore Equity Fund, Singapore Bond Fund, Global Equity Fund and Global Bond Fund.

Other parties
The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP. Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material information
There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports
The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

GLOBAL MANAGED FUND (CONSERVATIVE)

Investment objective

The objective of this fund is to provide medium- to long-term capital appreciation by investing in the core funds, Global Equity, Global Bond, Singapore Equity and Singapore Bond.

Investment scope

The Conservative Fund is invested in NTUC Income's core funds in the following proportions: Singapore Equity (5%), Global Equity (25%), Singapore Bond (20%), and Global Bond (50%). The fund is denominated in Singapore Dollars.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	2 January 2003
Fund Size	S$12.05 million
Initial Sales Charge	3.5% (an extra 0.5% bonus unit will be given for all single premium and top-ups)
Annual Management Charge	Charges at core funds levels as follow: Singapore Equity: 0.65% p.a. Singapore Bond: 0.5% p.a. Global Equity: 1.25% p.a. Global Bond: 0.85% p.a. Based on the above management fees charged to the respective core funds, the computed effective management fee applicable is 0.87% p.a.
Inclusion in CPFIS	Yes (CPF OA and CPF SA)
CPFIS Risk Classification	Medium to High Risk, Broadly Diversified
Benchmark	5% FTSE Straits Times Index (FTSE STI) 25% MSCI World Index in Singapore Dollars 20% UOB Long Bond Index 50% Barclays Global Aggregate in Singapore Dollars
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Global Bond Fund^	6.0	49.6
Global Equity Fund	3.1	25.6
Singapore Bond Fund	2.3	19.2
Singapore Equity Fund	0.6	4.8

June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Global Bond Fund^	6.1	49.5
Global Equity Fund	3.1	25.0
Singapore Bond Fund	2.4	19.4
Singapore Equity Fund	0.6	5.0

^ Please refer to the Fund Report of Global Bond Fund for the top 10 holdings.
Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Fund manager

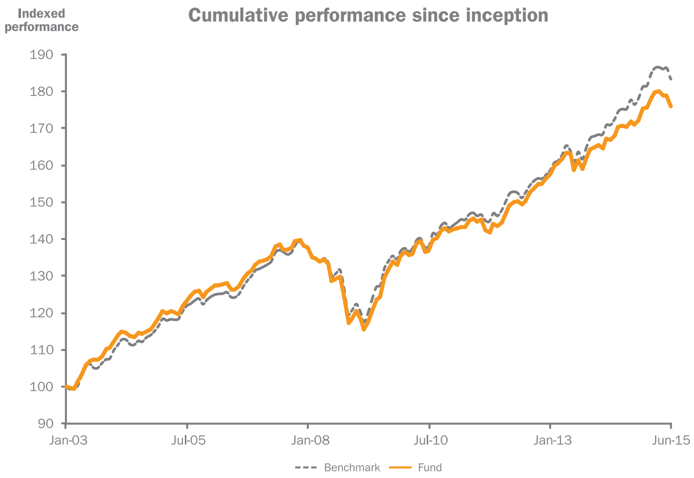
NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited is the Investment Manager of the fund.

More information can be found in the respective Fund Reports of Singapore Equity Fund, Singapore Bond Fund, Global Equity Fund and Global Bond Fund.

Fund performance vs benchmark

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
Global Managed Fund (Conservative)	-1.7%	-2.4%	0.2%	3.1%	5.4%	5.1%	3.6%	4.6%
Benchmark	-1.6%	-1.7%	1.0%	4.6%	6.3%	5.8%	4.2%	5.0%

GLOBAL MANAGED FUND (CONSERVATIVE)



The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

Market review

Global Bond

Market Review

2015 began with a host of global central banks re-embracing monetary easing, in addition to the European Central Bank's (ECB) highly anticipated foray into Quantitative Easing (QE). Some cut rates, while others deployed different tools. The US Federal Reserve (Fed) remained an outlier in the sea of central bank easing as officials reiterated their desire to hike rates sometime this year. Moving into the 2nd quarter, global deflation fears gradually receded as oil prices firmed and the outlook for growth brightened, particularly for developed economies. Markets were captivated by events in Greece, where the debt crisis worsened sharply, and China, where equity markets had a tumultuous quarter and policymakers expanded their easing efforts. Global interest rates rose and yield curves steepened, while risk assets such as equities, high yield and Emerging Markets (EM) remained choppy in the 1st half of the year.

US

In the US, the economy continued to show signs of strength. 1st quarter gross domestic product (GDP) was revised up to show a more modest -0.2% decline, while recent data also suggested the economy is improving after a brief winter downturn. Nearly every labour market indicator pointed to sustainable growth, including a healthy pace of payroll gains, a rising backlog of job vacancies and a multi-decade low for unemployment claims. While earnings growth remained tepid, the employment cost index suggested wage pressures may be slowly building. The healthier labour market, improving outlook for spending, and modest rebound in oil prices led to a sell-off in the back-end of Treasuries as the 10-year yield rose 18 basis points (bps) and that on the 30-year jumped nearly 37bps. That said, short-dated Treasuries were well anchored as the market continued to debate when the Fed would begin raising interest rates. Lingering uncertainty about the start and pace of rate hikes also led to softness in the US dollar over the 2nd quarter after months of virtually abated appreciation.

Eurozone

The ECB's determination to prevent deflation took centre stage when it launched a larger-than-expected QE programme on January 22. With the avalanche of ECB buying expected to exceed net bond supply, the euro plunged, bond yields fell and equity markets soared. In addition, a number of economic indicators came in stronger than anticipated, further lifting sentiment in the region. Despite gradual improvement in the underlying economy, volatility in eurozone markets grabbed headlines in the 2nd quarter. After falling to an all-time low of just 0.07% on April 17, the 10-year German bund yield backed up nearly 100bps before settling at 0.76%. While fundamental factors played a role, technical factors exacerbated the size and speed of the move. Unfolding events in Greece also contributed to the bouts of volatility. While most assumed that negotiations between Greece and its creditors would go down to the wire, no one expected Greek PM Tsipras to call a national referendum on the bailout proposal – default on the country's June payment to the International Monetary Fund, impose capital controls or close banks nation-wide. With the vote scheduled for July 5 and polls leaving little guidance on the outcome, risk assets came under pressure. That said, the moves in risk assets – and the modest flight-to-quality across core bonds – suggested events in Greece were more noise than news for global financial markets.

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Global growth is expected to accelerate modestly to 2.5%-3.0% over the next 12-months. The cumulative benefits of global monetary policy accommodation and a near cessation of fiscal austerity will allow the step-wise healing of global economic growth to continue. While economic slack will gradually be reduced, inflationary pressures are expected to remain contained. The roughly 40.0% oil price cut will further buoy these trends – by transferring wealth from producers to consumers and keeping headline inflation subdued.

US growth is expected to reach 2.5%-3.0% with inflation gradually approaching the Fed's 2.0% target. A robust outlook for personal consumption growth forms the foundation of our outlook. Consumer spending will be supported by a healthy pace of job gains, low energy prices and gradual improvement in wages and salaries. Housing and business investment will be buoyed by still low interest rates and pent-up demand. Home prices are expected to rise gradually and sales trends to continue, but housing will remain a small portion of economic growth. Business investment should continue to expand as demand improves and capacity utilisation rates rise, though capital expenditure plans in the energy sector are likely to be scaled back. Importantly, our expectations for moderate growth, low energy prices and a still strong US dollar suggest inflationary pressures will build only gradually, allowing the Fed to begin reducing its policy accommodation at a very measured pace.

While headline risks are likely to persist, eurozone is likely to grow between 1.25%-1.75%, with little inflationary pressure. Low oil prices, a weaker euro, and the financial backing of the ECB's QE programme support the outlook for European growth. The

benefit of a weaker euro is already evident in trade accounts with imports weaker and exports stronger, while the terms of trade for energy is also showing marked improvement. Going forward, the ECB's QE programme will be a substantial source of liquidity and will also serve to anchor expectations. Yet despite these supports, growth will remain modest and headline risks are substantial. While the actual contagion risks from a default in Greece have diminished over time, there could be substantial implications if confidence is undermined. Given this backdrop, we expect the ECB to continue its asset purchase programme in the year ahead.

Japan will continue to recover from last year's technical recession, but the pace of growth in China will slow even further. The decisions late last year to delay the next value-added tax hike and increase the size of the Bank of Japan's easing programme helped boost 1st quarter GDP to 3.9%. Going forward, Japan will continue to benefit from low oil prices and past depreciation of the yen, but growth will likely remain modest (1.25%-1.75%). In China, growth is expected to be in the region of 5.75%-6.75% range which is below consensus forecast. Recent equity market volatility along with further slowing in the property sector will likely require ongoing support from the PBOC – including additional rate cuts and reduced reserve requirements.

Dispersion across EM will continue, especially given the recent downturn in commodity markets. Differences across EM countries – in initial conditions, commodity reliance and sensitivity to Fed and US dollar moves – suggest that there will be further divergence in economic outcomes over the next few quarters. The forecast of 1.5%-2.5% for the BRIM economies reflects improving growth prospects in Mexico and India offset by expected recessions in both Russia and Brazil.

Singapore Bond

The negative reading of CPI All Items since November 2014 indicates Singapore is currently in a mild deflationary environment, contributed by weaker private transportation, housing and utility costs. The cost pressures stemming from a tight labour market, where unemployment rate is just 1.8%, are expected to be offset by a weaker growth environment. Currently at the lower end of the projected -0.5% to +0.5% range, the Monetary Authority of Singapore expects inflation would re-emerge by end 2015 and into 2016.

Meanwhile, the advance estimates from the Ministry of Trade and Industry show the gross domestic product (GDP) of Singapore declined 4.6% on an annualised basis in the 2nd quarter of 2015, more than offsetting the 4.2% growth in 1st quarter. The decline is the worst since the 3rd quarter of 2012 and contraction was seen in both manufacturing and construction in the goods producing industries, as well as services producing industries as a whole. As of now, the projected GDP growth of between 2.0% and 4.0% for 2015 remains unchanged.

Despite a deflationary environment in Singapore and weaker economic fundamentals globally, the benchmark UOB Singapore Government Bond Long Index posted a loss of 1.01% in the six months to end June 2015. While short end rates remain low, yield of the longer dated Singapore Government Bonds was dragged higher by the re-pricing of longer dated US Treasuries.

The market is expecting the US Federal Reserve Open Market Committee (FOMC) to begin its interest rate hiking cycle later this year. Historically, rate hikes occur when an economy is recovering and inflation expectation is elevating. However, we are already witnessing moderated economic growth, even in the US, and global inflation pressure remains benign. In this respect, the rate hikes are expected to be modest and gradual.

The effect of FOMC rate hikes is tighter liquidity and monetary conditions globally due to the size of the US economy. For this reason, the lower quality credits are likely to experience some credit spread volatility going forward.

Given the overall backdrop and acting as a cushion against a potentially higher risk environment, a sizeable portion of Singapore Bond Fund's assets remains invested in longer dated Singapore Government Securities (SGS) and Statutory Boards' bonds. The rest of the Fund will be in short- and medium-term high quality corporate bonds for yield pick-up over SGS. Moderate growth and accommodative policy stance of other central banks should continue to underpin investors' search for yield.

Global Equity

Market Review

Global equities as measured by the MSCI World Index advanced 4.29% in Singapore dollar terms in the 1st half of 2015. While growth has improved in Europe and Japan, monetary policy is likely to stay easy. The theme of disappointing productivity together with weak growth is likely to continue.

The US S&P 500 Index returned 2.87% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Now six years old, the US business cycle has shown no signs of flagging or falling into recession. The US consumer leads the economy, driven by increasing employment opportunities and longer hours worked – now as high as in the previous cycle – along with better wages and a stronger sense of job security. All these factors appear to be falling into place, pushing the economy forward. Inflation has remained lower than expectations, helping the US Federal Reserve (Fed) to delay the beginning of the rate-tightening cycle.

European stocks as measured by the Dow Jones STOXX 50 Index returned 4.57% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Earnings growth may be picking up at last, though market impacts can differ from local economic conditions, as businesses earn more than half their revenues outside Europe. Valuations remain below those in the US and Japan. Economic growth in Europe should see the benefits of Quantitative Easing (QE), the weaker Euro (although not in the UK and Switzerland) and oil & gas price cuts (with the exception of exporters such as Norway & Russia). Long-term prospects remain subdued though, due to demographic headwinds and continued austerity designed to combat high debt levels.

In Japan, the Nikkei Composite Index gained 15.45% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Even though the economy has shown signs of stronger growth with robust earnings, however structural reforms emphasising corporate governance and return on equity are still rather limited.

Finally, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index returned 4.78% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Cyclical tailwinds have become headwinds, but structural improvements have remained intact. The dramatic reversal in Chinese equity markets has shown that this year's run-up was unsustainable as it was fuelled by active trading in retail margin accounts, without underlying fundamentals to support it.

Market Outlook

The 2nd half of 2015 is likely to be a continuation of certain themes from last year, some improvements and a fair amount of uncertainty. Interest rates around the world remain at historical lows. Monetary policy looks to remain easy among global central banks, except for the US, where a Fed rate hike is possible later this year or perhaps delayed further given some uncertainty around the strength of the US recovery.

Increased volatility and risk-off trades in the financial markets may persist as long as the Greek debt stalemate continues, though actions by the European Central Bank (ECB) and other leaders aimed at solving the problem may help to cap the downside in 2015. While the dramatic reversal in Chinese equity markets may have done more damage to Chinese retail investor confidence than to diversified global equity portfolios, it focuses attention on the continued weakness seen in the Chinese economy.

Finally, the recent updraft in the price of crude oil is likely to be related to the selloff in global bonds which may not be sustainable. If higher oil prices persist, there could be a change in inflation metrics at the headline level.

United States: The biggest risk to the market is a scenario where productivity recovers more slowly than the Fed expects (while unit labour costs rise more quickly), leading to faster rate hikes and sooner-than-expected cyclical margin deterioration and bond market dislocation. However, there are other tailwinds that should help the market overcome these concerns.

Europe: While valuations are rising, it remains to be seen whether they are supported by improving fundamentals. Despite the ECB's stimulus, long-term prospects remain subdued on demographic headwinds and fiscal austerity to combat high debt levels. Authorities have taken steps to limit the contagion risk from a possible Grexit. But political uncertainty in the periphery may rise ahead of potentially contentious elections in Portugal and Spain later this year. And, a UK referendum on EU membership is in the works for May 2016.

In Greece, tensions remain high, despite the fact that in recent days, Prime Minister Alex Tsipras has negotiated a deal with international creditors. Given the uncertainty in Greece, increased market volatility and risk-off moves in the financial markets are likely for the foreseeable future. However, the ECB's actions and the European leaders' efforts to contain and solve the problem are likely to cap the downside. European authorities have taken steps over the past few years to limit contagion risk. The existing ECB's QE programme should provide a solid back stop, and the ECB can certainly increase the size and scope of this programme. The market reaction to each incremental development seems relatively sanguine. If the risk of a Grexit increases, the path to exit could be long and drawn out. Markets might be pricing in a quick (negotiated) fix, but the risks on a long drawn out exit are not being reflected.

Japan: Since the initiation of some market friendly reforms, including the creation of a JPX-400 index that incentivises return-on-equity (ROE) improvement and the introduction of a stewardship code to get companies thinking more about minority shareholder interests, the currency has devalued by 50.0% and the markets have been on a stellar run. The weakening yen has been a major stimulatory factor, but based on recent statements by the central bank it is unlikely to weaken further. Thus the market performance is more likely to be driven by earnings growth (which looks reasonable), and limited multiple expansion, unless ROEs improve significantly.

Emerging Markets: Our managers have been closely watching Chinese equity valuations over the past year. Before the selloffs, Chinese equities had posted exceptionally strong gains in 2015, with the Shenzhen Composite gaining over 122.0% since the beginning of the year. The dramatic reversal in Chinese equity markets suggests that this may have been a liquidity-driven bubble fuelled by active trading in retail margin accounts, without underlying economic fundamentals to support it. Our managers have seen continued weakness in the Chinese economy, including gross domestic product downgrades, declining Purchasing Managers Index trends and disinflationary pressures – a cocktail that does not augur well for corporate earnings growth.

With China's financial reforms and credibility on the line, government policymakers have implemented a series of escalating interventions aimed at arresting the stock market declines – including interest rate cuts, stock purchases, new restrictions on initial public offerings and more lenient rules on margin financing. In an effort to limit losses, more than 1,400 Shanghai- and Shenzhen-listed companies suspended trading in their stocks – although over the past few days, some of these companies re-entered the markets. While markets have stabilised in recent days, it is likely to expect to see more volatility in the future.

Singapore Equity

At the beginning of 2015, most investors had a bullish view on US equities after their strong outperformance in recent years. However, taking stock at the midpoint of the year, we have seen that many other regional markets outperformed the US. This, in part, could be due to a stronger dollar contributing to stronger demand in the other parts of the world. Interestingly, notwithstanding the recent volatility, China is still one of the best performing markets in the world. The host of policy interventions in the Chinese equity market could be seen as 'one step forward two steps back' in their experiment in using market forces to allocate capital more efficiently. However, we would not be too quick to judge that the direction to move away from Chinese banks (which is highly-linked to the political economy) to better allocate capital is a failure. We would argue that structural reforms in China are still in its nascent stage and we should not expect any smooth transition.

FSSTI dropped by 2.2% in June. Telecom sector was the top performing sector for the month. The key outperformers were Ascendas REIT and ComfortDelgro (up by 2.5% and 2.3% respectively). The key underperformers were Jardine Cycle and Carriage and Jardine Strategic (down by 13.6% and 8.9% respectively). On the economic indicators that we monitor, Non-Oil Domestic Exports fell for the third consecutive month. Industrial production expanded slightly by 2.3% in May; driven largely by the volatile pharmaceutical sector. While retail sales volume was up by 0.9% month-on-month in April, sales excluding auto and tech have remained weak. Headline inflation also remained negative compared to a year ago. With these weak macro-data, there is a growing skepticism of the positive outlook given by Monetary Authority of Singapore during the semi-annual meeting.

Going forward, we continue to believe in a recovery in the economies of the US and China. The monetary policy tightening in US will be a slow process thus interest rates will remain low. We have been focusing on companies that will benefit from a global economic recovery with a preference for quality blue chips and sustainable yields. Our emphasis has always been to find companies with strong earnings growth, solid balance sheet and quality management and invest with a long-term horizon.

Risks

The risk in the Conservative Fund is diversified by investing in a mixture of local and global bonds and equities. As the fund has investments in equities and bonds, it is subject to (1) equity risk which includes market risk, company risk, selection risk, currency risk and counterparty risk; and (2) debt risk which includes interest rate sensitivity, credit risk, changes in debt rating and credit rating, currency risk and sovereign risk. This is not an exhaustive list of risks.

The Manager intends to hedge its foreign currency exposure. Financial derivatives in the Investment-Linked Policy (ILP) fund are used for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. The global exposure of the ILP fund to financial

GLOBAL MANAGED FUND (CONSERVATIVE)

derivatives or embedded financial derivatives is calculated using the commitment approach described in and in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Collective Investment Schemes.

You should be aware that past performance is not indicative of future performance. The value of the units may rise or fall as the performance of the fund changes.

NTUC Income's ILP funds are intended for long-term investment. It is not suited for any short-term speculation. You should not expect to obtain any short-term gains from investing in NTUC Income's ILP funds. It is important that your investment suits your risk appetite. You may wish to consult your financial adviser before investing in any ILP fund.

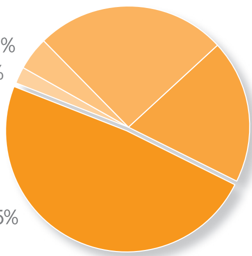
Expense and turnover ratio

	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	1.04%	1.25%
As of 30 June 2014	1.05%	2.54%

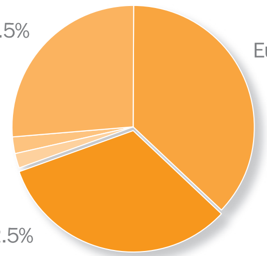
Please refer to the Fund Report of Global Bond Fund for details on the turnover and expense ratios.

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.

Asset and country allocation as of 30 June 2015

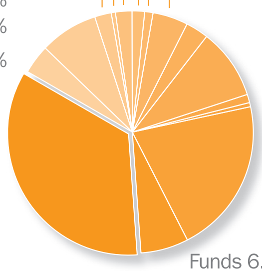


	S$ (mil)
Singapore Equity	0.6
Global Equity	3.1
Singapore Bond	2.3
Global Bond	5.8
Cash/Others	0.3
Total	12.1



	S$ (mil)
Asia	3.2
Europe	4.4
North America	3.9
Other Countries	0.2
Cash/Others	0.3
Total	12.1

Sector allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Asset Backed Securities	0.2
Basic Materials	0.1
Communications	0.6
Consumer, Cyclical	0.4
Consumer, Non-cyclical	1.1
Diversified	0.1
Energy	0.1
Financial	2.5
Funds	0.8
Government	4.2
Industrial	0.4
Mortgage Securities	0.9
Technology	0.3
Utilities	0.1
Cash/Others	0.3
Total	12.1

Credit rating of debt securities

S&P's rating or its equivalent	S$ (mil)	% of NAV
AAA	2.6	21.5
AA+	0.5	4.0
AA	0.4	3.0
AA-	0.2	1.8
A+	0.6	5.1
A	1.0	8.4
A-	0.2	2.0
BBB+	0.5	4.2
BBB	0.9	7.3
BBB-	0.3	2.6
BB+	0.0	0.2
Not rated	0.9	7.5
Total	8.1	67.6

'Not rated' refers to debt securities which are not rated by S&P or other equivalent rating agencies, including but not limited to treasury bills, bonds issued by government, government agency, statutory board or corporate.

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

GLOBAL MANAGED FUND (CONSERVATIVE)

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	12,453,671
Purchase of new units	257,575
Redemption of units	(686,654)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	27,412
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	12,052,004

Units in issue	6,850,875
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	1.756
- as of 30 June 2015	1.759

Exposure to derivatives
More information can be found in the respective Fund Reports of Singapore Equity Fund, Singapore Bond Fund, Global Equity Fund and Global Bond Fund.

Investment in collective investment schemes

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Global Bond Fund	6.0	49.6
Global Equity Fund	3.1	25.6
Singapore Bond Fund	2.3	19.2
Singapore Equity Fund	0.6	4.8

Borrowings
Nil.

Related party disclosure
More information can be found in the respective Fund Reports of Singapore Equity Fund, Singapore Bond Fund, Global Equity Fund and Global Bond Fund.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement
More information can be found in the respective Fund Reports of Singapore Equity Fund, Singapore Bond Fund, Global Equity Fund and Global Bond Fund.

Conflict of interests
More information can be found in the respective Fund Reports of Singapore Equity Fund, Singapore Bond Fund, Global Equity Fund and Global Bond Fund.

Other parties
The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP. Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material information
There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports
The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

GLOBAL MANAGED FUND (GROWTH)

Investment objective
The objective of this fund is to provide medium- to long-term capital appreciation by investing in the core funds, Global Equity, Global Bond, Singapore Equity and Singapore Bond.

Investment scope
The Growth Fund is invested in NTUC Income's core funds in the following proportions: Singapore Equity (15%), Global Equity (55%), Singapore Bond (10%), and Global Bond (20%). The fund is denominated in Singapore Dollars.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	2 January 2003
Fund Size	S$246.95 million
Initial Sales Charge	3.5% (an extra 0.5% bonus unit will be given for all single premium and top-ups)
Annual Management Charge	Charges at core funds levels as follow: Singapore Equity: 0.65% p.a. Singapore Bond: 0.5% p.a. Global Equity: 1.25% p.a. Global Bond: 0.85% p.a. Based on the above management fees charged to the respective core funds, the computed effective management fee applicable is 1.005% p.a.
Inclusion in CPFIS	Yes (CPF OA)
CPFIS Risk Classification	Medium to High Risk, Broadly Diversified
Benchmark	15% FTSE Straits Times Index (FTSE STI) 55% MSCI World Index in Singapore Dollars 10% UOB Long Bond Index 20% Barclays Global Aggregate in Singapore Dollars
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Global Equity Fund^	137.1	55.5
Global Bond Fund	51.3	20.8
Singapore Equity Fund	35.1	14.2
Singapore Bond Fund	23.6	9.5

June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Global Equity Fund^	138.4	55.0
Global Bond Fund	51.4	20.4
Singapore Equity Fund	37.1	14.7
Singapore Bond Fund	24.9	9.9

^ Please refer to the Fund Report of Global Equity Fund for the top 10 holdings.
Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

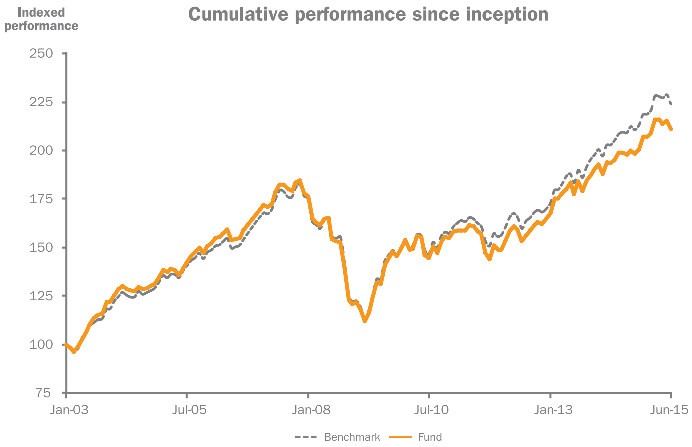
Fund manager
NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited is the Investment Manager of the fund.

More information can be found in the respective Fund Reports of Singapore Equity Fund, Singapore Bond Fund, Global Equity Fund and Global Bond Fund.

Fund performance vs benchmark

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
Global Managed Fund (Growth)	-2.0%	-2.1%	1.9%	6.1%	10.6%	7.8%	4.0%	6.2%
Benchmark	-2.1%	-1.7%	2.4%	6.9%	11.0%	8.8%	4.8%	6.7%

GLOBAL MANAGED FUND (GROWTH)



The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

Market review

Global Bond

Market Review

2015 began with a host of global central banks re-embracing monetary easing, in addition to the European Central Bank's (ECB) highly anticipated foray into Quantitative Easing (QE). Some cut rates, while others deployed different tools. The US Federal Reserve (Fed) remained an outlier in the sea of central bank easing as officials reiterated their desire to hike rates sometime this year. Moving into the 2nd quarter, global deflation fears gradually receded as oil prices firmed and the outlook for growth brightened, particularly for developed economies. Markets were captivated by events in Greece, where the debt crisis worsened sharply, and China, where equity markets had a tumultuous quarter and policymakers expanded their easing efforts. Global interest rates rose and yield curves steepened, while risk assets such as equities, high yield and Emerging Markets (EM) remained choppy in the 1st half of the year.

US

In the US, the economy continued to show signs of strength. 1st quarter gross domestic product (GDP) was revised up to show a more modest -0.2% decline, while recent data also suggested the economy is improving after a brief winter downturn. Nearly every labour market indicator pointed to sustainable growth, including a healthy pace of payroll gains, a rising backlog of job vacancies and a multi-decade low for unemployment claims. While earnings growth remained tepid, the employment cost index suggested wage pressures may be slowly building. The healthier labour market, improving outlook for spending, and modest rebound in oil prices led to a sell-off in the back-end of Treasuries as the 10-year yield rose 18 basis points (bps) and that on the 30-year jumped nearly 37bps. That said, short-dated Treasuries were well anchored as the market continued to debate when the Fed would begin raising interest rates. Lingering uncertainty about the start and pace of rate hikes also led to softness in the US dollar over the 2nd quarter after months of virtually abated appreciation.

Eurozone

The ECB's determination to prevent deflation took centre stage when it launched a larger-than-expected QE programme on January 22. With the avalanche of ECB buying expected to exceed net bond supply, the euro plunged, bond yields fell and equity markets soared. In addition, a number of economic indicators came in stronger than anticipated, further lifting sentiment in the region. Despite gradual improvement in the underlying economy, volatility in eurozone markets grabbed headlines in the 2nd quarter. After falling to an all-time low of just 0.07% on April 17, the 10-year German bund yield backed up nearly 100bps before settling at 0.76%. While fundamental factors played a role, technical factors exacerbated the size and speed of the move. Unfolding events in Greece also contributed to the bouts of volatility. While most assumed that negotiations between Greece and its creditors would go down to the wire, no one expected Greek PM Tsipras to call a national referendum on the bailout proposal – default on the country's June payment to the International Monetary Fund, impose capital controls or close banks nation-wide. With the vote scheduled for July 5 and polls leaving little guidance on the outcome, risk assets came under pressure. That said, the moves in risk assets – and the modest flight-to-quality across core bonds – suggested events in Greece were more noise than news for global financial markets.

Asia

Economic conditions and policy choices led to equity volatility in Asia. Weak industrial production and falling inflation prompted the People's Bank of China (PBOC) to cut interest rates multiple times, while ongoing challenges in the banking sector and property market led the government to recapitalise local government financing entities. Chinese equities had one of their most volatile periods on record, as thousands of newly opened stock trading accounts first sent the Shanghai Composite soaring to a year-to-date gain of 60.0% on June 12, before the index corrected 20.0% by month end. Stock market gyrations reflected the difficult tightrope Chinese policymakers have to walk as they transition toward a more liberalised financial system while also trying to avoid new credit bubbles. Conversely, Japan's Nikkei proved a more one-way bet, rising by 16.0% in the 1st half of the year, as optimism for corporate governance reform grew and 1st quarter GDP was revised up to 3.9% quarter-on-quarter.

Market Outlook

Global growth is expected to accelerate modestly to 2.5%-3.0% over the next 12-months. The cumulative benefits of global monetary policy accommodation and a near cessation of fiscal austerity will allow the step-wise healing of global economic growth to continue. While economic slack will gradually be reduced, inflationary pressures are expected to remain contained. The roughly 40.0% oil price cut will further buoy these trends – by transferring wealth from producers to consumers and keeping headline inflation subdued.

US growth is expected to reach 2.5%-3.0% with inflation gradually approaching the Fed's 2.0% target. A robust outlook for personal consumption growth forms the foundation of our outlook. Consumer spending will be supported by a healthy pace of job gains, low energy prices and gradual improvement in wages and salaries. Housing and business investment will be buoyed by still low interest rates and pent-up demand. Home prices are expected to rise gradually and sales trends to continue, but housing will remain a small portion of economic growth. Business investment should continue to expand as demand improves and capacity utilisation rates rise, though capital expenditure plans in the energy sector are likely to be scaled back. Importantly, our expectations for moderate growth, low energy prices and a still strong US dollar suggest inflationary pressures will build only gradually, allowing the Fed to begin reducing its policy accommodation at a very measured pace.

While headline risks are likely to persist, eurozone is likely to grow between 1.25%-1.75%, with little inflationary pressure. Low oil prices, a weaker euro, and the financial backing of the ECB's QE programme support the outlook for European growth. The

benefit of a weaker euro is already evident in trade accounts with imports weaker and exports stronger, while the terms of trade for energy is also showing marked improvement. Going forward, the ECB's QE programme will be a substantial source of liquidity and will also serve to anchor expectations. Yet despite these supports, growth will remain modest and headline risks are substantial. While the actual contagion risks from a default in Greece have diminished over time, there could be substantial implications if confidence is undermined. Given this backdrop, we expect the ECB to continue its asset purchase programme in the year ahead.

Japan will continue to recover from last year's technical recession, but the pace of growth in China will slow even further. The decisions late last year to delay the next value-added tax hike and increase the size of the Bank of Japan's easing programme helped boost 1st quarter GDP to 3.9%. Going forward, Japan will continue to benefit from low oil prices and past depreciation of the yen, but growth will likely remain modest (1.25%-1.75%). In China, growth is expected to be in the region of 5.75%-6.75% range which is below consensus forecast. Recent equity market volatility along with further slowing in the property sector will likely require ongoing support from the PBOC – including additional rate cuts and reduced reserve requirements.

Dispersion across EM will continue, especially given the recent downturn in commodity markets. Differences across EM countries – in initial conditions, commodity reliance and sensitivity to Fed and US dollar moves – suggest that there will be further divergence in economic outcomes over the next few quarters. The forecast of 1.5%-2.5% for the BRIM economies reflects improving growth prospects in Mexico and India offset by expected recessions in both Russia and Brazil.

Singapore Bond

The negative reading of CPI All Items since November 2014 indicates Singapore is currently in a mild deflationary environment, contributed by weaker private transportation, housing and utility costs. The cost pressures stemming from a tight labour market, where unemployment rate is just 1.8%, are expected to be offset by a weaker growth environment. Currently at the lower end of the projected -0.5% to +0.5% range, the Monetary Authority of Singapore expects inflation would re-emerge by end 2015 and into 2016.

Meanwhile, the advance estimates from the Ministry of Trade and Industry show the gross domestic product (GDP) of Singapore declined 4.6% on an annualised basis in the 2nd quarter of 2015, more than offsetting the 4.2% growth in 1st quarter. The decline is the worst since the 3rd quarter of 2012 and contraction was seen in both manufacturing and construction in the goods producing industries, as well as services producing industries as a whole. As of now, the projected GDP growth of between 2.0% and 4.0% for 2015 remains unchanged.

Despite a deflationary environment in Singapore and weaker economic fundamentals globally, the benchmark UOB Singapore Government Bond Long Index posted a loss of 1.01% in the six months to end June 2015. While short end rates remain low, yield of the longer dated Singapore Government Bonds was dragged higher by the re-pricing of longer dated US Treasuries.

The market is expecting the US Federal Reserve Open Market Committee (FOMC) to begin its interest rate hiking cycle later this year. Historically, rate hikes occur when an economy is recovering and inflation expectation is elevating. However, we are already witnessing moderated economic growth, even in the US, and global inflation pressure remains benign. In this respect, the rate hikes are expected to be modest and gradual.

The effect of FOMC rate hikes is tighter liquidity and monetary conditions globally due to the size of the US economy. For this reason, the lower quality credits are likely to experience some credit spread volatility going forward.

Given the overall backdrop and acting as a cushion against a potentially higher risk environment, a sizeable portion of Singapore Bond Fund's assets remains invested in longer dated Singapore Government Securities (SGS) and Statutory Boards' bonds. The rest of the Fund will be in short- and medium-term high quality corporate bonds for yield pick-up over SGS. Moderate growth and accommodative policy stance of other central banks should continue to underpin investors' search for yield.

Global Equity

Market Review

Global equities as measured by the MSCI World Index advanced 4.29% in Singapore dollar terms in the 1st half of 2015. While growth has improved in Europe and Japan, monetary policy is likely to stay easy. The theme of disappointing productivity together with weak growth is likely to continue.

The US S&P 500 Index returned 2.87% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Now six years old, the US business cycle has shown no signs of flagging or falling into recession. The US consumer leads the economy, driven by increasing employment opportunities and longer hours worked – now as high as in the previous cycle – along with better wages and a stronger sense of job security. All these factors appear to be falling into place, pushing the economy forward. Inflation has remained lower than expectations, helping the US Federal Reserve (Fed) to delay the beginning of the rate-tightening cycle.

European stocks as measured by the Dow Jones STOXX 50 Index returned 4.57% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Earnings growth may be picking up at last, though market impacts can differ from local economic conditions, as businesses earn more than half their revenues outside Europe. Valuations remain below those in the US and Japan. Economic growth in Europe should see the benefits of Quantitative Easing (QE), the weaker Euro (although not in the UK and Switzerland) and oil & gas price cuts (with the exception of exporters such as Norway & Russia). Long-term prospects remain subdued though, due to demographic headwinds and continued austerity designed to combat high debt levels.

In Japan, the Nikkei Composite Index gained 15.45% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Even though the economy has shown signs of stronger growth with robust earnings, however structural reforms emphasising corporate governance and return on equity are still rather limited.

Finally, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index returned 4.78% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Cyclical tailwinds have become headwinds, but structural improvements have remained intact. The dramatic reversal in Chinese equity markets has shown that this year's run-up was unsustainable as it was fuelled by active trading in retail margin accounts, without underlying fundamentals to support it.

Market Outlook

The 2nd half of 2015 is likely to be a continuation of certain themes from last year, some improvements and a fair amount of uncertainty. Interest rates around the world remain at historical lows. Monetary policy looks to remain easy among global central banks, except for the US, where a Fed rate hike is possible later this year or perhaps delayed further given some uncertainty around the strength of the US recovery.

Increased volatility and risk-off trades in the financial markets may persist as long as the Greek debt stalemate continues, though actions by the European Central Bank (ECB) and other leaders aimed at solving the problem may help to cap the downside in 2015. While the dramatic reversal in Chinese equity markets may have done more damage to Chinese retail investor confidence than to diversified global equity portfolios, it focuses attention on the continued weakness seen in the Chinese economy.

Finally, the recent updraft in the price of crude oil is likely to be related to the selloff in global bonds which may not be sustainable. If higher oil prices persist, there could be a change in inflation metrics at the headline level.

United States: The biggest risk to the market is a scenario where productivity recovers more slowly than the Fed expects (while unit labour costs rise more quickly), leading to faster rate hikes and sooner-than-expected cyclical margin deterioration and bond market dislocation. However, there are other tailwinds that should help the market overcome these concerns.

Europe: While valuations are rising, it remains to be seen whether they are supported by improving fundamentals. Despite the ECB's stimulus, long-term prospects remain subdued on demographic headwinds and fiscal austerity to combat high debt levels. Authorities have taken steps to limit the contagion risk from a possible Grexit. But political uncertainty in the periphery may rise ahead of potentially contentious elections in Portugal and Spain later this year. And, a UK referendum on EU membership is in the works for May 2016.

In Greece, tensions remain high, despite the fact that in recent days, Prime Minister Alex Tsipras has negotiated a deal with international creditors. Given the uncertainty in Greece, increased market volatility and risk-off moves in the financial markets are likely for the foreseeable future. However, the ECB's actions and the European leaders' efforts to contain and solve the problem are likely to cap the downside. European authorities have taken steps over the past few years to limit contagion risk. The existing ECB's QE programme should provide a solid back stop, and the ECB can certainly increase the size and scope of this programme. The market reaction to each incremental development seems relatively sanguine. If the risk of a Grexit increases, the path to exit could be long and drawn out. Markets might be pricing in a quick (negotiated) fix, but the risks on a long drawn out exit are not being reflected.

Japan: Since the initiation of some market friendly reforms, including the creation of a JPX-400 index that incentivises return-on-equity (ROE) improvement and the introduction of a stewardship code to get companies thinking more about minority shareholder interests, the currency has devalued by 50.0% and the markets have been on a stellar run. The weakening yen has been a major stimulatory factor, but based on recent statements by the central bank it is unlikely to weaken further. Thus the market performance is more likely to be driven by earnings growth (which looks reasonable), and limited multiple expansion, unless ROEs improve significantly.

Emerging Markets: Our managers have been closely watching Chinese equity valuations over the past year. Before the selloffs, Chinese equities had posted exceptionally strong gains in 2015, with the Shenzhen Composite gaining over 122.0% since the beginning of the year. The dramatic reversal in Chinese equity markets suggests that this may have been a liquidity-driven bubble fuelled by active trading in retail margin accounts, without underlying economic fundamentals to support it. Our managers have seen continued weakness in the Chinese economy, including gross domestic product downgrades, declining Purchasing Managers Index trends and disinflationary pressures – a cocktail that does not augur well for corporate earnings growth.

With China's financial reforms and credibility on the line, government policymakers have implemented a series of escalating interventions aimed at arresting the stock market declines – including interest rate cuts, stock purchases, new restrictions on initial public offerings and more lenient rules on margin financing. In an effort to limit losses, more than 1,400 Shanghai- and Shenzhen-listed companies suspended trading in their stocks – although over the past few days, some of these companies re-entered the markets. While markets have stabilised in recent days, it is likely to expect to see more volatility in the future.

Singapore Equity

At the beginning of 2015, most investors had a bullish view on US equities after their strong outperformance in recent years. However, taking stock at the midpoint of the year, we have seen that many other regional markets outperformed the US. This, in part, could be due to a stronger dollar contributing to stronger demand in the other parts of the world. Interestingly, notwithstanding the recent volatility, China is still one of the best performing markets in the world. The host of policy interventions in the Chinese equity market could be seen as 'one step forward two steps back' in their experiment in using market forces to allocate capital more efficiently. However, we would not be too quick to judge that the direction to move away from Chinese banks (which is highly-linked to the political economy) to better allocate capital is a failure. We would argue that structural reforms in China are still in its nascent stage and we should not expect any smooth transition.

FSSTI dropped by 2.2% in June. Telecom sector was the top performing sector for the month. The key outperformers were Ascendas REIT and ComfortDelgro (up by 2.5% and 2.3% respectively). The key underperformers were Jardine Cycle and Carriage and Jardine Strategic (down by 13.6% and 8.9% respectively). On the economic indicators that we monitor, Non-Oil Domestic Exports fell for the third consecutive month. Industrial production expanded slightly by 2.3% in May; driven largely by the volatile pharmaceutical sector. While retail sales volume was up by 0.9% month-on-month in April, sales excluding auto and tech have remained weak. Headline inflation also remained negative compared to a year ago. With these weak macro-data, there is a growing skepticism of the positive outlook given by Monetary Authority of Singapore during the semi-annual meeting.

Going forward, we continue to believe in a recovery in the economies of the US and China. The monetary policy tightening in US will be a slow process thus interest rates will remain low. We have been focusing on companies that will benefit from a global economic recovery with a preference for quality blue chips and sustainable yields. Our emphasis has always been to find companies with strong earnings growth, solid balance sheet and quality management and invest with a long-term horizon.

Risks

The risk in the Growth Fund is diversified by investing in a mixture of local and global bonds and equities. As the fund has investments in equities and bonds, it is subject to (1) equity risk which includes market risk, company risk, selection risk, currency risk and counterparty risk; and (2) debt risk which includes interest rate sensitivity, credit risk, changes in debt rating and credit rating, currency risk and sovereign risk. This is not an exhaustive list of risks.

The Manager intends to hedge its foreign currency exposure. Financial derivatives in the Investment-Linked Policy (ILP) fund are used for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. The global exposure of the ILP fund to financial

GLOBAL MANAGED FUND (GROWTH)

derivatives or embedded financial derivatives is calculated using the commitment approach described in and in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Collective Investment Schemes.

You should be aware that past performance is not indicative of future performance. The value of the units may rise or fall as the performance of the fund changes.

NTUC Income's ILP funds are intended for long-term investment. It is not suited for any short-term speculation. You should not expect to obtain any short-term gains from investing in NTUC Income's ILP funds. It is important that your investment suits your risk appetite. You may wish to consult your financial adviser before investing in any ILP fund.

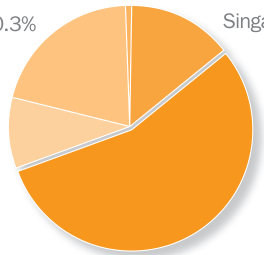
Expense and turnover ratio

	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	1.21%	2.52%
As of 30 June 2014	1.24%	9.62%

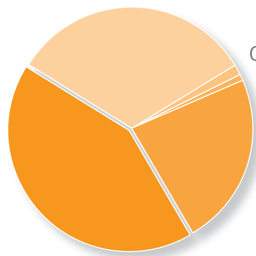
Please refer to the Fund Report of Global Equity Fund for details on the turnover and expense ratios.

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.

Asset and country allocation as of 30 June 2015

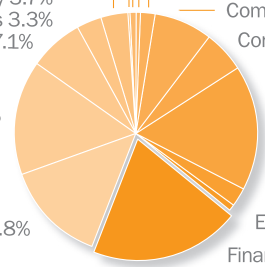


	S$ (mil)
Singapore Equity	34.9
Global Equity	136.4
Singapore Bond	23.5
Global Bond	50.1
Cash/Others	2.0
Total	246.9



	S$ (mil)
Asia	57.2
Europe	104.3
North America	80.1
Other Countries	3.4
Cash/Others	2.0
Total	246.9

Sector allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Asset Backed Securities	2.0
Basic Materials	4.8
Communications	19.3
Consumer, Cyclical	13.2
Consumer, Non-cyclical	41.8
Diversified	5.6
Energy	2.1
Financial	49.1
Funds	34.0
Government	37.9
Industrial	17.5
Mortgage Securities	8.1
Technology	9.1
Utilities	0.5
Cash/Others	2.0
Total	246.9

Credit rating of debt securities

S&P's rating or its equivalent	S$ (mil)	% of NAV
AAA	24.2	9.8
AA+	4.1	1.7
AA	3.2	1.3
AA-	2.0	0.8
A+	5.6	2.3
A	8.8	3.6
A-	2.1	0.8
BBB+	4.5	1.8
BBB	7.6	3.1
BBB-	2.8	1.1
BB+	0.2	0.1
Not rated	8.5	3.4
Total	74.0	29.8

'Not rated' refers to debt securities which are not rated by S&P or other equivalent rating agencies, including but not limited to treasury bills, bonds issued by government, government agency, statutory board or corporate.

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

GLOBAL MANAGED FUND (GROWTH)

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	251,395,314
Purchase of new units	5,975,523
Redemption of units	(15,337,556)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	4,914,030
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	246,947,311

Units in issue	116,986,200
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	2.072
- as of 30 June 2015	2.111

Exposure to derivatives
More information can be found in the respective Fund Reports of Singapore Equity Fund, Singapore Bond Fund, Global Equity Fund and Global Bond Fund.

Investment in collective investment schemes

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Global Equity Fund	137.1	55.5
Global Bond Fund	51.3	20.8
Singapore Equity Fund	35.1	14.2
Singapore Bond Fund	23.6	9.5

Borrowings
Nil.

Related party disclosure
More information can be found in the respective Fund Reports of Singapore Equity Fund, Singapore Bond Fund, Global Equity Fund and Global Bond Fund.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement
More information can be found in the respective Fund Reports of Singapore Equity Fund, Singapore Bond Fund, Global Equity Fund and Global Bond Fund.

Conflict of interests
More information can be found in the respective Fund Reports of Singapore Equity Fund, Singapore Bond Fund, Global Equity Fund and Global Bond Fund.

Other parties
The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP. Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material information
There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports
The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

PRIME FUND

Investment objective
To achieve long-term capital appreciation by investing in stocks and fixed income securities in the region, including North Asian and South-East Asian countries. The strategy is to be value oriented.

Investment scope
The investment scope is Singapore (30%), Hong Kong (20%) and Thailand (10%) stocks and regional bonds (40%). The fund is denominated in Singapore Dollars.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	2 August 1973
Fund Size	S$223.43 million
Initial Sales Charge	3.5% (an extra 0.5% bonus unit will be given for all single premium and top-ups)
Annual Management Charge	1.0% p.a.
Inclusion in CPFIS	Yes (CPF OA and CPF SA)
CPFIS Risk Classification	Medium to High Risk, Narrowly Focused – Regional – Asia
Benchmark	30% FTSE Straits Times Index (FTSE STI) 20% Hang Seng Index in Singapore Dollars 10% Stock Exchange of Thailand Index in Singapore Dollars 40% Singapore 3-month Deposit Rate
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Singapore Bond Fund^	86.4	38.7
DBS Group Holdings Ltd	8.0	3.6
Singapore Telecommunications Ltd	6.9	3.1
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp	6.1	2.7
HSBC Holdings Plc	5.3	2.4
United Overseas Bank Ltd	5.2	2.3
Tencent Holdings Ltd	4.8	2.2
AIA Group Ltd	4.4	2.0
Industrial & Commercial Bank of China	4.0	1.8
China Mobile Ltd	3.7	1.7

June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Singapore Bond Fund^	75.3	35.6
DBS Group Holdings Ltd	7.3	3.4
HSBC Holdings Plc	5.9	2.8
United Overseas Bank Ltd	5.2	2.4
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp	5.1	2.4
Singapore Telecommunications Ltd	5.0	2.4
Tencent Holdings Ltd	4.2	2.0
AIA Group Ltd	3.6	1.7
Jardine Matheson Holdings	3.4	1.6
Industrial & Commercial Bank of China	3.4	1.6

^ Please refer to the Fund Report of Singapore Bond Fund for the top 10 holdings.
Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Fund manager

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited
NTUC Income was established in 1970 to provide affordable insurance for workers in Singapore. Today, over two million people in Singapore look to NTUC Income for trusted advice and solutions when making their most important financial decisions. Our wide network of advisers and partners provide life, health and general insurance to serve the protection, savings and investments needs of customers across all segments of society.

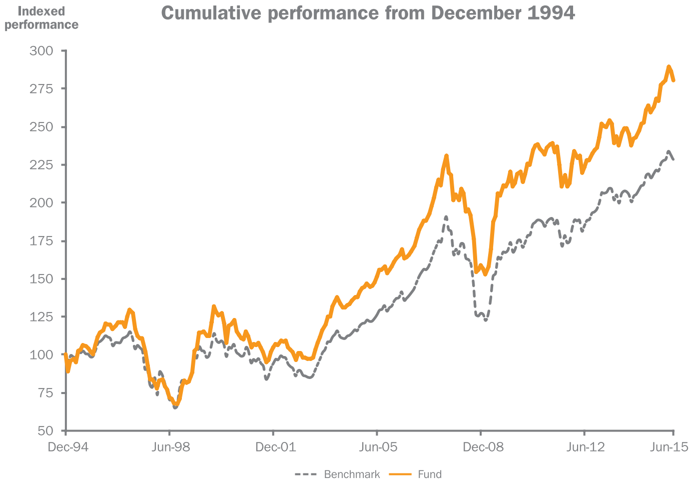
As a social enterprise, NTUC Income is committed to making insurance accessible, affordable and sustainable for all.

As of 30 June 2015, NTUC Income had S$30.99 billion in assets under management. Our financial strength and diversified investment portfolio is reflected by our strong credit ratings and predicated on our core investment philosophy of value, prudence and discipline.

Fund performance vs benchmark

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
Prime Fund	-1.9%	0.0%	5.0%	10.9%	7.9%	5.1%	6.4%	8.7%
Benchmark	-1.3%	-0.1%	3.4%	7.8%	7.3%	5.6%	6.1%	N.A.

Changes to benchmarks during the life of the fund: Since inception to 31 Mar 98 - 33.33% DBS50, 33.33% KLCI, 33.33% Singapore 3-Month Deposit rate



Important: The comparison to the benchmark commenced from December 1994 even though the inception date for Prime fund was August 1973.

The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

Market review

At the beginning of 2015, most investors had a bullish view on US equities after their strong outperformance in recent years. However, taking stock at the midpoint of the year, we have seen that many other regional markets outperformed the US. This, in part, could be due to a stronger dollar contributing to stronger demand in the other parts of the world. Interestingly, notwithstanding the recent volatility, China is still one of the best performing markets in the world. The host of policy interventions in the Chinese equity market could be seen as 'one step forward two steps back' in their experiment in using market forces to allocate capital more efficiently. However, we would not be too quick to judge that the direction to move away from Chinese banks (which is highly-linked to the political economy) to better allocate capital is a failure. We would argue that structural reforms in China are still in its nascent stage and we should not expect any smooth transition.

MSCI China peaked on 12th June and fell substantially. It was the largest decline over the last 6 years (this decline was halted by aggressive intervention in July). Most commentators have attributed the key trigger for the correction to the tightening monetary conditions (i.e. large IPOs issuance locking up funds and the higher repo-rate). However, we should note that, despite the fall, China remains one of the best performing markets for the year. The Information Technology and Consumer Staples were the best performers (down by 2.0% and 3.0% respectively). The key underperformers were the Healthcare and Material sectors (up by 17.0% and 12.0% respectively). Economic indicators like the Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) were somewhat flat, and fixed investment has continued to be soft. The authorities also eased aggressively towards the end of the month (i.e. cutting key rates and reserve ratio requirement). Investors continue to expect more monetary easing from the Chinese authorities going forward.

FSSTI dropped by 2.2% in June. Telecom sector was the top performing sector for the month. The key outperformers were Ascendas REIT and ComfortDelgro (up by 2.5% and 2.3% respectively). The key underperformers were Jardine Cycle and Carriage and Jardine Strategic (down by 13.6% and 8.9% respectively). On the economic indicators that we monitor, Non-Oil Domestic Exports fell for the third consecutive month. Industrial production expanded slightly by 2.3% in May; driven largely by the volatile pharmaceutical sector. While retail sales volume was up by 0.9% month-on-month in April, sales excluding auto and tech have remained weak. Headline inflation also remained negative compared to a year ago. With these weak macro-data, there is a growing skepticism of the positive outlook given by Monetary Authority of Singapore during the semi-annual meeting.

SET Index ended flat in June. Material and Energy sectors were the best performers. Financial and utilities sectors were the worst performers. While the market continues to be worried about credit deterioration in the banking sector; we like to reiterate our view that this is largely due to the sluggish economy and we do not foresee wide-spread asset-quality problem in Thailand. We have also seen new non performing loan formations to have stabilised in some sectors. Macro-data in Thailand ended somewhat mixed in June. Current account continued to register a surplus but was largely due to weakening import. While the stronger tourism sector has drove private consumption higher, private investment has continued to remain sluggish. So far, we have not seen the implementation of the large infrastructure projects which the cabinet has approved since March 2015. Market expectations on this have been low. Despite the near-term negatives, we remain positive in the longer-term outlook of Thailand and believe the massive infrastructure projects (delayed by politics) will be implemented eventually. These projects will improve both the cyclical and structural growth outlook of Thailand.

Going forward, we continue to believe in a recovery in the economies of the US and China. The monetary policy tightening in US will be a slow process thus interest rates will remain low. We have been focusing on companies that will benefit from a global economic recovery with a preference for quality blue chips and sustainable yields. Our emphasis has always been to find companies with strong earnings growth, solid balance sheet and quality management and invest with a long-term horizon.

Risks

The risk in the Prime Fund is diversified by investing in a mixture of Asian equities & bonds. As the fund has investments in equities and bonds, it is subject to (1) equity risk which includes market risk, company risk, selection risk, currency risk and counterparty risk; and (2) debt risk which includes interest rate sensitivity, credit risk, changes in debt rating and credit rating, currency risk and sovereign risk. This is not an exhaustive list of risks.

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NTUC Income's ILP funds are intended for long-term investment. It is not suited for any short-term speculation. You should not expect to obtain any short-term gains from investing in NTUC

PRIME FUND

Income's ILP funds. It is important that your investment suits your risk appetite. You may wish to consult your financial adviser before investing in any ILP fund.

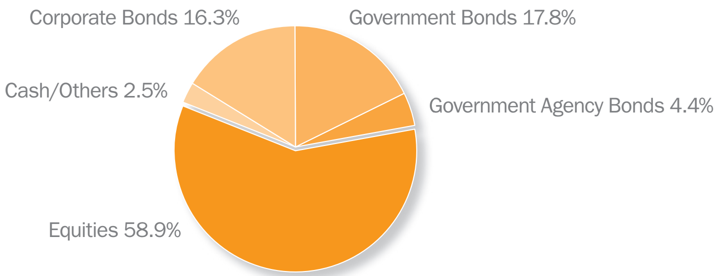
Expense and turnover ratio

	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	0.90%	13.07%
As of 30 June 2014	0.91%	16.82%

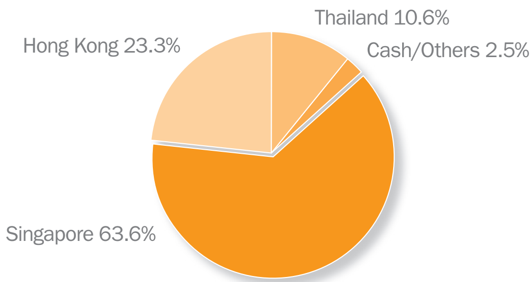
Please refer to the Fund Report of Singapore Bond Fund for details on the turnover and expense ratios.

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.

Asset and country allocation as of 30 June 2015

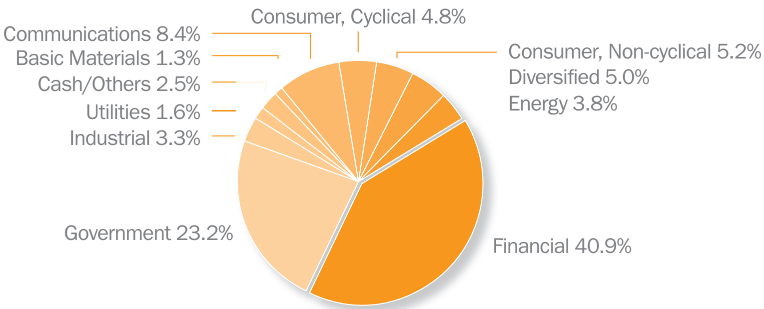


	S$ (mil)
Corporate Bonds	36.5
Government Bonds	39.8
Government Agency Bonds	9.9
Equities	131.6
Cash/Others	5.6
Total	223.4



	S$ (mil)
Singapore	142.0
Hong Kong	52.1
Thailand	23.7
Cash/Others	5.6
Total	223.4

Sector allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Basic Materials	3.0
Communications	18.8
Consumer, Cyclical	10.8
Consumer, Non-cyclical	11.5
Diversified	11.1
Energy	8.5
Financial	91.4
Government	51.8
Industrial	7.4
Utilities	3.5
Cash/Others	5.6
Total	223.4

Credit rating of debt securities

S&P's rating or its equivalent

	S$ (mil)	% of NAV
AAA	44.4	19.9
AA	2.2	1.0
AA-	2.0	0.9
A+	7.9	3.5
A	2.9	1.3
A-	0.7	0.3
BBB+	3.7	1.7
BBB	2.4	1.1
BBB-	2.3	1.0
BB+	0.8	0.3
Not rated	16.9	7.6
Total	86.2	38.6

'Not rated' refers to debt securities which are not rated by S&P or other equivalent rating agencies, including but not limited to treasury bills, bonds issued by government, government agency, statutory board or corporate.

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	218,229,022
Purchase of new units	4,532,115
Redemption of units	(10,275,032)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	11,664,695
Management fee and other charges	(718,180)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	223,432,620

Units in issue	29,314,782
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	7.258
- as of 30 June 2015	7.622

Exposure to derivatives

	Market Value S$	% of Net Asset Value	Realised Gains/ (Losses) S$	Unrealised Gains/ (Losses) S$
Forwards	-	-	(5,481)	-

Investment in collective investment schemes

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Singapore Bond Fund	86.4	38.7
Hutchison Port Holdings Trust	0.9	0.4
CapitaLand Mall Trust (REIT)	0.8	0.4
CapitaLand Retail China Trust (REIT)	0.6	0.3
Keppel REIT	0.3	0.1

Borrowings
Nil.

Related party disclosures
NTUC Income is the Investment Manager of the fund. During the financial period ended 30 June 2015, management fee paid or payable by the fund to the Investment Manager is S$718,180.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement
The Manager did not retain for its own account cash or commission rebates arising out of transactions executed in or outside Singapore. Soft dollar commission/arrangement had been received/entered into by the Manager in respect of the ILP. The soft dollar commission/arrangement relates essentially to research services, economic and political analyses, portfolio analyses, market analyses, data and quotation services, computer hardware and software used for and in support of the investment process. The Manager did not accept or enter into soft dollar commission/arrangement unless such commission/arrangement would, in the opinion of Manager, assist the Manager in the management of the ILP. The Manager confirmed that trades were made on best execution basis, that is, the Manager took all reasonable steps to obtain the best possible result for the ILP, taking into account the following execution factors: price, costs, speed, likelihood of execution and settlement, size, nature or any other consideration relevant to the execution of a trade or transaction, and there was no churning of trades. The said brokers had also executed trades for other ILPs managed by the Manager.

Conflict of interests
NTUC Income has advised that certain conflict of interests may arise from time to time. However, actions are taken to resolve such conflict of interests.

Other parties
The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP. Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material information
There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports
The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

SINGAPORE MANAGED FUND

Investment objective

To achieve long-term capital appreciation by investing in stocks and fixed income securities in Singapore. The strategy is to be value oriented.

Investment scope

The fund is fully invested in Singapore stocks (60%) and bonds (40%). The fund is denominated in Singapore Dollars.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	1 May 1994
Fund Size	S$85.53 million
Initial Sales Charge	3.5% (an extra 0.5% bonus unit will be given for all single premium and top-ups)
Annual Management Charge	1.0% p.a.
Inclusion in CPFIS	Yes (CPF OA and CPF SA)
CPFIS Risk Classification	Medium to High Risk, Narrowly Focused – Country – Singapore
Benchmark	60% FTSE Straits Times Index (FTSE STI)
	40% Singapore 3-month Deposit Rate
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Singapore Bond Fund^	31.1	36.3
DBS Group Holdings Ltd	7.4	8.7
Singapore Telecommunications Ltd	6.4	7.4
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp	5.8	6.8
United Overseas Bank Ltd	4.9	5.7
Jardine Matheson Holdings	3.1	3.7
CapitaLand Ltd	2.8	3.2
Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd	2.4	2.8
Global Logistic Properties Ltd	2.0	2.4
Thai Beverage PCL	1.9	2.2

June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Singapore Bond Fund^	30.7	34.8
DBS Group Holdings Ltd	6.8	7.8
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp	5.1	5.7
Singapore Telecommunications Ltd	4.9	5.5
United Overseas Bank Ltd	4.8	5.4
Jardine Matheson Holdings	3.5	4.0
Keppel Corp Ltd	3.3	3.7
CapitaLand Ltd	2.7	3.0
Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd	2.2	2.5
Global Logistic Properties Ltd	2.1	2.4

^ Please refer to the Fund Report of Singapore Bond Fund for the top 10 holdings.
Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Fund manager

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited
NTUC Income was established in 1970 to provide affordable insurance for workers in Singapore. Today, over two million people in Singapore look to NTUC Income for trusted advice and solutions when making their most important financial decisions. Our wide network of advisers and partners provide life, health and general insurance to serve the protection, savings and investments needs of customers across all segments of society.

As a social enterprise, NTUC Income is committed to making insurance accessible, affordable and sustainable for all.

As of 30 June 2015, NTUC Income had S$30.99 billion in assets under management. Our financial strength and diversified investment portfolio is reflected by our strong credit ratings and predicated on our core investment philosophy of value, prudence and discipline.

Fund performance vs benchmark

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
Singapore Managed Fund	-1.7%	-2.0%	-0.1%	3.3%	5.2%	3.5%	5.9%	6.0%
Benchmark	-1.3%	-1.4%	0.3%	3.4%	5.1%	4.1%	5.5%	4.2%

Changes to benchmarks during the life of the fund: Since inception to 31 Mar 98 - 60% DBS50, 40% Singapore 3-Month Deposit rate

SINGAPORE MANAGED FUND

The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

Market review

At the beginning of 2015, most investors had a bullish view on US equities after their strong outperformance in recent years. However, taking stock at the midpoint of the year, we have seen that many other regional markets outperformed the US. This, in part, could be due to a stronger dollar contributing to stronger demand in the other parts of the world. Interestingly, notwithstanding the recent volatility, China is still one of the best performing markets in the world. The host of policy interventions in the Chinese equity market could be seen as 'one step forward two steps back' in their experiment in using market forces to allocate capital more efficiently. However, we would not be too quick to judge that the direction to move away from Chinese banks (which is highly-linked to the political economy) to better allocate capital is a failure. We would argue that structural reforms in China are still in its nascent stage and we should not expect any smooth transition.

FSSTI dropped by 2.2% in June. Telecom sector was the top performing sector for the month. The key outperformers were Ascendas REIT and ComfortDelgro (up by 2.5% and 2.3% respectively). The key underperformers were Jardine Cycle and Carriage and Jardine Strategic (down by 13.6% and 8.9% respectively). On the economic indicators that we monitor, Non-Oil Domestic Exports fell for the third consecutive month. Industrial production expanded slightly by 2.3% in May; driven largely by the volatile pharmaceutical sector. While retail sales volume was up by 0.9% month-on-month in April, sales excluding auto and tech have remained weak. Headline inflation also remained negative compared to a year ago. With these weak macro-data, there is a growing skepticism of the positive outlook given by Monetary Authority of Singapore during the semi-annual meeting.

Going forward, we continue to believe in a recovery in the economies of the US and China. The monetary policy tightening in US will be a slow process thus interest rates will remain low. We have been focusing on companies that will benefit from a global economic recovery with a preference for quality blue chips and sustainable yields. Our emphasis has always been to find companies with strong earnings growth, solid balance sheet and quality management and invest with a long-term horizon.

Risks

The risk in the Singapore Managed Fund is diversified by investing in the Singapore equity and bond markets. As the fund has investments in equities and bonds, it is subject to (1) equity risk which includes market risk, company risk, selection risk, currency risk and counterparty risk; and (2) debt risk which includes interest rate sensitivity, credit risk, changes in debt rating and credit rating, currency risk and sovereign risk. This is not an exhaustive list of risks.

The Manager intends to hedge its foreign currency exposure. Financial derivatives in the Investment-Linked Policy (ILP) fund are used for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. The global exposure of the ILP fund to financial derivatives or embedded financial derivatives is calculated using the commitment approach described in and in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Collective Investment Schemes.

You should be aware that past performance is not indicative of future performance. The value of the units may rise or fall as the performance of the fund changes.

NTUC Income's ILP funds are intended for long-term investment. It is not suited for any short-term speculation. You should not expect to obtain any short-term gains from investing in NTUC Income's ILP funds. It is important that your investment suits your risk appetite. You may wish to consult your financial adviser before investing in any ILP fund.

Expense and turnover ratio

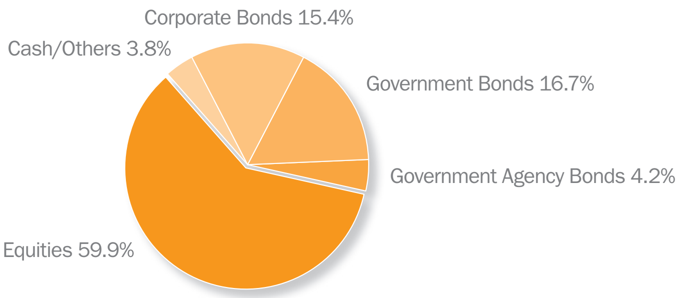
	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	0.90%	4.96%
As of 30 June 2014	0.89%	10.18%

Please refer to the Fund Report of Singapore Bond Fund for details on the turnover and expense ratios.

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.

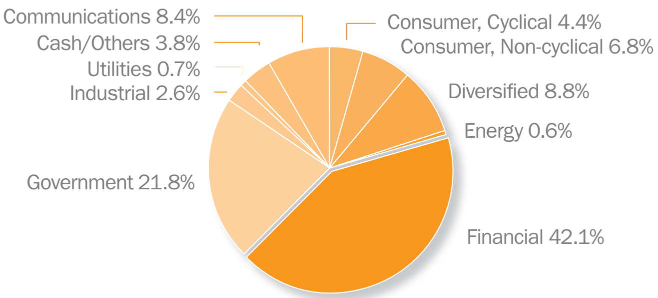
SINGAPORE MANAGED FUND

Asset allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$(mil)
Corporate Bonds	13.2
Government Bonds	14.3
Government Agency Bonds	3.6
Equities	51.2
Cash/Others	3.2
Total	85.5

Sector allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$(mil)
Communications	7.2
Consumer, Cyclical	3.7
Consumer, Non-cyclical	5.8
Diversified	7.5
Energy	0.5
Financial	36.0
Government	18.6
Industrial	2.2
Utilities	0.6
Cash/Others	3.2
Total	85.5

Credit rating of debt securities

S&P's rating or its equivalent	S$(mil)	% of NAV
AAA	16.0	18.7
AA	0.8	0.9
AA-	0.7	0.8
A+	2.8	3.3
A	1.0	1.2
A-	0.3	0.3
BBB+	1.3	1.6
BBB	0.9	1.1
BBB-	0.8	1.0
BB+	0.3	0.3
Not rated	6.1	7.1
Total	31.1	36.3

'Not rated' refers to debt securities which are not rated by S&P or other equivalent rating agencies, including but not limited to treasury bills, bonds issued by government, government agency, statutory board or corporate.

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	88,827,512
Purchase of new units	1,487,152
Redemption of units	(4,706,172)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	199,810
Management fee and other charges	(282,542)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	85,525,760

Units in issue	31,432,875
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	2.725
- as of 30 June 2015	2.721

Exposure to derivatives
Nil.

Investment in collective investment schemes

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Singapore Bond Fund	31.1	36.3
Hutchison Port Holdings Trust	0.8	0.9
CapitaLand Mall Trust (REIT)	0.8	0.9
CapitaLand Retail China Trust (REIT)	0.6	0.7
Keppel REIT	0.3	0.3

Borrowings
Nil.

Related party disclosures
NTUC Income is the Investment Manager of the fund. During the financial period ended 30 June 2015, management fee paid or payable by the fund to the Investment Manager is S$282,542.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement
The Manager did not retain for its own account cash or commission rebates arising out of transactions executed in or outside Singapore. Soft dollar commission/arrangement has been received/entered into by the Manager in respect of the ILP. The soft dollar commission/arrangement relates essentially to research services, economic and political analyses, portfolio analyses, market analyses, data and quotation services, computer hardware and software used for and in support of the investment process. The Manager did not accept or enter into soft dollar commission/arrangement unless such commission/arrangement would, in the opinion of Manager, assist the Manager in the management of the ILP. The Manager confirmed that trades were made on best execution basis, that is, the Manager took all reasonable steps to obtain the best possible result for the ILP, taking into account the following execution factors: price, costs, speed, likelihood of execution and settlement, size, nature or any other consideration relevant to the execution of a trade or transaction, and there was no churning of trades. The said brokers have also executed trades for other ILPs managed by the Manager.

Conflict of interests
NTUC Income has advised that certain conflict of interests may arise from time to time. However, actions are taken to resolve such conflict of interests.

Other parties
The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP. Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material information
There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports
The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

TAKAFUL FUND

Investment objective

To achieve long-term capital appreciation by investing in a diversified global portfolio of equity securities issued by companies considered to be in compliance with Islamic guidelines. This fund is designed based on Islamic principles.

Investment scope

The fund invests in the global equity markets in instruments that are Syariah compliant. The fund is denominated in Singapore Dollars.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	1 September 1995
Fund Size	S$19.78 million
Initial Sales Charge	3.5% (an extra 0.5% bonus unit will be given for all single premium and top-ups)
Annual Management Charge	1.0% p.a.
Inclusion in CPFIS	N.A.
CPFIS Risk Classification	N.A.
Benchmark	S&P BMI Global Shari'ah Index in Singapore Dollars
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Apple Inc	0.97	4.9
Google Inc - Class A	0.52	2.6
Bristol-Myers Squibb Co	0.45	2.3
Mondelez International Inc	0.36	1.8
Eli Lilly & Co	0.31	1.6
Facebook Inc	0.31	1.5
Exxon Mobil	0.30	1.5
Home Depot Inc	0.29	1.4
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals	0.29	1.4
Lowe's Cos Inc	0.28	1.4

June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Apple Inc	0.50	2.5
Bristol-Myers Squibb Co	0.35	1.8
Google Inc – Class A	0.33	1.7
Mondelez International Inc	0.33	1.7
BG Group Plc	0.33	1.7
Qualcomm Inc	0.31	1.6
Google Inc – Class C	0.31	1.5
Royal Dutch Shell PLC	0.30	1.5
Lowe's Cos Inc	0.30	1.5
Procter & Gamble Co/The	0.30	1.5

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Fund manager

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited is the Investment Manager of the fund. Wellington International Management Company Pte Ltd is the Sub-Investment Manager of the fund.

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited

NTUC Income was established in 1970 to provide affordable insurance for workers in Singapore. Today, over two million people in Singapore look to NTUC Income for trusted advice and solutions when making their most important financial decisions. Our wide network of advisers and partners provide life, health and general insurance to serve the protection, savings and investments needs of customers across all segments of society.

As a social enterprise, NTUC Income is committed to making insurance accessible, affordable and sustainable for all.

As of 30 June 2015, NTUC Income had S$30.99 billion in assets under management. Our financial strength and diversified investment portfolio is reflected by our strong credit ratings and predicated on our core investment philosophy of value, prudence and discipline.

Wellington Management Singapore Pte Ltd (WMS)

WMS is the Investment Manager of the Global Islamic Research Equity Strategy. WMS is an affiliate of Wellington Management Company LLP (WMC) which was founded in 1928. With US$936 billion in assets under management, WMC serves as an investment adviser to clients located in more than 50 countries, as of 30 June 2015. WMC's singular focus is investments – from global equities and fixed income to currencies and commodities. WMC describes themselves as a community of teams that create solutions designed to respond to specific client needs. WMC's most distinctive strength is their proprietary, independent research, which is shared across all areas of the organisation and used only for managing their clients' portfolios. Tracing its roots to the founding of Wellington Fund in 1928, the firm has offices in Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Radnor, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; Beijing; Frankfurt; Hong Kong; London; Singapore; Sydney; Tokyo; and Zurich.

Fund performance vs benchmark

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
Takaful Fund	-2.0%	-0.7%	6.5%	14.8%	17.9%	13.3%	7.6%	1.5%
Benchmark[1]	-2.5%	-1.8%	4.8%	10.3%	16.0%	12.3%	7.4%	3.0%

Changes to benchmarks during the life of the fund: Since 1 Jul 2010 to 16 Dec 2010 - 60% S&P Global BMI Shariah Index, 20% FTSE STI, 16% HSI,4% SET; Since Oct 2002 to Jun 2010 - 60% DJ Islamic Index, 20% FTSE STI, 16% HSI, 4% SET; Since Jun 2001 to Sep 2002 - 60% MSCI World, 20% FTSE STI, 16% HSI, 4% SET; Since Apr 1998 to May 2001 - 50% FTSE STI, 40% HSI, 10% SET; Since Apr 1997 to Mar 1998 - 50% FTSE STI, 50% KLCI; Since inception to Mar 1997 - 33.33% DBS 50, 33.33% KLCI, 33.33% Singapore 3-Month Deposit rate

The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

[1] **Note to our Policyholders on Revision of Benchmark Return:** Effective from 1 April 2011, dividend reinvested has been included in the returns of the Benchmark to achieve a better comparison of the Fund performance against its Benchmark. The historical Benchmark returns for the period from 1 July 2010 to 31 March 2011 have therefore been revised.

Market review

Global equities as measured by the MSCI World Index advanced 4.29% in Singapore dollar terms in the 1st half of 2015. While growth has improved in Europe and Japan, monetary policy is likely to stay easy. The theme of disappointing productivity together with weak growth is likely to continue.

The US S&P 500 Index returned 2.87% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Now six years old, the US business cycle has shown no signs of flagging or falling into recession. The US consumer leads the economy, driven by increasing employment opportunities and longer hours worked – now as high as in the previous cycle – along with better wages and a stronger sense of job security. All these factors appear to be falling into place, pushing the economy forward. Inflation has remained lower than expectations, helping the US Federal Reserve (Fed) to delay the beginning of the rate-tightening cycle.

European stocks as measured by the Dow Jones STOXX 50 Index returned 4.57% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Earnings growth may be picking up at last, though market impacts can differ from local economic conditions, as businesses earn more than half their revenues outside Europe. Valuations remain below those in the US and Japan. Economic growth in Europe should see the benefits of Quantitative Easing (QE), the weaker Euro (although not in the UK and Switzerland) and oil & gas price cuts (with the exception of exporters such as Norway & Russia). Long-term prospects remain subdued though, due to demographic headwinds and continued austerity designed to combat high debt levels.

In Japan, the Nikkei Composite Index gained 15.45% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Even though the economy has shown signs of stronger growth with robust earnings, however structural reforms emphasising corporate governance and return on equity are still rather limited.

Finally, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index returned 4.78% in Singapore dollar terms for the 1st half of 2015. Cyclical tailwinds have become headwinds, but structural improvements have remained intact. The dramatic reversal in Chinese equity markets has shown that this year's run-up was unsustainable as it was fuelled by active trading in retail margin accounts, without underlying fundamentals to support it.

Market outlook

The 2nd half of 2015 is likely to be a continuation of certain themes from last year, some improvements and a fair amount of uncertainty. Interest rates around the world remain at historical lows. Monetary policy looks to remain easy among global central banks, except for the US, where a Fed rate hike is possible later this year or perhaps delayed further given some uncertainty around the strength of the US recovery.

Increased volatility and risk-off trades in the financial markets may persist as long as the Greek debt stalemate continues, though actions by the European Central Bank (ECB) and other leaders aimed at solving the problem may help to cap the downside in 2015. While the dramatic reversal in Chinese equity markets may have done more damage to Chinese retail investor confidence than to diversified global equity portfolios, it focuses attention on the continued weakness seen in the Chinese economy.

Finally, the recent updraft in the price of crude oil is likely to be related to the selloff in global bonds which may not be sustainable. If higher oil prices persist, there could be a change in inflation metrics at the headline level.

United States: The biggest risk to the market is a scenario where productivity recovers more slowly than the Fed expects (while unit labour costs rise more quickly), leading to faster rate hikes and sooner-than-expected cyclical margin deterioration and bond market dislocation. However, there are other tailwinds that should help the market overcome these concerns.

Europe: While valuations are rising, it remains to be seen whether they are supported by improving fundamentals. Despite the ECB's stimulus, long-term prospects remain subdued on demographic headwinds and fiscal austerity to combat high debt levels. Authorities have taken steps to limit the contagion risk from a possible Grexit. But political uncertainty in the periphery may rise ahead of potentially contentious elections in Portugal and Spain later this year. And, a UK referendum on EU membership is in the works for May 2016.

In Greece, tensions remain high, despite the fact that in recent days, Prime Minister Alex Tsipras has negotiated a deal with international creditors. Given the uncertainty in Greece, increased market volatility and risk-off moves in the financial markets are likely for the foreseeable future. However, the ECB's actions and the European leaders' efforts to contain and solve the problem are likely to cap the downside. European authorities have taken steps over the past few years to limit contagion risk. The existing ECB's QE programme should provide a solid back stop, and the ECB can certainly increase the size and scope of this programme. The market reaction to each incremental development seems relatively sanguine. If the risk of a Grexit increases, the path to exit could be long and drawn out. Markets might be pricing in a quick (negotiated) fix, but the risks on a long drawn out exit are not being reflected.

Japan: Since the initiation of some market friendly reforms, including the creation of a JPX-400 index that incentivises return-on-equity (ROE) improvement and the introduction of a stewardship code to get companies thinking more about minority shareholder interests, the currency has devalued by 50.0% and the markets have been on a stellar run. The weakening yen has been a major stimulatory factor, but based on recent statements by the central bank it is unlikely to weaken further. Thus the market performance is more likely to be driven by earnings growth (which looks reasonable), and limited multiple expansion, unless ROEs improve significantly.

Emerging Markets: Our managers have been closely watching Chinese equity valuations over the past year. Before the selloffs, Chinese equities had posted exceptionally strong gains in 2015, with the Shenzhen Composite gaining over 122.0% since the beginning of the year. The dramatic reversal in Chinese equity markets suggests that this may have been a liquidity-driven bubble fuelled by active trading in retail margin accounts, without underlying economic fundamentals to support it. Our managers have seen continued weakness in the Chinese economy, including gross domestic product downgrades, declining Purchasing Managers Index trends and disinflationary pressures – a cocktail that does not augur well for corporate earnings growth.

With China's financial reforms and credibility on the line, government policymakers have implemented a series of escalating interventions aimed at arresting the stock market declines – including interest rate cuts, stock purchases, new restrictions on initial public offerings and more lenient rules on margin financing. In an effort to limit losses, more than 1,400 Shanghai- and Shenzhen-listed companies suspended trading in their stocks – although over the past few days, some of these companies re-entered the markets. While markets have stabilised in recent days, it is likely to expect to see more volatility in the future.

Risks

As the fund has investments concentrating in equities, it is subject to equity risk which includes market risk, company risk, selection risk, currency risk and counterparty risk. This is not an exhaustive list of risks.

The managers intend to hedge its foreign currency exposure. Financial derivatives in the Investment-Linked Policy (ILP) fund are used for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. The global exposure of the ILP fund to financial derivatives or embedded financial derivatives is calculated using the commitment approach described in and in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Collective Investment Schemes.

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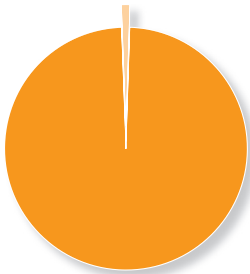
Expense and turnover ratio

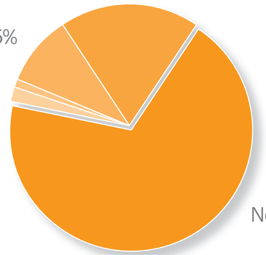
	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	1.14%	52.70%
As of 30 June 2014	1.15%	49.31%

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.

Asset and country allocation as of 30 June 2015

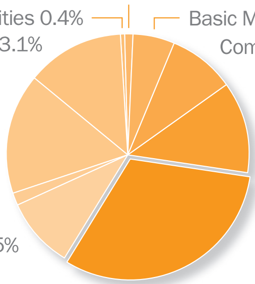


	S$ (mil)
Equities	19.6
Cash/Others	0.2
Total	19.8



	S$ (mil)
Asia	1.9
Europe	3.7
North America	13.7
Other Countries	0.4
Cash/Others	0.2
Total	19.8

Sector allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Basic Materials	1.1
Communications	1.7
Consumer, Cyclical	2.4
Consumer, Non-cyclical	6.2
Energy	1.9
Financial	0.4
Industrial	3.2
Technology	2.6
Utilities	0.1
Cash/Others	0.2
Total	19.8

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

TAKAFUL FUND

Credit rating of debt securities
There are no debt securities under the Takaful Fund.

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	19,934,604
Purchase of new units	242,192
Redemption of units	(1,667,299)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	1,376,359
Management fee and other charges	(101,395)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	19,784,461

Units in issue	17,928,236
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	1.037
- as of 30 June 2015	1.104

Exposure to derivatives

	Market Value S$	% of Net Asset Value	Realised Gains/ (Losses) S$	Unrealised Gains/ (Losses) S$
Forwards	(27)	-	(1,870)	468

Investment in collective investment schemes
Nil.

Borrowings
Nil.

Related party disclosures
NTUC Income is the Investment Manager of the fund. During the financial period ended 30 June 2015, management fee paid or payable by the fund to the Investment Manager is S$101,395.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement
The Managers did not retain for its own account cash or commission rebates arising out of transactions executed in or outside Singapore. Soft dollar commission/arrangement had been received/entered into by the Sub-Investment Manager in respect of the ILP. The soft dollar commission/arrangement relates essentially to research services used for and in support of the investment process. The Sub-Investment Manager did not accept or enter into soft dollar commission/arrangement unless such commission/ arrangement would, in the opinion of the Sub-Investment Manager, assist the Sub-Investment Manager in the management of the ILP. The Sub-Investment Manager confirmed that the trades were executed on a best execution basis, that is, the Sub-Investment Manager took all reasonable steps to obtain the best possible result for the ILP, taking into account the following execution factors: price, costs, speed, likelihood of execution and settlement, size, nature or any other consideration relevant to the execution of a trade or transaction, and there was no churning of trades.

Conflict of interests
The Managers did not encounter any conflict of interests in the management of the fund.

Other parties
The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP. Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material information
There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports
The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

ASIAN INCOME FUND

Investment objective

The Asian Income Fund aims to provide income and capital growth over the medium- to longer-term by investing primarily in Asian equities (including real estate investment trusts) and Asian fixed income securities.

The sub-fund offers a monthly payout feature, with a potential distribution of 5% to 6% per annum. The sub-fund is not a capital guaranteed fund, i.e. the amount of capital invested or return received is not guaranteed. The sub-fund is denominated in Singapore dollars.

Investment scope

The sub-fund has a yield focused strategy and potentially can invest in Asian high dividend yielding equities and Asian high yielding credits which can be below investment grade or unrated. The sub-fund intends to achieve this objective by investing all or substantially all of its assets in Schroder International Opportunities Portfolio – Schroder Asian Income which is managed by Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Ltd.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	12 May 2014
Fund Size	S$197.11 million
Initial Sales Charge	3.5% (an extra 0.5% bonus unit will be given for all single premium and top-ups)
Annual Management Charge	1.25% per annum, which includes management fee charged by the investment manager of Schroder Asian Income Fund. This is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.
Inclusion in CPFIS	N.A.
CPFIS Risk Classification	N.A.
Reference Benchmark	The fund is neither constrained to nor is it targeting any specific benchmark. However, as an indication of the performance of such a strategy, investors can consider the performance of a reference benchmark comprising 50% MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex-Japan Net and 50% JP Morgan Asia Credit Index.
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

Asian Income Fund

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value	June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Schroder International Opportunities Portfolio – Schroder Asian Income	196.6	99.7	Schroder International Opportunities Portfolio – Schroder Asian Income	32.7	93.0

Schroder International Opportunities Portfolio - Schroder Asian Income^

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value	June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
SISF - Global Multi-Asset Income I Accumulation Share Class	137.7	7.7	SISF - Global Multi-Asset Income I Accumulation Share Class	91.9	8.8
Link REIT	31.5	1.8	Telstra Corp Ltd	25.7	2.5
HK Electric Investments and HK Electric Investments Ltd Stapled Shares	31.4	1.8	SK Telecom Co Ltd	25.0	2.4
Ascendas Real Estate Investment Trust	30.7	1.7	Mapletree Commercial Trust	21.9	2.1
Singapore Telecommunications Ltd	30.5	1.7	Fortune REIT	19.8	1.9
Telstra Corp Ltd	29.6	1.7	HKT Trust and HKT Ltd Stapled Shares	18.1	1.7
National Australia Bank Ltd	28.7	1.6	National Australia Bank Ltd	17.2	1.6
Stockland	26.9	1.5	Suntec REIT	16.8	1.6
SK Telecom Co Ltd	25.7	1.4	Mapletree Industrial Trust	16.5	1.6
HKT Trust and HKT Ltd Stapled Shares	25.7	1.4	Ascendas Real Estate Investment Trust	16.4	1.6

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.
^ Information extracted from the underlying Schroder International Opportunities Portfolio – Schroder Asian Income. Source: Schroder Investment Manager (Singapore) Ltd.

ASIAN INCOME FUND

Fund manager

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited is the Investment Manager of the fund.

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited

NTUC Income was established in 1970 to provide affordable insurance for workers in Singapore. Today, over two million people in Singapore look to NTUC Income for trusted advice and solutions when making their most important financial decisions. Our wide network of advisers and partners provide life, health and general insurance to serve the protection, savings and investments needs of customers across all segments of society.

As a social enterprise, NTUC Income is committed to making insurance accessible, affordable and sustainable for all.

As of 30 June 2015, NTUC Income had S$30.99 billion in assets under management. Our financial strength and diversified investment portfolio is reflected by our strong credit ratings and predicated on our core investment philosophy of value, prudence and discipline.

Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Limited

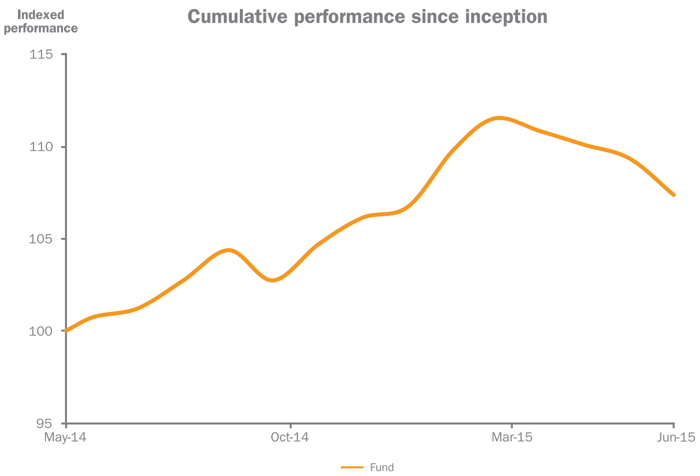
Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Ltd is the Investment Manager of Schroder Asian Income Fund. Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Ltd was incorporated in Singapore and has been managing collective investment schemes and discretionary funds since 1992.

Schroder is a leading global asset management company, whose history dates back over 200 years. The group's holding company, Schroders Plc is and has been listed on the London Stock Exchange since 1959. Assets under management totalled US$487.4 billion (as of 30 June 2015).

Schroders' aim is to apply their specialist asset management skills in serving the needs of their clients worldwide. With one of the largest networks of offices of any dedicated asset management company, and over 430 investment professionals covering the world's investment markets, they offer their clients a comprehensive range of products and services.

Fund performance

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
Asian Income Fund	-1.8%	-3.1%	0.6%	6.1%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6.5%



The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

Market review

Asian equities saw skewed returns for the 1st half of 2015 as the China market rallied strongly against broader falls across the region. Extending its positive momentum from the 2nd half of 2014, the Chinese market was boosted by expectations of further stimulus measures by the government to support the slowing economy, as a series of interest rate cuts and hopes of state owned enterprise reforms helped the market reach multi-year highs.

In contrast to the optimism in China, market returns across the rest of the region were more muted as sentiment remained weak on the back of concerns over the impending US rate hike and disappointing corporate earnings. The Indonesian market was the biggest laggard as sluggish economic data and increased scepticism over the government's ability to push through reforms led to increased foreign outflows over the period.

Market outlook

Compared to the 1st half of 2015, our manager believes that the world is now facing higher risks given the heightened volatility from Chinese equities, with a significant portion of the A-share market still under suspension, it remains to be seen whether the authorities' attempt to prop up the market is successful.

Looking ahead, the equity markets are likely to remain volatile over the short-term. With heightened short-term risk, it is likely that investors will shift their focus back to corporate fundamentals, which could benefit high-dividend yield stocks with strong business profiles and stable cash-flows. Our manager continues to focus on sectors such as telecoms, banks, REITs and selected utilities which could deliver stable income.

In fixed income, despite the outperformance of Asian bonds relative to other fixed income markets, the spread pick-up remains wide, while fundamentals remain stable for most issuers with low expected default rates. The overall investment themes of lower commodity prices, divergence of monetary policy between US and Asian local rates, and the easing bias of China should continue to drive the markets for the rest of the year.

Overall, with higher uncertainty, risk management will become increasingly important for investors in the course of investing for income. Our manager's diversified and defensive allocation as well as their active hedging strategies should help investors ride out this challenging environment smoothly.

Risks

The risk in the sub-fund is diversified by investing in a mixture of Asian equities, Asian fixed income securities and alternatives. As the sub-fund has direct/indirect investments in equities and bonds, it is subject to (1) equity risk which includes market risk, company risk, selection risk, currency risk and counterparty risk; and (2) debt risk which includes interest rate sensitivity, credit risk, changes in debt rating and credit rating, currency risk and sovereign risk. This is not an exhaustive list of risks.

The Managers intend to hedge its foreign currency exposure. Financial derivatives in the Investment-Linked Policy (ILP) fund are used for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. The global exposure of the ILP fund to financial derivatives or embedded financial derivatives is calculated using the commitment approach described in and in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Collective Investment Schemes.

The Manager of the sub-fund has the absolute discretion to determine whether a distribution is to be made. The Manager also reserves the right to review and make changes to the distribution policy from time to time. Where the income generated by the sub-fund is insufficient to pay distributions as declared, the Manager may at its discretion make such distributions out of the capital of the sub-fund. In circumstances where distributions are paid out of the capital of the sub-fund, the NAV of the sub-fund will be reduced.

You should be aware that past performance is not indicative of future performance. The value of the units may rise or fall as the performance of the sub-fund changes.

NTUC Income's ILP funds are intended for long-term investment. It is not suited for any short-term speculation. You should not expect to obtain any short-term gains from investing in NTUC Income's ILP funds. It is important that your investment suits your risk appetite. You may wish to consult your financial adviser before investing in any ILP fund.

Expense and turnover ratio

Asian Income Fund

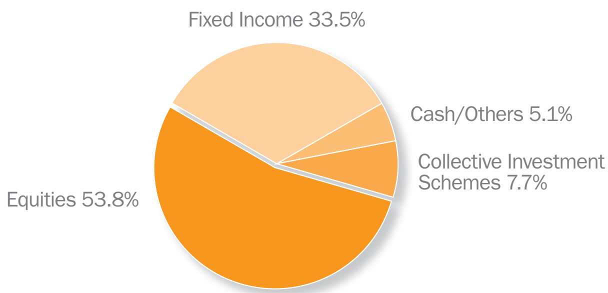
	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	1.58%	7.98%

Schroder International Opportunities Portfolio - Schroder Asian Income

	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	1.47%	28.41%
As of 30 June 2014	1.48%	37.12%

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.

Asset allocation^ as of 30 June 2015



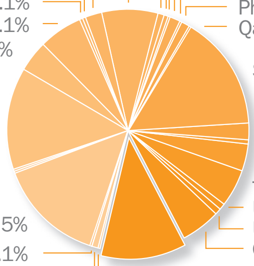
	S$ (mil)
Collective Investment Schemes	137.7
Equities	965.6
Fixed Income	600.1
Cash/Others	91.1
Total	1,794.5

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

^ Information extracted from the underlying Schroder International Opportunities Portfolio - Schroder Asian Income. Source: Schroder Investment Manager (Singapore) Ltd.

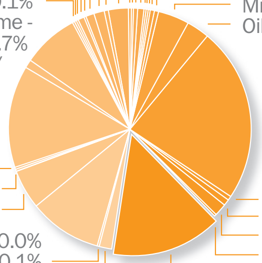
ASIAN INCOME FUND

Country allocation^ as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Australia	213.5
Barbados	1.5
Brazil	14.0
Chile	0.9
China	260.7
Colombia	3.7
Costa Rica	1.6
Hong Kong	247.4
India	76.1
Indonesia	109.0
Jamaica	1.0
Kazakhstan	1.2
Japan	41.6
Luxembourg	137.7
Malaysia	14.0
Mexico	10.7
Mongolia	5.9
New Zealand	24.1
Peru	2.2
Philippines	17.3
Qatar	2.2
Singapore	281.4
South Korea	45.4
Supranational	1.7
Taiwan	65.8
Thailand	91.4
United Arab Emirates	13.6
United Kingdom	17.7
Cash/Others	91.1
Total	1,794.5

Sector allocation^ as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Airlines	1.3
Automobiles & Components	2.0
Bank	253.3
Chemicals/Petrochemicals	17.8
Collective investment scheme - Multi-Asset	137.7
Computer	1.1
Construction Materials	3.9
Consumer Durables	5.7
Diversified Operations	14.8
Electronics	6.1
Engineering & Construction	19.2
Finance	28.0
Food & Beverage	7.0
Government	53.9
Hotel	5.4
Insurance	2.4
Internet Services	6.4
Investment	17.3
IT Services	0.9
Logistics	6.3
Media	1.5
Metals	8.1
Mining	10.4
Miscellaneous	76.2
Oil & Gas	54.9
Real Estate	423.3
Retail	9.9
Securities Exchange	12.2
Semiconductor	31.5
Sovereign agency	3.6
Telecommunications	269.1
Transportation	31.2
Travel Services	2.0
Utilities	179.0
Cash/Others	91.1
Total	1,794.5

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

^ Information extracted from the underlying Schroder International Opportunities Portfolio - Schroder Asian Income.
Source: Schroder Investment Manager (Singapore) Ltd.

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	132,371,145
Purchase of new units	77,250,926
Redemption of units	(7,300,315)
Dividend distribution	(4,770,244)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	(436,979)
Management fee and other charges	(5,146)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	197,109,387

Units in issue	202,358,187
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	0.994
- as of 30 June 2015	0.974

Exposure to derivatives

Nil.

Investment in collective investment schemes

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Schroder International Opportunities Portfolio – Schroder Asian Income	196.6	99.7

Borrowings

Nil.

Related party disclosures

NTUC Income is the Investment Manager of the fund. During the financial period ended 30 June 2015, management fee paid or payable by the fund to the Investment Manager is S$5,146.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement

The Managers did not retain, for their own account, cash or commission rebates arising out of transactions executed in or outside Singapore. The Managers also did not receive soft dollars for the fund.

Conflict of interests

The Manager did not encounter any conflict of interests in the management of the fund.

Other parties

The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP. Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material information

There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports

The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

GLOBAL INCOME FUND

Investment objective

The Global Income Fund aims to provide income and capital growth over the medium- to longer-term by investing primarily in global equities and global fixed income securities directly or indirectly through the use of Investment Funds or financial derivative instruments (including, but not limited to, futures, options and credit default swaps). The sub-fund intends to achieve this objective by investing 100% in Schroder International Selection Fund Global Multi-Asset Income which is managed by Schroder Investment Management Limited.

The sub-fund offers a monthly distribution payout feature, with a potential distribution of 4%-5% of the net asset value per annum. The sub-fund is not a capital guaranteed fund, i.e. the amount of capital invested or return received is not guaranteed. The sub-fund is denominated in Singapore dollars.

Investment scope

The underlying fund will seek to achieve the investment objective by actively allocating between equity securities of companies globally, which offer attractive yields and sustainable dividend payments, global bonds and other fixed or floating rate securities (including but not limited to asset-backed securities and mortgage-backed securities), issued by governments, government agencies, supranational or corporate issuers, which offer attractive yields, cash (which will be treated as a separate asset class and will be deployed if necessary to limit downside risk during adverse market conditions) and Alternative Asset Classes indirectly through Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs), Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and/or eligible derivative transactions.

Asset-backed securities and mortgage-backed securities will not exceed 20% of the net assets of the underlying fund. The underlying fund will not invest more than 10% into open ended investment Funds. As part of its primary objective, the underlying fund also has the flexibility to implement active currency positions either via currency forwards or via the above instruments. The underlying fund may substantially invest in non-investment grade and unrated securities.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	26 March 2015
Fund Size	S$56.14 million
Initial Sales Charge	3.5% (an extra 0.5% bonus unit will be given for all single premium and top-ups)
Annual Management Charge	1.25% per annum, which includes management fee charged by the investment manager of Schroder International Selection Fund Global Multi-Asset Income . The annual management fee is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.
Inclusion in CPFIS	N.A.
CPFIS Risk Classification	N.A.
Reference Benchmark	The Global Income fund is unconstrained and therefore not managed with reference to a benchmark.
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

Global Income Fund

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value	June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Schroder International Selection Fund – Global Multi Asset Income	56.1	99.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Schroder International Selection Fund Global Multi-Asset Income^

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value	June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Brazil 10% 010117	93.7	1.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Telecom Italia 144A 5.303% 300524	51.1	0.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Hungary Government Bond 2.5% 220618	42.6	0.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Poland Government Bond 1.5% 250420	42.6	0.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Schroder Real Estate Investment Trust	34.1	0.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
GCP Infrastructure Investments	34.1	0.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mex Bonos de Desarrollo Fix Rt 5% 111219	34.1	0.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
South Africa 6.5% 280241	34.1	0.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Calpine 5.75% 150125	34.1	0.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Russia Government Bond - OFZ 6.2% 310118	34.1	0.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.
^ Information extracted from the underlying Schroder International Selection Fund Global Multi-Asset Income. Source: Schroder Investment Manager (Singapore) Ltd.

Fund manager

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited is the Investment Manager of the fund.

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited

NTUC Income was established in 1970 to provide affordable insurance for workers in Singapore. Today, over two million people in Singapore look to NTUC Income for trusted advice and solutions when making their most important financial decisions. Our wide network of advisers and partners provide life, health and general insurance to serve the protection, savings and investments needs of customers across all segments of society.

As a social enterprise, NTUC Income is committed to making insurance accessible, affordable and sustainable for all.

As of 30 June 2015, NTUC Income had S$30.99 billion in assets under management. Our financial strength and diversified investment portfolio is reflected by our strong credit ratings and predicated on our core investment philosophy of value, prudence and discipline.

Schroder Investment Management Limited

Schroder Investment Management Limited is the Investment Manager of Schroder International Selection Fund Global Multi-Asset Income. Schroder Investment Management Limited is domiciled in the United Kingdom and has been managing collective investment schemes and discretionary funds since 1985. Schroder International Selection Fund is an open-ended investment company established in Luxembourg and is constituted outside Singapore. The Management Company is Schroder Investment Management (Luxembourg) S.A..

Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Limited

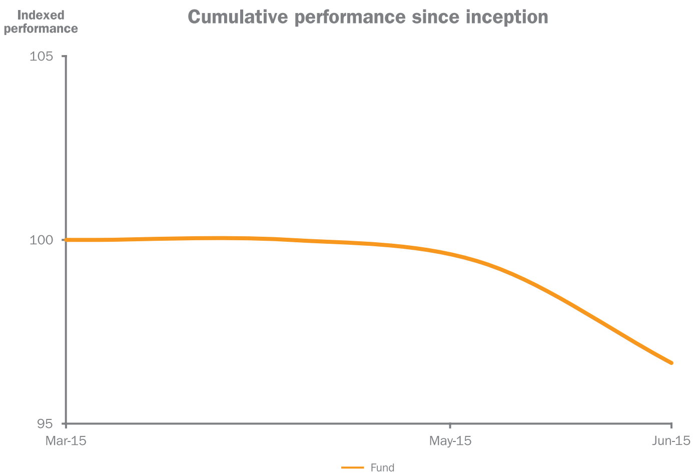
Schroder Investment Management (Singapore) Ltd was incorporated in Singapore and has been managing collective investment schemes and discretionary funds since 1992.

Schroder is a leading global asset management company, whose history dates back over 200 years. The group's holding company, Schroders Plc is and has been listed on the London Stock Exchange since 1959. Assets under management totalled US$487.4 billion (as of 30 June 2015).

Schroders' aim is to apply their specialist asset management skills in serving the needs of their clients worldwide. With one of the largest networks of offices of any dedicated asset management company, and over 430 investment professionals covering the world's investment markets, they offer their clients a comprehensive range of products and services.

Fund performance

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
Global Income Fund	-2.7%	-3.3%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.



The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

GLOBAL INCOME FUND

Market review

In the 1st half of 2015, US high yield detracted as weakness in energy prices weighed on the energy sector. Emerging Market (EM) debt also struggled for the same reason due to further strengthening of the US dollar. High dividend equities have underperformed broader equity markets over the same period, as investors have chased equities delivering earnings growth in a low growth environment, whilst shunning value and dividend equities. The sharp spike in government bond yields (and real rates) driven by a shift in inflation expectations, has heavily impacted income assets.

Market outlook

Our manager believes that growth in the US should begin to pick up through the 2nd half of the year, despite slowing growth in recent quarters due to bad weather, energy capital expenditure consolidation and a strong US dollar. Europe should also pick-up, but not as quickly as the US, as the eurozone experiences a cyclical upturn driven by Quantitative Easing, an improved competitive position following the euro's decline and weaker energy prices, which should boost consumption. EM growth should also stabilise due to EM central bank policy easing.

Given this outlook, our manager maintains a preference for US high yield, which they believe will continue to derive support from underlying strength in the US economy. They will also continue to selectively exploit opportunities in EM debt, particularly in local currency bonds.

As growth and inflation metrics improve, there will likely be an upward pressure on bond yields, which will require our manger to carefully manage the portfolio's duration. Post the US Federal Reserve's meeting, our manager expects the correlation between bonds and equities to return to normal in case of a growth/risk aversion event.

Risks

The risk in the sub-fund is diversified by investing in global equities and global fixed income securities directly or indirectly through the use of Investment Funds or financial derivative instruments (including, but not limited to, futures, options and credit default swaps). As the sub-fund has direct/indirect investments in equities and bonds, it is subject to (1) equity risk which includes market risk, company risk, selection risk, currency risk and counterparty risk; and (2) debt risk which includes interest rate sensitivity, credit risks, changes in debt rating and credit rating, non-investment grade risk, currency risks and sovereign risks. This is not an exhaustive list of risks.

The sub-fund may use financial derivative instruments for efficient portfolio management and hedging purpose only. The sub-fund does not use financial derivative instruments for optimising returns. The use of futures, options, warrants, forwards, swaps or swap options involves increased risk. The sub-fund's ability to use such instruments successfully depends on the Manager's ability to accurately predict movements in stock prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates or other economic factors and the availability of liquid markets. If the Manager's predictions are wrong, or if the financial derivative instruments do not work as anticipated, the sub-fund could suffer greater loss than if the sub-fund had not used such instruments. The underlying fund's global exposure relating to financial derivative instruments will be calculated using a commitment approach. Under the commitment approach, financial derivative positions are converted into equivalent positions in the underlying asset, using market price or future price/notional value when more conservative. The underlying fund employs a risk-management process which enables it, with the underlying fund's Investment Manager, to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions, the use of efficient portfolio management techniques, the management of collateral and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the underlying fund. The underlying fund or the underlying fund's Investment Manager will employ, if applicable, a process for an accurate and independent assessment of the value of any OTC derivative instruments. The management company of the underlying fund will ensure that the risk management and compliance procedures and controls adopted are adequate and have been or will be implemented and that they have the requisite expertise and experience to manage and contain such investment risks.

The Manager of the sub-fund has the absolute discretion to determine whether a distribution is to be made. The Manager also reserves the right to review and make changes to the distribution policy from time to time. Where the income generated by the sub-fund is insufficient to pay distributions as declared, the Manager may at its discretion make such distributions out of the capital of the sub-fund. In circumstances where distributions are paid out of the capital of the sub-fund, the NAV of the sub-fund will be reduced.

The sub-fund's operations depend on third parties and it may suffer disruption or loss in the event of their failure.

You should be aware that past performance is not indicative of future performance. The value of the units may rise or fall as the performance of the sub-fund changes.

NTUC Income's ILP funds are intended for long-term investment. It is not suited for any short-term speculation. You should not expect to obtain any short-term gains from investing in NTUC Income's ILP funds. It is important that your investment suits your risk appetite. You may wish to consult your financial adviser before investing in any ILP fund.

Expense and turnover ratio

Global Income Fund

	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	1.60%	16.92%

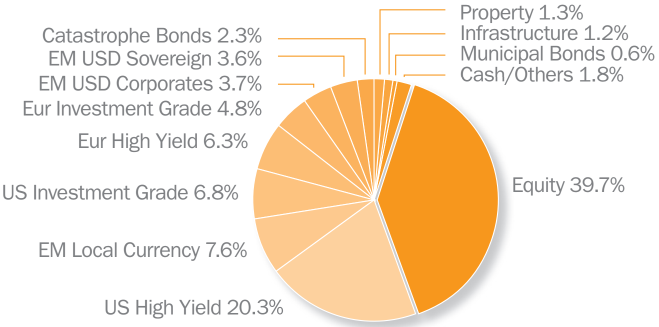
Schroder International Selection Fund Global Multi-Asset Income

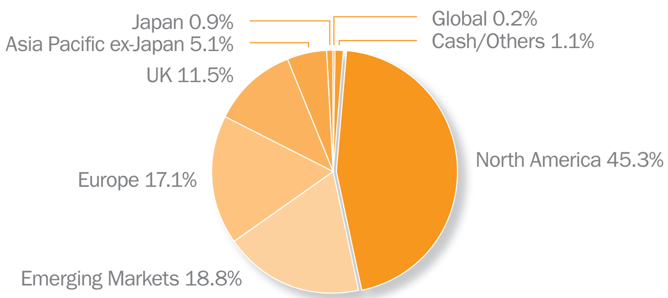
	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	1.55%	127.67%

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.

GLOBAL INCOME FUND

Asset and country allocation^ as of 30 June 2015

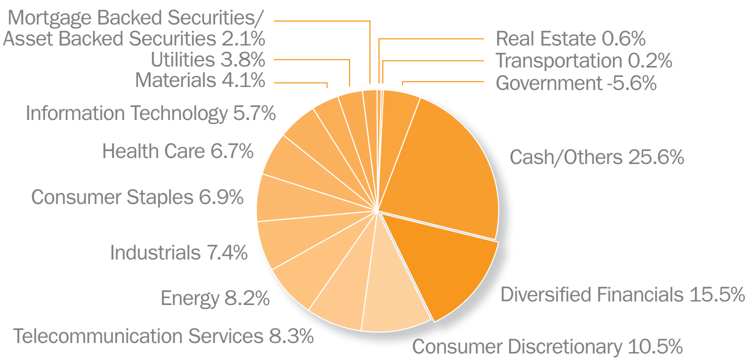




	S$ (mil)
Equity	3,380.4
US High Yield	1,728.5
EM Local Currency	647.1
US Investment Grade	579.0
Eur High Yield	536.4
Eur Investment Grade	408.7
EM USD Corporates	315.1
EM USD Sovereign	306.5
Catastrophe Bonds	195.8
Property	110.7
Infrastructure	102.2
Municipal Bonds	51.1
Cash/Others	153.3
Total	8,515.0

	S$ (mil)
North America	3,857.3
Emerging Markets	1,600.8
Europe	1,456.1
UK	979.2
Asia Pacific ex-Japan	434.3
Japan	76.6
Global	17.0
Cash/Others	93.7
Total	8,515.0

Sector allocation^ as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Diversified Financials	1,319.8
Consumer Discretionary	894.1
Telecommunication Services	706.7
Energy	698.2
Industrials	630.1
Consumer Staples	587.5
Health Care	570.5
Information Technology	485.4
Materials	349.1
Utilities	323.6
Mortgage Backed Securities/ Asset Backed Securities	178.8
Real Estate	51.1
Transportation	17.0
Government	-476.8
Cash/Others	2,179.8
Total	8,515.0

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

^ Information extracted from the underlying Schroder International Selection Fund Global Multi-Asset Income.
Source: Schroder Investment Manager (Singapore) Ltd.

GLOBAL INCOME FUND

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Purchase of new units	60,270,629
Redemption of units	(1,630,211)
Dividend distribution	(602,610)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	(1,897,005)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	56,140,803

Units in issue	60,858,289
Net asset value per unit - as of 30 June 2015	0.922

Global Income Fund was launched on 26 March 2015. The financial statement covered the period from 27 March to 30 June 2015.

Exposure to derivatives
Nil.

Investment in collective investment schemes

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Schroder International Selection Fund – Global Multi Asset Income	56.1	99.9

Borrowings
Nil.

Related party disclosures
NTUC Income is the Investment Manager of the fund. During the financial period ended 30 June 2015, there is no management fee paid or payable by the fund to the Investment Manager.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement
The Managers did not retain, for their own account, cash or commission rebates arising out of transactions executed in or outside Singapore. The Managers also did not receive soft dollars for the fund.

Conflict of interests
The Manager did not encounter any conflict of interests in the management of the fund.

Other parties
The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP. Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material information
There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports
The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY FUND

Investment objective
To achieve long-term capital growth by investing globally in technology or technology-related industries.

Investment scope
The fund is fully invested in global technology equities. The fund is denominated in Singapore Dollars.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	1 August 2000
Fund Size	S$70.81 million
Initial Sales Charge	3.5% (an extra 0.5% bonus unit will be given for all single premium and top-ups)
Annual Management Charge	1.25% p.a.
Inclusion in CPFIS	Yes (CPF OA)
CPFIS Risk Classification	Higher Risk, Narrowly Focused – Sector – Technology
Benchmark	Merrill Lynch 100 Technology Index in Singapore Dollars
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value	June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Amazon.com Inc	3.6	5.0	Workday Inc	3.7	5.3
Alliance Data Systems	3.1	4.3	ServiceNow Inc	3.6	5.1
Twitter Inc	3.0	4.3	Splunk Inc	3.5	5.0
Splunk Inc	2.9	4.1	Alliance Data Systems	3.3	4.7
Workday Inc	2.9	4.0	LinkedIn Corp	3.2	4.6
LinkedIn Corp	2.8	4.0	Amazon.com Inc	3.1	4.4
ServiceNow Inc	2.8	3.9	FireEye Inc	2.4	3.5
Tyler Technologies Inc	2.8	3.9	Twitter Inc	2.4	3.4
FireEye Inc	2.6	3.7	ANSYS Inc	2.3	3.3
Cornerstone OnDemand Inc	2.3	3.3	Ultimate Software Group Inc	2.3	3.3

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Fund manager
NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited is the Investment Manager of the fund. The Fund is sub-managed by Trust Company of the West (TCW) Asset Management Company.

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited
NTUC Income was established in 1970 to provide affordable insurance for workers in Singapore. Today, over two million people in Singapore look to NTUC Income for trusted advice and solutions when making their most important financial decisions. Our wide network of advisers and partners provide life, health and general insurance to serve the protection, savings and investments needs of customers across all segments of society.

As a social enterprise, NTUC Income is committed to making insurance accessible, affordable and sustainable for all.

As of 30 June 2015, NTUC Income had S$30.99 billion in assets under management. Our financial strength and diversified investment portfolio is reflected by our strong credit ratings and predicated on our core investment philosophy of value, prudence and discipline.

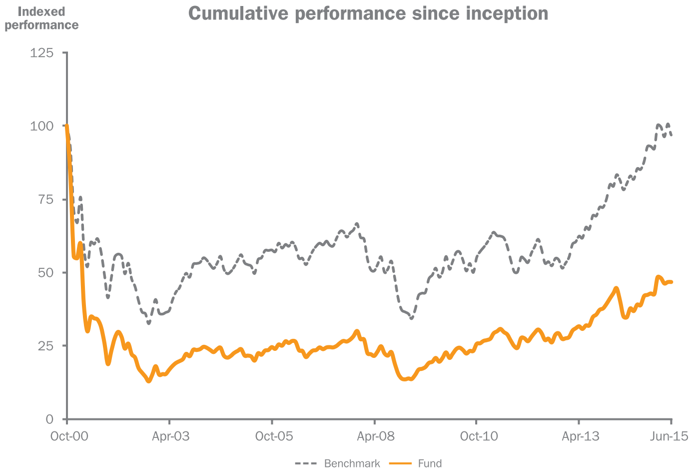
Trust Company of the West (TCW) Asset Management Company
TCW was established in 1971 in Los Angeles, California. It has US$178.7 billion in assets under management or committed to management (as of 30 June 2015). TCW is staffed with 580 individuals. The 162-person professional investment staff includes 19 portfolio managers, 87 analysts, 24 traders and 7 portfolio specialists as of June 30, 2015. In addition, there are 25 professionals in Alternative investments. TCW offers strategies that invest in major world equity, fixed income and alternative markets, with offices in Los Angeles, New York, Boston, London, Hong Kong, and Tokyo. In equities, TCW's ability to add value resides in the firm's adherence to well-articulated investment philosophies and processes, supported by a rigorous fundamental research effort that allows the firm to develop differentiated investment insights relative to the market consensus. In fixed income, TCW emphasises fundamental, bottom-up research and issue selection, used in combination with top-down investment strategies, to generate strong absolute risk-adjusted returns.

GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY FUND

Fund performance vs benchmark

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
Global Technology Fund	0.0%	-2.7%	9.1%	23.8%	19.4%	15.9%	7.8%	-5.0%
Benchmark	-3.8%	-2.7%	4.2%	16.8%	21.7%	13.9%	5.8%	-0.2%

Changes to benchmarks during the life of the fund: Since inception to Mar 2009 - 100% NASDAQ Composite Index



The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

Market review

For the 1st half of 2015, the BofA Merrill Lynch Technology 100 Index returned 4.18% while the NASDAQ Composite returned 7.80%, and the Russell 3000 Technology Index increased 2.91% in Singapore dollar terms.

The macroeconomic backdrop continues to be a strong US economy amidst overseas turmoil, notably in Greece and China. In the US, although gross domestic product contracted in the 1st quarter, recent data points suggest the economy gained speed during the 2nd quarter. The labour market remains a bright spot as June unemployment fell again to a seven year low of just 5.3%, and wages grew 2.0% year-on-year (yoy) in May and June. Retail sales growth was robust across several categories including 8.0% yoy growth in autos, 8.0% growth in restaurant sales, and 11.0% growth in eCommerce sales. Healthy employment and consumer measures were partially dampened by disappointing manufacturing data in May, which is not surprising given the effects of lower oil prices and a strong dollar. However, June offered more encouraging indicators of business spending as the Purchasing Managers Index increased more than expected to 53.5%, with particular strength in autos and housing.

The portfolio outperformed the BofA Merrill Lynch Technology 100 benchmark in the 1st half of the year. Notable contributors were names such as Amazon.com in internet retail, FireEye, Impreva, Splunk, Tyler Technologies, FleetMatics Group and ServiceNow in software, EPAM Systems in IT services, Aruba Networks in communications equipment and Telecity Group in internet software and services. Aruba Networks was acquired by Hewlett-Packard in March for approximately $2.7 billion.

In technology related news, there were several noteworthy acquisitions during the 1st half of the year. Charter Communications reached an agreement to acquire Time Warner Cable for $55 billion and Verizon purchased AOL for $4.4 billion. Avago Technologies agreed to acquire Broadcom for $37 billion, Intel agreed to acquire Altera for $16.7 billion and NXP Semiconductors agreed to acquire Freescale Semiconductor for $11.8 billion. Prominent product launches during the period included the Apple Watch and the Apple Music streaming service. Samsung released the S6 and S6 Edge smartphone. Microsoft released the Surface 3 and launched Windows 10.

Market outlook

Our manager's long-term outlook for the technology sector remains optimistic. Disruption and innovation continue to be hallmarks of the sector and the technology presents several compelling themes such as next generation security, enterprise software-as-a-service, cloud services, data centre and cloud infrastructure and big data and analytics. A healthy US labour market, strong dollar, and low energy prices should likely continue through the balance of the year. History shows a strong correlation between dollar strength and both earnings multiples and a rise in Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) activity. This M&A trend should continue as large companies to look to deploy capital and accelerate growth. Over the long run, they believe high quality growth names will outperform as the economic recovery continues.

GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY FUND

Risks

As the fund has investments concentrating in the global technology sector, it is subject to equity risk which includes market risk, company risk, selection risk, currency risk and counterparty risk. This is not an exhaustive list of risks.

The Managers intend to hedge its foreign currency exposure. Financial derivatives in the Investment-Linked Policy (ILP) fund are used for hedging and/or efficient portfolio management purposes. The global exposure of the ILP fund to financial derivatives or embedded financial derivatives is calculated using the commitment approach described in and in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Collective Investment Schemes.

You should be aware that past performance is not indicative of future performance. The value of the units may rise or fall as the performance of the fund changes.

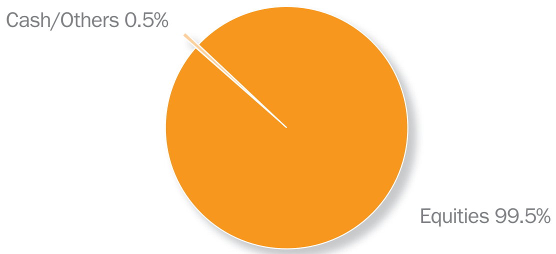
NTUC Income's ILP funds are intended for long-term investment. It is not suited for any short-term speculation. You should not expect to obtain any short-term gains from investing in NTUC Income's ILP funds. It is important that your investment suits your risk appetite. You may wish to consult your financial adviser before investing in any ILP fund.

Expense and turnover ratio

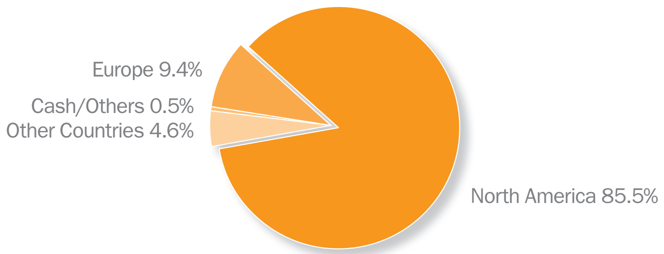
	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	1.31%	14.18%
As of 30 June 2014	1.33%	31.51%

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.

Asset and country allocation as of 30 June 2015

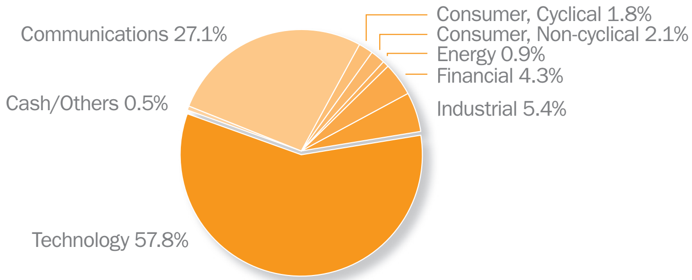


	S$ (mil)
Equities	70.4
Cash/Others	0.4
Total	70.8



	S$ (mil)
Europe	6.7
North America	60.5
Other Countries	3.2
Cash/Others	0.4
Total	70.8

Sector allocation as of 30 June 2015



	S$ (mil)
Communications	19.2
Consumer, Cyclical	1.3
Consumer, Non-cyclical	1.5
Energy	0.7
Financial	3.1
Industrial	3.8
Technology	41.0
Cash/Others	0.4
Total	70.8

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY FUND

Credit rating of debt securities
There are no debt securities under the Technology Fund.

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	72,310,036
Purchase of new units	2,960,782
Redemption of units	(11,196,736)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	7,200,062
Management fee and other charges	(460,743)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	70,813,401

Units in issue	151,170,030
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	0.429
- as of 30 June 2015	0.468

Exposure to derivatives

	Market Value S$	% of Net Asset Value	Realised Gains/ (Losses) S$	Unrealised Gains/ (Losses) S$
Forwards	1,220	-	(15,208)	2,581

Investment in collective investment schemes
Nil.

Borrowings
Nil.

Related party disclosures
NTUC Income is the Investment Manager of the fund. During the financial period ended 30 June 2015, management fee paid or payable by the fund to the Investment Manager is S$460,743.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement
The Managers did not retain, for their own account, cash or commission rebates arising out of transactions executed in or outside Singapore. Soft dollar commission/arrangement has been received/entered into by the Sub-Investment Manager in respect of the ILP. The soft dollar commission/arrangement relates essentially to research services, economic and political analyses, portfolio analyses, market analyses, data and quotation services, computer hardware and software used for and in support of the investment process. The Sub-Investment Manager did not accept or enter into soft dollar commission/arrangement unless such commission/arrangement would, in the opinion of the Sub-Investment Manager, assist the Sub-Investment Manager in the management of the ILP. The Sub-Investment Manager confirmed that trades were executed on a best execution basis, that is, the Sub-Investment Manager took all reasonable steps to obtain the best possible result for the ILP, taking into account the following execution factors: price, costs, speed, likelihood of execution and settlement, size, nature or any other consideration relevant to the execution of a trade or transaction, and there was no churning of trades.

Conflict of interests
The Managers did not encounter any conflict of interests in the management of the fund.

Other parties
The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP. Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material information
There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports
The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

MONEY MARKET FUND

Investment objective
To achieve a return that is better than short-term cash deposits while maintaining liquidity and security of capital.

Investment scope
This fund invests mainly in good quality money market instruments and short-term bonds which include bank deposits, government and statutory board securities, certificates of deposit and corporate bonds. The fund is denominated in Singapore dollars (SGD). Non-SGD denominated investments, if any, will be hedged to SGD.

This fund may be suitable for investors seeking for yield enhancement to their SGD deposit.

We advise all investors to consider the fund's objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing in any Investment-Linked Policy (ILP) sub funds. Our insurance advisers would be able to help you with your investment choices. Do note that the purchase of a unit in this money market fund is not the same as placing funds on deposit with a bank or deposit-taking financial institution.

Fund details as of 30 June 2015

Launch Date	1 May 2006
Fund Size	S$19.21 million
Annual Management Charge	0.25% p.a.
Inclusion in CPFIS	N.A.
CPFIS Risk Classification	N.A.
Benchmark	Singapore 3-month Interbank Bid Rate
Structure	Single Fund

The Annual Management Charge is not guaranteed and may be reviewed from time to time. However, it shall not exceed 2.0% of the fund balance at any point of time.

Top 10 holdings

June 2015	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Public Utilities Board 2.42% 151216	1.3	6.6
PSA Corp Ltd 2.83% 060715	1.3	6.6
SP PowerAssets 4.19% 180815	1.0	5.3
ANZ NATL INTL 2.95% 270715	1.0	5.3
Housing & Development Board 2.0225% 220216	1.0	5.3
Singapore Government Bonds 1.125% 010416	1.0	5.2
Monetary Authority of Singapore Bills 200715	1.0	5.2
CNOOC FIN 2013 1.125% 090516	0.8	4.2
HK Land Treasury 3.65% 051015	0.8	4.0
Singapore Airlines Ltd 2.15% 300915	0.7	3.7

June 2014	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Public Utilities Board 3.095% 081014	2.5	10.3
Monetary Authority of Singapore Bills 180714	2.0	8.1
Monetary Authority of Singapore Bills 120914	2.0	8.1
Housing & Development Board 1.005% 010814	1.5	6.1
PSA Corp Ltd 2.83% 060715	1.3	5.3
Land Transport Authority 1.675% 270515	1.3	5.1
SMRT Capital Pte Ltd 2.42% 071014	1.3	5.1
SP PowerAssets 4.19% 180815	1.1	4.3
Housing & Development Board 2.0225% 220216	1.0	4.2
Monetary Authority of Singapore Bills 080714	1.0	4.1

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

Fund manager

NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Limited
NTUC Income was established in 1970 to provide affordable insurance for workers in Singapore. Today, over two million people in Singapore look to NTUC Income for trusted advice and solutions when making their most important financial decisions. Our wide network of advisers and partners provide life, health and general insurance to serve the protection, savings and investments needs of customers across all segments of society.

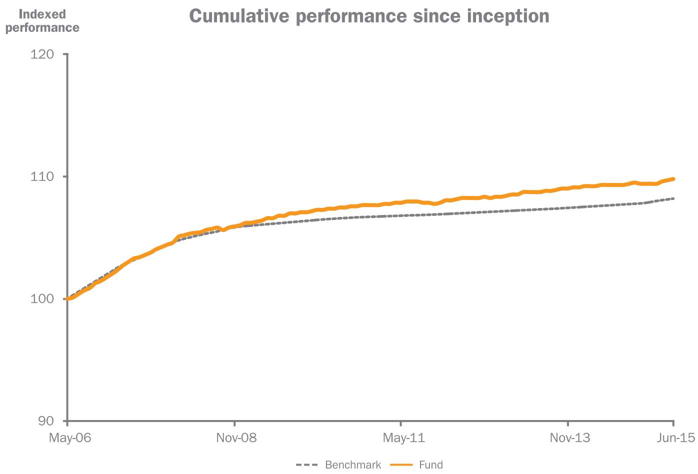
As a social enterprise, NTUC Income is committed to making insurance accessible, affordable and sustainable for all.

As of 30 June 2015, NTUC Income had S$30.99 billion in assets under management. Our financial strength and diversified investment portfolio is reflected by our strong credit ratings and predicated on our core investment philosophy of value, prudence and discipline.

Fund performance vs benchmark

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	3-year (annualised)	5-year (annualised)	10-year (annualised)	Since inception (annualised)
Money Market Fund	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	N.A.	1.0%
Benchmark	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	N.A.	0.9%

MONEY MARKET FUND



The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, in Singapore dollar terms, with dividends and distributions reinvested. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Fees & charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

Market review

Money market rates rose during for the 1st half of 2015 despite monetary policy easing by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS). The rise was due in part to weaker Singapore dollar and on the expectation of the US Federal Reserve Open Market Committee (FOMC) interest rate hike cycle. The benchmark Singapore 3-month Interbank Bid Rate (SIBID) rose a hefty 38 basis points (bps) in the six months to 0.69% at end June, from 0.31% at the start of the year. Likewise, the 1-month SIBID climbed 25bps to 0.56% at end June.

The MAS has reduced the slope of its gradual appreciation of the Singapore Nominal Effective Exchange Rate policy at the beginning of the year to ease its monetary policy. The MAS is likely to maintain the current weak appreciation bias. For the six-month period ended 30 June 2015, the Singapore dollar weakened by 1.65% to close at 1.3474 against the greenback.

The negative reading of CPI All Items since November 2014 indicates Singapore is currently in a mild deflationary environment, contributed by weaker private transportation, housing and utility costs. The cost pressures stemming from a tight labour market, where unemployment rate is just 1.8%, are expected to be offset by a weaker growth environment. Currently at the lower end of the projected -0.5% to +0.5% range, the MAS expects inflation would re-emerge by end 2015 and into 2016.

Meanwhile, the advance estimates from the Ministry of Trade and Industry show the gross domestic product (GDP) of Singapore declined 4.6% on an annualised basis in the 2nd quarter of 2015, more than offsetting the 4.2% growth in 1st quarter. The decline is the worst since the 3rd quarter of 2012 and contraction was seen in both manufacturing and construction in the goods producing industries, as well as services producing industries as a whole. As of now, the projected GDP growth of between 2.0% and 4.0% for 2015 remains unchanged.

Historically, rate hikes occur when an economy is recovering and inflation expectation is elevating. However, we are already witnessing moderated economic growth, even in the US, and global inflation pressure remains benign. In this respect, the rate hikes are expected to be modest and gradual.

Money market rates in Singapore are expected to drift higher as FOMC moves closer to rate normalisation. The environment for quality credits remains constructive as moderate growth and accommodative policy stance of central banks continue to underpin investors' search for yield. We continue to favour short-term corporate bonds for yield pick-up.

Risks

You should be aware that past performance is not indicative of future performance. The value of the units may rise or fall as the performance of the fund changes.

The money market fund is not a capital guaranteed fund. We do not guarantee the amount of capital invested or return received. Although the fund manager seeks to preserve the principal value, we do not assure that the ILP sub-fund can fully meet its objective.

However, since the fund is invested mainly in the interbank market, i.e. the money is lent to banks. A small portion of the fund is invested with well rated corporations. The fund is well diversified with a large number of borrowers.

The money is invested in short-term deposits, with a maximum duration of three years. The average duration is likely to be around six months. This ensures that the investments will not be adversely affected by a large change in the interest rate.

The Manager intends to hedge its foreign currency exposure. Financial derivatives in the ILP fund are used for hedging purposes. The global exposure of the ILP fund to financial derivatives or embedded financial derivatives is calculated using the commitment approach described in and in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Collective Investment Schemes.

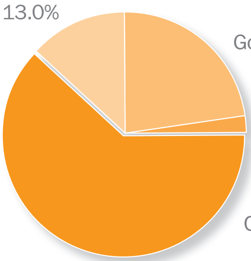
NTUC Income's ILP funds are not suited for any short-term speculation. You should not expect to obtain any short-term gains from investing in NTUC Income's ILP funds. It is important that your investment suits your risk appetite. You may wish to consult your financial adviser before investing in any ILP funds.

Expense and turnover ratio

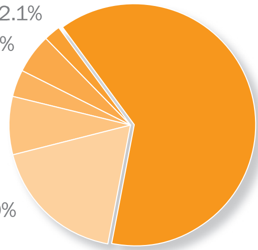
	Expense ratio	Turnover ratio
As of 30 June 2015	0.30%	5.81%
As of 30 June 2014	0.31%	14.41%

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.

Asset and country allocation as of 30 June 2015

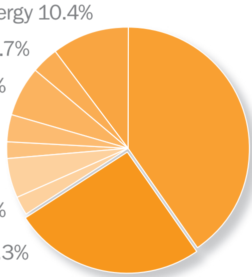


	S$ (mil)
Corporate Bonds	11.9
Government Bonds	2.5
Government Agency Bonds	4.4
Cash/Others	0.4
Total	19.2



	S$ (mil)
Singapore	12.1
Asia	3.5
Europe	1.5
North America	0.7
Other Countries	1.0
Cash/Others	0.4
Total	19.2

Sector allocation as of 30 June 2015

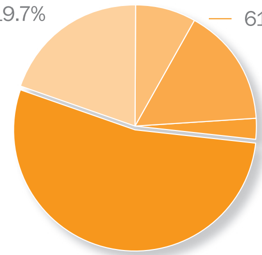


	S$ (mil)
Consumer, Cyclical	0.7
Consumer, Non-cyclical	1.3
Diversified	0.7
Energy	2.0
Financial	7.7
Government	4.9
Industrial	0.5
Utilities	1.0
Cash/Others	0.4
Total	19.2

Credit rating of debt securities

S&P's rating or its equivalent	S$ (mil)	% of NAV
AAA	1.0	5.2
AA	1.0	5.3
AA-	2.3	12.2
A+	1.7	8.8
A	1.3	6.7
A-	1.9	9.8
Not rated	9.6	49.9
Total	18.8	97.9

Term to maturity of investments



Term to maturity	S$ (mil)
1 - 30 days	3.8
31 - 60 days	1.5
61 - 90 days	0.0
91 - 120 days	3.0
121 - 180 days	0.5
> 180 days	10.0
Total	18.8

'Not rated' refers to debt securities which are not rated by S&P or other equivalent rating agencies, including but not limited to treasury bills, bonds issued by government, government agency, statutory board or corporate.

Important: Any differences in the total and percentage of the Net Asset figures are the result of rounding off.

MONEY MARKET FUND

Summarised financial statement as of 30 June 2015

	S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	20,760,051
Purchase of new units	3,913,835
Redemption of units	(5,540,649)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	104,060
Management fee and other charges	(25,395)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	19,211,902

Units in issue	16,968,446
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	1.128
- as of 30 June 2015	1.132

Exposure to derivatives

	Market Value S$	% of Net Asset Value	Realised Gains/ (Losses) S$	Unrealised Gains/ (Losses) S$
Forwards	13,459	0.07	5,941	13,459

Investment in collective investment schemes
Nil.

Borrowings
Nil.

Related party disclosures
NTUC Income is the Investment Manager of the fund. During the financial period ended 30 June 2015, management fee paid or payable by the fund to the Investment Manager is S$25,395.

Soft dollar commission or arrangement
The Manager did not retain for its own account cash or commission rebates arising out of transactions executed in or outside Singapore. The Manager also did not receive soft dollars for the fund.

Conflict of interests
The Manager did not encounter any conflict of interests in the management of the fund.

Other parties
The auditor of this fund is KPMG LLP. Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material information
There is no material information that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund.

Reports
The financial year end of the fund is 31 December of each year.

As part of the continuous efforts to update you on the performance of the funds you have invested in, we produce a Fund Report (with summarised financial statements) twice a year.

CAPITAL AND INCOME ACCOUNT

	Global Bond Fund S$	Global Equity Fund S$	Singapore Bond Fund S$	Singapore Equity Fund S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	128,845,409	255,561,161	265,985,711	169,294,395
Purchase of new units	5,753,576	2,440,015	14,389,347	6,955,451
Redemption of units	(4,891,028)	(18,301,262)	(8,809,692)	(21,151,879)
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	(1,407,718)	12,123,492	(930,346)	773,032
Management fees and other charges	(542,469)	(1,400,268)	(668,271)	(540,244)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	127,757,770	250,423,138	269,966,749	155,330,755

	Aim Now S$	Aim 2015 S$	Aim 2025 S$	Aim 2035 S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	148,142,058	2,458,382	11,680,232	15,639,013
Purchase of new units	7,438,491	96,525	1,314,495	1,621,863
Redemption of units	(28,700,362)	(358,643)	(665,074)	(910,624)
Dividend distribution	(2,001,885)	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	1,412,334	25,712	373,451	661,889
Management fees and other charges	(465,983)	(8,810)	(56,808)	(78,629)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	125,824,653	2,213,166	12,646,296	16,933,512

	Aim 2045 S$	Asia Managed Fund S$	Global Managed Fund (Balanced) S$	Global Managed Fund (Conservative) S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	16,672,463	99,390,942	181,706,716	12,453,671
Purchase of new units	1,456,708	3,396,283	3,082,576	257,575
Redemption of units	(2,018,190)	(6,611,887)	(9,958,033)	(686,654)
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	794,544	2,711,592	2,036,980	27,412
Management fees and other charges	(80,770)	(101,387)	-	-
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	16,824,755	98,785,543	176,868,239	12,052,004

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CAPITAL AND INCOME ACCOUNT

	Global Managed Fund (Growth) S$	Prime Fund S$	Singapore Managed Fund S$	Takaful Fund S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	251,395,314	218,229,022	88,827,512	19,934,604
Purchase of new units	5,975,523	4,532,115	1,487,152	242,192
Redemption of units	(15,337,556)	(10,275,032)	(4,706,172)	(1,667,299)
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	4,914,030	11,664,695	199,810	1,376,359
Management fees and other charges	-	(718,180)	(282,542)	(101,395)
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	246,947,311	223,432,620	85,525,760	19,784,461

	Global Technology Fund S$	Money Market Fund S$	Asian Income Fund S$	Global Income Fund S$
Value of fund as of 1 January 2015	72,310,036	20,760,051	132,371,145	-
Purchase of new units	2,960,782	3,913,835	77,250,926	60,270,629
Redemption of units	(11,196,736)	(5,540,649)	(7,300,315)	(1,630,211)
Dividend distribution	-	-	(4,770,244)	(602,610)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	7,200,062	104,060	(436,979)	(1,897,005)
Management fees and other charges	(460,743)	(25,395)	(5,146)	-
Value of fund as of 30 June 2015	70,813,401	19,211,902	197,109,387	56,140,803

BALANCE SHEET

	Global Bond Fund S$	Global Equity Fund S$	Singapore Bond Fund S$	Singapore Equity Fund S$	Aim Now S$
ASSETS					
Financial assets					
Equities	-	249,022,479	-	154,541,964	109,821,533
Debt securities	124,830,881	-	269,061,476	-	3,953,622
Financial derivatives	1,062,948	-	8,250	-	159,441
Other receivables and assets	14,329,571	1,540,295	48,545	662,363	82,421
Cash and cash equivalents	3,791,254	1,941,116	1,346,553	1,329,187	15,825,471
Total assets	**144,014,654**	**252,503,890**	**270,464,824**	**156,533,514**	**129,842,488**
LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities					
Financial derivatives	3,198,300	159	23,436	1,618	375,352
Other payables and liabilities	13,058,584	2,080,593	474,639	1,201,141	3,642,483
Total liabilities	**16,256,884**	**2,080,752**	**498,075**	**1,202,759**	**4,017,835**
Value of fund	**127,757,770**	**250,423,138**	**269,966,749**	**155,330,755**	**125,824,653**
Units in issue	**84,924,152**	**93,537,370**	**162,996,312**	**50,022,488**	**136,937,319**
Net asset value per unit					
- at the beginning of the year	**1.527**	**2.572**	**1.666**	**3.107**	**0.928**
- as of 30 June 2015	**1.504**	**2.677**	**1.656**	**3.105**	**0.919**

	Aim 2015 S$	Aim 2025 S$	Aim 2035 S$	Aim 2045 S$	Asia Managed Fund S$
ASSETS					
Financial assets					
Equities	1,924,706	12,152,743	16,336,089	16,425,452	98,865,278
Debt securities	98,941	-	-	-	73,753
Financial derivatives	2,825	5,584	5,344	3,090	-
Other receivables and assets	542	824	772	20,417	162,618
Cash and cash equivalents	198,296	626,405	861,267	509,252	140,711
Total assets	**2,225,310**	**12,785,556**	**17,203,472**	**16,958,211**	**99,242,360**
LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities					
Financial derivatives	5,640	34,807	37,725	27,825	-
Other payables and liabilities	6,504	104,453	232,235	105,631	456,817
Total liabilities	**12,144**	**139,260**	**269,960**	**133,456**	**456,817**
Value of fund	**2,213,166**	**12,646,296**	**16,933,512**	**16,824,755**	**98,785,543**
Units in issue	**1,888,219**	**9,781,002**	**12,385,075**	**12,183,256**	**41,763,679**
Net asset value per unit					
- at the beginning of the year	**1.166**	**1.259**	**1.318**	**1.326**	**2.306**
- as of 30 June 2015	**1.172**	**1.293**	**1.367**	**1.381**	**2.365**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BALANCE SHEET

	Global Managed Fund (Balanced)	Global Managed Fund (Conservative)	Global Managed Fund (Growth)	Prime Fund	Singapore Managed Fund
	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$
ASSETS					
Financial assets					
Equities	176,873,716	11,958,144	247,160,565	217,966,611	82,275,230
Debt securities	-	-	-	143,545	119,226
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables and assets	317,225	3,496	491,700	1,064,943	5,136
Cash and cash equivalents	199,789	123,996	199,824	4,875,671	3,374,842
Total assets	**177,390,730**	**12,085,636**	**247,852,089**	**224,050,770**	**85,774,434**
LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities					
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
Other payables and liabilities	522,491	33,632	904,778	618,150	248,674
Total liabilities	**522,491**	**33,632**	**904,778**	**618,150**	**248,674**
Value of fund	**176,868,239**	**12,052,004**	**246,947,311**	**223,432,620**	**85,525,760**
Units in issue	**90,296,414**	**6,850,875**	**116,986,200**	**29,314,782**	**31,432,875**
Net asset value per unit					
- at the beginning of the year	**1.938**	**1.756**	**2.072**	**7.258**	**2.725**
- as of 30 June 2015	**1.959**	**1.759**	**2.111**	**7.622**	**2.721**

	Takaful Fund	Global Technology Fund	Money Market Fund	Asian Income Fund	Global Income Fund
	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$
ASSETS					
Financial assets					
Equities	19,584,815	70,425,056	-	196,599,524	56,111,896
Debt securities	-	-	18,803,123	-	-
Financial derivatives	-	1,220	26,763	-	-
Other receivables and assets	187,655	18,821	91,204	2,402,132	1,727,972
Cash and cash equivalents	287,693	1,668,579	969,317	567,405	71,297
Total assets	**20,060,163**	**72,113,676**	**19,890,407**	**199,569,061**	**57,911,165**
LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities					
Financial derivatives	27	-	13,304	-	-
Other payables and liabilities	275,675	1,300,275	665,201	2,459,674	1,770,362
Total liabilities	**275,702**	**1,300,275**	**678,505**	**2,459,674**	**1,770,362**
Value of fund	**19,784,461**	**70,813,401**	**19,211,902**	**197,109,387**	**56,140,803**
Units in issue	**17,928,236**	**151,170,030**	**16,968,446**	**202,358,187**	**60,858,289**
Net asset value per unit					
- at the beginning of the year	**1.037**	**0.429**	**1.128**	**0.994**	**-**
- as of 30 June 2015	**1.104**	**0.468**	**1.132**	**0.974**	**0.922**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

1 Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the NTUC Income Funds, which are expressed in Singapore Dollars, have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for investments and derivatives which are stated at fair value.

(b) Recognition of income and expenses

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Interest income on bank deposits is recognised on a time-proportionate basis using the effective interest method.

Expenses are recognised on an accrual basis.

(c) Investments

All purchases of investments are recognised on their trade dates, the date the commitment exists to purchase the investments. The investments are initially recorded at fair value, being the consideration given and excluding acquisition charges associated with the investments. After initial recognition, the unrealised gains or losses on re-measurement to fair value are taken to the Capital and Income Account. The quoted market price at the close of trading is adopted for all equity investments. The bid price has been adopted for all fixed income investments. Unquoted fixed income securities are valued at bid prices quoted by banks, inclusive of accrued interest.

(d) Realised gains/losses from sale of investments

All sales of investments are recognised on their trade dates, the date the fund commits to sell the investments.

Realised gains/losses from the sale of investments are taken to the Capital and Income Account.

(e) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Singapore Dollars at exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in the Capital and Income Account.

(f) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are measured at initial recognition, and subsequently, at fair value and changes in fair value are recognised in the Capital and Income Account. Transaction costs incurred in buying and selling derivative instruments are recognised in the Capital and Income Account when incurred. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

The fair value of a derivative financial instrument is determined by reference to its quoted price if quoted prices are regularly available from an exchange, dealer, or broker and there are regularly recurring market transactions in the instrument.

GUIDE TO YOUR INVESTMENT-LINKED POLICY STATEMENT

We provide a policy statement to keep you updated on your investment(s) twice a year. Here is a guide to help you understand your statement better.

Description of Transaction Details

Ad hoc Top-up	Amount of ad-hoc top-up premium paid.
Additional Risk Premium	Mortality charge for IP1, IP2 and IB1 plans only.
Advisory Charges	The charge covers the commission paid to the adviser.
Closing Balance	The number of units in each fund at the end of the statement period.
Distribution Reinvestment	Amount reinvested into the policy after the distribution payout.
Free Fund Units	Amount of units allocated to offset bid-offer spread for single premium investments.
Fund Switch in	Value of amount switched into the fund.
Fund Switch out	Value of amount switched out of the fund.
Opening Balance	The number of units in each fund at the start of the statement period.
Policy Fees	Covers the cost of issuance and policy administration (both at initial and on-going).
Regular Premium	Amount of regular premium paid based on the premium frequency chosen.
Regular Top-up	Amount of regular top-up premium paid based on the premium frequency chosen.
Rider Premium	Premium deducted via units for rider coverage.
Unit Adjustment	Adjustment made to existing fund units.
Withdrawal	Value of withdrawal of units from each fund.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q1 Where can I check the latest fund prices?

A1 Our Investment-Linked Policy (ILP) funds are valued daily. The latest prices of our ILP funds are available on NTUC Income's website at www.income.com.sg/fund/coopprices.asp. They are also published in major Singapore newspapers.

Q2 Where can I get updated financial reports on my fund?

A2 The financial year end of NTUC Income's ILP funds is 31 December of each year.

You can find the annual audited financial statements and/or the semi-annual statements in the Semi-annual Report and Relevant Audited Report available on NTUC Income's website at www.income.com.sg/fund/coopprices.asp. Alternatively, you can contact us at our General Enquires Hotline 63 INCOME (6788 1777) or email us at csquery@income.com.sg to request for a hard copy.

Q3 How do I make additional investment(s) to existing or new funds?

A3 You will be required to complete and submit the 'Top-up form for Investment-Linked Policy' at any of our branches or you can fax the form to us at 6338 1500.

Alternatively, you can access me@income via www.income.com.sg or approach your insurance adviser for advice.

The minimum top-up amount is $1,000 or $2,500 per transaction depending on your plan type. For FlexiCash policy, the minimum top-up amount is $500.

Q4 How do I switch to another fund?

A4 You will be required to complete and submit the 'Switching form for Investment-Linked Policy' at any of our branches or you can fax the form to us at 6338 1500.

Alternatively, you can approach your insurance adviser for advice.

The minimum value per switching transaction is $1,000. The number of free switches will depend on the plan you purchased.

Q5 How do I make a withdrawal?

A5 You will be required to complete and submit the 'Application for Withdrawal of Investment-Linked Policy Form' at any of our branches.

Alternatively, you can access me@income via www.income.com.sg or approach your insurance adviser for advice.

The minimum amount to be maintained in the policy is $2,000 or $3,500 depending on your plan type. For FlexiCash policy, the minimum to be maintained in the policy is $5,000.

For withdrawals, the proceeds will be transferred to your agent bank, CPF or SRS account directly. For policies purchased by cash, you will receive the proceeds via cheque. All withdrawals will be processed & completed within 5 working days.