LIFELINK INVESTMENTS

Annual Fund Report

Report and statement of the managers for the period **1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013**

PRUDENTIAL

Always Listening. Always Understanding.

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LifeLink Funds

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PERFORMANCE OF LIFELINK ASIA FUND

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

For the year ended 31 December 2013, the net asset value of the Fund rose 5.52%, compared with a 6.54% increase in the benchmark MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan index in Singapore dollar terms, driven by underperformance of investment in the Underlying Fund.

The Underlying Fund's underperformance was due to negative contribution from securities selection, most notably in the healthcare and industrials sectors. Country allocation also contributed negatively due to the Underlying Fund's overweight positions in Indonesia and the Philippines which performed poorly.

However, the Underlying Fund was helped by positive sector allocation calls, such as an overweight exposure in consumer discretionary which outperformed the market, and underweight positions in energy, materials and industrials sectors which underperformed during the year.

Key contributors to performance included *Galaxy Entertainment* (consumer discretionary), *Melco International* (consumer discretionary), *Tencent Holdings* (information technology), *Hutchison Whampoa* (conglomerate) and *Baidu* (information technology).

Key detractors included *Golden Eagle Retail* (consumer discretionary), *China Life* (Financials) and *China Coal* (Energy).

Going into the second half of the year, the Underlying Fund maintained its underweight exposure in cyclical sectors such as energy, materials and industrials. The Underlying Fund subsequently increased its position in the industrials sector and reduced positions in real estate. The Underlying Fund also increased positions in consumer discretionary and reduced consumer staples.

As at end December 2013, the Underlying Fund had the following sector allocation: financials (23.95%), information technology (23.18%), consumer discretionary (17.56%), consumer staples (10.35%), industrials (9.39%), energy (4.20%) and others (11.19%), with the remainder in cash/net liquidity (0.18%).

The Underlying Fund had the following country asset allocation: China (32.47%), Hong Kong (21.53%), South Korea (17.97%), Taiwan (8.20%), India (6.52%), Singapore

(4.48%), Indonesia (3.65%), Thailand (2.35%), Malaysia (1.41%), Philippines (1.24%) and the remainder in cash/net liquidity (0.18%).

Market Review

Asia equity markets recovered in the second half to end the year with gains in a year when emerging market stocks underperformed their developed market counterparts. After a weak first half period, the stock market recovered as it priced in the effects of the US Federal Reserve's tapering of quantitative easing (QE) and economic growth picked up, even as fresh concerns emerged on the deteriorating external positions of some Asian economies. The Southeast Asian (ASEAN) markets of Indonesia and Thailand were the worst performing markets for the year. Indonesia was hit by a depreciating rupiah while political unrest affected the Thai market. In contrast, South Korea and the Greater China markets outperformed the region.

While the US economic recovery continued to gain momentum, the Fed's scaling back of its asset purchase programme added to market volatility. The US government shutdown in October and its budget and debt ceiling stalemate added to uncertainty. Other global events that affected markets included the election chaos in Italy, the credit crunch in Cyprus, as well as the political crisis in Syria.

In Asia, economic momentum picked up modestly, led by the recovery in advanced economies. After a growth scare in China mid-year where some leading indicators slipped into contraction, the economy picked up steam again. Market sentiment was further lifted when the Chinese Premier Li Keqiang assured investors that China's growth would not slip below 7 per cent last year, and the political leaders affirmed their commitment to wide-ranging reforms. Nonetheless, investors continue to dial back growth expectations for China.

The ASEAN and India markets underperformed their North Asian counterparts. Concern over their deteriorating current account positions, growth and leverage impacted expectations and sentiment. The Indonesian rupiah sold off sharply due to concern over the widening current account deficit, which was exacerbated by the weak global demand for commodities. The rupiah decline compounded weakness in the equity market. India was similarly hit by depreciation in the rupee, although the new central bank governor, a well-respected former IMF chief economist, managed to calm market fears with more credible monetary policy. The Asian markets were also impacted by political protests in Thailand and natural disaster that struck the Philippines.

Sector performance in the Asia ex-Japan market was mixed. Information technology, consumer discretionary and healthcare were the best-performing sectors. Energy, materials and telecommunication services were the worst-performing.

Underlying Fund Strategy and Outlook

The growth expectations for Asia have stabilised, thanks to a broadening out of the economic recovery in the developed markets. This should bode well for Asian exports. However, there are still limited signs of a pick-up in external demand, especially from Europe. Meanwhile, the US Fed's tapering of its asset purchase programme could add to market volatility in the near term. Parts of Asia remain vulnerable to capital outflows and currency depreciation as US rates normalise.

In China, the Underlying Fund manager sees signs of growth stabilizing, a positive for the region. Following the Third Plenary session in November, China's senior leadership announced its aim to achieve wide ranging economic and social reforms by 2020. The key points of focus include fiscal reform, factor price and market reforms, as well as providing a social safety net and government administration reforms. While these proposed reforms will take time to play out fundamentally and the implementation progress will be gradual, positive reform momentum should boost market confidence and sentiment. The challenges presented by a rebalancing of China's economy remain. However, the market looks to have largely discounted this and there is room for the valuation gap to narrow on the prospect of reform and improving economic efficiency.

The long-term growth opportunities in Asia remain underpinned by favourable demographic trends and rising incomes. The Underlying Fund manager's strategy is to take advantage of these structural opportunities by investing in companies that have sound business models, are positioned in segments offering attractive growth and that have demonstrated operational and financial discipline in the way they manage their businesses.

In terms of sector allocation, the Underlying Fund is overweight in the consumer, information technology and healthcare sectors, and underweight in the materials, energy and telecommunication sectors.

The Underlying Fund manager sees investment opportunities in selected beneficiaries of China's reform such as in the areas of clean energy and urbanisation, but remains cautious on deep cyclical sectors with excess capacity. The Underlying Fund manager continues to favour consumer companies that benefit from the rise of the middle income population. In particular, the Underlying Fund manager expects e-commerce to see explosive growth in coming years as the penetration rate of the internet and smartphones rises. Another example of a high growth market is the China dairy sector. Currently, per capita milk consumption in China is low, and the demand-supply gap will likely keep milk prices buoyant over the next few years. Besides these opportunities, the Underlying Fund manager sees the recovery in the global developed markets as beneficial for selective US dollar earners such as certain pharmaceutical companies and Asian exporters including technology companies that form part of the supply chain of global brand names. While the US QE tapering poses near term headwinds to domestic demand in ASEAN, the Underlying Fund manager believes that the long term fundamentals for these economies remain robust.

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

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PERFORMANCE OF LIFELINK GROWTH FUND

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

For the year ended 31 December 2013, the net asset value of the Fund rose 6.00% compared with a 5.12% increase in the benchmark MSCI Singapore Index.

The Underlying Fund's outperformance for the period under review was largely attributed to positive stock selection. The Underlying Fund's overweight position in DBS (financials), Global Logistics Properties (property) and ST Engineering (industrials) and our off-index investment in Ezion Holdings (energy) contributed positively to performance.

Stocks that detracted from performance included *Capitaland* and *CapitaMalls Asia* (property) and *Jardine Matheson* (conglomerates).

As at end December 2013, the Underlying Fund was 95.82% invested. In terms of sectors, the Underlying Fund's allocation stood at financials (51.46%), industrials (15.58%), telecommunication services (12.62%), energy (6.34%), consumer discretionary (5.92%), consumer staples (3.90%), and the remainder in cash/net liquidity (4.18%).

Market Review

Asia equity markets recovered in the second half to end the year with modest gains. After a weak first six months, markets recovered as it digested news of the tapering of quantitative easing (QE) by the US Federal Reserve and economic growth picked up, even as fresh concerns emerged on the deteriorating external positions of some Asian economies. The Singapore market performance for the year was weighed down by emerging markets' weaker performance.

The Fed's scaling back of its asset purchase programme added to market volatility. While the US recovery continued to gain momentum, the US government shutdown in October and its budget and debt ceiling stalemate added to uncertainty. Other global events that affected markets included the election chaos in Italy, the credit crunch in Cyprus and the political crisis in Syria.

Economic momentum in the Asian economies picked up modestly after a mid-year lull, aided by continued economic expansion in the developed economies. After a growth scare in China where some leading indicators dipped into contraction, the economy picked up steam in the second half of the year. Market sentiment was further lifted with the Chinese political leaders' affirmation of their commitment to growth and wide ranging economic and social reforms at the end of the Third Plenary session. Nonetheless, investors continue to dial back growth expectations for China.

The Indonesian, Thai and Indian markets underperformed in the second half due to concern over the deteriorating current account positions. Indonesia's rupiah sold off on concerns over the country's widening current account deficit, which was hit by the weak global demand for commodities. The Thai market underperformed due to weaker economic data and growing political uncertainty. The Philippines was struck by the devastating typhoon Haiyan.

Against this regional backdrop, the Singapore market performed relatively well, outperforming its ASEAN peers – Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines. The local market found favour with investors seeking a safe haven, supported by relatively high dividend yield and solid, visible earnings growth. In particular, Singapore listed quality blue chips benefited during this risk aversion in emerging markets.

Underlying Fund Strategy and Outlook

The growth outlook for Asia looks to have stabilized. The broadening out of the economic recovery in the developed markets should bode well for Asian exports over time. However, the US Fed's tapering of its asset purchase programme could keep markets volatile in the near term. In particular, some ASEAN markets are more vulnerable to capital outflows and currency depreciation.

In China, there are signs of growth stability. Following the Third Plenary session in November, China's senior leadership announced its aim to achieve wide ranging economic and social reforms by 2020. While these proposed reforms will take time to play out fundamentally and the implementation progress will be gradual and fraught with challenges, positive reform momentum should boost market confidence and sentiment.

The ongoing tapering of quantitative easing by the Fed poses near term headwinds to regional economic growth, which will adversely affect Singapore. However, the Underlying Fund manager believes the long term structural fundamentals for ASEAN economies remain robust, supported by rising affluence, a huge population and favourable demographics.

Singapore, given its well established trade links, strategic geographical location and well established professional services sectors, is well positioned to benefit from the long term opportunities that arise across the region. This will prove to be beneficial to companies listed in Singapore that have exposure to the improving global economies. The Underlying Fund manager's strategy is to focus on capturing these opportunities by investing in companies that have sound business models, are positioned in segments offering attractive growth and have demonstrated operational and financial discipline in the way they manage their businesses.

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

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PERFORMANCE OF LIFELINK GLOBAL FUND

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

For the twelve months ended 31 Dec 2013, the net asset value of the Fund rose 23.82%, compared with a 26.93% gain in the benchmark MSCI AC World Free index in Singapore dollar terms.

The Underlying Fund's underperformance was due largely to asset allocation. The Underlying Fund's overweight position in emerging markets and underweight position in Europe and Japan detracted from returns. However, the overweight position in the US helped to partially mitigate the negative allocation effects.

The Underlying Fund was fully invested for most of the period under review. The Underlying Fund ended the year with an elevated cash level of 6.2%, due to higher than normal inflows on the last day of the year. Cash was subsequently deployed.

Stock selection in the materials sector in Europe detracted from performance, while consumer discretionary holdings in the US contributed to performance.

Notable contributors to performance were: *Visa Inc* (US), *Priceline.com Inc* (US), *State Street* (US), *Galaxy Entertainment Group* (HK), *Gilead Sciences Inc* (US), *JPMorgan Chase & Company* (US), *UnitedHealth Group* (US) and *US Bancorp* (US).

Detractors to the Underlying Fund were: *Axis Bank Limited* (IN), *Africa Barrick Gold Ltd* (UK), *Rio Tinto plc* (UK), *Agnico-Eagle Mines* (UK), *Dialog Semiconductor plc* (Germany), *Aurico Gold Inc* (CA), *Golden Eagle Retail Group* (HK), *Compania De Minas Buenaventura* (Peru) and *Tullow Oil plc* (UK).

As at 31 Dec 2013, the Underlying Fund was positioned as follows:

<u>By Country</u>

United States (51.97%), Europe (24.75%), Asia ex-Japan (8.05%), Japan (5.41%), Canada (2.58%), Australia (1.95%), Latin America (1.63%) and EMEA (0.60%) with the remainder in cash/net liquidity (3.06%).

<u>By Sector</u>

Consumer Discretionary (13.94%), Consumer Staples (8.23%), Energy (6.37%), Financials (20.05%), Healthcare (16.10%), Industrials (10.10%), Information Technology (16.70%), Materials (1.66%), Telecom Services (2.27%) and Utilities (1.52%) with the remainder in cash/net liquidity (3.06%).

Market Review

Global equities performed strongly in 2013. The MSCI AC World Index was up by 20.3% in US dollar terms. However, 2013 can be characterized as a year of divergence, where developed markets significantly outperformed emerging markets, and where performance came in spurts, early and late in 2013, after a mid-year correction. The strong performance was underpinned by improved economic momentum in the US and a broadening out of the US recovery to the rest of the world. Leading economic indicators for most major countries had improved in the second half of the year. Europe emerged from recession in the third quarter of the year. The recovery provided a favourable backdrop.

Equity markets did particularly well in the first half of the year, but surrendered much of their gains after the US Fed Chairman hinted at a possible reduction in the US quantitative easing (QE) programme. Investors were also concerned with the slowdown in China and were spooked by the spike in the China's interbank lending rate SHIBOR mid-year. A divergence in economic momentum coupled with expectation of interest rates moving higher, triggered a reversal of capital flows out of emerging markets and back to the US and developed markets. This resulted in steep declines in many of the emerging markets, and acute weakness in certain currencies. Conditions stabilized and most markets recovered as data improved.

On the policy front, US lawmakers managed to once again avert the fiscal cliff, this time avoiding any government shut-down. Meanwhile, European Central Bank continued its accommodative monetary policies with a cut in the interest rate by 25 basis points which helped to boost the equities markets. The Bank of Japan joined in the fray and announced plans for a significant monetary expansion to stabilize prices and restore modest inflation.

In terms of sector performance, commodity related sectors (materials and energy) lagged the broader market. Investor concern focused on the slowdown of the Chinese economy, which had occurred after the transition of leadership, and the effects of the US QE taper. A stronger US dollar also put additional pressure on resource prices, which adversely impacted performance. Utilities and real estate also underperformed as investors shunned interest rate sensitive sectors. Meanwhile, defensive stocks from the healthcare sector did well, and so did the consumer discretionary companies that are beneficiaries of the global recovery.

The US market was the top performing region. Despite some initial concerns over the economic outlook due to fiscal adjustment, economic indicators steadily improved and corporate earnings surprised positively. The US unemployment rate fell rapidly. While part of the improvement in unemployment is due to a drop-off in the participation rate, there is no arguing with the fact that the US recovery is building in momentum. The combination of better economic data, strong corporate sector results, low inflation, and low interest rates, drove inflows into US equities. As investors became comfortable with the view that the US taper would not destabilize the economy and monetary policy would not be tightening, US markets advanced to new highs.

Japanese markets rallied strongly in early 2013 following a shift in policy, triggered by Prime Minister Abe. Monetary easing by the Bank of Japan contributed to demand, by reinvigorating asset prices and driving down the yen exchange rate. The shift in monetary conditions, coupled with fiscal stimulus and tax policy changes provided a boost to domestic demand. However, by mid-year, Japan equity markets paused due to concerns of the Fed taper, and fears that reforms have not been clearly outlined and implemented. Bigger challenges lie ahead. Broad-based reforms ranging from corporate taxes, labour market reforms and immigration are still to be introduced, and the impact of these reforms remains uncertain.

In 2013, European equities were flat in the first half of the year due to unease over the Italian election impasse in February, and the Cypriot bank bailout in March. The latter had negative implications for future bailouts of peripheral economies. Economic indicators also pointed to a deepening recession in Europe. However, the economies recovered in the second half of the year with European equities staging a strong rally that corresponded with the region coming out of recession. The European Central Bank (ECB) reduced interest rates due to concern over deflation. Supportive monetary conditions and modestly improving economic data provided a boost to markets.

Emerging markets equities generated very poor returns in 2013. Economic conditions in the developing world have deteriorated, especially when viewed in relation to advanced economies. Weak external demand, coupled with overinvestment in certain sectors (resources) and countries (China) created difficult comparisons. Meanwhile, structural challenges related to resource constraints created inflation challenges, while external positions deteriorated (India and Indonesia). Capital flows reversed, creating additional pressures on large parts of the developing world. Large current account deficit countries bore the brunt of the selling pressure, both in the equity markets and exchange rates. Only towards the end of the year did conditions start to stabilize.

Underlying Fund Strategy and Outlook

The US economic recovery appears to be slowly gaining momentum. A gradual pickup in employment, steady improvement in the housing market, and reduced fiscal drag should combine to provide a solid platform for expansion into 2014. “Animal spirits” are still being held back by uncertainty over regulation and regulatory policy, but the Underlying Fund Manager believes that incremental policy should become less of a headwind. As the unemployment rate continues to decline, the backdrop of inflation remains benign, and aggregate demand slowly expands, we believe that the earnings outlook will improve. The Underlying Fund Manager retains a positive view on the US market.

In Europe, the picture is more complicated. Growth is still significantly below potential in the majority of the Euro zone, unemployment levels are highly problematic in peripheral Europe, financial system de-leveraging is still underway and the path to fiscal union is still not complete. Incrementally, the region seems to have recovered, and the Underlying Fund Manager believes there will be opportunities in the export sectors and companies. However, the situation has to be monitored closely, and the opportunities are very much bottom up in nature.

Japan has achieved some initial success with its expansionary monetary and fiscal policies. The economy has recovered somewhat, and inflation has picked up. However, there is still significant work ahead and it remains unclear how the increase in sales tax will impact domestic demand into 2014. The concerns the Underlying Fund Manager has are two fold, first the challenges in implementing structural reform, and second the long lag before these policies impact demand. As is the case with Europe, approach to Japan is to identify opportunities that should perform well regardless of how effective domestic reforms turn out to be.

Emerging markets are not behaving in a homogenous manner. The slowdown in world growth and the shift in monetary conditions have revealed a wide range of problems that are likely to adversely impact near term growth and the performance of markets in aggregate. The Underlying Fund Manager does note a significant divergence between developing economies. Contrast the issues encountered by the BRICs (Brazil, Russia, India, China) to the potential improvements that could occur across time in the MINTs (Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria, Turkey). As is the case of the regions going through structural shifts, bottom up stock selection will be critical. As this transformation takes shape, opportunities are likely to arise in new areas. For example, what worked in the past in China – investing in sectors and companies that benefit from fixed asset investment – is unlikely to work now as the Chinese economy rebalances. It is important that investors note that the developing world continues to generate above average growth, but it is equally important to understand that economic growth does not always translate to opportunities for investors. The Underlying Fund Manager still finds some excellent opportunities, but does so in less conventional ways than in the past. Just as the emerging markets are undergoing rapid transformation, investors' approach to these regions also has to change.

The Underlying Fund Manager continues to prefer developed market equities over emerging market equities. The US markets continue to compare favourably to the rest of the world. US growth is accelerating at a faster clip, corporate profitability is generally the strongest, valuations while not the cheapest are still reasonable. The Underlying Fund has increased exposure to Europe, however, this decision is mainly a reflection of the bottom up opportunities that are presenting themselves. Exporters in Europe have done well, and with expectations of Euro weakness into 2014, the Underlying Fund Manager expects there will be upside for exporter. Specific holding in the UK and Germany are expected to perform well due to improved competitiveness.

As 2014 comes, the Underlying Fund is overweight in the US and Europe at the expense of the emerging markets namely, Asia ex-Japan, Latin America and EMEA.

Finally, in this slow-growth environment, bottom up stock selection is critical to outperformance, in the Underlying Fund Manager's view. Weaker growth against a backdrop of excess capacity and tighter monetary conditions only reinforces the Underlying Fund Manager's preference for high quality companies that are positioned to deliver above average growth. Importantly as the world rebalances, it will be equally important for investors to pay closer attention to corporate governance, competitive positioning and business execution. As the global economy recovers, the Underlying Fund Manager believes there will be excellent investment opportunities in the years ahead.

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

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Fund Performance

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

	3 month	6 month	1 year	3 year^	5 year^	10 year^	Since Inception^
LifeLink Asia Fund	3.84	7.02	5.52	(4.73)	9.35	4.78	7.46
MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan Index+	4.06	8.85	6.54	1.94	13.69	7.37	5.62

	3 month	6 month	1 year	3 year^	5 year^	10 year^	Since Inception^
LifeLink Growth Fund	1.79	3.82	6.00	2.34	15.68	7.19	7.33
MSCI Singapore Index@	1.35	4.93	5.12	3.49	16.49	8.35	5.02

	3 month	6 month	1 year	3 year^	5 year^	10 year^	Since Inception^
LifeLink Global Fund	9.24	13.98	23.82	6.05	7.92	2.33	4.31
MSCI AC World Free Index#	7.98	15.28	26.93	9.20	11.92	4.04	2.82

^ Annualised

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

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

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

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

Investments Classified by Asset Class and Country

	LifeLink Asia Fund		LifeLink Growth Fund		LifeLink Global Fund	
	Market Value (S$)	% of NAV	Market Value (S$)	% of NAV	Market Value (S$)	% of NAV
Investments in funds in Singapore	941,411	99.57	465,745	99.87	1,051,211	99.98
Other net assets	4,052	0.43	593	0.13	200	0.02
Total	**945,463**	**100.00**	**466,338**	**100.00**	**1,051,411**	**100.00**

Investments in Collective Investment Schemes

LifeLink Asia Fund		LifeLink Growth Fund		LifeLink Global Fund	
Market Value (S$)	% of NAV	Market Value (S$)	% of NAV	Market Value (S$)	% of NAV
United Asia Fund		United Singapore Growth Fund		United International Growth Fund	
941,411	99.57	465,745	99.87	1,051,211	99.98

Top Ten Holdings

At 31 December 2013	United Asia Fund Market Value (S$)	United Asia Fund % of NAV
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS COMPANY LIMITED	6,166,866	5.80
GALAXY ENTERTAINMENT GROUP LIMITED	4,077,121	3.83
HUTCHISON WHAMPOA LTD	3,724,383	3.50
MELCO INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT LTD	3,341,422	3.14
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MFG CO LTD	3,271,614	3.08
HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY	3,225,561	3.03
AIA GROUP LTD	2,792,191	2.63
MEDIATEK INC	2,536,447	2.39
COWAY CO LTD	2,493,690	2.35
BAIDU INC ADR	2,470,504	2.32

At 31 December 2012	United Asia Fund Market Value (S$)	United Asia Fund % of NAV
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS COMPANY LIMITED	6,877,485	5.63
CNOOC LTD	4,347,483	3.56
GOLDEN EAGLE RETAIL GROUP	4,033,817	3.30
HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY	3,578,996	2.93
CHINA LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD	3,407,777	2.79
KASIKORNBANK PCL – FOREIGN	3,322,487	2.72
HUTCHISON WHAMPOA LTD	3,198,143	2.62
AAC TECHNOLOGIES HOLDINGS LTD	3,084,934	2.53
HDFC BANK LIMITED	3,077,965	2.52
BAIDU INC ADR	3,062,606	2.51

Top Ten Holdings

	United Singapore Growth Fund	
At 31 December 2013	**Market Value (S$)**	**% of NAV**
DBS GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED	16,758,000	13.73
UNITED OVERSEAS BANK LIMITED	15,930,000	13.05
SINGAPORE TELECOMMUNICATIONS LIMITED	15,408,600	12.62
OVERSEA-CHINESE BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED	11,526,000	9.44
KEPPEL CORPORATION LIMITED	10,406,700	8.53
EZION HOLDINGS LIMITED	7,126,200	5.84
GENTING SINGAPORE PLC	6,353,750	5.21
GLOBAL LOGISTIC PROPERTIES LTD	4,479,500	3.67
CAPITALAND LIMITED	3,939,000	3.23
WILMAR INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	3,625,200	2.97
At 31 December 2012		
DBS GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED	13,338,000	9.64
SINGAPORE TELECOMMUNICATIONS LIMITED	12,870,000	9.30
OVERSEA-CHINESE BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED	10,946,250	7.91
UNITED OVERSEAS BANK LIMITED	10,697,400	7.73
KEPPEL CORPORATION LIMITED	9,341,500	6.75
CAPITALAND LIMITED	9,065,000	6.55
JARDINE MATHESON HOLDINGS LIMITED	6,815,970	4.92
HONGKONG LAND HOLDINGS LIMITED	5,115,642	3.70
EZION HOLDINGS LIMITED	5,055,000	3.65
FRASER AND NEAVE LTD	4,646,400	3.36

Top Ten Holdings

	United International Growth Fund	
At 31 December 2013	Market Value (S$)	% of NAV
VISA INC – CLASS A SHARES	4,498,492	2.99
APPLE INC	2,833,830	1.88
QUALCOMM INC	2,812,442	1.87
EBAY INC	2,806,817	1.87
CISCO SYSTEMS	2,806,192	1.86
JPMORGAN CHASE & COMPANY	2,805,800	1.86
US BANCORP	2,703,479	1.80
WELLS FARGO & COMPANY	2,579,492	1.71
INTEL CORP	2,425,505	1.61
DOLLAR GENERAL CORPORATION	2,399,041	1.59

At 31 December 2012		
VISA INC – CLASS A SHARES	3,700,412	2.82
EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION	2,961,893	2.26
US BANCORP	2,809,059	2.14
OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION	2,620,215	2.00
MICROSOFT CORPORATION	2,284,694	1.74
APPLE INC	2,278,794	1.74
QUALCOMM INC	2,272,723	1.73
MERCK & CO INC	2,100,858	1.60
PHILIP MORRIS INTERNATIONAL INC	2,043,570	1.56
COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY	2,043,521	1.56

Expense Ratios

LifeLink Asia Fund		LifeLink Growth Fund		LifeLink Global Fund	
2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
1.16%	1.60%	1.24%	1.13%	1.22%	1.27%

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

United Asia Fund		United Singapore Growth Fund		United International Growth Fund	
2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
1.37%	1.59%	1.16%	1.11%	1.18%	1.25%

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

Turnover ratios

LifeLink Asia Fund		LifeLink Growth Fund		LifeLink Global Fund	
2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
–	–	–	–	–	–

United Asia Fund		United Singapore Growth Fund		United International Growth Fund	
2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
80.05%	76.38%	67.79%	43.79%	96.74%	69.77%

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

Amount of redemptions and subscriptions

	LifeLink Asia Fund		LifeLink Growth Fund		LifeLink Global Fund	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Total amount of redemptions	36,050	19,826	10,474	35,100	55,414	24,044
Total amount of subscriptions	–	–	–	–	–	–

Soft Dollar Comissions/Arrangements

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

CAPITAL AND INCOME ACCOUNT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

		LifeLink Asia Fund	
	Note	31 DECEMBER 2013 $	31 DECEMBER 2012 $
Gross dividends on equities		–	–
Gains from sale of investments		4,396	2,438
Unrealised appreciation in value of investments		49,044	111,709
		53,440	114,147
Management fees		2,914	1,029
		(2,914)	(1,029)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		50,526	113,118
TAXATION	3	–	–
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		50,526	113,118

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

	LifeLink Growth Fund		LifeLink Global Fund	
	31 DECEMBER 2013	31 DECEMBER 2012	31 DECEMBER 2013	31 DECEMBER 2012
	$	$	$	$
	15,790	16,662	–	–
	5,407	3,715	14,048	7,820
	9,237	68,746	199,328	58,785
	30,434	89,123	213,376	66,605
	3,587	3,115	7,126	6,444
	(3,587)	(3,115)	(7,126)	(6,444)
	26,847	86,008	206,250	60,161
	–	–	–	–
	26,847	86,008	206,250	60,161

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013

		LifeLink Asia Fund	
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	Note	31 DECEMBER 2013 $	31 DECEMBER 2012 $
Cancellations of units		(36,050)	(19,826)
		(36,050)	(19,826)
Net profit for the year		50,526	113,118
Value of Fund at beginning of the year		930,987	837,695
Value of Fund at end of the year		945,463	930,987
Represented by:			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Investments in funds	4	941,411	928,818
Accounts receivable		589	571
Bank balances		3,463	1,598
		945,463	930,987
Less:			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other liabilities		–	–
NET ASSETS		945,463	930,987

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

LifeLink Growth Fund		LifeLink Global Fund	
31 DECEMBER 2013	31 DECEMBER 2012	31 DECEMBER 2013	31 DECEMBER 2012
$	$	$	$
(10,474)	(35,100)	(55,414)	(24,044)
(10,474)	(35,100)	(55,414)	(24,044)
26,847	86,008	206,250	60,161
449,965	399,057	900,575	864,458
466,338	449,965	1,051,411	900,575
465,745	449,857	1,051,211	900,443
–	40	–	412
593	108	200	132
466,338	450,005	1,051,411	900,987
–	40	–	412
466,338	449,965	1,051,411	900,575

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

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

1. General

The LifeLink Funds (the "Funds") comprise the following:

(i) LifeLink Asia Fund;

(ii) LifeLink Growth Fund; and

(iii) LifeLink Global Fund.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of accounting

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

(b) Investments

All purchases of investments in funds are recognised on their trade dates, i.e. the date the commitment exists to purchase the investments. The investments are initially recorded at cost, being fair value of the consideration given. The attributable transaction costs are recognised in the Capital and Income Account when incurred. After initial recognition, the investments are subsequently re-measured at fair value and the unrealised gains or losses on re-measurement to fair value are taken to the Capital and Income Account. The fair value is determined by using open market valuation at the year-end date. All investments of the Funds are valued at the last known transacted prices on 31 December 2013.

(c) Cancellation of units

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

(d) Gains/losses from sale of investments

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

(e) Income and expense recognition

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

3. Taxation

The Funds are not subject to Singapore income tax.

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

	LifeLink Asia Fund	
	31 DECEMBER 2013	31 DECEMBER 2012
	$	$
4. Investments in funds		
Unit trusts, at cost	509,608	546,059
Appreciation in value	431,803	382,759
Unit trusts, at market value	941,411	928,818
5. Net assets attributable to unitholders		
The number of units on issue	306,970	319,049
Net asset attributable to unitholders per unit	$3.079	$2.918

LifeLink Growth Fund		LifeLink Global Fund	
31 DECEMBER 2013	31 DECEMBER 2012	31 DECEMBER 2013	31 DECEMBER 2012
$	$	$	$
227,952	221,301	797,428	845,988
237,793	228,556	253,783	54,455
465,745	449,857	1,051,211	900,443
154,413	157,919	555,659	589,173
$3.020	$2.849	$1.892	$1.528

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY SINGAPORE (PTE) LIMITED

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the LifeLink Funds of Prudential Assurance Company Singapore (Pte) Limited (the Company) which comprise the Statements of Assets and Liabilities as at 31 December 2013, Capital and Income Account for the year ended 31 December 2013, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information as set out on pages 20 to 27. The financial statements have been prepared by management based on the accounting policies set out in Note 2 to the financial statements (the stated accounting policies).

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of the LifeLink Funds of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2013 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the stated accounting policies.

Basis of accounting and restriction on distribution and use

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

KPMG LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
13 March 2014

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PRUDENTIAL

Always Listening. Always Understanding.