

Smartwealth Rupiah Equity IndoAsia Class B Fund

January 2023

BLOOMBERG: AZRPIAB IJ

Investment Objective

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

Investment Strategy: Equity

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

Return Performance

Last 1-year Period		-0.16%
Best Month	Oct-21	4.83%
Worst Month	Jun-22	-5.72%

Portfolio Breakdown

Equity	94.42%
Money Market	5.58%

Top 10 Holding

(in Alphabetical Order)

Astra International
Bank Central Asia
Bank Mandiri Persero
Bank Negara Indonesia
Bank Rakyat Indonesia
Bukalapak.Com
Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur
Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk
Semen Indonesia Persero
Telekomunikasi Indonesia

Industry Sector

Finance	32.31%
Infrastructure	21.24%
Technology	13.57%
Industry	8.16%
Basic Industry	7.56%
Consumer Non-Cyclical	6.64%
Energy	3.41%
Health	3.33%
Consumer Cyclical	3.08%
Property	0.70%

Key Fund Facts

Fund Size (in bn IDR)	IDR 0.04
Risk Level	Aggressive
Launch Date	23 Aug 2021
Fund Currency	Indonesian Rupiah
Launch Date NAV Price	IDR 1,000.00
Pricing Frequency	Daily
Investment Management Fee	2.00% p.a.
Custodian Bank Name	Bank HSBC Indonesia
Total Unit	39,145,0204

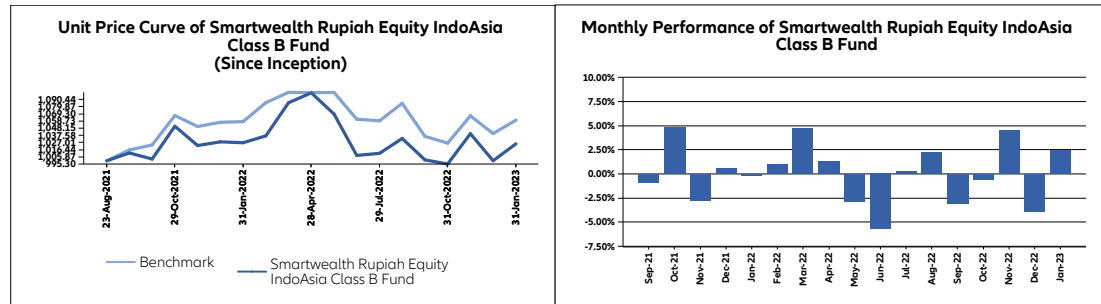
Price per Unit

(As of Jan 31, 2023)	IDR 1,025.02
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Managed by PT. Asuransi Allianz Life Indonesia

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	YTD	Since Inception
Smartwealth Rupiah Equity IndoAsia Class B Fund	2.49%	2.99%	1.39%	-0.16%	N/A	N/A	2.49%	2.50%
Benchmark*	1.89%	3.28%	0.08%	0.20%	N/A	N/A	1.89%	6.00%

*80% Jakarta Composite Index (JCI) and 20% MSCI AC Far East Ex-Japan Index (MXFEI)



Manager Commentary

The MSCI Asia Pacific ex Japan Index rebounded sharply over January with sentiment lifted by growing optimism over China's reopening and by a further easing in inflationary pressures in major economies. A weaker tone to the US dollar was also supportive for the region. Chinese equities soared over January. Mainland China indices hit five-month highs, amid growing optimism that the economy would rebound once the current COVID-19 exit wave has passed. Economic data for January was stronger-than-expected, despite high infection levels, with Chinese citizens welcoming the lifting of travel restrictions in time for the Lunar New Year celebrations. In less positive news, the Biden administration stopped issuing licences allowing US companies to export to Huawei, while Japan and the Netherlands agreed to restrict exports of chip manufacturing tools to China. Hong Kong stocks also rallied over the month, with the Hang Seng Index coming within touching distance of a 10-month high. Australian stocks rallied, closing the month near a nine-month high. Australia's inflation rate rose to 7.8% in the fourth quarter of 2022, the highest level in 33 years, due to the rising cost of energy and new homes. The data increases the chance that the Reserve Bank of Australia will continue to hike rates. Elsewhere, shares in Taiwan and South Korea delivered double-digit gains, helped by strong returns from index heavyweights TSMC, Samsung and SK Hynix. The Bank of Korea raised interest rates by 25 basis points (bps) in January. ASEAN markets lagged the broader region, dragged down by small declines in Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. In contrast, Singapore and the Philippines gained. Shares in Singapore traded around nine-month peaks after the city state's annual inflation rate eased to 6.5% in December, the lowest level in seven months. Singapore's GDP grew by 3.8% in 2022, slightly above the government's projection for a 3.5% annual expansion.

Central Bureau Statistics of Indonesia (BPS) announced Jan 2023 inflation at +0.34% mom (vs consensus inflation +0.45%, +0.66% in Dec 2022). On yearly basis, inflation was at +5.28% yoy (vs consensus inflation +5.40%, +5.51% in Dec 2022). Core inflation was printed at +3.27% yoy (vs consensus inflation +3.30%, +3.25% in Dec 2022). The lower monthly inflation was impacted by the lower inflation on volatile food and administered prices group. The lower inflation on volatile food group was caused by the deflation on chicken and tomato commodity, while the lower inflation on administered prices group was impacted by the deflation on airfare and fuel prices. The BI Board of Governors agreed on 18 - 19 Jan 2023 to increase the BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate by 25bps to be 5.75% and also increase the Deposit Facility (DF) and Lending Facility (LF) rates by 25bps to be 5.00% and 6.50%, respectively. In total, Bank Indonesia had increased their benchmark rate by 225bps up to Jan 2023. This decision for this policy is as front loaded, pre-emptive and forward-looking movement to lower the expectation inflation and to ensure the core inflation back to their target level at 3±1% on 1H 2023. Mr Perry Warjiyo mentioned that the latest rate hike was sufficient to bring the inflation back to their target. The Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS) raised the Guaranteed Interest Rate for Rupiah in Commercial Bank and Rural Bank by 25bps to 4.00% and 6.50% respectively. Meanwhile, they also raised the Guaranteed Interest Rate for foreign currency deposit (forex) in Commercial Bank to 2.00%. The increase in Guarantee Interest Rate is valid for the period 1 Feb 2023 to 31 May 2023. Rupiah appreciated against USD by +3.85% from 15,592 at end of December 2022 to 14,992 at end of January 2023. The appreciation of Rupiah was impacted by the weakening of Dollar currency and also the inflow from foreign investor to Indonesia's bond market. Indonesia's trade balance recorded surplus amounting to USD +3,890mn in December 2022 vs previous month surplus USD +5,159mn in November 2022. The lower trade surplus was impacted by the lower non-oil and gas export which was in line with the lower commodity prices and also global slowing down. The import showed higher growth on volume term which the main driver was from capital goods imports. Non-oil and gas trade balance in Dec 2022 recorded surplus USD +5,613mn, which was lower than the previous month that recorded trade surplus amounting to USD +6,827mn in Nov 2022. Meanwhile, oil and gas trade balance still recorded deficit to USD -1,725mn in Dec 2022, which was higher than the deficit in Nov 2022 amounting to USD -1,668mn. The Indonesia's actual GDP growth 4Q22 recorded +5.01% YoY (vs previous +5.72%, consensus +4.92%), and also recorded growth by +0.36% QoQ (vs previous +1.81%, consensus +0.35%). In conclusion, the FY2022 grew by +5.31% YoY compared FY 2021. The household consumption which accounts by +51.87% of Indonesia's GDP, grew by +4.93% YoY in line with Indonesia's economic recovery. The better growth was also supported by the export number which grew by +16.28% YoY which accounts by +24.49% of Indonesia's GDP. The higher growth on export was impacted by the higher global commodity prices. However, the government consumption which was accounted by 7.66% of Indonesia's GDP, contracted by -4.51% YoY in 2022. Indonesia's official reserve assets position amassed USD 139.4 billion as of end January 2023, increased from USD137.2billion as of end December 2022. The increment was impacted by the issuance of government global bonds as well as tax & service receipts.

The JCI ended the month lower at 6,839.34 (-0.16% MoM). Market laggards were BBRI, ADRO, BYAN, BEBS, and TPIA as they fell -6.12%, -17.82%, -4.29%, -19.59%, and -10.12% MoM respectively. Global equities posted a strong rally in January as the market began to price in the growing possibility of Fed first rate cut in 4Q23 on the expectation that inflation will moderate. Job growth and rent prices, although remain tight, has started to show signs of deceleration, which should contribute well to the upcoming inflation data print. Warmer than expected winter in Europe also helped to fuel equity rally in the region as natural gas prices have gone back to below pre-Ukraine and Russian war. Moving on to Indonesia, JCI ended January returns with slight decline of -0.2%, as we saw big foreign outflows from the Indonesia equity market on the back of flows rotation towards the lagging equity indices ie. China, Korea, Taiwan and the developed market ie. Europe and the U.S. Sector wise, the Energy Sector was the worst performing sector during the month, declining 4.75% MoM. Ticker wise, INPS (Indah Prakasa Sentosa) and PTIS (Indo Straits) were the laggards, depreciating 52.54% and 34.17% MoM respectively. This was followed by the Consumer Cyclical Sector which dropped 3.49% MoM. Ticker wise, ZATA (Bersama Zatta) and FILM (MD Pictures) posted 52.17% and 50.26% MoM losses respectively. On the other hand, the best sector during the month was the Technology Sector, which recorded a gain of 6.19% MoM. Ticker wise, WIRG (Wir Asia Tbk) and GOTO (Goto Gojek Tokopedia) were the movers which rose 37.40% and 23.08% MoM respectively.

About Allianz Indonesia

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