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 31 December 2011

Launch Date	1 August 2000
Fund Size	S$ 66.88 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

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

December 2011	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Arm Holdings Plc	3.6	5.4
VMware Inc	3.4	5.1
Cognizant Technology	2.8	4.1
Alliance Data Systems	2.7	4.1
Ultimate Software Group Inc	2.7	4.1
Salesforce.com Inc	2.5	3.8
Google Inc	2.4	3.6
Fortinet Inc	2.4	3.5
Apple Inc	2.4	3.5
Baidu Inc	2.0	3.0

December 2010	S$ (mil)	% of Net Asset Value
Cognizant Technology	4.4	4.3
VMware Inc	4.1	4.0
Salesforce.com Inc	3.7	3.6
Arm Holdings Plc	3.1	3.0
NetApp Inc	3.0	2.9
Cavium Networks Inc	2.9	2.8
Ultimate Software Group Inc	2.3	2.2
Aruba Networks Inc	2.1	2.1
Apple Inc	2.1	2.1
Fortinet Inc	2.0	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 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

Incorporated in 1970, NTUC Income is one of the largest insurance companies in Singapore. In its 41 years of operation, NTUC Income has matured into a leading insurer with assets totaled S$27.2 billion.

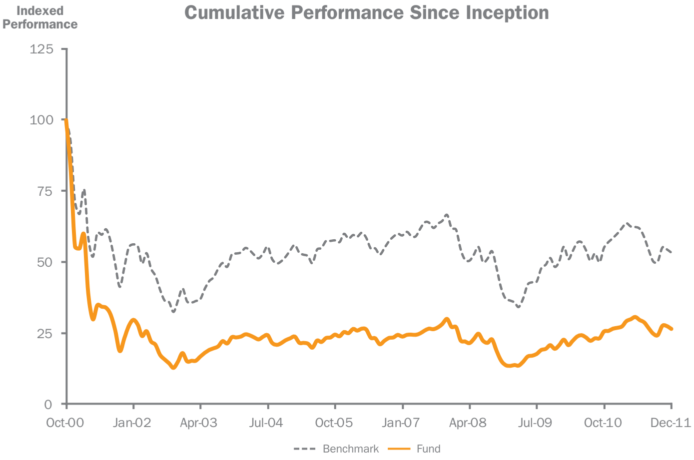
Its highly qualified team manages its funds with a long-term value approach. With a strong commitment to its co-operative values, NTUC Income also seeks to achieve the best value for its policyholders. It is also the manager of Singapore's longest running investment-linked fund, the Prime Fund, since 1973.

Trust Company of the West (TCW) Asset Management Company

TCW was founded in 1971. Funds under management totaled US$117.8 billion. TCW has a team of over 300 professionals and has offices located in Los Angeles, New York and Houston. It has about 1600 institutional and private clients. Using a bottom up research driven process, TCW seeks to identify companies with superior earnings growth and attractive stock market valuation.

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	-3.6%	9.0%	-8.0%	-1.5%	25.1%	2.2%	-1.1%	-11.1%
Benchmark	-2.1%	6.3%	-9.2%	-11.2%	13.4%	-2.1%	-0.5%	-5.4%



The returns are calculated using bid-to-bid prices, 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

Equity markets were in negative territory for the second half of 2011, with the S&P 500 Index down 3.69%. On the technology front, the Merrill Lynch Technology 100 Index declined 14.08%, while the NASDAQ Composite decreased 5.25% and the Russell 3000 Technology Index declined 2.11%. In the second half of the year, macroeconomic concerns from European defaults to slowing emerging markets (especially China) dominated the landscape.

The portfolio outperformed the Merrill Lynch Technology 100 benchmark in the second half of 2011 due to good stock selection. Top contributors were names such as SuccessFactors and Ultimate Software in software, Universal Display in electronic equipment and instruments, Intuitive Surgical in health care equipment, Apple in computers and peripherals, Oceaneering in energy equipment and services and Alliance Data Systems in IT services. Notable detractors included Salesforce.com, VMware, Fortinet and Qlik Technologies in software, Youku in internet software and services, Cavium in semiconductors and semiconductor equipment, Aruba Networks in communications equipment, NetApp in computers and peripherals and online Chinese travel company Ctrip.com.

In the technology-related headlines for the second part of the year were acquisitions, IPO's, key personnel moves, and an ever-dizzying array new product and software launches. AT&T dropped their $39 billion bid for T-mobile amidst regulatory concerns. Google's largest acquisition during the period (and to date) was Motorola Mobility, while Hewlett-Packard acquired software company Autonomy, Oracle acquired CRM software company RightNow Technologies, Electronic Arts acquired PopCap Games and SAP acquired SuccessFactors. Yahoo fired CEO Carol Bartz, later replacing her with PayPal chief Scott Thompson. Rumours continued to be rampant regarding an acquisition or merger regarding Yahoo. Hewlett-Packard replaced CEO Leo Apotheker with Meg Whitman, former CEO of eBay. HP also ended WebOS and reversed course on spinning out its PC business. Likewise, Netflix reversed course and decided not to spin out its DVD-by-mail business. Apple's news was dominated by the resignation and passing of Steve Jobs and the release of the new iPhone 4s. Tim Cook became CEO and investors wondered about a rumoured Apple TV, iPad 3 and iPhone 5. Amazon's $199 Kindle Fire tablet was released in mid-November and is projected (by research firm IHS iSuppli) to be the second-best selling tablet after Apple's iPad. Groupon's highly anticipated IPO launched in November and began trading at $20 per share, giving the online coupon company an approximately $12 billion valuation while social gaming company Zynga's IPO launched at $10 a share in mid-December.

Market Outlook

In our commentary about the first half of the year, we mentioned the themes of the early stages of cloud-computing adoption driven by mobile devices and social media, as well as the movement of computing power from PCs to data centres (and the bottlenecks this shift and the demand for data can cause). While the second half of the year was certainly more bumpy than the first half was, we have been encouraged as we have continued to see these themes (and others) play out throughout the year while new ones have emerged.

The backdrop of U.S. macroeconomic data has been directionally positive, with improvements in unemployment claims, the PMI manufacturing composite, and consumer confidence. Moreover, corporate cash flows have surged 47% from their recession lows to a record high as a percent of GDP, which should translate into strong capital investment and employment gains. During the fourth quarter, the risk-off trade prevailed as the Eurozone data slipped deeper into recession territory. Oscillating risk appetite throughout the year resulted in a particularly volatile year that netted losses in most equity markets. Unemployment in the U.S. had been improving all year, but this positive data was offset by widening European spreads, as some Eurozone economies teeter on the edge of insolvency. It comes as no surprise that financial stocks continued their underperformance in this environment. However, one positive effect of the ongoing global slowdown is reduced inflationary pressure of falling commodity prices. Lower inflation increases the chance that the economic imbalances within the Eurozone as well as between China and the U.S. may be rebalanced in an orderly fashion, as it provides more latitude to monetary authorities (particularly the Chinese).

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 counter party risk. This is not an exhaustive list of 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.

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 advisor before investing in any ILP fund.

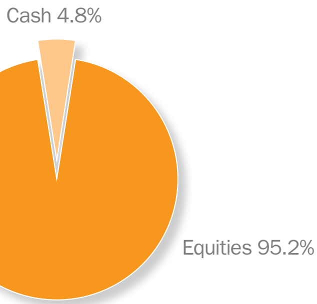
GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY FUND

Expense and Turnover Ratio

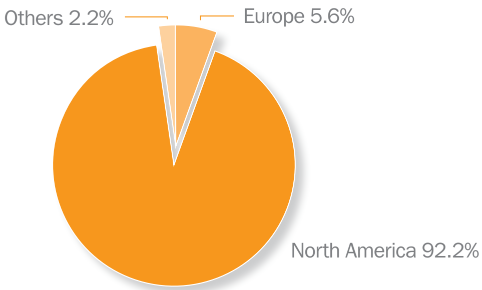
	Expense Ratio	Turnover Ratio
As of 31 December 2011	1.31%	33.43%
As of 31 December 2010	1.33%	142.25%

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 31 December 2011

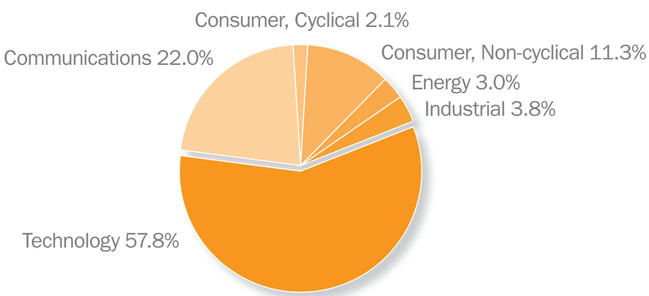


	S$ (mil)
Equities	63.7
Cash	3.2
Total	66.9



	S$ (mil)
Europe	3.6
North America	58.7
Others	1.4
Total	63.7

Sector Allocation as of 31 December 2011



	S$ (mil)
Communications	14.0
Consumer, Cyclical	1.3
Consumer, Non-cyclical	7.2
Energy	1.9
Industrial	2.4
Technology	36.8
Total	63.7

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 the Technology Fund.

Summarised Financial Statement as of 31 December 2011

	S$
Net assets as of 1 January 2011	77,058,949
Purchase of new units	4,412,596
Redemption of units	(13,847,393)
Gain/(loss) on investments and other income	151,140
Management fee and other charges	(894,569)
Net assets as of 31 December 2011	66,880,723

Units in issue	251,879,652
Net asset value per unit	
- at the beginning of the year	0.270
- as of 31 December 2011	0.266

Exposure to Derivatives
There is no exposure to derivatives.

Related Party Disclosures
NTUC Income is the Investment Manager of the Fund. During the financial year ended 31 December 2011, management fee paid or payable by the Fund to the Investment Manager is S$894,569.

Soft Dollar Commission or Arrangement
The managers do not retain, for their own account, cash or commission rebates arising out of transactions executed in or outside Singapore. The managers also do not receive soft dollars.

Conflict of Interests
The managers do not encounter any conflict of interests in the management of the fund.

Other Parties
The auditor of this fund is PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC). Please note that financial results ending 31 December of each year will be audited.

Material Changes
There are no material changes that will adversely impact the valuation of the fund for the financial period ended 31 December 2011.

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.