PRULink Fund Information Booklet

January 2021

PRULink Asian Income Fund
PRULink Asian Fixed-Income Fund

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Capitalised terms used below, unless otherwise defined, shall have the same meanings ascribed to them under Glossary of Terms of this Fund Information Booklet.

This Fund Information Booklet is for information only and is not a contract of assurance. Investors should refer to the Policy Document for specific policy details applicable to their PRULink investment-linked policies. **Investors should note that this Fund Information Booklet must be read together with the accompanying Product Summary and Product Highlights Sheet as one document.**

This Fund Information Booklet is published for informational purposes only, without regard to the specific investment objectives, financial situation and particular needs of any specific person and should not be construed as an advice or recommendation to invest in the Fund. Investors may wish to seek advice from their Prudential Financial Consultants before making a commitment to purchase the product. In the event an investor chooses not to seek advice from a Prudential Financial Consultant, he/she should consider whether the product in question is suitable for him/her. Investors are advised to read the Fund Information Booklet, the accompanying Product Summary and the Product Highlights Sheet, before deciding whether to subscribe for units in this Fund.

Investors should seek professional advice to ascertain (a) the possible tax consequences, (b) the legal requirements and (c) any foreign exchange transactions or exchange control requirements which they may encounter under the laws of the countries of their citizenship, residence or domicile and which may be relevant to the subscription, holding or disposal of units in the Fund and/or Underlying Fund. Each investor will assume and be solely responsible for any and all tax of any jurisdiction or governmental or regulatory authority, including without limitation any state or local taxes or other like assessment or charges that may be applicable to any payment to him/her in respect of the Fund and/or Underlying Fund. Neither the Fund nor Underlying Fund will pay any additional amounts to investors to reimburse them for any tax, assessment or charge required to be withheld or deducted from any payments made to them.

The Fund and/or Underlying Fund has not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 as amended. The units of the Fund and/or Underlying Fund have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 as amended (the "**Securities Act**") or under the securities laws of any state of the United States of America and such shares may be offered, sold or otherwise transferred only in compliance with the 1933 Act and such state or other securities laws. The units of the Fund and/or Underlying Fund may not be offered or sold within the United States or to or for the account of any US Person as defined in Rule 902 of Regulation S under the Securities Act. Rule 902 of Regulation S under the Securities Act defines US Person to include inter alia any natural person resident of the United States and with regards to Investors other than individuals, (i) a corporation or partnership organised or incorporated under the laws of the US or any state thereof; (ii) a trust: (a) of which any trustee is a US Person except if such trustee is a professional fiduciary and a co-trustee who is not a US Person has sole or shared investment discretion with regard to trust assets and no beneficiary of the trust (and no settlor if the trust is revocable) is a US Person or (b) where court is able to exercise primary jurisdiction over the trust and one or more US fiduciaries have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust and (iii) an estate (a) which is subject to US tax on its worldwide income from all sources; or (b) for which any US Person is executor or administrator except if an executor or administrator of the estate who is not a US Person has sole or shared investment discretion with regard to the assets of the estate and the estate is governed by foreign law.

The term "US Person" also means any entity organised principally for passive investment (such as a commodity pool, investment company or other similar entity) that was formed: (a) for the purpose of facilitating investment by a US Person in a commodity pool with respect to which the operator is exempt from certain requirements of Part 4 of the regulations promulgated by the United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission by virtue of its participants being non-US Persons or (b) by US Persons principally for the purpose of investing in securities not registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, unless it is formed and owned by "accredited investors" (as defined in Rule 501 (a) under the Securities Act of 1933) who are not natural persons, estates or trusts. "United States" means the United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia), its territories, its possessions and any other areas subject to its jurisdiction.

Prudential Singapore is an indirect subsidiary of Prudential plc of the United Kingdom. Prudential Singapore and Prudential plc are not affiliated in any manner with Prudential Financial, Inc., a company whose principal place of business is in the United States of America.

This Fund Information Booklet does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation.

Investors should also consider the risks of investing in the Fund which are summarised in Section 5 of this Fund Information Booklet.

This Fund Information Booklet does not represent a contract.

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1. The PRULink Funds

The following funds are currently being offered:

(a) PRULink Asian Income Fund; and

(b) PRULink Asian Fixed-Income Fund

The above funds are to be collectively referred to in this Fund Information Booklet as the "**Funds**" and each a "**Fund**". Each Fund has its own investment objective and risks.

2. The Product Provider

Prudential Assurance Company Singapore (Pte) Limited ("**Prudential Singapore**") [Company Registration No. 199002477Z], 30 Cecil Street, #30-01, Prudential Tower, Singapore 049712 Tel: 1800-333 0 333 is the product provider of the Funds ("**Product Provider**" includes the correlative meanings "**we**", "**us**" and "**our**") PRULink.

3. The Managers, the Investment Managers and the Management Company

3.1 The Manager and the Investment Manager

The Manager of the Funds is Eastspring Investments (Singapore) Limited, [Company Registration No.199407631H], whose registered office is at 10 Marina Boulevard #32-01 Marina Bay Financial Centre Tower 2 Singapore 018983 (the "**Manager**"). The Manager is regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

Eastspring Investments (Singapore) Limited is also the investment manager (the "**Investment Manager**") of the following underlying funds (the "**Underlying Funds**") which is domiciled in Luxembourg.

Fund	Underlying Fund
PRULink Asian Income Fund	Eastspring Investments – Asian Equity Income Fund
PRULink Asian Fixed-Income Fund	Eastspring Investments – Asian Local Bond Fund

The Manager and Investment Manager was incorporated in Singapore in 1994 and is Eastspring's Singapore office. The Investment Manager has been managing discretionary funds since 1995. The Investment Manager manages SGD196.12 billion of which approximately SGD166.88 billion are discretionary funds managed in Singapore as at 31 December 2019.

The Manager and Investment Manager are ultimately wholly-owned subsidiaries of Prudential plc ("**Prudential**") of the United Kingdom. The Manager and Prudential are not affiliated in any manner with Prudential Financial, Inc., a company whose principal place of business is in the United States of America or with the Prudential Assurance Company, a subsidiary of M&G plc, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

Source: Eastspring Investments (Singapore) Limited as at 31 December 2019

3.2 Management Company of the Underlying Fund

Eastspring Investments (Luxembourg) S.A. is a public limited company incorporated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Eastspring Investments (Luxembourg) S.A. was incorporated on 20 December 2012 and has been appointed to act as the management company of the Luxembourg-domiciled Eastspring Investments. Eastspring Investments

(Luxembourg) S.A. is regulated by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("**CSSF**").

Past performance of the Manager, the Investment Manager and the Management Company is not necessarily indicative of their future performance.

4. The Auditor

The auditor of the accounts for the Funds is KPMG LLP whose registered office is at 16 Raffles Quay, #22-00, Hong Leong Building, Singapore 048581 (the "**Auditor**").

5. Risks

The risks set out in this section are in relation to the Funds and the Underlying Funds. Given that the Funds feeds entirely into the Underlying Funds, it is acknowledged that the risks inherent in the Underlying Funds will also impact the Funds. As such investors should carefully consider the risks set out in this section before investing into the Funds.

5.1 General Market Risk

The investment portfolio of the Underlying Funds may fall in value due to any of the key risk factors below and therefore investor's investment in the Underlying Fund may suffer losses. The investments of the Underlying Funds are subject to normal market fluctuations and, accordingly, it is emphasized that the price of assets in any of the Underlying Funds and the income from them can fluctuate. The following statements are intended to inform investors of the uncertainties and risks associated with investments and transactions in transferable securities and other financial instruments. Investors should remember that the price of Shares and any income from them may fall as well as rise and that Shareholders may not get back the full amount invested. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and Shares should be regarded as a medium to long-term investment. Although the Board of Directors of the Underlying Funds makes every effort to achieve the investment objectives of the Underlying Funds to the best of its knowledge, no guarantee can be given as to whether the investment objectives will be achieved. As a result, the Net Asset Value of the Shares may be higher or lower, and therefore different levels of positive as well as negative income may be earned.

Investors in equities will be subject to the risks associated with equity and equity-related securities, including fluctuations in market prices, change in investment sentiment, political and economic conditions and issuer-specific factors or market information and the fact that equity and equity-related interests are subordinate in the right of payment to other corporate securities, including debt securities.

Likewise, investors in fixed income securities will be subject to the risk associated with debt securities including normal market fluctuations, credit and interest rate risk, and the additional risks associated with high yield debt securities, loan participations and derivative securities.

In addition, investors should be aware of the risks associated with the active management techniques that are expected to be employed by the Underlying Fund. An investment in an Underlying Fund does not constitute a complete investment program. Investors may wish to complement an investment in an Underlying Fund with other types of investments.

5.2 Specific Risks

Investors should carefully consider the following:

5.2.1 Foreign Exchange / Currency Risk

As the Underlying Funds will invest in securities which are denominated in currencies other than the reference currency of its class, fluctuations in the exchange rates of these foreign currencies may have an impact on the income and value of the Underlying Funds. Generally, the Investment Manager does not hedge the foreign currency exposure (if any) of the Underlying Funds although it may have the discretion to do so. Investors will be exposed to exchange rate risks if the Investment Manager does not hedge the foreign currency exposure (if any) of the Underlying Funds. Also, in the event a currency hedging strategy executed does not meet its intended objective this could have adverse impact to the value of the Underlying Fund. The Net Asset Value of the Underlying Funds may be affected unfavourably by adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates between the currencies of the underlying assets and the base currency of the Underlying Fund and the currency of the Shares held by investors, as well as by changes in exchange rate controls.

5.2.2 Derivatives Risk

The Underlying Fund may invest in derivatives which will be subject to risks. While the judicious use of derivatives by professional investment managers can be beneficial, derivatives involve risks different from, and, in some cases, greater than, the risks presented by more traditional securities investments. Some of the risks associated with derivatives are market risk, management risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and leverage risk. Investments in derivatives may require the deposit of initial margin and additional margin on short notice if the market moves against the investment positions. If no provision is made for the required margin within the prescribed time, the investment may be liquidated at a loss. Therefore, it is essential that such investments in derivatives are monitored closely. The Investment Manager has the necessary controls for investments in derivatives and has in place systems to monitor the derivative positions for the Underlying Fund.

The Investment Manager does not intend to use derivative transactions for speculation or leverage but may use them for efficient portfolio management and/ or risk management. Investors should refer to Appendix 1 for further information on the risks associated with derivatives and the risk management and compliance procedures and controls adopted by the Investment Manager in this respect.

5.2.3 Political and/or Regulatory Risks

The value of the assets of the Underlying Fund may be affected by uncertainties such as international political developments, changes in government policies, changes in taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of countries in which an investment may be made. Furthermore, the legal infrastructure and accounting, auditing and reporting standards in certain countries in which an investment may be made may not provide the same degree of investor protection or information to investors as would generally apply in major securities markets. Foreign ownership restrictions in some markets may mean that corporate action entitlements in relation to any collective investment schemes or other investments the Underlying Fund are invested into may not always be secured or may be restricted.

5.2.4 Emerging Markets Risk

Potential investors should be aware that investment in emerging markets may involve, due to the economic and political development process which some of these countries are undergoing, a higher degree of risk and special consideration not typically associated with investment in more developed markets which could adversely affect the value of the investments. Among other things, investment in emerging markets involves risks such as the restriction on foreign investment, currency risk, political and economic uncertainties, legal and taxation risks, foreign exchange controls, regulatory risk, counterpart risk, higher market volatility, less public information about companies and the illiquidity of the companies' assets depending on the market conditions in certain emerging markets. Moreover, companies may be subject to considerably less state supervision and less differentiated legislation. Their accounting and auditing do not always match western standards.

Investments in some emerging countries are also exposed to higher risks in respect of the possession and custody of securities. Ownership of companies is for the most part determined by registration in the books of the company or its registrar (who is not, however, an agent of the custodian nor liable to the latter). Certificates evidencing the ownership of companies are frequently not held by the depository, any of its correspondents or an efficient central depositary. As a result and due to lack of efficient regulation by government bodies, the Underlying Fund may lose the possession of or the registration of shares in companies through fraud, serious fault or negligence. Debt instruments involve a higher custody risk and settlement risk as, in accordance with market practice, such paper is held by local institutions which are not, however, always sufficiently insured against loss, theft, destruction or insolvency while holding the assets.

Investment in fixed income securities issued by Emerging Market sovereigns and corporations would usually carry lower credit ratings. These securities usually offer higher yields to compensate for the reduced creditworthiness or increased risk of default that these securities carry.

When the Investment Manager makes investments in less developed markets, where accounting and other standards may be lower than seen elsewhere, their usual rigorous standards will be applied to endeavour that quality investments are purchased. The following statements are intended to illustrate the risks which in varying degrees are present in investing in emerging markets and less developed market instruments and the statement do not offer advice on the suitability of investments.

(a) Legal Environment

- The interpretation and application of decrees and legislative acts can be often contradictory and uncertain particularly in respect of matters relating to taxation.
- Legislation could be imposed retrospectively or may be issued in the form of internal regulations not generally available to the public.
- Judicial independence and political neutrality cannot be guaranteed.
- State bodies and judges may not adhere to the requirements of the law and the relevant contract. There is no certainty that investors will be compensated in full or at all for any damage incurred.
- Recourse through the legal system may be lengthy and protracted.

(b) Currency Risk

- Conversion into foreign currency or transfer from some markets of proceeds received from the sale of securities cannot be guaranteed.

(c) Taxation

Investors should note in particular that the proceeds from the sale of securities in some markets or the receipt of any dividends and other income may be or may become subject to tax, levies, duties or other fees or charges imposed by the authorities in that market, including taxation levied by withholding at source. Tax law and practice in certain countries into which the Underlying Fund invests or may invest in the future is not clearly established. It is therefore possible that the current interpretation of the law or understanding of practice might change, or that the law might be changed with retrospective effect. As a result, the Underlying Fund could become subject to additional taxation in such countries that is not anticipated either at the date of Prospectus or when investments are made, valued or disposed of.

5.2.5 Portfolio/Market Risk

The Underlying Fund is intended for investors who can accept the risks associated with investing primarily in the securities of the type held in the Underlying Fund.

5.2.6 Small Companies Risk

Investment in securities of smaller companies can involve greater risk than that normally associated with larger, more established companies. In particular, smaller companies have limited product lines, markets or financial resources and may be dependent on their management comprising a limited number of key individuals. Securities of smaller companies may also be less liquid and more price volatile, than the securities of larger companies, as a result of inadequate trading volume or restrictions on trading and this may result in fluctuations in the price of the shares.

5.2.7 Liquidity Risk

The Underlying Fund could face liquidity risk arising from investments in securities that have low trading volumes, imposed trading restrictions or temporary suspensions from trading. Investments in securities that have high liquidity risk may reduce return or incur substantial losses to the Underlying Fund if the Underlying Fund is unable to sell the securities at opportune times or prices. Liquidity could dry up in a very short time especially during a crisis.

5.2.6 Counterparty and Settlement Considerations

The Underlying Fund will be exposed to credit risk on the counterparties with which it trades particularly in relation to fixed income securities, options, futures, contracts and other financial derivative instruments that are traded over-the-counter. Such financial derivative instruments are not afforded the same protections as may apply to participants trading futures or options on organised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house.

The Underlying Fund will be subject to the possibility of the insolvency, bankruptcy or default of a counterparty with which it trades, which could result in substantial losses to that Underlying Fund.

The Underlying Fund will also be exposed to a credit risk on parties with whom it trades securities, and may also bear the risk of settlement default, in particular in relation to debt securities such as bonds, notes and similar debt obligations or instruments. Investors should also note that settlement mechanisms in emerging markets are generally less developed and reliable than those in more developed countries and that this therefore increases the risk of settlement default, which could result in substantial losses for the Underlying Fund in respect of investments in emerging markets.

5.2.7 Market Suspension Risk

Each securities exchange or commodities contract market typically has the right to suspend or limit trading in all securities or commodities which it lists. Such a suspension would render it impossible for the Underlying Fund, to liquidate positions and, accordingly, expose the Underlying Fund to losses and delays in its ability to redeem shares. The government or the regulators may also implement policies that may affect the financial markets. All these may have a negative impact on the Underlying Funds.

5.2.8 Interest Rate and Credit Risk

Investments in fixed income portfolios will be subject to the usual risks of investing in bonds and other fixed income securities. Bonds and other fixed income securities are subject to interest rate fluctuations and credit risks, such as risk of default by issuers. In general, the prices of debt securities rise when interest rates fall, whilst their prices fall when interest rates rise. Investments in fixed income securities are subject to credit risk and adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, or in general economic conditions, or both, or an unanticipated rise in interest rates, which may impair the ability of the issuer to meet its debt obligations, especially if the issuer is highly leveraged, which may lead to potential default by the issuer. Such issuer’s ability to meet its debt obligations may also be adversely affected by specific projected business forecasts, or the unavailability of additional funding. Also, an economic downturn or an increase in interest rates may increase the potential for default by the issuers of these securities. Valuation of the Underlying Fund’s investments may involve uncertainties and judgmental determinations. If such valuation turns out to be incorrect, this may affect the Net Asset Value calculation of the Underlying Fund.

5.2.9 Below investment grade bonds

Bonds that are below-investment grade or are unrated are more susceptible to credit risk, and in particular high yield bonds offer higher yields to compensate for the reduced creditworthiness or increased risk of default that these securities carry. Such securities are generally subject to lower liquidity, higher volatility and greater risk of loss of principal and interest than high-rated debt securities.

5.2.10 Underlying Funds Investing in Defaulted Securities and Distressed Securities

The Underlying Fund(s) may seek exposure to securities of issuers in weak financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, having substantial financial needs or negative net worth, facing special competitive or product obsolescence problems, involved in or the target of acquisition attempts or tender offers or in companies involved in liquidations, spin-offs, reorganizations or similar transactions or issuers that are involved in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings. In any investment opportunity involving any such type of special situation, there exists the risk that the contemplated transaction either will be unsuccessful, take considerable time or will result in a distribution the value of which will be less than the initial purchase price. Investments of this type involve substantial financial business risks that can result in substantial or total losses. Among the problems involved in investments in troubled issuers is the fact that information as to the conditions of such issuers may be limited,

thereby reducing the ability of the Investment Manager of the Underlying Fund to monitor the performance and to evaluate the advisability of continued investments in specific situations. The market prices of such securities are also subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and above-average price volatility, and the spread between the bid and ask prices of such securities may be greater than normally expected. It may take a number of years for the market price of such securities to reflect their intrinsic value. In accordance with CSSF Circular 02/77 and other applicable laws and regulations, where the investment limit in Defaulted Securities and Distressed Securities is breached due to passive reasons, the Underlying Fund will take corrective actions in the best interest of the investors as soon as practically possible.

5.2.11 Risk associated with investments in China Interbank Bond Market and Bond Connect

Market volatility and potential lack of liquidity due to low trading volume of certain debt securities in the CIBM may result in prices of certain debt securities traded on such market fluctuating significantly. The relevant Underlying Fund investing in such market is therefore subject to liquidity and volatility risks. The bid and offer spreads of the prices of such securities may be large, and the relevant Underlying Fund may therefore incur significant trading and realisation costs and may even suffer losses when selling such investments.

To the extent that the relevant Underlying Fund transacts in the CIBM, the relevant Underlying Fund may also be exposed to risks associated with settlement procedures and default of counterparties. The counterparty which has entered into a transaction with the relevant Underlying Fund may default in its obligation to settle the transaction by delivery of the relevant security or by payment for value.

Although there is no quota limitation regarding investment via the CIBM Direct Access Program, the Underlying Fund is required to make further filings with the People's Bank of China (**"PBOC"**) if it wishes to increase its anticipated investment size. There is no guarantee the PBOC will accept such further filings. In the event any further filings for an increase in the anticipated investment size are not accepted by the PBOC, the Underlying Fund's ability to invest in the CIBM will be limited and the performance of the Sub-Fund may be unfavourably affected as a result.

Bond Connect is a programme novel in nature and will be subject to regulatory risks. The relevant rules and regulations on investment via Bond Connect is subject to change which may have potential retrospective effect. In the event that the relevant Chinese authorities suspend account opening or trading via Bond Connect, the relevant Sub-Fund's ability to invest in CIBM will be limited and, may have an adverse effect on the relevant Underlying Fund's performance as the relevant Underlying Fund may be required to dispose of its CIBM holdings. The relevant Underlying Fund may also suffer substantial losses as a result.

5.2.12 Redemption Risk

There is no ready secondary market for the underlying fund. Investors may consequently only redeem their units in the manner set out in this fund information booklet. There may be a 10% limit on the number of unit of underlying fund that can be redeemed and converted on a Valuation Day. Therefore, a realisation request may be deferred to the next Valuation Day (which is subject to the same limit) if realisations exceed the limit on that day. Investors should also note that their right to redeem units may be temporarily suspended.

5.2.13 Risk of Distribution and Risk of Distribution out of Capital

Distributions of interim dividends are at the discretion of the manager and there is no guarantee that any distribution will be made and if distributions are made, such distributions are not in any way a forecast, indication or projection of the future or likely performance/distribution of the underlying fund. The making of any distributions shall not be taken to imply that further distributions will be made. The Manager may also vary the frequency and/or amount of the distributions made.

When distributions are declared and paid out with respect to the underlying fund, the net assets attributable to the units will stand reduced by an amount equivalent to the product of the number of units outstanding and distribution amount declared per unit. The distribution amount may be sourced from gross income, net realised capital gains and from capital from time to time. When dividends are paid out of gross income, all or part of the underlying fund's fees and expenses are effectively charged to the capital.

The Manager may at its discretion pay dividends out of the capital of the underlying fund or pay dividends out of gross income while charging/paying all or part of the underlying fund's fees and expenses to/out of the capital, resulting in an increase in distributable income for the payment of dividends by the underlying fund and therefore, the underlying fund may effectively pay dividends out of capital.

Payment of dividends out of capital amounts to a return or withdrawal of part of an investor's original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment. Any distributions involving payment of dividends out of the underlying fund's capital or payment of dividends effectively out of the underlying fund's capital (as the case may be) may result in an immediate reduction of the Net Asset Value per share. However, the payment of distributions will never result in the net assets of the SICAV falling below the legal minimum of EUR 1,250,000. An income equalisation amount may be calculated so that the distribution of dividends corresponds to the actual entitlement.

5.2.14 Contingent Convertible Bond Risk

In the framework of new banking regulations, banking institutions are required to increase their capital buffers and with this in mind have issued certain types of financial instrument known as contingent convertible bonds ("CoCos"). The main feature of a CoCo is its ability to absorb losses as required by global bank regulators as part of a banks regulatory capital requirements and new debt global bail-in regimes such as the European Special Resolution Regime (SRR), but other corporate entities may also choose to issue them.

Under the terms of a CoCo, the instruments become loss absorbing upon certain triggering events, including events under the control of the management of the CoCo issuer which could cause the permanent write-down to zero of principal investment and/or accrued interest, or a conversion to equity. Any such changes, including changes over which the issuer or its group has a discretion, may have a material adverse impact on its reported financial position and accordingly may give rise to the occurrence of a trigger event in circumstances where such a trigger event may not otherwise have occurred, notwithstanding the adverse impact this will have on the position of holders of the CoCos.

In addition to the liquidity risk detailed above, CoCos have specific risks associated such as:

(a) Unknown risk

CoCos are innovative and currently still untested. In a stressed environment, when the underlying features of these instruments will be put to the test, it is uncertain how they will perform. In the event a single issuer activates a trigger or suspends coupons, it is uncertain whether the market will view the issue as an idiosyncratic event or systemic. In the latter case, potential price contagion and volatility to the entire asset class is possible. This risk may in turn be reinforced depending on the level of underlying instrument arbitrage. Furthermore, activation of a trigger or suspension of coupon payments could cause a broader sell-off of contingent convertible instruments, thereby decreasing liquidity in the market. In an illiquid market, price formation may be increasingly stressed.

(b) Coupon cancellation risk

Coupon payments on CoCos are entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time. As a result of the uncertainty surrounding coupon payments, CoCos may be volatile and their price may decline rapidly in the event that coupon payments are suspended.

(c) Trigger level risk

Trigger levels differ and determine exposure to conversion risk depending on the distance of the capital ratio to the trigger level. It might be difficult for the Investment Manager and/or the Investment Sub-Managers of the relevant Sub-Fund to anticipate the triggering events that would require the debt to convert into equity.

(d) Valuation and write-down risks

The value of CoCos may need to be reduced due to a higher risk of overvaluation of such asset class on the relevant eligible markets. Therefore, a Sub-Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment.

(e) Capital structure inversion risk

Contrary to classic capital hierarchy, investors in CoCos may suffer a loss of capital when equity holders do not. In certain scenarios, holders of CoCos will suffer losses ahead of equity holders, e.g. when a high trigger principal write-down contingent convertible instrument is activated. This cuts against the normal order of capital structure hierarchy where equity holders are expected to suffer the first loss.

(f) Call extension risk

CoCos are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at pre-determined levels only with the approval of the issuer. It cannot be assumed that the perpetual CoCo will be called on call date. CoCos are a form of permanent capital. The investor may not receive return of principal if expected on call date or indeed at any date.

(g) Conversion risk

It might be difficult for the Investment Manager and/or the Investment Sub-Managers of the relevant Sub-Fund to assess how the securities will behave upon conversion. In case of conversion into equity, the Investment Manager and/or the Investment Sub-Managers might be forced to sell these new equity shares since the investment

policy of the relevant Sub-Fund does not allow equity in its portfolio. This forced sale may itself lead to liquidity issue for these shares.

(h) Industry concentration risk

As the issuers of CoCos may be unevenly distributed across sectors of industry, contingent convertible instruments may be prone to industry concentration risks.

(i) Subordinated instruments

CoCos will, in the majority of circumstances, be issued in the form of subordinated debt instruments. Accordingly, in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of an issuer prior to a conversion, a Sub-Fund's rights and claims against the issuer in respect of or arising under the terms of the CoCos shall generally rank junior to the claims of all holders of unsubordinated obligations of the issuer.

5.2.15 Risk associated with Asset backed securities ("ABS")

ABS, including mortgage backed securities are generally limited recourse obligations of the issuers thereof payable solely from the underlying assets ("ABS Assets") of the relevant issuer or proceeds thereof. Consequently, holders of ABS including where applicable, a Sub-Fund, must rely solely on distributions on the ABS Assets or proceeds thereof for payment in respect thereof. In addition, interest payments on ABS (other than the most senior tranche or tranches of a given issue) are generally subject to deferral. If distributions on the ABS Assets (or, in the case of a market value ABS security – as explained hereinafter) – proceeds from the sale of the ABS Assets) are insufficient to make payments on the ABS, no other assets will be available for payment of the deficiency and following realisation of the underlying assets, the obligations of the issuer of the related ABS security to pay such deficiency including to the relevant Sub-Fund will be extinguished.

With a market value ABS deal, principal and interest payments to investors come from both collateral cash flows as well as sales of collateral. Payments to tranches are not contingent on the adequacy of the collateral's cash flows, but rather the adequacy of its market value. Should the market value of collateral drop below a certain level, payments are suspended to the equity tranche. If it falls even further, more senior tranches are impacted. An advantage of a market value ABS is the added flexibility they afford the portfolio manager. It is not constrained by a need to match the cash flows of collateral to those of the various tranches.

ABS Assets may be highly illiquid and private in nature. ABS Assets are subject to greater liquidity, market value, credit interest rate, reinvestment and certain other risks compared to other debt securities. These risks could be exacerbated to the extent that the portfolio is concentrated in one or more particular ABS Assets. ABS Assets are typically actively managed by an investment manager, and as a result ABS Assets will be traded, subject to rating agency and other constraints, by such investment managers. The aggregate return on the ABS Assets will depend in part upon the ability of the relevant investment manager to actively manage the related portfolio of the ABS Assets.

The ABS Assets will be subject to certain portfolio restrictions. However, the concentration of the ABS Assets in any one security type subjects the holders of ABS to a greater degree of risk with respect to defaults on the ABS Assets.

Prices of the ABS Assets may be substantially volatile, and will generally fluctuate due to a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, including but not limited to changes in interest rates, prevailing credit spreads, general economic conditions, financial market conditions, domestic and international economic or political events, developments or trends in any particular industry, and the financial condition of the obligors of the ABS Assets. In addition, the ability of the issuer to sell ABS Assets prior to maturity is subject to certain restrictions set forth in the offering and constitutive documents of the relevant ABS. The ABS Assets are often exposed to extension and prepayment risks and risks that the payment obligations relating to the underlying assets are not met, which may adversely impact the value of the securities..

The above should not be considered to be an exhaustive list of the risks which potential policyholders should consider before investing into the Fund. Potential investors should be aware that an investment in the Fund may be exposed to other risks of an exceptional nature from time to time.

Detailed above are investment risks applicable to the Underlying Fund(s) as set out in the latest prospectus (the "Prospectus"). If you need more information, kindly visit the following website: http://www.eastspring.com/sg/.

6. Subscription of Units

6.1 Initial Purchase Price and Initial Offer Period

This Fund was launched on 19 January 2021 at an offer price of $1.00. The Fund has an initial offer period of 2 weeks from 19 January 2021 to 1 February 2021. During the period, the bid price will be fixed as $0.95.

6.2 How to Buy Units

When you apply for your policy, you can choose whether you want:

- all your allocated premium to be invested in one of the available PRULink Funds; or
- all your allocated premium to be invested in 2 or more of the available PRULink Funds.

You must invest a minimum of 5% of your premium in any PRULink Funds you choose and thereafter invest in multiples of 5% of the premium.

A percentage of your premium is used to buy units at the offer price[1] in the PRULink Fund or PRULink Funds you have chosen.

If the premiums are intended to be paid by cash, then the cash together with the proposal form should be submitted to the cashier, otherwise the proposal form should be accompanied by full payment in the form of a cheque or a banker's draft made payable to, or via telegraphic transfer to, Prudential Assurance Company Singapore (Pte) Limited.

If the premiums are intended to be paid with SRS monies, you should instruct the relevant SRS operator bank to withdraw from your SRS account monies in respect of the policy applied for.

Units will generally be credited to your account only when the funds are cleared, although we may at our discretion issue units before receiving full payment in cleared funds.

For compliance with applicable anti-money laundering laws and guidelines, we or the Manager reserve the right to request such information as may, in the opinion of the Manager or its approved distributors, be necessary to verify the identity of an applicant.

[1] For PRUActive LinkGuard, there is no bid-offer spread and only the bid price applies.

6.3 Dealing Deadline and Pricing Basis

6.3.1 Pricing of PRULink Fund

Pricing of PRULink Funds is on a forward, bid-offer basis[1].

If we receive your premium:

a) by 3pm, we will use the offer price[1] calculated on the next Business Day; or

b) after 3pm, we will use the offer price[1] calculated on the second Business Day following the day we receive your premium/application.

<u>Example</u>

If we receive your premium by 3pm on Monday, we will use Tuesday's offer price[1] to buy units in your account. If we receive your premium after 3pm on Monday, we will use Wednesday's offer price[1].

[1] For PRUActive LinkGuard, there is no bid-offer spread and only the bid price applies.

6.3.2 Pricing of the Underlying Fund

The Underlying Fund is one of Sub-Funds of Eastspring Investments SICAV (the "SICAV").

The SICAV Board has determined that it is in the best interest of shareholders for the SICAV to implement a price adjustment policy (“swing pricing”) from 1st April 2016.

The purpose of swing pricing is to protect existing investors in the SICAV Funds by preventing or reducing the performance dilution that may occur to the value of a Sub-Fund’s shares, due to significant levels of net inflows or outflows on a given business day.

Swing pricing is part of the net asset valuation process and is not a separate fee. Swing pricing does not impact the investment management of the Sub-Funds and has a number of advantages for investors including:

- Protection against dilution costs – without swing pricing, large-scale redemptions or subscriptions of fund units result in transaction costs which must be borne by the remaining investors
- Liability Principle – swing pricing adaptation will only affect investors who buy or sell units on a given day
- Protection against speculation – transaction costs are borne only by those who caused them. Medium to long-term investors who retain their investments in the SICAV Funds are not affected

  The SICAV Board expects to implement swing pricing only where the net inflows or outflows of a Sub-Fund exceeds a specified level, which may vary among Sub-Funds.

6.4 Allotment of Units

Numerical example of units allotment:

$1,000	X 100%	-> $1,000	÷ $1.00 ->	1,000 units	X $0.95 ->	$950
Your Initial Investment	Premium allocation rate*	Net Investment Sum	Offer Price[1]	No. of units you will receive	Bid Price	Value of your units

** Please refer to the applicable allocation rate in the Product Summary.*

[1] For PRUActive LinkGuard, there is no bid-offer spread and only the bid price applies.

7. Withdrawal of Units

7.1 How to Withdraw Units

You can make a partial or full withdrawal by asking us to sell some or all of the units in your account. We will sell the units as soon as practicable after accepting the application.

7.2 Minimum Holdings Amount and Minimum Withdrawal Amount

The minimum withdrawal amount is S$1,000.

If you make a partial withdrawal, the remaining units in the account must be worth at least S$1,000 based on the bid price at the time of withdrawal. If not, you will not be able to make a partial withdrawal. To apply, you must use the appropriate application form and meet the conditions on it. We will notify you if we accept the application.

7.3 Dealing Deadline and Pricing Basis

Pricing of PRULink Funds is on a forward, bid-offer basis[1].

If we receive the withdrawal application:

a) by 3pm, we will use the bid price calculated on the next Business Day; or

b) after 3pm, we will use the or bid price calculated on the second Business Day following the day we receive the withdrawal application.

Example

If we receive the withdrawal application by 3pm on Monday, we will use Tuesday's bid price to sell units in the account. If we receive the withdrawal application after 3pm on Monday, we will use Wednesday's bid price.

[1] For PRUActive LinkGuard, there is no bid-offer spread and only the bid price applies.

7.4 Calculation of Withdrawal Proceeds

Numerical example of withdrawal value based on withdrawal of 1,000 units:

1, 000	X	$0.95	=	$950
Number of Units Withdrawn		Bid Price		Withdrawal Value

7.5 Settlement for Withdrawal

We will pay the withdrawal proceeds within:

- T+ 4 Business Days in respect of bond and money market funds; and
- T+ 6 Business Days in respect of funds other than bond and money market, property and hedge funds.

If you decide to surrender the policy invested in a money market and equity fund at the same time the payment of the withdrawal proceeds shall not be later than T+ 6 Business Days.

If we receive your withdrawal request with all the documents and information:

a) by 3pm, T will be on the same business day we receive your withdrawal request;

b) after 3pm, T will be the next business day after we receive your withdrawal request.

It is also considered paid on the day your account is credited or a cheque is mailed to you.

8. Switching of PRULink Fund(s)

You can switch the units in your account into other PRULink Fund(s) that are available. The minimum amount allowed to switch out of a PRULink Fund is currently S$200. The remaining units in the PRULink Fund that you are switching from must be worth at least S$200 based on the bid price at the time of switching. If not, you must switch all the units out of the PRULink Fund.

To make the switch, we sell the units in the old PRULink Fund at the bid price of that PRULink Fund and buy units in the new PRULink Fund at its bid price.

We currently do not charge for fund switches. However, we reserve the right to levy an administration charge but will not do so before giving 30 days' written notice.

To apply for switching, you must use the appropriate application form and meet the conditions on it. We will notify you if we accept your application.

9. Obtaining Prices of Units

The valuation of the Fund is dependent on the Underlying Fund and is valued correspondingly with the Underlying Fund on each Business Date ("**Pricing Date**") to work out the unit price. Prices of the PRULink Funds* may currently be obtained from www.prudential.com.sg, Straits Times and Business Times or such other publications or media as may from time to time be available.

** The actual offer and bid prices are published at the end of the first Business Day after the relevant pricing date.*

From 1 April 2016, the Eastspring Investments SICAV implemented a price adjustment policy ("swing pricing") to PRULink Asian Income Fund.

The purpose of swing pricing is to protect existing investors in the SICAV Funds by preventing or reducing the performance dilution that may occur to the value of a Sub-Fund's shares, due to significant levels of net inflows or outflows on a given business day.

Swing pricing involves an adjustment to the net asset value of a Sub-Fund's shares on a given business day to adjust for transaction costs incurred as a result of a significant net inflows or outfl ows.

Such transaction costs may adversely affect existing investors in the Sub-Fund, an issue which is referred to as 'dilution'. On the other hand, under a swing pricing adjustment, it is the investors transacting in a Sub-Fund's shares that would bear the dealing costs of such transactions.

Swing pricing is part of the net asset valuation process and is not a separate fee. Swing pricing does not impact the investment management of the Sub-Funds and has a number of advantages for investors including:

- Protection against dilution costs – without swing pricing, large-scale redemptions or subscriptions of fund units result in transaction costs which must be borne by the remaining investors.
- Liability Principle – swing pricing adaptation will only affect investors who buy or sell units on a given day.
- Protection against speculation – transaction costs are borne only by those who caused them. Medium to long-term investors who retain their investments in the SICAV Funds are not affected.

We reserve the right to change the list of sources from which the unit price can be currently obtained. We shall not be responsible for any errors in the published prices or for any late or non-publication of the prices attributable to the publishers.

10. Suspension of Dealing

We reserve the right to suspend immediately any issue, withdrawal, exchange or other dealing in relation to any of the PRULink Funds (or the units there under) if the Manager of the Fund or Investment Manager of the Underlying Fund (where applicable) suspends the issue, withdrawal, exchange or other dealing in the units or shares of the Fund or the Underlying Fund, or if we are required to do so by the Investment Manager or the Manager or any other government or regulatory body, or at our reasonable discretion, including but not limited to the following situations:

(i) during any period when any market for any Material Proportion of the calculation of the value of units the Investments for the time being constituting the relevant Deposited Property is closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays;

(ii) during any period when dealings on any such market are restricted or suspended;

(iii) during any period when, in the opinion of the Manager, there exists any state of affairs as a result of which withdrawal of deposits held for the account of the Fund or the realisation of any Material Proportion of the Investment for the time being constituting the relevant assets comprised in that PRULink Fund cannot be effected normally or without seriously prejudicing the interests of investors of that PRULink Fund as a whole;

(iv) during any period during which there is, in the opinion of the Manager, any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the value of any of the Investments or the amount of any cash for the time being comprised in the relevant Deposited Property or when for any other reason the value of any such Investment or the amount of any such cash or liability cannot be promptly and accurately ascertained, including any period when the fair value of a Material Proportion of the Investments for the time being constituting the relevant Deposited Property cannot be determined and for the purpose of this paragraph, “fair value” of an Investment is the price that the Fund would reasonably expect to receive upon a current sale of the Investment;

(v) during any period when, in the opinion of the Manager, the transfer of funds which will or may be involved in the realisation of any Material Proportion of the Investments for the time being constituting the relevant Deposited Property cannot be effected promptly at normal rates of the exchange;

(vi) where the PRULink Fund is a feeder fund or fund of funds, during any period when dealings in the units or shares of the relevant fund or underlying fund(s) are restricted or suspended;

(vii) any period when dealing in units is suspended pursuant to any order or direction of the Authority;

(viii) any period when the business operations of the Product Provider/Manager in relation to the operation of the Fund or the Underlying Fund (as the case may be) is substantially interrupted or closed as a result of or arising from pestilence, acts of war, terrorism, insurrection, revolution, civil unrest, riots, strikes or acts of god;

and payment for any units of the Fund realised before the commencement of any such suspension but for which payment has not been made before the commencement thereof may, if the Product Provider so agree, be deferred until immediately after the end of such suspension. Such suspension shall take effect forthwith upon the declaration in writing thereof by the Product Provider and shall terminate on the day following the first Business Day on which the condition giving rise to the suspension shall have ceased to exist (and such cessation having been confirmed by the Manager). The Product Provider shall as soon as practicable after its declaration of any temporary suspension of realisation and of the termination of such suspension cause such information to be published in the major local newspaper in Singapore which published the daily issue and realisation pricing of units of the Fund.

11. Soft Dollar Commissions or Arrangements

The Manager and, where applicable, the Investment Manager of the Underlying Fund (together, the “Relevant Parties”) may be entitled to receive and/or enter into soft-dollar commissions/arrangements in respect of the Fund or the Underlying Fund (as the case may be). The Relevant Parties will comply with applicable regulatory and industry standards on soft-dollars. The soft-dollar commissions/arrangements shall include specific advice as to the advisability of dealing in, or as to the value of any investments, research and advisory services, economic and political analyses, portfolio analyses including valuation and performance measurements, market analyses data and quotation services, computer hardware and software or any other information facilities to the extent that they are used to support the investment decision making process, the giving of advice, the conduct of research or analysis, or analysis of trade execution, and custodial service in relation to the investments managed for clients.

Soft-dollar commissions/arrangements shall not include travel, accommodation, entertainment, general administrative goods and services, general office equipment or premises, membership fees, employees’ salaries or direct money payment.

The Relevant Parties shall not accept or enter into soft-dollar commission/arrangements unless (a) such soft-dollar commissions/arrangements would reasonably assist the Relevant Party concerned in the management of the Fund or the Underlying Fund (b) the Relevant Party shall ensure at all times that transactions are executed on the best available terms taking into account the relevant market at the time for transactions of the kind and size concerned, and (c) no unnecessary trades are entered into in order to qualify for such soft-dollar commissions/arrangements.

The Relevant Parties do not retain for its/their own account, cash or commission rebates arising out of transactions for the Fund or the Underlying Fund executed in or outside Singapore.

12. Conflicts of Interest

The Manager and the Investment Manager (where applicable) may own, hold, dispose or otherwise deal with units. In the event of any conflict of interest arising as a result of such dealing, the Manager and the Investment Manager (where applicable), following consultation, shall resolve such conflict in a just and equitable manner as they deem fi t which would not prejudice the interests of investors. The Manager and the Investment Manager (where applicable) shall conduct all transactions with or for the Fund and the Underlying Fund on an arm's length basis.

The Manager and the Investment Manager (where applicable) and their respective associates (collectively the "**Parties**") are or may be involved in other financial, investment and professional activities which may on occasion cause conflict of interest with the management of the Underlying Fund. These include management of other funds, purchases and sales of securities, investment and management counseling and serving as directors, officers, advisers or agents of other funds or other companies, including companies in which the Underlying Fund may invest. Each of the Parties will respectively ensure that the performance of their respective duties will not be impaired by any such involvement that they might have. In the event that a conflict of interest does arise, the Parties shall endeavour to ensure that it is resolved fairly and in the interest of investors.

13. Reports

The financial year-end of the PRULink Funds is 31 December of each year. You will receive the Semi-Annual Report and Annual Audited Report within 2 months and 3 months respectively from the last date of the period to which the report dates. The Semi-Annual Report and Annual Audited Report may also be obtained from www.prudential.com.sg.

14. Other Material Information

14.1 Right to Change Investment Objective

We and the Manager reserve the right to change the investment objective of the Fund from time to time. The Investment Manager of the Underlying Fund reserves the right to change the investment objectives of the Underlying Fund. However, 30 days' written notice will be given before doing so.

14.2 Right to Change Underlying Fund(s)

The Manager or the Product Provider may at its sole discretion replace the Underlying Fund, subject to applicable regulatory approval having been obtained and 30 days' prior written notice having been provided to you.

14.3 Duties and Obligations

We may have to observe certain duties and obligations (which may require your co-operation and assistance):

- Under the agreements between us and the Manager, and
- Under certain statutory and regulatory requirements which may include but are not limited to notices and guidelines issued from time to time by various associations and authorities.

We may therefore require your co-operation, upon our request, to perform certain actions, so as to allow us to carry out these duties and obligations.

14.4 Distribution of Income and Capital

Distribution of income, net capital gains and/or capital of the Fund (where applicable) will be at the Manager's sole discretion. In the event where any distribution is made, such distribution will reduce the net asset value of the Fund.

14.5 Investment Guidelines

14.5.1 The investment guidelines for non-specialised funds (i.e. the Non-Specialised Funds Investment Guidelines) issued by the Authority under the Code, which may be amended from time to time, shall apply to the Fund (unless otherwise waived, exempted or not applied by the Authority).

14.5.2 The Manager and Investment Manager will ensure compliance with the investment guidelines issued by the Authority and the insurer, which may be amended from time to time. We reserve the right to make changes to or to change the Fund and/ or Underlying Fund as may be necessary for the compliance with the investment guidelines. The investment guidelines stipulated by the authorities include but are not limited to the MAS 307 Investment-Linked Policies issued by the Authority.

14.6 Termination of PRULink Funds

We reserve the right to terminate immediately (upon giving written notice) any of the PRULink Funds if the Manager or the Investment Manager terminates the Fund or Underlying Fund, or if we are required to do so by the Manager or Investment Manager (where applicable) or any other government or regulatory body, or at our reasonable discretion, including but not limited to the following situations:

(i) on any date if on such date the value of the relevant assets comprised in that PRULink Fund is less than S$5 million or its equivalent in any applicable foreign currency;

(ii) if any law is passed or any direction is given by the Authority which renders it illegal or in the opinion of the Manager impracticable or inadvisable to continue that PRULink Fund or if any approval or authorization of that PRULink Fund is revoked or withdrawn;

(iii) if the Manager or Investment Manager(s) is of the view that it is not in the best interest of policyholders in that PRULink Fund to continue the PRULink Fund; or

(iv) in the event of the amalgamation, reconstruction, reorganization, dissolution, liquidation, merger or consolidation of any one of the funds within the relevant Underlying Fund(s) that is corresponding to that PRULink Fund, if any, or a change in the Investment Manager(s) of the relevant Underlying Fund or the corresponding fund (as the case may be).

If we terminate a PRULink Fund, we will sell units in that PRULink Fund based on the bid price calculated after liquidating all Investments in that PRULink Fund. Upon completion, we will return you the value of units in your account.

Schedule 1 – PRULink Asian Income Fund

I. Structure

PRULink Asian Income Fund is a single fund and is classified as a Specified Investment Product. The Fund was launched on 2 April 2009 and it feeds into the Eastspring Investments – Asian Equity Income Fund, which is domiciled in Luxembourg.

All references to "Fund" in this Schedule 1 are references to the PRULink Asian Income Fund and all references to "Underlying Fund" in this Schedule 1 are references to the Eastspring Investments – Asian Equity Income Fund.

PRULink Asian Income Fund has a higher risk and narrowly focused risk classification. It is best suited to an investor with a medium to long-term investment horizon who seeks regular income.

The benchmark for this Fund is MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex-Japan Index.

II. Investment Objective and Focus

The investment objective of the Fund is to maximise income by investing into the Underlying Fund which then invests primarily in equity and equity-related securities of companies, which are incorporated, listed in or have their areas of primary activity in the Asia Pacific ex-Japan Region. The Fund may also invest in depository receipts including American Depository Receipts (**ADRs**) and Global Depository Receipts (**GDRs**), debt securities convertible into common shares, preference shares and warrants. The Manager intends to achieve this investment objective by investing the assets of the PRULink Asian Income Fund into Eastspring Investments - Asian Equity Income Fund which shares the same investment objective.

III. Investment Approach

The Fund feeds into the Underlying Fund.

The first part of the investment process of the Underlying Fund is idea generation. This is a systematic starting point where the Investment Manager uses proprietary screens across a wide investment universe applying consistent anchors around and dividend yield. This allows the Investment Manager to be equipped to rapidly identify high yielding stocks that are also valuation outliers which may become investment candidates. The next stage is the fundamental analysis of these outliers. This fundamental analysis drives the Investment Manager's investment approach and the Investment Manager employs a strong discipline around it's valuation framework. The Investment Manager insists on challenge and debate to test the assumptions and help to achieve a level of conviction in the valuation of each security. The next stage is portfolio construction. In taking active risk, the Investment Manager considers the stock by stock relationships in the Underlying Fund to ensure sufficient diversification. The Investment Manager establishes an explicit link between risk and return which reinforces the Investment Manager's ability to take long-term positions without being forced to close positions in response to excessive volatility. The last stage is review and control. This is a team owned responsibility involving a formal peer review of all strategies which ensures the integrity of the Investment Manager's process.

Note: Any past performance of the Manager and Investment Manager is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Manager and Investment Manager.

IV. Product Suitability

The Fund is only suitable for investors who:

- seek income;
- are comfortable with the risks of an equity fund that invests in the Asia Pacific ex Japan region; and

- appreciate that their capital will be at risk and that value of their investment and any derived income may fall as well as rise.

V. Distribution Policy

(a) As part of the investment objective of the Fund, the Fund targets to make semi-annual distributions. The semi-annual distribution shall be expressed as a percentage of the value of units at the prevailing bid price as at the relevant declaration date. The Manager intends to make a distribution on or around the first Business Day in April and October of every calendar year ("**Declaration Date**") or such other dates as the Manager may in its absolute discretion determine

(b) If investors have invested in the Fund before the Declaration Date, they will be entitled to distributions as long as they remain invested and have units credited and held in their accounts on the Declaration Date. Distributions shall be based on the value of units held by the investors as at the relevant Declaration Date as evidenced in our records. If an investor has made an application for any transactions (including surrender, withdrawal or switching), which is yet to be processed, the value of units meant to be processed will not be included in determining the distribution amount

(c) For investment with cash ("**Cash**") or SRS monies, i.e. not using Central Provident Fund ("**CPF**") monies, investors may choose at the time of application for investment in the Fund to either receive all (but not part) of the distributions as payouts or to have all (but not part) of the distributions reinvested in the Fund

(d) If investors wish to change the instructions for receiving distributions they must write in to inform us at least 30 days before the Declaration Date. Please note that any such election will automatically supersede all prior instructions relating to receiving distributions and shall apply to all of the units then held by them

(e) If investors have chosen to receive the distributions as payouts, distributions will be credited to their designated bank account or SRS account (if investors have invested using their SRS monies) within 45 days from the relevant Declaration Date ("**Payout Date**"). The Manager and Prudential Singapore reserve the right to change the Payout Date

(f) If investors have chosen to reinvest the distributions, they will receive extra units which will be credited into their account within 45 days from the relevant Declaration Date at the prevailing bid price ("Reinvestment Date"). The Manager and Prudential Singapore reserve the right to change the Reinvestment Date

(g) If investors have chosen to receive the distributions as payouts, for any transaction (including surrender, withdrawal and switching) performed by them between the Declaration Date and Payout Date, the redemption proceeds will be calculated at the prevailing bid price (Refer to Section 14). Distributions due to the investors will be credited separately to their designated bank account or SRS account (if investors have invested using their SRS monies) on the Payout Date

(h) If investors have chosen to reinvest the distributions, for any transaction (including surrender, withdrawal and switching) performed by them between the Declaration Date and Reinvestment Date, the redemption proceeds will be calculated at the prevailing bid price (Refer to Section 14). Distributions due to them will be credited back into their account except for surrenders. For surrenders, distributions will be paid to them by cheque

(i) If investors have switched into another PRULink Fund between the Declaration Date and Reinvestment Date, they will receive the distributions which will be reinvested to the Fund

(j) Investors may cancel the policy within the review period (i.e. 14 days after receiving the policy document). If the policy is incepted before the Declaration Date, and should investors decide to cancel the policy after the Declaration Date but before the Payout Date or Reinvestment Date, they will receive a refund of premiums based on the premium refund formula as determined by us, less medical fees (if any). Any distributions due will be paid to investors on the Payout Date or Reinvestment Date (whichever is applicable)

(k) If investor's policy is incepted before the Declaration Date, and should they decide to cancel the policy after the Payout Date or Reinvestment Date, they will receive a refund of premiums based on the premium refund formula as determined by us, less medical fees (if any).
(l) If death or total and permanent disability of the insured occurs before the Declaration Date, they will not be entitled to the distributions. If death or total and permanent disability of the insured occurs between the Declaration Date and Payout Date or Reinvestment Date, they will be entitled to the unit value in the Fund at the prevailing bid price. Distributions due to investors will be paid to their estate on the Payout Date or Reinvestment Date (whichever is applicable).

Distribution payments shall, at the sole discretion of the Manager and/or Prudential Singapore, be made out of either (a) income; or (b) net capital gains; or (c) capital of the Fund or a combination of (a) and/or (b) and/or (c).

Distributions are at the sole discretion of the Manager and/or Prudential Singapore and there is no guarantee, assurance and/or certainty that any distribution will be made and if distributions are made, such distributions are not in any way a forecast, indication or projection of the future or likely performance or distribution of the Fund. The making of any distribution shall not be taken to imply that further distributions will be made. The Manager and/or Prudential Singapore may also vary the frequency and/ or amount of the distributions made.

Investors should also note that distributions of the Fund may, in the event that income and net capital gains are insufficient, or due to fluctuations in exchange rates, be made out of the capital of the Fund. The exchange rates used will be determined solely at the discretion of the Manager and/or Prudential Singapore.

When distributions are declared and paid out (including out of capital) with respect to the Fund, the net assets of the Fund will reduce by an amount equivalent to the distributions declared. This will be reflected as a reduction in the unit price.

VI. Performance of the Fund

Past Performance of the Fund (as at 31 December 2019)

Fund / Benchmark	Inception Date	1 Year	3 Year*	5 Year*	10 Year*	Since Inception*
PRULink Asian Income Fund	15 May 2009	13.47%	4.42%	2.95%	3.94%	6.26%
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex-Japan Index#		17.55%	9.35%	6.64%	5.43%	8.23%

** Annualised*

#: With effect from 1 May 2012, the benchmark returns of MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex-Japan Index has been changed on a net dividend basis (instead of on a gross dividend basis) as the net asset value of the Fund is reflected on a net dividend basis.

The two series are chain-linked to derive the longer period benchmark returns.

Performance calculations of Fund is based on net asset value pricing, in Singapore Dollars with all dividends or distributions reinvested, taking into account all charges which would have been payable upon such reinvestment. Fees and charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded from this calculation.

Source: Citibank N.A. Singapore

Benchmark Source: Eastspring Investments (Singapore) Limited

Any past performance of the Fund is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Fund.

VII. Expense Ratio[1] of the Fund

The annualised expense ratio of the Fund as at 31 December 2019 is 1.56%.

[1] The expense ratio of the Fund is calculated in accordance with Investment Management Association of Singapore's guidelines on the disclosure of expense ratios and based on the PRULink Funds' latest audited accounts and includes the annualised expense ratio of the Underlying Fund but does not include the following expenses:

a) brokerage and other transaction costs;
b) performance fee;
c) foreign exchange gains and losses;
d) front or back-end loads arising from the purchase or sale of other funds;
e) tax deducted at source or arising out of income received;
f) advertising and promotion costs; and
g) charges for insurance coverage[#]

[#] Please note that charges for insurance coverage are not applicable at the Fund level and are thus excluded from the calculation of the expense ratio. For more information on the charges for insurance coverage, please refer to the Product Summary.

VIII. Turnover Ratio

Turnover ratio of the Fund

The turnover ratio of the Fund as at 31 December 2019 is 25.56%.

Turnover ratio[2] of the Underlying Fund

The turnover ratio of Eastspring Investments – Asian Equity Income Fund as at 31 December 2019 is 37.93%.

[2] The turnover ratio is calculated based on the lesser of purchases or sales expressed as a percentage over average net asset value. Average net asset value means the net asset value for each day averaged over, as far as possible, the same period used for calculating the expense ratio.

IX. Fees

<u>Fees payable directly by you</u>

Initial Investment Charge

There is a 5%* initial investment charge (bid-offer spread). This charge is reflected as the difference between the bid price and offer price of the Fund. The offer and bid prices are the buying and selling prices to you respectively. PRULink Funds are valued, and charges are deducted, on a forward pricing basis.

For PRUActive LinkGuard, there is no bid-offer spread and only the bid price applies.

** Please refer to the Product Summary for details of charges incurred on your insurance plan as charges may vary from product to product and may be lower than 5%.*

<u>Fees payable by the ILP Sub-Fund</u>

Continuing Investment Charge

The continuing investment charge is currently 1.5% per annum. This charge is deducted on a pro-rata basis at each unit pricing date throughout the year. We reserve the right to vary the continuing investment charge. Any increase in the continuing investment charge will be up to a maximum of 2% per annum but we will not do so before giving you 6 months' written notice.

Schedule 2 – PRULink Asian Fixed-Income Fund

I. Structure

PRULink Asian Fixed-Income Fund is a single fund and is classified as a Specified Investment Product. The Fund was launched on 19 January 2021 (TBC) and it feeds into the Eastspring Investments – Asian Local Bond Fund, which is domiciled in Luxembourg.

All references to "Fund" in this Schedule 1 are references to the PRULink Asian Fixed-Income Fund and all references to "Underlying Fund" in this Schedule 1 are references to the Eastspring Investments – Asian Local Bond Fund.

PRULink Asian Fixed-Income Fund has a medium to high risk and narrowly focused – regional – Asia risk classification.

The Fund offers two Classes of Units, namely Accumulation Class and Distribution Class. There are no material differences between the two Classes except that the Accumulation Class will not declare any dividends while in respect of the Distribution Class, the Manager may at its sole absolute discretion declare and pay out dividends on a quarterly basis. Please refer to Section V "Distribution Policy" for more details. The offer and bid prices for the two Classes may differ as a result of the dividends declared and paid out by the Distribution Class.

The benchmark for this Fund is iBoxx ALBI ex-China Onshore ex-China Offshore ex-Taiwan Net of Tax Custom (SGD Hedged)

II. Investment Objective and Focus

The investment objective of the Fund is to maximise long-term return by investing into the Underlying Fund which then invests in a diversified portfolio consisting primarily of fixed income/ debt securities issued by Asian entities or their subsidiaries. The Underlying Fund's portfolio primarily consists of securities denominated in the various Asian currencies and aims to maximise total returns through investing in fixed income/ debt securities that are rated as well as unrated.

The Manager intends to achieve this investment objective by investing the assets of the PRULink Asian Fixed-Income Fund into Eastspring Investments - Asian Local Bond Fund which shares the same investment objective.

The Underlying Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in Asset Backed Security ("ABS"), Mortgage Backed Security ("MBS"), Contingent Convertible Bonds ("CoCos"), Distressed Securities and Defaulted Securities, with a limit of 10% for Distressed Securities and Defaulted Securities. The Underlying Fund may invest less than 30% of its net assets in debt instruments with loss absorption features out of which up to 10% of its net assets may be invested in CoCos with loss absorption features (such as Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital instruments with mechanical triggers (i.e. debt instruments with write-down or conversion into equity features with pre-specified triggers)) and up to 20% of its net assets in non-preferred senior debt and other subordinated debts with loss absorption features.

In addition, the Underlying Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in synthetic fixed income instruments (including credit-linked notes). It may also hold up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities to the extent that such securities result from the conversion or exchange of a preferred stock or debt obligation.

The Underlying Fund may make investments up to 10% of its net assets in Chinese onshore debt securities through the China interbank bond market direct access program (the "CIBM Direct Access Program") and/or China Hong Kong Bond Connect ("Bond Connect").

III. Investment Approach

The Fund feeds into the Underlying Fund.

The Underlying Fund applies both a "top-down" and "bottom-up" investment management approach in deriving its duration, credit and currency allocation strategies. From a "top-down" perspective, economic and market analysis are carried out to determine the outlook for interest rate markets, as well as credit and currency trends. This is necessarily combined with a "bottom-up" credit selection process, which is based on research and analysis of credit issuers, to identify value opportunities and avoid potential default events.

The strongest investment ideas from the above analyses then become candidates for inclusion in the portfolio. There is also a strong emphasis on risk management in the portfolio construction process, to ensure that active risks are taken in a diversified manner and that potential returns commensurate with the risks taken on each investment.

Note: Any past performance of the Manager and Investment Manager is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Manager and Investment Manager.

IV. Product Suitability

The Fund is only suitable for investors who:

- seek long term total returns;
- are comfortable with the risks of a bond fund that invests in Asia; and
- appreciate that their capital will be at risk and that value of their investment and any derived income may fall as well as rise.

V. Distribution Policy

(a) As part of the investment objective of the Fund, the Fund targets to make quarterly distributions. The quarterly distribution shall be expressed as a percentage of the value of units at the prevailing bid price as at the relevant declaration date. The Manager intends to make a distribution on or around the last Business Day in March, June, September and December of every calendar year ("**Declaration Date**") or such other dates as the Manager may in its absolute discretion determine

(b) If investors have invested in the Fund before the Declaration Date, they will be entitled to distributions as long as they remain invested and have units credited and held in their accounts on the Declaration Date. Distributions shall be based on the value of units held by the investors as at the relevant Declaration Date as evidenced in our records. If an investor has made an application for any transactions (including surrender, withdrawal or switching), which is yet to be processed, the value of units meant to be processed will not be included in determining the distribution amount

(c) For investment with cash ("**Cash**") or SRS monies, i.e. not using Central Provident Fund ("**CPF**") monies, investors may choose at the time of application for investment in the Fund to either receive all (but not part) of the distributions as payouts or to have all (but not part) of the distributions reinvested in the Fund

(d) If investors wish to change the instructions for receiving distributions they must write in to inform us at least 30 days before the Declaration Date. Please note that any such election will automatically supersede all prior instructions relating to receiving distributions and shall apply to all of the units then held by them

(e) If investors have chosen to receive the distributions as payouts, distributions will be credited to their designated bank account or SRS account (if investors have invested using their SRS monies) within 45 days from the relevant Declaration Date ("**Payout Date**"). The Manager and Prudential Singapore reserve the right to change the Payout Date

(f) If investors have chosen to reinvest the distributions, they will receive extra units which will be credited into their account within 45 days from the relevant Declaration Date at the prevailing bid price (“Reinvestment Date”). The Manager and Prudential Singapore reserve the right to change the Reinvestment Date

(g) If investors have chosen to receive the distributions as payouts, for any transaction (including surrender, withdrawal and switching) performed by them between the Declaration Date and Payout Date, the redemption proceeds will be calculated at the prevailing bid price (Refer to Section 14). Distributions due to the investors will be credited separately to their designated bank account or SRS account (if investors have invested using their SRS monies) on the Payout Date

(h) If investors have chosen to reinvest the distributions, for any transaction (including surrender, withdrawal and switching) performed by them between the Declaration Date and Reinvestment Date, the redemption proceeds will be calculated at the prevailing bid price (Refer to Section 14). Distributions due to them will be credited back into their account except for surrenders. For surrenders, distributions will be paid to them by cheque

(i) If investors have switched into another PRULink Fund between the Declaration Date and Reinvestment Date, they will receive the distributions which will be reinvested to the Fund

(j) Investors may cancel the policy within the review period (i.e. 14 days after receiving the policy document). If the policy is incepted before the Declaration Date, and should investors decide to cancel the policy after the Declaration Date but before the Payout Date or Reinvestment Date, they will receive a refund of premiums based on the premium refund formula as determined by us, less medical fees (if any). Any distributions due will be paid to investors on the Payout Date or Reinvestment Date (whichever is applicable)

(k) If investor’s policy is incepted before the Declaration Date, and should they decide to cancel the policy after the Payout Date or Reinvestment Date, they will receive a refund of premiums based on the premium refund formula as determined by us, less medical fees (if any).

(l) If death or total and permanent disability of the insured occurs before the Declaration Date, they will not be entitled to the distributions. If death or total and permanent disability of the insured occurs between the Declaration Date and Payout Date or Reinvestment Date, they will be entitled to the unit value in the Fund at the prevailing bid price. Distributions due to investors will be paid to their estate on the Payout Date or Reinvestment Date (whichever is applicable).

Please note the Distribution only applies to the Distribution Share Class of the Fund.

Distribution payments shall, at the sole discretion of the Manager and/or Prudential Singapore, be made out of either (a) income; or (b) net capital gains; or (c) capital of the Fund or a combination of (a) and/or (b) and/or (c).

Distributions are at the sole discretion of the Manager and/or Prudential Singapore and there is no guarantee, assurance and/or certainty that any distribution will be made and if distributions are made, such distributions are not in any way a forecast, indication or projection of the future or likely performance or distribution of the Fund. The making of any distribution shall not be taken to imply that further distributions will be made. The Manager and/or Prudential Singapore may also vary the frequency and/ or amount of the distributions made.

Investors should also note that distributions of the Fund may, in the event that income and net capital gains are insufficient, or due to fluctuations in exchange rates, be made out of the capital of the Fund. The exchange rates used will be determined solely at the discretion of the Manager and/or Prudential Singapore.

When distributions are declared and paid out (including out of capital) with respect to the Fund, the net assets of the Fund will reduce by an amount equivalent to the distributions declared. This will be reflected as a reduction in the unit price.

VI. Performance of the Fund

The Fund was launched on 19 January 2021 and therefore there is no past performance record.

VII. Expense Ratio[1] of the Fund

The Fund was launched on 19 January 2021 and therefore there is no past expense ratio record.

VIII. Turnover Ratio

Turnover ratio of the Fund

The Fund was launched on 19 January 2021 and therefore there is no past turnover ratio record

Turnover ratio[2] of the Underlying Fund

The turnover ratio of Eastspring Investments – Asian Local Bond Fund as at 31 December 2019 is 61.97%.

[2] The turnover ratio is calculated based on the lesser of purchases or sales expressed as a percentage over average net asset value. Average net asset value means the net asset value for each day averaged over, as far as possible, the same period used for calculating the expense ratio.

IX. Fees

<u>Fees payable directly by you</u>

Initial Investment Charge

There is a 5%* initial investment charge (bid-offer spread). This charge is reflected as the difference between the bid price and offer price of the Fund. The offer and bid prices are the buying and selling prices to you respectively. PRULink Funds are valued, and charges are deducted, on a forward pricing basis.

For PRUActive LinkGuard, there is no bid-offer spread and only the bid price applies.

** Please refer to the Product Summary for details of charges incurred on your insurance plan as charges may vary from product to product and may be lower than 5%.*

<u>Fees payable by the ILP Sub-Fund</u>

Continuing Investment Charge

The continuing investment charge is currently 1.00% per annum. This charge is deducted on a pro-rata basis at each unit pricing date throughout the year. We reserve the right to vary the continuing investment charge. Any increase in the continuing investment charge will be up to a maximum of 2% per annum but we will not do so before giving you 6 months' written notice.

Appendix 1 - Additional Risk Disclosure applicable to the Eastspring Investments – Asian Equity Income Fund and Eastspring Investments – Asian Local Bond Fund

Use of Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDIs")

The Underlying Fund may use FDIs (such as options, swaps, forward contracts and futures contracts) extensively for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes. Notwithstanding the above, FDIs will not be used for investment purposes (i.e. entering into FDIs to achieve the investment objective). Should the Underlying Fund decide to enter into derivative transactions for other purposes than hedging and/or efficient portfolio management, the investment policy will be amended accordingly.

Risks associated with the use of FDIs

The Underlying Fund may invest in derivatives which will be subject to risks. While the judicious use of derivatives by professional investment managers can be beneficial, derivatives involve risks different from, and, in some cases, greater than, the risks presented by more traditional securities investments. Some of the risks associated with derivatives are market risk, management risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and leverage risk.

Investments in derivatives may require the deposit of initial margin and additional margin on short notice if the market moves against the investment positions. If no provision is made for the required margin within the prescribed time, the investment may be liquidated at a loss. Therefore, it is essential that such investments in derivatives are monitored closely. The Investment Manager has the necessary controls for investments in derivatives and have in place systems to monitor the derivative positions for the Underlying Fund.

The Investment Manager does not intend to use derivative transactions to optimize returns or in other words, for investment purposes but may use them for efficient portfolio management and/or risk management. Investors should refer to paragraph below for further information on the risks associated with derivatives and the risk management and compliance procedures and controls adopted by the Investment Manager in this respect. In particular, the investment in credit default swaps, volatility derivatives, asset backed securities and mortgage backed securities are subject to the following risk.

Management Risk. FDIs are highly specialised instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of an FDI requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself, without the benefi t of observing the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions.

Counterparty Risk. The use of FDIs involves the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of another party to the contract (usually referred to as a "counterparty") to make required payments or otherwise comply with the contract's terms. Additionally, in respect of certain instruments such as credit default swaps losses could result if the Underlying Fund does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of the company on which the credit default swap is based.

The Underlying Fund will be exposed to credit risk on the counterparties with which it trades particularly in relation to options, futures, contracts and other derivatives such as total return swap that are not traded on a regulated market. Such instruments are not afforded the same protection as may apply to participants trading futures or options on organised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house. The Underlying Fund will be subject to the possibility of the insolvency, bankruptcy or default of a counterparty with which it trades, which could result in substantial losses to the Underlying Fund.

Liquidity Risk. An Underlying Fund may lose money or be prevented from earning capital gains if or when particular derivatives are difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Underlying Fund from selling such securities at an advantageous time or price that would have been most beneficial to the Underlying Fund, or possibly requiring the Underlying Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavourable times and prices in order to satisfy its obligations.

Lack of Availability. Because the markets for certain FDIs are relatively new and still developing, suitable FDI transactions may not be available in all circumstances for risk management or other purposes. Upon the expiration of a particular contract, the portfolio manager may wish to retain the position of the Underlying Fund in the FDIs by entering into a similar contract, but may be unable to do so if the counterparty to the original contract is unwilling to enter into the new contract and no other suitable counterparty can be found. There is no assurance that the Underlying Fund will engage in FDI transactions at any time or from time to time. The ability to use FDIs may also be limited by certain regulatory and tax considerations.

Market and Other Risks. Like most other investments, FDIs are subject to the risk that the market value of the instrument will change in a way detrimental to the interest of the Underlying Fund. If a portfolio manager incorrectly forecasts the values of securities, currencies or interest rates or other economic factors in using FDIs, the Underlying Fund might have been in a better position if it had not entered into the transaction at all. While some strategies involving FDIs can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favourable price movements in other investments. The Underlying Fund may also have to buy or sell a security at a disadvantageous time or price because the Underlying Fund is legally required to maintain offsetting positions or asset coverage in connection with certain FDI transactions.

Other risks in using FDIs include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of FDIs and the inability of FDIs to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices. Many FDIs, in particular, privately negotiated FDIs, are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to the Underlying Fund. Also, the value of FDIs may not correlate perfectly, or at all, with the value of the assets, reference rates or indices they are designed to closely track. In addition, the use of FDIs may cause the Underlying Fund to realise higher amounts of short-term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates) than if the Underlying Fund had not used such instruments.

Risk Management Process

The Underlying Fund will use a risk management process that enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the Underlying Fund's portfolio positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the Underlying Fund.

Efficient Portfolio Management

The Underlying Fund may use financial derivative instruments extensively for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes. Notwithstanding the above, financial derivative instruments will not be used for investment purposes (i.e. entering into financial derivatives instruments to achieve the investment objectives). Should the Underlying Fund decide to enter into derivative transactions for other purposes than hedging and/or efficient portfolio management, the investment policy will be amended accordingly.

Efficient portfolio management transactions may not include speculative transactions. These transactions must be economically appropriate (this implies that they are realised in a cost effective way) and be entered into for one or more of the following specific aims:

- the reduction of risks;
- the reduction of cost; or
- the generation of additional capital gain or income for the fund with an appropriate level of risk, taking into account its risk profile and the risk diversification rules laid down in the investment restrictions.

In addition to the above, the Underlying Fund may, use derivatives to facilitate more complex efficient portfolio management techniques. In particular this may involve:

- using swap contracts to adjust interest rate risk;
- using currency derivatives to buy or sell currency risk;

- writing covered call options to generate additional income;
- using credit default swaps to buy or sell credit risk; and
- using volatility derivatives to adjust volatility risk; and
- using total return swaps or other swap contracts which have similar characteristics as total return process.

The relating risks of these transactions must be adequately captured by the risk management process.

The Underlying Fund must ensure that the overall risk associated with derivatives does not exceed the net assets of the Underlying Fund. The following are taken into account in computing risk: the market value of the underlying instruments, the risk of default, future foreseeable market developments and the period within which the positions are to be liquidated. This also applies to the following two points:

- In the case of investments in derivatives, the overall exposure for the underlying instruments may not exceed the investment limits set forth in the investment restrictions. Investments in index-based derivatives need not be taken into account in the case of the investment limits set forth in the investment restrictions.
- If a derivative has a security or money market instrument as the underlying, it has to be taken into account with regard to compliance with the rules set forth under in the investment restrictions.

In no case whatsoever must recourse to transactions involving derivatives or other financial techniques and instruments cause the Underlying Fund to depart from the investment objective or add substantial supplementary risks in comparison to the Underlying Fund's general risk policy.

In addition, the financial derivative instruments used for efficient portfolio management purposes must comply with the provisions contained in the investment restrictions.

Collateral Policy

The collateral policy of the Underlying Fund is as follows:

- permitted types of collateral: cash collateral only (USD)
- level of collateral: fully collateralised, subject to decisions thresholds as per relevant Credit Support Annex.
- safekeeping of collateral: collateral received is safe-kept with the Depositary or third-party delegates of the Depositary, as appropriate.
- haircut policy: no haircut
- re-investment policy: no reinvestment of collateral.

Commitment Approach

The method used to calculate the global exposure of the Underlying Fund is the commitment approach.

Securities lending transactions, sales with a right of repurchase transactions, reverse repurchase transactions, and/or repurchase transactions

The Management Company will, for and on behalf of the SICAV and each Sub-Fund for the time being, not enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions nor engage in securities lending transactions. Should the Management Company decide to use such techniques and instruments in the future, this can be done so at the Management Company's discretion and the Prospectus will be updated accordingly thereafter, subject to regulatory approval.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

"Authority"	means the Monetary Authority of Singapore.
"Business Day"	means any day other than Saturday or Sunday on which commercial banks in Singapore are generally open for business, or where the context expressly requires, any day other than Saturday or Sunday on which commercial banks in Singapore or elsewhere are generally open for business, or any other day as the Manager and the Trustee (where applicable) may agree in writing.
"Custodian"	means The Bank of New York Mellon (Luxembourg) S.A
"Deposited Property"	means all of the assets for the time being comprised in the Fund or the Underlying Fund for account of the Fund or the Underlying Fund (as the case may be) excluding any amount for the time being standing to the credit of the distribution account of the Fund or the Underlying Fund as the case may be.
"Investment"	means any share, stock, bond, note, debenture, debenture stock, warrant, option, securities, unit or sub-unit in a unit trust scheme, participation in a mutual fund or similar scheme, loan convertible into security, money market instrument, loan stock, certificate of deposits, deposits, commercial paper, promissory notes, treasury bills, fixed and floating rate instruments, bankers' acceptance, derivative instruments including index future and forward currency exchange contract, swap, cap, collar, floor, sale and repurchase transaction or other derivatives or fi nancial transaction or instruments or any other security which may be selected by the Manager for the purpose of investment of any Deposited Property or which may for the time being form part thereof.
"Material Proportion"	means such proportion of the Investments which when sold would in the opinion of the Manager in consultation with the Trustee (where applicable) cause the value of that Deposited Property to be significantly reduced.
"PRULink Fund"	means any one of the PRULink Funds that is available to Prudential Singapore policyholders.
"PRULink Funds"	means the whole range of investment-linked funds that are available to Prudential Singapore policyholders.
"SICAV"	Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
"SRS"	means the scheme referred to by the Ministry of Finance of Singapore as the Supplementary Retirement Scheme or such other scheme as shall replace or supersede the Supplementary Retirement Scheme from time to time.

Prudential Singapore, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of UK-based Prudential plc, is one of Singapore's leading life insurance companies. We have been serving the financial needs of Singapore for over 89 years, delivering a suite of product offerings through our network of 5,000 financial consultants and our bank partners. We are one of the market leaders in Protection, Savings and Investment-linked plans with S$43.1 billion funds under management as at 31 December 2019.

Call your Prudential Financial Consultant or our PruCustomer Line at 1800 333 0333 **www.prudential.com.sg**