BOS WEALTH MANAGEMENT
A subsidiary of Bank of Singapore

PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS SHEET
BOSWM EMERGING MARKET BOND FUND

RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

This Product Highlights Sheet has been reviewed and approved by the directors or authorised committee or persons approved by the Board of BOS Wealth Management Malaysia Berhad and they have collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information. Having made all reasonable inquiries, they confirm to the best of their knowledge and belief, that there are no false or misleading statements, or omission of other facts which would make any statement in the Product Highlights Sheet false or misleading.

STATEMENT OF DISCLAIMER

The relevant information and document in relation to the BOSWM Emerging Market Bond Fund, including a copy of this Product Highlights Sheet has been lodged with the Securities Commission Malaysia, under the Lodge and Launch Framework.

The lodgement of the relevant information and document in relation to the BOSWM Emerging Market Bond Fund, including this Product Highlights Sheet, should not be taken to indicate that the Securities Commission Malaysia recommends the BOSWM Emerging Market Bond Fund or assumes responsibility for the correctness of any statement made or opinion or report expressed in this Product Highlights Sheet.

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PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS SHEET

This Product Highlights Sheet only highlights the key features and risks of this unlisted capital market product. Investors are advised to request, read and understand the disclosure documents before deciding to invest.

BRIEF INFORMATION ON THE PRODUCT

1. What Is This Product About?

Product Type	Unlisted wholesale fund (open-ended)
Manager	BOS Wealth Management Malaysia Berhad 199501006861 (336059 – U)
Trustee	CIMB Commerce Trustee Berhad 199401027349 (313031-A)

PRODUCT SUITABILITY

2. Who Is This Product Suitable For?

The Fund is suitable for sophisticated investors who are seeking capital growth and income□; seeking investments specifically in foreign emerging market bonds; have a high tolerance for risk with investments in a portfolio that includes non-investment grade and/or unrated emerging market bonds; and have a medium to long-term investment horizon.

□ *Income is in reference to the Fund's distribution, which could be in the form of cash or units.*

Please note that if you are a US Person, you are not eligible to subscribe to the Fund. We reserve the right to return your investment without advance notice if we become aware that you are US Person who holds any Class of Units of the Fund.

Unit prices and distributions payable, if any, may go down as well as up. The investor may not get back the full amount invested, and the principal amount invested may be at risk.

KEY PRODUCT FEATURES

3. (a) What Am I Investing In?

Fund Category	Fixed income – feeder fund (wholesale)
Fund Type	Growth and income□
Target Fund	Lion Capital Funds II – Lion-Bank of Singapore Emerging Market Bond Fund
Base Currency	MYR

Financial Year End	31 December		
Distribution	Subject to the availability of income, distribution of income will be on a quarterly basis.		
	Class MYR	Class MYR BOS	Class USD BOS
Issuance Date	26 January 2016	12 September 2019	12 September 2019
Issuance Price	RM1.0000	RM1.0000	USD1.000

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund aims to provide capital growth and income in the medium to long term by investing in the Target Fund.

Income is in reference to the Fund's distribution, which could be in the form of cash or units.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY AND APPROACH

A minimum of 95% of the Fund's NAV will be invested in the USD Class C (Distribution) and or USD Class C (Accumulation) of the Target Fund managed by Lion Global Investors Limited.

The balance of the Fund's NAV that is not invested in the Target Fund will be invested in liquid assets. The foreign exchange exposures to the USD Class C (Distribution) and or USD Class C (Accumulation) of the Target Fund will be managed by employing currency hedging mechanism.

There will be no active allocation or temporary defensive positions taken by the Manager of the Fund. An internal allocation for liquid assets will be maintained to ensure that the Fund is able to meet redemption requests without jeopardising the Fund's performance.

The Target Fund is a Restricted Singapore Scheme constituted in Singapore. For more information about the Target Fund, please refer to the information memorandum and supplementary information memorandum of the Fund.

Where the Target Fund no longer meets the investment objective of the Fund, the Manager may, in consultation with the Trustee and with the unitholders' approval, choose to replace the Target Fund with any other collective investment scheme that has a similar investment objective and strategy with the Fund.

Asset Allocation

Asset Category	% Of Fund's NAV
Target Fund	Minimum 95%
Liquid assets	Maximum 5%

3. (b) Who Am I Investing With?

Manager	BOS Wealth Management Malaysia Berhad 199501006861 (336059 – U)
Investment Manager Of The Target Fund	Lion Global Investors Limited (198601745D) (formerly known as Lion Capital Management Limited)
Sub-Investment Manager Of The Target Fund	Bank of Singapore Limited (197700866R) (formerly known as ING Asia Private Bank)
Trustee	CIMB Commerce Trustee Berhad 199401027349 (313031-A)
Trustee's Delegate	CIMB Bank Berhad 197201001799 (13491-P)
Auditors	Ernst & Young
Tax Advisers	Ernst & Young Tax Consultants Sdn Bhd 198901002487 (179793-K)

4. What Are The Possible Outcomes Of My Investment?

- The quantum of potential returns of the Fund would depend on the Fund's asset allocation decisions and performance of the underlying investments of the Fund.
- This is a non-guaranteed Fund and the investor may not get back the full amount invested and the principal amount invested may be at risk. Returns are also not fixed or guaranteed

KEY RISKS

5. What Are The Key Risks Associated With This Product?

The following are the risks associated with the **Fund**:

- **Country and/or foreign securities risk** – This refers to the risks of investing in foreign markets, in particular Emerging Markets. Emerging Markets may have relatively underdeveloped capital markets, less stringent regulatory and disclosure standards, concentration in only a few industries, greater adverse political, social and economic risks and general lack of liquidity of securities. The risk of expropriation, nationalisation, exchange control restrictions, confiscatory taxation and limitations on the use or removal of funds also exists in Emerging Markets. Emerging Markets may also have less developed procedures for custody, settlement, clearing and registration of securities transactions. Any of these negative events occurring could result in capital loss to the Target Fund, which in turn result in loss to the Fund. This risk is not within the control of the Manager of the Fund but dependent on the investment and risk management strategy of the Investment Manager of the Target Fund. Risk is reduced by investing in a fund (the Target Fund) that is managed by an investment manager with experience managing emerging market bond funds or portfolios.

- **Currency risk** – Investing globally means assets are denominated in currencies other than Malaysian Ringgit. Hence, fluctuations in the exchange rates of these foreign currencies may have an impact on a fund's income and asset valuations. This risk applies to the underlying investments of the Target Fund where adverse fluctuations in exchange rates result in capital losses to the Target Fund, which will also lead to losses to the Fund. This risk is not within the control of the Manager of the Fund but dependent on the risk management strategy of the Investment Manager of the Target Fund. Risk is managed by investing in a fund (the Target Fund) that is managed by an investment manager with experience in managing investments denominated in foreign currencies.

  In addition, there is potential risk of adverse currency fluctuations where a fund invests in another fund denominated in a currency other than Malaysian Ringgit.

  In relation to the Fund, this risk is mitigated by onshore Ringgit hedging.
  (Note: Ringgit hedging is applicable to Class MYR and Class MYR BOS only, not Class USD BOS).

- **Target fund risk** – This is a risk particular to a fund which feeds into a single target fund. This risk occurs when there is an underperformance or a non-performance due to less optimal investment management at the Target Fund level, in terms of securities selection and market, sector and economic analysis; the Target Fund is temporarily or no longer* aligned with the investment objective and strategies of the Fund; or there is an operational and administrative glitch at the Target Fund level.

  This risk is mitigated by selecting a fund (Target Fund) which is managed by an investment manager that have experience in managing equities and debt securities portfolios.

  * There is also a risk that the Manager of the Fund (a feeder fund) is unable to find a suitable target fund to replace the Target Fund.

  The Target Fund is also subject to risk of changes in regulatory environment that would render the Fund to be no longer operational in the way originally intended.

The following are the risks associated with the **Target Fund**:

- **Market risk** – The risks of investing and participating in listed and unlisted securities apply. Prices of securities may go up or down in response to changes in economic conditions, interest rates, and the market's perception of securities. These may cause the price of units of the Target Fund to go up or down as the price of units of the Target Fund is based on the current market value of the investments of the Target Fund.

  There are risks of investing in bonds and other fixed income securities. Bond prices may go up or down in response to interest rates with increases in interest rates leading to falling bond prices.

  The market prices of bonds and other fixed income securities are also affected by credit risks, such as risk of default by issuers and liquidity risk.

- **Derivatives risk** – The Target Fund may, from time to time invest in derivatives, which are financial contracts whose value depend on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index for the purposes of hedging, efficient portfolio management and meeting the investment objective of the Target Fund. Such assets, rates and indices may include (but are not limited to) bonds, shares, interest rates, currency exchange rates, bond indices and stock indices.

  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.

  As the viability of exercising derivative instruments depends on the market price of the investments to which they relate, it may be the case that the external investment manager may from time to time consider it not viable to exercise certain derivatives held by the Target Fund within the prescribed period, in which case any costs incurred in obtaining the derivatives will not be recoverable. There is also the risk that the market price of the relevant investment will not exceed the exercise price attached to the derivative instrument at any time during the exercise period or at the time at which the derivative instrument is exercised and this may result in an immediate loss to the Target Fund.

The investment managers intend to utilise the covered call option strategy to allow the Target Fund to outperform a direct investment in the underlying portfolio of equities in all scenarios, other than in a strong rising market scenario (though this is not guaranteed). In addition to the generation of option income, the Target Fund may also benefit from reduced overall portfolio risk (though this is not guaranteed). However, in a strong rising market scenario, such a strategy will cause the Target Fund to give up potential appreciation in the value of the equities in its portfolio above the strike price.

The investment managers have a comprehensive and structured Compliance Monitoring Program ("CMP"). There is a dedicated compliance team to implement the CMP. Upon the creation of a new fund or client account, investment guidelines will be reviewed by the compliance team and checks will be programmed into our automated pretrade compliance system as far as possible. In addition, guidelines which cannot be electronically monitored will be manually checked for compliance. The global exposure of the Target Fund to financial derivatives or embedded financial derivatives will not exceed 100% of the net asset value of the Target Fund. The investment managers may modify the risk management and compliance procedures and controls at any time as the investment managers deem fit and in the interests of the Target Fund.

The global exposure of the Target Fund to financial derivatives or embedded financial derivatives will not exceed 100% of the Net Asset Value of the Target Fund at any time.

The investment managers currently use the commitment approach as described in Appendix 1 of the Code to determine the Target Fund's exposure to financial derivatives. In determining the Target Fund's exposure to financial derivatives, the investment managers will adopt the calculation methods set out under paragraph 4.10 of Appendix 1 of the Code.

The investment managers will ensure that the risk management and compliance procedures and controls adopted are adequate and have been implemented and that we have the necessary expertise to control and manage the risks relating to the use of financial derivatives. The investment managers will attempt to minimise the risks through careful selection of reputable counterparties and constant monitoring of the Target Fund's derivatives positions.

- **Covered call writing risk** –
  - In a situation where the stock market rallies and the investment managers have written a call option on the stocks, there will effectively be a cap to the upside potential and the Target Fund may not be able to obtain the appreciation in the value of the stock.
  - Options are sensitive to the volatility of equity markets. Before expiry of the option, the price of the option can change even though the price of the stock remains unchanged due to time decay volatility.
  - These derivatives strategies used by the investment managers may be affected by market conditions due to regulatory limits and there is no guarantee that the use of such strategies will achieve the desired outcome.
- **Counterparty risk** – The Target Fund may enter into transactions in OTC markets, which will expose the Target Fund to the credit of their counterparties and their ability to satisfy the terms of such contracts. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, the relevant Target Fund could experience delays in liquidating the position and significant losses, including declines in the value of its investment during the period in which the Target Fund seeks to enforce its rights, inability to realise any gains on its investment during such period and fees and expenses incurred in enforcing its rights. There is also a possibility that the above agreements and derivative techniques are terminated due, for instance, to bankruptcy, supervening illegality or change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those at the time the agreement was originated.
- **Issuer risk** – A fundamental risk to all fixed income securities is the risk that an issuer will fail to make principal and interest payments when due. Issuers with higher credit risk typically offer higher yields for this added risk. Generally, government securities are considered to be the safest in terms of credit risk, while corporate debts, especially those with poorer credit ratings, have the highest credit risk. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer are also factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security values.
- **Currency risk** – As the investments of the Target Fund may be denominated in foreign currencies other than base currency of the Target Fund, i.e. USD, fluctuations of the exchange rates of foreign currencies against the USD may affect the value of the Target Fund.

  The sub-investment manager of the Target Fund may from time to time employ currency hedging techniques to manage the impact of the exchange rate fluctuations on the Target Fund and/or for the purpose of efficient portfolio management.
- **Credit risk** – Bonds and other debt securities are subject to the risk that some issuers of bonds and other debt securities and other investments made by the Target Fund may not make payments on such obligations. Further, an issuer may suffer adverse changes in its financial condition that could lower the

credit quality of a security, leading to greater volatility in the price of the security and in the value of the Target Fund. A change in the quality rating of a security can also affect the security's liquidity and make it more difficult to sell.

- **Default risk** – Investments in debt securities are subject to 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 make payments of interest and principal, especially if the issuer is highly leveraged. Such issuer's ability to meet its debt obligations may also be adversely affected by specific corporate developments, or the issuer's inability to meet specific projected business forecasts, or the unavailability of additional financing. Also, an economic downturn or an increase in interest rates may increase the potential for default by the issuers of these securities.
- **Interest rate risk** – Investments in debt securities are also subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations, and the prices of debt securities may go up or down in response to such fluctuations in interest rates.
- **Mis-management by debt issuer risk** – The debt securities which the Target Fund invests into may be issued by companies in Emerging Markets. Unlike developed markets, such Emerging Market companies are generally less transparent, have poorer corporate governance standards and are less well regulated. There are risks that management of such companies may not act at all times in the companies' best interest or may be subject to fraud, corruption or mis-management, which could have an adverse impact on the companies' credit standing or negatively affect such companies' ability to repay the principal and/or interest on debt securities which may have been invested into by the Target Fund.
- **Other risks** – The Target Fund's investments are also subject to liquidity and regulatory risks, for example, the introduction of new laws, the imposition of exchange controls, the adoption of restrictive provisions by individual companies or where a limit on the holding of the Target Fund in a particular company, sector or country by non-residents (individually or collectively) has been reached.

  In addition, the Target Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of parties with whom it trades and will bear the risk of settlement default. The trustee of the Target Fund may also be instructed by the Investment Manager of the Target Fund to settle transactions on a delivery free of payment basis where the Investment Manager of the Target Fund believes that this form of settlement is common market practice. Investors of the Fund should be aware that this may result in a loss to the Target Fund if a transaction fails to settle, and the trustee of the Target Fund will not be liable to the Target Fund for such loss.

Where any of the risks above occur and adversely impact the performance of the Target Fund, the non-performance of the Target Fund will result in capital losses to the Fund.

Specific Risks Associated With Investment In Emerging Markets

- **Political risk** – Countries outside Singapore, especially those with Emerging Markets, may be subject to higher than usual risks of political changes, government regulations, social instability or diplomatic developments (including war) which could adversely affect the economies of the relevant countries and thus the value of investments in those countries. There is also the risk that nationalisation or other similar action could lead to confiscation of assets under which shareholders in those companies would get little or no compensation. The economies in the Emerging Markets may be heavily dependent on international trade and accordingly, may be adversely affected by trade barriers, or other protectionist measures and international economic developments generally.
- **Liquidity risk** – Trading volume on stock exchanges in emerging markets within the Asian region can be substantially less than on the stock exchanges of the major markets, so that acquisition and disposal of holdings may be time consuming and/or may need to be conducted at unfavourable prices.

  Liquidity Risk Management
  The Target Fund Manager have established liquidity risk management policies which enable them to identify, monitor, and manage the liquidity risks of the Target Fund. Such policies, combined with the liquidity management tools available, seek to achieve fair treatment of Holders, and safeguard the interests of remaining holders against the redemption behaviour of other investors and mitigate against systemic risk.

  The Target Fund Manager's liquidity risk management policies take into account the Target Fund's liquidity terms, asset class, liquidity tools and regulatory requirements.

  The liquidity risk management tools available to manage liquidity risk include the following:
  (a) The Target Fund may, subject to the provisions of the Target Fund's Deed, borrow up to 10% of its latest available Net Asset Value (or such other percentage as may be prescribed by the Code) at the time the borrowing is incurred and the borrowing period should not exceed one month, provided always and subject to the borrowing restrictions in the Code;
  (b) The Target Fund Manager may, pursuant to the Target Fund's deed, suspend the realisation of units of the Target Fund or class, with the approval of the trustee; and
  (c) The Target Fund Manager may, with the approval of the trustee, and pursuant to the Target Fund's deed, limit the total number of units in relation to the Target Fund or class which holders may realise to 10% of the total number of units of the Target Fund then in issue, such limitation to be applied

proportionately to all Holders in relation to the Target Fund or class (as the case may be) who have validly requested realisations on the relevant dealing day.

The Target Fund Manager may perform regular stress testing on the Target Fund.

Factors considered in stress tests (either independently or concurrently) include:
(i) a sudden increase in redemptions;
(ii) worsening of market liquidity for the underlying assets of the Target Fund; and
(iii) redemption by the largest unitholder / distributor of the Target Fund.
Our stress testing scenarios consider historical situations and forward-looking hypothetical scenarios, where appropriate.

• The reasonableness and relevance of our stress test assumptions are regularly reviewed to ensure that stress tests are based on reliable and up-to-date information.

- **Repatriation risk** – Investments in Emerging Markets could be adversely affected by delays in or refusal to grant relevant approvals for the repatriation of funds, or by any official intervention affecting the process of settlement of transactions. Consents granted prior to investment being made in any particular country may be varied or revoked, and new restrictions may be imposed.
- **Global emerging market risk** – Investments by the Target Fund in some Asian and/or Emerging Markets often involve a greater degree of risk due to the nature of such markets which do not have fully developed services such as custodian and settlement services often taken for granted in more developed markets. There may be a greater degree of volatility in such markets because of the speculative element, significant retail participation and the lack of liquidity which are inherent characteristics of these Asian and/or Emerging Markets.
- **Regulatory risk** – The Target Fund's investments in Emerging Markets' economies are also subject to regulatory risks, for example, the introduction of new laws, the imposition of exchange controls, the adoption of restrictive provisions by individual companies or where a limit on the holding of the Target Fund in a particular company, sector or country by non-residents (individually or collectively) has been reached.
- **Concentration risk** – The investments of the Target Fund may be exposed to concentration risks as it is currently intended for the Target Fund to be primarily** invested in Emerging Market bonds issued from Emerging Market countries.
  ** *"primarily" means at least 70% of the net asset value of the Target Fund*.

Where any of the risks above occur and adversely impact the performance of the Target Fund, the non-performance of the Target Fund will result in capital losses to the Fund.

The investment manager exercises diligence in minimising the above risks to the Fund. However, it is not always possible to cover all investment risks in spite of best efforts as financial markets can be highly unpredictable. Investors are encouraged to consult their advisers such as financial/tax consultants, lawyers or bankers for a further understanding of these risks.

FEES AND CHARGES

6. What Are The Fees And Charges Involved?

	Class MYR	Class MYR BOS	Class USD BOS
Sales Charge	Up to 3.00% of the Fund's NAV per unit	Up to 1.00% of the Fund's NAV per unit	Up to 1.00% of the Fund's NAV per unit
	The front-end fee at the Target Fund level is waived to the Fund.		
Annual Management Fee	Up to 1.50% p.a. of the NAV of the Class of Units	Up to 1.10% of the NAV of the Class of Units	Up to 1.10% of the NAV of the Class of Units
	The annual management fee charged by the Target Fund will be fully rebated to the Fund. The annual management fee is payable on a monthly basis.		
Annual Trustee Fee	Up to 0.04% p.a. of the NAV of the Fund calculated and accrued on a daily basis, subject to a minimum of RM12,000 p.a. (excluding foreign custodian fee and charges). The annual trustee fee is payable on a monthly basis.		
Redemption Charge	There is no redemption charge imposed on unitholders of the Fund.		
Switching Fee	The Manager does not intend to charge any switching fee; however, investors (including the Unitholders' of the Fund(s)) performing a switching transaction will have to pay the applicable difference in sales charge between the fund to be switched from and the fund to be switched into, which could be up to 5.50% of net asset value per unit depending on the fund(s) involved in a switching transaction.		

	The differential in sales charge resulted from switching transaction is subject to any applicable taxes and/or duties as may be imposed by the government or other authorities from time to time.
Transfer Fee	There is no transfer fee imposed on unitholders of the Fund.

Note: By default, redemption and income distribution proceeds will be made via bank transfer. Request for cheque payment will be subjected to a fee. Kindly refer to the prevailing information memorandum for more information. Despite the maximum fees and charges permitted by the deed, all current fees and charges are as disclosed above. All fees and charges quoted are subject to any applicable taxes and/or duties as may be imposed by the government or other authorities from time to time.

VALUATIONS AND EXITING FROM INVESTMENT

7. How Often Are Valuations Available?

- As the Target Fund is a foreign fund, the valuation of the Fund's investment in the Target Fund is only available on the next business day (T+1). As such, the valuation of the Fund will be conducted before 5:00 p.m. on the following business day based on the last available NAV per unit of the Target Fund. Daily prices of the Fund will be published on the next business day after the valuation (T+2).
- Fund prices will be published on the Manager's website at www.boswealthmanagement.com.my.

8. How Can I Exit From This Investment And What Are The Risks And Costs Involved?

- Investors can exit from the investment by completing the transaction form. The duly completed and accepted original transaction form must reach the Manager's head office or its branches by 4.00 p.m. on any business day. The Manager will repurchase units at the Fund's NAV per unit calculated at the end of that business day.
- The investor will receive the prevailing price per unit.
- Transaction forms received after 4.00 p.m. will be treated as having been received on the next business day.
- Payments will be made to investors within 10 days (from the business day the redemption request is accepted).

We will not be held responsible for any loss/delay in the events below (which are beyond the control of the Manager and Trustee):

1. Real Time Electronic Transfer of Funds and Securities (RENTAS) experiencing problems;
2. Telegraphic Transfer experiencing problems; and
3. Inaccurate details, including but not limited to identity card number and account number furnished by you.

CONTACT INFORMATION

9. Who Should I Contact For Further Information Or To Lodge A Complaint?

Contact Details Of The Manager

Head Office	BOS Wealth Management Malaysia Berhad 199501006861 (336059 – U) 09-02, Level 9, Imazium No. 8, Jalan SS 21/37, Damansara Uptown, 47400 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Tel: 03-7712 3000 E-mail: customercare@boswm.com Website: www.boswealthmanagement.com.my
Institutional Unit Trust Advisers	For more details on the list of appointed Institutional Unit Trust Advisers, please contact the Manager.

Please specify the nature of the complaint and the person(s) involved – stating the date, time and place of occurrence.

(i) For internal dispute resolution, you may contact:
BOS Wealth Management Malaysia Berhad – via phone to : 03-7712 3000

(ii) If you are dissatisfied with the outcome of the internal dispute resolution process, please refer your dispute to the Securities Industries Dispute Resolution Corporation (SIDREC):
(a) via phone to: 03-2282 2280
(b) via fax to : 03-2282 3855
(c) via e-mail to : info@sidrec.com.my
(d) via letter to : Securities Industry Dispute Resolution Center (SIDREC)
Unit A-9-1, Level 9, Tower A, Menara UOA Bangsar,
No. 5, Jalan Bangsar Utama 1, 59000 Kuala Lumpur

(iii) You can also direct your complaint to the Securities Commission Malaysia even if you have initiated a dispute resolution process with SIDREC. To make a complaint, please contact the Securities Commission Malaysia's Consumer & Investor Office:
   (a) via phone to the Aduan Hotline at : 03-6204 8999
   (b) via fax to : 03-6204 8991
   (c) via e-mail to : aduan@seccom.com.my
   (d) via online complaint form available at www.sc.com.my
   (e) via letter to : Consumer & Investor Office
   Securities Commission Malaysia
   No. 3 Persiaran Bukit Kiara, Bukit Kiara
   50490 Kuala Lumpur

(iv) Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia's (FIMM) Complaints Bureau:
   (a) via phone to: 03-2092 3800
   (b) via fax to : 03-2093 2700
   (c) via e-mail to : complaints@fimm.com.my
   (d) via online complaint form available at www.fimm.com.my
   (e) via letter to : Legal, Secretarial & Regulatory Affairs
   Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia
   19-06-1, 6th Floor Wisma Tune
   No.19 Lorong Dungun, Damansara Heights
   50590 Kuala Lumpur

APPENDIX: GLOSSARY

business day(s)
A day on which the Bursa Malaysia is open for trading. For purposes of this Fund, the Manager will consider a business day as a non-business day if the price of the Target Fund is not available on that business day.

Class MYR
Represents a Class of Unit (of the Fund(s)) denominated in MYR with the Initial Offer Price of RM1.000.

Class MYR BOS
Represents a Class of Units (of the Fund(s)) denominated in MYR with the Initial Offer Price of RM1.0000. For the avoidance of doubt, Class MYR BOS was formerly known as Class MYR 2.

Class USD BOS
Represents a Class of Units (of the Fund(s)) denominated in USD with the Initial Offer Price of USD1.0000. For the avoidance of doubt, Class USD BOS was formerly known as Class USD.

daily unit price / net asset value (NAV) per unit
The NAV of the Fund divided by the total number of units in circulation, at a particular valuation point.

net asset value (NAV)
The total value of the Fund's assets minus its liabilities at a valuation point.

sophisticated investors
means any person who comes within any of the categories of investors as set out in Part 1, Schedules 6 and 7 of the Capital Market Services Act 2007 (CMSA) and such other investors(s) as may be permitted by the Securities Commission from time to time and/or under the relevant guidelines.

Note: For more information, please refer to the current excerpts of Part 1, Schedules 6 and 7 of the CMSA.

Target Fund
Lion Capital Funds II – Lion-Bank of Singapore Emerging Market Bond Fund

unitholder(s)
The person for the time being who is registered pursuant to the deed as a holder of units, including a jointholder.

USD Class C (Distribution)
A specific class of units of the Target Fund that is denominated in USD. USD Class (Distribution) are the specific class(es) of units issued by the Target Fund(s) which the Fund(s) are investing.

USD Class C (Accumulation)
A specific class of units of the Target Fund that is denominated in USD. USD Class (Accumulation) are the specific class(es) of units issued by the Target Fund(s) which the Fund(s) are investing.

US Person
Means a US citizen or US tax resident individual, (including a green-card holder, an individual with substantial US presence and an individual who has US permanent or mailing address), a US corporation, US partnership, US trust or US estate for US federal income tax purposes.