

This Product Highlights Sheet is an important document.

- It highlights the key terms and risks of the ILP Sub-Fund and complements the Product Summary. It is important to read the Product Summary before deciding whether to purchase the ILP Sub-Fund.
- If you do not have a copy, please contact us to ask for one.
- You should not invest in the ILP Sub-Fund if you do not understand it or are not comfortable with the accompanying risks.

R141 FPIL Premier Miton Cautious Multi Asset (GBP) (Invests in Premier Miton Cautious Multi Asset A Acc GBP)

Product Type (Specified Investment Product)	ILP Sub-Fund ¹	Launch Date	August 2012
Management Company	Premier Portfolio Managers Limited	Custodian	HSBC Plc
Capital Guaranteed	No	Dealing Frequency	Every UK Business Day
Name of Guarantor	N/A	Expense Ratio for the underlying fund	1.56% (as at 16/10/23)

SUB-FUND SUITABILITY

WHO IS THE SUB-FUND SUITABLE FOR?

The Sub-Fund is only suitable for investors wanting to achieve long-term growth by investing in a portfolio of other authorised funds, worldwide equities, fixed interest stocks, cash and money market instruments.

-It is important to remember that, as with most investments, the value of your investments are not guaranteed and can go down as well as up. Therefore we suggest that you only invest money that can be committed for the medium to long term. You should also bear in mind that securities held within a fund may not be denominated in the currency of that fund, so unit prices may fall purely on account of exchange rate fluctuations.

-Please note that Friends Provident International Limited (FPIL) investment products are intended for medium to long term investment and are not therefore designed for early surrender. If you do surrender early, a product surrender charge may be applied. Please note that the earlier you terminate your plan, the more you may lose.

Further Information

-Refer to the section on 'Fees and Charges' in the relevant Product Summary.

-Refer to the 'Appendix V: Past Performance and Investor Profile' section of the underlying fund's prospectus for further information on the suitability of the Sub-Fund.

KEY FEATURES OF THE SUB-FUND

WHAT ARE YOU INVESTING IN?

-You are investing in an ILP Sub-Fund that invests in the Premier Miton Cautious Multi Asset Fund* ("the Fund" or "underlying fund"), apart from a proportionately small amount which may be held as a cash balance to optimise dealing efficiencies in the underlying fund. We endeavour to maintain a cash balance limit of up to 0.75%.

-The underlying fund of the ILP Sub-Fund is an accumulation fund, which means the fund will automatically reinvest any dividends.

*The Fund is constituted in the form of an investment company with variable capital incorporated in England and Wales. Its home regulator is the Financial Conduct Authority.

-Refer to the 'Details of the Company' section of the underlying fund's prospectus for further information on the features of the Fund.

Investment Strategy

-The investment objective of the Fund is to provide capital growth over the long-term being five years or more. Five years is also the minimum recommended period for holding shares in the Fund; this does not mean that the Fund will achieve the objective

-Refer to the 'Appendix I: Fund Details' section of the underlying fund's

¹For an ILP Sub-Fund that feeds 100% into an underlying fund, some information provided below could be similar to the underlying fund. In this instance this ILP Sub-Fund will at minimum feed 99.25% into the underlying fund, Premier Miton Cautious Multi Asset Fund.

<p>over this, or any other, specific time period and there is a risk of loss to the original capital invested.</p> <p>-The asset classes chosen by the Investment Manager to meet the objective will include equities (company shares), fixed income (including bonds issued by governments and companies), property (including Real Estate Investment Trusts), commodities, cash and cash like investments.</p> <p>-The Investment Manager will maintain exposure to a broad spread of underlying assets, although equities and fixed income will form the majority of the portfolio with the Fund investing in a maximum of 60% in equities. The Investment Manager will typically gain exposure to equity and fixed income assets through direct investment, but investments in property and commodities will be indirect. The Fund may also invest in shares in collectible investment schemes covering global markets. In order to create a diversified portfolio, the Investment Manager will usually maintain a portfolio of at least 100 individual investments.</p> <p>-The Fund may invest in derivatives and forward transactions for the purposes of efficient portfolio management including hedging.</p>	<p>prospectus for further information on the investment strategy of the Fund.</p>
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Parties Involved

<p>WHO ARE YOU INVESTING WITH?</p> <p>Authorised Corporate Director of the underlying fund: Premier Portfolio Managers Limited</p> <p>Investment Manager of the underlying fund: Premier Fund Managers Limited</p> <p>Depository of the underlying fund: Northern Trust Investor Services Limited</p>	<p>-Refer to the 'Management and Administration' section of the underlying fund's prospectus for further information on the roles and responsibilities of these entities and what happens if they become insolvent.</p>
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KEY RISKS

<p>WHAT ARE THE KEY RISKS OF THIS INVESTMENT?</p> <p>-The value of an investment is not guaranteed and can go up and down depending on performance. You could get back less than you have paid in. At times, the ILP Sub-Fund may, subject to the Appointed Actuary's agreement and provisions allowed for in the Policy Conditions, need to change the way its price is calculated, to ensure that those moving into and out of the ILP Sub-Fund are treated fairly. This can have a negative effect on the ILP Sub-Fund's price and performance.</p> <p>-Fund managers have the ability, in exceptional circumstances, to suspend trading in their funds for as long as necessary. When this occurs we will need to delay the 'cashing in' or switching of units in the relevant fund. You may not be able to access your money during this period.</p> <p>These risk factors may cause you to lose some or all of your investment:</p>	<p>Further Information</p> <p>-Refer to the 'Valuations and Pricing' section of your Policy Conditions for further information.</p> <p>-Refer to the 'Risk Factors' and 'Appendix III – Investment and Borrowing Powers of the Company' sections of the underlying fund's prospectus for further information on the risks of the Fund.</p>
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Market and Credit Risks

<p>Market risk: The investments of the Fund are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in securities. There can be no assurance that any appreciation in the value of investments will occur. The value of the investments and the income derived from them may fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount they invest in the Fund.</p> <p>Credit and fixed interest securities risk: Fixed interest securities are particularly affected by trends in interest rates and inflation. If interest rates go up, the value of capital may fall, and vice versa. Inflation will also decrease the real value of capital. The value of a fixed interest security will fall in the event of the default or reduced credit rating of the issuer. Generally, the higher the level of income (yield) receivable,</p>	<p>-Refer to the 'Risks' section of the relevant Product Summary for further information.</p>
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<p>the higher the perceived credit risk of the issuer. High yield bonds with lower credit ratings (also known as sub investment grade bonds) are potentially more risky (higher credit risk) than investment grade bonds. "Investment Grade" holdings are generally considered to be a rating of BBB- (or equivalent) and above by leading credit rating agencies (such as S&P, Moody's or Fitch). "Sub-investment Grade" is generally considered to be a rating below BBB- (or equivalent) by the leading rating agencies.</p> <p>-Holdings that have not been rated by the leading credit agencies will adopt the risk rating of the "parent company" as an indicator of their credit risk or an unrated holding will be assessed using fundamental data to analyse the likelihood of the company defaulting. An issuer with a rating of at least BBB- (or equivalent) is generally considered as having adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances may lead to a weakened capacity of the issuer to meet its commitments.</p> <p>Investment trusts risk: The Fund may invest in investment trusts. These are public limited companies quoted on the London Stock Exchange. The price of their shares depends on supply and demand and may not reflect the value of the underlying assets. It may be higher 'at a premium' or lower 'at a discount'. The discount and premium varies continuously and represents an additional measure of risk and reward. Gearing – investment trusts can borrow money, which can then be used to make further investments. In a rising market, this 'gearing' can enhance returns to shareholders. However if the market falls, losses will also be multiplied. The level of gearing needs to be carefully judged and monitored to produce a benefit.</p>	
Liquidity Risks	
<p>Liquidity risk: There may be occasions when the manager is unable to sell some or all of the shares within the Fund, which could delay payment or redemption of proceeds.</p>	
Product-Specific Risks	
<p>Derivatives risk: The Investment Manager may employ derivatives solely for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management ('EPM') (including hedging) with the aim of reducing the risk profile of the Fund, reducing costs, or generating additional capital or income.</p> <p>-To the extent that derivative instruments are utilised for hedging purposes, the risk of loss to the Fund may be increased where the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the security or position which it is hedging are insufficiently correlated.</p> <p>Regulated investment schemes risk: The Fund may invest in other regulated collective investment schemes. As an investor in another collective investment scheme, the Fund will bear, along with the other investors, its portion of the expenses of the other collective investment scheme, including the management, performance and/or other fees. These fees will be in addition to the management fees and other expenses which the Fund bears directly with its own operations.</p>	<p>-Refer to the 'Appendix III: Investment and Borrowing Powers of the Company' section of the underlying fund's prospectus for further information on derivatives.</p>
FEES AND CHARGES	
<p>WHAT ARE THE FEES AND CHARGES OF THIS INVESTMENT?</p> <p>-Charges are deducted by both FPIL and the underlying investment managers at each valuation point before calculating the unit price, as set out below.</p> <p>FPIL charges (payable directly by you)</p> <p>-You will need to pay an ILP Sub-Fund administration charge of 1.2%.</p> <p>-There is currently no charge for switching funds although switching to a fund which differs from your plan currency may involve a cost associated with currency exchange. However, we reserve the right to charge for switches under certain conditions.</p> <p>-Any sales and/or redemption charges will be determined by the terms of your Policy Conditions.</p> <p>Underlying investment managers' charges (these charges are as at 16/10/23 and are payable by the ILP Sub-Fund from invested proceeds)</p>	<p>-Refer to the 'Fees and Charges' section in the relevant Product Summary.</p> <p>-Refer to the 'Charges' section of your Policy Conditions for further information.</p>

Annual Management Charge (AMC)	1.50%
Additional Expenses	0.06%
Expense Ratio	1.56%
Performance Fee	Nil

VALUATIONS AND EXITING FROM THIS INVESTMENT

HOW OFTEN ARE VALUATIONS AVAILABLE?

Every UK Business Day.

Latest fund prices can be obtained from <https://www.fpiinternational.sg/fundcentre>

HOW CAN YOU EXIT FROM THIS INVESTMENT AND WHAT ARE THE RISKS AND COSTS IN DOING SO?

-There is a Cooling off period of 30 days from when you receive your Policy Documents. If you decide to exit the policy during this time you should complete the cancellation form and send this back to the address provided, together with the original Policy Documents. We will refund any monies paid, less any shortfall (if any) which may result if the value of your investment falls by the time you tell us of your wish to cancel. If you elect to exit your policy after the Cooling off period has expired, penalties may be applied.

-If you no longer wish to invest in this FPIL ILP Sub-Fund you have selected, you may switch all or part of your holdings into an alternative Fund(s) by sending us a completed Switch/Redirection Request form, signed. Switching from one Fund to another is done on a bid to bid basis, without charge (although we do reserve the right to charge). If you are switching between currencies, the relevant exchange rates will be applied and shown on your switch confirmation.

-The sale proceeds that you will receive will be the realisation price multiplied by the number of units sold, less any charges. An example (assuming a redemption charge of 4%) is as follows*:

Realisation price proceeds	Number of units sold	Gross Realisation
S\$0.93	x 100,000	= S\$93,000

Gross Realisation price proceeds	Realisation Fee	Net Realisation
S\$93,000	- S\$3,720	= S\$89,280

Further Information

-Refer to the 'Valuations and Pricing' section (of your Policy Conditions for further information.

*Refer to the section on 'Fees and Charges' in the relevant Product Summary.

CONTACT INFORMATION

HOW DO YOU CONTACT US?

For enquiries in relation to the Fund or any FPIL ILP Sub-Fund contact the Singapore representative at Friends Provident International Limited (Singapore Branch), 182 Cecil Street, Level 17 Frasers Tower, Singapore 069547, telephone number: (65) 6320 1088, email singapore.enquiries@fpiom.com

APPENDIX : GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Bond / Fixed Interest Security

A bond is a type of investment that represents a written promise to repay a debt at an agreed time and to pay an agreed rate of interest on that debt. It provides periodic payments (which may be fixed or variable) and the return of capital at maturity. Generally, because these types of assets produce an income and can be less risky than other types of assets they offer a lower return.

Credit Rating

A rating used to measure the quality of a bond, in particular the bond issuer's ability to meet its debt obligations. The highest rating is usually AAA, and the lowest is D. Investment grade bonds are those that are rated BBB above or equivalent and sub-investment grade bonds are those rated below BBB or equivalent.

Derivatives

Also known as Financial Derivative Instruments (FDI). Financial contracts whose value is tied to an underlying asset. Derivatives include futures and options.

Efficient Portfolio Management (EPM)

EPM is a set of standards for prudent management of investment funds. The standards call for economically appropriate transactions that reduce risk, reduce cost or generate additional capital or income. For example, a currency overlay strategy using derivative instruments could be used to reduce volatility in asset returns resulting from currency fluctuations or be used to take advantage of these fluctuations to gain extra return.

Equities

Ownership positions in companies that can be traded in public markets. Often produce current income which may be paid in the form of dividends. In the event of the company going bankrupt equity holders' claims are subordinate to the claims of preferred stockholders and bondholders.

Expense Ratio

The Expense ratio provides customers with an indication of the overall costs of investing in a particular fund.

The expense ratio as calculated in accordance with the Investment Management Association of Singapore's guidelines on the disclosure of expense ratios. Different methods of calculation of Expense Ratio can be used, including Total Expense Ratio (TER) and Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) but these are broadly the same.

Hedge/Hedging

Any transaction with the objective of limiting exposure to risk such as changes in exchange rates or prices.

Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF)

A type of expense ratio. The ongoing charges figure is based on expenses for the previous year and is a ratio of the total ongoing charges to the Fund's average net asset value over its last reporting period. This figure may vary from year to year. The charges you pay are used to pay the costs of the underlying fund, including the costs of marketing and distributing it. These charges reduce the potential growth of your investment.

For more information about charges, please consult the Prospectus for the underlying fund of the ILP Sub-Fund invested in, available from www.fpinternational.sg/phs. Details of the calculation methodology can be found in full at https://www.esma.europa.eu/sites/default/files/library/2015/11/10_674.pdf

Specified Investment Product (SIP)

SIP is a class of investment products defined by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS). Generally, (although not in all instances), financial advisers have to carry out more due diligence, including customer knowledge assessment, when advising about a SIP.

Yield

The estimated rate of income that will be paid by a share. A share's yield is calculated by dividing the dividend that a share pays by the share's current price. Yields are expressed as a percentage of the current price. For example, a share with a current price of 300p and an annual dividend of 12p has a current yield of 4% (i.e. $12 / 300 = 4\%$).

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