

## **Henderson Horizon Fund - Global Technology Fund (the “ILP Sub-Fund”)**

**This Fund Summary should be read in conjunction with the Product Summary**

### **Structure of ILP Sub-Fund**

The ILP Sub-Fund is a feeder fund investing all or substantially all of its assets in the Luxembourg-registered Underlying Fund – Henderson Horizon Fund – Global Technology Fund. Henderson Horizon Fund is an open-ended investment company established on 30 May 1985 in Luxembourg as a société d’investissement à capital variable (SICAV) pursuant to the Luxembourg laws of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies (as amended) and is qualified as an undertaking for collective investments in transferable securities (UCITS) under Part I of the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment. The Fund has appointed Henderson Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A. as its management company. Please refer to the section on “Key Features of the Company” in the HHF Luxembourg Prospectus for further information on the structure of HHF.

The units in the ILP Sub-Fund are not classified as Excluded Investment Products.

### **Information on the Manager**

#### The Investment Manager

The investment manager of Henderson Horizon Fund – Global Technology Fund (the “Underlying Fund”) is Henderson Global Investors Limited (“Henderson”) (“the “Investment Manager”).

Established in 1934, the Investment Manager is a leading independent global asset management firm. The company provides its institutional, retail and high net-worth clients access to skilled investment professionals representing a broad range of asset classes, including equities, fixed income, property and alternative investment. With its principal place of business in London, Henderson is one of Europe's largest investment managers, with USD131.1 billion assets under management and employs around 1000 people worldwide (as at 30 September 2016).

### **Other Parties**

There are no other parties who advise the Investment Manager in the management of the Underlying Fund.

### **Investment Objectives, Focus & Approach**

The investment objective of the Underlying Fund is to seek long term capital appreciation by investing in a globally diversified portfolio of technology-related companies. The Underlying Fund aims to take advantage of market trends internationally. The Fund takes a geographically diversified approach and operates within broad asset allocation ranges. There are no specified limits on the amounts that the Fund can or must invest in any geographical region or single country.

A typical investor will invest into the Underlying Fund to seek long-term capital appreciation through global equity markets. The Underlying Fund aims to provide high returns over the long-term, but may be subject to fluctuations in capital values.

### **Risks**

#### **General risk considerations**

Past performance may not be a reliable guide to future performance. The value of Shares, and the return derived from them, can fluctuate and can go down as well as up. There can be no assurance, and no assurance is given, that the Company will achieve its investment objectives.

The value of an investment in the Company will be affected by fluctuations in the value of the currency of denomination of the relevant Underlying Fund’s Shares against the value of the currency of denomination of that Underlying Fund’s underlying investments. It may also be affected by any changes in exchange control regulations, tax laws, economic or monetary policies and other applicable laws and regulations. Adverse fluctuations in currency exchange rates can result in a decrease in return and in a loss of capital.

The Underlying Fund invests primarily in equity securities. The possibility exists that these securities will decline in value over short or even extended periods of time as well as rise. The Underlying Fund may, on an ancillary basis, invest in equity warrants and Shareholders should be aware that the holding of warrants may result in increased volatility of the Underlying Fund's net asset value per Share.

In certain circumstances Shareholders' rights to redeem Shares may be deferred or suspended (see the Section 'Possible Deferral or Suspension of Redemptions' of Henderson Horizon Fund Prospectus).

Investors should note that in certain market conditions, securities held by the Underlying Fund may not be as liquid as they would be in normal circumstances. If a security cannot be sold in a timely manner then it may be harder to attain a reasonable price and there is a risk that the price at which the security is valued may not be realisable in the event of sale. The Underlying Fund may therefore be unable to readily sell such securities.

### **Emerging Markets Risks**

Investments in emerging markets may be more volatile than investments in more developed markets. Some of these markets may have relatively unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade only a limited number of securities. Many emerging markets do not have well-developed regulatory systems and disclosure standards may be less stringent than those of developed markets. The risks of expropriation, nationalisation and social, political and economic instability are greater in emerging markets than in more developed markets.

The following is a brief summary of some of the more common risks associated with emerging markets investment:

*Fraudulent Securities* – Given the lack of an adequate regulatory structure it is possible that securities in which investments are made may be found to be fraudulent. As a result, it is possible that loss may be suffered.

*Lack of Liquidity* – The accumulation and disposal of holdings may be more expensive, time-consuming and generally more difficult than in more developed markets. Also, due to the lack of liquidity, volatility may be higher. Many emerging markets are small, have low trading volumes, low liquidity and significant price volatility.

*Currency Fluctuations* – Significant changes in the currencies of the countries in which investments are made vis-à-vis the currency of denomination of the Underlying Fund may occur following investment by the Underlying Fund in these currencies. These changes may impact the total return of the Underlying Fund to a significant degree. In respect of currencies of certain emerging countries, it is not possible to undertake currency hedging techniques.

*Settlement and Custody Risks* – Settlement and custody systems in emerging markets are not as well-developed as those in developed markets. Standards may not be as high and supervisory and regulatory authorities not as sophisticated. As a result there may be risks that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities could be disadvantaged.

*Investment and Remittance Restrictions* – In some cases, emerging markets may restrict the access of foreign investors to securities. As a result, certain equity securities may not always be available to the Underlying Fund because the maximum permitted number of or aggregate investment by foreign shareholders has been reached. In addition, the outward remittance by foreign investors of their share of net profits, capital and dividends may be restricted or require governmental approval. The Underlying Fund will only invest in markets in which it believes these restrictions to be acceptable. However, there can be no guarantee that additional restrictions will not be imposed.

*Accounting* – Accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements applicable to companies in emerging countries differ from those applicable in more developed countries in respect of the nature, quality and timeliness of the information disclosed to investors and, accordingly, investment possibilities may be difficult to assess properly.

### *Specific Risk of Investment in Technology, including Healthcare and Telecommunications*

The value of the shares in the Underlying Fund may be susceptible to factors affecting technology-related industries and to greater risk and market fluctuation than investment in a broader range of portfolio securities covering different economic sectors. Technology, technology-related, healthcare and telecommunications industries may also be subject to greater government regulation than many other industries. Accordingly, changes in government policies and the need for regulatory approvals may have a materially adverse affect on these industries. Additionally, these companies may be subject to risks of developing technologies, competitive pressures and other factors as well as a relatively high risk of obsolescence caused by scientific and

technological advances and are dependent upon consumer and business acceptance as new technologies evolve. Many companies in the technology sector are smaller companies and are therefore also subject to the risks attendant on investing in such companies set out above. The development of these sector-specific investments may differ from the general stock exchange trend.

### **Risks Connected to Derivative Transactions**

While the prudent use of derivatives can be beneficial, derivatives also involve risks different from, and, in certain cases, greater than, the risks presented by more traditional investments. If so provided in its investment policy, the Underlying Fund may engage various strategies in view of reducing certain of their risks and for attempting to enhance return. These strategies may include the use of derivatives instruments such as options, warrants, swaps and/or futures. Such strategies may be unsuccessful and incur losses for the Underlying Fund, due to market conditions. The following is a general discussion of important risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that investors should understand before investing in the Underlying Fund.

### **Market Risk**

This is a general risk that applies to all investments meaning that the value of a particular derivative may change in a way which may be detrimental to the Underlying Fund's interests.

### **Control and Monitoring**

Derivative products are highly specialised instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis which are different from those associated with equity and fixed income securities. The use of derivative techniques requires an understanding not only of the underlying assets of the derivative but also of the derivative itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions. In particular, the use and complexity of derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the Underlying Fund and the ability to forecast the relative price, interest rate or currency rate movements correctly.

### **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk exists when a particular instrument is difficult to purchase or sell. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous price (however, the Underlying Fund will only enter into over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives if it is allowed to liquidate such transactions, at any time, at fair value).

### **Counterparty Risk**

The Underlying Fund may enter into transactions in OTC markets, which will expose the Underlying Fund to the credit of its counterparties and their ability to satisfy the terms of such contracts. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, the Underlying 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 Underlying 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.

### **Other Risks**

Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of differing valuations of derivatives arising out of different permitted valuation methods and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying securities, rates and indices. Many derivatives, in particular OTC derivatives, are complex and often valued subjectively and the valuation can only be provided by a limited number of market professionals which often are acting as counterparties to the transaction to be valued. Inaccurate valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to the Underlying Fund. However, this risk is limited as the valuation method used to value OTC derivatives must be verifiable by an independent auditor.

Derivatives do not always perfectly or even highly correlate or track the value of the securities, rates or indices they are designed to track. Consequently, the Underlying Fund's use of derivative techniques may not always be an effective means of, and sometimes could be counter-productive to, following the Underlying Fund's investment objective.

### **Fees and Charges**

In addition to the fees and charges shown in the Product Summary, the following fees are also payable through deduction from the asset value of the Underlying Fund.

<b>Fees Payable by the Underlying Fund, which the ILP Sub-Fund invests into</b>	
Annual management fee	1.20%
Performance fees	20% of the Relevant Amount <sup>1</sup> in accordance with the High Water Mark principle
Depository and Custody Fees	Depository fee: 0.006% (per annum), subject to minimum fee of £1,200 Custody fee: Up to 0.65% (per annum) and £120 per transaction.
Registrar, and Transfer Agency fees *	Up to 0.12% (p.a.)
Administration fees and expenses	Up to 0.18% (p.a.)
Shareholding servicing fee	0.50% (p.a.)

**Past Performance<sup>2</sup> and Benchmark of the Underlying Fund:** as at 30 November 2016

**NOTE: PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE**

**Cumulative Performance and Benchmark of the Underlying Fund**

<b>Underlying Fund / Benchmark</b>	<b>1 Yr</b>	<b>3 Yr</b>	<b>5 Yr</b>	<b>10 Yr</b>	<b>Since Inception*</b>
Henderson Horizon Fund - Global Technology Fund	4.71%	25.86%	72.33%	115.45%	490.11%
<i>MSCI All Countries World Information Technology Index</i>	8.69%	38.08%	93.87%	110.41%	341.82%

**Annualised Performance and Benchmark of the Underlying Fund**

<b>Underlying Fund / Benchmark</b>	<b>1 Yr</b>	<b>3 Yr</b>	<b>5 Yr</b>	<b>10 Yr</b>	<b>Since Inception*</b>
Henderson Horizon Fund - Global Technology Fund	4.71%	7.97%	11.50%	7.98%	9.22%
<i>MSCI All Countries World Information Technology Index</i>	8.69%	11.35%	14.16%	7.72%	7.66%

\* *Henderson Horizon Fund - Global Technology Fund A2 USD* : Incepted on October 1996.

<sup>2</sup> *Performance shown in fund currency and calculated before sales charges are deducted. Fees and charges payable through deduction of premium or cancellation of units are excluded in deriving the performance. Performance is calculated on the assumption that all dividends and distributions are reinvested, taking into account all charges which would have been payable upon such reinvestment.*

**Expense Ratio and Turnover Ratio of the Underlying Fund**

<b>Underlying Fund</b>	<b>Expense Ratio</b>	<b>Turnover Ratio</b>
Henderson Horizon Fund - Global Technology Fund	1.89%	19.49%

The expense and turnover ratios stated in the table above are for the period ending 30 June 2016.

<sup>1</sup> *'Relevant Amount' is equal to the amount by which the increase in total net asset value per share during the relevant performance period exceeds the increase in the relevant benchmark over the same period (or the growth in value of the net assets per share where the benchmark has declined), each performance period being from 1 July to 30 June.*



### **Soft Dollar Commissions or Arrangements**

The Investment Manager is authorised to effect transactions through brokers whereby the broker agrees to use a proportion of the commission earned on such transactions to discharge the broker's own costs or the costs of third parties in providing certain services to the Investment Manager. The services which can be paid for under such arrangements are those permitted under the rules of the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") namely those that relate to the execution of transactions on behalf of customers or the provision of investment research to the Investment Manager.

### **Conflicts of Interest**

The Management Company, the Investment Manager, the Distributor, the Administrator and the Registrar, and Transfer Agent of the Underlying Fund and any of their directors, officers, employees, agents and affiliates (each an 'Interested Party') may be involved in other financial, investment, distribution or professional activities which may cause conflicts of interest with the Underlying Fund. In particular, Interested Parties may provide services similar to those provided to the Underlying Fund and shall not be liable to account for any profit earned from any such services. However, they shall at all times have due regard to their duties owed to the Underlying Fund and where a conflict arises they will endeavour to ensure that it is resolved fairly on an arm's length basis.

For example, the Underlying Fund may acquire securities from, dispose of securities to, or invest in, any Interested Party or any investment fund or account advised or managed by any such person. An Interested Party may provide professional services to the Underlying Fund or hold shares and buy, hold and deal in any investments for their own accounts notwithstanding that similar investments may be held by the Underlying Fund. An Interested Party may contract or enter into any financial or other transaction with any shareholder or be interested in any such contract or transaction.

### **Reports**

The financial year-end of the ILP Sub-Fund is 30 June. Aviva Ltd will make available semi-annual report and annual audited report of the ILP Sub-Fund within 2 months and 3 months respectively from the relevant reporting periods.

In addition, Aviva Ltd will make available financial reports of the Underlying Fund as they become available from the Investment Manager. Policyholders can access these reports via the Aviva website [www.aviva.com.sg](http://www.aviva.com.sg).

### **Specialised ILP Sub-Fund**

The ILP sub-fund is not a specialised sub-fund as set out in MAS Notice 307 on Investment-Linked Policies issued by the Monetary Authority of Singapore.