PRULink Fund Information Booklet

May 2024

PRULink Global Episode Macro 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 units 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 summarized in Section 4 of this Fund Information Booklet.

This Fund Information Booklet does not represent a contract.

PRULink Global Episode Macro Fund

Table of Contents

Contents **Page**

1. The Product Provider 5
2. The Manager, the Management Company and the Investment Manager 5
3. The Auditor 6
4. Risks 6
5. Subscription of Units 15
6. Withdrawal of Units 16
7. Switching of PRULink Fund(s) 17
8. Obtaining Prices of Units 17
9. Suspension of Dealing 17
10. Soft Dollar Commissions or Arrangements 18
11. Conflicts of Interest 19
12. Reports 19
13. Other Material Information 20

Schedule 1 – PRULink Global Episode Macro Fund 21

GLOSSARY OF TERMS 27

This Fund Information Booklet does not represent a contract.

PRULink Global Episode Macro Fund

The above fund is to be referred to in this Fund Information Booklet as the "**Fund**"

1. 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 in respect of the Funds ("**Product Provider**" includes the correlative meanings "**we**", "**us**" and "**our**").

2. The Manager, the Management Company and the Investment Manager

2.1 The Manager

The Manager of PRULink Global Episode Macro Fund is Prudential Assurance Company Singapore (Pte) Limited (the "**Manager**") whose registered office is 30 Cecil Street, #30-01, Prudential Tower, Singapore 049712. The Manager is regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

The Manager is one of the top life insurance companies in Singapore, serving the financial and protection needs of the country's citizens for 90 years. The company has an AA- Financial Strength Rating from leading credit rating agency Standard & Poor's, with S$53.3 billion funds under management as at 31 December 2023.

Source: Prudential Assurance Company Singapore (Pte) Limited as at 31 December 2023.

Past performance of the Manager is not necessarily indicative of its future performance.

2.2 The Management Company

The underlying fund of the PRULink Global Episode Macro Fund is M&G (Lux) Episode Macro Fund SGD S-H Acc (the "**Underlying Fund**"). The Underlying Fund is established as a sub-fund of M&G (Lux) Investment Funds 1 (the "**Company**"). The Company is an open-ended investment company incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg as a société d'investissement à capital variable (SICAV) in accordance with the provisions of Part I of the Undertaking for Collective Investment (UCI) Law, and qualifies as a Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS).

M&G Luxembourg S.A (the "**Management Company**") has been appointed to act as the management company for the Underlying Fund. The Management Company is a public limited company limited by shares incorporated in Luxembourg. The ultimate holding company of the Management Company is M&G plc. The Management Company is authorised and regulated by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF).

Source: M&G Investments as of 30 November 2023.

2.3 The Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed M&G Investment Management Limited as investment manager (the "**Investment Manager**") to manage and invest the assets of the Underlying Fund pursuant to their respective investment objectives and policies. The Investment Manager is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales on 5 August 1968. The Investment Manager is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of M&G plc. The Investment Manager has been managing collective investment schemes or discretionary funds since 1968.

Past performance of the Investment Manager is not necessarily indicative of its future performance.

Source: M&G Investments as of 30 November 2023.

3. The Auditor

The auditor of the accounts for the Fund is Ernst & Young LLP whose registered office is at One Raffles Quay North Tower, Level 18 Singapore 048583 (the "**Auditor**").

4. Risks

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

There can be no assurance that the Underlying Fund will achieve its investment objective and past performance should not be seen as a guide to future returns. An investment may also be affected by any changes in exchange control regulation, tax laws, withholding taxes and economic or monetary policies.

4.1 General Risks

Investors should be aware that there are risks inherent in the holding of securities.

Business risk

There can be no assurance that the Company will achieve its investment objective in respect of the Underlying Fund. The investment results of the Underlying Fund are reliant upon the success of the Investment Manager. There is no guarantee that the investment decisions made by the Investment Manager or any investment processes or models used will produce the expected results.

Depositary – Segregation, sub-custodians and insolvency risk

Where securities are held with a sub-custodian or by a securities depositary or clearing system, such securities may be held by such entities in client omnibus accounts and in the event of a default by any such entity, where there is an irreconcilable shortfall of such securities, the Company may have to share that shortfall on a pro-rata basis. Securities may be deposited with clearing brokers which the Depositary is not obliged to appoint as its sub-custodians and in respect of the acts or defaults of which the Depositary shall have no liability. There may be circumstances where the Depositary is relieved from liability for the acts or defaults of its appointed sub-custodians provided that the Depositary has complied with its duties.

The Company is at risk of the Depositary or a sub-custodian entering into an insolvency procedure. During such a procedure (which may last many years) the use by the Company of assets held by or on behalf of the Depositary or the relevant sub-custodian, as the case may be, may be restricted and accordingly (a) the ability of the Investment Manager to fulfil the investment objective of the Underlying Fund may be severely constrained, (b) the Underlying Fund may be required to suspend the calculation of the Net Asset Value and as a result subscriptions for and redemptions of units, and/or (c) the Net Asset Value may be otherwise affected. During such a procedure, the Company is likely to be an unsecured creditor in relation to certain assets and accordingly the Company may be unable to recover such assets from the insolvent estate of the Depositary or the relevant sub-custodian, as the case may be, in full, or at all.

Market crisis and governmental intervention risk

The global financial markets are currently undergoing pervasive and fundamental disruptions which have led to extensive and unprecedented governmental intervention. Such intervention has in certain cases been implemented on an "emergency" basis without much or any notice with the consequence that some market participants' ability to continue to implement certain strategies or manage the risk of their outstanding positions has been suddenly and/or substantially eliminated. Given the complexities of the global financial markets and the limited time frame within which governments have been able to take action, these interventions have sometimes been unclear in scope and application, resulting in confusion and uncertainty which in itself has been materially detrimental to the efficient functioning of such markets as well as previously successful investment strategies.

It is impossible to predict with certainty what additional interim or permanent governmental restrictions may be imposed on the markets and/or the effect of such restrictions on the Investment Manager's ability to fulfil the Underlying Fund's investment objective. However, there is a high likelihood of significantly increased regulation of the global financial markets, and such increased regulation could be materially detrimental to the performance of the Underlying Fund's portfolio.

Hedging risk

Hedging transactions may be entered into using futures, forwards or other exchange-traded or OTC Derivatives or by the purchasing of securities in order to hedge the Underlying Fund's exposure to foreign exchange risk ("Hedging Transactions"). The Investment Manager may, as far as is reasonably practicable, seek to hedge out foreign currency exposure at Underlying Fund level by entering into forward foreign exchange transactions or other methods of reducing exposure to currency fluctuations. An active or passive hedging policy may be adopted.

If undertaken, portfolio hedging aims to reduce the Underlying Fund's level of risk or hedge the currency exposure to the currency of denomination of some or all of the securities held by the Underlying Fund. Any currency hedging undertaken at portfolio level may not fully hedge currency exposure and will not fully mitigate currency risk. Hedging Transactions, while potentially reducing the risk of currency and inflation exposure which a Underlying Fund may otherwise be exposed, involve certain other risks, including the risk of a default by a counterparty, as described under the risk factor headed "Derivatives - Counterparty" below.

Prospective investors should note that there can be no assurance that any hedges which are in place from time to time will be effective.

Risk to capital & income will vary

The investments of the Underlying Fund are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in shares, bonds and other stock market related assets. These fluctuations may be more extreme in periods of market disruption and other exceptional events.

There can be no assurance that any appreciation in value of investments will occur or that the investment objective will actually be achieved.

The value of investments and the income from them will fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount they invested. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Counterparty risk

On a day-to-day basis the Underlying Fund may trade with market participants in order to build assets which will give rise to short term counterparty risk. Additionally, the Underlying Fund may invest its assets in overnight deposits of credit institutions, money market funds, treasuries or other near-cash securities. Such liquid assets may be held for longer periods where, due to market circumstances, the Management Company believes that it is in the Underlying Fund's best interest to do so. The Underlying Fund which trades in OTC derivatives will have exposure to its counterparty. It may not always be possible for the Underlying Fund to divide its OTC derivative transactions among a wide variety of counterparties and the inability to trade with any one counterparty could cause significant losses. While exchange-traded derivatives are generally considered lower-risk than OTC derivatives, there is still the risk that a suspension of trading in derivatives or in their underlying assets could make it impossible for the Underlying Fund to realise gains or avoid losses, which in turn could cause a delay in handling redemptions of the

Fund’s units. There is also a risk that settlement of exchange-traded derivatives through a transfer system might not happen when or as expected.

Counterparty credit risk is managed within an approved framework established by M&G Investment Performance and Risk Committee within the Investment Manager and reviewed annually. A thorough due diligence of counterparts is undertaken by specialist Risk professionals prior to commencement of business and this is subject to review at least once a year to ensure both their financial standing and that trading limits remain fit for purpose. Trading limits are established on the basis of the overall creditworthiness of the counterpart and the nature of the business activity which is being undertaken and these exposures are monitored against these limits on a daily basis. Additionally, the team will monitor news flow and rating agency releases on rating changes as part of its oversight activities and will adjust limits to counterparties should the Investment Manager’s Credit Risk team assess that the creditworthiness of the counterparty is materially altered.

Should the Underlying Fund trade OTC derivatives (which includes forward foreign exchange) it must do so with approved OTC counterparties with appropriate legal documentation in place, namely International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") agreements. The ISDA agreement also contains a Credit Support Annex ("CSA"). If the Underlying Fund is subject to the EMIR clearing requirements and the counterparty is also acting as the clearing broker a Clearing Addendum must also be appended to the ISDA. Also, in the case of cleared OTC a separate Cleared Derivatives Execution Agreement (the "CDEA") is also required. These legal documents ensure segregation of liabilities in the event of a default and define the appropriate collateral and acceptable haircuts with each counterparty, clearing broker, clearing house and the Company. Additional key controls for both bi-lateral and cleared OTC include; daily valuation of positions, daily collateralisation, zero thresholds and netting. Owing to the settlement cycle of collateral the Company may have a mixture of collateralised and uncollateralised risk. Where the Underlying Fund is using exchange traded derivatives daily initial and variation margin applies as per the exchange's requirements. Any excess margin held by the clearing broker on behalf of the Underlying Fund is considered as counterparty risk to that broker. Valuation is undertaken by specialist risk personnel and collateral is managed independently by a dedicated back office department.

Liquidity risk

The Underlying Fund’s investments may be subject to liquidity constraints which means that securities may trade infrequently and in small volumes. Normally liquid securities may also be subject to periods of significantly lower liquidity in difficult market conditions. As a result, changes in the value of investments may be more unpredictable and in certain cases, it may be difficult to deal a security at the last market price quoted or at a value considered to be fair.

Liquidity is a term used to refer to how easily and in a timely manner an asset or security can be bought or sold in the market, and converted to cash.

Liquidity risk is the risk that a position in the Underlying Fund’s portfolio cannot be sold, liquidated or closed at limited cost in an adequately short time frame and that the ability of the Fund to redeem its units within the allowable time at the request of any investor is thereby compromised.

Market liquidity issues can be generated by various factors such as adverse economic or market conditions or political events, or adverse investor perceptions whether or not accurate, and may result during certain periods in:

- a sudden change in the perceived value or credit worthiness of the issuer of a security, the security itself or of the counterparty to a position or of the position itself;
- a lack of investors willing to buy in a bear market, large price movements, or widening bid-ask;
- the suspension or restriction of trading in particular securities or other instruments by the relevant stock exchange, government or supervisory authority; and/or
- unusually high volume of redemption requests.

Securities that may be less liquid (such as below investment grade and unrated debt securities, small and midcapitalisation stocks and emerging market securities) involve greater risk than securities with more liquid markets. Market quotations for such securities may be volatile and/or subject to large spreads between bid and asked prices as traders look for a protection from the risk of being not able to dispose of the security or to liquidate the position they enter into.

Reduced liquidity due to these factors may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Underlying Fund to sell a portfolio position at a desired price or time and can:

- adversely affect the value of the Underlying Fund's which may be forced to sell investments at an unfavourable time and/or conditions without incurring a loss or may not be able to sell the investments at all;
- prevent the Underlying Fund from being able to meet redemption requests or liquidity needs; and/or
- prevent the Underlying Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities.

In some cases, the settlement of the redemption applications may therefore be significantly longer than the settlement cycles of other instruments which may lead to mismatches in the availabilities of the funds and should, therefore, be taken into account when planning the re-investment of the redemption proceeds.

Inflation risk

A change in the rate of inflation will affect the real value of your investment.

Taxation risk

The Underlying Fund may be subject to withholding, capital gains or other taxes on income and/or gains arising from its investment portfolio, including without limitation taxes imposed by the jurisdiction in which the issuer of securities held by that Underlying Fund is incorporated, established or resident for tax purposes. The Underlying Fund relies extensively on tax treaties to reduce domestic rates of withholding tax in countries where they invests. A risk exists that tax authorities in countries which the Underlying Fund invests into may change their position on the application of the relevant tax treaty. As a consequence, higher tax may be suffered on investments, (e.g. as a result of the imposition of withholding tax in that foreign jurisdiction). Accordingly, any such withholding tax may impinge upon the returns to the Underlying Fund and investors.

The Underlying Fund may also incur or bear transaction or other similar taxes in respect of the actual or notional amount of any acquisition, disposal or transaction relating to its investment portfolio, including without limitation taxes imposed by the jurisdiction in which the issuer of securities held by that Underlying Fund or the counterparty to a transaction involving that Underlying Fund is incorporated, established or resident for tax purposes. Where the Underlying Fund invests in securities or enters into transactions that are not subject to withholding, capital gains, transaction or other taxes at the time of acquisition, there can be no assurance that tax may not be withheld or imposed in the future as a result of any change in applicable laws, treaties, rules or regulations or the interpretation thereof. The Underlying Fund may not be able to recover such tax and so any change could have an adverse effect on the Fund's Net Asset Value.

Where the Underlying Fund chooses or is required to pay taxation liabilities and/or account for reserves in respect of taxes that are or may be payable in respect of current or prior periods by that Underlying Fund or the Company (whether in accordance with current or future accounting standards), this would have an adverse effect on the Fund's Net Asset Value. This could cause benefits or detriments to certain investors, depending on the timing of their entry to and exit from the Underlying Fund.

Tax developments risk

The tax regulations which the Underlying Fund is subject to constantly change as a result of:

- Technical developments – changes in law regulations;

- Interpretative developments – changes in the way tax authorities apply law; and
- Market practice – whilst tax law is in place, there may be difficulties applying the law in practice (e.g. due to operational constraints).

Any changes to the tax regimes applicable to the Underlying Fund and investors in their country of residence or domicile may impact negatively on the returns received by investors.

Cyber event risk

Like other business enterprises, the use of the internet and other electronic media and technology exposes the Underlying Fund, its service providers, and their respective operations, to potential risks from cyber-security attacks or incidents (collectively, "cyber-events"). Cyber-events may include, for example, unauthorised access to systems, networks or devices (such as, for example, through "hacking" activity), infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code, and attacks which shut down, disable, slow or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes or website access or functionality. In addition to intentional cyber-events, unintentional cyber-events can occur, such as, for example, the inadvertent release of confidential information. Any cyber-event could adversely impact the Underlying Fund.

A cyber-event may cause the Underlying Fund, or its service providers to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, lose operational capacity (such as, for example, the loss of the ability to process transactions, calculate the Fund's Net Asset Value) and/or fail to comply with applicable privacy and other laws. Among other potentially harmful effects, cyber-events also may result in theft, unauthorised monitoring and failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Underlying Fund and its service providers. In addition, cyber-events affecting issuers in which the Underlying Fund invests could cause the Underlying Fund's investments to lose value.

Operational risk

The M&G Group, the Company and the Underlying Fund are exposed to operational risk, which is the risk of financial and nonfinancial impact resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel and systems errors, third party service provider errors or external events, and is present in all of its businesses. The M&G Group seeks to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures and by implementing an operational risk framework in order to identify, assess, manage and report on the operational risks and associated controls including IT, data and outsourcing arrangements. However, operational risks are inherent in all activities and processes and exposure to such risk could disrupt M&G Group's systems and operations significantly, which may result in financial loss, regulatory censure, adverse investor outcomes and/or reputational damage.

Force majeure, including terrorism and pandemic risk

The Underlying Fund and relevant parties (i.e. the Company, the Management Company, the Investment Manager and its delegates, the rest of the M&G Group, the service providers and their delegates, and counterparties which the Company may do business with on behalf of the Underlying Fund) could be severely disrupted in the event of a major terrorist attack or the outbreak, continuation or expansion of war or other hostilities, or as result of governmental or regulatory actions in anticipation of the same.

Additionally, a serious pandemic, or a natural disaster, such as a hurricane or a super typhoon, or governmental or regulatory actions in anticipation or mitigation of the same, such as a lockdown or a typhoon warning, could severely disrupt the global economy and the operation of the Underlying Fund and relevant parties. Even where these events are local in initial effect, the interconnectedness of the financial markets could nonetheless cause disruption to the global economy or the operation of the Underlying Fund and relevant parties. In particular, the recent "novel coronavirus" (COVID-19) outbreak, which has affected various parts of the world, could have a material and adverse effect on the ability to accurately determine the prices of investments owned by the Underlying Fund, which might further result in inaccurate valuation of the Underlying Fund's assets. In the event of a serious pandemic or natural disaster, for safety and public policy reasons, relevant persons and entities involved in the operations of the Company may to the extent that they are affected by such pandemic or natural disaster or by such governmental or regulatory actions, be required to temporarily shut down their offices and to prohibit their respective employees from going to work. Any such closure could severely disrupt the services provided to the Company and materially and adversely affect the Underlying Fund's operation.

Sustainability risks

For the investments held in the Underlying Fund, the Investment Manager (or sub-investment manager where applicable) takes into consideration sustainability risks when taking investment decisions. Sustainability risks are defined as Environmental, Social or Governance (ESG) factors that, if they occur, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment and/or returns from that asset. The Investment Manager identifies such sustainability risks and integrates them into its investment decision making and risk monitoring to the extent that they represent actual or potential material risks and/or opportunities to the long-term risk-adjusted returns of the Underlying Fund.

The impacts following the occurrence of a sustainability risk may be numerous and vary depending on the specific risk, asset class and region. The assessment of the likely impact of sustainability risks on the Underlying Fund's return will therefore depend on the type of securities held in its portfolio.

The following types of sustainability risks are likely to impact the return of the Underlying Fund:

- Environmental risks include, but are not limited to, the ability of companies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, the potential for higher carbon prices, exposure to increasing water scarcity and potential for higher water prices, waste management challenges, and impact on global and local ecosystems.
- Social risks include, but are not limited to, product safety, supply chain management and labour standards, health and safety and human rights, employee welfare, data & privacy concerns and increasing technological regulation.
- Governance risks include, but are not limited to, board composition and effectiveness, management incentives, management quality and stakeholder alignment.

These sustainability risks have been assessed as likely to have the following impacts on the returns from investments held by the Underlying Fund:

- Equity and equity related securities: sustainability risks may affect the price of a stock, result in the need to raise capital or impact the issuer's ability to pay a dividend.
- Fixed income securities: sustainability risks can affect the borrowers' cash flows and affect their ability to meet their debt obligations. Sustainability risks may also affect the credit quality or pricing of sovereigns and other government related issuers, and/or the value of currencies, through their impact on tax revenues, trade balance or foreign investment. Failure to effectively manage these risks can lead to deterioration in financial outcomes as well as a negative impact on society and the environment. For corporate and government issuers alike failure to manage sustainability risks can result in deterioration in the credit rating or pricing.
- Other financial investments or exposures such as cash, near cash, money market instruments, foreign exchange rates and interest rates: Sustainability risks impacting sovereigns and other government related issuers, and corporate issuers of money market instruments and near cash are similar to those affecting fixed income securities in terms of credit quality, pricing and/or the value of currencies. The placement of cash with counterparties and the receipt of collateral is also subject to sustainability risks which may impact the ability of the counterparty to meet its obligations, its capacity to offer cash placement and the value of collateral received. Sustainability risks impacting sovereigns or markets for which sovereigns consider themselves responsible may also affect foreign exchange rates and interest rates for currencies associated with such sovereign.
- Derivatives: the factors described above can also affect the performance of a derivative, as derivative contracts are typically expressed by reference to one of the assets above as their "underlying exposure". Such underlying exposure may be impacted by the sustainability

risks described above that may impact the cash flows of the derivative transaction. The counterparties to derivatives may also be subject to sustainability risks which may impact the ability of the counterparty to meet its obligations of the underlying contract, which is usually reflected through its credit rating. The Investment Manager uses a number of third party data providers such as credit rating agencies to identify sustainability risks and the potential impact on counterparties. Information on sustainability risks revealed by this research is incorporated in the Investment Manager's credit analysis and investment decisions process.

- Collective investment schemes: the factors described above can also affect the performance of a collective investment scheme providing exposure to such asset class. In addition, sustainability risks may impact the manufacturer of the collective investment scheme, reducing its ability to perform its obligations for such financial product.

ESG data risk

ESG information from third-party data providers may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. As a result, there is a risk that the Investment Manager (or sub-investment manager where applicable) may incorrectly assess a security or issuer, resulting in the incorrect inclusion or exclusion of a security in the portfolio of the Underlying Fund. Incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable ESG data may also act as a methodological limitation to a non-financial investment strategy (such as the application of ESG Criteria or similar). Where identified, the Investment Manager (or sub-investment manager where applicable) will seek to mitigate this risk through its own assessment.

Investments exclusion risk

The investment policy for the Underlying Fund may exclude potential investments where they do not meet certain criteria (e.g. financial criteria such as minimum credit ratings, or non-financial criteria such as ESG screens). This may cause the Underlying Fund to perform differently compared to similar funds that are permitted to invest in those investments.

4.2 Risks specific to the Underlying Fund

Capital & income will vary

The value of investments and the income from them will fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount they invested.

China risk

Investing in the onshore (domestic) market of the PRC is subject to the risks of investing in emerging markets and other risks of investments applicable to the PRC, including PRC political, economic and social risk, PRC legal system risk, PRC accounting and reporting standards, risk, RMB currency risk, Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect risk, China tax risk.

Credit risk

The value of the Underlying Fund will fall in the event of the default or perceived increased credit risk of an issuer.

Currency & exchange rate risk

Currency exchange rate fluctuations will impact the value of the Underlying Fund which holds currencies or assets denominated in currencies that differ from the valuation currency of the Underlying Fund.

Emerging markets risk

Securities markets in emerging market countries are generally not as large or as efficient as those in more developed economies and have substantially less dealing volume which can result in lack of liquidity. Substantial limitations may exist in certain countries with respect to repatriation of investment income or capital or the proceeds of sale of securities. Many emerging markets do not have well developed regulatory systems and disclosure standards.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate fluctuations will affect the capital and income value of investments within Underlying Fund that invest substantially in fixed income investments.

Derivative instruments risk

Derivative instruments can be highly volatile and expose investors to a high risk of loss. Depending on the type of instrument, a relatively small movement in the price of a contract may result in a profit or a loss which is high in proportion to the amount of funds actually placed as initial margin and may result in unquantifiable further loss exceeding any margin deposited.

Exposure greater than net asset value

Derivative instruments may be used to generate exposure to investments exceeding the Net Asset Value of the Underlying Fund, thereby exposing the Underlying Fund to a higher degree of risk. As a result of increased market exposure, the size of any positive or negative movement in markets will have a relatively larger effect on the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

Short sales

Short positions reflect an investment view that the price of the underlying asset is expected to fall in value. Accordingly, the short position could involve losses of the Underlying Fund's capital due to the possibility of an unlimited rise in their market price.

Securitised bonds risk

The Underlying Fund may invest in asset-backed securities which are securities whose income payments and therefore value are derived from and collateralized (or "backed") by a specified pool of underlying assets which may be commercial or residential mortgages, credit card receivables, student loans, auto loans, other commercial or consumer receivables, corporate loans, bonds, and whole business securitisation.

The obligations associated with these securities may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk compared to other fixed income securities such as government issued bonds.

Asset-backed securities are often exposed to extension risk (where obligations on the underlying assets are not paid on time) and prepayment risks (where obligations on the underlying assets are paid earlier than expected), these risks may have a substantial impact on the timing and size of the cash flows paid by the securities and may negatively impact the returns of the securities.

Prepayment risk is typically greater when interest rates are declining as mortgages and loans are prepaid. This may negatively impact the return of the Underlying Fund investing in such security as the income generated will have to be reinvested at the lower prevailing interest rates. Conversely, extension risk tends to increase when interest rates rise as the prepayment rate decreases causing the duration of asset-backed securities to lengthen and expose investors to higher interest rate risk.

The average life of each individual security may be affected by a large number of factors such as the existence and frequency of exercise of any optional redemption and mandatory prepayment, the prevailing level of interest rates, the actual default rate of the underlying assets, the timing of recoveries and the level of rotation in the underlying assets.

Contingent convertible debt securities risk

Contingent convertible debt securities are bonds issued by companies, which convert into shares in the company when certain capital conditions are met and are subject to the following risks.

Trigger levels and conversion risk

Contingent convertible debt securities are complex financial instruments in respect of which trigger levels and conversion risk, depending on the distance of the capital ratio to the trigger level, differ. It might be difficult for the Investment Manager to anticipate the triggering events that would require the debt to convert into equity and to assess how the securities will behave upon conversion. In case of conversion into equity, the Investment Manager might be forced to sell these new equity shares because the investment policy of the Underlying Fund does not allow equity in its portfolio. This forced sale may itself lead to liquidity issue for these shares.

Unknown and yield risk

The structure of the contingent convertible debt securities is innovative yet untested. Investors have been drawn to this instrument as a result of its often attractive yield which may be viewed as a complexity premium. Yield has been a primary reason this asset class has attracted strong demand, yet it remains unclear whether investors have fully considered the underlying risks. Relative to more highly rated debt issues of the same issuer or similarly rated debt issues of other issuers, contingent convertible debt securities tend to compare favourably from a yield standpoint. The concern is whether investors have fully considered the risk of conversion or, for AT1 contingent convertible debt securities, coupon cancellation.

Write-down, capital structure inversion and industry concentration risk

The investment in contingent convertible debt securities may also result in a material loss. In this event, should a contingent convertible debt security undergo a write-down, the contingent convertible debt securities' investors may lose some or all of its original investment. Contrary to classical capital hierarchy, contingent convertible debt securities' investors may suffer a loss of capital when equity holders do not.

To the extent that the investments are concentrated in a particular industry, the contingent convertible debt securities' investors will be susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting that industry.

Call extension risk

Contingent convertible debt securities are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at pre-determined levels only with the approval of the competent authority.

Coupon cancellation risk

For some contingent convertible debt securities, coupon payments are entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason and for any length of time.

Liquidity risk

In certain circumstances finding a ready buyer for contingent convertible debt securities may be difficult and the seller may have to accept a significant discount to the expected value of the bond in order to sell it.

Derivatives – Counterparty

Certain derivative types may require the establishment of a long-term exposure to a single counterparty which increases the risk of counterparty default or insolvency. While these positions are collateralised, there is a residual risk between both the mark to market and the receipt of the corresponding collateral as well as between the final settlement of the contract and the return of any collateral amount, this risk is referred to as daylight risk. In certain circumstances, the physical collateral returned may differ from the original collateral posted. This may impact the future returns of the Underlying Fund.

Detailed above are investment risks applicable to the Underlying Fund under the Management Company as set out in the latest Management Company's prospectus (the "Prospectus"). The above should not be considered to be an exhaustive list of risks which potential policyholders should consider before investing into the Fund. Investors should consider the risks set out in the

Management Company's relevant Singapore Fund Supplement and the section "Risk factors" in the Luxembourg Prospectus, before investing into the Fund.

Investors should be aware that an investment in the particular Fund may be exposed to other risks of an exceptional nature from time to time.

5. Subscription of Units

5.1 Initial Purchase Price and Initial Offer Period

The Fund was launched on 1 February 2024 at an offer price of $1.00. The Fund will have an initial offer period from 1 February 2024 to 14 February 2024. During the period, the bid price will be fixed as $0.95.

5.2 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 bid 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 Supplementary Retirement Scheme ("**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.

The liability of policyholders is limited to their investment in this Fund."

5.3 Dealing Deadline and Pricing Basis

5.3.1 Pricing of PRULink Fund

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

If we receive your premium:

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

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

1 Note: ILP Underlying Fund offered under some products are on bid-offer spread. Please refer to the Product Summary and relevant fund documentation for more information.

Example

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

5.4 Allotment of Units

Numerical example of units allotment:

$1,000	X	0%	=	$0				
Your Initial Investment		Premium Charge*		Premium Charge				

$1,000	-	$0	=	$1,000	÷	$1.00	=	1,000 units
Your Initial Investment		Premium Charge Amount		Net Investment Sum		Bid Price[1]		No. of units you will receive

** Please refer to the applicable Premium Charge in the Product Summary.*

6. Withdrawal of Units

6.1 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 Dealing Deadline and Pricing Basis

Pricing of PRULink Funds is on a forward, bid-bid basis.
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.

6.4 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

6.5 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.

7. 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.

8. 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 Day ("**Pricing Day**") to work out the unit price. Prices of the PRULink Funds* may currently be obtained from www.prudential.com.sg 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.*

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.

9. Suspension of Dealing

The ILP Underlying Fund is not listed and you can withdraw your units only on Business Days. There is no secondary market for the units in the ILP Underlying Fund. All withdrawal application should be submitted to the Product Provider.

You may not be able to perform a withdrawal of units during any period where dealing is suspended. 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 the Management Company and/or the 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 Management Company and/or 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.

10. Soft Dollar Commissions or Arrangements

The Management Company and Investment Adviser does not receive or enter into soft-dollar commissions or arrangements in respect of the management of the Underlying Fund.

11. Conflicts of Interest

The Directors, the Management Company, the Investment Manager, the Depositary, the Registrar and Transfer Agent and the Administrator and/or their respective affiliates or any person connected with them (together the "Relevant Parties") may from time to time act as directors, management company, investment manager, distributor, trustee, custodian, depositary, registrar, broker, administrator, investment adviser or dealer in relation to, or be otherwise involved in, other investment funds which have similar or different objectives to those of the Underlying Fund or which may invest in the Underlying Fund. It is, therefore, possible that any of them may, in the course of business, have potential conflicts of interest with the Underlying Fund. The Relevant Parties have adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent, limit or mitigate conflicts of interest. In addition, these policies and procedures are designed to comply with applicable law where the activities that give rise to conflicts of interest are limited or prohibited by law, unless an exception is available. The Directors and each of the Relevant Parties will, at all times, have regard in such event to its obligations to the Underlying Fund and will endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly.

In addition, subject to applicable law, any Relevant Party may deal, as principal or agent, with the Underlying Fund, provided that such dealings are carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated on an arm’s length basis. Any Relevant Party may deal with the Company as principal or as agent, provided that it complies with applicable law and regulation and the provisions of the Investment Management Agreement, the Management Agreement, the Administration Agreement, the Depositary Agreement and the Registrar and Transfer Agency Agreement, to the extent applicable.

The Investment Manager or any of its affiliates or any person connected with the Investment Manager may invest in, directly or indirectly, or manage or advise other investment funds or accounts which invest in assets which may also be purchased or sold by the Underlying Fund. Neither the Investment Manager nor any of its affiliates nor any person connected with the Investment Manager is under any obligation to offer investment opportunities of which any of them becomes aware to the Company or to account to the Company in respect of (or share with the Underlying Fund or inform the Company of) any such transaction or any benefit received by any of them from any such transaction, but will allocate such opportunities on an equitable basis between the Company and other clients.

The Depositary may from time to time, act as the depositary of other open-ended investment companies. The Depositary will provide, from time to time, a description of the conflicts of interest that may arise in respect of its duties. Moreover, if the Depositary delegates the whole or part of its safekeeping functions to a sub-custodian, it will provide, from time to time, a list of any conflicts of interest that may arise from such a delegation.

In calculating the Underlying Fund’s Net Asset Value, the Administrator may consult with the Investment Manager with respect to the valuation of certain investments. There is an inherent conflict of interest between the involvement of the Investment Manager or any sub-investment manager in determining the Net Asset Value of the Underlying Fund and the entitlement of the Investment Manager or any sub-investment manager to a management fee which is calculated on the basis of the Net Asset Value of the Underlying Fund.

The foregoing does not purport to be a complete list of all potential conflicts of interest involved in an investment in the Underlying Fund.

The Directors will seek to ensure that any conflict of interest of which they are aware is resolved fairly.

12. 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.

13. Other Material Information

13.1 Right to Change Investment Objective

The Manager reserve the right to change the investment objective of the Fund from time to time. The Management Company and/or 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.

13.2 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.

13.3 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 Management Company, 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.

13.4 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.

Distributions out of capital is equivalent to a reduction or return of an investor's initial capital.

13.5 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 Management Company terminates the Fund or Underlying Fund, or if we are required to do so by the Manager or Management Company (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 Management Company 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 Global Episode Macro Fund

a. Structure

PRULink Global Episode Macro Fund is a single fund and classified as Specified Investment Product. The Fund was launched on 1 February 2024 and offers one Class of units, namely Singapore Dollar ("**S$**") Accumulation Class. It feeds into M&G (Lux) Episode Macro Fund (the "**Underlying Fund**") which is domiciled in Luxembourg. The Fund has a risk classification of Medium to High Risk.

Share Class	Reference Currency	Distribution Type	Underlying Fund
PRULink Global Episode Macro Fund (Accumulation)	S$	Accumulation	M&G (Lux) Episode Macro Fund SGD S-H Acc

b. Investment Objective

PRULink Global Episode Macro Fund invests 100% into the Underlying Fund. The Underlying Fund aims to achieve a total return (the combination of capital growth and income) of 4-8% a year above the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) (the "**Benchmark**"), over any five-year period.

Rate which the Underlying Fund seeks to achieve. It is not necessarily indicative of the future or likely performance of the Underlying Fund.

The Underlying Fund is actively managed. The Investment Manager has complete freedom in choosing which investments to buy, hold and sell in the Underlying Fund. The currency of denomination of all the securities held by the Underlying Fund is hedged back to Singapore Dollar. For more information on currency and/or hedging risk, please refer to Section 4 Risks.

As it is not possible to translate SOFR into different currency variations, the appropriate cash index (Singapore Overnight Rate Average (SORA) + 4-8%) has been selected as a cash index for performance comparator.

The Benchmark is a target which the Fund seeks to achieve. The rate has been chosen as the Fund's benchmark as it is an achievable performance target and best reflects the scope of the Fund's investment policy. The Benchmark is used solely to measure the Fund's performance objective and does not constrain the Fund's portfolio construction. PRULink Global Episode Macro Fund is not capital guaranteed or capital protected, investors may lose all or a large part of their investment.

The Underlying Fund does not have a specific ESG or sustainable investment objective, however in evaluating and researching securities within the investment process ESG factors are considered.

c. Investment Strategy

Investment Policy

The Underlying Fund has a highly flexible investment approach, with the freedom to invest in fixed income securities, equities (including closed-ended real estate investment trusts), convertible bonds, asset-backed securities, currencies, cash, near cash and deposits. These assets can be issued anywhere in the world, including emerging markets, and denominated in any currency.

The Underlying Fund will mostly gain exposure to these assets by taking investment positions at index or sector level through derivative instruments, but it may also invest directly. The Underlying Fund may also use derivative instruments to take long and short positions in markets, currencies, securities, and groups of securities and to gain exposure to investments exceeding the Net Asset Value of the Underlying Fund in order to increase potential returns in both rising and falling markets. This may result in a net long or net short position at the overall Underlying Fund level.

The Underlying Fund may invest up to a combined maximum of 60% of its Net Asset Value in below investment grade and unrated debt securities. There are no credit quality restrictions with respect to the debt securities in which the Underlying Fund may invest.

The Underlying Fund may invest in China A-Shares via the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect.

The Underlying Fund may invest in Chinese onshore debt securities denominated in CNY traded on the China Interbank Bond Market.

The Underlying Fund may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in contingent convertible debt securities and up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in asset-backed securities.

The Investment Manager seeks to allocate capital between different types of assets in response to investment opportunities created by changes in economic conditions and the valuation of assets. Asset allocation may change significantly and rapidly, and exposure to certain markets, sectors or currencies may at times be concentrated. Short-term volatility of the Underlying Fund may therefore be high.

Derivative instruments can be used to meet the Underlying Fund’s investment objective, for efficient portfolio management and for the purpose of hedging. These instruments may include, but are not limited to, spot and forward contracts, exchange traded futures, options, currency swaps, credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, credit linked notes and total return swaps.

The Underlying Fund may also invest in other assets including collective investment schemes, warrants, and other transferable securities.

Investment Approach

The Investment Manager adopts a highly flexible top-down approach to the allocation of capital between different types of assets, in response to changes in economic conditions and the valuation of assets, guided by a robust valuation framework.

This approach combines in-depth research to determine the value of assets over the medium to long term, with analysis of market reactions to events to identify investment opportunities. In particular, the Investment Manager seeks to respond to opportunities created by asset prices moving away from a reasonable sense of ’fair’ value due to market reaction to events.

Whilst short-term volatility in the Underlying Fund may be high, the Investment Manager expects that this approach over five years should lead to a lower volatility than that of global equities (as represented by the MSCI ACWI Index).

The Investment Manager seeks to meet the investment objective through generating returns above the Underlying Fund's neutral position of cash. If all asset classes appear neutrally priced, and there are no episodic opportunities, the Underlying Fund is likely to hold significant cash positions, as reflected by the benchmark.

This Underlying Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics, therefore, the Investment Manager does not systematically consider the adverse impacts of its investment decisions on Sustainability Factors. The Underlying Fund does consider sustainability risks and their impacts.

Responsible Investment Approach

The Underlying Fund is categorised as ESG Integrated. ESG Integrated is M&G's term for funds which do not promote environmental or social characteristics, or pursue a sustainable investment objective, but that apply ESG integration as explained below. ESG integration involves the identification of sustainability risks and their integration into investment decision making and risk monitoring, as further explained in the Sustainability risks section in Section 4 Risks.

<u>ESG Integration</u>

The Investment Manager has endorsed the definition of the United Nations-supported Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI), which defines ESG integration as the systematic inclusion of ESG Factors in investment analysis and investment decisions. Put another way, ESG integration is the analysis of all financially material ESG Factors in investment analysis and investment decisions.

ESG integration for the Underlying Fund requires that:

- ESG and climate change-related considerations are systematically integrated into the research and investment process;
- Sustainability risks are identified and evaluated, with material ESG risk factors incorporated into the investment thesis; and
- Evidence is captured of ESG research and ESG integration.

ESG integration is not intended to qualify the Investment Manager's duty of maximizing risk-adjusted returns for the Underlying Fund and is hence not a binding element of the Underlying Fund's investment policy. As a result, ESG integration does not mean:

- certain sectors, countries and companies are prohibited from investment;
- every ESG consideration for every company or issuer must be assessed and valued; • every investment decision is affected by ESG considerations;
- major changes to the investment process are necessary; or
- portfolio returns are sacrificed to perform ESG integration techniques.

Leverage

The Underlying Fund's expected level of leverage under normal market conditions is 350% of the Underlying Fund's Net Asset Value when calculated in accordance with the sum of notionals approach.

The level of leverage could sometimes be higher under certain circumstances including but not limited to changes in the reference market conditions and the investment strategy.

Risk management process

In accordance with the UCI Law and CSSF circular 11/512, the Management Company must employ a risk management process which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions in the Funds' portfolios and their contribution to the overall risk profile of these portfolios.

The Management Company has accordingly implemented a risk management process which will be followed in relation to the Company and the Underlying Fund. The risk management process enables the Management Company to assess the exposure of the Underlying Fund to market, liquidity and counterparty risks, and to all other risks, including operational risks, which are material for the Underlying Fund. The directors of the Management Company will review such risk management process at least annually.

The Underlying Fund employs a risk management process which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the Underlying Fund. Furthermore, the Underlying Fund employs a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC derivative instruments which is communicated to the CSSF on a regular basis in accordance with Luxembourg Law.

The risk management process has three key objectives:

- To monitor fund's overall risk position against specified risk limits established in line with its objectives and investment policy.
- To provide effective analysis on portfolio construction focusing on risk concentration
  - provision of portfolio risk analysis identifying key risk factor positioning
  - provision of risk sensitivities including VaR, stress test and scenario analysis
- To provide oversight for senior management that funds are being managed in line with mandates
  - highlighting key risks to fund performance
  - ensuring that adequate debate on risks takes place between the fund manager and senior management team

Liquidity Risk management process

The Management Company has established, implemented and consistently applies a liquidity risk management process and has put in place prudent and rigorous liquidity management procedures. It enables the Management Company to monitor the Underlying Fund's liquidity risks and to ensure compliance with internal liquidity thresholds.

Qualitative and quantitative measures are used to monitor portfolios and securities to ensure investment portfolios are appropriately liquid and that Underlying Fund is able to meet investors' redemption requests and other liabilities in varied market conditions. In addition, investors' concentrations are also regularly reviewed to assess their potential impact on the liquidity of the Underlying Fund. The Underlying Fund is reviewed individually with respect to liquidity risks.

The Management Company's liquidity management procedures take into account the Underlying Fund's investment strategy, its dealing frequency, the underlying assets' liquidity (and their valuation) and investor base.

The Management Company may also make use, among other, of the following liquidity management tools to manage liquidity risk:

- Suspension of the redemption of units in certain circumstances as described in the section "Suspension of the Determination of the Net Asset Value" in the Luxembourg Prospectus.
- Deferral of redemptions at a particular Valuation Day to the next Valuation Day where redemptions exceed 10% of an Underlying Fund's Net Asset Value, see sub-section "Deferred redemptions" in section "Redemptions" in the Luxembourg Prospectus.
- In its sole discretion, acceptance of requests from investors for redemption applications to be settled in kind (see sub-section "Redemptions in kind" in section "Redemptions" in the Luxembourg Prospectus.
- Application of swing pricing or dilution levy adjustments, as further detailed in section "Swing Pricing and Dilution Levy" in the Luxembourg Prospectus.

Investors that wish to assess the underlying assets' liquidity risk for themselves should note that the Underlying Fund complete portfolio holdings are indicated in the latest annual or semi-annual report as described in section "Important Information for Investors" in the Luxembourg Prospectus.

d. Product Suitability

The ILP Sub-Fund is only suitable for investors who:

- who are likely to be experienced and are looking for capital growth but can bear the economic risk of the loss of their investment in the Fund;
- who understand and appreciate the risks associated with investing in units of the Fund; and

- who have an investment time horizon of at least five years.

An investment in PRULink Global Episode Macro Fund is not intended to be a complete investment programme for any investor and prospective investors should carefully consider whether an investment in the Fund is suitable for them in the light of their own circumstances, financial resources and entire investment programme.

The Fund may not be suitable for investors who wish to withdraw their capital from the Fund within a short timeframe.

Investors may wish to speak to a Prudential Financial Consultant or Representative before making a commitment to invest in the Fund.

e. Performance of the Fund

Past Performance of the Fund

The Fund was launched on 1 February 2024 and therefore there is no past performance record.

f. Expense Ratio of the Fund

The Fund was launched on 1 February 2024 and therefore there is no past expense ratio record.

g. Turnover Ratio

Turnover ratio of the Fund

The Fund was launched on 1 February 2024 and therefore there is no past turnover ratio record.

Turnover ratio of the Underlying Fund[2]

Underlying Fund	**Turnover Ratio for the financial year ended 31 December 2023**
M&G (Lux) Episode Macro Fund	339.72%

Source: State Street Bank.

h. Fees

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

Initial Investment Charge

There is a 5%* initial investment charge (bid-offer spread) for cash and SRS investment. 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.

Note: ILP Underlying Fund offered under some products do not have bid-offer spread and are offered on single bid price basis. Please refer to the Product Summary and relevant fund documentation for more information

** 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%.*

Redemption Fee is not applicable.

2 The portfolio turnover ratio is calculated in accordance with the formula stated in the Code on Collective Investment Schemes. The calculation of the portfolio turnover ratio was based on the lower of the total value of purchases or sales of the underlying investments divided by the average daily net asset value.

Fees payable by the ILP Underlying Fund

Continuing Investment Charge

The continuing investment charge is currently 2.25% per annum. This charge is deducted from the asset value of the ILP Underlying Fund 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 3% per annum but we will not do so before giving you 6 months' written notice.

Other Fees Payable by the Fund

The custodian fee is below 0.02% per annum, and it may vary depending on number and volume of transactions.

The offer and bid prices of the fund are net of these charges. Other charges are listed in the Product Summary.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

"Authority"	means the Monetary Authority of Singapore.
"Administrator"	means State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch.
"AT1"	means the additional tier one
"Board of Directors"	means the Board of directors of the Company.
"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.
"CNY"	means Chinese onshore RMB accessible within the PRC.
"Company"	means M&G (Lux) Investment Funds 1.
"CSSF"	means the Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier or its successor, the Luxembourg regulatory authority in charge of the supervision of UCIs in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.
"Custodian (of the PRULink Global Episode Macro Fund)"	means Citibank N.A.
"Depositary"	means State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch.
"Directors"	means the members of the board of directors of the Company for the time being and any duly constituted committee thereof and any successors to such members as may be appointed from time to time.
"NAV"	means Net Asset Value.
"OTC derivative"	means Over-the-counter derivative which is a derivative instrument entered into with an approved counterparty outside of an exchange.
"PRC or China"	means the People's Republic of China excluding, for the purpose herein, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.
"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.
"Registrar and Transfer Agent"	means CACEIS Investor Services Bank S.A. (previously denominated RBC Investor Services Bank S.A.).
"SRS"	means • shares and other securities equivalent to shares,

- bonds and other debt instruments,
- any other negotiable securities which carry the right to acquire any such transferable securities by subscription or exchange, excluding techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments.

“Sub-Custodian”	means State Street Bank and Trust Company.
“Transferable Securities”	means the scheme referred to by the Ministry of Finance as the Supplementary Retirement Scheme or such other scheme as shall replace or supersede the Supplementary Retirement Scheme from time to time.
“UCIs”	means the Undertaking(s) for collective investment
“UCI Law”	means the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as may be amended from time to time.
“UCITS”	means the Undertakings for the Collective Investment in Transferable Securities
“Value at Risk (VaR)”	means A statistical estimate, made with a high degree of confidence, of the maximum potential loss that is likely to arise over a given time interval under normal market conditions.

PRUDENTIAL

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 90 years, delivering a suite of product offerings and professional advisory through our network of more than 5,000 financial consultants and our bank partners. We are one of the market leaders in protection, savings and investment-linked plans with S$53.3 billion funds under management as at 31 December 2023.

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