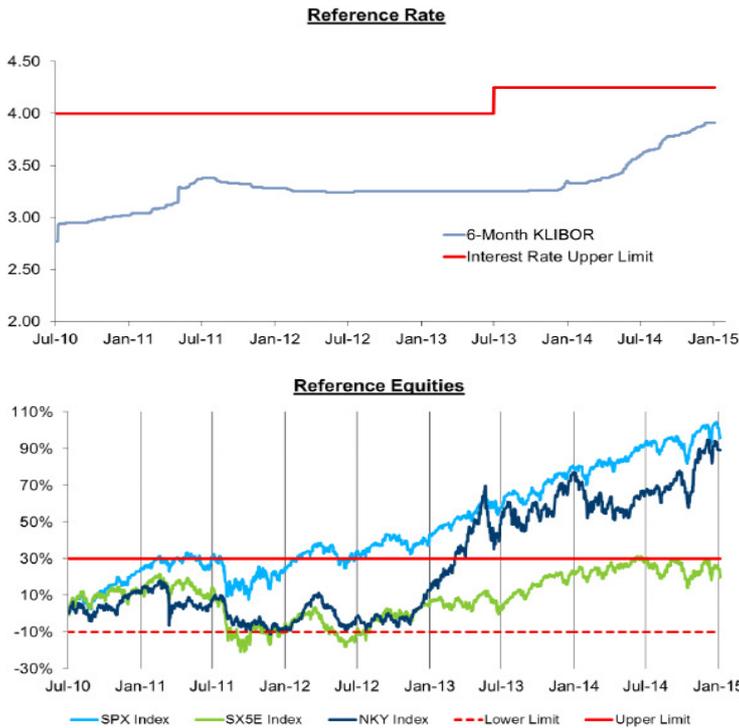


Reference Index Performance Chart



Performance Table

Performance To Date				
Reference	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	% Days in Range for Current Period	Maximum Coupon Rate (p.a.)
Interest Rate	0.00%	4.25%	100.00%	2.60%
Equities	-10.00%	30.00%	0.00% (as at 30 April 2015)	2.50%

Reference Assets	Index Level at Issue Date (2 Jul 10)	Index Level as at (30 April 2015)	Gain/Loss
6 Month KLIBOR	2.77	3.81	37.55%
S&P 500	1,022.58	2,085.51	103.95%
Nikkei 225	9,203.71	19,520.01	112.09%
Euro Stoxx 50 (Price)	2,522.36	3,615.59	43.34%

- The 9th semi-annual coupon payment of 1.3321% was paid out on 6th January 2015 as the Interest Rate Range Accrual Coupon was within range for all schedule trading days, while the Equity Range Accrual Coupon had 0 out of 118 scheduled trading days in which all 3 equity indices were within the upper and lower limit strike levels. The next semi-annual coupon payment is due on the 3rd of July 2015.

Investment Performance Summary

Nikkei 255

- The Nikkei rose by 1.63% in April, aided by several factors. Japanese equities have benefited from government measures to boost return on equity and company profitability. The Japanese government has even tightened rules on corporate governance and published guides on how firms should be run. The weaker Yen has also helped Japanese exports and subsequently sales of companies.
- The bank of Japan also continued its quantitative easing program, thus injecting liquidity into the economy to encourage growth. A significant portion of the gains achieved by the Nikkei is attributed to the enthusiasm that is accompanying this fiscal stimulus. While these measures have yet to produce results that reach the inflation targets previously set, the Bank of Japan does not foresee enhancing the stimulus program.

Investment Performance Summary

Malaysian Interest Rates

- In its second meeting of the year which occurred in March, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) left the overnight policy rate (OPR) unchanged at 3.25%. BNM, had on July 2014 Monetary Policy Meeting ("MPC") raised the OPR rate by 0.25% (first time since May 2011) to 3.25%, and maintained the OPR at this level up to the March 2015 MPC. BNM believes that the global economy will grow at a moderate pace, with the positives of low oil prices coupled with the negatives of weakening momentum in certain regions. However, it still expects the economy to remain on a steady growth path, with domestic demand being a key growth driver.
- Inflation is expected to be lower than initially forecasted due to lower energy and commodity prices. As such, those factors are seen to be contributors in boosting domestic demand, in addition to wage increases and unemployment decreases. The banking system is also viewed to have sufficient liquidity and capital to operate smoothly. The governor of BNM is of the view that OPR will not be cut in the near future unless fundamental changes in the economy take place.

Standard & Poor's 500

- The S&P 500 increased by 0.85% in April 2015. On one hand, earnings season has started as many of the companies listed on the index have been posting results from the first quarter of 2015. Three quarters of companies that have already declared earnings managed to surpass profit forecasts while half of them have beat sales estimates.
- On the other hand, the market has been trying to figure out when the Federal Reserve will raise interest rates. While most analysts thought that a rate hike might come in June 2015, they are gradually postponing their expectations as recent data shows that economic growth has not been as good as expected. Low interest rates for more than 6 years have greatly helped the index's growth in value so any changes will probably cause an impact.

Euro Stoxx 50

- European stocks stumbled in April. In particular, the Euro Stoxx 50 Index dropped by 2.21% over the course of the month. One of the main factors for this short slump is the political uncertainty surrounding Greece. Greek authorities have yet to reach an agreement with their European counterparts on the terms of the bailout plan.
- At the same time, the quantitative easing program by the European Central Bank is starting to show positive effects in reducing deflation. The weakness of the Euro to the US Dollar has also made European exports cheaper, thus increasing forecasts of companies for sales this year.

(Source: Bloomberg)

FUND DESCRIPTION

This is a Floating Rate Negotiable Instrument of Deposit (FRNID) with maturity of 5 years from the Issue Date. The principal amount is only guaranteed if the Investment is held to maturity.

Disclaimer:

The benchmark performance is not a guide to future performances which may differ. The performance of the fund is not guaranteed. The value of the fund will fluctuate and may fall below the amount of premiums paid and the fund value depends on the actual performance on the underlying investment.