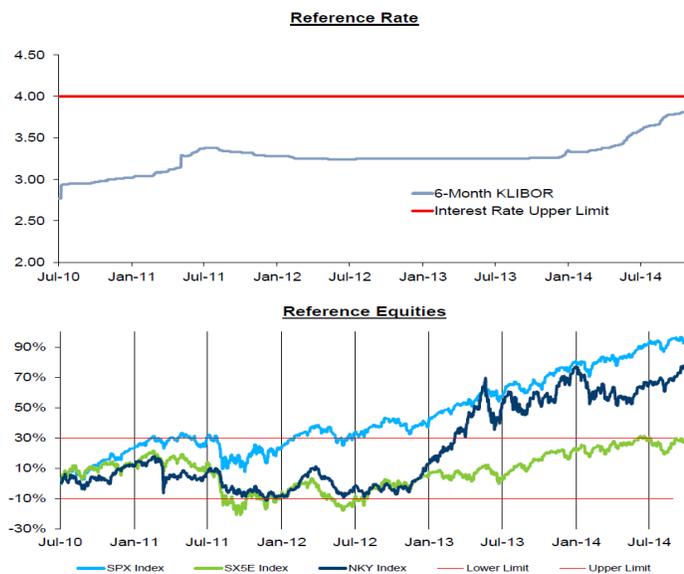


Reference Index Performance Chart



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%	4.00%	100.00%	2.60%
Equities	-10.00%	30.00%	0.00% (as at 31 October 2014)	3.00%

Reference Assets	Index Level at Issue Date (2 Jul 10)	Index Level as at (30 September 2014)	Gain/Loss
6 Month KLIBOR	2.77	3.82	37.91%
S&P 500	1,022.58	2,018.05	97.35%
Nikkei 225	9,203.71	16,413.76	78.34%
Euro Stoxx 50 (Price)	2,522.36	3,113.32	23.43%

- The 8th semi-annual coupon payment of 1.2608% was paid out on 3rd July 2014 as the Interest Rate Range Accrual Coupon was within range for all schedule trading days and the Equity Range Accrual Coupon had 0 out of 177 scheduled trading days none of the schedule trading days on which all indices are within the lower and upper strike level. The next semi-annual coupon payment is due on the 7th January 2015.

Investment Performance Summary

Nikkei 255

- Nikkei began a gradual slump since the start of October to hit the lowest point of 14,532.51 in mid-October, after losing more than 10.00% since hitting a seven high at end-September. Bearing over global economy spilled greatly across major indices, with little chance for Japan to remain unaffected, at least until the next U.S. Federal Open Market Committee meeting slated at the end of October 2014. Strengthening Yen, as an effect from the Fed indicating the low likelihood of hiking key rates in view of worries from overseas economy, up to 105.92 Yen to the Dollar on 15 October 2014.
- Two day after the Fed announced the end of its quantitative easing programme, the Bank of Japan (BOJ) announced surprise expansion plan, involving newly created money of up to 80 trillion Yen (US\$721 billion) through bond purchase programme. A continuation from the aggressive measures under the promising "Abenomics" in hope of spurring the stagnating Japanese economy and achieving the 2% inflation target in Japan. After initial promising results in 2013, where the Yen fell at the expense of sharp increase in the Japanese stock market, this was BOJ latest edition to prevent the 3rd largest economy from any potential wallow. Nikkei closed the month at 16,413.76 while Yen settle at 112.32 to the Dollar, the highest and lowest in about the last 7 years, respectively.

Investment Performance Summary

Malaysian Interest Rates

- Concurrent to the unveiling of 2015 Budget in October 2014, The Ministry of Finance projected GDP will increase between 5.50-6.00% (vs. 4.50-5.50%, previously in March 2014), while reiterating target growth of 6.00% p.a. for 2014 and 2015. Prime Minister, Najib Razak delivered the Budget 2015, incorporating efforts to narrow Malaysia's budget deficit through subsidy cuts have left companies and consumers grappling with higher costs and inflation forecasted to be the fastest since 2008, next year. With the target of becoming a developed economy by 2020 just 6 years away, the Prime Minister is shifting his focus to attracting foreign investment, boosting education standards and adding high-quality jobs. Budget shortfall narrowed to 3.90% in 2013, and the Prime Minister remains committed to reduce this number to 3.50% and 3.0% for 2014 and 2015. Bank Negara Malaysia, 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 on September 2014 MPC.

Standard & Poor's 500

- The Standard & Poor's 500 Index (S&P) entered into a 4 week decline, marking its' longest losing streak since 2011 to 5.80% lower from the record high in September 2014, closing at 1,862.49 on 15 October 2014. Concern over global economic growth is slowing and the weakness from Europe and Asia will spread to US kept investors cautious. The decline was led by banks while the fear of Ebola also brought about negative bearing, psychologically, leading to a 17.00% decline in airlines stocks.

- At end October 2014, sees S&P swinging into earnings reporting season where fundamental remained good and translated into better than expected earnings while U.S. macro data held strong with ultimately Fed announcing the end of the quantitative easing. This further fuels the speculation that the economy is strong enough to with stand higher interest rates, though Concerns over Eurozone are still being watched closely. S&P settled at all-time record high of 2,018.05 on 31 October 2014.

Euro Stoxx 50

- After performing above the 3,200 mark over last month, mid-October 2014 saw the Eurostoxx 50 Index fell to its lowest, on year-to-date basis, closing as low as 2,874.65, with volatility measure for the index seen doubled up to a two year high. While Mario Draghi spurred the Eurozone area towards recovery and boosted investors' confidence since 2012, optimism fizzled in early October 2014 when Draghi announced a less-than-attractive asset buying program coupled with the concerns stemming from IMF outlook cut for the Eurozone, particular attention paid to fresh fears over the Greece economy.

- The Eurostoxx 50 closed 3.50% lower at 3,113.32 points showing a healthy recovery from the slump during mid-month, riding on global equity surge, after surprising monetary stimulus from the Bank of Japan. On domestic front, latest European Commission survey revealed that sentiments had improved in the industrial and services sectors. The Index closed higher with month end surges from oil and healthcare stocks. Investors will be paying particular attention to Eurozone inflation data and the outcome from the monetary policy meeting in first week of November 2014 as the European Central bank aims to take inflation closer to 2.00%, after having this figure being below 1.00% for a year.

(Source: BNM website & 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.