

Henderson Horizon Fund – Pan European Equity Fund (the “ILP Sub-Fund”)

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

Information on the Manager

The Investment Manager

The investment manager of Henderson Horizon Fund – Pan European Equity Fund (the “underlying fund”) is Henderson Global Investors Limited (“Henderson”) (“the “Investment Manager”).

Established in 1934, the Investment Manager is a leading independent global asset management firm. The company provides its institutional, retail and high net-worth clients access to skilled investment professionals representing a broad range of asset classes, including equities, fixed income, property and private equity. With its principal place of business in London, Henderson is one of Europe's largest investment managers, with £64.3 billion assets under management (as at 31 December 2011) and employs around 1,000 people worldwide.

In Europe, Henderson has offices in Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Vienna, Zurich and London. Henderson has had a presence in North America since 1999, when it acquired US real estate investment manager Phoenix Realty Advisers, and has offices in Chicago and Hartford. In Asia, Henderson has offices in New Delhi, Singapore (Asia headquarters), Hong Kong, China, Tokyo and Beijing as well as in Sydney, Australia.

Other Parties

There are no other parties who advise the Investment Manager in the management of the underlying fund.

Structure of ILP Sub-Fund

The ILP Sub-Fund is a feeder fund investing all or substantially all of its assets in the underlying Luxembourg-registered Henderson Horizon Fund – Pan European Equity Fund (“HHF PEEF”).

Investment Objectives, Focus & Approach

The investment objective of the Henderson Horizon Fund - Pan European Equity Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation by investing at least 75% of its total assets in equity securities of companies having their registered office in the European Economic Area (the “EEA”).

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

Risks

Performance Risk

Past performance may not be a reliable guide to future performance. The value of the underlying fund's shares, and the return derived from them, can fluctuate and can go down as well as up. There can be no assurance, and no assurance is given, that the underlying fund will achieve its investment objectives. An investor who realises his investment after a short period may, in addition, not realise the amount that he originally invested because of the applicable fees and charges.

Currency Risk

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

General Market Risk

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

Risk of Restricted Flexibility

In certain circumstances investors' rights to redeem shares may be deferred or suspended.

Liquidity Risk

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

Smaller Companies Risks

Securities of smaller companies may be less liquid than the securities of larger companies, as a result of inadequate trading volume or restrictions on trading. Securities in smaller companies may possess greater potential for capital appreciation, but also involve risks, such as limited product lines, markets and financial or managerial resources. Trading in such securities may be subject to more abrupt price movements than trading in the securities of larger companies.

Emerging Markets Risks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risks Connected to Derivative Transactions

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

Market Risk

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

Control and Monitoring

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

Liquidity Risk

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

Counterparty Risk

The underlying fund may enter into transactions in OTC markets, which will expose the underlying fund to the credit of its counterparties and their ability to satisfy the terms of such contracts. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, the underlying fund could experience delays in liquidating the position and significant losses, including declines in the value of its investment during the period in which the underlying fund seeks to enforce its rights, inability to realise any gains on its investment during such period and fees and expenses incurred in enforcing its rights. There is also a possibility that the above agreements and derivative techniques are terminated due, for instance, to bankruptcy, supervening illegality or change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those at the time the agreement was originated.

Other Risks

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

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

The above should not be considered to be an exhaustive list of the risks which potential policyholders should consider before investing in the ILP Sub-Fund. Potential policyholders should be aware that an investment in the ILP Sub-Fund may be exposed to other risks of an exceptional nature from time to time.

Fees and Charges

In addition to the fees and charges shown in the Product Summary, the following fees are also payable through deduction from the asset value of the ILP Sub-Fund:

Fees Payable by the Henderson Horizon Fund – Pan European Equity Fund, which the ILP Sub-Fund invests into	
Performance fees	10% of the Relevant Amount ¹ in accordance with the High Water Mark principle
Custodian fee	0.02% - 0.10%
Registrar, Secretarial, Transfer Agency and Administration fees and expenses	Approximately 0.3%
Any other charges greater than 0.1%	Shareholding servicing fee 0.5% p.a.

The Custodian for the underlying fund is BNP Paribas Securities Services (Luxembourg).

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

Past Performance² and Benchmark of the Underlying Fund: as at 31 March 2012

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

Cumulative Performance and Benchmark of the Underlying Fund

Underlying Fund / Benchmark	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Since Inception*
HHF – Pan European Equity Fund	2.4%	58.2%	-1.7%	55.5%	69.0%
FTSE World Europe Index	-1.7%	65.1%	-15.7%	19.2%	25.7%

Annualised Performance and Benchmark of the Underlying Fund

Underlying Fund / Benchmark	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Since Inception *
HHF – Pan European Equity Fund	2.4%	16.5%	-0.3%	4.5%	5.2%
FTSE World Europe Index	-1.7%	18.2%	-3.4%	1.8%	2.2%

* *HHF – Pan European Equity Fund* : Incepted on November 2001

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

Expense Ratio and Turnover Ratio of the Underlying Fund

Underlying Fund	Expense Ratio	Turnover Ratio
HHF – Pan European Equity Fund	1.99%	77.88%

The expense and turnover ratios stated in the table above are for the period ending 31 December 2011 (unaudited).

The expense ratio excludes brokerage and other transaction costs, performance fee, foreign exchange gains and losses, front or back-end loads arising from the purchase or sale of other funds and tax deducted at source or arising from income received.

Soft Dollar Commissions or Arrangements

No cash rebates were retained by the Investment Manager or any of its connected persons. All transactions carried out on behalf of the underlying fund were conducted on an arm's length basis and were executed on the best available terms.

The Investment Manager and any of its connected persons may effect transactions by or through the agency of another person with whom the Investment Manager and any of its connected persons have an arrangement under which that party will from time to time provide to or procure for the Investment Manager and any of its connected persons goods, services or other benefits, such as research and advisory services, computer hardware associated with specialised software or research services and performance measures etc., the nature of which is such that their provision can reasonably be expected to benefit the underlying fund as a whole and may contribute to an improvement in the underlying fund's performance and that of the Investment Manager or any of its connected persons in providing services to the underlying fund and for which no direct payment is made. Instead, the Investment Manager and any of its connected persons undertake to place business with the party. For the avoidance of doubt, such goods and services do not include travel, accommodation, entertainment, general administrative goods or services, general office equipment or premises, membership fees, employee salaries or direct money payments. Soft dollar commissions may be retained by the Investment Manager or any connected persons of the Investment Manager provided that the brokerage rates are not in excess of customary institutional full-service brokerage rates.

Conflicts of Interest

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

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

Specialised ILP Sub-Fund

The ILP Sub-Fund is not a specialised fund as set out in the Code on Collective Investment Schemes issued by the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

Possible Deferral or Suspension of Redemptions

Suspension of dealing at the ILP Sub-Fund level usually occurs when the underlying fund is suspended from dealing.

The underlying fund may, under the Articles of Incorporation, defer the redemptions or suspend the determination of the net asset value of the shares of the fund in certain circumstances.

Deferment of Redemptions

If total requests for redemptions (including switches) on any Business Day³ (the 'relevant Business Day'), when aggregated with redemption requests received on the earlier Business Days in the same week, are received in respect of a number of shares of the underlying fund which exceed 10% of the total number of shares outstanding at the start of that week, the underlying fund is entitled to defer any redemption request in whole or in part, so that the 10% level is not exceeded.

Any redemption requests in respect of the relevant Business Day so reduced will be effected in priority to subsequent redemption requests received on the succeeding Business Days, subject always to the 10% limit. The limitation will be applied pro rata to all shareholders who have requested redemptions to be effected on or as at such Business Day so that the proportion redeemed of each holding so requested is the same for all such shareholders. These limits will be used only at times when realising assets of the underlying fund to meet unusually heavy redemption requirements would create a liquidity constraint to the detriment of shareholders remaining within the underlying fund.

Suspension of Determination of Net Asset Value

The underlying fund may suspend the determination of the net asset value of the shares of the fund and the issue, redemption and switch of such shares during:

- (i) any period when any of the principal stock exchanges or markets on which any substantial portion of the investments of the underlying fund are quoted is closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings therein are restricted or suspended;
- (ii) the existence of any state of affairs which constitutes an emergency as a result of which disposals or valuation of assets owned by the underlying fund would be impracticable;
- (iii) any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price or value of any of the investments of the underlying fund or the current price or values on any stock exchange;
- (iv) any period when the underlying fund is unable to repatriate funds for the purpose of making payments on the redemption of such shares or during which any transfer of funds involved in the realisation or acquisition of investments or payments due on redemption of such shares cannot in the opinion of the Directors of the underlying fund be effected at normal rates of exchange;
- (v) any period when the net asset value per share of the underlying fund or any subsidiary of the underlying fund may not be determined accurately; or

- (vi) except in respect of redemptions or switches, any period when notice of winding up of the underlying fund as a whole has been given.

Any suspension shall be publicised by the underlying fund, if appropriate, and shall be notified to shareholders requesting the issue, redemption or switch of shares.

³ *'Business Day' means a bank business day in Luxembourg unless otherwise stated.*