Janus Henderson Horizon Fund – Pan European Equity Fund (the "ILP Sub-Fund")

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

Structure of ILP Sub-Fund

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

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

Information on the Manager

<u>The Investment Manager</u>

The investment manager of Janus 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 alternative investment .

Formed in 2017 from the merger between Janus Capital Group and Henderson Global Investors, the Investment Manager is a leading independent global asset management firm. The company provides its institutional, retail and high net-worth clients access to skilled investment professionals representing a broad range of asset classes, including equities, fixed income, property and alternative investment. They have US$360.5bn in assets under management, more than 2000 employees and offices in 27 cities worldwide as at 30 September 2017.. Headquartered in London, they are an independent asset manager that is dual-listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the Australian Securities Exchange.

Other Parties

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

Investment Objectives, Focus & Approach

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

Risks

General risk considerations

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

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

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

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

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

Geopolitical risk
Geopolitical risk may arise as a result of political changes or instability in a country. Any change in the laws, regulations, government policies, political or economic climate of that country may cause increased volatility,liquidity, price and foreign exchange risk associated with investments within the country or region where the geopolitical situation arises. The impact of geopolitical risk is considered to be long-term, as the risk rises over time, given the greater potential for events and changes over time. The effect of any future political change is difficult to predict.

Funds investing in Eurozone (i.e. countries having adopted the Euro as their national currency in the member state of the European Monetary Union)
Investors should note that funds investing in companies in the Eurozone may carry more risk in light of fiscal conditions and concerns over sovereign risk. Potential scenarios could include, but not limited to, the downgrading of the credit rating of a European country, the default or bankruptcy of one or more sovereigns within the Eurozone, or the departure of some, or all, relevant EU Member States from the Eurozone, or any combination of the above or other economic or political events. These may lead to the partial or full break-up of the Eurozone, with the result that the Euro may no longer be a valid trading currency. These uncertainties may cause increased volatility, liquidity, price and foreign exchange risk associated with investments within the Eurozone countries and may adversely impact the performance and value of the relevant Fund.

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.

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 Underlying Fund, which the ILP Sub-Fund invests into	
Annual management fee	1.20%
Performance fees	10% of the Relevant Amount[1] in accordance with the High Water Mark principle
Depositary and Custody Fee	Depositary fee: 0.006% (per annum) , subject to minimum fee of £1,200 Custody fee: Up to 0.65% (per annum) and £120 per transaction.
Registrar and Transfer Agency	Up to 0.12% (p.a.)
Administration fees and expenses	Up to 0.18% (p.a.)
Shareholding servicing fee	0.50% (p.a.)

The Depositary 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 Performance[2] and Benchmark of the Underlying Fund: as at 30 November 2017

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***
Janus Henderson Horizon Fund – Pan European Equity Fund	13.72%	20.19%	61.88%	67.07%	191.70%
FTSE World Europe Index	16.81%	22.06%	62.34%	44.59%	120.12%

Annualised Performance and Benchmark of the Underlying Fund

Underlying Fund / Benchmark	**1 Yr**	**3 Yr**	**5 Yr**	**10 Yr**	**Since Inception***
Janus Henderson Horizon Fund – Pan European Equity Fund	13.72%	6.32%	10.11%	5.27%	6.92%
FTSE World Europe Index	16.81%	6.87%	10.17%	3.76%	5.05%

* *Janus Henderson Horizon Fund – Pan European Equity Fund A2 EUR : 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**
Janu Henderson Horizon Fund – Pan European Equity Fund	1.87 %	19.59 %

The expense and turnover ratios stated in the table above are as at 30 June 2017.

The expense ratio is calculated in accordance with the Investment Management Association of Singapore guidelines on the disclosure of expense ratios. It does not include (where applicable) brokerage and other transaction costs, performance fee, interest expense, foreign exchange gains /losses, front or back-end loads arising from the purchase or sale of other funds and tax deducted at source or arising out of income received. It is calculated by dividing expenses by daily average NAV and multiplied by the appropriate factor to annualise the figure and is disclosed as a percentage.

The turnover ratio is calculated based on the lower of purchases and sales expressed as a percentage of the daily average net asset value.

Conflicts of Interest

The Management Company, the Investment Manager, the Sub-Investment Managers, the Distributor, the Administrator and the Registrar and Transfer Agent and any of their directors, officers, employees, agents and affiliates may be involved in other financial, investment, distribution or professional activities which may cause conflicts of interest with the Fund.

Each will, at all times, have regard in such event to its obligations to the Fund, as the case may be, and will endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly. In addition, subject to applicable law, any of the foregoing may deal, as principal or agent, with the Fund, provided that such dealings are carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated on an arm's length basis.

The Management Company, Investment Manager, the Sub-Investment Managers, or any of their affiliates or any person connected with them 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 Fund. Neither the Management Company, the Investment Manager, the Sub-Investment Managers nor any of their affiliates nor any person connected with them is under any obligation to offer investment opportunities of which any of them becomes aware to the Fund or to account to the Fund in respect of (or share with the Fund or inform the Fund 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 Fund and other clients.

Please note that this is not a complete list of all potential conflicts of interest involved in an investment in the Fund.

Reports

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

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

Specialised ILP Sub-Fund

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