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INVESTORS' LETTER

Dear Valued Investors,

Thank you for investing in CIMB-Principal Asset Management Berhad ("CIMB-Principal") funds. At CIMB-Principal, we are dedicated to provide the best service and guidance to our valued customers. We believe this will ensure your relationship with us is a long and satisfying one. We will continuously strive for customer satisfaction in the products we deliver and service we provide.

We are also pleased to share the wonderful news that CIMB-Principal has won more awards. These awards are important because it means that the consistent investment process we have in place, supported by strong portfolio risk management and oversight practices, has yielded top-performing investment results for our loyal investors.

AsianInvestor Asset Management Awards 2016

- Best Fund House in Malaysia

The Asset Triple A Asset Servicing, Fund Management and Investors Awards 2016

- Asset Management Company of the Year

Alpha Southeast Asia, Southeast Asia's 10th Annual Best Financial Institutions Awards 2016

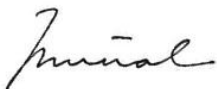
- Best Asset & Fund Manager (2007-2016) in Malaysia

We thank you for your ongoing support that plays an integral part to drive us to where we are now. This industry achievement will further boost our Southeast Asia's aspirations to be the most valued investment manager offering total asset management solutions and further strengthen our investment capabilities with sound track record.

Moving forward, we are committed to deliver a **better customer experience** to you. Hence, we are taking the next step to know you better. For your information, we have started a **customer information update** exercise through e-mails, phone and registered mail so that we can interact better with you in the future. We would like to thank those who have updated their latest information with us. For those who have not updated their information, our friendly Customer Service Officers will be in touch with you soon. Alternatively, you are also strongly encouraged to contact our **Customer Care Centre** directly at **03-7718 3100** or your **Consultant** to update your latest information.

I wish all of you a blessed and rewarding year ahead. Happy investing!

Yours faithfully,
for **CIMB-Principal Asset Management Berhad**



Munirah Khairuddin
Chief Executive Officer/Executive Director

MANAGER'S REPORT**FUND OBJECTIVE AND POLICY****What is the investment objective of the Fund?**

The Fund aims to provide investment results that, before expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the Financial Times Stock Exchange ("FTSE")/Association of Southeast Asian Nations ("ASEAN") 40 Index (the "Underlying Index"), regardless of its performance.

Has the Fund achieved its objective?

For the financial period under review, the Fund gained 5.36%, while the CIMB FTSE ASEAN 40 (the "Singapore Fund" or "Underlying Fund") was 6.01%. Meanwhile, the Underlying Index was 4.64%.

What are the Fund investment policy and principal investment strategy?

The Fund is a feeder Exchange-Traded Fund ("ETF") listed on the main market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Bhd which aims to invest at least 95% of its Net Asset Value ("NAV") in the Singapore Fund. The Singapore Fund is an ETF listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST") which aims at providing the Singapore Fund Unit holders a return that closely corresponds to the performance of the Underlying Index. Therefore, the Manager adopts a passive strategy in the management of the Fund.

Fund category/ type

Feeder ETF/Equity/Index Tracking

How long should you invest for?

Recommended three (3) to five (5) years

Indication of short-term risk (low, moderate, high)

High

When was the Fund launched?

9 July 2010*

* Listing date

What was the size of the Fund as at 30 September 2016?

RM2.34 million (1.35 million units)

What is the Fund's benchmark?

The benchmark index, namely the FTSE/ASEAN 40 Index is designed to represent the performance of the ASEAN region by measuring the eligible securities listed on the stock exchanges of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand which consists of the 40 largest companies by full market value listed on the stock exchange of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand that qualify for inclusion in the FTSE/ASEAN Index or such replacement index as may be determined by the Singapore Fund Manager and/or the Manager.

What is the Fund distribution policy?

Annually, subject to the discretion of the Manager.

What was the net income distribution for the financial period from 1 July 2016 to 30 September 2016?

There was no distribution made for the financial period from 1 July 2016 to 30 September 2016.

PERFORMANCE DATA

Details of portfolio composition of the Fund for the last three unaudited financial periods are as follows:

	30.09.2016	30.09.2015	30.09.2014
	%	%	%
Collective investment scheme	99.87	97.26	99.59
Cash and other net assets	0.13	2.74	0.41
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Performance details of the Fund for the last three unaudited financial periods are as follows:

	30.09.2016	30.09.2015	30.09.2014
Total asset value (RM Million)	2.38	2.24	2.39
NAV (RM Million)	2.34	2.20	2.36
Units in circulation (Million)	1.35	1.35	1.35
NAV per Unit (RM)	1.7307	1.6276	1.7451
	01.07.2016	01.07.2015	01.07.2014
	to 30.09.2016	to 30.09.2015	to 30.09.2014
Highest NAV per Unit (RM)	1.7459	1.7518	1.7557
Lowest NAV per Unit (RM)	1.6269	1.6109	1.7044
Market Price per Unit (RM)	1.7500	1.6600	1.7450
Highest Market Price per Unit (RM)	1.7500	1.7550	1.7500
Lowest Market Price per Unit (RM)	1.6050	1.6300	1.7100
Total return (%) ^	5.36	(6.49)	1.73
- Capital growth (%)	5.36	(6.49)	1.73
- Income distribution (%)	-	-	-
Management Expense Ratio ("MER") (%) *	0.50	0.48	0.45
Portfolio Turnover Ratio ("PTR") (times) #	-	-	-

^ based on NAV per unit

* The Fund's MER increased from 0.48% to 0.50% due to increase in audit fee during the financial period.

The Fund's PTR is zero as there was no transaction made for the financial period from 1 July 2016 to 30 September 2016.

	30.09.2016	30.09.2015	30.09.2014	30.09.2013	30.09.2012
	%	%	%	%	%
Annual total return	10.57	(3.36)	7.36	5.92	15.25

(Listing date: 9 July 2010)

Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance and that unit prices and investment returns may go down, as well as up. All performance figures for the financial period have been extracted from Lipper.

MARKET REVIEW (1 JULY 2016 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2016)

ASEAN markets continued to record positive returns in July 2016. ASEAN currencies also generally strengthened against the US Dollar ("USD"). Monetary policies of the major central banks globally remained accommodative. In Indonesia, President Jokowi reshuffled his cabinet involving 13 ministerial posts of 34 in late July 2016. The positive surprise was that Sri Mulyani was reappointed as Finance Minister. The tax amnesty program had collected Indonesian Rupiah ("IDR") 84 billion in penalties with IDR3.67 trillion in assets declared. The Central Bank held policy rate at 6.50% in July 2016. The Malaysian central bank, Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM"), unexpectedly cut the Overnight Policy Rate ("OPR") by 25 basis point ("bps"), citing downside risks to growth from external factors following the "Brexit" vote. Meanwhile, the Philippines won the arbitration case against China on disputed waters. Moreover, President Duterte administration continued to push for peace and order, Public-Private Partnerships ("PPP"), as well as tax and budget reforms. In Thailand, the cabinet approved train projects, raising the expectation on fiscal spending, ahead of the constitutional referendum on 7 August 2016. In Singapore, the FTSE Straits Times Index ("FSSTI") edged up 1.00% in July 2016 to 2,869. The Singapore Dollar ("SGD") appreciated by 0.55% month-on-month ("m-o-m") to close at SGD 1.34 against USD. Jardine Cycle & Carriage Ltd and Genting Singapore PLC fueled Consumer Discretionary outperformance, while Wilmar International Ltd dragged Consumer Staples lower.

ASEAN markets gained slightly in August 2016, except the Philippines and Singapore. ASEAN currencies generally weakened against USD. Monetary policies of the major central banks globally remained accommodative. In Indonesia, the newly-appointed Finance Minister, Sri Mulyani, rationalised the budget targets and proposed fiscal deficit of 2.40% for 2017. On tax amnesty, total declared assets amounted to IDR49 trillion, of which IDR10 trillion had been repatriated. Total penalty paid was IDR3.1 trillion, 1.90% of the target. Bank Indonesia shifted to use 7 days reverse repo rate as reference rate, from 1 year rate, while keeping the policy rate unchanged at 5.25% in August 2016. Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") grew 4.00% year-on-year ("y-o-y") in second quarter of 2016, largely driven by government spending. June 2016 Industrial Production Index ("IPI") rose by 5.20% y-o-y, with improved sequential headline data from mining, while the July 2016 Consumer Price Index ("CPI") grew 1.10% y-o-y, mainly from transport costs. The Philippines central bank, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas ("BSP"), maintained policy rates in August 2016. Loans growth continued to be strong at 17.70% y-o-y in July 2016. The Department of Finance was considering four tax reform packages, with the first two to be implemented in 2017. The first package would reduce personal income tax to 25.00% from 32.00%, to be offset by lifting Value Added Tax ("VAT") exemptions, raising oil excise taxes, and imposing tax on sugary products. The second package would lower corporate income tax, to be offset by rationalisation of fiscal incentives. In Thailand, the GDP for second quarter of 2016 was better than expected at 3.50% y-o-y, led by domestic consumption which was supported by policy stimulus and tourism. Singapore's Domestic Exports of Non Oil ("NODX") was negative 10.6% y-o-y. Exports continued to weaken into early third quarter of 2016 across a series of product categories, including electronics.

ASEAN markets generally generated negative returns in September 2016. ASEAN currencies generally weakened against the USD. The monetary policies of the major central banks globally remained accommodative. In Indonesia, the total declared assets under the Indonesian tax amnesty program and penalties amounted to IDR3,621 trillion and IDR97 trillion respectively, by end of September 2016, achieving 91.00% and 59.00% of the Government's targets. Trade balance continued to register a surplus at USD294 million in August 2016. Bank Indonesia cut its policy rate by 25 bps to 5.00%. The Philippines saw controversial rhetoric from President Duterte and weak Overseas Filipino Workers ("OFW") remittances (-5.00% y-o-y in July 2016). The Department of Finance submitted the first package of the tax reform program, which aims to reduce income tax rates, increase excise tax on oil products and lift certain exemptions of VAT. In Thailand, the Government announced Thailand Baht ("THB") 6.5 billion in the fiscal year of 2017 to provide financial support to small-scale farmers via cash handouts and debt restructuring. Meanwhile, in Malaysia, BNM kept OPR unchanged at 3.00%. The July 2016 trade surplus shrank to USD0.5 billion due to weak exports and a smaller decline in imports. The July 2016 IPI was softer than expected at 4.10% y-o-y, dragged by weaker performance across sectors.

FUND PERFORMANCE

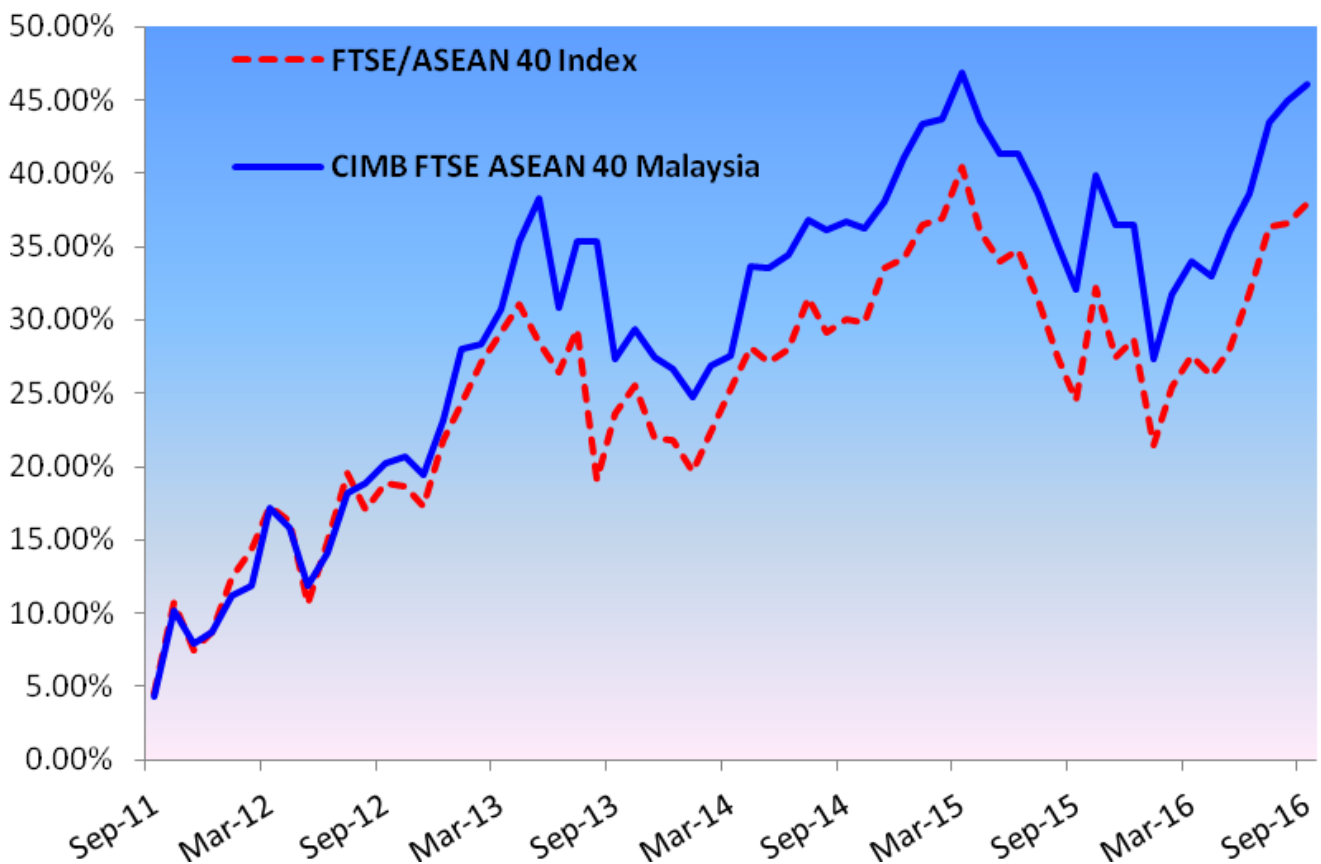
	3 months to 30.09.2016 %	6 months to 30.09.2016 %	1 year to 30.09.2016 %	3 years to 30.09.2016 %	5 years to 30.09.2016 %	Since inception to 30.09.2016 %
Income	-	3.60	3.60	10.10	16.23	16.23
Capital ^	5.36	4.96	6.41	3.53	19.73	24.90
Total Return ^	5.36	9.05	10.57	14.71	40.03	46.08
Average Total Return ^	N/A	N/A	10.57	4.68	6.97	6.27
Underlying Fund ^^	6.01	10.40	9.99	12.21	29.84	36.32
Benchmark (Underlying Index)	4.64	8.19	10.77	11.62	31.64	37.96
Changes in Market Price per Unit	6.71	5.74	5.42	1.74	21.95	20.27

^ Based on NAV per Unit

^^ Based on Last Published Market Price

For the financial period under review, the Fund’s total return was 5.36%, while the Singapore Fund’s total return was 6.01%. Meanwhile, the Underlying Index’s total return was 4.64%.

The last available published market price of the Fund quoted on Bursa Malaysia was RM1.7500 as at 29 September 2016. This represents a positive change of 6.71% for the same reporting period.



FUND PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)**Changes in NAV**

	30.09.2016	30.09.2015	Changes %
NAV (RM Million)	2.34	2.20	6.36
NAV/Unit (RM)	1.7307	1.6276	6.33

For the 1-year period, total NAV gained 6.36%, while the NAV per unit gained 6.33%. The gains in the total NAV and NAV per unit were due to investment performance of the combined ASEAN markets over the one-year period.

Performance data represents the combined income and capital return as a result of holding units in the Fund for the specified length of time, based on NAV to NAV price. The performance data assumes that all earnings from the Fund are reinvested and are net of management and trustee fees. Past performance is not reflective of future performance and income distributions are not guaranteed. Unit prices and income distributions, if any, may fall and rise. All performance figures for the financial period have been extracted from Lipper.

PORTFOLIO STRUCTURE**Asset allocation**

(% of NAV)	30.09.2016	30.09.2015
Collective investment scheme	99.87	97.26
Cash and other net assets	0.13	2.74
TOTAL	100.00	100.00

The Fund remained fully invested in the Singapore Fund for the period under review. A minimal level of liquid assets was maintained primarily for liquidity purposes.

MARKET OUTLOOK*

The outlook for ASEAN's economic prospects remains stable.

Indonesia's mild growth uptick likely continued in third quarter of 2016, after its second quarter GDP expanded at the fastest pace since fourth quarter of 2013. Recent high frequency data have been positive: the manufacturing Purchasing Managers Index ("PMI") rose in September 2016 and retail sales returned to double-digit growth in August 2016. Moreover, signs of stabilisation continue to emerge from the external sector and the trade surplus rose to a nearly two-year high in September 2016. On the fiscal front, the tax amnesty revenue collection has picked up in recent weeks and over USD10 billion worth of assets had been repatriated by the end of September 2016. The news is positive for the Government's efforts to widen the tax base.

In Thailand, the mourning ceremonies for the much-loved king will take one year and the coronation of his successor, Crown Prince is not expected before the end of the mourning period. The popular monarch was seen as a provider of stability in the politically divided country and his death leaves a void. This increases the risk of turmoil at a time when the development of the balance of powers under military rule is already causing uncertainty. But so far there are no signs of a political crisis. Prior to the tragedy, economic activity in Thailand had continued to accelerate softly. Manufacturing and exports rebounded strongly in August 2016 but the current state of mourning and the downbeat atmosphere are likely to drag on growth. Until clarity emerges on the transition, domestic sentiment is very likely to be subdued, but it is largely expected that the military junta will provide fiscal stimulus to avoid a serious downturn.

MARKET OUTLOOK* (CONTINUED)

Malaysia's oil sector and economy could be boosted by the potential Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") output agreement. However, the country will remain vulnerable to external developments such as uncertainty over the global economic growth and potential volatility in financial markets. The recent Budget 2017, is market-neutral. It continues on the path of fiscal consolidation, with the 2017 budget deficit expected to reach 3.00% of GDP from 3.10% of GDP in the revised 2016 budget, with an objective of reaching a balanced budget by 2020. Meanwhile, Budget 2017 gives a potential boost to smaller mid caps from the Ringgit Malaysia ("RM") 3 billion allocation by Government-Linked Investment Companies ("GLICs") to invest. The Budget includes rather muted measures on property, targeting the affordable housing segment, as expected. Clearly, both the construction and tourism sectors are clear beneficiaries of the budget.

According to preliminary GDP data for third quarter of 2016, Singapore's economy contracted by 4.10% over the previous quarter at a seasonally adjusted annualised rate, swinging from second quarter of 2016 0.20% modest expansion. The significant reversal in growth came on the back of a broad-based deterioration in all sectors of the economy. In particular, manufacturing contracted sharply after growing slightly in second quarter of 2016. Further bad news came from the real estate sector: in third quarter of 2016 house prices fell for the twelfth consecutive quarter, a trend that will likely continue due to the large stock of unsold homes. Some potential positive signs came from the manufacturing PMI, which in September 2016 returned to expansionary territory for the first time since June 2015. The improvement, if sustained, could support overall growth going forward.

The Philippine economy will accelerate this year, on the back of strong domestic demand. The main downward risk is a potential stalling of the reform agenda, while the prospect of a stronger fiscal expansion poses upside risks. On 21 September 2016, Standard & Poor's ("S&P") affirmed the country's credit rating of "BBB" with stable outlook, attributing its decision to the country's sound monetary policy, improved banking supervision and robust external position. However, the ratings agency expressed concern about the instability and unpredictability of Rodrigo Duterte's government, especially in relation to a possible deterioration of the rule of law. Overall, however, the new Government is broadly expected to continue the pro-development approach inherited from the previous administration.

*This market outlook does not constitute an offer, invitation, commitment, advice or recommendation to make a purchase of any investment. The information given in this article represents the views of CIMB-Principal or based on data obtained from sources believed to be reliable by CIMB-Principal. Whilst every care has been taken in preparing this, CIMB-Principal makes no guarantee, representation or warranty and is under no circumstances liable for any loss or damage caused by reliance on, any opinion, advice or statement made in this market outlook.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

As this is a feeder ETF, the Fund will continue to remain fully invested in the Underlying Fund with minimal cash kept for liquidity purposes.

UNIT HOLDINGS STATISTICS

Breakdown of unit holdings by size as at 30 September 2016 are as follows:

Size of unit holdings (units)	No. of unit holders	No. of units held (million)	% of units held
Less than 100	5	0.00	0.00
100 to 1,000	23	0.01	0.74
1,001 to 10,000	41	0.16	11.85
10,001 to 100,000	14	0.40	29.63
100,001 to less than 5% of approved fund size	2	0.78	57.78
5% and above the approved fund size	-	-	-
Total	85	1.35	100.00

SOFT COMMISSIONS AND REBATES

CIMB-Principal Asset Management Berhad (the “Manager”) and the Trustee (including their officers) will not retain any form of rebate or soft commission from, or otherwise share in any commission with, any broker in consideration for directing dealings in the investments of the Funds unless the soft commission received is retained in the form of goods and services such as financial wire services and stock quotations system incidental to investment management of the Funds. All dealings with brokers are executed on best available terms.

During the financial period under review, the Manager and the Trustee did not receive any rebates from the brokers or dealers but have retained soft commission in the form of goods and services such as financial wire services and stock quotations system incidental to investment management of the Funds.

**UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2016 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

	Note	01.07.2016 to 30.09.2016 RM	01.07.2015 to 30.09.2015 RM
INVESTMENT INCOME/(LOSS)			
Net gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	129,540	(155,173)
Net foreign exchange gain		845	13,582
		<u>130,385</u>	<u>(141,591)</u>
EXPENSES			
Trustee's fee	5	3,025	3,020
Audit fee		6,755	6,292
Tax agent's fee		1,159	1,158
Other expenses		491	492
		<u>11,430</u>	<u>10,962</u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		118,955	(152,553)
Taxation	6	-	-
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAXATION AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD		<u>118,955</u>	<u>(152,553)</u>
Profit/(Loss) after taxation is made up as follows:			
Realised amount		(10,585)	2,620
Unrealised amount		129,540	(155,173)
		<u>118,955</u>	<u>(152,553)</u>

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of the unaudited financial statements.

**UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

		30.09.2016	30.06.2016
	Note	RM	Audited RM
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	44,874	47,542
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	2,333,508	2,203,968
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>2,378,382</u>	<u>2,251,510</u>
LIABILITIES			
Amount due to Trustee		1,021	1,018
Other payables and accruals	9	40,863	32,949
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>41,884</u>	<u>33,967</u>
NET ASSET VALUE OF THE FUND		<u>2,336,498</u>	<u>2,217,543</u>
EQUITY			
Unit holders' capital		1,312,065	1,312,065
Retained earnings		1,024,433	905,478
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNIT HOLDERS		<u>2,336,498</u>	<u>2,217,543</u>
NUMBER OF UNITS IN CIRCULATION (UNITS)	10	<u>1,350,000</u>	<u>1,350,000</u>
NET ASSET VALUE PER UNIT (RM)		<u>1.7307</u>	<u>1.6426</u>

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of the unaudited financial statements.

**UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2016 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

	Unit holders' capital RM	Retained earnings RM	Total RM
Balance as at 1 July 2016	1,312,065	905,478	2,217,543
Total comprehensive income for the financial period	-	118,955	118,955
Balance as at 30 September 2016	<u>1,312,065</u>	<u>1,024,433</u>	<u>2,336,498</u>
Balance as at 1 July 2015	1,312,065	1,037,880	2,349,945
Total comprehensive loss for the financial period	-	(152,553)	(152,553)
Balance as at 30 September 2015	<u>1,312,065</u>	<u>885,327</u>	<u>2,197,392</u>

**UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2016 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

	01.07.2016 to 30.09.2016 RM	01.07.2015 to 30.09.2015 RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Trustee's fee paid	(3,022)	(3,023)
Payments for other fees and expenses	(491)	(495)
Net realised foreign exchange gain	845	13,582
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	<u>(2,668)</u>	<u>10,064</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,668)	10,064
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial period	47,542	89,745
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial period	<u>44,874</u>	<u>99,809</u>

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of the unaudited financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2016 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2016****1. THE FUND, THE MANAGER AND ITS PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY**

CIMB FTSE ASEAN 40 Malaysia (the “Fund”) was constituted pursuant to the execution of a Deed dated 19 April 2010 (the “Deed”), made between CIMB-Principal Asset Management Berhad (the “Manager”) and Deutsche Trustees Malaysia Berhad (the “Trustee”).

The principal activity of the Fund is to invest at least 95% of its NAV in the Singapore Fund. The Singapore Fund is an ETF listed on the SGX-ST which aims at providing the Singapore Fund Unit holders a return that closely corresponds to the performance of the Underlying Index. Therefore, the Manager adopts a passive strategy in the management of the Fund.

All investments will be subjected to the Securities Commission Malaysia (“SC”) Guidelines on ETFs, SC requirements, the Deed, except where exemptions or variations have been approved by the SC, internal policies and procedures and the Fund’s objective.

The Manager, a company incorporated in Malaysia, is a subsidiary of CIMB Group Sdn Bhd and regards CIMB Group Holdings Berhad as its ultimate holding company. The Manager is also an associate of Principal International (Asia) Limited, which is a subsidiary of Principal Financial Group Inc. The principal activities of the Manager are the establishment and management of unit trust funds and fund management activities.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been used consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements:

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (“MFRS”) and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with MFRS and IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period.

It also requires the Manager to exercise their judgment in the process of applying the Fund’s accounting policies. Although these estimates and assumptions are based on the Manager’s best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Financial Statements are disclosed in Note 2(j).

Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations to existing standards that are effective:

The Fund has applied the following amendments for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 April 2016:

- Annual Improvements to MFRS 101 "Presentation of Financial Statements - Disclosure Initiative"
- Annual Improvements to MFRS 2012 - 2014

The adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on the current financial period or any prior period and is not likely to affect future periods.

The standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations to existing standards that are applicable to the Fund but not yet effective and have not been early adopted are as follows:

(i) Financial year beginning on/after 1 April 2017

- Amendments to MFRS 107 "Statement of Cash Flows – Disclosure Initiative" (effective from 1 January 2017) introduce an additional disclosure on changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

The Fund will apply this standard when effective. This standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Fund's financial statements.

(ii) Financial year beginning on/after 1 April 2018

- MFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (effective from 1 January 2018) replaces MFRS 118 "Revenue" and MFRS 111 "Construction Contracts" and related interpretations. The core principle in MFRS 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of goods or services, i.e. when the customer has the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits from the goods or services.

A new five-step process is applied before revenue can be recognised:

- Identify contracts with customers;
- Identify the separate performance obligations;
- Determine the transaction price of the contract;
- Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations; and
- Recognise the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

(ii) Financial year beginning on/after 1 April 2018 (continued)

- Key provisions of the new standard are as follows:
 - Any bundled goods or services that are distinct must be separately recognised, and any discounts or rebates on the contract price must generally be allocated to the separate elements.
 - If the consideration varies (such as for incentives, rebates, performance fees, royalties, success of an outcome etc), minimum amounts of revenue must be recognised if they are not at significant risk of reversal.
 - The point at which revenue is able to be recognised may shift: some revenue which is currently recognised at a point in time at the end of a contract may have to be recognised over the contract term and vice versa.
 - There are new specific rules on licenses, warranties, non-refundable upfront fees, and consignment arrangements, to name a few.
 - As with any new standard, there are also increased disclosures.
- MFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” (effective from 1 January 2018) will replace MFRS 139 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”.

MFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model in MFRS 139 and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income (“OCI”). The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are always measured at fair value through profit or loss with an irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in OCI (provided the instrument is not held for trading). A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost only if the entity is holding it to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and interest.

For liabilities, the standard retains most of the MFRS 139 requirements. These include amortised cost accounting for most financial liabilities, with bifurcation of embedded derivatives. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in OCI rather than the income statement, unless this creates an accounting mismatch.

MFRS 9 introduces an expected credit loss model on impairment—that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in MFRS 139. The expected credit loss model is forward-looking and eliminates the need for a trigger event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

The Fund will apply this standard when effective. This standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Fund's financial statements.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(b) Financial assets and financial liabilities**Classification

The Fund designates its investments in collective investment scheme as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at inception.

Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss when they are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and have been included in current assets. The Fund's loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents.

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability.

The Fund classifies amount due to Trustee, and other payables and accruals as other financial liabilities.

Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date, the date on which the Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value.

Financial liabilities, within the scope of MFRS 139, are recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Fund has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when it is extinguished, i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Unrealised gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within net gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in the financial period which they arise.

Collective investment scheme is valued based on the last published NAV per unit or share of such collective investment scheme or, if unavailable, on the last published price of such unit or share (excluding any sales charge included in such selling price).

Loans and receivables and other financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(b) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)**Impairment for assets carried at amortised costs

For assets carried at amortised cost, the Fund assesses at the end of the reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The asset's carrying amount is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in statement of comprehensive income. If 'loans and receivables' has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

As a practical expedient, the Fund may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent financial period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

When an asset is uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowance account. Such assets are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined.

(c) Foreign currencyFunctional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Fund are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Fund operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in RM, which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in statement of comprehensive income, except when deferred in OCI as qualifying cash flow hedges.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(d) Income recognition**

Realised gain or loss on disposal of collective investment scheme is accounted for as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of investments, determined on a weighted average cost basis.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise bank balances which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(f) Taxation

Current tax expense is determined according to Malaysian tax laws at the current rate based upon the taxable profit earned during the financial period.

(g) Unit holders' capital

The unit holders' contributions to the Fund meet the criteria to be classified as equity instruments under MFRS 132 "Financial Instruments: Presentation". Those criteria include:

- the units entitle the holder to a proportionate share of the Fund's NAV;
- the units are the most subordinated class and class features are identical;
- there is no contractual obligations to deliver cash or another financial asset other than the obligation on the Fund to repurchase; and
- the total expected cash flows from the units over its life are based substantially on the profit or loss of the Fund.

The outstanding units are carried at the redemption amount that is payable at each financial period if unit holder exercises the right to put the unit back to the Fund.

Units are created and cancelled at prices based on the Fund's NAV per unit at the time of creation or cancellation. The Fund's NAV per unit is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to unit holders with the total number of outstanding units.

(h) Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting used by the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

(i) Realised and unrealised portions of net income after tax

The analysis of realised and unrealised net income after tax as presented on the statement of comprehensive income is prepared in accordance with SC Guidelines on ETFs.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(j) Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies

The Fund makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, rarely equal the related actual results. To enhance the information content of the estimates, certain key variables that are anticipated to have material impact to the Fund's results and financial position are tested for sensitivity to changes in the underlying parameters.

Estimates and judgment are continually evaluated by the Manager and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In undertaking any of the Fund's investment, the Manager will ensure that all assets of the Fund under management will be valued appropriately, that is at fair value and in compliance with the SC Guidelines on ETFs.

3. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide investment results that, before expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the FTSE/ASEAN 40 Index, regardless of its performance.

The Fund is exposed to a variety of risks which include market risk (inclusive of price risk and currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Financial risk management is carried out through internal control process adopted by the Manager and adherence to the investment restrictions as stipulated in the Deed and SC Guidelines on ETFs.

(a) Market risk

(i) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of an investment in collective investment scheme will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from currency risk). The value of collective investment scheme may fluctuate according to the activities of individual companies, sector and overall political and economic conditions. Such fluctuation may cause the Fund's NAV and prices of units to fall as well as rise, and income produced by the Fund may also fluctuate.

The very nature of an ETF, however, helps mitigate this risk because a fund would generally hold a well-diversified portfolio of securities from different market sectors so that the collapse of any one security or any one market sector would not impact too greatly on the value of the Fund.

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is associated with investments that are quoted and/or priced in foreign currency denomination. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Manager will evaluate the likely directions of a foreign currency versus RM based on considerations of economic fundamentals such as interest rate differentials, balance of payments position, debt levels, and technical chart considerations.

3. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligation resulting in financial loss to the Fund.

The credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents is managed by ensuring that the Fund will only place deposits in reputable licensed financial institutions. The settlement terms of the proceeds from the creation of units receivable from the Manager are governed by the SC Guidelines on ETFs.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations.

The Manager manages this risk by maintaining sufficient level of liquid assets to meet anticipated payments and cancellations of the units by unit holders. Liquid assets comprise bank balances, which are capable of being converted into cash within 7 business days. Generally, all investments are subject to a certain degree of liquidity risk depending on the nature of the investment instruments, market, sector and other factors.

(d) Fair value estimation

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e. an exit price).

The fair value of financial assets traded in active markets (such as trading securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the financial period end date. The Fund utilises the last traded market price for financial assets where the last traded price falls within the bid-ask spread. In circumstances where the last traded price is not within the bid-ask spread, the Manager will determine the point within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of the fair value.

An active market is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

The fair value of financial assets that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques.

(i) Fair value hierarchy

The table in the following page analyses financial instruments carried at fair value. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1)
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2)
- Inputs for the asset and liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3)

3. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Fair value estimation (continued)

(i) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety.

If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement.

Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgment by the Fund. The Fund considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	RM	RM	RM	RM
30.09.2016				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
- Collective investment scheme	<u>2,333,508</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,333,508</u>

30.06.2016

Audited

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
- Collective investment scheme	<u>2,203,968</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,203,968</u>

Investments whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets, and are therefore classified within Level 1, include collective investment scheme. The Fund does not adjust the quoted prices for these instruments. The Fund's policies on valuation of these financial assets are stated in Note 2(b).

- (ii) The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents and all current liabilities are a reasonable approximation of their fair values due to their short term nature.

4. MANAGEMENT FEE

In accordance with the Deed, there is no management fee charged at the Fund level.

5. TRUSTEE'S FEE

In accordance with the Deed, the Trustee is entitled to a fee not exceeding a maximum of 0.20% per annum, calculated daily based on the NAV of the Fund, subject to a minimum fee of RM12,000 per annum, excluding foreign sub-custodian fees and charges.

For the financial period ended 30 September 2016, the Trustee's fee is recognised at a rate of 0.08% per annum (30.09.2015: 0.08% per annum).

There will be no further liability in respect of Trustee's fee other than amounts recognised above.

6. TAXATION

	01.07.2016 to 30.09.2016	01.07.2015 to 30.09.2015
	RM	RM
Tax charged for the financial period:		
- Current taxation	-	-

A numerical reconciliation between the profit/(loss) before taxation multiplied by the Malaysian statutory income tax rate and tax expense of the Fund is as follows:

	01.07.2016 to 30.09.2016	01.07.2015 to 30.09.2015
	RM	RM
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	118,955	(152,553)
Taxation at Malaysian statutory rate of 24% (30.09.2015: 25%)	28,549	(38,138)
Tax effects of:		
(Investment income not subject to tax)/Investment loss not deductible for tax purposes	(31,292)	35,397
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,284	1,168
Restriction on tax deductible expenses for ETFs	1,459	1,573
Taxation	-	-

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	30.09.2016	30.06.2016
	RM	Audited RM
Designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception:		
- Collective investment scheme	<u>2,333,508</u>	<u>2,203,968</u>
	01.07.2016 to 30.09.2016	01.07.2015 to 30.09.2015
	RM	RM
Net gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
- Unrealised fair value gain/(loss)	<u>129,540</u>	<u>(155,173)</u>

Name of counter	Quantity Units	Aggregate cost RM	Market value RM	Percentage of NAV %
30.09.2016 COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEME				
SINGAPORE				
CIMB FTSE ASEAN 40	<u>64,600</u>	<u>1,962,860</u>	<u>2,333,508</u>	<u>99.87</u>
TOTAL COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEME	<u>64,600</u>	<u>1,962,860</u>	<u>2,333,508</u>	<u>99.87</u>
ACCUMULATED UNREALISED GAIN ON FINANCIAL ASSET AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS		<u>370,648</u>		
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS		<u>2,333,508</u>		

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (CONTINUED)

Name of counter	Quantity Units	Aggregate cost RM	Market value RM	Percentage of NAV %
30.06.2016				
Audited				
COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEME				
SINGAPORE				
CIMB FTSE ASEAN 40	<u>64,600</u>	<u>1,962,860</u>	<u>2,203,968</u>	<u>99.39</u>
TOTAL COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEME	<u>64,600</u>	<u>1,962,860</u>	<u>2,203,968</u>	<u>99.39</u>
ACCUMULATED UNREALISED GAIN ON FINANCIAL ASSET AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS				
		<u>241,108</u>		
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS				
		<u>2,203,968</u>		

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30.09.2016 RM	30.06.2016 Audited RM
Bank balances	<u>44,874</u>	<u>47,542</u>

9. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	30.09.2016 RM	30.06.2016 Audited RM
Provision for audit fee	33,555	26,800
Provision for tax agent's fee	5,759	4,600
Other accruals	<u>1,549</u>	<u>1,549</u>
	<u>40,863</u>	<u>32,949</u>

10. NUMBER OF UNITS IN CIRCULATION (UNITS)

	01.07.2016 to 30.09.2016	01.07.2015 to 30.06.2016 Audited
	No of units	No of units
At the beginning/end of the financial period/year	<u>1,350,000</u>	<u>1,350,000</u>

11. MANAGEMENT EXPENSE RATIO ("MER")

	01.07.2016 to 30.09.2016 %	01.07.2015 to 30.09.2015 %
MER	<u>0.50</u>	<u>0.48</u>

MER is derived from the following calculation:

$$\text{MER} = \frac{(A + B + C + D) \times 100}{E}$$

A = Trustee's fee

B = Audit fee

C = Tax agent's fee

D = Other expenses

E = Average NAV of the Fund calculated on a daily basis

The average NAV of the Fund for the financial period calculated on a daily basis is RM2,292,701 (30.09.2015: RM2,281,890).

12. PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATIO ("PTR")

	01.07.2016 to 30.09.2016	01.07.2015 to 30.09.2015
PTR (times)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

PTR is derived from the following calculation:

$$\frac{(\text{Total acquisition for the financial period} + \text{total disposal for the financial period}) \div 2}{\text{Average NAV of the Fund for the financial period calculated on a daily basis}}$$

where:

total acquisition for the financial period = Nil (30.09.2015: RM Nil)

total disposal for the financial period = Nil (30.09.2015: RM Nil)

13. UNITS HELD BY THE MANAGER AND PARTIES RELATED TO THE MANAGER, AND SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The related parties and their relationship with the Fund are as follows:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
CIMB-Principal Asset Management Bhd	The Manager
CIMB-Principal Asset Management (S) Pte. Ltd.	Investment Adviser of the Fund
CIMB Group Sdn Bhd	Holding company of the Manager
CIMB Group Holdings Bhd ("CIMB")	Ultimate holding company of the Manager
CIMB FTSE ASEAN 40	Underlying Fund
Subsidiaries and associates of CIMB as disclosed in its financial statements	Subsidiary and associated companies of the ultimate holding company of the Manager

Units held by the Manager and parties related to the Manager

There were no units held by the Manager, Directors and parties related to the Manager as at the end of each financial period.

Significant related party transactions

There were no other significant related party transactions during each of the financial period.

Significant related party balances

	30.09.2016	30.06.2016
	RM	Audited RM
Investment in collective investment scheme:		
- CIMB FTSE ASEAN 40	<u>2,333,508</u>	<u>2,203,968</u>

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker for the Fund's assets, liabilities and performance is prepared on a consistent basis with the measurement and recognition principles of MFRS and IFRS. The chief operating decision-maker is responsible for the performance of the Fund and considers the business to have a single operating segment located in Malaysia. Asset allocation decisions are based on a single, integrated investment strategy and the Fund's performance is evaluated on an overall basis.

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide investment results that, before expenses, closely correspond to the performance of the FTSE/ASEAN 40 Index, regardless of its performance. The reportable operating segment derives its income by seeking investments to achieve targeted returns consummate with an acceptable level of risk within the portfolio. These returns consist of dividend income earned from investments and gains on the appreciation in the value of investments, which is derived from an ETF listed on the SGX-ST, Singapore.

There were no changes in reportable operating segment during the financial period.

15. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DISCLOSED PURSUANT TO BURSA MALAYSIA SECURITIES BERHAD'S LISTING REQUIREMENTS

The following analysis of realised and unrealised retained earnings at the legal entity level is prepared in accordance with Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad's Listing Requirements and the Guidance on Special Matter No.1, "Determination of Realised and Unrealised Profits or Losses in the Context of Disclosure Pursuant to Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad Listing Requirements", as issued by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants whilst the disclosure is based on the prescribed format by Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

	30.09.2016	30.06.2016
	RM	Audited RM
Total accumulated retained earnings of the Fund:		
- Realised	398,829	345,751
- Unrealised	625,604	559,727
	<u>1,024,433</u>	<u>905,478</u>

The analysis between realised and unrealised retained earnings above is prepared on a different basis as compared to the analysis of realised and unrealised retained earnings as disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income.

DIRECTORY

Head office of the Manager

CIMB-Principal Asset Management Berhad (Company No.: 304078-K)
10th Floor, Bangunan CIMB,
Jalan Semantan,
Damansara Heights,
50490 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA.
Tel: (03) 2084 8888

Postal address

CIMB-Principal Asset Management Berhad (Company No.: 304078-K)
P.O.Box 10571,
50718 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA.

Website

www.cimb-principal.com.my

E-mail address

service@cimb-principal.com.my

General investment enquiries

(03) 7718 3100

Trustee for the CIMB FTSE ASEAN 40 MALAYSIA

Deutsche Trustees Malaysia Berhad (Co. No. 763590-H)
Level 20, Menara IMC,
8, Jalan Sultan Ismail,
50250 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA.
Tel: (03) 2053 7522

Participating Dealers

CIMB Bank Berhad
Level 13, Menara CIMB,
Jalan Stesen Sentral 2,
Kuala Lumpur Sentral,
50470 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA.

RHB Investment Bank Berhad,
Level 10, Tower One, RHB Centre,
Jalan Tun Razak,
50400 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA.