



Suruhanjaya Sekuriti
Securities Commission
Malaysia

GUIDELINES ON PRIVATE RETIREMENT SCHEMES

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GUIDELINES ON PRIVATE RETIREMENT SCHEMES

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SECTION A

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

General

1.01 [Deleted]

1.02 The *Guidelines on Private Retirement Schemes* (Guidelines) are issued by the SC pursuant to section 377 of the *Capital Markets and Services Act 2007* (CMSA). These Guidelines set out requirements that must be complied with by a PRS Provider and a Scheme Trustee in relation to private retirement schemes. The requirements on matters relevant to members are binding on them including the requirements on account opening, transfer, switching, withdrawal, and nomination.

1.02A These Guidelines are divided into two sections:

- (a) **Section A** sets out the requirements that must be complied with by a PRS Provider and a Scheme Trustee in establishing, offering or providing a Scheme; and
- (b) **Section B** sets out the requirements on nomination which are binding on PRS Providers, Private Pension Administrator and members.

1.03 [Deleted]

1.04 The securities laws, these Guidelines and other guidelines issued in relation and applicable to private retirement schemes form the regulatory framework for private retirement schemes in Malaysia, and must be read together. All parties to a private retirement scheme are expected to be guided by the letter and the spirit of the regulatory requirements.

1.04A Guidance on the application of the requirements of these Guidelines has been provided, where appropriate. Any departure from the Guidance will be taken into consideration in the SC's assessment on whether a breach of these Guidelines had occurred.

1.05 The SC may, upon application, grant an exemption from or a variation to the requirements of these Guidelines if the SC is satisfied that–

- (a) such variation, if granted is not contrary to the intended purpose of the relevant provision in these Guidelines; or
- (b) there are mitigating factors which justify the said exemption or variation.

1.06 [Deleted]

1.07 [Deleted]

1.08 Any person engaged in dealing, marketing and distributing units of a fund under a private retirement scheme (including issuance of advertisements and promotional materials) must

observe and ensure compliance with the requirements as set out in the following guidelines issued by the SC:

- (a) *Guidelines on Marketing and Distribution of Unit Trust Funds;*
- (b) *Guidelines on Advertising for Capital Market Products and Related Services;*
- (c) *Guidelines on Online Transactions and Activities in Relation to Unit Trusts;*
- (d) *Guidelines on Sales Practices of Unlisted Capital Market Products; and*
- (e) *Securities Borrowing and Lending Guidelines.*

1.08A In applying the guidelines referred to in paragraph 1.08:

- (a) The words “management company” referred to in the guidelines shall be substituted with the words “private retirement scheme provider”;
- (b) The word “prospectus” referred to in the guidelines shall be substituted with the words “disclosure document”;
- (c) The words “unit trust fund” or “collective investment schemes” referred to in the guidelines shall be substituted with the words “private retirement scheme”; and
- (d) The words “unit holder”, “client” or “investor” referred to in the guidelines shall be substituted with the word “member”.

1.09 Where a PRS Provider carries on any regulated activity specified in Schedule 2 of the CMSA, the PRS Provider must be a holder of a Capital Markets Services Licence to carry on the regulated activity, and must observe and comply with the relevant guidelines issued by the SC for licence holders, including the following:

- (a) *Licensing Handbook; and*
- (b) *Guidelines on Compliance Function for Fund Management Companies.*

1.10 [Deleted]

1.11 [Deleted]

Overarching Principles

1.12 The PRS Providers shall be guided by the following principles:

- (a) PRS Providers must act in the interest of members as a whole with the aim of providing cost effective voluntary Schemes and ensure that the Schemes are operated in a proper and efficient manner;
- (b) PRS Providers must ensure that the Schemes are accessible by a wide cross-section of the population. Unreasonable exclusions from participation to a Scheme should be avoided, for example imposition of high minimum contribution amount or not

accepting contributions from employers who make contributions on behalf of their employees; and

- (c) PRS Providers must ensure that the investment policies for the funds under the Schemes must be consistent with the objective of building savings for retirement and ensure that there is a prudent spread of risk.

1.13 The principles set out in paragraph 1.12 are in tandem with the SC's regulatory objectives of ensuring robust regulation and supervision of the private retirement scheme industry, promoting trust and confidence in the private retirement schemes and protecting members' interests.

Chapter 2

DEFINITIONS

2.01 Unless otherwise defined, all words used in these Guidelines, shall have the meanings assigned to them in the CMSA. In these Guidelines, unless the context otherwise requires-

accounting records includes invoices, receipts, orders for payment of money, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, vouchers and other documents of prime entry and also includes such working papers and other documents as are necessary to explain the methods and calculations by which financial statements are made up;

accrued benefits has the meaning assigned to it in section 139A of the CMSA;

adviser means a holder of a CMSL for advising on corporate finance or such other person as may be approved by the SC based on the person's qualification, expertise and experience;

approved accounting standards has the meaning assigned to it in the *Financial Reporting Act 1997*;

classes of units means two or more classes of units representing similar interests in the fund's assets;

CMSA means the *Capital Markets and Services Act 2007*;

collective investment schemes means any arrangement where—

- (a) it is made for the purpose, or having the effect, of providing facilities for persons to participate in or receive profits or income arising from the acquisition, holding, management or disposal of securities, derivatives or any other property (hereinafter referred to as fund's assets) or sums paid out of such profits or income;
- (b) the persons who participate in the arrangements do not have day-to-day control over the management of the fund's assets;
- (c) the contributions from the persons who participate in the arrangements and the profits or income from which payments are made, are pooled; and
- (d) except for gold ETF, the fund's assets are managed by an entity who is responsible for the management of the fund's assets and is approved authorised or licensed by a securities regulator to conduct fund management activities;

	For the purpose of these Guidelines the definition of collective investment schemes does not include business trusts;
contribution	has the meaning assigned to it in section 139A of the CMSA;
contributor	has the meaning assigned to it in section 139A of the CMSA;
conditionally vested unit	means a unit which accords a member with entitlement to the unit that is conditional upon fulfilment of condition(s) stipulated in a vesting schedule;
controlling shareholder	means any person who is, or a group of persons who collectively are, entitled to exercise or control the exercise of more than 33% of the voting shares or voting rights in a corporation or who is or are in a position to control the composition of a majority of the board of directors of such corporation;
cooling-off right	means the right of a member to obtain a refund of the member's investment in the fund, if the member so requests within the cooling-off period;
core funds	means one or more of the funds under the default option, namely the growth fund, moderate fund and conservative fund that meet the investment limits specified in Schedule B of these Guidelines;
default option	core funds that will be selected automatically for a member who does not specify his or her fund option upon participating in a Scheme;
disclosure document	has the meaning assigned to it in the PRS Regulations;
eligible market	means a market that— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is regulated by a regulatory authority; (b) operates regularly; (c) is open to the public; and (d) has adequate liquidity for the purposes of the fund in question;
financial institution	means, if the institution is in Malaysia licensed bank; licensed investment bank; or licensed Islamic bank or if the institution is outside Malaysia, any institution that is licensed, registered, approved, or authorised by the relevant banking regulator to provide financial services;
financial statements	has the meaning as set out under the approved accounting standards issued or approved by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board pursuant to the <i>Financial Reporting Act 1997</i> ;

forward price	means the price of a unit that is the NAV per unit calculated at the next valuation point after an instruction or a request is received;
Fund	has the meaning assigned to it in the PRS Regulations;
fund applicant	means a person who submits an application to subscribe for units in any fund under a Scheme;
fund manager	means a person who undertakes the fund management function, or part thereof, for any fund under a Scheme and who is either – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a holder of a Capital Markets Services Licence for the regulated activity of fund management; or (b) in the case of a company outside Malaysia, a person properly licensed or authorised by the relevant regulator in its home jurisdiction to carry out fund management activities;
fund reports	means the annual and interim reports of the fund;
gold ETF	means exchange traded funds where the underlying asset is physical gold bullions/bars;
group of companies	means any company and its related corporations;
guardian	means a person lawfully appointed by will or by an order of a competent court to be the guardian of the minor;
healthcare	means illness listed in Schedule J or any other illnesses as may be specified by the SC including all medical equipment and/or medication prescribed, in writing, by medical practitioners in relation to such illnesses;
Housing	means- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) financing building or purchase of a residential property in Malaysia; (b) redeeming or reducing a housing loan in Malaysia; or (c) financing a rent-to-own scheme or any other housing schemes in Malaysia as may be specified by the SC;
immediate family	means a member's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) spouse; (b) biological child, step-child, adopted child; (c) biological parent, parent-in-law, adopted parent, step-parent; or (d) sibling;

independent member in relation to the board of directors of a PRS Provider, the investment committee, the Shariah adviser or the panel of advisers of the fund, means a person who is free of any relationship with the PRS Provider or a controlling shareholder of the PRS Provider that would otherwise interfere with the member's exercise of independent judgment. In any case, a period of six months must elapse before a person who was previously connected to the PRS Provider or a controlling shareholder can be deemed to be independent. The following is a non-exhaustive list of persons who would not be considered as an "independent member":

- (a) In relation to the board of directors of a PRS Provider or the investment committee of a fund under a scheme, an officer of the PRS Provider but excluding its non-executive director;
- (b) In relation to a Shariah adviser or any panel of advisers, an officer of the PRS Provider;
- (c) An officer of the Scheme Trustee;
- (d) An officer of any body corporate or unincorporated body that has the power to appoint or make recommendations towards the appointment of members of the board of directors of the PRS Provider, members of the investment committee, the Shariah adviser or the panel of advisers of the fund;
- (e) A person related to an officer of the PRS Provider or Scheme Trustee of the PRS;
- (f) A person representing or perceived to be representing any body corporate or unincorporated body with a controlling interest in the PRS Provider; or
- (g) A person who, within six months prior to his appointment as independent member, has derived any remuneration or benefit (other than retirement benefit) from the PRS Provider or any body corporate or unincorporated body that has the power to appoint or make recommendations towards the appointment of board of directors of the PRS Provider, members of the investment committee, the Shariah adviser and the panel of advisers of the fund;

liabilities of the fund	includes all amounts payable by the fund, accrued expenses and taxes, and any appropriate provisions for contingencies;
licensed bank	has the meaning assigned to it in the <i>Financial Services Act 2013</i> ;
licensed investment bank	has the meaning assigned to it in the <i>Financial Services Act 2013</i> ;
licensed Islamic bank	has the meaning assigned to it in the <i>Islamic Financial Services Act 2013</i> ;
major shareholder	<p>means a person who has an interest in one or more voting shares in a company and the number or aggregate number of those shares, is–</p> <p>(a) 10% or more of the total number of voting shares in the corporation; or</p> <p>(b) 5% or more of the total number of voting shares in the corporation where such person is the largest shareholder of the corporation.</p> <p>For the purpose of this definition, “interest in one or more voting shares” has the meaning assigned to “interest in shares” in section 8 of the Companies Act 2016.</p>
member	has the meaning assigned to it in section 139A of the CMSA;
mental disability	means bipolar disorder, major depression or schizophrenia;
net asset value (NAV)	means the value of all the fund’s assets less the value of all the fund’s liabilities at the valuation point;
nominee	<p>means the person nominated by a member to receive the accrued benefits as–</p> <p>(a) a beneficiary in the case of a non-Muslim member; or</p> <p>(b) an executor in the case of a Muslim member</p> <p>upon the death of such member;</p>
non-core funds	refers to the funds under a Scheme that are not core funds;
ordinary resolution	means a resolution passed by a simple majority of votes validly cast at a meeting of members of the PRS or the fund (where appropriate);
partner	in relation to a director, chief executive officer or major shareholder of the PRS Provider, the PRS Provider or Scheme Trustee or person connected with a director, chief executive officer or major shareholder of the PRS Provider, the PRS Provider

or Scheme Trustee, means such person who falls within any of the following categories:

- (a) A person with whom the director, chief executive officer or major shareholder of the PRS Provider, the PRS Provider or Scheme Trustee or person connected with a director, chief executive officer or major shareholder of the PRS Provider, the PRS Provider or Scheme Trustee is in or proposes to enter into partnership with. "Partnership" has the meaning assigned to it in section 3 of the *Partnership Act 1963*; and
- (b) A person with whom the director, chief executive officer or major shareholder of the PRS Provider, the PRS Provider or Scheme Trustee or person connected with a director, chief executive officer or major shareholder of the PRS Provider, the PRS Provider or Scheme Trustee has entered into or proposes to enter into a joint venture, whether incorporated or not;

permanent total disablement has the meaning assigned to it in the *Employees' Social Security Act 1969 [Act 4]*;

person connected in relation to a director, chief executive officer or major shareholder of the PRS Provider, the PRS Provider or Scheme Trustee, means such person who falls under any of the following categories:

- (a) A family member of the director, chief executive officer or major shareholder of the PRS Provider;
- (b) A trustee of a trust (other than a trustee for an employee share scheme or pension scheme) under which the director, chief executive officer or major shareholder of the PRS Provider; PRS Provider or Scheme Trustee; or a family member of the director, chief executive officer or major shareholder of the PRS Provider, is the sole beneficiary;
- (c) A partner of the director, chief executive officer or major shareholder of the PRS Provider; PRS Provider or Scheme Trustee; or a partner of a person connected with that director, chief executive officer or major shareholder of the PRS Provider; PRS Provider or Scheme Trustee;
- (d) A person who is accustomed or under obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wish of the Scheme Trustee,

PRS Provider, or a director, the chief executive officer or major shareholder of the PRS Provider;

- (e) A person in accordance with whose directions, instructions or wish the Scheme Trustee, PRS Provider, or a director, chief executive officer or major shareholder of the PRS Provider; PRS Provider or Scheme Trustee; is accustomed or is under obligation, whether formal or informal, to act;
- (f) A body corporate or its directors that is accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of the Scheme Trustee, PRS Provider, or a director, chief executive officer or major shareholder of the PRS Provider;
- (g) A body corporate or its directors upon whose directions, instructions or wish the Scheme Trustee, PRS Provider, or a director, chief executive officer or major shareholder of the PRS Provider; is accustomed or under obligation, whether formal or informal, to act;
- (h) A body corporate in which the director, chief executive officer or major shareholder of the PRS Provider; PRS Provider or Scheme Trustee; persons connected to him are entitled to exercise or control the exercise of, not less than 15% of the votes attached to the voting shares in the body corporate; or
- (i) A body corporate which is a related corporation;

pre-retirement
withdrawal

means a withdrawal from any fund under a PRS that occurs prior to a member reaching the retirement age and for the following reasons:

- (a) upon the death of a member;
- (b) permanent departure of a member from Malaysia;
- (c) due to permanent total disablement, serious disease or mental disability of a member;
- (d) withdrawal of any accrued benefits from sub-account B as maintained by PRS Providers for each member;
- (e) for healthcare purpose; or
- (f) for housing purpose;

Private Pension Administrator (PPA)	has the meaning assigned to “Private Retirement Scheme Administrator” in section 139A of the CMSA;
private retirement scheme (PRS) or Scheme	has the meaning assigned to “Private Retirement Scheme” in section 139A of the CMSA and include all funds under the Scheme;
private retirement scheme account	means the account maintained by a PRS Provider for each member which holds all contributions made to any fund under a Scheme which is reflected in units;
PRS Provider	means private retirement scheme provider as defined in section 139A of the CMSA;
PRS Regulations	means the <i>Capital Markets and Services (Private Retirement Scheme Industry) Regulations 2012</i> ;
real estate	means land and all things that are a natural part of the land as well as things attached to the land both below and above the ground;
related party	means– <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the PRS Provider of the Scheme; (b) the Scheme Trustee of the Scheme; (c) a director, chief executive officer or major shareholder of the PRS Provider; or (d) a person connected with any director, chief executive officer or major shareholder of the PRS Provider; or a person connected with the PRS Provider or Scheme Trustee;
retirement age	means the age of 55 years or any other age as may be specified by the SC;
SC	means the Securities Commission Malaysia established under the SCMA;
SCMA	means the <i>Securities Commission Malaysia Act 1993</i> ;
Scheme Trustee	has the meaning assigned to it in section 139A of the CMSA;
serious disease	has the meaning assigned to it in the <i>Income Tax Act 1967</i> ;
special resolution	has the meaning assigned to it in the PRS Regulations except for the purpose of terminating a fund, a special resolution is passed by a majority in number representing at least 3/4 of the value of the units held by members voting at the meeting;

stock exchange	has the meaning assigned to it in the CMSA and includes stock exchanges in foreign jurisdictions;
structured products	has the meaning assigned to it in the <i>Guidelines on Unlisted Capital Market Products under the Lodge and Launch Framework</i> ;
substantial shareholder	has the meaning assigned to it in the <i>Companies Act 2016</i> ;
sub-account A	refers to a portion of a private retirement scheme account which holds 70% of all contributions made to any fund under the Scheme which is reflected in units;
sub-account B	refers to a portion of a private retirement scheme account which holds 30% of all contributions made to any fund under the Scheme which is reflected in units;
total return of the fund	means the sum of the income generated by the fund which is reflected as distribution and the capital gains/loss of the fund which is reflected in the movement in the price of a unit;
transferable securities	refers to equities, debentures and warrants;
Unit	in relation to a fund within a private retirement scheme, means any right of interest in that fund by whatever name called and includes any sub-unit thereof;
units in circulation	means units created and fully paid;
unit split	refers to where a unit is split into more than one unit subsequently;
unit trust fund	has the meaning assigned to “unit trust scheme” in the CMSA;
vested unit	means a unit which accords a member with unconditional entitlement to such unit;
vesting schedule	refers to the schedule that determines the entitlement of an employee’s accrued benefits based on terms of service.

Calculation of Time Period

2.02 References to “days” in these Guidelines will be taken to mean calendar days unless otherwise stated. Furthermore, any time period stated in these Guidelines where no specific method for determining the time period is set out, the period shall start on the day after the day of the event.

Chapter 3

THE PRS PROVIDER

Appointment of PRS Provider

3.01 [Deleted]

3.02 Persons applying to be approved as a PRS Provider must comply with the requirements set out in the *Eligibility Requirements for Private Retirement Scheme Providers* issued by the SC.

Operating Requirements

3.03 A PRS Provider must–

- (a) be an entity incorporated in Malaysia;
- (b) be a holder of a Capital Markets Services Licence who carries on the business of fund management;
- (c) have minimum paid up capital of RM5 million; and
- (d) have minimum shareholders' funds of RM20 million at all times.

Directors

3.04 The board of directors of a PRS Provider must comprise at least two independent members, while maintaining a minimum ratio of at least one-third independent members at all times. The independent directors of a PRS Provider must, in addition to their duties and responsibilities as directors, represent and safeguard the interests of members.

3.05 A director of a PRS Provider must not–

- (a) hold office as a director of more than one PRS Provider at any one time;
- (b) hold office as a director of a management company which is not within the group of companies;
- (c) hold office as a member of an investment committee of a fund operated by another PRS Provider; and
- (d) hold office as a member of an investment committee of a fund operated by a management company which is not within the group of companies.

Chief Executive Officer

3.06 The chief executive officer of a PRS Provider must be a full-time officer.

Designated Person Responsible for the Fund Management Function of the Fund

3.07 [Deleted]

3.08 [Deleted]

3.09 [Deleted]

Compliance Officer

3.10 [Deleted]

3.11 [Deleted]

3.12 [Deleted]

3.13 [Deleted]

Internal Audit

3.14 [Deleted]

3.15 [Deleted]

Roles and Responsibilities of PRS Provider

3.16 [Deleted]

General

3.17 [Deleted]

3.18 In performing its duties as stipulated under the PRS Regulations, a PRS Provider must-

- (a) observe high standards of integrity and fair dealing in administering the Scheme as a whole;
- (b) ensure that the assets of the fund are–
 - (i) clearly identified as the fund's assets; and
 - (ii) held separately from the assets of the PRS Provider, other funds under the Scheme and any other fund managed by the PRS Provider;
- (c) [Deleted]
- (d) ensure that the financial statements of the funds give a true and fair view of each fund's financial position as at the end of the fund's financial period;
- (e) conduct all transactions for a Scheme on an arm's length basis;

- (f) appoint a compliance officer who must directly report to the board of directors;
- (g) appoint an individual as a designated person responsible for the fund management function of the fund, whether the function is undertaken internally within the PRS Provider or externally. Where the fund management function is undertaken by an external party, the PRS Provider must ensure that the fund manager appoints a designated person for the fund;
- (h) for the purpose of subparagraph 3.18(g), the designated person must be a holder of a Capital Market Services Representative's License to carry on the regulated activity of fund management. Where the designated person is in a foreign fund management company, the designated person must be licensed, registered, approved or authorised to carry on the activity of fund management by the relevant regulator in his home jurisdiction;
- (i) maintain an internal audit function to report on the adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency of the management, operations, risk management and internal controls;
- (j) at all times exercise its powers, including managing the funds, in the best interest of the members as a whole;
- (k) exercise the degree of care and diligence that a reasonable person would exercise in the position of a PRS Provider;
- (l) give priority to the interest of members as a whole over its own interest in the event of a conflict between the interest of members as a whole and its own interest;
- (m) make all financial and other records of the Scheme available for inspection by–
 - (i) a scheme trustee;
 - (ii) an officer or employee of the scheme trustee authorised by the scheme trustee to carry out the inspection; or
 - (iii) an auditor appointed by the scheme trustee to carry out the inspection,
 and give such persons carrying out the inspection any information, explanation or other assistance that they may require in relation to those records;
- (n) not act as principal in the sale and purchase of securities, derivatives, property or assets to and from the Scheme unless specified otherwise by the SC;
- (o) not invest any monies available under the deed in any securities, derivatives, property or assets in which or from which the PRS Provider or any of its officer derives a benefit without the prior approval of the scheme trustee; and
- (p) where any change to the fund may materially prejudice the interest of the members, obtains a special resolution at a members' meeting duly convened and held.

Guidance to subparagraph 3.18(p)

Refer to the guidance to paragraph 7.19A on examples of changes that may materially prejudice members' interests.

- 3.18A For the purpose of subparagraph 3.18(f), in relation to a Shariah-compliant fund, the compliance officer must have a basic knowledge of Shariah laws and principles.
- 3.19 [Deleted]
- 3.20 [Deleted]
- 3.21 A PRS Provider must ensure that its officers and delegates–
- (a) do not make improper use of information acquired through being such an officer or delegate of the PRS Provider to–
 - (i) gain an advantage for himself or another person; or
 - (ii) cause detriment to members in the PRS;
 - (b) do not make improper use of their position as such officers or delegates to gain, directly or indirectly, an advantage for themselves or for any other person or to cause detriment to members in the PRS; and
 - (c) comply with any other duty or obligation as may be prescribed under the securities laws, trust laws or these Guidelines.

Obligations to the PPA

- 3.22 For the purpose of enabling the PPA to perform its duties and responsibilities under section 139H of the CMSA, a PRS Provider must–
- (a) provide information and comply with reporting requirements, in such manner and frequency as stipulated by the PPA;
 - (b) notify the PPA in a timely manner of any changes made to Schemes or funds under the Scheme or disclosure document;
 - (c) facilitate the opening of a private pension account including scanning and uploading of the relevant forms and information;
 - (d) take all steps to comply with the instructions given by PPA in respect of a member's request made to the PPA–
 - (i) to make any pre-retirement withdrawal from any fund under the PRS;
 - (ii) to transfer monies to another PRS Provider; or

- (iii) in relation to a nomination of any person to receive any payment of accrued benefits of the member, after the death of the member.

3.23 PRS Providers are to obtain satisfactory evidence of the member's identity for all forms and documents received on behalf of the Private Pension Administration, and have effective procedures for verifying the member, which must include—

- (a) establishing the member's full and true identity;
- (b) verifying the identification given, where required; and
- (c) establishing, where appropriate, the clients' financial position, investment experience, and investment objectives.

3.24 PRS Providers are to ensure the accuracy of the data and information provided to the PPA and must submit such data and information in specified file format and within the time frame stipulated by the PPA.

Valuation and Pricing

3.25 [Deleted]

3.26 [Deleted]

Transactions

3.27 [Deleted]

3.28 [Deleted]

Maintenance of Records

3.29 A PRS Provider must maintain, or cause to be maintained for a period of at least seven years,—

- (a) the accounting records and other books to sufficiently explain the transactions and financial position of the Scheme and enable true and fair financial statements to be prepared from time to time; and
- (b) such accounting records and other books in such a manner as will enable them to be conveniently and properly audited.

3.30 [Deleted]

3.31 [Deleted]

Provision of Information

3.32 A PRS Provider must submit or make available any information relating to the Scheme, the funds, its business and any other information as may be required by the Scheme Trustee from time to time.

Maintenance of a Website

3.32A A PRS Provider is required to maintain a website incorporating information relating to the PRS Provider and any fund under the Schemes. Details of information to be included on the website are set out in Schedule A.

Holding of Units by PRS Provider

3.33 A PRS Provider or its nominees must not hold any unit in a fund under the Scheme, other than when complying with repurchase requests by members or in creating new units to meet anticipated requests for units from contributions (“manager’s box”), subject to a maximum of–

- (a) three million units per fund; or
- (b) 10% of the units in circulation of the fund, whichever is the lower.

Guidance to paragraph 3.33

Units created to meet confirmed requests for units and held by the PRS Provider pending allocation to fund applicants are not subjected to the limits above.

Complaints Handling

3.34 [Deleted]

3.35 [Deleted]

Chapter 4

[Deleted]

Chapter 5

APPOINTMENT OF THIRD PARTY TO UNDERTAKE FUNCTIONS

General

- 5.01 A PRS Provider may appoint a third party to undertake its fund management function.
- 5.02 The PRS Provider is responsible for the proper conduct of the function undertaken by such third party and will be held equally responsible for the actions and omission by the third party.
- 5.02A For the purpose of these Guidelines, a third party appointed by a PRS Provider to undertake the fund management function for any fund under the Scheme will be referred to as a “fund manager”.
- 5.03 A PRS Provider must ensure that–
- (a) adequate procedures are in place to monitor the conduct of the fund manager and to ensure that the function is performed in a proper and efficient manner;
 - (b) there are controls in place to ensure compliance with the securities laws, these Guidelines, disclosure document and deed; and
 - (c) in relation to an appointment of a foreign fund manager, a letter of undertaking is provided by the foreign fund manager to the SC that it will maintain for a period of at least seven years, proper records–
 - (i) that sufficiently explain the transactions entered into on behalf of the fund and the financial position of the fund; and
 - (ii) that will enable such records to be conveniently and properly audited or inspected.
- 5.04 In appointing a fund manager, a PRS Provider must also ensure that the person appointed is suitable to undertake the particular functions, including ensuring that the person appointed–
- (a) is duly licensed or authorised by the relevant authority;
 - (b) has adequate financial resources;
 - (c) has an adequate track record in the performance of the functions; and
 - (d) has adequate and appropriate human resources, systems, compliance, internal controls, procedures and processes to carry out the function.
- 5.05 The service agreement governing the appointment of a fund manager must, among others, contain clear provisions on–
- (a) the services to be provided;

- (b) the fees, remuneration and other charges;
- (c) any restrictions or prohibitions regarding the performance of the function to be undertaken; and
- (d) reporting requirements, including the line of reporting to the PRS Provider, and means of evaluating the performance of the fund manager.

Appointment of a Fund Manager

5.06 An appointment of a fund manager by a PRS Provider requires prior notification to the SC in writing.

5.07 [Deleted]

5.08 Where a PRS Provider appoints a foreign fund manager, the agreement between the PRS Provider and its foreign fund manager must include, in addition to the requirements set out in paragraph 5.05, the following requirements:

- (a) Adequate training arrangements between the foreign fund manager and the PRS Provider; and
- (b) Powers of examination and inspection by the PRS Provider, Scheme Trustee and the SC to ensure that the foreign fund manager is in compliance with the applicable requirements of the securities laws, these Guidelines, disclosure document and deed.

5.09 An officer of a fund manager must not hold office as member of—

- (a) the investment committee of any fund for which the fund manager is appointed to manage;
- (b) the Shariah adviser of any fund for which the fund manager is appointed to manage; or
- (c) the panel of advisers of any fund for which the fund manager is appointed to manage.

5.10 The fund manager's remuneration must be paid by the PRS Provider and not be charged to the fund.

Appointment of a Scheme Trustee's Delegate

5.10A [Deleted]

5.10B [Deleted]

Outsourcing of Functions

5.11 [Deleted]

5.12 [Deleted]

Chapter 6

OVERSIGHT ARRANGEMENT BY PRS PROVIDERS

- 6.01 A PRS Provider must establish and maintain additional arrangements to provide oversight on the operations of the Scheme and management of the funds within the Scheme.
- 6.02 A PRS Provider must implement and maintain the following arrangements:
- (a) Appointment of an investment committee for each fund under the Scheme;
 - (b) Appointment of an audit committee; and
 - (c) Appointment of, as the case may be—
 - (i) a Shariah adviser for a Shariah-compliant fund; or
 - (ii) a panel of advisers for a fund that is expressed to be managed in accordance with specific principles.

Investment Committee

General

- 6.03 An investment committee of a fund must comprise—
- (a) at least three individual members; and
 - (b) a minimum ratio of at least one-third independent members with at least two independent members at all times.
- 6.04 [Deleted]
- 6.05 An individual can be appointed as a member of one or more investment committees of funds under the Scheme.
- 6.06 A member of the investment committee must not hold office as—
- (a) a member of an investment committee of a funds managed and administered by another PRS Provider, or management company outside the group of companies;
 - (b) a director of another PRS Provider, or management company outside the group of companies;
 - (c) a Shariah adviser for the same fund;
 - (d) a member of the panel of advisers for the same fund; or
 - (e) an officer of the fund manager for the same fund.
- 6.07 For a Shariah-compliant fund, the investment committee must comprise at least two Muslim members. A quorum is not present for the purpose of holding an investment committee meeting unless one Muslim member is present at the meeting.

Roles and Responsibilities

- 6.08 An investment committee must ensure that the fund is managed in accordance with–
- (a) the fund’s investment objective;
 - (b) the deed;
 - (c) the disclosure document; and
 - (d) [Deleted]
 - (e) the internal investment restrictions and policies.
 - (f) [Deleted]
- 6.09 An investment committee’s roles and responsibilities include the following:
- (a) Selecting appropriate strategies to achieve the proper performance of the fund in accordance with the fund management policies;
 - (b) Ensuring that the strategies selected are properly and efficiently implemented by the PRS Provider or the fund manager; and
 - (c) Actively monitoring, measuring and evaluating the fund management performance of the PRS Provider or the fund manager.

Audit Committee

General

- 6.10 An audit committee of a PRS Provider must comprise non-executive directors of the PRS Provider with–
- (a) at least three individual members; and
 - (b) a minimum ratio of at least one-third independent members with at least two independent members at all times.
- 6.11 A member of an audit committee must not hold office as–
- (a) a Shariah adviser for any fund of the PRS Provider;
 - (b) a member of the panel of advisers for any fund of the PRS Provider; and
 - (c) an officer who carries on the fund management function for any fund of the PRS Provider.

Roles and Responsibilities

- 6.12 An audit committee’s roles and responsibilities include reviewing and reporting to the board of directors on the following:

- (a) Adequacy of the scope, objectives, approach and reporting of the internal audit function and whether matters highlighted in the audit report, whether internal or external have been satisfactorily resolved;
- (b) Adequacy of the functions, competency and resources of the internal audit function and whether the function has the authority to conduct its work;
- (c) The interim and annual reports of each fund under the Scheme and annual report of the PRS Provider; and
- (d) Any related party transactions and conflict-of-interest situation.

Shariah Adviser

General

6.13 A Shariah adviser must either be—

- (a) [Deleted]
- (b) an individual or a company registered by the SC;
- (c) a licensed Islamic Bank; or
- (d) a licensed bank or licensed investment bank approved to carry on Islamic banking business.

6.13A Where an individual is appointed as a Shariah adviser, the PRS Provider must appoint at least three individuals so as to form a Shariah committee.

6.14 [Deleted]

6.15 The appointed Shariah adviser under subparagraph 6.13(b) must be independent from the PRS Provider and must not hold office as member of the investment committee of the same fund or any other funds managed and administered by the same PRS Provider.

Roles and Responsibilities

6.16 The roles of a Shariah adviser include the following:

- (a) Advising on all aspects of the Scheme and fund management business in accordance with Shariah principles;
- (b) Providing Shariah expertise and guidance in all matters, particularly on the fund's deed and disclosure document, fund structure, investments and other operational matters;
- (c) Ensuring that the fund is managed and operated in accordance with Shariah principles, relevant SC regulations and standards, including resolutions issued by the SC's Shariah Advisory Council;

- (d) Reviewing the fund's compliance report and investment transaction report to ensure that the fund's investments are in line with Shariah principles; and
- (e) Preparing a report to be included in the fund's annual and interim reports stating its opinion whether the Shariah-compliant fund has been operated and managed in accordance with the Shariah principles for the financial period concerned.

6.16A In carrying out the roles above, a Shariah adviser must act with due care, skill and diligence.

6.17 Where there is ambiguity or uncertainty as to an investment, instrument, system, procedure or process, the Shariah adviser must consult the SC.

Panel of Advisers

General

6.18 A panel of advisers must—

- (a) comprise at least three individual members; and
- (b) be independent of the PRS Provider.

6.19 [Deleted]

6.20 Individuals appointed under paragraph 6.18 must not hold office as member of the investment committee of funds managed and administered by the same PRS Provider.

Roles and Responsibilities

6.21 A panel of advisers must ensure that the fund is operated and managed in accordance with the specific principles set out for the fund.

6.22 A panel of advisers must review the fund's compliance report and investment transaction report to ensure that the fund's investments are in line with the specific principles set out for the fund.

6.23 A panel of advisers must prepare a report to be included in the fund's annual and interim reports stating its opinion whether the specialist fund has been managed and administered in accordance with the specific principles set out for the fund for the financial period concerned.

Fit and Proper Criteria

6.24 A person appointed under this Chapter must—

- (a) be of good repute and character;
- (b) observe high standards of integrity and fair dealing in carrying out their duties and responsibilities;
- (c) act with due skill, care and diligence in carrying out their duties and responsibilities;

- (d) take reasonable care to ensure that they carry out their duties and functions in accordance with these Guidelines; and
 - (e) possess the necessary qualifications, expertise and experience, particularly in the respective fields to perform their duties and responsibilities in a fit and proper manner.
- 6.25 Such a person must not have been involved in any unethical or inappropriate practice. In this regard, the person appointed could be subject to a disqualification in any of the following events:
- (a) A petition filed under bankruptcy laws or he has been declared bankrupt;
 - (b) A criminal proceeding for the conviction for fraud, dishonesty or any other offence punishable with imprisonment of one year or more, anywhere in the world;
 - (c) Any inquiry or investigation carried out by any government, statutory authority or body, in which an adverse finding was found; and
 - (d) Any unethical practice and activity which would render the persons unfit to perform an oversight function.
- 6.26 It is the responsibility of the PRS Provider to assess the ability of each member of the panel of advisers to carry out the duties and responsibilities required of him and report it to the board of directors. In the case of a newly established company, this responsibility lies with the holding company of the PRS Provider or promoter of the PRS Provider, and its board of directors as well as the board of directors of the newly established PRS Provider.
- 6.27 Where the person appointed becomes subject to any disqualification or becomes otherwise unfit to hold office, the PRS Provider must ensure that such person vacates the position immediately. The PRS Provider must immediately notify the SC of any disqualification and when the position becomes vacant.
- 6.28 Where a person is appointed as a member of other committees of funds managed and administered by the same PRS Provider, he must act separately and independently for each of the funds he is appointed for.

Chapter 7

CONSTITUTION OF THE SCHEME

Funds under a Scheme

7.01 [Deleted]

7.01A The funds under the Scheme can consist of core funds and non-core funds which must be authorised by the SC.

7.02 At the minimum, a PRS Provider must at all times offer three core funds within the Scheme.

7.02A Subject to paragraph 7.03, a Scheme may comprise up to seven funds.

7.03 A PRS Provider that intends to offer both conventional and Shariah-compliant fund options may offer up to 10 funds under a Scheme.

7.03A The authorisation of a fund under a Scheme may be revoked by the SC if–

- (a) any information or document furnished to the SC in respect of the application for authorisation of the fund is false or misleading or from which there is a material omission;
- (b) the fund is not launched within six months from the date of authorisation, unless an extension of time has been sought from, and approved by the SC;
- (c) the PRS Provider has failed to comply with the requirements of these Guidelines or any direction issued by the SC in relation to the Scheme or funds under the Scheme;
or
- (d) a revocation is necessary in order to protect the interests of the public or the members as a whole.

Instrument Constituting the Scheme

7.04 A PRS Provider must ensure that there is only one deed for a Scheme that must be in force at all times. The deed must comply with the minimum requirements specified under Schedule D of these Guidelines and those specified under securities laws at all times.

7.04A The contents of the deed must not be prejudicial to the interest of a member or a member of any class of units.

7.04B Notwithstanding paragraphs 7.04 and 7.04A, a deed must not contain any matter which is inconsistent with the securities laws or these Guidelines.

7.05 [Deleted]

7.06 A PRS Provider and Scheme Trustee are responsible for maintaining the deed and making necessary amendments to the deed in accordance with the securities laws and these Guidelines.

Authorisation of Funds under a Scheme

- 7.07 [Deleted]
- 7.08 [Deleted]
- 7.09 [Deleted]
- 7.10 [Deleted]

Name of Funds and Schemes

- 7.11 The three core funds which are the default option under a Scheme must be named '[insert name of PRS Provider] – Growth fund', '[insert name of the PRS Provider] – Moderate fund' and '[insert name of the Provider]- Conservative fund'.
- 7.12 For non-core funds, a PRS Provider and Scheme Trustee must ensure that the name of the non-core fund or any class of units of such non-core fund is not inappropriate and not misleading.
- 7.13 The SC may require the PRS Provider to change the name of the Scheme or funds under the Scheme or any class of units of any fund under the Scheme if, in the opinion of the SC, the name is inappropriate or misleading.
- 7.14 In relation to paragraph 7.13, the SC will take into account, among other matters, whether the name of the fund or any class of units of any fund–
 - (a) implies that the fund or any class of units of any fund has merits which are not justified;
 - (b) is inconsistent with the fund's investment objective or policy;
 - (c) might mislead members into thinking that a person other than the PRS Provider is responsible for the fund or part of the fund;
 - (d) is substantially similar to the name of another fund in Malaysia or elsewhere; or
 - (e) in the opinion of the SC, is likely to offend the public.

Investment Objective of the Scheme

- 7.15 The investment objective of the Scheme and funds within the Scheme must be clear, specific and sufficiently stipulated in the deed.
- 7.16 The investment decision of the funds to be established under the Scheme must be for the purpose of achieving long-term optimum returns with emphasis on prudence, safety and sound commercial judgment.
- 7.17 Where the strategies to be adopted to meet the investment objective involve investment in a particular style, asset class, economic sector, market or geographical area, it is the PRS Provider's duty to ensure that an appropriate portion of the fund is invested in accordance with that intention.

Modifications to the Deed

7.18 [Deleted]

7.19 Any modification to a Scheme's deed must be made in accordance with the provisions of the deed, Regulation 5 of the PRS Regulations and as specified under these Guidelines.

7.19A For the purpose of sub-regulation 5(3) of the *Capital Markets and Services (Private Retirement Scheme Industry) Regulations 2012*, a PRS Provider must convene a members' meeting to obtain members' approval where the interests of the members may be materially prejudiced by any changes to the deed.

Guidance to paragraph 7.19A

For the purposes of Regulation 5 of the PRS Regulations, changes that may materially prejudice the interests of members include—

- (a) changes to the nature or objective of any funds under a Scheme;
- (b) changes to the risk profile of any funds under a Scheme;
- (c) change in distribution policy;
- (d) introduction of a new category of fees or charges; or
- (e) increase in fees or charges.

7.20 [Deleted]

7.21 The PRS Provider must give at least seven days prior written notice to members of a proposed modification to the deed, where the PRS Provider and Scheme Trustee are of the opinion that the proposed modification would not materially prejudice the interests of members.

7.22 [Deleted]

Chapter 8

INVESTMENTS OF THE SCHEME

General

- 8.01 The fund's assets must be relevant and consistent with the investment objective of the PRS which is to facilitate accumulation of retirement savings by individuals for use in retirement.
- 8.02 Reasonable steps should be taken to ensure that, taking into account the investment objective and policy of the funds under the Scheme, the fund's assets provides a prudent spread of risk.
- 8.03 [Deleted]
- 8.04 [Deleted]

Dealings in the Fund's Assets

- 8.05 All dealings in the fund's assets must be appropriate to the fund and consistent with the securities laws, these Guidelines, disclosure document and deed.

Guidance to paragraph 8.05

Dealings such as the disposal of assets with quick repurchase merely to realise capital gains, dealings for window-dressing or excessive dealing in the fund's assets (i.e. churning) are not considered appropriate to the fund.

- 8.06 The fund manager must–
- (a) inform the Scheme Trustee in writing of any acquisition or disposal of a fund's assets within one business day after the acquisition or disposal was effected;
 - (b) ensure that the fund's assets has adequate proof of title or ownership to allow proper custodial arrangements to be made; and
 - (c) cancel a transaction or make a corresponding acquisition or disposal at its own expense to secure restoration of the previous position where the Scheme Trustee conveyed an opinion that a particular acquisition or disposal exceeds the powers conferred on it, or is otherwise contrary to the interests of the members.

Investment Powers: General

- 8.07 The fund's assets may only consist, unless otherwise provided in these Guidelines, of the following:
- (a) Transferable securities;
 - (b) Deposits and money market instruments;

- (c) Units or shares in collective investment schemes;
- (d) Derivatives; and
- (e) Real estate.

8.08 [Deleted]

8.09 Transferable securities and money market instruments held by the fund must be traded in or under the rules of an eligible market.

8.10 For investments in a foreign market, a foreign market is considered as an eligible market where it has satisfactory requirements relating to–

- (a) the regulation of the foreign market;
- (b) the general carrying on of business in the market with due regard to the interests of the public;
- (c) adequacy of market information;
- (d) corporate governance;
- (e) disciplining of participants for conduct inconsistent with just and equitable principles in the transaction of business, or for a contravention of, or a failure to comply with the rules of the market; and
- (f) arrangements for the unimpeded transmission of income and capital from the foreign market.

8.11 Notwithstanding paragraph 8.10, investments in a foreign market are limited to markets where the regulatory authority is an ordinary or associate member of the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO).

Investments in Unlisted Securities

8.12 Notwithstanding paragraph 8.09, the fund's assets may consist of unlisted securities, subject to the investment limits stipulated in Schedule B of these Guidelines.

8.13 The investment limits referred to in paragraph 8.12 do not apply to "unlisted securities" that are–

- (a) equities not listed and quoted on a stock exchange but have been approved by the relevant regulatory authority for such listing and quotation, and are offered directly to the fund by the issuer;
- (b) debentures traded on an organised OTC market; and
- (c) structured products.

8.14 The fund manager must ensure that there are appropriate policies and procedures for the valuation of the unlisted securities.

Investments in Collective Investment Schemes

8.15 The fund's assets may consist of units or shares in other collective investment schemes (referred to as "target funds").

8.16 The target fund, except for gold ETF, must—

- (a) be regulated by a regulatory authority;
- (b) if the target fund is constituted in Malaysia, be authorised or approved by or lodged with the SC;
- (c) in the case of the target fund that is constituted outside Malaysia,
 - (i) be registered, authorised or approved by the relevant regulatory authority in its home jurisdiction; and
 - (ii) such relevant regulatory authority must be a signatory under Appendix A of the IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding concerning consultation and cooperation, and the exchange of information among securities regulator or has a bilateral agreement or arrangement with the SC, in particular, with regard to co-operation on supervision, investigation, enforcement and information sharing.
- (d) where the target fund is a fund other than where the target fund is a fund other than a real estate investment trust or property fund, operate on the principle of prudent spread of risk and its investments do not diverge from the general investment principles of these Guidelines.

8.16A Where the fund invest in gold ETF, the following criteria must be fulfilled:

- (a) the gold bullions/bars, forming the underlying asset of the gold ETF, are held in trust and is segregated from the assets of the manager, sponsor, trustee and/or custodian;
- (b) the gold ETF adopts a passive management strategy with the objective of tracking the price of gold;
- (c) the maximum potential loss which may be incurred by the fund as a result of investment in the gold ETF is limited to the amount paid for it;
- (d) the shares or units of the gold ETF are liquid;
- (e) the shares or units of the gold ETF are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis
- (f) there is appropriate information available to the market on the gold ETF; and
- (g) the shares or units of the gold ETF must be listed for quotation and traded on an eligible market and the regulatory authority of such market is an ordinary or associate member of the IOSCO.

- 8.17 Where the fund invests in a target fund operated by the same PRS Provider or its related corporation, the fund manager must ensure that–
- (a) there is no cross-holding between the fund and the target fund;
 - (b) all initial charges on the target fund are waived; and
 - (c) the management fee must only be charged once, either at the fund or the target fund.

Investments in Warrants

- 8.18 The fund’s assets may consist of warrants, provided that the warrants carry the rights in respect of a security traded in or under the rules of an eligible market.

Investments in Derivatives

- 8.19 The fund’s assets may consist of derivatives that are–
- (a) traded on an exchange; or
 - (b) OTC traded.
- 8.20 The underlying instruments of a derivative must consist of permissible investments under paragraph 8.07 and may also include indices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates.
- 8.21 The fund’s exposure from derivatives position must not exceed the fund’s NAV at all times.
- 8.22 For the purpose of subparagraph 8.19(b), a transaction in OTC derivatives may only be entered where–
- (a) the counter-party is a financial institution with a minimum long-term rating provided by any domestic or global rating agency that indicates strong capacity for timely payment of financial obligations;
 - (b) the fund manager has determined it is able to value the investment concerned to ensure that the pricing is reasonable;
 - (c) the counter-party is able to provide a reliable and verifiable valuation on a regular basis (preferably every business day) or at any time as may be requested by the fund manager or the Scheme Trustee; and
 - (d) the counter-party must be ready to unwind, buy-back or close out the transaction upon request of the fund manager at a fair value determined on methods or bases which have been verified by the auditor of the fund and approved by the Scheme Trustee.
- 8.23 For the purpose of subparagraph 8.22(a), where the rating of the counterparty falls below the minimum required, or the counter-party ceases to be rated, the fund manager must,

within six months or sooner if the Scheme Trustee considers it to be in the best interest of the members, take the necessary action to ensure that the requirements are complied with.

- 8.24 The writing of option derivatives and short position of futures contracts by the fund are strictly prohibited.
- 8.25 Notwithstanding paragraph 8.24, short position of futures contract for hedging purposes is allowed.
- 8.26 The fund manager must have in place necessary risk management measures which would enable it to monitor, measure and manage the risks of the fund's position in derivatives and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the fund.

Investment in Structured Products

- 8.27 Notwithstanding paragraph 8.07, the fund's assets may consist of structured products.
- 8.28 The fund manager must ensure that—
- (a) for structured products issued in Malaysia the counter-party is an eligible issuer or for structured products issued outside Malaysia, an issuer regulated by the relevant regulatory authority;
 - (b) unless otherwise stated in these Guidelines the counterparty has a minimum long-term rating by any domestic or global rating agency that indicates adequate capacity for timely payment of financial obligations; and
 - (c) subparagraphs 8.22(b), (c) and (d) are complied with for OTC transactions.
- 8.29 For the purpose of subparagraph 8.28(b), where the rating of the counterparty falls below the minimum required, or the counterparty ceases to be rated, the fund manager must, within six months or sooner (if the Scheme Trustee considers it to be in the best interest of the members), take the necessary action to ensure that the requirements are complied with.

Investments in Deposits

- 8.30 The fund's assets may consist of placement of deposits provided that it is with a financial institution.

Securities Lending

- 8.31 The fund may participate in the lending of securities within the meaning of the *Securities Borrowing and Lending Guidelines* when the fund manager finds it appropriate to do so with a view of generating additional income for the fund with an acceptable degree of risk.
- 8.32 The lending of securities must—
- (a) be permitted under the deed and disclosed in the disclosure document;
 - (b) comply with the *Securities Borrowing and Lending Guidelines*; and

- (c) comply with relevant rules and directives issued by Bursa Malaysia Securities Bhd, Bursa Malaysia Depository Sdn Bhd and Bursa Malaysia Securities Clearing Sdn Bhd.

8.33 The fund manager must ensure that it has appropriate policies and practices for the lending of securities by the fund.

8.34 Except otherwise provided under paragraph 8.31, the fund's assets may not be lent. In addition, the fund may not assume, guarantee, endorse or otherwise become directly or contingently liable for, or in connection with, any obligation or indebtedness of any person.

Borrowings

8.35 The fund is prohibited from borrowing other assets (including borrowing of securities within the meaning of *Securities Borrowing and Lending Guidelines*) in connection with its activities.

8.36 Notwithstanding paragraph 8.35, the fund may borrow cash for the purpose of meeting repurchase requests for units and for short-term bridging requirements.

8.37 For the purpose of paragraph 8.36, the PRS Provider must ensure that–

- (a) the fund's cash borrowing is only on a temporary basis and that borrowings are not persistent;
- (b) the borrowing period must not exceed one month;
- (c) the aggregate borrowings of a fund must not exceed 10% of the fund's NAV at the time the borrowing is incurred; and
- (d) the fund may only borrow from financial institutions.

Investment in Real Estate

8.38 The fund's assets may consist of ownership of real estate provided that it is limited to 15% of the NAV of a fund.

8.39 The fund manager must ensure that there are appropriate policies and procedures for the valuation of real estate properties.

8.40 [Deleted]

Investment Limits

8.41 The fund manager must ensure that the investment limits and restrictions set out in Schedule B of these Guidelines are complied with at all times based on the most up-to-date value of the fund's assets .

8.42 The limits and restrictions in Schedule B do not apply to securities/instruments issued or guaranteed by the Malaysian government or Bank Negara Malaysia.

- 8.43 In determining compliance with the limits or restrictions, any accrued entitlement on the securities/instruments held by the fund may be excluded. The entitlement must not be exercised if the exercise results in a breach of any limit or restriction.
- 8.44 Notwithstanding paragraph 8.43, the right of convertibility may be exercised if it results in a breach of any limit or restriction, provided there are justifiable reasons and prior approval of the Scheme Trustee has been obtained. Nonetheless, the fund manager must, within a time-frame of not more than one month from the date of the breach, take all necessary steps and actions to rectify the breach.
- 8.45 Although the limits and restrictions under Schedule B of these Guidelines apply only on a per fund basis, the fund manager is encouraged to have prudential internal limits and restrictions on a group-of-funds basis if the funds are operated by the same PRS Provider.

Breach of Investment Limits

- 8.46 Notwithstanding paragraph 8.41, a 5% allowance in excess of any limit or restriction imposed under these Guidelines is permitted where the limit or restriction is breached through an appreciation or depreciation of the fund's NAV (whether as a result of an appreciation or depreciation in value of the fund's assets, or as a result of repurchase of units or payment made out of the fund).
- 8.47 The fund manager must not make any further acquisition to which the relevant limit is breached, and the fund manager must, within reasonable period of not more than three months from the date of the breach, take all necessary steps and actions to rectify the breach.

Voting Rights

- 8.48 The fund manager or the Scheme Trustee is encouraged to exercise the voting rights for any share held by the fund at a shareholders' meeting of a corporation whose shares are so held.
- 8.49 [Deleted]

Chapter 9

CHARGES, FEES AND EXPENSES

Charges for Dealing in Units

- 9.01 A PRS Provider must not impose a charge, including a charge for the sale and repurchase of units, unless it is–
- (a) permitted by the deed;
 - (b) expressed as a fixed amount or calculated as a percentage of the price of a unit or amount invested; and
 - (c) disclosed in the disclosure document.
- 9.02 Subject to paragraph 9.18, the charges must not exceed the amount or rate stated in the disclosure document unless–
- (a) the PRS Provider has notified the Scheme Trustee and the SC in writing of the higher charge and the effective date of the charge;
 - (b) a supplementary or replacement disclosure document stating the higher charge has been registered, lodged and issued; and
 - (c) 30 days have elapsed since the effective date of the supplementary or replacement disclosure document.
- 9.03 Subject to paragraph 9.18, any increase in the maximum amount or maximum rate stated in the deed can only be made by way of a supplementary deed and pursuant to a special resolution passed at a meeting of members of the Scheme or the fund within the Scheme, as the case may be.
- 9.04 Discounts and rebates in any form are prohibited. A PRS Provider, its sales agents and distributors must clearly inform members and contributors of the actual rate of charges payable.
- 9.05 For the purpose of calculating the charges, the calculation must be based on a fund's NAV per unit that has not been rounded up.
- 9.05A NAV per unit is computed based on the NAV of the fund divided by the number of units in circulation, at the valuation point. Where multiple classes of units are issued, NAV per unit is computed based on the NAV of the fund attributable for a class of units divided by the number of units in circulation for that class of units, at the valuation point.

Management Fee and Scheme Trustee Fee

- 9.06 A PRS Provider and Scheme Trustee may only be remunerated by way of an annual fee charged to the fund.
- 9.07 The fees may only be charged to the fund if permitted by the deed and clearly disclosed in the disclosure document.

- 9.08 The fees must be accrued daily and calculated based on the NAV of the fund. The number of days in a year must be used in calculating the accrued fees.
- 9.09 Subject to paragraph 9.18, the fees must not be higher than that disclosed in the disclosure document unless—
- (a) in the case of management fee, the PRS Provider has notified the Scheme Trustee in writing of the new higher rate, and the Scheme Trustee agrees after considering matters stated in paragraph 9.11;
 - (b) in the case of Scheme Trustee fee, the Scheme Trustee has notified the PRS Provider in writing of the new higher rate, and the PRS Provider agrees after considering matters stated in paragraph 9.13;
 - (c) the PRS Provider has notified members of the higher rate and its effective date, such effective date being at least 90 days after the date of the notice;
 - (d) a supplementary or replacement disclosure document disclosing the new higher rate of fees has been registered, lodged and issued; and
 - (e) 90 days have elapsed since the date of the supplementary or replacement disclosure document.
- 9.10 Subject to paragraph 9.18, any increase in the maximum rate stated in the deed may only be made by way of a supplementary deed and pursuant to a special resolution passed at a meeting of members of the Scheme or the fund within the Scheme, as the case may be.

Remuneration of PRS Provider

- 9.11 A PRS Provider must demonstrate, and the Scheme Trustee must agree, that the management fee is reasonable, considering—
- (a) the roles, duties and responsibilities of the PRS Provider;
 - (b) the interests of members;
 - (c) the nature, quality and extent of the services provided by the PRS Provider;
 - (d) the size and composition of the respective fund's assets;
 - (e) the success of the PRS Provider in meeting the respective fund's investment objective;
 - (f) the need to maximise returns to members; and
 - (g) the maximum rate stipulated in the deed.
- 9.12 If at any time the Scheme Trustee is of the opinion that the management fee charged to the fund is unreasonable, the Scheme Trustee must take such necessary action, which may include convening a members' meeting, to ensure that the fee charged commensurate with the services provided by the PRS Provider.

Remuneration of Scheme Trustee

9.13 The Scheme Trustee fee must be reasonable, and takes into consideration–

- (a) the roles, duties and responsibilities of the Scheme Trustee;
- (b) the interests of members;
- (c) the maximum rate stipulated in the deed; and
- (d) the size and composition of the respective fund's assets.

Expenses of the Fund

9.14 Only expenses, or part thereof, directly related and necessary in operating the Scheme and managing a fund may be paid out of the fund, which includes the following:

- (a) Commissions or fees paid to brokers or dealers in effecting dealings in the fund's assets, shown on the contract notes or confirmation notes or difference accounts;
- (b) Where the custodial function is delegated by the Scheme Trustee, charges or fees paid to sub-custodians;
- (c) Tax and other duties charged on the fund by the Malaysian government and other authorities;
- (d) Fees and other expenses properly incurred by the auditor appointed for the Scheme;
- (e) Fees for the valuation of fund's assets by independent valuers for the benefit of the funds under the Scheme;
- (f) Costs incurred for the modification of the deed other than those for the benefit of the PRS Provider or Scheme Trustee; and
- (g) Costs incurred for any meeting of members other than those convened by, or for the benefit of, the PRS Provider or Scheme Trustee.

9.14A Notwithstanding paragraph 9.14, fees payable to the PPA may be paid out of a fund.

9.15 General overheads and costs for services expected to be provided by the PRS Provider must not be charged to the fund. Costs of issuing disclosure document must be borne by the PRS Provider but may be charged to the fund if no sales charge is imposed.

9.16 A Scheme Trustee must ensure that all expenses charged to the fund are legitimate. In addition, a Scheme Trustee must ensure that the quantum of expenses charged to the fund is not excessive or beyond the standard commercial rates. Where uncertainties arise, a Scheme Trustee must exercise its discretion carefully and appropriately in determining whether or not to allow the expense, or the quantum of the expense to be charged to the fund.

9.17 A Scheme Trustee may be reimbursed by the fund for any expense appropriately incurred in the performance of its duties and responsibilities as a Scheme Trustee.

Power to Review Fees

- 9.18 Where the SC believes that any fee or charge imposed in respect of a PRS is not consistent with the objectives of the long term operations of a Scheme or prejudicial to the interests of members, the SC may review and require such fees and charges to commensurate with the services provided.

Fees payable to PPA

- 9.19 Any fees to be charged by the PPA to members or contributors may be collected by the PRS Provider acting on behalf of the PPA.

Chapter 10

DEALING, VALUATION AND PRICING

Initial Offer

- 10.01 A fund may provide for an initial offer period of not exceeding 21 days.
- 10.02 Dealing in units during the initial offer period must be at the initial price determined by the PRS Provider. Any creation or cancellation of units during the initial offer period must also be at the initial price.
- 10.03 [Deleted]
- 10.04 [Deleted]

Creation and Cancellation of Units

- 10.05 A PRS Provider must instruct the Scheme Trustee in writing to create or cancel units of a fund, and pay or receive cash to or from the Scheme Trustee for the transaction.
- 10.05A A PRS Provider must pay the Scheme Trustee the value of units created within 10 days of giving instructions to the Scheme Trustee to create units.
- 10.05B A Scheme Trustee must pay the PRS Provider the value of units cancelled within 10 days of receiving instructions from the PRS Provider to cancel units.
- 10.06 A Scheme Trustee must create or cancel units on receipt of, and in accordance with, the instructions given by the PRS Provider and only for cash.
- 10.07 Where a request for units is received from members or potential members, the PRS Provider must instruct the Scheme Trustee to create new units at or before the next valuation point if the PRS Provider has insufficient units to meet the request.
- 10.08 A PRS Provider must not do or omit to do anything which would confer on itself or the fund manager a benefit at the expense of a member or a potential member when giving instructions to the Scheme Trustee for the creation or cancellation of units.
- 10.09 Any instruction for the creation or cancellation of units may be modified but only if the Scheme Trustee agrees and has taken reasonable care to determine that—
- (a) the modification corrects an error in the instruction; and
 - (b) the error is an isolated one.
- 10.10 Any error referred to in paragraph 10.09 must be corrected within the payment period applicable under paragraphs 10.05A, 10.05B and 10.12.
- 10.11 [Deleted]

- 10.12 Where the payment cannot be satisfied within 10 days, the Scheme Trustee may extend the payment period where the fund does not have sufficient cash or liquid assets and the Scheme Trustee considers payment within 10 days is not in the best interest of members.
- 10.13 The creation and cancellation of units must be at NAV per unit of the fund as at the next valuation point after an instruction from the PRS Provider is received by the Scheme Trustee.

Scheme Trustee May Refuse to Create or Cancel Units

10.14 Notwithstanding any other requirement under these Guidelines, a Scheme Trustee may, by notice to the PRS Provider, refuse to–

- (a) create units; or
- (b) create units in the number instructed by the PRS Provider.

where the Scheme Trustee considers the creation is not in the best interest of members or it would result in a breach of the securities laws, these Guidelines or the deed. Where the Scheme Trustee refuses to create units under this paragraph, the PRS Provider shall repay all monies received from the contributor in relation to the units which are not created as soon as possible, at most within 10 days after the PRS Provider receives notification from the Scheme Trustee on its refusal to create units.

10.14A Notwithstanding any other requirement under these Guidelines, a Scheme Trustee may by notice to the PRS Provider refuse to–

- (a) cancel units; or
- (b) cancel units in the number instructed by the PRS Provider;

where the Scheme Trustee considers the cancellation is not in the best interest of members or it would result in a breach of the securities laws, these Guidelines or the deed.

Dealing in Units

10.15 A PRS Provider must agree to issue and repurchase units upon the proper request of a member.

10.15A Notwithstanding paragraph 10.15, a PRS Provider has the right to repurchase all units of a member in the event such repurchase is necessary to ensure that the PRS Provider is in compliance with relevant laws. PRS Provider must provide prior notification to the members of such repurchase.

10.16 A PRS Provider must, at all times during the business day, deal in units of a fund in accordance with the deed and the disclosure document unless it has reasonable grounds to refuse a sale or repurchase.

10.16A A PRS Provider must deal in units at a price determined in accordance with paragraph 10.33.

Effecting transfers and withdrawals

10.17 To give effect to transfers between PRS Providers under paragraph 11.87, a PRS Provider must pay the transferee PRS Provider the proceeds of the repurchase of units within 5 business days of receiving a completed transfer form from the PPA.

10.17A To give effect to withdrawals, the PRS Provider must pay the proceeds of the repurchase of units in accordance with the following:

No.	Circumstances of withdrawal	Period for payment to be made	Recipient of payment
(a)	Upon reaching retirement age	Within 10 days after the PRS Provider received a completed withdrawal request from member	Members
(b)	Pre-retirement withdrawals from sub-account B		
(c)	Permanent departure of member from Malaysia		
(d)	Due to permanent total disablement, serious disease and mental disability of a member	Within 10 days after the PRS Provider received a completed withdrawal request (either received directly or through a notification from the PPA)	Members
(e)	Death of a member	Within 10 days after the PRS Provider received an authorisation from the PPA	(i) Either a nominee, trustee, executor, or administrator of a deceased member (ii) Notwithstanding paragraph (i), the PRS Provider may pay the accrued benefits nominated to the persons referred to in paragraph 15.18 provided that such persons comply with the requirements in paragraph 15.18.
(f)	For housing purpose	Within 10 days after the PRS Provider received a completed withdrawal request	Members' account or joint housing loan account
(g)	For healthcare purpose	Within 10 days after the PRS Provider received a completed withdrawal request	Members

10.17B For the purpose of effecting transfers between PRS Providers and withdrawals under paragraphs 10.17 and 10.17A respectively, a PRS Provider must maintain adequate arrangement to enable it to repurchase units within the period specified under paragraphs 10.17 and 10.17A respectively.

10.18 [Deleted]

Suspension of Dealing in Units

10.19 A Scheme Trustee must suspend dealing in units of the fund—

- (a) where requests are made by the PRS Provider to cancel units to satisfy a repurchase request and the Scheme Trustee considers that it is not in the best interest of members to permit the fund's assets to be sold or that the fund's assets cannot be liquidated at an appropriate price or on adequate terms; or
- (b) due to exceptional circumstances, where there is good and sufficient reason to do so, considering the interests of members.

10.19A A suspension of dealing in units under paragraph 10.19 can apply to one or more classes of units without being applied to other classes provided always that such suspension does not prejudice the interests of members.

10.20 A suspension under subparagraph 10.19(a) must only be carried out where the interests of members would be materially affected if the dealing in units were not suspended. In such a case, the Scheme Trustee must immediately call for a members' meeting to decide on the next course of action.

10.21 A suspension under subparagraph 10.19(b) must cease as soon as practicable after the exceptional circumstances have ceased, and in any event, within 21 days of the commencement of the suspension.

10.22 A Scheme Trustee must not create or cancel units when dealing in units is suspended.

10.23 A Scheme Trustee must immediately notify the SC in writing if dealing in units is suspended stating the reasons for the suspension.

10.24 Before resuming dealing in units after any suspension, the PRS Provider must notify the SC in writing of the proposed resumption and the date of the proposed resumption.

10.25 A PRS Provider may deal in units at a price calculated by reference to the first valuation point after restart of dealing in units.

Valuation

10.25A A PRS Provider must ensure that the fund and the fund's units are correctly valued and priced, in line with the requirements of this chapter and Schedule C of these Guidelines, the deed and the disclosure document.

10.26 To determine the fund's NAV per unit, a fair and accurate valuation of all assets and liabilities of the fund must be conducted. Valuations must be based on a process which is consistently applied and leads to objective and independently verifiable valuations.

10.27 The valuation points for a fund must be at least once every business day.

- 10.28 No valuation points are required during the initial offer period.
- 10.29 [Deleted]
- 10.30 For a fund with limited repurchase arrangements or investments in real estate, paragraph 10.27 does not apply. The valuation points for a fund with limited repurchase arrangements or investments in real estate must be clearly disclosed in the disclosure document and must be at least once a month.
- 10.31 Upon completion of a valuation, the Scheme Trustee must be immediately notified of the NAV per unit of the fund.

Price of a Unit

- 10.32 The price of a fund's unit must be the NAV per unit of the fund. Where a fund issues multiple classes of units, the price of a unit of any class of units must be calculated:
- (a) by reference to the NAV of the fund; and
 - (b) in accordance with the provisions of both the deed and disclosure document applying to that class of units.
- 10.32A For classes of units denominated in different currencies, the price of a unit must be quoted and paid for in the currency in which those classes are denominated.
- 10.33 Subject to paragraph 10.33A, any dealing in units of the fund must be at a price that is the NAV per unit of the fund as at the next valuation point after the request for sale or repurchase of units is received by the PRS Provider.
- 10.33A In circumstances where the prior authorisation of the PPA is required, any repurchase of units will be at a price that is the NAV per unit of the fund as at the next valuation point after the PPA's authorization is received by the PRS Provider.

Incorrect Valuation or Pricing

- 10.34 Where incorrect valuation or pricing occurs, a PRS Provider must–
- (a) notify the Scheme Trustee; and
 - (b) notify the SC, unless the Scheme Trustee considers the incorrect valuation or pricing to be of minimal significance.
- 10.35 The PRS Provider must take immediate remedial action to rectify any incorrect valuation or pricing. Rectification must be extended to the reimbursement of money–
- (a) by the PRS Provider to the fund;
 - (b) from the fund to the PRS Provider; or
 - (c) by the PRS Provider to members and former members.

10.36 Notwithstanding paragraph 10.35, rectification need not, unless the Scheme Trustee otherwise directs, extend to any reimbursement where the Scheme Trustee considers the incorrect valuation or pricing to be of minimal significance.

Dilution Fee or Transaction Cost

10.37 Where there are material costs involved in acquiring or disposing a fund's assets, a PRS Provider may—

- (a) require the payment of a dilution fee or transaction cost; or
- (b) make a dilution or transaction cost adjustment,

provided that it is permitted by the deed and clearly disclosed in the disclosure document.

10.38 The PRS Provider must ensure that the fee or adjustment made for dilution and transaction cost is fair and for the sole purpose of reducing dilution.

10.39 Where a fee is imposed, the PRS Provider must ensure that the fee becomes due at the same time payment is made for the creation, cancellation, sale or repurchase of units and such fee must be paid to the Scheme Trustee as soon as practicable after receipt to become part of the fund's assets.

10.40 Where an adjustment is made, it may be made to the NAV per unit to reduce the dilution in the fund or to recover any amount which the fund had already paid or reasonably expects to pay in the future for the creation or cancellation of units.

10.41 As soon as practicable after a valuation point, the PRS Provider must notify the Scheme Trustee on the amount or rate of any dilution adjustment made to the NAV per unit of the fund or any dilution fee imposed.

10.42 A PRS Provider must not impose a dilution fee or make a dilution adjustment for the purpose of making a profit or avoiding a loss for the account of the affected member.

Publication of Price of a Unit

10.43 [Deleted]

10.44 [Deleted]

10.45 [Deleted]

Chapter 11

OPERATIONAL MATTERS

Register of Members

- 11.01 A PRS Provider must keep and maintain an up-to-date register of members at the registered office or principal place of business of the PRS Provider.
- 11.02 The register of members must set out the information required under Regulation 17 of the PRS Regulations. In addition to Regulation 17 of the PRS Regulations, the PRS Provider must enter into the register of members–
- (a) [Deleted]
 - (b) where the PRS Provider holds units of funds in the Scheme, the corporation's name and registration number; and
 - (c) where units are issued pursuant to a vesting schedule, the name of the employee as member and further classify such units as vested or conditionally vested in accordance with the vesting schedule.
- 11.03 A PRS Provider must–
- (a) take reasonable steps to update the register upon receiving a written notice of a change of any particulars of the member to ensure an up-to-date register of members is maintained; and
 - (b) refuse to make entries into the register in joint names.
- 11.04 In the event of conflict or discrepancy, the entries in the register of members as maintained by the PRS Provider shall prevail over the information in the private pension account maintained by the PPA.

Cooling-off Right

- 11.05 A cooling-off right must be given to an individual who makes a contribution in a PRS for the first time. Once an individual is a member of a PRS and has exercised his cooling-off right, the cooling-off right is not available for subsequent contributions whether to that PRS or a PRS managed by another PRS Provider. Cooling-off right is not available for contributions made to a PRS by an employer on behalf of the employee.
- 11.06 Notwithstanding paragraph 11.05, a cooling-off right must not be given to–
- (a) a staff of that PRS Provider; and
 - (b) a person registered by a body approved by the SC to deal in PRS.
- 11.07 The cooling-off period must not be less than six business days commencing from the date of receipt of the application by the PRS Provider.

- 11.08 The refund pursuant to an exercise of a cooling-off right must be the sum of–
- (a) the price of a unit on the day the units were purchased; and
 - (b) the charges imposed on the day the units were purchased.
- 11.09 When an investor notifies the PRS Provider of his intention to exercise his cooling-off rights, the PRS Provider must obtain prior authorisation of the PPA (PPA) before proceeding to refund the individual in cash within 10 days of receiving the authorisation of the PPA.

Default Option

- 11.10 Where contributions are made by or on behalf of a member who does not select a fund under the PRS, the PRS Provider must allocate contributions into the default option that corresponds to the age of the member as specified in Schedule B of these Guidelines.
- 11.10A Notwithstanding paragraph 11.10, where an individual becomes a member and has made his first contribution to the Scheme a month before he attains the age of 45 or 55 years old as the case may be, the PRS Provider must allocate such contribution to the moderate fund or conservative fund as the case may be.
- 11.11 A member may actively select one or more of the core funds under the default option notwithstanding that the funds do not correspond with the age of the member.
- 11.12 Where a member is allocated to the default option under paragraph 11.10, the PRS Provider must, within a reasonable time from the first contribution, notify the member that the member has been allocated to the default option and provide to that member a brief description of how the default option operates.
- 11.13 Subject to paragraph 11.13A, where the member is in the default option, the PRS Provider must redeem the member's units in the current core fund and purchase units in the next core fund before the end of the next calendar month from the day the member attains the age of 45 years old and the age of 55 years old ("Switch-in Date"), unless the member instructs otherwise.
- 11.13A In relation to the switching exercise referred to in paragraph 11.13, the switching must be executed in equal proportion over a five-year period based on the number of units remaining in the relevant fund. The first switching must be executed on the Switch-in Date and the subsequent four switching must be executed no later than 10 business days from each anniversary of the Switch-in Date.
- 11.14 Where the member is in the default option, the PRS Provider must notify the member one month before the member attains the age specified in subparagraphs 11.13(a) and (b), that the member's investments in a core fund will be switched in accordance with the rules of the default option unless the member instructs otherwise. The notice to the member must at minimum include general investment advice and outlook.

Distribution of Income

- 11.15 Distribution of income must only–
- (a) be made from realised gains or realised income; and
 - (b) be in the form of units in lieu of cash.
- 11.16 Distribution of income must be made after the PRS Provider has taken into consideration the following:
- (a) Total returns for the period;
 - (b) Income for the period;
 - (c) Cash flow for distribution;
 - (d) Stability and sustainability of distribution of income; and
 - (e) The investment objective and distribution policy of the fund.
- 11.17 [Deleted]
- 11.18 There must be a distribution account to which the fund's income is transferred prior to distribution to members.
- 11.19 Where a distribution is made, the PRS Provider must send a statement detailing the number of units and the amount of income distributed to every member of the fund. The statement must also include the following information:
- (a) Total returns of the fund; and
 - (b) NAV per unit prior to, and subsequent to, the distribution.
- 11.19A For classes of units denominated in different currencies, distributions, if any, must be in the currencies in which those classes of units are denominated.
- 11.20 For interim distribution, a PRS Provider may, instead of sending a statement required under paragraph 11.19, choose to publish the same information in the PRS Provider's website or through an advertisement in at least one national Bahasa Malaysia newspaper and one national English newspaper.

Unit Split

- 11.21 A unit split exercise may only be conducted once in any financial year of the fund.
- 11.22 A unit split exercise may only be conducted when the monthly average NAV per unit of the fund has shown a sustainable appreciation over a 6-month period preceding the unit split exercise.

Guidance to paragraph 11.22

Sustainable appreciation means the monthly average NAV per unit of a fund increases from one month to another over the 6-month period.

- 11.23 The PRS Provider must submit the Scheme Trustee's verification on compliance with paragraph 11.22 to the SC within 14 days after the unit split exercise.
- 11.24 The PRS Provider must send a statement detailing the ratio of the split to every member of the fund. The statement must also include the following information:
- (a) NAV per unit prior and subsequent to the unit split exercise; and
 - (b) Reasons for conducting the unit split exercise.
- 11.25 A PRS Provider may, instead of sending a statement required under paragraph 11.24, choose to publish the same information in the PRS Provider's website or through an advertisement in at least one national Bahasa Malaysia newspaper and one national English newspaper.

Conflict of interest or related-party transaction

- 11.26 A PRS Provider and a fund manager must avoid any conflict of interest. Where a conflict cannot be avoided, appropriate safeguards must be put in place to protect the interests of members and ensure that the fund is not disadvantaged by the transactions concerned.
- 11.27 Any related party transactions, dealing, investment and appointment involving parties to a fund must be made on terms which are the best available for the fund and which are no less favourable to the fund than an arm's length transaction between independent parties.
- 11.28 The appointment or renewal of appointment of a fund manager who is a related party must be approved by the independent directors of the PRS Provider.

Use of Brokers or Dealers

- 11.29 Every broker or dealer used for any dealing in the fund's assets, either by the PRS Provider or the fund manager, must be approved by the investment committee of the fund.
- 11.30 In approving a broker or dealer, the investment committee must-
- (a) be satisfied that the dealings in the fund's assets will be effected by the broker or dealer on terms which are the most favourable for the fund (best execution basis); and
 - (b) prescribe a limit in terms of proportion of dealings, in percentage form, to be executed with each broker or dealer.
- 11.31 In determining the limit under subparagraph 11.30(b), the investment committee must consider-
- (a) the capability and services of the broker or dealer concerned; and

- (b) the desirability of keeping a good spread of brokers or dealers for the fund.

11.32 Notwithstanding subparagraph 11.30(b) and paragraph 11.31, the use of any broker or dealer for a fund must not exceed 50% of the fund's dealings in value in any one financial year of the fund.

Guidance to paragraph 11.32

The 50% limit of the fund's dealings in value should cover equities and fixed income securities.

Rebates and Soft Commissions

11.33 A PRS Provider and a fund manager must not retain any rebate from, or otherwise share in any commission with, any broker or dealer in consideration for directing dealings in a fund's assets. Accordingly, any rebate or shared commission must be directed to the account of the fund concerned.

11.34 Notwithstanding paragraph 11.33, goods and services (soft commissions) provided by any broker or dealer may be retained by the PRS Provider or the fund manager if-

- (a) the goods and services are of demonstrable benefit to members and in the form of research and advisory services that assist in the decision making process relating to the fund's investments;
- (b) dealings with the broker or dealer are executed on terms which are the most favourable for the fund; and
- (c) the practice of the PRS Provider or the fund manager in relation to soft commission is adequately disclosed in the disclosure document and fund reports including a description of the goods and services received by the PRS Provider or the fund manager.

11.35 Where paragraph 11.34 applies, the compliance officer must verify and inform the PRS Provider's board of directors or audit committee or compliance committee, if any, that any goods or services received by the PRS Provider or the fund manager comply with the requirements of these Guidelines.

Documents for Inspection by Members

11.36 A PRS Provider and a Scheme Trustee must make available at their principal place of business the following documents for inspection by members at all times, without charge, during the ordinary business hours of the PRS Provider and the Scheme Trustee:

- (a) The deed and the supplementary deed(s) of the Scheme or funds under the Scheme, if any;
- (b) The current disclosure document and supplementary or replacement disclosure document of the Scheme and funds under the Scheme, if any;
- (c) The latest annual and interim reports of the funds under the Scheme;

- (d) Each material contract or document referred to in the disclosure document and supplementary or replacement disclosure document, if any;
- (e) All reports, letters or other documents, valuations and statements by any expert, any part of which is extracted or referred to in the disclosure document and supplementary or replacement disclosure document, if any;
- (f) Where applicable, the audited financial statements of the PRS Provider and the funds under the Scheme for the current financial year, and for the last three financial years or if less than three years, from the date of incorporation or commencement; and
- (g) Any consent given by experts or persons named in the disclosure document and supplementary or replacement disclosure document as having made a statement that is included in the disclosure document and supplementary or replacement disclosure document or on which a statement made in the disclosure document and supplementary or replacement disclosure document is based, if any.

11.36A A PRS Provider must provide a copy of the deed and supplementary deed, if any, to a member upon the member's request and upon payment of such reasonable sum as may be imposed by the PRS Provider.

Withdrawals from PRS

11.37 Request for withdrawals may be made in the following circumstances:

- (a) After the day the member reaches the retirement age;
- (b) Prior to the member reaching the retirement age, withdrawal from sub-account B which shall be subject to a tax penalty;
- (c) Following the death of a member (regardless of whether or not a nomination has been made);
- (d) Permanent departure of a member from Malaysia;
- (e) Due to permanent total disablement, serious disease or mental disability of a member;
- (f) For healthcare purpose; or
- (g) For housing purpose.

Guidance to paragraph 11.37

The following are not considered a withdrawal from a Scheme:

- (a) Exercise of cooling-off rights;
- (b) Withdrawal/redemption for the purpose of transfer to a Scheme of another PRS Provider;
- (c) Redemption or holding of units by PRS Provider for the purpose of complying with repurchase requests by members or in creating new units to meet anticipated requests for units from contributions under the manager's box under paragraph 3.33; or
- (d) Where a person exercises the right to withdraw his application as permitted under paragraph 13.24.

11.37A In relation to paragraph 11.37, the extent of withdrawal permitted are as follows:

No.	Circumstances for withdrawal	Sub-account	Extent of withdrawals
(a)	Upon reaching retirement age	A & B	Partial or Full
(b)	Pre-retirement withdrawals from sub-account B of a Scheme that would incur a tax penalty	B	Partial or Full
(c)	Death of a member	A & B	Partial or Full
(d)	Permanent departure of a member from Malaysia	A & B	Full
(e)	Due to permanent total disablement, serious disease or mental disability of a member	A & B	Full
(f)	For healthcare purpose	B	Partial or Full
(g)	For housing purpose	B	Partial or Full

11.37B In relation to paragraph 11.37(f), withdrawals for healthcare purpose are permitted for a member's own self or a member's immediate family. Such withdrawals are only permitted for illnesses listed in Schedule J.

11.38 In relation to request for withdrawal under paragraph 11.37(c), the PRS Provider–

- (a) may receive such request from a member, a nominee, an executor, trustee or administrator of a member's estate either directly or through a notification from the PPA; and
- (b) in addition to subparagraph 11.38(a), must obtain prior authorisation from the PPA before issuing instructions to the Scheme Trustee to cancel units in the case of a withdrawal following the death of a member.

11.38A The PRS Provider or PPA, as the case may be, may require the member to provide evidence of the facts necessary to establish the member's right to withdraw monies from any fund under the Scheme.

11.39 The pre-retirement withdrawal from sub-account B specified under paragraph 11.37(b),(f) and (g) above may be requested by a member once every calendar year from each PRS Provider (for one or multiple funds under any Scheme(s) managed by that PRS Provider) provided that such individual has been a member of that Scheme (whether via member's contribution or employer's contribution) for at least one year.

11.39A A PRS Provider must deduct an 8% tax penalty (or such other applicable tax penalty) for pre-retirement withdrawals. The tax penalty must be deducted from the withdrawn amount before making payment to the member. For the avoidance of doubt, such tax penalty would not apply to pre-retirement withdrawals made in the following circumstances:

- (a) death of a member;
- (b) permanent departure of a member from Malaysia;
- (c) due to permanent total disablement, serious disease or mental disability of a member;
- (d) for healthcare purpose; and
- (e) for housing purpose.

Termination of a Scheme or Funds under the Scheme

11.40 Regulation 25 of the PRS Regulations provides that, notwithstanding any provisions or covenant of a deed, prior approval of the SC is required before a Scheme may be terminated. Where termination relates to a fund under the Scheme, the following are circumstances upon occurrence of which a fund may be terminated:

- (a) The SC's approval for the PRS is withdrawn under sub-sections 139X(1) or 139X(2) of the CMSA;
- (b) The SC's authorisation for the fund is revoked under paragraph 7.03A of these Guidelines;
- (c) A special resolution is passed at a members' meeting to terminate a non-core fund; and
- (d) [Deleted]
- (e) The effective date of an approved transfer scheme has resulted in the non-core fund, which is the subject of the transfer scheme, being left with no asset or property.

11.41 [Deleted]

11.42 If an event under paragraph 11.40(e) occurs, the Scheme Trustee must proceed to terminate the fund in accordance with the approved transfer Scheme.

11.42A In a termination other than as a result of an event under paragraph 11.40, the Scheme Trustee must-

- (a) sell all the affected fund's assets remaining in its hands; and
- (b) after paying or retaining adequate amount for all liabilities payable and cost of termination, transfer the net cash proceeds available for the purpose of such distribution in proportion to the number of units held by members respectively to another fund under the same Scheme or under a different Scheme.

11.43 The PRS Provider or Scheme Trustee must as soon as practicable after the termination of a Scheme or a fund under the Scheme-

- (a) where members' resolution for the termination is not obtained, inform members of such termination;
- (b) inform members of the procedures for the members to transfer the net proceeds from the fund to another fund under a Scheme; and
- (c) publish a notice on the termination of the fund and the procedures for the members to transfer the net proceeds from the fund to another fund under a Scheme on the PPA's website and in one national Bahasa Malaysia newspaper and one national English newspaper.

11.44 The PRS Provider and Scheme Trustee must notify the SC in writing-

- (a) upon the passing of a special resolution to terminate the fund or upon the court confirming the members' resolution to terminate the fund; and
- (b) upon the completion of the termination of the fund.

11.45 Where a Scheme or a fund under the Scheme is being terminated, the Scheme Trustee must also arrange for the auditor of the fund to conduct a final review and audit of the fund's accounts.

Accounting and Reports During Termination

11.46 While a Scheme or fund under the Scheme is being terminated-

- (a) the financial period continues to run; and
- (b) the annual and interim reports continue to be required, unless after consulting the auditor and the SC, the PRS Provider has taken reasonable care to determine that timely production of an annual or interim report is not required in the interests of members.

Terminating a class of units

11.46A A class of units may be terminated if a special resolution is passed at a meeting of members of that class of units to terminate the class provided always that such termination does not prejudice the interests of any other class of units.

11.46B The PRS Provider or Scheme Trustee must as soon as practicable after the termination of a class of units–

- (a) inform all members of the fund under the Scheme of the termination of the class of units; and
- (b) publish a notice on the termination of the class of units in one national Bahasa Malaysia newspaper and one national English newspaper.

11.46C The PRS Provider and Scheme Trustee must notify the SC in writing–

- (a) upon the passing of a resolution to terminate a class of units; and
- (b) upon the completion of the termination of a class of units.

11.46D Where a class of units is being terminated, the Scheme Trustee must also arrange for the auditor of the fund to conduct a final review and audit of the fund’s accounts in relation to that class of units.

Transfer Schemes

11.47 A transfer scheme is an arrangement to transfer the assets of a fund from a fund (“transferor fund”) to another fund (“transferee fund”).

11.48 A PRS Provider must ensure that the members of the transferor fund do not become members of a fund other than a fund under a Scheme authorised by the SC.

11.49 A transfer scheme must not be implemented without the sanction of special resolution of members of both the transferor and transferee funds.

11.50 If the PRS Provider and Scheme Trustee or other persons providing oversight functions for the transferee fund or the auditor of the transferee fund agree that the receipt of the assets concerned for the account of the transferee fund–

- (a) is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of members of the transferee fund;
- (b) is consistent with the investment objective of the transferee fund; and
- (c) could be effected without any breach of paragraphs stipulated in Chapter 8 of these Guidelines;

then, the transfer scheme may be implemented and the issue of units in exchange for the transferor fund’s assets may be undertaken.

Meeting of Members

11.51 A PRS Provider or Scheme Trustee may, convene a meeting of members of the Scheme or a fund within the Scheme at any time.

Guidance to paragraph 11.51

All references to a meeting of members shall include a meeting of members of a class of units and all requirements in these Guidelines applicable to a meeting of members shall be equally applicable to a meeting of members of a class of units.

11.52 [Deleted]

Notice of Meetings

11.53 When a PRS Provider or Scheme Trustee convenes a members' meeting, it must—

- (a) give at least 14 days' written notice to members; and
- (b) specify in the notice, the place, time and terms of the resolutions to be proposed.

11.54 Where a meeting is requested by members under Regulation 20 of the PRS Regulations, the PRS Provider must—

- (a) call the meeting within 21 days after receiving the request from members;
- (b) give notice to members of the time and place of the meeting by:
 - (i) sending by post a notice of the proposed meeting at least seven days before the date of the proposed meeting, to each member of the Scheme or where relevant, to each member of the fund at the member's last known address; and
 - (ii) publishing, at least 14 days before the date of the proposed meeting, an advertisement giving notice of the meeting in a national language national daily newspaper and in one other newspaper as may be approved by the SC; and
- (c) specify in the notice the terms of the resolutions to be proposed.

11.55 For a meeting of members of a fund, the notice specified under subparagraphs 11.53(a) and 11.54(b) must only be given to members of the fund.

11.56 A copy of the notice referred to under subparagraphs 11.53(a) and 11.54(b) must be provided to the SC and the Scheme Trustee.

Chairman

11.57 A members' meeting must be chaired by—

- (a) where the meeting is requested by the members or the Scheme Trustee, a person appointed on their behalf by members who are present at the meeting or where no such appointment is made, by a nominee of the Scheme Trustee; or
- (b) where the meeting is called by the PRS Provider, a person appointed by the PRS Provider.

Quorum

11.58 The quorum required for a meeting is five members, whether present in person or by proxy, provided always that the quorum for a meeting which requires a special resolution is five members holding in aggregate at least 25% of the units in issue at the time of the meeting.

11.59 If after a reasonable time from the start of the meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting–

- (a) if convened on the request of the members, must be dissolved; and
- (b) in any other case, must stand adjourned to–
 - (i) a day and time which is seven or more days after the day and time of the meeting; and
 - (ii) a place appointed by the chairman.

11.60 Notice of an adjourned meeting must be given to members, stating that while five members present in person or by proxy, and holding the minimum aggregate number of units, as the case may be, are required to constitute a quorum at the adjourned meeting, whatever the number of members or number of units held, as the case may be, present in person or by proxy at the adjourned meeting will form a quorum after a reasonable time has passed from the convening of the meeting.

Resolutions

11.61 Except where a special resolution is specifically required or permitted, any resolution is passed by a simple majority.

11.62 A resolution passed at a meeting of members binds all members of the Scheme or a fund whether or not they were present at the meeting. No objection may be made as to any vote cast unless such objection is made at the meeting.

11.63 A copy of the resolution must be provided to the SC and the Scheme Trustee.

Voting Rights

11.64 On a voting by show of hands, every member who is present in person or by proxy has one vote.

11.65 A poll voting may be demanded on any resolution. On a voting by poll–

- (a) votes may be given either personally or by proxy; and

(b) every member, who is present in person or by proxy, has one vote for every unit held by him.

11.66 A PRS Provider must not exercise the voting rights for the units it or its nominees hold in any members' meeting, regardless of the party who requested for the meeting and the matters that are laid before the meeting.

11.67 Related parties who have interest in the outcome of the transaction tabled for approval and that interest is different from the interests of other members, must not vote or be counted in the quorum at a meeting.

Right to Demand Poll Voting

11.68 A resolution put to the vote at a members' meeting must be determined by a show of hands unless a poll voting is demanded before or immediately after any question is put to the show of hands by—

(a) the chairman;

(b) the Scheme Trustee;

(c) the PRS Provider; or

(d) members present or represented by proxy, who hold between them not less than one-tenth of the total number of units in issue of the PRS or fund (depending on the type of meeting called for).

11.69 Unless a poll voting is demanded, a declaration by the chairman as to the result of the resolution is conclusive evidence of the fact.

Proxies

11.70 A member may appoint another person to attend a members' meeting and vote in the member's place.

11.71 Every notice calling for a members' meeting must contain a statement that a member is entitled to attend and vote, or may appoint a proxy.

11.72 The document appointing a proxy must be deposited at the office of the PRS Provider not less than 48 hours before the meeting or adjourned meeting.

Adjournment and Minutes

11.73 The chairman—

(a) may, with the consent of any meeting of members at which a quorum is present; and

(b) must, if so directed by the meeting, adjourn the meeting.

11.74 A PRS Provider must ensure that–

- (a) minutes of all resolutions and proceedings at every members’ meeting are made and kept; and
- (b) any minute made in subparagraph 11.74(a) is signed by the chairman of the members’ meeting.

Unclaimed Monies

11.75 Subject to paragraph 11.76, where a member of a PRS has not made any transaction or instruction in relation to any PRS of any PRS Provider for more than 12 months subsequent to attaining the age of 100 years, the Scheme Trustee may transfer such accrued benefit held by the Scheme Trustee to the Registrar of Unclaimed Moneys, in accordance with the requirements of the *Unclaimed Moneys Act 1965*.

11.76 Prior to paying the unclaimed accrued benefits to the Registrar of Unclaimed Moneys, the PRS Provider must obtain approval of the PPA.

Training Requirements

11.77 A PRS Provider must provide training to its officers to improve and upgrade their skills and expertise.

11.78 In particular, a PRS Provider must allocate and spend at least 3% per annum of its gross salary expense on training its officers.

Corporate Governance

11.79 A PRS Provider and the fund manager must implement good corporate governance practices and best industry standards for all activities conducted in relation to the Scheme.

11.80 [Deleted]

Other Features of the Scheme

11.81 Contributions to any fund under the PRS can be received by a PRS Provider from an employer on behalf of its employees or from any individual who has attained the age of 18 years as of the date of opening of a private pension account.

11.81A Where an employer makes a contribution on behalf of an employee whether subject to a vesting schedule or otherwise, the choice of funds under the Scheme (including the right to switch to another fund under the Scheme) is to be made by the employee. Where an employee does not make a fund selection, paragraph 11.10 applies.

11.82 A PRS Provider may set a minimum or maximum contribution amount for each fund under a Scheme and may limit the number of funds that any person may be a member of under a Scheme.

- 11.83 PRS Providers cannot require members to make fixed or regular contributions to any fund under the Scheme.
- 11.84 PRS Providers must ensure that contributions received from an employer on behalf of an employee that is subject to a vesting schedule are not to be transferred to another PRS Provider at the request of that employee, or withdrawn by that employee, until units issued pursuant to such contributions are vested unconditionally.
- 11.85 Vested units are to be maintained in two separate sub-accounts by the PRS Provider as follows:
- (a) Sub-account A which must not be made available for pre-retirement withdrawal; and
 - (b) Sub-account B which would be available for pre-retirement withdrawal subject to payment of tax penalty set by the Inland Revenue Board.
- 11.85A Notwithstanding paragraph 11.85, where an employer makes a contribution on behalf of an employee, the vested units may be maintained in sub-account A only.
- 11.86 PRS Providers may prescribe the circumstances and may limit the number of times in a year that a member can switch funds within a Scheme.

Transfer between PRS Providers prior to retirement

- 11.87 Subject to paragraphs 11.84 and 11.89 and prior to a member reaching the retirement age, a PRS Provider must allow accrued benefits of any amount from one or multiple funds under any Scheme(s) managed by that PRS Provider to be transferred at the request of a member once every calendar year to another PRS Provider provided:
- (a) that the individual has been a member of that Scheme (whether via member contribution or employer contribution) for at least one year; and
 - (b) all the accrued benefits to be transferred from a particular fund must be transferred to one other fund.
- 11.88 [Deleted]
- 11.89 In effecting a transfer of accrued benefits, –
- (a) the transferor PRS Provider may rely on the transferee PRS Provider’s verification of the identity of the member requesting such transfer; and
 - (b) the proceeds from the cancellation of units in sub-account A (whether from one or multiple funds managed by the transferor PRS Provider) must be used to create units in sub-account A of one or multiple funds managed by the transferee PRS Provider. Similarly, the proceeds from the cancellation of units in sub-account B (whether from one or multiple funds managed by the transferor PRS Provider) must be used to create units in sub-account B of one or multiple funds managed by the transferee PRS Provider.

11.90 PRS Providers may only charge actual and reasonable expenses incurred in connection with transfers to another PRS Provider or switching between funds within the Scheme as disclosed in the disclosure document.

Vesting of contributions in member as accrued benefits

11.91 Under subsection 139Y(1) of the CMSA, contributions in respect of a member of a PRS Scheme shall vest in the member as accrued benefits as soon as it is paid to either the approved PRS Provider or the Scheme Trustee, whichever is earlier.

11.92 For the purposes of employers who make contributions into a PRS scheme on behalf of their employees, the manner in which the accrued benefits will be accounted for and vested in a member may be in accordance with the vesting schedule issued by the respective employer.

11.93 Contributions that are subject to a vesting schedule may result in the issuance of vested and conditionally vested units. Members who hold vested and conditionally vested units will enjoy equivalent rights as members of a fund. However, a member holding conditionally vested units is not permitted to request for a transfer of such units to another PRS Provider or to withdraw any such units.

11.94 A PRS Provider must ensure that a vesting schedule issued by an employer must clearly stipulate the terms and conditions of the vesting schedule including but not limited to the following:

- (a) terms and conditions of the employer's contribution and of the vesting of the units issued;
- (b) the rights attached to vested and conditionally vested units, including any limitation on the rights attached to conditionally vested units;
- (c) whether conditionally vested units will be unconditionally vested under circumstances including but not limited to the following:
 - (i) Cessation of the employee's employment (under various circumstances);
 - (ii) Where the employer is in the course of being wound up or otherwise dissolved;
 - (iii) Where a receiver, a receiver and manager or an equivalent person has been appointed in respect of any property of the employer;
 - (iv) Where the employer has, whether within or outside Malaysia, entered into a compromise or scheme of arrangement with its creditors, being a compromise or a scheme of arrangement that is still in operation;
 - (v) Merger of the employer with, or acquisition of the employer by, another entity;
 - (vi) Termination of the vesting schedule;
 - (vii) Death of the employee; and

(viii) Any other circumstances as may be specified by the SC.

11.95 Upon being notified of any of the circumstances stipulated in a vesting schedule pursuant to subparagraph 11.94(c), the PRS Provider is required to—

- (a) repurchase the conditionally vested units and pay the proceeds to the respective employer not later than 10 days after being notified; or
- (b) vest the conditionally vested units in that member or in that member's estate as soon as practicable.

Chapter 12

REPORTING AND AUDIT

Reporting Requirements

- 12.01 A PRS Provider must prepare an annual report and an interim report of all funds under the Scheme to provide all necessary information to enable members to evaluate the performance of each fund under the Scheme. Every fund must have the same financial year end.
- 12.02 For a new fund, where the first financial period is less than 12 months, an interim report need not be prepared.
- 12.03 If a PRS Provider intends to change the annual or interim financial period, the PRS Provider must obtain—
- (a) a written confirmation from the auditor that the change would not result in any significant distortion of the financial position of each fund under the Scheme; and
 - (b) the SC's prior consent before implementing the change.

Content of Fund Reports

- 12.04 An annual report of a fund must contain at least the following:
- (a) Fund information;
 - (b) Report on fund performance;
 - (c) Manager's report;
 - (d) Scheme Trustee's report;
 - (e) Shariah adviser's or panel of advisers' report where applicable;
 - (f) Audited financial statements for the financial period; and
 - (g) Auditor's report.
- 12.05 An interim report of a fund must contain at least the following:
- (a) Fund information;
 - (b) Report on fund performance;
 - (c) Manager's report;
 - (d) Scheme Trustee's report;
 - (e) Shariah adviser's or panel of advisers' interim review report, where applicable; and
 - (f) Financial statements for the interim financial period.
- 12.06 The minimum and detailed information to be included in the fund's reports is stipulated in Schedule E of these Guidelines.

Publication of Reports

12.07 A PRS Provider must—

- (a) prepare and publish the interim report and annual report of the fund;
- (b) send the interim report and annual report without charge to members;
- (c) send the interim report and annual report to the PPA; and
- (d) lodge the annual report with, and deliver the interim report to, the SC;

within two months after the end of the financial period the report covers as provided for under Regulation 11 of the PRS Regulations.

12.08 Notwithstanding the requirement for an interim report in subparagraph 12.07(b), a PRS Provider may choose to send a short interim report to members.

12.09 A short interim report must contain at least the following:

- (a) Report on fund performance;
- (b) Manager's report; and
- (c) A statement that the interim report is available upon request and without charge to members where such statement is in bold font and displayed in a prominent position.

12.09A Where a member requests for—

- (a) any additional copies of the document referred to in 12.07(b); or
- (b) the report as stipulated under Regulation 11(1)(b) of the PRS Regulations,

the PRS Provider must provide to the member the document requested within two months after the request is received and upon payment of a reasonable sum as may be determined by the PRS Provider.

12.09B For the purposes of paragraph 12.09A(b), a PRS Provider shall be deemed to have complied with the requirement if it provides a copy of the audited financial statements of the PRS Provider.

Audit

12.10 A PRS Provider and Scheme Trustee must ensure that the financial statements of the fund are audited annually.

12.11 An auditor for the fund must be appointed by the Scheme Trustee.

12.12 Where the SC is of the opinion that the auditor appointed by the Scheme Trustee is not suitable, or where an auditor has not been appointed, the SC may direct the Scheme Trustee to replace or appoint an auditor to the fund.

12.13 A Scheme Trustee may, from time to time, if it deems appropriate, remove the auditor of the fund and appoint another in its place. In addition, members may by way of an ordinary resolution request the Scheme Trustee to replace the auditor.

Co-operation with Auditors

12.14 A PRS Provider must take reasonable steps to ensure that its employees–

- (a) provide such assistance as the auditor reasonably requires to discharge its duties;
- (b) give the auditor right of access at all reasonable times to relevant records and information;
- (c) do not interfere with the auditor’s ability to discharge its duties;
- (d) do not provide false or misleading information to the auditor; and
- (e) report to the auditor any matter which may significantly affect the financial position of the fund.

12.15 A PRS Provider must, in writing, require a fund manager to co-operate with the fund’s auditor in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph 12.14.

Chapter 13

DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT AND PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS SHEET

General

- 13.01 For the issuance of, offering for subscription or purchase, or invitation to subscribe for or purchase units in any fund under a Scheme, a PRS Provider must provide its members and potential members:
- (a) A disclosure document, which must at all times comply with the minimum disclosure requirements under Schedule H of these Guidelines; and
 - (b) A product highlights sheet (PHS) which must at all times comply with the minimum disclosure requirements under Schedule I of these Guidelines.
- 13.01A Separate disclosure documents may be prepared for each non-core fund under a Scheme. This requirement is not applicable for core funds as all information in relation to core funds must be prepared under one disclosure document.
- 13.02 A PHS is a document that contains clear and concise information of the salient features of a fund under a Scheme. A PHS must be prepared for each fund under the Scheme except for the core funds of the Scheme which must be covered under one product highlights sheet.
- 13.03 The PHS and disclosure document, either in electronic form or printed copy depending on the choice made by the potential member must be provided before the potential member contributes to any fund under a Scheme except for the following:
- (a) Where contributions, whether from employers or individuals, that are channelled to the default option owing to the reason that a member has not made a fund selection;
 - (b) Where additional contributions are made by members to their existing funds under any Scheme.
- 13.03A Where the exception under subparagraph 13.03(a) applies, a PRS Provider must make all reasonable efforts to make available or send the PHS and disclosure document to the relevant member after the first contribution has been made to the relevant fund under a Scheme.
- 13.03B A PRS Provider must ensure that the PHS and disclosure document are posted on the website of the PRS Provider. PRS Provider must also provide copies of the product highlights sheet and disclosure document, whether in printed or electronic form to members who requested for such documents at any point of time free of charge.
- 13.04 The minimum information required in these Guidelines is general in nature and must not be viewed as the only criteria for disclosure in a PHS and disclosure document.
- 13.04A The Board of directors of PRS Provider and any other persons, who are parties to the preparation of the PHS, disclosure document and any of its relevant portions, are fully accountable for the accuracy of all information contained in such documents and fully

responsible in ensuring that there are no omission of facts, which could result in any of the statements being made therein being false or misleading

- 13.05 The SC may require and request for additional information in any particular case. Where a fund under the Scheme issues more than one class of units, similar information must be given for each class of units.

Disclosure Document

- 13.06 In determining the information to be disclosed in a Scheme's disclosure document, the following must be considered:

- (a) Nature of the Scheme;
- (b) Persons likely to consider acquiring units of the funds under the Scheme;
- (c) Certain matters that may reasonably be expected to be within the knowledge of professional advisers whom members may consult; and
- (d) Whether the persons to whom an issue of, offer for subscription or purchase of, or invitation to subscribe for or purchase, units is to be made are members in the scheme, and if they are, to what extent (if any) relevant information has previously been given to them by the PRS Provider under any laws or guidelines, if applicable, or otherwise.

13.07 [Deleted]

13.08 [Deleted]

- 13.09 The disclosure document including a supplementary or replacement disclosure document must be legible and printed in typefaces which are not smaller than Times New Roman eight points. All pages must be numbered.

13.10 [Deleted]

13.11 [Deleted]

13.12 [Deleted]

Registration and Lodgement of the Disclosure Document

- 13.13 The PRS Provider, or its adviser, must submit a disclosure document of the Scheme for registration and lodgement in accordance with the submission requirements and procedures set out in these Guidelines.

- 13.14 The SC will not register a disclosure document unless it is in its final and complete form and is accompanied by all required materials and documents. The SC reserves the right to refuse registration and return the disclosure document, if in the opinion of the SC, the disclosure is incomplete and inadequate, the disclosure document is not in its final and complete form,

or the disclosure document is not accompanied by all relevant materials or documents, as the case may be.

- 13.15 The certified true copies of all reports and letters in the disclosure document must be included as accompanying documents in the registration file. For certified true copies, the identity and position of the person certifying the documents must be stated.
- 13.16 All reports and letters including tax adviser's report, letter of consent and other reports, contained in the disclosure document must be dated and signed.
- 13.17 Where the PRS Provider proposes to issue the disclosure document in various languages, the disclosure document in each language must be registered and lodged with the SC.

Fees Payable to the SC

- 13.18 The disclosure document must be submitted to the SC for registration and lodgement together with prescribed fees.
- 13.19 Payment must be made in the form of a crossed cheque/draft order made in favour of "Suruhanjaya Sekuriti" or "Securities Commission".

Registration of Disclosure Document

- 13.20 [Deleted]
- 13.21 [Deleted]

Supplementary Disclosure Document or Replacement Disclosure Document

- 13.22 Regulation 8 of the PRS Regulations provides for circumstances when a supplementary or replacement disclosure document must be registered with the SC.

Guidance to paragraph 13.22

A PRS Providers should, within 14 days after becoming aware of any occurrence in Regulation 8 of the PRS Regulations, submit a supplementary or replacement disclosure document for registration.

- 13.23 [Deleted]

Notification of Changes

- 13.23A Where there is a change to the disclosure document, the PRS Provider is required to undertake the following:
- (a) For a significant change which may affect the members' decision to stay invested in any fund, the PRS Provider must give prior notice to members, informing them-
 - (i) that a supplementary or replacement disclosure document will be or has been registered with the SC;

- (ii) of the significant change to the fund, highlighting the current and revised positions; and
 - (iii) of the effective date of the significant change.; or
- (b) For any change other than a significant change under subparagraph 13.23A(a) the PRS Provider must notify members via an interim or annual report, whichever is earlier, of the–
- (i) change made to the fund, highlighting the current and revised positions; and
 - (ii) effective date of the change.

Guidance to paragraph 13.23A(a)

Examples of a significant change which may affect a member’s decision to stay invested in the fund include–

- (a) change in investment strategy of the fund;
- (b) change in distribution policy of the fund; or
- (c) change in minimum balance.

Editorial changes such as amending grammatical errors, or correcting pagination, paragraphing and numbering in the disclosure documents are changes that will not require any notification to members.

13.23B In relation to subparagraph 13.23A(a), the effective date of the significant change must not be less than 14 days from the date of such notice.

13.24 In the case where a person submits an application to subscribe for or purchase units in a fund under the Scheme and before the units are issued, a supplementary or replacement disclosure document is submitted to the SC for registration, then as soon as practicable after the registration of the supplementary or replacement disclosure document has been registered by the SC, the PRS Provider must–

- (a) give notice to the applicant advising them that a supplementary or replacement disclosure document has been registered by the SC;
- (b) give the applicant no less than 14 days from the date of receipt of the notice an opportunity to withdraw his application; and
- (c) ensure that the notice is accompanied by a copy of the supplementary or replacement disclosure document.

13.24A Notwithstanding paragraph 13.24, the right to withdraw an application pursuant to paragraph 13.24(b) is not applicable where–

- (a) a new fund is being added to a master disclosure document;

- (b) there are changes in one or more funds, not being a fund invested in by the fund applicant in the master disclosure document;
- (c) a contribution is made by an employer in relation to the employer's contribution on behalf of applicant to any fund under the Scheme; or
- (d) a member has opted for the default option.

13.25 [Deleted]

13.26 [Deleted]

Documents to be Submitted for Registration of Disclosure Document

13.27 [Deleted]

13.28 [Deleted]

Lodgement of a Disclosure Document

13.29 The following requirements and procedures apply to lodgement of a disclosure document, supplementary disclosure document and replacement disclosure document of PRS.

13.30 Upon the registration of a disclosure document pursuant to Regulation 7 of the PRS Regulations, the PRS Provider or its adviser, must submit a printed version of the disclosure document for lodgement with the SC before issuing or circulating or distributing any form of application for contribution to a Scheme as provided for under Regulation 9 of the PRS Regulations. Supplementary or replacement disclosure document must be lodged immediately upon registration of the supplementary or replacement disclosure document under sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 9 of the PRS Regulations.

Documents to be Submitted for Lodgement of a Disclosure Document

13.31 [Deleted]

Product Highlights Sheet

13.31A Information contained in a PHS must be clear, concise and effective to make the PHS a reliable source of information to investors. Further, the information must not be false, misleading or contain any material omission. Guidance in preparing a PHS and the template for the PHS is set out in Guidance I of these Guidelines.

13.31B The PHS for core funds of a Scheme must not exceed 16 A4 pages and the PHS for core funds of an Islamic Scheme must not exceed 20 A4 pages.

13.31C The PHS for non-core fund of a Scheme other than non-core fund of an Islamic Scheme must not exceed eight A4 pages. In relation to a PHS for a non-core fund of an Islamic Scheme, it must not exceed 12 A4 pages.

13.31D Font type and size of not less than Arial 8 must be used for the PHS.

Lodgement of a Product Highlights Sheet

13.32 The PRS Provider or its adviser must submit the PHS which must be prepared in either Bahasa Malaysia or English language for each of the funds, for lodgement with the SC before issuing or circulating or distributing any form of application for contribution to a Scheme. Where the PRS Provider or its adviser has registered a disclosure document in various languages, the PRS Provider or its adviser, must submit product highlights sheet(s) in the same language(s) as the registered translated disclosure document for lodgement with the SC.

13.32A Where a PHS is submitted for a lodgement in a language other than Bahasa Malaysia or English, the preparer of the PHS must ensure that–

- (a) such PHS has been prepared according to the standards and minimum content as set out in these Guidelines; and
- (b) a PHS prepared in either Bahasa Malaysia or English language is submitted for lodgement with the SC.

13.33 The product highlights sheet must be submitted for lodgement with the SC together with prescribed fees.

13.34 Payment must be made in the form of a crossed cheque/ draft order made in favour of “Suruhanjaya Sekuriti” or “Securities Commission”.

Replacement Product Highlights Sheet

13.35 [Deleted]

13.35A The PRS Provider must regularly review the PHS to ensure that investors are provided with information that is reliable and up-to-date. In this regard–

- (a) where there is a material change to the content of the PHS in relation to the key features, terms, conditions or risk associated with the product, the PHS must be revised and updated to reflect such material changes;
- (b) the information on fund performance must be updated to reflect the information of the most recent financial year; and
- (c) the revised and updated PHS must be lodged with the SC.

13.36 If any product highlights sheet replacing an existing product highlights sheet is proposed to be issued, the PRS Provider or its adviser must submit the replacement product highlights sheet for lodgement with the SC before issuing or circulating or distributing any form of application for contribution to a Scheme to a potential member.

Documents to be Submitted for Lodgement of a Product Highlights Sheet

13.37 [Deleted]

Distribution of a Product Highlights Sheet

13.37A PRS Provider must ensure that the investor is informed of his right to receive a PHS.

13.37B The investor must be given reasonable time to read and understand the PHS.

13.37C [Deleted]

Chapter 14

APPLICATIONS, NOTIFICATIONS AND REPORTING

Application for SC's Approval or Authorisation

14.01 Proposals may be made to the SC to approve the establishment, offering and providing of a PRS and authorisation of funds under a Scheme.

(a) [Deleted]

(b) [Deleted]

14.01A An application for approval of a Scheme must include the application for authorisation of at least the core funds under the Scheme.

14.01B An application for authorisation of non-core funds may be made at any time after the approval of the Scheme containing the core funds.

14.02 In relation to an application seeking authorisation for a fund, the SC may–

(a) authorise proposals subject to such terms and conditions as it thinks fit;

(b) authorise proposals with such revisions and subject to such terms and conditions as it thinks fit; or

(c) refuse the application.

14.03 In addition to paragraph 14.01, the following proposals are required to be submitted for SC's approval:

(a) Exemption from or variation to the requirements of these Guidelines; and

(b) Extension of time to comply with the requirements of these Guidelines and terms and conditions of approval.

(c) [Deleted]

(d) [Deleted]

Application for SC Registration

14.04 [Deleted]

Application to Register and Lodge Documents with the SC

14.05 [Deleted]

14.06 [Deleted]

Documents to be Submitted for Registration of Disclosure Document

14.06A A disclosure document must be submitted for registration together with an application to establish a new Scheme.

14.06B The disclosure document may be left undated upon submission to the SC for registration. However, the disclosure document must be dated before it is lodged with the SC.

14.06C For the registration of a disclosure document, the PRS Provider or its adviser must ensure that the registration file submitted to the SC comprises the following documents:

- (a) Cover letter signed by at least one of the directors of the PRS Provider, specifying the following:
 - (i) Application to register the disclosure document;
 - (ii) A confirmation that a due diligence review has been conducted and verified that the disclosure document complies with the minimum disclosure requirements as stated under these Guidelines;
 - (iii) A confirmation that the accompanying documents in the registration file are complete, duly signed and dated; and
 - (iv) A confirmation that all relevant conditions of approval, to be complied with before the issuance of the disclosure document, have been met.
- (b) Registrable copies of the disclosure document (printers' proof) (two copies each in Bahasa Malaysia or English Language);
- (c) Registration checklist;
- (d) Registration fees and the fee checklist;
- (e) Compliance Schedule;
- (f) Director's responsibility statement for the disclosure document which all directors must sign;
- (g) If an alternate director signs the responsibility statement, there must be a clear reference made in the responsibility statement of such fact. The original written authorisations by directors, appointing an alternate director to sign the responsibility statement on their behalf must be submitted;
- (h) Copies of all letters of consent from all persons named in the disclosure document as having made a statement that is included in the disclosure document or on which a statement made in the disclosure document is based. The consent letter is to be addressed to the PRS Provider;
- (i) Copy of letter of approval from any other relevant authority (e.g. Bank Negara Malaysia) (where applicable);
- (j) Certified copies of all material contracts referred to in the disclosure document or, in the case of contracts not reduced into writing, a memorandum which gives full particulars of the contracts;
- (k) Certified copies of reports or letters from experts disclosed in the disclosure document (e.g. tax advisers, etc.);

- (l) Letter of confirmation from the PRS Provider, or its adviser (where applicable), confirming the true and accurate translation of the disclosure document (where applicable);
- (m) Letter of confirmation from the PRS Provider or its adviser (where applicable), that the electronic copy of the disclosure document will be identical to the printed disclosure document registered with the SC (if applicable); and
- (n) Copy of the application form* in the same language as the registrable copies of the disclosure document.

Note

* Where a PRS Provider proposes to register the disclosure document translated in various languages, a copy of the application form in the same language as the said translated registrable disclosure document must be submitted.

14.06D For the registration of a supplementary disclosure document or a replacement disclosure document, the registration file must be submitted to the SC at least seven business days prior to the intended registration date. The registration file must include documents required under paragraph 14.06C (where applicable) and the following documents:

- (a) A list highlighting the original statements from the previously registered disclosure document and the amended document; and
- (b) Certified copies of additional, amended or new material contracts disclosed in the disclosure document pursuant to subparagraph 14.06C(j). In the case of contracts not reduced into writing, a memorandum which gives full particulars of the contracts.

Documents to be Submitted for Lodgement of a Disclosure Document

14.06E For lodgement of a disclosure document, the PRS Provider or its adviser must ensure that the lodgement file comprise the following documents:

- (a) Cover letter signed by at least one of the directors of the PRS Provider or the adviser specifying the following:
 - (i) Application to lodge the disclosure document;
 - (ii) A declaration that the printed copy of the disclosure document lodged with the SC is the same as the registrable disclosure document registered with the SC; and
 - (iii) A declaration that the electronic copy of the disclosure document is identical to the printed disclosure document;
- (b) Printed copies of the disclosure document and its application form (two copies in each language);
- (c) [Deleted]

- (d) Lodgement checklist; and
- (e) Lodgement fee and the fee checklist.

Documents to be Submitted for Lodgement of a Product Highlights Sheet

14.06F For lodgement of a product highlights sheet, the PRS Provider or its adviser must ensure that the lodgement file submitted to the SC comprise the following documents:

- (a) Cover letter signed by at least one of the directors of the PRS Provider or the adviser specifying the following:
 - (i) Application to lodge the product highlights sheet;
 - (ii) A declaration that the product highlights sheet is in compliance with the *Guidelines on Private Retirement Schemes*; and
 - (iii) A declaration that the electronic copy of the product highlights sheet is identical to the printed product highlights sheet;
- (b) Where the product highlights sheet is issued in various languages, a letter of confirmation from the PRS Provider or its adviser confirming that the said product highlights sheet is a true and accurate translation of the product highlights sheet issued/to be issued in the original language (i.e. either Bahasa Malaysia or English Language) of the disclosure document;
- (c) Printed copies of the product highlights sheet (three copies in each language); and
- (d) [Deleted]
- (e) [Deleted]
- (f) Lodgement fee and the fee checklist.

Submission of Applications to the SC

14.07 [Deleted]

14.08 Submission of applications must be addressed to:

Chairman
Securities Commission Malaysia
3 Persiaran Bukit Kiara
Bukit Kiara
50490 Kuala Lumpur
(Attn: Corporate Finance and Investments)

Notifications to the SC

14.09 [Deleted]

Documents and Notifications Required to Be Submitted to the SC

14.10 A PRS Provider must submit the following to the SC:

- (a) The annual report of the fund;
- (b) The interim report of the fund; and
- (c) Notices issued or published after the registration of a disclosure document, including supplementary and replacement disclosure document;
- (d) Statistical Return and Investment Return of the fund which must at all times comply with Schedule G;
- (e) Details of the appointment and where relevant, the resignation of an investment committee member;
- (f) Details of the appointment and where relevant, the resignation of the Shariah adviser;
- (g) Details of the appointment and where relevant, the resignation of a member of the panel of advisers;
- (h) Appointment of a fund manager to perform fund management function for the PRS Provider;
- (i) A special resolution passed (and court confirming where applicable) to terminate a fund or a class of units and where applicable, a court order confirming the same; and
- (j) Commencement and completion of the termination of a fund or a Scheme.

Submission of Notifications or Documents to the SC

14.11 [Deleted]

14.12 Submission of notifications and documents must be addressed to:

Head of Department
Managed Investment Schemes
Corporate Finance and Investments
Securities Commission Malaysia
3 Persiaran Bukit Kiara
Bukit Kiara
50490 Kuala Lumpur

Reporting to the SC

14.13 [Deleted]

14.14 [Deleted]

SECTION B

CHAPTER 15

NOMINATION

In this chapter, unless otherwise stated, the term “member” refers to both Muslim and non-Muslim members.

Nominee

- 15.01 A member who is a Malaysian citizen and a foreigner having a permanent residence status in Malaysia may nominate any individual to receive his accrued benefits upon his death.
- 15.02 A nomination may be made in favour of one person or several persons subject to no more than six individuals.

Making of a Nomination

- 15.03 A nomination may be made by a member at any time after a PRS account has been opened.
- 15.04 A nomination is made by submitting a nomination form to be specified by the PPA through a PRS Provider or to PPA directly.
- 15.05 A nomination, once made, shall be deemed to apply to all PRS accounts which a member may have with more than one PRS Provider.
- 15.06 A member must specify in the nomination form—
- (a) the name and personal details of the nominee including the identification number or passport number, address and contact details; and
 - (b) the percentage of the member’s accrued benefits allocated to each nominee.
- 15.07 The accrued benefits allocated in a nomination must amount to 100 per cent of the member’s accrued benefits upon aggregation.
- 15.08 A nomination shall become effective only when a duly completed and witnessed nomination form has been received by the PPA or a PRS Provider, whichever is earlier.

Revocation of Nomination

- 15.09 A nomination shall be revoked—
- (a) by the death of all nominees during the lifetime of the member;
 - (b) by written notice of revocation made in a revocation form to be specified by the PPA;
 - (c) by any subsequent nomination made in a new nomination form; or

- (d) where a nominee fails to submit the relevant withdrawal form within one year from the death of a Muslim member.
- 15.10 Notwithstanding paragraph 15.09, in the case of a Muslim member, where a nominee is legally incapable to act as an administrator upon the death of the member, the nomination to such person shall be deemed revoked. The revocation of such nomination shall not affect the other nominees. Where all the nominees are legally incapable to act as administrators upon the death of the member, the accrued benefits shall be paid to a lawful executor or administrator of the member's estate as if the member has not made a nomination.
- 15.11 A nomination shall not be capable of being revoked by any will, act, event or instrument, or any other means or circumstances other than those set out in paragraphs 15.09 and 15.10.
- 15.12 A revocation of a nomination made through a revocation form or a subsequent nomination made in a new nomination form shall become effective upon receipt by the PPA or PRS Provider, whichever is earlier, of a duly completed and witnessed form.
- 15.13 Where a nomination is revoked under paragraphs 15.09, the accrued benefits shall be paid to a lawful executor or administrator of the member's estate as if the member has not made a nomination.

Form

- 15.14 A nomination or revocation of nomination made through the form specified by the PPA must be witnessed by a person of sound mind who has attained the age of 18 years and who is not–
- (a) a nominee;
 - (b) a spouse of a nominee;
 - (c) an employee of PPA or PRS Provider; or
 - (d) a consultant of PRS Provider.
- 15.15 The PPA or a PRS Provider may refuse to accept any form if it is not completed and witnessed in accordance with the requirements of these Guidelines.

Nominee Predeceases Member

- 15.16 In the case of both a Muslim and non-Muslim member, where a nominee predeceases a member–
- (a) in the absence of any subsequent nomination made by the member in relation to the portion of accrued benefits allocated to the deceased nominee such portion shall revert to the estate of the member and be paid to a lawful executor or administrator of the member's estate; and
 - (b) the death of the nominee shall not alter the allocation made to other nominees.

Payment of Accrued Benefits upon Death when there is a Nomination Made by a Non-Muslim Member

15.17 Where a non-Muslim member dies having made a nomination, the nominee shall receive the accrued benefits according to the directions of the nomination as a beneficiary.

15.18 Notwithstanding the generality of paragraph 15.17–

- (a) in the case of a nominee who is under the age of 18 years–
 - (i) payment of the accrued benefits allocated to such nominee may be made to the nominee only upon the nominee attaining the age of 18 years; or
 - (ii) where the PPA deems appropriate, payment of the accrued benefits allocated to such nominee may be made to either a parent or a legal guardian of such nominee subject to the execution of an undertaking by such person that such amount paid will be applied solely for the maintenance and benefit of such nominee; or
- (b) in the case of a nominee who is certified as having permanent total disablement by a medical practitioner registered under the *Medical Act 1971 [Act 50]*, where the PPA deems appropriate, payment of the accrued benefits allocated to such nominee may be made to a person who can satisfy the PPA that he is responsible in managing the affairs of such nominee subject to an execution of an undertaking by such person that such amount paid will be applied solely for the maintenance and benefit of such nominee; or
- (c) in the case of a nominee who is certified as having mental disability by a medical practitioner registered under the *Medical Act 1971 [Act 50]*, where the PPA deems appropriate, payment of the accrued benefits allocated to such nominee may be made to a person who can satisfy the PPA that he is responsible in managing the affairs of such nominee subject to an execution of an undertaking by such person that such amount paid will be applied solely for the maintenance and benefit of such nominee.

15.19 Where a nominee dies after the death of a non-Muslim member but prior to making an application for withdrawal, the allocated accrued benefits shall constitute a part of the deceased nominee's estate and shall be paid to the lawful executor or administrator of the deceased nominee's estate.

Payment of Accrued Benefits upon Death when There is a Nomination Made by a Muslim Member

15.20 Where a Muslim member dies having made a nomination, the nominee shall receive the accrued benefits according to the directions of the nomination, as an administrator and not solely as a beneficiary, and shall distribute such amount in accordance with the Islamic Laws.

15.21 Where a nominee dies after the death of a Muslim member but prior to making an application for withdrawal, the death of such nominee shall not affect the other nominees,

if any. Where there is no nominee remaining upon the death of the member and the death of the nominee, the accrued benefits shall be paid to a lawful executor or administrator of the member's estate as if the member has not made the nomination.

Verification for Withdrawal

15.22 For the purpose of making payment of accrued benefits to a nominee, a PRS Provider may rely on verification of the identity of the nominee as performed by another PRS Provider who has first received the nominee's request for such withdrawal on behalf of the PPA.

Discharge of Obligation

15.23 Notwithstanding any written law to the contrary, any payment of accrued benefits made to any person under these Guidelines whether with or without a nomination shall be deemed to have been duly paid and the PRS Provider or the PPA shall be taken to have discharged its obligation in respect of the accrued benefits so paid.

PRS Provider or PPA Not Bound by any Further Distribution

15.24 A PRS Provider and the PPA shall not in any circumstances be bound or concerned to ensure the application or subsequent distribution of any accrued benefits which has been paid in respect of any person specified under these Guidelines.

Requirements to Prevail over any Other Written Law

15.25 The requirements under these Guidelines in relation to nomination shall have full force and effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent with or contrary to any other written law relating to probate, administration, distribution, disposition of the estates of deceased persons, or in any practice or custom in relation to these matters.

INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PRS PROVIDER’S WEBSITE

- (1) Information on key personnel such as the chief executive officer and designated person responsible for compliance matters;
- (2) Summary of the PRS Provider’s financial position for the past three years, where applicable, in tabular form, disclosing–
 - (a) paid-up share capital;
 - (b) shareholders’ funds;
 - (c) revenue;
 - (d) profit or loss before tax; and
 - (e) profit or loss after tax
- (3) Total number of funds as well total value of funds operated by the PRS Provider;
- (4) Where the fund management function is undertaken by an external fund manager, a brief corporate information of the external fund manager and total value of funds under the fund manager’s management;
- (5) Names, status (independent or non-independent), relevant qualifications and experience of each member of the investment committee and the frequency of the investment committee meeting;
- (6) If the management company outsources any function to an external party, a brief corporate information of the service provider or sub-contractor and the roles and duties of the service provider or sub-contractor;
- (7) Where a Shariah adviser or panel of advisers is appointed, the relevant qualifications of each of the Shariah adviser or panel of advisers. Where the Shariah adviser is a company–
 - (a) the corporate information of the company;
 - (b) the number of funds in which it acts as adviser; and
 - (c) the relevant qualifications of the designated person responsible for Shariah matters of the fund.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITS**A. Requirements for core and non-core funds****General**

- (1) The requirements herein apply to non-specialised funds under the Scheme. For specialised funds, the requirements are stipulated in the respective appendices of this schedule.
- (2) The investment limits and restrictions must be read together with the general requirements and prohibitions set out in Chapter 8 of these Guidelines.

Exposure Limit

- (3) The value of a fund's investments in unlisted securities must not exceed 10% of the fund's NAV.

Investment Spread Limits

- (4) The value of a fund's investments in ordinary shares issued by any single issuer must not exceed 10% of the fund's NAV.
- (5) The value of a fund's investments in transferable securities and money market instruments issued by any single issuer must not exceed 15% of the fund's NAV.
- (6) The value of a fund's placements in deposits with any single institution must not exceed 20% of the fund's NAV.
- (7) For investments in derivatives—
 - (a) the exposure to the underlying assets must not exceed the investment spread limits stipulated in this schedule; and
 - (b) the value of a fund's OTC derivative transaction with any single counterparty must not exceed 10% of the fund's NAV.
- (8) The value of a fund's investments in structured products issued by a single counterparty must not exceed 15% of the fund's NAV.
- (9) The aggregate value of a fund's investments in transferable securities, money market instruments, deposits, OTC derivatives and structured products issued by or placed with (as the case may be) any single issuer/institution must not exceed 25% of the fund's NAV.
- (10) Except for investments permitted under paragraph (2) in part B of this Schedule, the value of a fund's investments in units/shares of any collective investment scheme must not exceed 20% of the fund's NAV.

- (11) The value of a fund's investments in transferable securities and money market instruments issued by any group of companies must not exceed 20% of the fund's NAV.

Exceptions to Investment Spread Limits

Structured Products

- (12) The single counterparty limit in paragraph (8) is entirely waived if—
- (a) the counterparty has a minimum long-term rating by any domestic or global rating agency that indicates very strong capacity for timely payment of financial obligations provided; and
 - (b) the structured product has a capital protection feature.
- (13) Where paragraph (12) applies, calculation of the aggregate value to determine compliance with paragraph (9) must exclude the value of investments in structured products.

Bond/Fixed Income Funds

- (14) The single issuer limit in paragraph (5) and single group limit in paragraph (11) do not apply to a bond/fixed income fund.
- (15) The value of a bond/fixed income fund's investments in debentures issued by any single issuer must not exceed 20% of the fund's NAV.
- (16) The single issuer limit in paragraph (15) may be increased to 30% if the debentures are rated by any domestic or global rating agency to be of the best quality and offer highest safety for timely payment of interest and principal.
- (17) For the purpose of paragraph (9), where the single issuer limit is increased to 30% pursuant to paragraph (16), the aggregate value of a fund's investment must not exceed 30%.
- (18) The value of a bond/fixed income fund's investments in debentures issued by any one group of companies must not exceed 30% of the fund's NAV.

Index Funds

- (19) For a fund whose principal objective is to track or replicate an index, the single issuer limit in paragraph (4) and single group limit in paragraph (11) may be exceeded provided that the investment in any component securities does not exceed its respective weightings in the underlying index.
- (20) The weightings may be based either on the entire component securities, or a representative sample, of the underlying index.
- (21) The underlying index must—

- (a) have a clearly defined objective;
- (b) appropriately reflect the characteristics of the market or sector;
- (c) be able to reflect price movements of its component securities, and change the composition and weightings of the component securities;
- (d) be broadly based;
- (e) be sufficiently liquid; and
- (f) be transparent and published in an appropriate manner.

Investment Concentration Limits

- (22) A fund's investments in transferable securities (other than debentures) must not exceed 10% of the securities issued by any single issuer.
- (23) A fund's investments in debentures must not exceed 20% of the debentures issued by any single issuer.
- (24) A fund's investments in money market instruments must not exceed 10% of the instruments issued by any single issuer.

Note: The limit in paragraph (24) does not apply to money market instruments that do not have a pre-determined issue size.

- (25) Except for investments by core funds, a fund's investments in collective investment schemes must not exceed 25% of the units/shares in any one collective investment scheme.

B. Additional Requirements for core funds

- (1) The age range for core funds of members under the default option are as follows:
 - (a) For the conservative fund, members are aged 55 years and above;
 - (b) For the moderate fund, members are aged 45 years and above but have not yet reached 55 years; and
 - (c) For the growth fund, members are below 45 years of age.
- (2) Investment into one or more collective investment schemes (target funds) is permitted in the following circumstances:
 - (a) from the launch of the Scheme, the value of a fund's investment in any of the target fund must not exceed 95% of the fund's NAV;
 - (b) upon reaching RM200 million NAV, the value of a fund's investment in any of the target fund must not exceed 40% of the fund's NAV; and
 - (c) that the investment objective of the target fund are similar to the fund.

- (3) For conservative fund–
- (a) investment in debentures/fixed income instruments must be rated at least BBB3/P2 by RAM (or equivalent rating by MARC). However, debentures/fixed income instruments which are rated below BBB3/P2 and/or are unrated, may comprise up to 5% of the fund’s NAV (the 5% limit). In the case where the 5% limit is exceeded, whether as a result of–
 - (i) a downgrade of any debenture/fixed income instrument to below BBB3/P2;
 - (ii) an increase in the aggregate value of debentures/fixed income instruments which are rated below BBB3/P2 and/or are unrated; or
 - (iii) a decrease in the NAV of the fund,the PRS Provider must reduce such investments to comply with the 5% limit unless in the opinion of the Scheme Trustee, the disposal of such investments is not in the best interests of members;
 - (b) derivatives used for hedging purposes is permitted;
 - (c) investments in warrants is not permitted with the exception as a result of the fund’s holdings in equities; and
 - (d) investments in products with embedded derivatives is not permitted.

CASH MANAGEMENT FUND

General

- (1) A cash management fund is one which invests primarily in short-term debentures, short-term money market instruments and placement in short-term deposits.
- (2) Only a fund which complies with the restrictions and limits of this appendix can hold itself out as a cash management fund.
- (3) The investment limits and restrictions in this appendix do not apply to a fund that invests in debentures and/or money market instruments as part of a diversified portfolio, or a fund whose investment objective is to invest predominantly in long-term debentures or money market instruments.
- (4) The fund's assets must only consist of "permitted investments". For the purpose of this appendix, "permitted investments" are—
 - (a) debentures;
 - (b) money market instruments; and
 - (c) placement in deposits.

Exposure Limits

- (5) The value of a fund's investments in permitted investments must not be less than 90% of the fund's NAV.
- (6) The value of a fund's investments in permitted investments which have a remaining maturity period of not more than 365 days must not be less than 90% of the fund's NAV.
- (7) The value of a fund's investments in permitted investments which have a remaining maturity period of more than 365 days but fewer than 732 days must not exceed 10% of the fund's NAV.

Investment Spread Limits

- (8) The value of a fund's investments in debentures and money market instruments issued by any single issuer must not exceed 20% of the fund's NAV.
- (9) The single issuer limit in (8) may be increased to 30% if the debentures are rated by any domestic or global rating agency to be of the best quality and offer highest safety for timely payment of interest and principal.
- (10) The value of a fund's placement in deposits with any single financial institution must not exceed 20% of the fund's NAV.

- (11) The value of a fund's investments in debentures and money market instruments issued by any group of companies must not exceed 30% of the fund's NAV.
- (12) Where applicable, the core requirements for non-specialised funds shall apply for any other type of investments.

Investment Concentration Limits

- (13) A fund's investments in debentures must not exceed 20% of the securities issued by any single issuer.
- (14) A fund's investments in money market instruments must not exceed 20% of the instruments issued by any single issuer.
- (15) A fund's investments in collective investment schemes must not exceed 25% of the units/shares in any collective investment scheme.

FUND-OF-FUNDS

General

- (1) A Fund-of-Funds is one which invests all its assets in other collective investment schemes.
- (2) The fund's assets must only consist of units/shares in other collective investment funds.
- (3) Only a fund which complies with the restrictions and limits of this appendix can hold itself out as a Fund-of-Funds.
- (4) A PRS Provider or the fund manager, must ensure that the investments in other collective investment schemes comply with the general requirements set out in Chapter 8 "Investments in Collective Investment Schemes" of these Guidelines.
- (5) A Fund-of-Funds must not invest in–
 - (a) a Fund-of-Funds;
 - (b) a Feeder Fund; and
 - (c) any sub-fund of an umbrella fund which is a Fund-of-Funds or a Feeder Fund.
- (6) For a Fund-of-Funds that invests in a sub-fund of an umbrella fund, the sub-fund of the umbrella fund must be treated as if it is a separate collective investment scheme.

Investment Spread Limits

- (7) [Deleted]
- (8) [Deleted]
- (8A) Investment into one or more collective investment schemes (target funds) is permitted in the following circumstances:
 - (a) from the launch of the Scheme, the value of a fund's investment in any of the target fund(s) must not exceed 95% of the fund's NAV;
 - (aa) upon reaching RM200 million NAV, the value of a fund's investment in any of the target fund(s) must not exceed 40% of the fund's NAV; and
 - (b) that the investment objectives of the target fund are similar to the fund.

Investment Concentration Limit

- (9) A fund's investments in collective investment schemes must not exceed 25% of the units/shares in any collective investment scheme.

FEEDER FUND

General

- (1) A Feeder Fund is one which invests 85% of its assets in a single collective investment scheme.
- (2) The fund's assets must only consist of units/shares of a single collective investment scheme.
- (3) Only a fund which complies with the restrictions and limits of this appendix can hold itself out as a Feeder Fund.
- (4) A PRS Provider, or the fund manager, must ensure that –
 - (a) investments in the other collective investment scheme comply with the general requirements set out in Chapter 8 "Investments in Collective Investment Schemes" of these Guidelines.
 - (b) [Deleted]
- (5) [Deleted]
- (6) A Feeder Fund must not invest in–
 - (a) [Deleted];
 - (b) a Feeder Fund; and
 - (c) any sub-fund of an umbrella fund which is a Feeder Fund.
- (7) For a Feeder Fund that invests in a sub-fund of an umbrella fund, the sub-fund of the umbrella fund must be treated as if it is a separate collective investment scheme.

SCHEDULE B1

[Deleted]

VALUATION

Investment Instruments	Valuation Basis
Securities listed on any exchange	<p>Market price.</p> <p>However, if–</p> <p>(a) a valuation based on the market price does not represent the fair value of the securities, for example during abnormal market conditions; or</p> <p>(b) no market price is available, including in the event of a suspension in the quotation of the securities for a period exceeding 14 days, or such shorter period as agreed by the Scheme Trustee,</p> <p>then the securities must be valued at fair value, as determined in good faith by the PRS Provider or the fund manager, based on the methods or bases approved by the Scheme Trustee after appropriate technical consultation.</p>
Unlisted bonds denominated in ringgit Malaysia	<p>Price quoted by a bond pricing agency (BPA) registered by the SC.</p> <p>Where a PRS Provider is of the view that the price quoted by BPA for a specific bond differs from the “market price” by more than 20 basis points, the PRS Provider or fund manager may use the “market price”, provided that the PRS Provider or fund manager–</p> <p>(a) records its basis for using a non- BPA price;</p> <p>(b) obtains necessary internal approvals to use the non-BPA price; and</p> <p>(c) keeps an audit trail of all decisions and basis for adopting the “market yield”.</p>
Other unlisted bonds	Fair value by reference to the average indicative yield quoted by three independent and reputable institutions.
Unlisted collective investment schemes	Last published repurchase price.
Any other investment	Fair value as determined in good faith by the PRS Provider or fund manager, on methods or bases which have been verified by the auditor of the fund and approved by the Scheme Trustee, and adequately disclosed in the disclosure document of the Scheme.

DEED OF A PRIVATE RETIREMENT SCHEME**General**

- (1) [Deleted]
- (2) [Deleted]
- (3) [Deleted]

Minimum Contents for a Deed***Covenants of the PRS Provider***

- (4) A deed must contain the duties and responsibilities of a PRS Provider as set out under Regulation 10 of the PRS Regulations and these Guidelines.
- (5) In addition, the PRS Provider's duties must include, but are not limited to, the following covenants:
 - (a) The PRS Provider must ensure that the scheme has, at all times, an appointed Scheme Trustee;
 - (b) The PRS Provider must pay to the Scheme Trustee, within 10 days after receipt by the PRS Provider, any money which, under the deed, is payable to the Scheme Trustee;
 - (c) The PRS Provider must not sell any unit of the funds under the Scheme to which the deed relates, other than at a price calculated in accordance with the deed;
 - (d) The PRS Provider must, at the request of members, purchase units held by the member, and the purchase price will be a price calculated in accordance with the deed;
 - (e) The PRS Provider must make available, or ensure that there is made available, to the Scheme Trustee such information as the Scheme Trustee requires on all matters relating to the Scheme and funds under the Scheme to which the deed relates;
 - (f) The PRS Provider must not exercise the voting rights with respect to the units it holds in any members' meeting, regardless of the party who requested for and called the meeting and the matter or matters that are laid before members;
 - (g) The PRS Provider must attach the Scheme Trustee's report together with the annual report required to be sent to members;
 - (h) Where a member becomes accountable or liable for any tax penalty in respect to any benefit or payment to be paid for pre-retirement withdrawals, the PRS Provider may deduct such tax penalty from the benefit or payment before making payment to the member; and

- (i) If a member dies, to permit withdrawal to the beneficiary(ies) nominated by the member during his or her lifetime or to the member's personal representative upon the making of an application for withdrawal to the relevant PRS Provider.

Covenants of the Scheme Trustee

- (6) A deed of a Scheme must contain duties of a Scheme Trustee which are provided under Regulation 12 of the PRS Regulations, the securities laws, the *Guidelines on the Registration and Conduct of Capital Market Services Providers*, these Guidelines and also include, but not be limited to, the following covenants:
 - (a) The Scheme Trustee must ensure that the scheme has, at all times, an appointed PRS Provider;
 - (b) The Scheme Trustee must cause the accounts referred to in Regulation 11 of the PRS Regulations to be audited at the end of each financial year by an auditor appointed by the Scheme Trustee; and
 - (c) The Scheme Trustee must provide at least three months' notice of its intention to leave office as Scheme Trustee and undertake to act as Scheme Trustee until a new Scheme Trustee is appointed and has taken office as Scheme Trustee.

Joint Covenants of the PRS Provider and Scheme Trustee

- (7) A deed of a Scheme must contain covenants of the PRS Provider and Scheme Trustee including, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (a) The PRS Provider and the Scheme Trustee must safeguard the interests of members as a whole; and
 - (b) The PRS Provider and the Scheme Trustee must ensure that for the duration of the Scheme, there is a registered deed in force at all times.

Other Provisions

- (8) A deed of a Scheme must also contain provisions for the following:
 - (a) Creation of the fund(s) or declaration of trust, which also sets out full particulars of the trust, including precise information as to the circumstances in which the money, securities, investments and properties subject to the fund are or will be vested in that Scheme Trustee, and the duties and obligations of the Scheme Trustee towards;
 - (b) That the deed–
 - (i) is binding on each member as if it had been a party to it and that it is bound by its provisions;
 - (ii) authorises and requires the PRS Provider and the Scheme Trustee to do the things required or permitted of them by the terms of the deed; and
 - (iii) is made and governed under the laws of Malaysia;

- (c) Appointment of a Scheme Trustee to the Scheme to which the deed relates;
- (d) Full particulars of the Scheme and funds within the Scheme including, but not limited to–
 - (i) names of the funds within the Scheme;
 - (ii) investment objective of all the funds within the Scheme;
 - (iii) permitted investments, limits and restrictions;
 - (iv) basis for the valuation and the pricing policy;
 - (v) distribution policy, including the basis for the distribution or reinvestment of income;
 - (vi) financial period of all the funds within the scheme;
 - (vii) if classes of units are issued, a provision specifying the classes, differences between the classes and rights attached to each class; and

Guidance on item (vii) paragraph 8(d)

- (a) A class of units should not provide any advantage for that class if that would result in prejudice to members of any other class;
- (b) The nature, operation and effect of the new class of units must be capable of being explained clearly to prospective contributors; and
- (c) The effect of the new class of units should not be contrary to the requirements of the CMSA or the purpose of any part of these Guidelines.

- (viii) If any class of units may be mandatorily or otherwise converted to another class of units, a provision specifying the conditions/circumstances in which such conversion may occur; and
- (ix) a statement on the base currency of a fund (if classes of units are denominated in different currencies).
- (e) Full particulars on circumstances in which, and methods by which, all or any of the investments may be varied;
- (f) Full particulars on the provision to be made for investments in assets which depreciate in value, including the source from which the replacement is to be made or from which the cost of replacement is to be met. If no provision is made, a statement to that fact must be clearly stated;
- (g) [Deleted]

- (h) Full particulars on the conditions governing the transfer of any units in a fund under a Scheme to which the deed relates to another PRS Provider as allowed under applicable transfer rules governing the scheme;
- (i) Full particulars on the remuneration of the PRS Provider and Scheme Trustee, respectively, including dealing charges (if any) and expenses which are allowed to be paid out of the fund;
- (j) Where the deed requires, or confers a right on, members to enter into an agreement in connection with a fund under a Scheme, a provision incorporating, the terms and conditions of that agreement;
- (k) A declaration that unless the conditions of issue of any unit expressly provide that a certificate need not be issued, a certificate must be issued by the Scheme Trustee to a purchaser of any unit purchased or subscribed for, not more than two months after the issue of the unit;
- (l) Circumstances under which the dealing in units can be deferred or suspended;
- (m) Circumstances, procedures and processes for termination of the Scheme or the fund under the Scheme (where multiple classes of units are issued, the circumstances, procedures and processes for termination of each class of units and the fund);
- (n) Circumstances, procedures and processes for convening of meetings of members, including the manner in which votes may be given at a meeting of members;
- (o) Circumstances, procedures and processes for retirement, removal and replacement of the PRS Provider and the Scheme Trustee;
- (p) Circumstances, procedures and processes for the appointment, retirement, removal and replacement of the auditor for the fund under the Scheme;
- (q) Specific provisions whereby the PRS Provider undertakes to keep and maintain an up-to-date register of members and to make that register available for inspection, free of charge, to any member at any time during ordinary business hours of the PRS Provider;
- (r) The extent of the indemnity provided by the PRS Provider;
- (s) Provisions relating to members' rights and the extent of their liability, including the rights, liabilities and any limitation attached to vested and conditionally vested units issued pursuant to a vesting schedule;
- (t) Provisions governing the modification of the deed;
- (u) Conditions under which the benefit becomes payable and the way in which benefits will be determined;
- (v) Conditions which are necessary to give effect to the requirement for payment of tax penalty for pre-retirement withdrawal. This may include the following provisions:

- (i) Subject to permitted reasons for withdrawals, a member may not make a withdrawal from any fund under the scheme until the member reaches the retirement age. Upon reaching the retirement age, a member shall be entitled to withdraw the full amount accumulated in all funds under the Scheme held by the member as accrued benefits without payment of any tax; and
- (ii) At any time before reaching the retirement age, a member may by making a request to the PRS Provider (in such form and within such time limits as may be required) request for withdrawal from sub-account B of the relevant PRS Provider.

CONTENTS OF A FUND'S REPORT**General**

- (1) The purpose of a fund's report is to provide information to enable members to evaluate the performance of a fund within the Scheme. A fund report is required for each fund under the Scheme.
- (2) The information required by the SC under this schedule is the minimum that must be included in a fund's report.
- (3) A fund's report need not adopt the terms used under this schedule. Where possible, the report must avoid unnecessary jargon and use terms which are easily understood by members.
- (4) For a fund with multiple classes of units, that fund's report must contain information with respect to each class of units in issue, where relevant.
- (4A) The fund's report must include any material or non-material changes made to the disclosure document of the fund during that financial year.

Fund Information

- (5) This section must disclose the following information:
 - (a) Name, type and category of the fund;
 - (b) The fund's investment objective;
 - (c) The fund's performance benchmark;
 - (d) The fund's distribution policy; and
 - (e) Breakdown of unit holdings by size:
 - (i) 5,000 and below;
 - (ii) 5,001 to 10,000;
 - (iii) 10,001 to 50,000;
 - (iv) 50,001 to 500,000; and
 - (v) 500,001 and above.

Fund Performance

- (6) The following information must be disclosed in this section:
- (a) A comparative table covering the last three financial years, or since inception if shorter, showing for the end of each financial year—
 - (i) portfolio composition of the fund, e.g. distribution among industry sectors markets and category of investments;
 - (ii) NAV of the fund;
 - (iii) NAV per unit and the number of units in circulation as at the end of each year;
 - (iv) highest and lowest NAV per unit;
(The above figures referred to in (ii) to (iv) must be shown as ex-distribution.)
 - (v) total return of the fund, and the breakdown into capital growth and income distribution;
 - (vi) distribution per unit (gross and net) for interim and final distribution (if any), and any other form of distribution made and proposed during the period. The date of each distribution and the effects of the income and additional distribution in terms of NAV per unit before and after distribution must be disclosed;
 - (vii) management expense ratio (MER) of the fund and an explanation for the difference in MER, where applicable; and
 - (viii) portfolio turnover ratio (PTR) of the fund and an explanation for the difference in PTR, where applicable;
 - (b) Average total return of the fund measured over the following periods, to the date of the report:
 - (i) One year, or since inception if shorter;
 - (ii) Three years; and
 - (iii) Five years; and
 - (c) Annual total return of the fund for each of the last five financial years, or since inception if shorter.

- (6A) MER can be calculated based on the ratio of the sum the sum of fees and the recovered expenses of the fund to the average value of the fund calculated on a daily basis, i.e.

$$\frac{\text{fees of the fund + recovered expenses of the fund}}{\text{average value of the fund calculated on a daily basis}} \times 100$$

where-

- fees = all ongoing fees deducted/deductible directly from the fund in respect of the period covered by the management expense ratio, expressed as a fixed amount, calculated on a daily basis. This would include the annual management fee, the annual trustee fee and any other fees deducted/ deductible directly from the fund;
- recovered expenses = all expenses recovered from/expenses charged to the fund, as a result of the expenses incurred by the operation of the fund, expressed as a fixed amount. This must not include expenses that would otherwise be incurred by an individual member (e.g. brokerage, taxes and levies); and
- average value of the unit = the NAV of the fund, including net income value of the fund, less expenses on an accrued basis, in respect of the period covered by the management expense ratio, calculated on a daily basis.

- (6B) PTR can be calculated based on the ratio of the average sum of acquisitions and disposals of the fund for the year to the average value of the fund for the year calculated on a daily basis, i.e

$$\frac{[\text{total acquisitions of the fund for the year} + \text{total disposals of the fund for the year}]}{2}$$

average value of the fund for the year calculated on a daily basis

- (7) A fund's report may include other performance data for any other period aside from those mentioned in (6) above. However, all performance data presented must comply with the following requirements:

- (a) The bases of calculation and any assumption made must be consistently applied, adequately disclosed and independently verified; or
- (b) The data used must be obtained from independent sources.

- (8) There must be a warning statement that past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance and that unit prices and investment returns may go down, as well as up.

PRS Provider Report

- (9) A PRS Provider must prepare a report containing an operational review of the funds under the Scheme, the result of those operations and details of significant changes in the state of affairs of each fund within the Scheme during the financial period.
- (10) In selecting a format for the presentation of the report, consideration must be given, not only to the completeness and accuracy of the data, but also to the clarity of the overall presentation. The PRS Provider's Report must be presented for all funds under the Scheme.
- (11) A fund's report must include the following:
- (a) Explanation on whether the fund has achieved its investment objective. The explanation must be stated upfront and clearly, but this is not compulsory for interim report;
 - (b) Comparison between the fund's performance during the period and the performance of the benchmark disclosed in the disclosure document. This must cover the last five financial years, or since inception if shorter, and must be illustrated in graphical form;
 - (c) Description of the strategies and policies employed during the period under review. To state any change in strategy adopted which was not in line with the strategy disclosed in the disclosure document;
 - (d) Where applicable an explanation on the differences in portfolio composition between the current and previous year;
 - (e) A write-up of the analysis of the fund's performance based on NAV per unit adjusted for income distribution, if any, since the last review period or in the case of newly launched funds since commencement;
 - (f) Review of the market in which the fund invests in during the period. Information on returns on investments in each market is encouraged. Focus must be given on instruments comprising major asset allocation, e.g. equity-general, equity-small cap;
 - (g) Details of any unit split exercise carried out during the period. State clearly effects on NAV per unit before and after the unit split exercise;
 - (h) Description and explanation of significant changes in the state of affairs of the fund during the period and up to the date of the PRS Provider's report, not otherwise disclosed in the financial statements;
 - (i) Circumstances which materially affect any interests of members;
 - (j) A statement whether any soft commission has or has not been received by the PRS Provider or fund manager for the period under review from any broker or dealer by virtue of transactions conducted for the fund. If any soft commission is received, the following must be disclosed:
 - (i) Identification of the goods or services received; and

- (ii) Manner in which the goods or services received were utilised;

For Index Funds Only

- (k) The characteristics and general composition of the index and, where applicable, concentration in any economic sector and/or issuer; and
- (l) Comparison and explanation of the fund's performance, and the actual underlying index's performance over the relevant period.

Scheme Trustee's Report

- (12) A Scheme Trustee must prepare a report stating its opinion whether the PRS Provider has operated and managed the fund under the Scheme in accordance with the following:
 - (a) Limitations imposed on the investment powers of the PRS Provider under the deed, securities laws and these Guidelines;
 - (b) Valuation/pricing is carried out in accordance with the deed and any regulatory requirement; and
 - (c) Creation and cancellation of units are carried out in accordance with the deed and any regulatory requirement.
- (13) If the Scheme Trustee is of the opinion that the PRS Provider has not done so, the Scheme Trustee must disclose the shortcoming which may have an impact on the decision of existing or potential members to remain invested or to invest in the fund. The Scheme Trustee must also highlight steps taken to address the shortcoming and to prevent the recurrence of the shortcoming.
- (14) The report prepared by a Scheme Trustee must state its opinion on whether the distribution of income by the fund under the Scheme is appropriate and reflects the investment objective of the fund.

Shariah Adviser or-Panel of Advisers' Report

- (15) The Shariah adviser or panel of advisers must prepare a report stating its opinion whether the relevant fund under the Scheme has been operated and managed in accordance with the specific principles set out for the fund. If it has not been operated and managed according to the specific principles, then the steps taken to address the situation and/or to prevent the recurrence of the situation must be highlighted.
- (16) For a Shariah-compliant fund, the report by the Shariah adviser must also include–
 - (a) its opinion whether the fund has been managed in accordance with applicable guidelines, ruling or decision issued by the SC pertaining to Shariah matters; and
 - (b) a statement to the effect that the investment portfolio of the fund comprises instrument that have been classified as Shariah compliant by the Shariah Advisory

Council (SAC) of the SC or the SAC of Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM). For instruments not classified as Shariah compliant by the SAC of the SC or SAC of BNM, a statement stating that the status of the instruments- has been determined in accordance with the ruling issued by the Shariah adviser.

Auditors Report

(17) [Deleted]

(18) [Deleted]

Financial Statements

(19) The financial statements must give a true and fair view of the fund, and must be prepared in accordance with applicable approved accounting standards, applicable statutory requirements, the trust deed and any regulatory requirement. The disclosure requirements set out for financial statements in this schedule must be complied with unless superseded by approved accounting standards.

(20) For interim reports, it must be clearly stated whether the financial statements in the interim report are audited or unaudited.

(21) For the purpose of (20) where unaudited financial statements are used, the financial statements must include a declaration by the director(s) of the PRS Provider that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the fund. A signed copy of the declaration, which must be identical to the declaration printed in the report, must be submitted to the SC.

(22) Additional Disclosure Requirements in Financial Statements-

A Balance Sheet

- (a) NAV of the fund;
- (b) Number of units in circulation;
- (c) NAV per unit (ex-distribution, where applicable); and
- (d) Net assets/liabilities attributable to members.

B Classification of Investments

- (a) Investments (including cash and cash equivalents) must not be classified as current or non-current, but must be presented in an order that reflects each category's relative liquidity; and
- (b) The carrying amount of investments (where applicable) to be categorised as follows:

- (i) Fixed income and other debt securities;
- (ii) Quoted and unquoted equity securities;
- (iii) Derivatives (e.g. futures, options);
- (iv) Other collective investment schemes;
- (v) All foreign investments;
- (vi) Any other investment, with significant items to be disclosed separately;
- (vii) Cash and cash equivalents; and
- (viii) Significant items included in other assets, disclosed separately.

C ***Income Statement***

- (a) Income, by category:
 - (i) Interest income;
 - (ii) Dividend income;
 - (iii) Net realised gains or losses on sale of investments;
 - (iv) Net realised gain on sale of instrument in non-permissible securities (for Shariah funds);
 - (v) Dividend income from non-permissible securities (for Shariah funds); and
 - (vi) Other significant income items;
- (b) Expenses, by category:
 - (i) Fees and charges paid to PRS Provider, with each type of fee and charge shown separately;
 - (ii) Scheme Trustee's fees and any requirement of Scheme Trustee's expenses, including the basis for the fees charged by the Scheme Trustee;
 - (iii) Auditors fees;
 - (iv) Tax agent's fees;
 - (v) Administrative fees and expenses;
 - (vi) Fees of the PPA;
 - (vii) Payment made to charitable bodies (for Shariah funds); and
 - (viii) Other significant expenses items;

- (c) Net income before and after taxation;
- (d) For net income after tax, the break down into “realised” and “unrealised” portions; and
- (e) Total amount for distribution (net) and distribution per unit (gross and net) for the interim and final distribution, including the date for each distribution.

D *Statement of Changes in NAV*

Movement in the NAV of the fund during the period, separately categorising those changes arising from investment and those arising from transactions with members. The following (where applicable) must be shown separately under the appropriate categories:

- (a) NAV at the beginning and end of the period;
- (b) Net income for the period;
- (c) Amounts received from units created;
- (d) Amounts paid for units cancelled;
- (e) Distributions to members; and
- (f) Changes in unrealised reserves.

E *Cash Flow Statement*

F *Notes to the Financial Statements*

- (a) The basis of income recognition;
- (b) The basis for fees and charges paid to the PRS Provider;
- (c) The basis for fees and charges paid to the Scheme Trustee;
- (d) Movements in the number of units created or cancelled during the period, highlighting the number of units created as additional distribution, if any;
- (e) Transactions with the top 10 brokers or dealers disclosed as follows:
 - (i) Broker or dealer transactions by value of trade and percentage;
 - (ii) The aggregate amount of brokerage fees or commissions paid by the fund, as well as the amount of fees or commissions paid to each broker or dealer expressed in both value and percentage;
 - (iii) Parties related to the PRS Provider or fund manager must be highlighted; and
 - (iv) Statement as to whether dealings with related parties have been transacted at an arm’s length basis;

Guidance

For all funds other than cash management funds, only new placements for depository facilities are considered as a transaction. Renewals of depository facilities are not to be reported as transactions.

- (f) The total number and value of units held by the PRS Provider and its related parties and whether the units are held legally or beneficially;
- (g) The composition of the investment portfolio of the fund under the Scheme as at the date of the financial report must be disclosed. It must be grouped appropriately, based on categories (e.g. sector, market) that would facilitate meaningful analysis. For each category, the following must be stated:
- (i) Quantity held;
- (ii) Cost of the investment;
- (iii) Market value of the investment; and
- (iv) Market value of each holding as a percentage of NAV.

A list of suspended counters including valuation method and non-approved securities (for Shariah compliant funds) must be separately identified. Action(s) to be taken by the PRS Provider on these suspended counters must be disclosed;

- (h) Auditor's verification on management expense ratio and portfolio turnover ratio (applicable only for annual report);
- (i) Sources of distribution;

Distribution to members is from the following sources (where applicable):

	20XX	20XX
	RM'000	RM'000
Dividend income	XX	XX
Interest income	XX	XX
Profit sharing from Islamic debt securities	XX	XX
Realised gains [less losses] on sale of investments	XX	XX
Previous year/period's realised gains	XX	XX
Other income	<u>XX</u>	<u>XX</u>
	XXX	XXX
Less:		
Expenses	XX	XX

Taxation	<u>XX</u>	<u>XX</u>
	<u>XXX</u>	<u>XXX</u>
Gross distribution per unit (sen)	XX	XX
Net distribution per unit (sen)	XX	XX

- (j) Additional statements on distributions are required, when–
- (i) there are unrealised losses (be they arising during the year or period or brought forward from previous year or period) within the fund; and/or
 - (ii) distributions are made from previous year’s realised gains.

SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS, NOTIFICATIONS AND DOCUMENTS**General**

- (1) Applications may only be submitted to the SC by the following:
 - (a) A PRS Provider; or
 - (b) [Deleted]
 - (c) Adviser.
- (2) Applications must be submitted in accordance with the requirements set out under this schedule, unless otherwise specified. Submissions of applications which do not comply with the requirements or which are unsatisfactory will be returned.
- (3) The submitting party has a duty of care to ensure that all SC requirements pertaining to submission of applications/proposals are met and is responsible for dealing with the SC on all matters in connection with the applications.
- (4) The proposed PRS Provider (including directors), advisers, experts and any other person accepting responsibility for all or part of the information and documents submitted to the SC must exercise due diligence for all or any part of the information submitted relating to, or in connection with the proposal. The parties to the submission of a proposal must comply with the relevant guidelines issued by the SC in this regard.
- (5) The information provided in the submission must be correct as at the latest practicable date.
- (6) The SC may, at its discretion, request for additional information and documents not specified in this schedule.
- (7) The SC must be immediately informed of–
 - (a) any material change in circumstances that would affect the SC’s consideration of the proposal; and/or
 - (b) any material change or development in circumstances relating to the proposal, occurring subsequent to the SC’s approval or authorisation.
- (7A) The SC may consider an application to vary any terms and conditions of an SC approval or authorisation, as the case may be. Such application must be supported by justifiable grounds which may include changes in circumstances beyond the control of the relevant parties.
- (8) [Deleted]
- (9) [Deleted]
- (10) [Deleted]

Application for the Establishment of a Scheme

- (11) Submission to the SC for the establishment of a scheme must comprise the following:
- (a) Application to issue or offer units of the funds under the Scheme;
 - (b) [Deleted]
 - (c) Application to register and lodge the deed of the Scheme and funds under the Scheme (as the case may be);
 - (d) Application to register the disclosure document ; and
 - (e) Any other relevant application.
- (12) The SC would inform the proposed PRS Provider/submitting party of its decision within 21 days (excluding public holidays) after receiving a complete submission.
- (13) The SC may require an extension of up to 30 days [in addition to the 21 days in paragraph (12) above] if the proposed Scheme or fund under the Scheme:
- (a) does not fall within the categories/types stipulated under these Guidelines;
 - (b) has special/unique features that could have a material impact on members; or
 - (c) comes together with proposed exemptions/variations from these Guidelines which do not have any precedent case.

The SC would inform the proposed PRS Provider/submitting party if an extension is required.

- (14) To minimise any extension, proposed PRS Providers are advised to consult the SC before submitting any proposed Scheme which may fall within the categories set out in paragraph (13).

Application for an Extension of Time

- (15) An application for an extension of time must be submitted to the SC at least 30 days before the stipulated expiry date.
- (16) Where an application is submitted less than 30 days before the expiry date, the SC will not be responsible for any delay in considering the application.

Fees

- (17) All applications must be accompanied with the prescribed fees where applicable. An application is deemed incomplete if the prescribed fee is not submitted.
- (18) Payment must be made in the form of a crossed cheque/draft order made in favour of "Suruhanjaya Sekuriti" or "Securities Commission".

SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS FOR APPROVAL/REGISTRATION

Application for SC Approval

- (1) An application submitted for the SC’s approval must comprise the following:
- (a) Cover letter, specifying–
 - (i) the approval sought, including particulars of the proposal(s); and
 - (ii) other approvals or clearance obtained/pending where applicable;

Guidance

For an application to establish a Scheme, one cover letter will be accepted to establish core funds in a single application. For an application to establish non-core funds under the Scheme, a separate application must be submitted for each fund.

- (b) A declaration letter in the form provided in Appendix II of this schedule;

Guidance

For multiple applications, a declaration must be submitted by the relevant proposed PRS Provider responsible for all or any part of the information submitted in respect of the application to which it is seeking an approval.

- (c) Supporting documents required for each type of application as follows (application forms are available on the SC website at www.sc.com.my):

Application to Establish a Scheme

Appendix	Form	Title/Remarks
I	SC/PRS-NEW	Application for the approval of a Scheme and funds under a Scheme.

Application to Act as Scheme Trustee

[Deleted]

Application to Appoint a Delegate Not Licensed by the SC

[Deleted]

Application for an Exemption/Variation/Extension of Time

Appendix	Form	Title/Remarks
I		Justification or rationale for proposal.
II		Statement from the Scheme Trustee that the exemption/variation/extension of time does not jeopardise members' interest.
III		Approval or clearance letter from other authorities where applicable.

Application to Register with the SC

- (2) An application submitted to the SC must comprise the following:
- (a) Cover letter, specifying–
 - (i) the registration/renewal sought; and
 - (ii) other approvals or clearance obtained/pending where applicable; and
 - (b) Supporting documents as follows (application forms are available on the SC website at www.sc.com.my):

Application to Register/Renew Registration for a Scheme Trustee

[Deleted]

Application to Register and Lodge Documents with the SC

[Deleted]

NOTIFICATION AND SUBMISSION OF DOCUMENTS

Notification to the SC

- (1) A notification to the SC must comprise the following:
 - (i) [Deleted]
 - (ii) Notification forms-where applicable; and
 - (iii) Supporting documents required for each type of notification, where applicable.

- (2) The notification forms are available on the SC website at www.sc.com.my.

Lodgement of Documents with the SC

- (3) The annual report of the fund must be lodged with the SC.
- (4) The submission must comprise a cover letter specifying the documents lodged, three printed copies of the annual report and minimum content checklist.

Submission of interim report of a fund to SC

- (5) The submission of the interim report of a fund required under paragraph 14.10 must comprise a cover letter, three printed copies of the interim report and minimum content checklist.

DECLARATION BY THE APPLICANT

[Deleted]

DECLARATION BY THE ADVISER

[Deleted]

REGISTRATION AND LODGEMENT OF A DEED

General

- (1) A deed must be submitted for registration and lodgement according to the requirements under this appendix.
- (2) The SC will not register a deed unless the submission is complete and accompanied by all required materials and documents. The SC reserves the right to refuse registration and return the application if the contents of the deed are inadequate and unsuitable, or if the submission is incomplete, as the case may be.
- (3) [Deleted]
- (4) An application to register a deed proposed to be established must be submitted together with the application to establish a Scheme. The lodgement file must be submitted together with the registration file (the lodgement file and registration file must be in separate folders.)
- (5) [Deleted]
- (6) [Deleted]
- (7) [Deleted]

Submission of Application

Registration of Deed

- (8) For the purpose of registering a deed, the registration file must comprise the following:
 - (a) Cover letter, signed by at least one of the directors of the PRS Provider, specifying the following:
 - (i) Application to register a deed;
 - (ii) A confirmation that the accompanying documents are complete, signed and dated; and
 - (iii) A declaration stating that the deed complies with the minimum contents under Schedule D of these Guidelines; or
 - (b) Two copies of the executed and stamped copy of the deed (two copies);
 - (c) [Deleted]
 - (d) (For supplementary deed) A list highlighting the original provisions from the principal deed and the amended provisions;
 - (e) [Deleted]

- (f) Registration Checklist; and
- (g) Registration fee and Fee Checklist.

Lodgement of Deeds

- (9) For lodgement of a deed, the lodgement file must comprise the following:
 - (a) Cover letter signed by at least one of the directors of the PRS Provider, specifying the following:
 - (i) Purpose of submission;
 - (ii) A declaration that the copy of the deed lodged with the SC is identical to the deed registered by the SC; and
 - (iii) A declaration that the electronic copy of the deed is identical to the printed deed;
 - (b) Two printed copies of the deed;
 - (c) [Deleted]
 - (d) Lodgement Checklist; and
 - (e) Lodgement fee and fee checklist.

REPORTING TO THE SC**General**

- (1) For the purpose of reporting to the SC, a PRS Provider must submit a Statistical Return and Investment Return (collectively referred to as “PRS Returns”) of all funds under the Scheme. The PRS Returns must be submitted on a monthly basis.
- (2) The reporting period must cover the period starting from the first day until the last day of the respective month. For information required at a certain cut-off, it must be as at the last day of the month.
- (3) For a newly-established fund, the PRS Returns must commence from the month in which the fund’s initial offer period ends. For example, if a fund was launched on 28 June and the initial offer period ends on 18 July, the first PRS Returns must be submitted for the month of July. In this instance, the PRS Returns will consist of data for more than one month, i.e. from 28 June to 31 July.
- (4) A PRS Provider must take all necessary precautions to ensure that the information provided in the PRS Returns is accurate.
- (5) The chief executive officer is ultimately responsible for all information provided in the PRS Returns.
- (6) The Investment Return must be submitted to the Scheme Trustee for verification that it is complete, true and accurate to the best of the Scheme Trustee’s knowledge and belief.
- (7) A PRS Provider must keep a printed copy of the PRS Returns at the business address of the PRS Provider or a designated place approved by the SC at all times for a period of seven years from the date of submission.
- (8) The SC reserves the right to conduct an examination at the business address or at the designated place to ensure compliance with (7).

Submission of PRS Returns

- (9) The PRS Returns must be submitted to the SC within seven business days (by 5.00 pm on a weekday) of the month following the month of reporting.
- (10) The PRS Returns must be submitted to the SC only after the Scheme Trustee has verified the Investment Returns.

Submission of PRS Returns During Termination

- (11) While a fund under a Scheme is being terminated, a PRS Provider must continue to submit PRS Returns until the termination is complete.

Submission of Compliance Review Report

- (12) Where there is a notification of non-compliance upon the submission of the PRS Returns, the PRS Provider must provide an explanation for the non-compliance and the action to be taken to rectify the matter in a Compliance Review Report.
- (13) The Compliance Review Report must be submitted to the SC not later than seven business days from the date of submission of the PRS Returns.

MINIMUM CONTENTS OF A DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT**General**

- (1) The purpose of a disclosure document is to provide information to enable members to make informed investment decisions in contributing to funds under a Scheme. Emphasis should be given to providing relevant and accurate information that is material to understanding the management and operation of the respective funds within the Scheme.
- (2) The information required by the SC under this schedule is the minimum that must be included in a disclosure document. Where possible, the disclosure document must avoid using technical terms. Terms used must be easily understood by members.
- (3) Where a member seeks to make a contribution to a PRS and requests for a subscription to a fund within the Scheme, such application must be accompanied by a copy of the disclosure document, whether in electronic or printed form depending on the choice made by the member. Members must be advised to read and understand the disclosure document before making an investment decision.

Cover Page

- (4) A disclosure document must contain the name of the Scheme and the funds under the Scheme, on its cover page.
- (5) A disclosure document must state the following particulars of the PRS Provider:
 - (a) Full name of the PRS Provider; and
 - (b) Registration number of the PRS Provider.
- (6) A PRS disclosure document must also disclose the following particulars of the Scheme Trustee:
 - (a) Full name of the Scheme Trustee; and
 - (b) Registration number of the Scheme Trustee.
- (7) A disclosure document must be dated.
- (8) The date of constitution of the Scheme must be clearly disclosed.
- (9) The following statement must appear in bold on the cover page of the disclosure document:

“This is a Private Retirement Scheme” (to be disclosed on the upper right hand corner of the disclosure document)

“Members are advised to read and understand the contents of the disclosure document . If in doubt, please consult a professional adviser.”

“For information concerning certain risk factors which should be considered by prospective members, see "Risk Factors" commencing on page [xx].”

- (10) Where a fund’s assets consists, or proposes to consist, of derivatives exceeding 30% of net asset value (NAV), there must be a statement disclosing the fund’s substantial investment, or intention to invest substantially, in derivatives. The statement must appear in bold and in a prominent position on the cover page of the disclosure document.

Inside Cover/First Page

- (11) There are certain types of information considered essential to identify a disclosure document and the status of a disclosure document. If not already disclosed on the front cover, the disclosure document must contain the following statements on the inside cover or at the very least, on page 1:

Responsibility Statements

“This disclosure document has been reviewed and approved by the directors of the PRS Provider and they collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information. Having made all reasonable enquiries, they confirm to the best of their knowledge and belief, that there are no false or misleading statements, or omission of other facts which would make any statement in the disclosure document false or misleading.”

Statements of Disclaimer

“The Securities Commission Malaysia has approved the Scheme and authorised the funds under the Scheme, and a copy of this disclosure document has been registered with the Securities Commission Malaysia”.

“The approval and authorisation, as well as the registration of this disclosure document should not be taken to indicate that the Securities Commission Malaysia recommends the Scheme or fund(s) under the Scheme or assumes responsibility for the correctness of any statement made or opinion or report expressed in this disclosure document.”

“The Securities Commission Malaysia is not liable for any non-disclosure on the part of the PRS Provider responsible for the Scheme and the funds under the Scheme, and takes no responsibility for the contents in this disclosure document. The Securities Commission Malaysia makes no representation on the accuracy or completeness of this disclosure document, and expressly disclaims any liability whatsoever arising from, or in reliance upon, the whole or any part of its contents.”

“Members should rely on their own evaluation to assess the merits and risks of the investment. In considering the investment, members who are in doubt on the action to be taken should consult professional advisers immediately.”

- (12) In addition to the statements required above, the following additional statements must also be stated:

“Members are advised to note that recourse for false or misleading statements or acts made in connection with the disclosure document is directly available through section 92A(3) of the *Capital Markets and Services Act 2007*.”

(13) For a Shariah-compliant fund, the following statement must be additionally stated:

“[Name of fund] has been certified as being Shariah-compliant by the Shariah adviser appointed for the fund.”

Table of Contents/Definitions/Corporate Directory

(14) The disclosure document must be properly structured, with relevant sections and headings, for ease of reference and cross-reference.

(15) There must be a table of contents which lists all sections and subsections of the disclosure document.

(16) A glossary of abbreviations and technical terms must be provided.

(17) The directory must contain details of the following:

(a) Names, addresses and telephone numbers of the registered office and business office of the PRS Provider and its delegates (if any). E-mail addresses and website addresses (if any) must also be stated;

(b) Names, addresses and telephone numbers of the registered office and business office of the Scheme Trustee and its delegates (if any). E-mail addresses and website addresses (if any) must also be stated;

(c) Names of the directors of the PRS Provider (to specify the independent directors);

(d) Names of the investment committee members (to specify the independent members);

(e) Names of specialist committee members/advisers (where applicable);

(f) Names of the audit and compliance committee (or by whatever name called) members (where applicable);

(g) Name, address and membership number of company secretary;

(h) Names and addresses of the following parties (where applicable):

(i) Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia (FiMM);

(ii) Auditors;

(iii) Reporting accountants;

(iv) Tax consultants;

(v) Valuers;

- (vi) Solicitors;
- (vii) Principal bankers; and
- (viii) Agency offices; and
- (i) Names and addresses of expert(s) who prepared reports or excerpts or summaries included or referred to in the Disclosure document.

Key Data/Information Summary

- (18) There must be a key data/information summary section in the disclosure document, highlighting salient features of the fund.
- (19) The key data/information summary section must, where necessary, include cross-references to pages in the disclosure document which give full details on respective matters.
- (20) The following statements must be disclosed in bold in the disclosure document :
 - “This is a Private Retirement Scheme”
 - “There are fees and charges involved and potential members are advised to consider them before contributing to a Scheme.”
 - “Unit prices and distributions, if any, may go down as well as up.”
- (21) The summary section should include, but is not limited to the following information:
 - (a) Scheme information
 - (i) Name of Scheme;
 - (ii) General information on the Scheme;
 - (iii) Brief description on the operations of the Scheme;
 - (iv) The number of funds within the Scheme and for each fund, its name.
 - (b) Fund Information (for each fund under a Scheme)
 - (i) Name of fund;
 - (ii) Category of fund;
 - (iii) Initial offer period and its initial price;
 - (iv) Investment objectives of the fund;
 - (v) Brief but relevant description of the policies and principal investment strategy, including the asset allocation strategy to be employed by the fund manager to meet the objectives;
 - (vi) Performance benchmark;

- (vii) Member profile
 - (viii) Brief but relevant description of the principal risks of investing in the fund; and
 - (ix) Where multiple classes of units are issued, a comparison table highlighting the different features of each class.
- (c) Fees and charges
- (i) To disclose charges directly incurred by members when purchasing or redeeming units of a fund;
 - (ii) To indicate clearly in the disclosure document whether the charges are negotiable; and
 - (iv) To disclose fees indirectly incurred by members when investing in the fund.
- (d) Other information
- (i) A list of current deed and supplementary deed (if any) and their corresponding dates;
 - (ii) Avenues for advice available to prospective members;
 - (iii) Where and how members can lodge a complaint;
 - (iv) Any other key data/information summary that the PRS Provider may consider necessary, material and important to be included in this section; and
 - (v) For funds under a Scheme which is already in operation, the disclosure document to state the following warning statement in bold:

“Past performance of the fund is not an indication of its future performance.”

Risk Factors

- (22) A disclosure document should contain information regarding risk factors relating to the funds under the Scheme which would include, among others–
- (a) General risks of investing in the fund; and
 - (b) Specific risks associated with the investment portfolio of the fund.
 - (c) Where the fund’s assets consists or proposes to consist of warrants, options and structured products, risk disclosures must include the inherent risks associated with these types of investment.
 - (d) Where the fund’s assets consists or proposes to consist of derivatives, the risks with respect to investment in derivatives must be disclosed, including the likelihood of high volatility in the NAV of the fund.

- (e) Mitigating factors must be disclosed in circumstances where risks are considered major to members.
- (f) The listing of risk factors in order of priority is encouraged.
- (g) In making disclaimers on risk factors, care must be taken to ensure that the disclaimers are not so wide as to cause the risk disclosures to be of little or no beneficial use to members.

Scheme Details

- (23) Name of Scheme
- (24) General information on the Scheme. This should include a brief description of the benefits of contributing to the Scheme.
- (25) Detailed description of the operations of the Scheme

The Fund

- (26) A disclosure document must include a section giving details on the funds under the Scheme offered in the disclosure document. The objective is to assist prospective members to make informed assessments of the fund for decision-making purposes.
- (27) The information to be disclosed in this section must include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (a) The investment objective of the fund. There must also be a statement that any material change to the investment objective of the fund would require members' approval;
 - (b) The investment policy and principal investment strategies to achieve the stated investment objective. In describing the investment policy and principal investment strategies, the following information must be disclosed:
 - (i) Investment focus of the fund (e.g. equity, debenture, money market, collective investment schemes, etc.), the characteristics of the securities/instruments to be invested and the asset allocation strategy. Where appropriate, the investment focus must also include the countries/markets (e.g. global, regional or country specific, developed or emerging markets, etc.) and target sector/industry;
 - (ii) Practice, technique or approach used by the fund manager in managing the investment portfolio, including its policy on active and frequent trading of securities; and

- (iii) Where applicable, disclosure on whether the fund manager may take temporary defensive positions which may be inconsistent with the fund's principal strategy in attempting to respond to adverse market conditions, economic, political or any other condition. The types of securities/instruments the fund would invest in during defensive positions must also be disclosed;
 - (c) The risk management strategies and techniques to be employed by the fund manager;
 - (d) The fund's performance benchmark and where the information on the benchmark can be obtained. If a customised benchmark or a combination of multiple benchmarks is used, there must be a description on how the benchmark is derived;
 - (e) The permitted or authorised investments and the investment limits/restrictions for the fund;
 - (f) Valuation bases for all types of assets invested or to be invested by the fund, including treatment for suspended counters; and
 - (g) Policy in respect of valuation point(s) to determine the NAV of the fund (including policy in respect of timing for valuation of a fund's foreign investments and frequency of valuation of the fund's assets).
- (28) Where a Scheme invests in derivatives and structured products, a disclosure document must clearly disclose the following:
- (a) The types and characteristics of derivatives and structured products the fund invests in;
 - (b) The purpose of investing in derivatives (either for hedging or investment);
 - (c) (Where applicable) the likelihood of high volatility of the NAV per unit of the fund; and
 - (d) The specific risk management adopted in such investments which includes measures to be taken in the event of a downgrade in the rating of the issuer in the case of over-the-counter (OTC) options.
- (29) For a Shariah-compliant fund, a disclosure document must also include–
- (a) a clear description of the Shariah-approval process, including details of methodologies, rulings and screening process; and
 - (b) a statement to the effect that the investment portfolio of the fund comprises securities which have been classified as Shariah-compliant by the Shariah Advisory Council (SAC) of the SC. For securities not certified by the SAC of the SC, a statement stating that the status of the securities has been determined in accordance with the ruling issued by the Shariah adviser.

- (30) In addition to the above requirements, for certain types and categories of fund, the PRS Provider must also disclose the additional information stipulated in paragraphs –79–90 of this schedule.

Fees, Charges and Expenses

- (31) A disclosure document must clearly disclose and explain the cost of investing in the fund under a Scheme.
- (32) A disclosure document must include a description of the charges *directly incurred* by members when purchasing or redeeming units of the fund under a Scheme:
- (a) The maximum rate or amount of charges imposed by each distribution channel;
 - (b) The basis on which the charges are calculated;
 - (c) Illustration on how the charges are calculated; and
 - (d) Whether charges are negotiable.
- (33) Policy on rounding adjustment adopted must also be clearly disclosed.
- (34) A disclosure document must describe the fees indirectly incurred by members when investing in the fund which include, among others, PRS Provider’s management fee and Scheme Trustee’s trustee fee. The description must include the annual rate imposed.
- (35) A disclosure document must also describe any other fee that may be imposed.
- (35A) A disclosure document must explain how members will be notified of any increase in fees and charges. There must also be disclosure of any notice period required prior to the effective date of such higher fees and/or charges.
- (36) There must be a list of expenses to be incurred/incurred by the fund (e.g. commission paid to brokers, auditors fee, valuation fee, taxes, custodial charges, etc.) in the disclosure document.
- (37) Rebates and soft commissions must be clearly disclosed and the PRS Provider’s policy on rebates and soft commissions must be clearly explained.
- (38) The following statement must appear in bold under this section:
- “There are fees and charges involved and members are advised to consider them before contributing to a Scheme.”

Transaction Information

- (39) A disclosure document must contain information reasonably required by a member for purchasing and redeeming units, as well as information on how members can keep abreast on their investments in the fund under a Scheme.

Pricing

- (40) A disclosure document must clearly disclose the valuation points for the purpose of determining the NAV and unit price of the fund under a Scheme .
- (41) A disclosure document must clearly explain the pricing policy adopted by the PRS Provider for the fund's units.
- (42) There must be a numerical illustration to show members the amount payable, amount invested and amount of charges imposed for an investment of RM10,000 at a unit price of RM0.50.

Transaction Details

- (43) Instructions and procedures on how to purchase and redeem units of the fund under a Scheme must be clearly disclosed. The instructions/procedures must include information, such as minimum initial investment, minimum additional investment, minimum repurchase amount, switching, transfer of units, etc. The instructions/procedures must also take into account the different procedures adopted by different distribution channels.
- (44) The type of distribution channels, e.g. banks, brokers, PRS Provider, sales agents, financial planners, etc. must also be disclosed. Cross-references must be made to a complete list of distribution offices at the end of the disclosure document (where applicable).
- (45) A disclosure document must clearly disclose the cooling-off policy, including an explanation/description of how/when it applies to potential members.
- (46) The following warning statement must appear in bold:

"Members are advised not to make payment in cash when purchasing units of a fund under a Scheme via any institutional/retail agent."

The PRS Provider

- (47) A disclosure document must include a section on the PRS Provider operating the Scheme offered in the disclosure document.

Corporate Information

- (48) The corporate information of the PRS Provider that must be disclosed includes—
 - (a) the names of each director and their designation, whether independent or non-independent; and
 - (b) [Deleted]
 - (c) the PRS Provider's experience in operating a fund.
 - (d) [Deleted]
 - (e) [Deleted]

- (49) There must also be disclosure of–
- (a) roles, duties and responsibilities of the PRS Provider; and
 - (b) all current material litigation and arbitration, including those pending or threatened, and any facts likely to give rise to any proceeding which might materially affect the business/financial position of the PRS Provider or any of its delegates.

Investment Committee

- (50) Where an investment committee is appointed, the roles and primary functions of the investment committee of the fund under a Scheme must also be disclosed.

Audit Committee

- (51) Information on the audit committee of the Scheme must also be disclosed such as–
- (a) names, status (independent or non-independent), relevant qualifications and experience of each member of the committee; and
 - (b) roles and primary functions of the audit committee, including frequency of meetings.

Shariah Adviser/Panel of Adviser

- (52) Where a Shariah adviser or panel of advisers is appointed, the following information must be disclosed:
- (a) Names and experience of the Shariah adviser or each member of the panel of advisers. Where the Shariah adviser is a company, to also state the name and experience of the designated person responsible for the Shariah matters of the fund under a Scheme;
 - (b) [Deleted]
 - (c) Roles and primary functions of the Shariah adviser or panel of advisers; and
 - (d) Frequency of review on the scheme's assets by the Shariah adviser or panel of advisers to ensure compliance with Shariah principles or any other relevant principle at all times.

Fund Management Function

- (53) A disclosure document must disclose relevant information on the designated person responsible for the fund management function of the fund within the Scheme, including his qualifications and relevant experience.
- (54) Where the fund management function is undertaken by an external party, the disclosure document must disclose the following:
- (a) Name of the fund manager;
 - (b) Roles and duties of the fund manager; and

- (c) The fund manager's 's experience in fund management.
- (d) [Deleted]

Delegates

- (55) [Deleted]

Other information

- (55A) The PRS Provider must include a statement to inform members that further information on the PRS Provider, investment committee, Shariah adviser, panel of adviser and fund manager is provided in the PRS Provider's website (e.g. the qualification of the Shariah adviser or panel of adviser and their respective members, experience of the investment committee members and other corporate information).

The Scheme Trustee

- (56) A disclosure document must include a section on the Scheme Trustee.
- (57) The corporate information of the Scheme Trustee must be disclosed, which includes–
 - (a) names of the directors and CEO;
 - (b) the Scheme Trustee's experience as trustee to the Scheme; and
 - (c) summary of the Scheme Trustee's financial position for the past three years (where applicable), in tabular form, disclosing–
 - (i) paid-up share capital;
 - (ii) shareholders' funds;
 - (iii) revenue;
 - (iv) profit/loss before tax; and
 - (v) profit/loss after tax; and
 - (d) number of funds under trusteeship.
- (58) A disclosure document must also include a Scheme Trustee's statement of responsibility.
- (59) There must also be disclosure of–
 - (a) roles, duties and responsibilities of the Scheme Trustee; and
 - (b) all current material litigation and arbitration, including those pending or threatened, and any fact likely to give rise to any proceeding which might materially affect the business/financial position of the Scheme Trustee or any of its delegates.

Delegates

- (60) Where the custodial function of the Scheme Trustee is delegated, the following information must be disclosed:
- (a) A brief corporate information of the Scheme Trustee's delegate; and
 - (b) The roles and duties of the Scheme Trustee's delegate.

Salient Terms of Deed

- (61) A disclosure document must disclose salient terms of the deed, particularly provisions relating to–
- (a) rights and liabilities of members, including the limitations and restrictions on their rights;
 - (b) maximum fees and charges permitted by the deed and payable by the members both directly and indirectly (such as management fee, trustee fee, sales charge and repurchase charge, etc.);
 - (c) increase in fees and charges from the level disclosed in the disclosure document and the maximum rate provided in the deed;
 - (d) permitted expenses payable out of the fund's assets ;
 - (e) removal, replacement and retirement of the PRS Provider and Scheme Trustee;
 - (f) termination of the Scheme or fund under a Scheme (where multiple classes of units are issued, the circumstances, procedures and processes for termination of each class of units and the scheme);
 - (g) members' meeting; and
 - (h) permitted withdrawals and pre-retirement withdrawals;
 - (i) circumstances when members may switch funds within the Scheme and transfer units in a fund under a Scheme to another PRS Provider.

Approvals and Conditions

- (62) A disclosure document must disclose approvals obtained from relevant authorities in conjunction with the establishment of the Scheme and fund(s) under the Scheme, together with the dates of approvals, any condition attached and its status of compliance (where applicable).
- (63) For any waiver from any relevant guidelines which has been approved by the SC, to state the specific paragraphs of the guidelines for which the waiver was sought and details of the approval with condition(s) (if any).

Related-Party Transactions/Conflict of Interest

- (64) A disclosure document must disclose the existing and proposed related-party transactions involving the funds under the scheme, PRS Provider, Scheme Trustee, promoters, vendor or persons connected to them, where applicable, together with steps taken to resolve any conflict of interest. Such disclosure is also required if the scheme enters into any transaction with key personnel of the PRS Provider, promoters, vendor or person connected to them.
- (65) The PRS Provider must disclose its policy on dealing with conflict-of-interest situations (e.g. dealing in securities by employees, directors, investment committee members, etc.).
- (66) [Deleted]
- (67) A disclosure document must provide details of directors' and substantial shareholders' of the PRS Provider's direct and indirect interests in other corporations carrying on a similar business.
- (68) Declaration of any expert's existing and potential interests/conflicts of interest in an advisory capacity (if any) vis-à-vis the PRS Provider must be provided in the disclosure document. "Experts" means advisers, firms of public accountants, law firms, valuers, engineers and other parties which provide advice to the PRS Provider.

Taxation of the Fund

- (69) A disclosure document must contain a report providing an opinion from the fund's tax adviser detailing the following:
 - (a) The taxation of the fund taking into account any distinctive characteristic of the fund (e.g. its participation in futures contracts, investment in foreign securities);
 - (b) With regard to members, the tax deduction available and tax liabilities (including the tax penalty for withdrawals prior to retirement), if any; and
 - (c) Maximum tax deduction available for employers who contribute on behalf of employees

Contributions and Withdrawals

- (70) A disclosure document must contain procedures for making contributions, payment of members' benefits upon withdrawals from a Scheme including deduction of tax penalty for pre-retirement withdrawals, switching between funds within the Scheme and transfer of accrued benefits to other PRS Providers.
- (71) A disclosure document must contain provisions on the minimum switching amount, circumstances under which switching between funds within a Scheme may occur and minimum redemption amount, if any, of each fund within the Scheme.

Additional Information

- (72) A disclosure document must contain information on how members can keep abreast of any developments in the fund within a Scheme and track the NAV per unit of the fund.
- (73) A disclosure document must also disclose the avenue for advice available to prospective investors.
- (74) [Deleted]
- (74A) A disclosure document must disclose a list of current deed and supplemental deeds, if any, and their corresponding dates.
- (74B) A disclosure document must disclose the financial year-end of the fund and when the member can expect to receive the interim report and annual report.
- (74C) The following warning statement must be displayed in bold font:
- “The fund’s annual report is available upon request.”**
- (75) [Deleted]
- (76) [Deleted]

Consents

- (77) A disclosure document must contain statements of consent from relevant parties (e.g. advisers, reporting accountants, auditors, issuing houses, registrars, solicitors, external company secretaries, bankers, valuers, underwriters, rating agencies and other experts) for inclusion of their names and statements/reports (where relevant) in the disclosure document in the form and context in which it appears. A statement that they have not subsequently withdrawn such consent must also be disclosed.

Documents Available For Inspection

- (78) The following documents or copies of them or other documents as may be required by the SC (where applicable) are available for inspection at the registered office of the PRS Provider or such other place as the SC may determine:
- (a) The deed and supplementary deed;
 - (b) Each contract disclosed in the disclosure document and, in the case of contracts not reduced into writing, a memorandum which gives full particulars of the contracts;
 - (c) The latest annual and interim reports of the fund;
 - (d) The audited financial statements of the fund and PRS Provider for the current financial year (where applicable) and the last three financial years or from the date of establishment/ incorporation, if less than three years, preceding the date of disclosure document;

- (e) All reports, letters or other documents, valuations and statements by any expert, any part of which is extracted or referred to in the disclosure document. Where a summary expert's report is included in the disclosure document, the corresponding full expert's report must be made available for inspection;
- (f) Writ and relevant cause papers for all current material litigation and arbitration disclosed in the disclosure document; and
- (g) All consents given by experts disclosed in the disclosure document.

Specific Requirements For Index Funds

- (79) The following information must be disclosed in the disclosure document of an index fund, in addition to that specified under paragraphs 4–78 of this schedule, unless otherwise specified:
- (a) The underlying index which the fund intends to track or replicate, as well as a description of the market or sector the index represents;
 - (b) The characteristics and general composition of the index and, where applicable, concentration in any economic sector and/or issuer;
 - (c) The fund's investment strategy whether to invest in all (full replication) or a representative sample (sampling) of component securities of the underlying index. Where a representative sample of component securities of the index is used, to disclose how the sample is constituted;
 - (d) A brief description of the index methodology/rules and how members may obtain such information;
 - (e) The means by which members may obtain the latest index information and other important news of the index;
 - (f) Circumstances which may affect the accuracy and completeness in the calculation of the index;
 - (g) Circumstances which may lead to tracking errors and strategies employed in minimising such errors;
 - (h) The risks of investing in an index fund;
 - (i) The policy on rebalancing the investment portfolio;
 - (j) The weightings of the top 10 component securities of the underlying index; and
 - (k) In addition to paragraph 79(j), where a representative sample of component securities of the underlying index is used to track or replicate the index, the weightings of the top 10 component securities in the sample.
- (80) There must be statements, highlighted in bold, to the effect that–

- (a) there is no guarantee or assurance of exact or identical replication at any time of the performance of the index;
- (b) the index composition may change and component securities of the underlying index may be delisted; and
- (c) (where appropriate) the investment of the fund may be concentrated in securities of a single issuer or several issuers.

Specific Requirements For Cash Management Funds

- (81) The following information must be disclosed in the disclosure document of a cash management fund, in addition to that specified under paragraphs 4–78 of this schedule, unless otherwise specified.
- (82) The following information must be disclosed:
 - (a) The minimum credit rating of the money market instruments or debentures which the fund will invest in; and
 - (b) The steps to be taken where the ratings are downgraded below the pre-determined rating.
- (83) The following statement must be disclosed in bold:

“Investment in the fund is not the same as placement in a deposit with a financial institution. There are risks involved and members should rely on their own evaluation to assess the merits and risks when investing in the fund.”

Specific Requirements For Feeder Funds

- (84) The following information must be disclosed in the disclosure document of a feeder fund, in addition to that specified under paragraphs 4–78 of this schedule, unless otherwise specified.
- (85) This section must also include information on the target fund, as follows:
 - (a) Name of the target fund;
 - (b) The operator and fund manager of the target fund;
 - (c) Country of origin of the target fund;
 - (d) Regulatory authority which regulates the target fund; and
 - (e) Date of establishment of the target fund.
- (86) There must be a section which describes the target fund, including—
 - (a) the investment objective and its principal investment strategy;

- (b) the specific and peculiar risks of the target fund;
 - (c) the permitted/authorised investment and the limits/restrictions of the target fund;
 - (d) (where applicable) the foreign jurisdiction from where the fund originates and name of the regulator responsible for regulating the fund and parties responsible for the fund; and
 - (e) the applicable legislation in the foreign jurisdiction which applies to the target fund.
- (87) There must also be information on the operator and fund manager of the target fund. The information must include the corporate information, experience and expertise in the relevant industry.

Fund Performance

- (88) There must be a disclosure on the most recent performance of the target fund vis-à-vis its selected benchmark.

Fees, Charges, and Expenses

- (89) A disclosure document must clearly explain (with illustration) the impact of fees and charges imposed by the target fund on the cost of investing in the feeder fund. Where fees and charges of the target fund are waived, or where rebates are given, this must be clearly disclosed.
- (90) Where applicable, there must be a warning statement, highlighted in bold, to alert potential members to the fact that they will be subjected to higher fees arising from the layered investment structure.

Application Form

- (91) An application form must be identifiable with the disclosure document and warn members against signing the form without having read and understood the disclosure document.
- (92) Accordingly, an application form must contain the following:
- (a) Name of the Scheme and funds under the Scheme;
 - (b) [Deleted]
 - (c) A statement that the application form for new members must not be circulated unless accompanied by the disclosure document;
 - (d) A statement that members must read the disclosure document before completing the application form; and
 - (e) Acknowledgement by a member that he is aware of the fees and charges that he will incur directly or indirectly when investing in the fund.

MINIMUM CONTENTS OF A PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS SHEET

- (1) The PHS must incorporate all relevant information that investors need to decide on whether to invest in the fund and the Scheme. The PHS must include, but is not limited to, the following information:
- (a) Date of issuance of the PHS that must appear on the first page of the PHS;
 - (b) Information of the preparer of the PHS;
 - (c) Name of the Scheme and brief description of funds under the Scheme;
 - (d) Key features of the funds including brief description on the operation of the Scheme;
 - (e) Valuations and relevant matters relating to exit from investment. Examples:
 - (i) How often and where valuations will be published;
 - (ii) Duration of cancellation period;
 - (iii) How investors can exit investment within the cancellation period;
 - (iv) Related costs, charges or penalty for early exit or early redemption and the basis for such costs, charges or penalty; and
 - (v) Basis or purpose of any costs, charges or penalty deductible or payable in relation to early exit or early redemption.
 - (f) Where applicable, information on fund performance which consists of the following:
 - (i) Average total returns of the fund over–
 - (A) the most recent financial year or since establishment if it is less than one financial year;
 - (B) recent three financial years;
 - (C) recent five financial years;
 - (D) recent 10 financial years.
 - (ii) Annual total return of the fund for each of the last 10 financial years (or since establishment if it is less than 10 years);
 - (iii) For the purpose of (i) and (ii) above, the basis of calculation and any assumption made in calculating the returns;
 - (iv) For the purpose of (i) and (ii) above, the use of graphs to illustrate the performance of the fund and comparison with the selected benchmark is highly recommended. There should also be a brief write-up on the fund's performance *vis-à-vis* the stated benchmark. If there has been a change in the benchmark at any point in the last one, three, five and 10 financial years (or since establishment if it is shorter to state the fact and explain the reason for the change);
 - (v) Portfolio turnover ratio and a brief explanation of any significant change on such information for three most recent financial years (or since establishment if it is shorter); and

- (vi) The fund's gross and net of tax distribution per unit for the past three financial years, specifying the form by which distributions were made (e.g. cash or units).
- (g) All relevant fees, charges and including management fees, distribution fees, redemption fees, switching fees and any other substantial fees payable by the members and whether they are payable once-off or on a recurring basis;
- (h) A PHS must contain briefly–
 - (a) the taxation of the fund under a Scheme taking into account any distinctive characteristic of the fund;
 - (b) with regard to members, the tax deduction available and tax liabilities (including the tax penalty for withdrawals prior to retirement), if any; and
 - (c) maximum tax deduction available for employers who contribute on behalf of employees.
- (i) A PHS must include a statement that if a member switch from one fund to another managed by the same PRS Provider, it is likely that the investor may not have to pay any sales charge. Example: Ask about switching before you redeem
- (j) Key risks associated with the funds (e.g. risks that commonly occur or may cause significant losses);
- (k) Other information:
 - (i) Where and how members can lodge a complaint;
 - (ii) The following statements must be disclosed in caps and bold:

PAST PERFORMANCE OF THE FUND OR THE SCHEME IS NOT AN INDICATION OF ITS FUTURE PERFORMANCE

YOU SHOULD NOT MAKE A PAYMENT IN CASH TO A PRS CONSULTANT OR ISSUE A CHEQUE IN THE NAME OF A PRS CONSULTANT.”

- (2) While paragraph (3) sets out the minimum information that is expected in a PHS, the PHS must include any other necessary information that will assist investors in making an informed investment decision.
- (3) The first page of every PHS must contain the following:
 - (a) **Responsibility Statement** – This is a statement which states that the PHS has been reviewed by the Board, authorised committee or persons authorised by the Board of the preparer of PHS; and

(b) **Statement of Disclaimer** – This is a statement which states that the SC shall not be held responsible for the issuance of the fund(s) under any Scheme or the PHS although a copy of the PHS has been lodged with the SC.

(4) The PHS should also prominently display the following statement:

“ This Product Highlights Sheet only highlights the key features and risks of this <<name of Private Retirement Scheme>> and <<relevant fund name(s)>>. Investors are advised to request, read and understand the disclosure documents before deciding to invest.”

LIST OF HEALTHCARE ILLNESSES**CANCER**

Cancer

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

- (1) Arrhythmia Requiring Device Insertion (Pacemaker/Defibrillator)
- (2) Cardiomyopathy/Heart Failure
- (3) Congenital Heart Disease
- (4) Constrictive Pericarditis
- (5) Coronary Artery Disease/Ischaemic Heart Disease
- (6) Heart Attack/Myocardial Infarction
- (7) Heart Block Requiring Surgical Intervention/Pacemaker/Battery Implant
- (8) Heart Valve Replacement/Valvular Heart Disease Requiring Replacement
- (9) Peripheral Vascular Disease
- (10) Surgery to Aorta/Diseases of the Aorta Requiring Surgery

ENDOCRINE/MEDICAL

- (1) Epilepsy & Movement Disorders Requiring Deep Brain Stimulation or Surgery
- (2) Guillain-Barré Syndrome Requiring Immunoglobulin Treatment
- (3) Morbid Obesity or Obesity with Multiple Medical Complications and Life Threatening Requiring Bariatric Surgery
- (4) Pituitary Tumors
- (5) Sepsis with One or More Major Organ Failure
- (6) Type 1 Diabetes with Criteria for Insulin Pump Therapy

NERVOUS SYSTEM

- (1) Alzheimer's Disease
- (2) Appalic Syndrome
- (3) Benign Tumor Of Brain
- (4) Cerebral Palsy
- (5) Coma
- (6) Encephalitis
- (7) Loss Of Speech
- (8) Major Head Trauma
- (9) Meningitis
- (10) Motor Neurone Disease
- (11) Multiple Sclerosis
- (12) Muscular Dystrophy
- (13) Paralysis
- (14) Parkinson's Disease
- (15) Poliomyelitis
- (16) Stroke
- (17) Total Permanent Disability

OPHTHALMOLOGY

- (1) Advanced Diabetic Eye Disease - Diagnose By Specialist
- (2) Age Related Macular Degeneration (Armd)/Polypoidal Choroidal Vasculopathy (PCV)
- (3) Blindness
- (4) Cataract Requiring Surgery (Intraocular Lens – IOL)
- (5) Corneal Disorders Requiring Corneal Surgery (Corneal Transplant) – Diagnose By Specialist
- (6) Enophthalmic Socket - Diagnose By Specialist
- (7) Glaucoma Requiring Surgery With Glaucoma Implant
- (8) Retinal Vascular Disease - Diagnose By Specialist

GASTROENTEROLOGY/HEPATOLOGY

- (1) Chronic Inflammatory Bowel Disease
- (2) Chronic Liver Disease
- (3) Fulminant Viral Hepatitis
- (4) Pulmonary Hypertension

GENITOURINARY SYSTEM

- (1) Congenital Urinary Abnormalities Requiring Urgent and Major Surgical Intervention
- (2) Chronic Kidney Disease/Failure
- (3) Medullary Cystic Disease
- (4) Renal Calculi Requiring Surgical Intervention

HEMATOLOGY

- (1) Aplastic Anaemia
- (2) Haemophilia (Moderate To Severe - Factor Activity <5%)
- (3) Hematological Malignancies – Leukemia, Multiple Myeloma (Acute Or Chronic Leukemia Diagnosed By Physician)
- (4) Hematopoetic Stem Cell Transplantation
- (5) Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP) – Thrombocytopenia Refractory To Conventional Steroid Treatment (1st Line Treatment)
- (6) Lymphoma
- (7) Myeloproliferative Disorders Requiring Blood Transfusion and/or Chelating Agents
- (8) Thalassaemia Major Requiring Chelating Agent

ILLNESSES OF CHILD UNDER 16 YEARS OLD

- (1) Congenital Diseases Requiring Medical or Surgical Intervention Treated by Specialist
- (2) Intellectual Impairment Due to Accident or Sickness
- (3) Leukemia
- (4) Severe Asthma

MENTAL ILLNESS

- (1) Bipolar Mood
- (2) Major Depression
- (3) Schizophrenia

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

- (1) Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) with Major Organ Involvement
- (2) Systemic Sclerosis/Scleroderma with Functional Impairment and/or Major Organ Involvement
- (3) Rheumatoid Arthritis/ Arthritis of any joint Deformities requiring Surgery/Orthosis

ORTHOPEDIC

- (1) Gangrene / Necrotizing Fasciitis Requiring Amputation
- (2) Knee Injury Requiring Surgery/Implant/Graft
- (3) Osteoarthritis Requiring Surgery/Implant
- (4) Prolapse Intervertebral Disc With Significant Neurological Deficit Requiring Surgery
- (5) Shoulder Injury With Instability/Function Compromised Requiring Surgery/Implant/Graft
- (6) Spinal Stenosis With Significant Neurological Symptoms/Deficit Requiring Surgery
- (7) Unstable Spine Fractures / Trauma Requiring Surgery And Implant/ Rehab Equipment

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

- (1) Bronchiectasis
- (2) Chronic Lung Disease
- (3) Lung Fibrosis
- (4) Obstructive Sleep Apnea
- (5) Secondary Pulmonary Hypertension
- (6) Severe Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) / Emphysema

RHEUMATOLOGY

- (1) Ankylosing Spondyloarthritis Active Disease With Functional Impairment and/or Disability
- (2) Chronic Tophaceous Gout With Functional Impairment and/or Disability.
- (3) Psoriatic Arthritis Active Disease With Functional Impairment and/or Disability
- (4) Rheumatoid Arthritis / Arthritis Of Any Joint With Deformities Requiring Surgery/Orthosis

OTHER DISEASES

- (1) AIDS (Accompanied with AIDS defining disease) / HIV (Second Line Treatment)
- (2) Deafness
- (3) Loss of Independent Existence
- (4) Major Burns
- (5) Major Organ Transplant
- (6) Terminal Illness

GUIDANCE IN RELATION TO PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS SHEET***Part 1: Guidance in preparing a product highlights sheet***

- (1) In preparing a PHS, the preparer of the PHS should take into account:
 - (a) **Usage of clear and simple language.** Where the usage of technical terms is unavoidable, the product highlights sheet should include a glossary that explains the technical terms;
 - (b) **Presentation of information in a PHS.** Presentation of information in the PHS can influence investors' reliance on the PHS. In this regard, attention should be given to provide—
 - (i) equal prominence to benefits and risks related to the fund and the Scheme; and
 - (ii) relevant warnings for particular items of information that have been disclosed in a PHS, for example, where a PHS includes past performance information of the fund and the Scheme, that information must be accompanied with a warning that such information should not be relied on as indicative of future performance.
- (2) The use of graphs, charts, tables or numerical explanations are encouraged to promote investors' understanding of the product. Navigational aids, such as table of contents and clear signposting should also be utilised to help investors find information in a PHS more effectively.
- (3) Size of the typeface, the layout, the use of colour and graphics, the order in which information is presented as well as the location, should also be considered as all these factors can influence investors' reliance on the PHS.

Incorporation by Reference

- (4) To assist in the preparation of a PHS, a PHS can also include information incorporated by reference.
- (5) Information incorporated by reference allows the preparer of the PHS to only provide in the PHS a reference to a source of or link to the information in another document instead of including such information in full in the PHS itself. Information incorporated by reference is only permitted for information that frequently changes or found in publicly available sources.
- (6) Where information is incorporated by reference, the PHS must provide sufficient details about the information to enable investors to—
 - (a) locate the information;
 - (b) identify the document or part of the document that contains the information; and
 - (c) decide whether or not to read, or obtain a copy of, the information.

- (7) Any information that is incorporated by reference in a PHS must be clear, concise and effective and must not be misleading or deceptive.
- (8) PRS Providers are encouraged to include links to online copies of disclosure documents, educational resources or explanatory material.
- (9) All information specified as minimum content of a PHS in Schedule I of these Guidelines should be clearly disclosed in a PHS and this information must not be made by reference to information in other sources, like websites. However, the following information may be incorporated by reference:
 - (a) Ratings; and
 - (b) In relation to the fund performance of a fund, the basis of calculation and any assumption made in calculating the returns.

Part 2: Template of Product Highlights Sheet

NOTE: This template serves only as a GUIDE. The presentation, style, contents and type of information below should be amended according to the types of funds offered. Notwithstanding that, the information required on paragraph (3) of Schedule I of these Guidelines must be included in the Product Highlights Sheet according to the types of funds offered.

<<Date of issuance>>

PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS SHEET<<***name of Private Retirement Scheme and relevant Fund(s)***>>**RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT**

This Product Highlights Sheet has been reviewed and approved by the directors or authorised committee and/or persons approved by the Board of <<*name of Private Retirement Scheme Provider*>> and they have collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information. Having made all reasonable inquiries, they confirm to the best of their knowledge and belief, that there are no false or misleading statements, or omission of other facts which would make any statement in the Product Highlights Sheet false or misleading.

STATEMENT OF DISCLAIMER

<<*name of Private Retirement Scheme*>> and authorised the <<*relevant fund name(s)*>>, and a copy of this Product Highlights Sheet has been lodged with the Securities Commission Malaysia. The approval and authorisation, as well as the lodgement of this Product Highlights Sheet, should not be taken to indicate that the Securities Commission Malaysia recommends the <<*name of Private Retirement Scheme*>> or <<*relevant fund name(s)*>>, or assumes responsibility for the correctness of any statement made or opinion or report expressed in this Product Highlights Sheet.

The Securities Commission Malaysia is not liable for any non-disclosure on the part of <<*name of Private Retirement Scheme Provider*>>, responsible for the <<*name of Private Retirement Scheme*>> and <<*relevant fund name(s)*>>, and takes no responsibility for the contents of this Product Highlights Sheet. The Securities Commission Malaysia makes no representation on the accuracy or completeness of this Product Highlights Sheet, and expressly disclaims any liability whatsoever arising from, or in reliance upon, the whole or any part of its contents.

- This Product Highlights Sheet only highlights the key features and risks of this <<*name of Private Retirement Scheme*>> and <<*relevant fund name(s)*>>. Investors are advised to request, read and understand the disclosure documents before deciding to invest.

NAME OF THE SCHEME AND RELEVANT FUND(S)

BRIEF INFORMATION

What is the <<name of Private Retirement Scheme and Fund(s)>>?

Brief description of the following:

- Name of Scheme
- <<For multi-fund's PHS>> What are the Core Funds under the Scheme?
- <<For single-fund's PHS>> What is the <<name of non-Core Fund>>?
- Name of PRS Provider

PRODUCT SUITABILITY

Who is the fund suitable for?

Briefly state the types of investors this fund is suitable for. Information provided could include:

- Return objectives- building savings for retirement e.g. income/capital growth/capital preservation
- Whether their principal investment will be at risk
- Any other key information peculiar to the fund which would help investors to determine if the fund is suitable for them

KEY PRODUCT FEATURES

What am I investing in?

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fund Category/Type• Issuance date• Issuance price• Issue size• Benchmark• Financial year end• Distribution policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimum initial and subsequent contribution amount• Investment strategy and policy to achieve the investment objective, e.g. investment focus (types of asset, allocation, country, market/sector/industry), techniques/approach used in managing the portfolio• Whether product will employ derivatives strategy or investment in structured products
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**To describe these features with relevant tables, diagrams or illustrations where applicable*

Who am I investing with?

- [State the names of all relevant parties involved in the structure of the Private Retirement Scheme, e.g. PRS Provider, Scheme Trustee, Shariah advisor etc.
- State any conflict of interest, if applicable]

How does the Scheme work?

<<Brief description. To include circumstances where no selection is made by the members i.e. explain Default Option. A table should be used to set out the age groups for the Default Option. To highlight that the current retirement age is 55 years and that it may change to any other compulsory age of retirement from employment as may be specified under any written law>>

<< To include a statement on when the cooling-off right may be exercised>>

<< To describe how the contributions will be split into sub-accounts A and B. To describe how/when withdrawals can be effected from each sub-account. Note: tax penalty of 8% should be clearly stated>>

<<To include a statement on when and how frequently a member may:

- (i) switch between PRS funds managed by the PRS Provider
- (ii) transfer his/her accrued benefits to another PRS Provider >>

<< To include a statement that if you switch from one fund to another managed by the same PRS Provider, it is likely that you may not have to pay any sales charge. Ask about switching before you redeem>>

KEY RISKS

What are the key risks associated with this fund?

[State key risks that would commonly occur, or which may cause significant losses if they occur, or both. Risks peculiar to the fund should also be stated. Give appropriate formatting emphasis where investors might lose all of their initial investment]

What are the fees and charges involved?

- All relevant fees and charges payable (i.e. application fee, management fees, distribution fees, trustee fee, withdrawal fees, transfer fee and switching fees and any other substantial fees of more than 0.08% of NAV or subscription value)
- Indicate if fees payable once-off or per-annum basis
- If fees may be increased later, please state so.
- To state if charges are negotiable.
- If an investor redeems units in a fund and then purchase units in another, the investor will probably have to pay a sales charge. However, if an investor switches from one fund to another managed by the private retirement scheme provider, it is likely that such investor may not have to pay any sales charge. To clearly state the policy on switching and redemption, and relevant fees, if any.
- All relevant fees and charges charged by the PPA (PPA).

You can also compare the fees and charges of other private retirement schemes by visiting the PPA's website, www.ppa.my

How often are valuations available?

- How often and where valuations are published (i.e. web address/ newspapers where valuations are published)

Pre-retirement and retirement withdrawal

Brief description of the circumstance for pre-retirement withdrawal and withdrawal at retirement age

What taxes apply?

<< To include explanation: (i) of how the RM3,000 tax deduction applies to an individual; (ii) on the maximum 19% tax deduction for employers; (iii) that withdrawals prior to retirement from sub-account B will be subject to the 8% tax penalty; (iv) that after reaching the retirement age, death, or permanent departure from Malaysia, permanent total disability, serious disease or mental disability, withdrawals will not be subject to any tax.>>

Who should I contact for further information or to lodge a complaint?

- Contact details of PRS Provider/distributors investors may contact if they have enquiries.
 - Website address and email address
1. For internal dispute resolution, you may contact:
(Contact details for the PRS Provider distributor's internal dispute resolution)
 2. If you are dissatisfied with the outcome of the internal dispute resolution process, please refer your dispute to the Securities Industry Dispute Resolution Center (SIDREC):
 - (a) via phone to : 03-2282 2280
 - (b) via fax to : 03-2282-3855
 - (c) via e-mail to : info@sidrec.com.my
 - (d) via letter to : Securities Industry Dispute Resolution Center
(SIDREC)
Unit A-9-1, Level 9, Tower A
Menara UOA Bangsar
No. 5, Jalan Bangsar Utama 1
59000 Kuala Lumpur
 3. You can also direct your complaint to the SC even if you have initiated a dispute resolution process with SIDREC. To make a complaint, please contact the SC's Consumer & Investor Office:
 - (a) via phone to the Aduan Hotline at : 03 – 6204 8999
 - (b) via fax to : 03 – 6204 8991
 - (c) via e-mail to : aduan@seccom.com.my
 - (d) via online complaint form available at www.sc.com.my
 - (e) via letter to : Consumer & Investor Office
Securities Commission Malaysia
3 Persiaran Bukit Kiara
Bukit Kiara
50490 Kuala Lumpur
 4. Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia (FIMM)'s Complaints Bureau:
 - (a) via phone to : 03 – 20923800
 - (b) via fax to : 03 – 20932700
 - (c) via e-mail to : complaints@fimm.com.my
 - (d) via online complaint form available at : www.fimm.com.my
 - (e) via letter to : Legal, Secretarial & Regulatory Affairs
Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia
9-06-1, 6th Floor Wisma Tune
No. 19, Lorong Dungun
Damansara Heights
50490 Kuala Lumpur

APPENDIX: GLOSSARY

- Explain terms used in Product Highlights Sheet which the investors may not understand
- May include special terms (i.e. legal jargon/ finance jargon)
- PRS Providers are encouraged to use simple terms and then explain them in the glossary